A Discussion of the Issues of the Cam- the French Napoleon, the British He Points Out the Evils Upon Which the Nation Will Fall if an Unlimited Cur-Pency Issue is Made.

Hobart's Acceptance Letter.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10 .- The following is, in part, Garrett A. Hobart's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice President. It deals almost exclusively with finance and tariff, and makes about 6.000 words:

"Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention. Gentlemen: I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the Vice Presidency tendered me by the national Republican convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate be-

fore the American people
"The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Repub ican party as to this su-premely important subject. We stand unqualifiedly for honesty in finance and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of value. issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

"The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen.

limited, at an absolutely fictitions ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than seventy cents means an immediate profit to the return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that soon become a worthless derelict. for each dollar's worth of silver builion delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped coin will be of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered. "Let it also be remembered that the

consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their efects. The crop of silver, unlike that of hay, or wheat, or corn-which, being of yearly production, can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed once for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Death or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an over supply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are the inevitable result would be a currency a'l and absolutely fiat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half fiat and one all fiat. The latter, as the cheapest, under the logic of 'cheap money,' would surely drive

"The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage, carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislatice warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness. public or private, to the extent of nearly fifty per cent of the face of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of fiat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

THE MONEY STANDARD. "Resting on stable foundations, concharacteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every eoin, made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

"The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the people of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of dollars per annum are due to pension- ference of the globe. human interests. This necessity has made gold the final standard of ali ealightened nations. Other metals. including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver, especially, has a value of great importance the sums so paid in pensions are exfor subsidiary coinage. In view of a ceedingly small; in few, if any, are conducted they excessive. The spirit that would free coinage to create a contrary im- deplete these to the extent of a farpression, it cannot be too strongly thing is the same that would organize emphasized that the Republican party sedition, destroy the peace and securin its platform aftirms this value in ity of the country, punish, rather silver, and favors the largest possible than reward, our veteran soldiers, use of this metal as actual money that | and is unworthy of the countenance, can be maintained with safety. Not by thought or vote, of any patriotic only this, it will not authorize, but citizen of whatever political faith. will gladly assist in promoting a No party, until that which met in double standard whenever it can be Chicago, has ever ventured to insult secured by agreement and co-opera- the honored survivors of our struggle tion among the nations. The bimet- for the national life by proposing to the time of the sun's rising, which will allie currency, involving the free use scale their pensions horizontally, and of silver, which we now have, is cor- to pay them hereafter in depreciated dially approved by Republicans. But dollars worth only 53 cents each. a standard and a currency are vastly

different things. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS. "If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial question so vital to every interest, our condition, and considering our hat it means, when such meaning is magnificent capacity for raising rev-

once and authoritatively, that an house political expediency or party exigency, "honest dollar" means any dollar however pressing, could justify ad ACCEPTANCE OF THE ST. LOUIS equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as paign, Especially the Silver Question - sovereign, or the German twenty

"Any attempt on the part of the government to create by it fiat money of a fictitious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the na-tional character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world-wide, because our commercial relations are world-wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitmerce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

"Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated. would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rye-who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury at a profit fixed by the government -and against ali producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a turrency thus stipulated and at the same time degraded.

THE DOLLAR OF OUR FATHERS. "The dollar of our fathers, about which so much has been said, was an We hold that every dollar of currency honest dollar, silver maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold. The fathers would have spurned and ridiculed a proposition to make a silver dollar worth only 53 cents, stand of equal value with a gold one worth 100 cents The experience of all nations proves that any depreciation, however slight, of another standard, from the parity with gold, has driven the more valuable one out of circulation, and such experience in "The free coinage of silver at the | 1 matter of this kind is worth much ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no more than mere interested speculative nation has ever before proposed, and opinion. The fact that few gold coins in the world-not even in Mexico. It domestic uses is no proof at all that is proposed to make the coinage un- the metal is not performing a most important function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in sight, but the house would not stand an hour if there were no foundation. The great energy that per ounce in the market, such a policy moves the ocean steamship is not always in view of the passenger, but it is, all the same, the propelling force of the vessel, without which it would

"It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited comage of silver would affect a few given in exchange. For \$i00 worth great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may lie before us if the platform formulated at Chicago is permitted to be carried out.

