Mr. Thoman of the Civil Service Commi Hands the President His Resignation. the spoils system of distributing patron

age. Strenuous and sincere argument, and also deliberate perversion, mark the opposition of different groups of antagonists, and yet it must be conceded that the majority of the political leaders in either party is in accord with the Pendleton law, if its original enactment and emphatic endorsement beautiful and the sendorsement and emphatics. endorsement by subsequent congresses were honest legislative expressions, and not the coercion of moral cowardice by popular sentiment nor partisan legerdemain. In the great task of the administrative form which you have undertaken in accordance with personal and party pledges, the peo-ple will give aid. It has been my pleasure within the last two months to visit quite a number of states and territories of the union and it was my good fortune to meet many of their citizens. It is gratifying to know that the people confide in the unequivocal intention of the president to sustain the merit system of the civil service.

They had condemned the evils of the former method. Long experience had made their knowldes accurate. They made their knoweldge accurate. They welcomed the inauguration of the new. The distinctive features of the present reform appealed to a typically American sentiment which recommends and advances merit. With the precise details of the new procedure their acquaintance was not so intimate. The inception and maintenance is with the people. I believe that the fun-damental idea of civil service reform is characteristic of the American thought. Popular hesitation over the acceptance of statutory details suggests that. Of this reform there was a response throughout the nation. Political contests assumed a new tone. Old-time methods of corruption were discouraged and bossism was grappled with fresh vigor. The improvement is yet marked. If vicious elements still seek obtrusion into elections, the chances of their success have been lessered. The reform spirit is militant and advances toward complete success. Corruption by official patronage has been removed. With the imparting of a purer life to official circles, the power of the private purse to purchase political honors will be less dangerous. Public appreciation of the fact that this reform does not trench upon sturdy partisanship came late. It was studiously maintained that the civil service was to be composed of men who should adjure to certain rights of citizenship. With the gradual but inevitable refutation of this false view, the outlines of reform at last stood forth in clearness. It is a reform which views the civil service as a vast business agency. Its search is for the best attainable merit. In the business which is not political, it enforces no tests of party. With confident trust in the success of your administration, I am your obedient servant, LEROY D. THOMAN.

To the president. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-Hon. Leroy D. Thoman, Civil Service Commissioner-My Dear Sir: I have received your letter tendering your resignation as member of the civil service commission, which is in furtherance of an inclination expressed by you'very soon after my inauguration as president. The resigna-tion thus tendered is hereby accepted to take effect on the 1st day of November next. I congratulate you upon the fact that in the office which you have relinquished you have been able, by sincere and earnest work, by steady devotion to the cause, to do so much in the interest of good government and improved political Yours sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

### THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Mecellaneous Mailers of Interest at the E

The decrease in the postal revenues for the

past fiscal year is larger than was expected. The law to reduce letter postage from 3 to 2 cents was enacted about two years ago. For the last three-quarters of the first fiscal year the effect upon the revenue was inconsiderable. This was attributed in a large measure to the great increase in the number of twocent stamps that were used to enclose business circulars. It has been expected that this increase would continue so that there would not be a large reduction in postal revenues. But this expectation has not been realized. The first complete fiscal year under the operation of the reduced postage law, closed on the 30th of last June. It was not a good business year. It had been supposed that the deficiency would not be more than \$4,000,000, but on the contrary it will be about \$7,000,000. These figures are not to be taken as accurate. As it is the President's with that the bureau reports shall not be given to the public in advance of his message it makes it impossible to obtain exact figures.

THE claim of the state of Nebraska against the general government for \$34,-759.12 for the inter-decennial census has been allowed and a treasury warrant for that amount will be sent to Gov. Dawes.

Bips were opened on the 24th by Acting Commissioner Upshaw and Superintendent Oberly for the erection of an Indian industrial school at Grand Junction, Col. The bids ranged from \$11,500 for brick to \$16,-000 for stone. It is thought a suitable danced all day. stone building can be put up for about

THE president stated to a gentleman whom he called in to a consultation that he will rigidly adhere to his civil service re form policy, whatever may happen in or out of his party, and that he is confident that ultimately the country will approve his course. Of one thing he is sure, that neither political party can openly espouse any policy which is antagonistic to the civil service idea. 'Cleveland intends in the reorganization of the civil service commission, which will probably be made as soon as competent persons can be found, to make his purpose clear in this matter.