EFFECT ON FAVINGS BANKS. "There are now on deposit in the savings banks of thirty-three states and territories of this Union, the vast sum of \$2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 deposthe labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth 100 cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would reduce it by the value of a single dime would be an intolerable wrong to each depositor. Every bank or banker who has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay them back in money not one whit less

valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust. "There are in this country nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, 1,800,000, and with assets amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Their average of holdings is nearly \$300 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of men and women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over a million of houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter for 5,000,000 of our thrifty people.

"Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of tinuous and unvarying certainty of gold would be equivalent to the convalue should be its distinguishing fiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American homemakers. It would be an invasion of 'the homes of the provident,' and tend directly to 'destroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toil.' Everyone of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard fo our country. as an experiment, or as a concession to selfishness or greed.

THE PENSIONERS ers of the late war. That sum repre-

"The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust companies in national, state and private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, where the money deposited or nations, we must cease juggling with the premiums have been paid in gold this question, and make our honesty or its equivalent, are so enormous, toof purpose clear to the world. No gether with the sums due, for State, room should be left for misconception municipal, county, or other corporate as to the meaning of the language debts, that if paid in depreciated used in the bonds of the government silver or its equivalent, it would not not yet matured. It should not be only entail opon our fellow countrypossible for any party or individual to men a loss in money which has raise a question as to the purpose of not been equaled in a similar experithat, when a husband and wife are that, when a husband and wife are that, when a husband and wife are the country to pay all its obligations ence since the world began, but it drowned in the same disaster, the wife in the prettiest of cottages, I came to in the best form of money recogn zed would, at the same time, bring a disby the commercial world. Any nation grace to our country such as has never which is worthy of credit or confi- befallen any other nation which had dence can afford to say explicitly, on the ability to pay its honest debts. In

MR. HOBART'S LETTER | challenged or doubted. It is desira- enue, such wholesale repudiation is | THE monstrous an act. The Tariff.

> "While the financial issue which has been thus considered, and which has come, as the result of the agitation of recent years, to occupy a peculiar conspicuousness, is admittedly of primary importance, there is another question which must command careful and serious attention. Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprededented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many of the important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment, Labor is idle. The revenues of the government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a nble necessity. It is a known fact mistaken economic policy deliberately that more than 50 per cent of the comenacted and applied. It would not be difficult, and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system, to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of

> > "Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation, and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the government to protect and eucourage in all practical ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves. but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources, and the utilization, under the best attainable conditions, of our own capital and our own available skill and industry. The Republican party, in its first successful contest under Abraham Lincoln, declared in favor of 'that policy of national exchange which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, nation commercial prosperity and independence.' The principle thus enunciated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us it must be tenaciously adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be maintained in harmony with that of the civilized world, that our currency must be sound and honest; we must also remember that

unless we make it possible for capital to find employment and for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages, it will be impossible to attain that degree of prosperity which, with a sound monetary policy buttressed by a sound tariff policy, will be assured. "In 1892, when by universal consent we touched the high water mark of our national prosperity, we were under the same financial system that we have to day. Gold was then the same standard, and silver and paper were freely used as the common currency. We had a tariff framed by Republican hands under the direction of the great statesman who now logicitors. In many cases they represent ally leads the contest for a restoration of the policy whose reversal brought paralysis to so many of our industries and distress upon so large a body of our people. We were under the policy

of reciprocity, formulated by another

illustrious statesman of the genuine

American type. We may, if we choose to do so, return to the prosperous conditions which existed before the present administration came into power. "The Republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has aimed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerated industry, of moral culture, and of favorable physical environment. It was the party which instituted the policy of free homesteads, and which holds now that this policy should be re-established, and that the public lands yet vacant and subject to entry in any part of our na-tional territory should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the state lies in the multiplication of households, and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best " HAVE COME TO YOUR WEDand the truest embodiment; and it will aim to dignify and enlarge by all proper legislation this element of

security. CURIOUS FACTS.

All men of genius are said to have eves clear, slow moving and bright. This is the eye which indicates mental ability of some kind, it does not matter

It is a noteworthy fact that the locomotive engines which drew the Tsar and the Imperial party to Moscow for the coronation were of American manu-

The veddahs, or wild hunters of Ceylon, mingle the pounded fibres of soft and decayed wood with the honey on which they feed when meat is not to be

Some one has calculated that the postmen of London walk, together, something like 48,360 miles per day, a "One hundred and forty millions of distance equal to twice the circum-The quantities of bananas shipped

sents blood spilled and suffering en- from West Indian and adjacent ports dured in order to preserve this nation | into the United States now amounts to from disintegration. In many cases 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 bunches annu-

Prof. Geikie estimates the amount of sediment carried to the sea by the Thames in a year at 1,865,903 cubic feet, while it is estimated that the Mississippi deposits in the sea in a year solid matter weighing 812,500,000,000 By a simple rule the length of the

day and night, any time of the year, may be ascertained by simply doubling give the length of the night, and doubling the time of the setting will give the length of the day. The geographical position of Switzer-

land, rendering impossible all attacks by sea, and offering by means of lofty mountains and difficult passes endless positions of vantage to a moderate defending force, renders the country almost impregnable, even in these days explosives.

The Russian courts have reversed the woman is more agile, and keeps herself



living. But now the zest of life is —though peace, as the stars peeped out gone. It has bored me and left me in a shining setting to our wedding spiritual nausea. I have lived too fors, was a little pensive.

much; lived at too high a pitch and Ethel had gone for a moment to the strain. I was too high-handed and linner room, and I watched the fair free-headed for the world. I am sick of prospect from the window of the other. it. And I will die contented. Pshaw! I Ah, I was full of the passion and rap-am mad. What of poor Ethel? I write ture of a new, full-hearted life. wildly. She makes life still dear.

liant and dashing hours of it. I go spickly, and with a rude, accursed back—far back. Down in Keivin ave Taugh Mrs. Whymper—as I always callyears ago what a royal rage there was |ed her-staggered in. Her face told a when Mrs. Whymper came amongst melancholy story of drink and degraus! How she stirred our quiet little dation. seaside place; she was so bold, so bewitching, so unconventional! Ah! how -But wait awhile; let me dwell on the beauty and illusion of the first stage. wonder how many lovers she had! A score, probably. I was only 18 then, the madness that came over me. One and decidedly, I was the most reckless thing only will I say in my own justifiof any. She was, I admitted, nearly twice my age, but in my fever and fascination that, I think, was only an added charm to a wealth of charms. The pride of winning her, the thought of a mere youth carrying her off from the run of gallantly equipped com- I had seen no later papers from the old petitors in the field appealed with a place. I had had no tidings, and wantbrave force to my conceited boyhood. ed none. What a wooing was mine! How my kind aunt and guardian was distracted. What womanly warnings she gave me against the flighty widow! Poor aunt; I believe I drove her to her grave. Mayhap it was well-before she knew the

But I won Mrs. Whymper. The bold sea throbbed in the moonlight that night by the quiet shore, when I listened with enraptured senses to her lovely avowal of love. She was a ing and love-murmurous water, whither we had wandered. I can recall the whole picture, the brooding sky beyond the reaches of the sea, the hills at the back, the lights of the little town in the distance, and nearer-and how dearer!-the love-confessing beauty before me. O, mad and memorable night!

Ours was a runaway match-and a sensation it was, beyond all doubt. Our whereabouts were unknown, but that did not spoil the dramatic interest of the situation, it is needless to say. I read in an enterprising paper the whole story of the romance the very evening of our wedding in the distant seaport whither I had proudly borne my bride. What an eve that was! Even yet the glamour of the impression hangs around me, lives within me, and mocks me. The depths of poetry and passion within us are unknowable, but mine was stirred to a wonderful deep that evening. Illusive time!