Washington dispatch: Dr. Kimball, director of the mint, in his annual report of the o erations of the mints and assay offices for year ending June 30, 1885, shows the value of gold deposited to have been about \$57,000,domestic bullion. Of \$33,000,000 of silver bullion purchased for coinage, \$32,000,000 was of domestic production. The total coinage value of gold and silver purchased during the year amounted to about \$95,000,000 against about \$88,000,000 in the previous year. The decline in the production of gold on the Pacific coast, as shown by the continued falling off of deposits, is \$8,000,000 this year, as compared with 1881. The coinage for the year was \$20,851,123 of gold, and \$28,848,-959 of silver. The director estimates the amount of gold and silver coin in the country on July 1, 1885, at \$820,000,000; \$342,000,-000 in gold and \$278,000,000 in silver. In aldition to the coin in the country, there was at the mints and assay offices on July 1, 1885, gold and silver bu'lion available for coinage amounting to \$71,501,682, which added to the coin makes the total coin and bullion at that date, \$892,500,519. He estimates the production of the world to have been, during the calandar year ending June 30th, 1885, \$35,-000,000 in gold and \$115,000,000 in silver, an increase in gold production, compared with and a failing off of about the same amount in | claimed.

DELEGATE GINFORD, of Dakota, in an interview, said: "We want to make a state of Dakota and I am here to do all I can to that end. We favor the admission of Montana also, and all other territories except Utah. The big Sioux reservation contains 36,000,000 acres, and there are only 24,-000 Indians upon it. Dakota people desire this vast reservation opened for settle-

It is definitely known here that Gen. Mc-Clellan eame very near being made a member of President Cleveland's cabinet; that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within twenty-four hours of his death the president had concluded to offer him an appointment as a member of the civil service commission.

DR. JAMES P. KIMBALL, director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary his annual report of the operation of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

THE total coinage value of gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints was \$94,830,976 against \$87,955,154 in the previous year. The director estimates the amount of gold and silver coin in the country July 1, 1885, at \$20,000,000, of which of which \$542,000,000 consisted of gold and \$278,000,000 of silver. This amount was owned as follows: by the treasurygold \$53,223,160, silver \$95,119,065, total of \$148,342,228; by national banks -gold \$165,545,867, silver \$11,973,833.

#### CRIME IN IRELAND.

A Remarkable Case in Court at Cork. Loudon dispatch: A most remarkable case is on the docket of the Cork assizes, the winter term of which has just opened. Seven years ago, the people of Castletown Roche were startled by the sudden disappearance of the wife of Thomas Sheeban, a well-to-do popular resident, and his son and daughter. The father, who had been in England several days prior to the disappearance, immediately returned home, and every effort was made to obtain some information regarding the whereabouts of the missing people. Large sums of money were spent in the quest, but it was without result; the trio having disappeared as quickly as though the earth had opened and swallowed them up. There were rumors of elopements and of foul play, but every clue failed of confirmation. Years fled by, but the matter was not forgotten and has furnished many a subject for speculation and chat to the village gossips around the winter firesides in huts and cabins. But a few months ago the neighborhood was astonished by the report that the mystery had been solved; that the three had been brutally murdered by their son and brother and the bodies hidden in an abandoned well. The rumors were confirmed by the arrest of William Sheehan and David Browne, and by the finding of the bodies, or rather of the remains, little more than the bones and skulls being left.

The solicitor general allowed a reporter to make a copy of the principal evidence for the crown. It is a confession made by John Duane, father of a young n an who admitted that he assisted in hiding the bodies.

This confession is as follows: "On the day of the murder Wm. Sheehan said to me, 'Johnny, you won't tell what I'm going to do to-day.' He did not say what it was nor did I know what he meant. This was about an hour before anything took place. I was standing in the yard just outside the stable door. Thomas Sheehan first went into the stable and William followed him in. David Browne was also inside. Suddenly William picked up a club and struck his brother twice upon the head. He dropped, and I could see that he was killed-Jead. Then Will and Browne crossed over and went into the house, I following at a little distance. Will's mother and his little sister Hannah were in the little room below the kitchen. Will went behind his mother, struck her on the head with the club, and then he caught her by the throat and choked her until she was dead. At the same time Browne struck Hannah on the head with the same clu', knocked her down and choked he until she was black in the face and ceased to breathe. I had been standing at the door all this time, and Will asked me if I would help them take the bodies over to the stable. I

was afraid they would kill me and consented. Next morning before daylight we put the bodies into the buggy and drove to the well. William throwed them in, the old woman first, then Hannah, and then Tom. After this we threw in a lot of stones and covered them over with white thorn bushes. Then we went back to the house, got some girls to come in, and played the concertina and

The motive of the crime was the desire on William Sheehan's part to obtain control of the property after his father's death and it is believed that at one time he contemplated making away with his sire. Both Brown and Duane knew that if they "gave away" the details of the terrible crime they would stand a chance of being hanged and hence the re markable way in which the secret has been kept for so many years. There is no doub but that Sheehan and Browne will go to the scaffold, while Duane is likely to serve a long term for his share in the bloody deed.

# HORROR AT A MICHIGAN FIRE.

A Bridge Foot-Walk Falls and Sixt

Persons go Bown with it. A dispatch from East Saginaw, Mich., give the particulars of a horror attending a fire in that city on the evening of Oct. 28th. The fire was discov. red in the tug C. C. McDonald, lying near the Genesee avenue bridge on 000, of which nearly \$32,000,000 consisted of the Saginaw river. A large number of people congregated on the bridge. About fifty feet of the foot-walk and railing on the bridge, on which were sixty to seventy-five people, all men and boys, gave way, precipitating them into the swift current below. The night was cloudy and a scene of terror ensued. Cries for help filled the air and the excited people on the dock threw | lanks to the struggling mass below, a number being struck on the head by the heavy timbers. A majority, however, were saved, but a large number were badly bruised. The river is now being dragged for bodies. So far one, that of Sidney Fallon, aged 8, has been brought up. It is thought several perished. Twelve or thirteen are missing, among them Geo. Burnett, Chester M. Maares, Architect John Sharp, John Bush and Jerome Murphy. James Twaites, aged 65, was injured internally. Herman Rothberg was injured about the legs. Ed. Coates, managing editor of the Siginaw "Courier," went down. He could not swim, but drifted down the river and clung to a pile of s, iles until rescued. He was bruised and cut about the legs. . A number of coats the previous year of about \$1,000,000 in gold and hats were found which have not yet been

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Mr. R. B. Hayes' beard is as white as a

Thanksgiving day. Horatio Alger, the story writer, has

Riel will not be able to tackle turkey on

started several penniless boys in business. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's law practice is said to net him the sum of \$100,000 per

Elizabeth Cady Stanton has passed the three-score-and-ten milestone in the jour-

Count Von Moltke is in very poor health. He will not live till winter, it is said. Bismarck, who was dangerously ill last sum mer, is dangerougly well again.

Mr. George W. Childs has received from John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, one of the silver medals struck in commemoration of the paper's centennial anniversary.

Gen. Sherman is said by a Washington paper to regret having taken up his resilence in St. Louis and to wish himself in Washington again. The reasons assigned for the change are of a social-nature.

You may call a woman "a little duck," or even "a little goose," with perfect impunity, but a Brooklyn court has just decided that a woman who called another "a Shanghai hen" had damaged her to the extent of \$500.

Mary Anderson is much grieved that the New Yorkers do not applaud her Rosalind. A western editor says it is not to be wondered at, as the man who will pay \$2.50 for a seat is a greenhorn who does not know enough to applaud.

Hundreds of women who would like to teach school awhile and then marry write to Leadville to inquire as to their chances in Colorado. The teaching business seems to be overdone at present, but there is a steady demand for female help at from \$20 to \$40 per month.

### SOME POLITICAL CONFAB.

The president spends one hour each day apon his forthcoming message. It will be a model of brevity.

Senator Ransom delights in introducing ladies to the president. He is an inveterate match-maker.

Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, is believer in the hot water cure. So are some of his constituents who failed to get an

Mrs. Belva Lockwood and President Cleveland had a private interview the other day. The lady is said to have left the room with a smile.

"Offensive partisanship" has entirely disappeared from the list of charges made against republican officials. The expression became offensive.