The spell was soon over. A few days, and my wife was tired of it. The fever had passed. She took little pains then to disguise from me how old and worn in reality she was, and how deeply she had deceived me. I saw that I wearied her, that she thirsted again for the conquering plane she had left. When



she went abroad she was all charm again, and seeming joyous young womanhood, for she was an adept in the arts of deception. The transformation she could accomplish was simply marvelous. In the new town she made another sensation, and won a troop of admirers who made the life of her boy husband intolerable. Wit, coquetry, flash and fascination abroad, weariness, ennui, nausea in the privacy of homethe gods know it was a horrible time

For two years I lived in indescribable misery. After the first year the arts of my wife to beautify herself grew vain. She could no longer conceal from the outside world the dreaded story of age, and attraction's death. As the bitter realization of her fate grew upon her, a deadly rage, a hideous spell took possession of her, and a season dragged on when foul days were ours. I became degraded and shamed in my own eyes; a sickliness came between me and all the world's light; ambition, faith, and all things noble

One night my whole spirit of endurance died. There was a passionate knew beyond hope of recovery. I fled far into the country.

Months passed. I had secured a sec retaryship in a growing town by wild and distant but boldly picturesque hills. A winter passed, and spring came, and with its green unfolding my heart lightened and expanded, too. I had got but meager details of my wife's fate from the local papers. She recovered from her wound, but a drink-mania seized her, and her condition became deplorable. She still persisted in her favorite habit of rowing. Even in intoxicated stages she would take her little boat, and put out into the waters. One evening the empty boat was found drifting in the bay. "She carried her daring one stage too far," said the townsfolk, and then with sorry humor, "she was not one that loved water for its own sake; yet it has given her a grave." Then I heard no more news of gigantic armaments and far-reaching from the old place. I wanted no more. I tried to bury its memory.

With the green unfolding of spring, assumption of the American tribunals as I have said, my heart and my life dies first. The Russian doctors have know one who brought back all the testified unanimously that the man delightful fever of the fine young world. would be the first to die, because the Ethel Wilson was 18, an only child, and the tenderest flower in that in the bent pin in teacher's chair."-Ancomewise primitive mountain land. A swere.

TWO BRIDAIS. wild thrill runs through me as I recall MME. BARRY'S GEMS. tle flower-garden fronting the cottage, CAN laugh grimly at the world, wrote Kyrie Harding in his prison dairy. I am leaving it to-

am leaving it tomorrow. I shall be
hanged by the neck
till I am dead.
Once I would have
called the prospect
g h a s tiy—in the
days when my
blood was buoyant and generous, and I
was filled with the passion of gallant
living. But now the sest of life is

wildly. She makes life still dear.

Life!—I look back upon some brilthe landing, the door was thrown open

"Ha!" she said, in the malignant note can never describe; "you see I have

come to your wedding." I have but a vague memory of the ensuing scene, with the blackness and cation. My deepest rage arose at the thought of the position in which I had placed poor Ethel. Heaven knows I was innocent of the shadow of an intent to wrong her. How was I to know that my first wife had been rescued?

As Ethel returned to the room, whitefaced and terror stricken, I had struck to Mme. Du Barry's lost cash box, with Mrs. Whymper her death blow. . . And so I die tomorrow. Dear. dear Ethel, but for you, how gladly I would leave the wounding world! Ha! She comes. It is the hour of our last inendurance.

itor then was not Ethel. It was the ing her absence burglars entered her connection, that there are men who messenger with the tidings of reprieve. "Penal servitude for life" was to be his

"They will release you yet-after years, after years!" sobbed Ethel, a few days later, as she sobbed farewell; "but Kyrle, I will watch and wait with a brave heart." . . That was many a year ago. Today they are pensively happy in distant Australia. W. P. R.