A man named Macomber, of Buffalo, an intimate acquaintance of the president, has an office in the customs service.

Private Secretary Lamont receives about as many callers daily as the president. He takes the gentlemen to the window overlooking the lawn and talks in a low tone.

President Cleveland will give three dinners during the winter to the diplomatic corps, members of the cabinet and senators. He will give four public evening dress receptions, commencing with December.

The president has made the following appointments: United States attorneys, J. W. House, of Arkansas, for eastern district of Arkansas; H. Sandals for western district of Arkansas. United States marshals, T. H. Fletcher, of Arkansas, for eastern district of Arkansas. John Carroll, of Arkansas, for the western district of

# THE MARKETS.

I	OMAHA		
	WHEAT-No. 2	69%@ 53%@	6916
e	Rye N. e	10.0	-45
0			
1	4		
a			
е			
0			
£			
н	7		
0			
1			
8	r 2.		
1			
1	8		
	į		
8			
3	WHEAT-No. 2 red WHEAT-Ungraded red	981400	1 02
	CORN-No. 2	45 @	53
	OATS-Mixed western	34 @	40
2	PORK	9 85 @ . 6 20 @	10 00 6 22
1		0 20 0	- 22

<b>B-</b>	WHEAT-No. 2 red		981	40		99
n	WHEAT-Ungraded red		92	6	1	02
).	CORN-No. 2		45	03	-	53
e	OATS-Mixed western		34	0		40
201	Pork		85	0		00
2	LARD	6	20	0	6	22
v i	CHICAGO.					
	FLOUR-Choice Winter	4	75	0	5	00
-11	FLOUR-Spring extra	3	70	0	4	00
- 1	WHEAT-Per bushel			60		86
Ш	CORN—Per bushel			100		41
y	OATS-Per bushel			(0)		25
٠,	PORK		25 821			30 85
	Hogs-Packing and shipping.		45			60
s	CATTLE—Stockers		00	a		50
n	SHEEP-Medium to good	2	75	0		00
e	ST. LOÚIS,			754		
3	WHEAT-No. 2 red		925	a		93
n	CORN—Per bushel		374			38
	OATS-Per bushel		243	10	121	25
48	CATTLE-Stockers and feeders		50			60
y	SHEEP-Western	Z	00	0	3	50
o I	KANSAS CITY.					

RAILROAD men of Nevada say that the Union Pacific road is literally lined with tramps. They swarm at every water-tank and station on the road, and as the train-men have strict orders not to let them ride they have to count the ties from station to station. A great many of them get into sealed cars at stations and ride until detected or compelled by hunger and thirst to call for

 WHEAT—Per bushel.
 74%
 75

 CORN—Per bushel.
 28
 29

 OATS—Per bushel.
 21
 3
 23

 CATTLE—Exports.
 5
 15
 5
 40

 HOGS—Assorted.
 3
 35
 3
 45

 SHEEP—Common to good.
 1
 50
 3
 00

WHEAT-Per bushel.....

assistance and beg to be let out. IF anger arise in thy breast, instantly seal up thy lips, and let it not forth, for, like fire, when it wants vent, it will sup-

## GAMBLING ON THE OCEAN.

Land Sharks on the Deep Blue Sea-Ladies Who Take a Hand

From the New York Mail and Express.

An importer engaged in business in White street, this city, who has crossed the ocean at least twice a year for the last quarter of a century, was met during the past few days on his return from Europe. He is a veteran traveler, and is always on the lookout for stirring incidents and anvthing of a novel character. "We had an exceedingly pleasant run after leaving Queenstown," he said, but I can't say the trip will be cherished with pleasant recollection, by everybody who was aboard. In the smoking room poker was the order of the hour throughout the entire voyage, and a party of New York professionals whose faces are familiar to ocean travelers, made a pile of money. The principal victims were Englishmen bound to this country on business or pleasure. Two gentlemen, who said their destination was Texas, lost all their ready cash, about £3,500. They took their losses good-naturedly, and seemed to regard them as of no consequence.'

"Are these professional players known to the officers of the ships?" "I cannot conceive how the officers can be ignorant as to their real character. Regular passengers can point them out as soon as they strike the deck of a ship. They are always well dressed, suave in their manner, and to all appearance, perfectly reckless in the expenditure of money. They order the most costly drinks and the finest cigars, and as they can make themselves quite agreeable when it suits their purpose they are rarely at a loss for victims."

"Are they themselves not likely to

become the victims?" "If luck sets dead against them, so that their cheating devices fail to work as may happen on rare occasions, they play very low until the tide turns. The professionals are always ahead on the whole voyage, sometimes by tens or thousands of dollars. On the trip here a young English lieutenant, who was going to visit friends in Canada, and a middle-aged gentleman who had interests in the west, were passengers. They fell into the toils of the gamblers on the first day out from Queenstown, and before the close of the third day both the Britishers retired from the poker table looking downhearted. I learned that the lieutenant, who had £1,000 when he started from home, had nothing leit but a draft for £100. His traveling companion lost heavily, but resented any attempt to draw him into conversation on the subject. These are but isolate instances of what occurs on almost every voyage. Since public gambling has been stopped in many of our large cities, the gamblers have taken to the ocean, where they ply their trade with great success. The are to be found on every ship, and as they are surrounded by men with money and plenty of leisure time, they

invariably reap a rich harvest.' "Are the gamblers ever interfered with?"

"Very rarely, but sometimes they are squelched. An amusing incident occurred on the voyage to Liverpool. Two bright young American women and two well-known gamblers, who were said to be their husbands, were booked as passengers. Soon after leaving Sandy Hook, the ladies began to make themselves very agreeable to some of the male passengers, to whom they managed to secure introductions. They drank wine and smoked cigarettes. Next day a game of poker was started, and the ladies took part in it. At first it was a game with small stakes for amusement, but soon it became serious. There were five at the table, and in a jack-pot which contained some \$60 it came to the turn of lady No. 1 to deal. She ripped and shuffled the cards deftly, while pleasant conversation flowed freely. To the gentleman on her left she gave three kings; to lady No. 2, who sat next, she dealt the nine, ten, jack and queen of clubs; to the player immediately on her left she bestowed an ace turn out a national union newspaper. full pat; to the next gentleman three sevens were given, while she herself took an indifferent hand and fell out. The first player opened the pot for \$5; lady No. 2 stayed in; the third player raised it \$10; the fourth saw the raise, as did also the first.

"It then came to the turn of the lady. She saw the raise and went \$100 better, which all bands saw. Lady No. 1 finished the deal. To the gentleman on her left she gave a pair of fives, which made his hand a kingfull; to her amiable sister she dealt the eight of clubs, which completed her he. Then pausing, he said: straight flush. The third player stood his hand, and the fourth received a newspapermen, especially a Cincinnaseven and queen to his three sevens. Betting started at \$10, was raised \$50, then \$100, and went on till there were several thousand dollars in the pot. The two gentleman who held the full hands dropped them when the pace grew too hot, and finally the four sevens called, and the lady raked in the pot with an innocent smile. The skill of the dealer in handling the cards was the talk of the ship. It came to the ears of captain, who ordered the ladies to keep their stateroom during the balance of the voy-The two brilliant females and their alleged husbands are lack-listed by the agents of the line on which they displayed such talent."

A dispatch from Canajoharie says: 'For several months Miss Mary Beekman has been on a sick bed, and she has frequently said that she seemed to feel something moving within her. After eating she was always attacked with retching, and the other day a little squirming animal was found in the bowl. It was black, had an oval body large as a copper and legs very long and slim. It looked like a toad, and when thrown into the canal it proved to be an adept swimmer. It is thought the lady will recover.

### Bound to Celebrate.

"I've got that mor'gage off'n my farm at last, Bill," said one farmer to another, as they met in the road.

"Well I'm downright glad to hear it, Sam. You've had som'at of a hard time a doin' it. An' so you've wiped

it out, have you?" "Yes; I paid the last note this mornin', an' now I'm goin' home to have bond-fire; but you're right, Bill, I have had a tarnal hard time of it. You know as well as anybody what tough scratchin' I've had to git that farm paid for."

Sam, I know that."