How Bicycle Tubing Is Made. Solid drawn steel tubes have been made for years for boilers and general use, but the great demand arose when the safety type of bicycle came into vogue, the diamond frame requiring the use of a greater length of tubing and necessitating that this should be as light as possible. There are variations in the methods for producing a cold drawn steel tube, but the principle of all is practically the same. Only a very high class of steel is suitable for the purpose, and that hitherto employed has been chiefly Swedish charcoal steel, containing a certain proportion of carbon. The steel is taken in the form of a billet two feet long and about six

inches in diameter. A hole is bored through the center, and it is heated, annealed and rolled into the form of a tube about 1% inches in diameter, with walls of about 10 gauge. This is then drawn through a die and over a mandrel by means of a draw-bench, until about 10 feet long, beautifully smooth and bright within and without. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be repickled and reannealed to prevent the crystallization to which the drawing process tends to give rise. The first drawings of the tube leave it about three-eighths of an inch thick, but this gradually decreases until a tube is produced which is of the thickness of stout writing paper. This is the class of tube employed in bicycles and that imparts a strength and rigidity out of all proportion to its lightness .- Boston Transcript.

Some Beresford Stories. A laborer once wrote to Lord Charles Beresford saying that his wife had just had twins-a boy and a girl -and he wanted to call one "Lord Charles Beresford Brown" and the other "Princess of Wales Brown." Lord Charles gave his permission, and obtained that of the Princess. Four months later the man wrote again: "I am happy to inform you that 'Lord Charles Beresford Brown' is well and strong, and that 'Princess of Wales Brown' died this morning."

Lord Charles is a man of few words, and those very much to the point. In the house of commons one day, speaking in reference to the Arab slave dealers, he said, with great emphasis: "Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give them a fair trial and then

Unconventional Lord Charles has always been. Receiving an invitation to scene, and a struggle over which I draw | dinner at Marlborough House one even-"Sorry can't come. Lie follows by ost."-Strand Magazine.

Driving Out Mosquitoes. Chestertown, Md., has found keresene effective in getting rid of mosquitoes. "Some citizens," says a resident, " had experimented with coal oil as a remedy and were surprised at the effectiveness of the liquid. The attention of the authorities was called to the matter, and after a series of tests the people were given official notice that everybody should pour a little coal oil in rainbarrels, stagnant pools and wherever water had collected. No great quantity of oil is required. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a barrel of water. The diminution in the number of mosquitoes was easily noticeable and now the pest has been almost gotten rid of."

A Question Uncle-"What are you crying for, Georgie?"

Georgie-"Teacher caned me because

was the only one-boo hoo-able to answer a question to-day." Uncle-"What was the question?" Georgie (between sobs)-"Who put

TREASURES ONCE BELONGED Profitted a reward of 2,000 louis to any TO LOUIS XV.'S PAVORITE.



Du Barry's jewels? | od in favor of the jeweler.

mense fortune which she unquestion- curing them immense sums of money ably left behind her. Now that public during the frequent journeys which she attention has been drawn to this made to England." no one seems to have given a thought Pall Mall. its wonderful collection of diamonds

and other gems. History seems to give a clear clew as to the present location of these gems. In the evening of Jan. 10, 1791, Mme. terview. Now the gods give me true Du Barry left the castle at Louve- which do not find their way into the ciennes in order to pay a visit to the patent office," remarked a clerk in that Duke de Brissac, her intention being department to a Washington Star re-Kyrle Harding was wrong. The vis- to return on the following day. Dur- porter. "I might also say, in the same bedroom and carried off her jewels. seem to be able to turn almost any-Moorin, Mme. Du Barry's faithful serv- thing to good account. I was thinking ant, had heard no noise in the house of a fisherman I knew down on the and the soldier who was on duty in Florida coast. A casual observer front of the castle was found dead would see nothing remarkable about

pearls and other precious stones.