"Well, I should say so. Why, durn it all, Bill, I've wore out two wivesas good workers, too, as you could find anywhere-to say nothin'of havin' right smart o, sickness myself, brought on by hard work in the field an' slim pickin' in the house; but, owin'to that last woman o' mine bein' as tough as a pennyrile steer, an' not breakin' down an' throwin'her funeral expenses, an' the time I'd a lost in courtin' an' marryin' agin in a bad crop year, for I tell you, Bill, times ain't like they was when I fust come into this coungot any sight of hard work left in her smart o' taffyin' to git her. But, as I was sayin', Peggy stuck in her corks an' kep' a goin' with her end of the double do, Bill."

"What's that, Sam?" "I'm a goin' to have a time of it, an' kill a suckin' pig."

"You don't say?" "Yes, I do. I'm goin' to have a cele bration an' a regular rip-snortin' the ship into San Francisco, caring

"Hurra for you." "That's what I'm goin' to do, bill, I ain't been on a spree for thirty year, but I'm goin' to cut loose to- night, if I have to chaw dogwood bark the rest of my day's an' I want you to come over and help me make the woods daughter into his office and about the howl this evenin' after you get your milkin' done. What d'ye say?

"All right, I'm agreeable. What's

the programme?"
"We'll get on a high, an' beat the bass drum till midnight, if it springs here, and that'll be a whole bottle apiece for us all round, not countin' to drink nothin' now,—an' we'll go to the whole dose if it makes us desperate. This here pop is somethin' they've | conducted his business successfully. got up sence I've been stranglin' with the mor'gage, an' I've been famishin' loose, an' we'll make the Scratch Gravel people b'lieev thar's a tiger

### A Printer's Tale of Gen. Sherman.

Speaking of Gen. Sherman's recent reflections on the war correspondents, a newspaper man tells the Washington Sunday Capital this:

Ledger.

"I had an interview with him during the first week of his occupation of Savannah. The newspapers then made aim prime hero of the war. Grant appeared to be baffled before Petersburg. theme of all praise, and Sherman appeared to be the man who would end I had printed an army paper at Beau-fort, S. C. I obtained letters from Generals Forster and Saxton recommending me to favorable cons.deration. These I took to Sherman in Savannah, asking for permission to bring my material to Savannah and there The printing offices of the city had been rendered almost useless by the departing rebels, and the need of a new press was particularly evident. Gen. Sherman received me pleasantly until I mentioned a newspaper. Then the storm broke from a clear sky:

"I would like to know what the deuce an army wants with a newspaper, or what anybody wants with them, for that matter. This war was brought on by newspapers and preachers, and it would have ended long ago but for them-and the women,' said

"Less than three years ago you ti newspaper, put me down as a crazy man, fit only for a lunatic asylum, because I said it would take 200,000 exiled to St. Louis on recruiting service for that opinion. What do you think now?"

"I tried to stop this flow of reminiscences, but in vain. "'What does an army want with

newspapers, I'd like to know? They are little better than spies. We hang pies, or ought to, and it would have aved thousands of lives if we had hanged a dozen newspaper correspondents. No, sir, vou cannot publish a paper in Savannah with my permission. I suppose you are a decent man, because these officers say you are a good soldier and a discreet editor, but I will not have any newspapers about my army if I can help it.

A unferal notice in a recent issue of a Brooklyn paper closed with the sentence: "He has bequeathed his young widow \$25,000." Did you ever see so much important information so tersely stated? The sorrowing widow informs the public that she is "young" and that she is worth \$25,000, all in a little, unassuming funeral notice. She also shows that she believes in

### SAILOR WOMEN,

Ancient Pirates of the Female Persua sion, and Modern Heroines.

An old sailor, spinning a varn over the ear of a Boston Commercial Bulletin reporter, says:

There have been cases, though not very many of them, where women have shown themselves to be firstclass. Maybe you have seen a big schooner yacht cruising about the lower bay with a handsome gray-haired woman standing at the wheel and keeping her full and by with one spoke. "Yes, you have had a hard time, I have, anyhow, and I am told that there are half a dozen ladies whose husbands belong to the New York Yacht Club who are as handy about decks as their husbands are.

Shipowners have a castiron, casehardened rule which forbids skippers to take their wives to sea, the theory being that a captain will be looking after his wite when he ought to be looking after his ship. There is the case of the cargo ship Edgar, homeward bound from Senegal to London. try, for, to git a widder now, that's The fever broke out, and all the crew were prostrated except the captain yit, you've got to fool away more or less money on new clothes an' do right into the engine room, and the captain's wife steered. But for her grit the ship would have been lost.