Mme. Du Barry was not popular and to take me in a boat on a fishing exthe revolutionary journals were unani- pedition the following day. mous in claiming that the former fa- "In the morning I called at the house friends of liberty and equality who said: 'You'll see.' have already flocked there." That there | "And I did. We entered the boat and gone straight to London with their as he would horses. booty and had there been promptly ar- "In about an hour we reached the

dinner. Then lack of luggage and same way." seedy clothing did not tend to inspire confidence in the hotel-keeper, but they succeeded in convincing him that they had plenty of cash and only needed to get it changed into English money. On the following day they went to Mr. Simon, one of the richest jewelers in London, and offered to sell him some precious stones at a price which was scarcely one-sixth of their real value. The jeweler bought them for 37,500 francs and then asked them if they had any more of the same quality.

They said that they had had, where- just her luck!"-Puck. upon he went at once and told his story to the lord mayor, who caused the arrest of the five men. The police searched them carefully, and though the thieves tried to throw some of the large diamonds into the fire they did not succeed, and thus most of the stolen treasure was recovered. One of the thieves was well known to the police, being an Englishman who had elready been frequently arrested.

Being informed of the arrests, Mme. Du Barry went to London, accompanied by M. Rouen, her jeweler. The latter identified the precious stones and | that contracts for the entire supply for his testimony was so convincing that the next five years are recorded. nothing seemed to remain but to punish the malefactors and hand back the property to its rightful owner. In those days a crime of this kind was punished with hanging. Mme. Du Barry, however, was not to recover her property so easily. The thieves positively refused to plead guilty.

The beautiful French woman went to Newgate prison, where they were confined, thinking that she could fascinate their leader into a confession of his crime; but in this instance those put on the English market, and the charms which had worked wonders English say it is far superior to any Les COLUMBUS, REBRASEA with so many men proved utterly fruitless. The callous brigand remained stubborn as a mule and refused to go to the scaffold at her behest. The result was that the lord chief justice decided in their favor. The charges against them, he said, had not been proven, and, furthermore, no English tribunal was competent to inflict a penalty for a crime committed in a foreign country. The five thieves were then discharged. As to the jewels, the court was rather in a quandary.

The thieves had evidently stolen them, but if they were not Mme. Du Barry's property whose were they? The mater was ingeniously compromised. The jewels were placed in a cash box on which was stamped the seal of the city of London and were then placed for safe keeping with Messrs, Ranson, Morland & Co., who did a large banking business in Pall Mall, near Marlborough house. The understanding was that the jewels feet wide. should remain with them until the court had rendered a definite decision above the city of Madrid at 9:30 a. m as to their ownership. One hundred "There was a vivid glare of light and a and five years have elapsed since they were handed over to the bankers and no definite decision has yet been ren-

English justice acted more promptly occurred twenty mi'es above the earth."

when a subject of George III. appeared as plaintiff against Mme. Du Barry. On the morning after the theft medam

one who would find her jewels, and the London jeweler who had denounced the thieves demanded half of this sum on the plea that the property, which No One Has feen Them for a Contary | had been recovered and which had been or More - Prises That Are Worth placed in the bank of Mesers, Ranson Moriand & Co., represented half the entire property stolen. The lord chief HERE are Mme. justice, without any hesitation, decid-

This question is The court had just decided that the puzzling many per- charge of theft brought against the five alleged burglars had not been proven says the New York | and that anyhow it had no jurisdiction Herald. Though in a case of this kind, and yet the same she has been dead court now decided that Mme, Du Barry many years, must pay a money reward to the man this famous French | who had caused the thieves' arrest. woman has sud- So far as Mme. Du Barry was condenly become an cerned the case ended here. She never object of great interest throughout Eu- saw her jewels again. In due time rope, and all that concerns her reman- Fouquier-Tinville cast his evil eye on tie life is regarded as of historic im-ber and she was condemned to death portance. Mme. Du Barry was very by the revolutionary tribunal on the wealthy, and yet up to the present ground that "she had conspired against hardly any one seems to have made the the republic and had furthered the sucslightest effort to lay hands on the im- cess of those hostile to France by pro-