Then there was the heroic Mary tree till I got on the top o' the hill | Patten, who was with her husband in with the load, an' now, that I'm thar a voyage around the Horn in the early at last, with signs of an easy grade days of the California gold exciteahead, I tell you what I'm a goin' to ment. Her husband was taken sick off the Horn, and she took his place on the quarter-deck. The crew were a lot of swabs, and none of them knew a sextant from a spudbag, not even the mate; but Mrs. Patten kept the log and took the sun and navigated for her husband when it was her watch

Another case where a woman served as skipper is that of the British brig Cleotus, Miss Betsy Miller, master. Her father was a shipowner of Saltcoats. He had no sons, and took his docks as a companion. She gradually picked up knowledge of ships and navigation. Finally she became so much enamored with a life at sea that her father put her in command of the Cleotus, which he built especially for the rafters, Bill. I've got six bottles her. For more than twenty years o' pop an' two cigars in th wagon she sailed the Cleotus about the stormy coasts of Great Britain and the continent, resisting the wooings of your wife-for I don't s'pose she'd care the many gallant sailor boys who were fascinated by her bravery, and when her father died she succeeded to and Not the least interesting of the

stories of women at sea are the tales for 25 year, Bill, every time I've of the female pirates. Some of them seen it zip an' sizzle in a tumbler at a are historical as well as romantic. Alpicnic, to know what it tastes like an' wilda, the daughter of Synardus, a I'm goin' to know this very night. Gothic king, was bethrothed by her Come over middlin' airly, Bill, an' you | father to Alf, the heir to the throne of may let every last one of them corks | Denmark. The proposed marriage was so disagreeable to Alwilda that she gathered a troop of young amazons, loose along the Wabash."-Chicago dressed them in the garb of sailors, left her home and put to sea as a viking. She was exceedingly courageous and successful. Finally, she one day found a crowd of pirates who were bewailing the loss of their commander. She proposed that they sail under her command. The men were pleased with her bearing and readily accepted. With this addition of forces she became a terror to the coast and rapidly increased her fleet and the number of her sailors. It finally became necssary to exterminate this new band of pirates under an unknown and handsome commander, and Alf, the rejected lover, was placed in command The march through Georgia was the of the naval fleet that was ordered to search for her. The two fleets met in the Gulf of Finland. Alwilda laid her ship alongside the admiral's, and it all. I had a printing office and very in the battle that ensued half of her complete press, where, for two years, crew was killed outright, and she was overpowered by the Admiral himself. She wore a casque over her head, and was not recognized until she was disarmed and the casque was removed. The astonishment of the prospective king was great when he saw the runaway girl. His valor in action had meantime won the respect of the fair pirate, and she married the man who had conquered her.

Scarcely less romantic were the

careers of a number of women who by privation have been lead to assume the dress of men and to take to the sea for a living. The case of Mary Reed, an English girl, is in point. Her mother raised her in a boy's dress, so that she should have less trouble in rising above the privations which she endured as a child. She was first a footman and then a cadet in the Guards. Finally she fell in love with a brother cadet, revealed her sex and the two were married in the presence of their regiment. The husband died after a year or two, and then Mary dressed up as a man again and went to sea. She eventually was captured men to do what I have done. I was by and joined a pirate. Here she again fell in love. The object of her passion having become involved in a quarrel, with a shipmate, she was very fearful lest he should be killed. It was impossible that he should refuse to fight, and so she picked a quarrel with his antagonist, forced a fight, and came out victorious two hours before the time set for the duel of her lover, to whom, meantime, she had revealed her sex. They were married by an island priest. He was eventually killed, and she became a sailor on the brigantine of the famous pirate Captain Rachman, who had as a consort another female who had been a sailor and a pirate, Anne Bonney. Mary preserved the secret of her sex, and by her bravery and skill secured a high position in the estimate of her shipmates. The vessel was finally captured and taken into Port Royal, Jamaica, by Captain Rogers of the British navy, where the crew were all condemned to behung. Marv, however, revealed her sex, and would have escaped punishment, but she died of a fever before her pardon arrived. Rachman and eight of hiscrew were hanged, but the fate of Anne Bon-