strange fact, it is considered certain And the famous jewels, what of that a vigorous attempt will be made them? Becu, a nephew of Mme. Du to recover the fortune, and in this con- Barry and an officer of the imperial nection it is pointed out that a search guard, endeavored, but in vain, to esof this kind would be far more likely tablish his claim to this portion of his to be successful than some other aunt's property. Since the end of the searches for hidden treasure the ex- first empire no new claim has been put istence of which has not in all cases forward and those who are competent been clearly established. Divers go to to speak with authority are of the opinthe bottom of the sea in quest of bul- ion that the great treasure, which was lion, others spend years in hunting valued at 500,000 livres in 1791, is still after legendary wealth, but until now hidden away in some cellar or vault in

NOVEL MOTIVE POWER.

How an Ingenious Fisherman Utilizes Turtles in His Rusiness. "There are ingenious contrivances drunk in a neighboring wine shop. him, and a visit to his rude hut would The list of the stolen jewels is still give the impression that he was poor to be found in the French archives and and shiftless. The principal thing that reads like a chapter of "The Arabian interested me when I happened to call C. H. SHELDON, Nights," so bewildering is the long cat- at his home for a drink of water while Carl Rienke. alogue of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, hunting one day was the presence of two monster sea turtles, both alive.

When the theft was made known the "We started a conversation the re-French public smiled in incredulity. sult of which was that I employed him

vorite of Louis XV.—they politely and he was ready. He held two stout termed him "the modern Sardanapa- leather thongs in his hand, one end lus"-had invented the whole story. of each being attached to a turtle. "She wants to run away to England," I was somewhat astonished when he they said, "her intention being to enter started driving the sea reptiles ahead into a close relationship with the of us, but in reply to my questions he

was no ground for the suspicion seems | the turtles began to swim, drawing the clear from an article published in the boat through the water at a good rate London Public Advertiser of Feb. 28, of speed. The thongs were fastened 1791. According to this journal the to their necks and he could guide them men who had stolen the jewels had by simply turning their heads, exactly

fishing place, and, tying his turtles There were five of them, and on their to a tree on land, my companion proarrival in London they went to a first- ceeded to the business of the day. We class hotel and ordered a first-class went back drawn by the turtles in the

> A Good Volce. First deacon-"Has the new soprane a good voice?" Second deacon-"Well. I should say so. Why, at the choir

Fortune's Favorite. Sapsmith-"I wondah how it comes that Miss Swift is always out when I call?" Grimshaw—"Oh, I guess it's AND THE REST OF MARKIND

fight the other night, you could hear

her voice above all the rest!"-Puck.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The original civil engineer was the mole. He anticipates danger by making several exits and entrances to his

Pages in congress must be over the age of twelve years and under sixteen. In the senate they receive \$1,440 a year, in the house \$1,200. Golden hair is in much demand by

the wigmakers of Paris and London A one-legged newsboy in Buffalo

serves a route of papers by whirling on a bicycle. His wooden leg is so fitted that it turns one of the pedals. One-twelfth of the population of England suffer from gout. A Berlin physician Dr. Fehlaner, says that this malady is often due to the excessive use of

Arabs for ages. It has recently been

A law in Connecticut decrees that a man who has been three times convincted of crime may be classed as an habitual criminal, and detained in prison for 25 years. Lady Burton, who died recently in

England, expressed an earnest wish that, before committing her body to the grave, her doctor should pierce her heart with a needle. Most of the railroad stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns

which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw. A perilous feat was performed, not long since, by a bicyclist in Lyons, France. He rode his wheel over the

coping stone of a house, fifty feet from the ground, in the presence of an immense crowd. The track is only two A large aerolite recently exploded loud report," says Science. "Buildings were shaken and many windows were

shattered. According to the officials of

the Madrid observatory, the explosion

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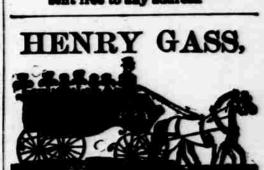
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