ONE TICKET With Every Dollar's Worth of

Guaranteed by C. S. RAYMOND to be worth \$300.

ONE TICKET With Every Dollar's Worth of SHOES.

SHOES.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes. We have just received an unusually fine line of Patent Leather

Burt & Mears' Men's Shoes.

Shoes which are really the only dress shoe for gentlemen

We have just added a full line of Burt & Mears' Shoes for Men, which every wearer of good shoes knows to be A No. 1

A LADIES'

Patent Tip

SHOE

(Philadelphia Make)

\$3.

heretofore paid \$4 for. This week we let them go at \$3 a pair, and give you three tickets on the and we have succeded. It comes in tiamonds.

We have just received a complete berofsalemen you ine of Edwin C. Burt's Fine Shoes. Further recommendation of this line is unnecessary.

Fine Oxford Retail at \$1.50.

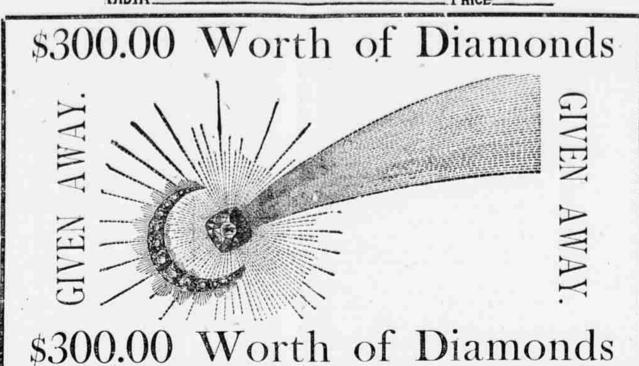
both patent tip and plain.

Diamonds Given Away.



Diamonds Given

Away.



SPRING HEEL SHOES.

We make a special effort for the misses' and children's trade, carrying a complete line of spring heels in Oxfords and shoes at the lowest prices in the city. Misses' spring heels, from 11 to 2. Larger misses' spring heels in Tadies sizes, 21/2 to 5.

One Ticket with every dollars worth of shoes

We pay express on all Mail Orders.

To Our Customers.

that we now have seating capacity for all who come, and having increased the number of salesmen you will find there will be no win C. Burts fine more of that long tedious waiting to tion of this line is be served.

We wish to say

We now have a full line of spring and summer

Oxfords

for ladies, rang-We have just added a com- ing in price from plete line of Ed-

recommenda- to the finest Edwin

C. Burt makes.

TAN COLORED OXFORDS

shoes. Further

unnecessary.

In all styles, sizes and widths. They come in plain and patent leather trimmed. We have them for \$1, better for \$1,25, still better for \$2, and the finest tan Oxford made for \$3

Our Boys' and Youths' Shoes

To Our

Customers.

We wish to say

hat we now have eating capacity

for all who come

and having in-

creased the num-

will find there will

be no more of that

We have made a

special effort to

buy a very

long tedious wait-

ing to be served.

Are the finest in the land, and our trade in this department is increasing so rapidly that we feel very proud of it. We have the shoes and the people know it. We have added to this department a fine line of Calf Tipped Spring Heel Shoes, in all widths, sizes 11 to 2.

A Youths' V CALE BUTTON SHOE (Sizes II to 2)

\$1.00 Pair.

A Youths' Whole Quarter Button Shoe (Sizes II to 2)

\$1.50.

We pay express on all Mail Orders.

The most staple thing in our Boy: Department is a BUTTON SHOE (Sizes 1 to 5)

There is nothing better made for school wear. The V Calf BOYS' SHOES

A better one made Whole Quarter for \$1.75

The Diamond Earrings

Which we exhibit in our east show window are guaranteed by C. S. Raymond, the jeweler, to be worth \$300, and will be given away to the holder of the lucky number. We give one ticket with every dollar's worth of shoes purchased. Buy your shoes of us and you may

WEAR DIAMONDS.

NORRIS & WILCOX, 1517 Douglas St.

Men's Plain Congress GAITERS Marked Down to \$1.50 a pair.

Men's Fancy Trimmed Tipped Congress Gaiters Marked Down From \$3.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Cordovan,

(Lace or Congress) \$2.50

Equal in wear to any \$4 shoe in the market.

One ticket on the Dianonds given away with

very \$1 worth of shoes

AND Up

MEN'S

Our stock of Summer Low Shoes, in Kangaroo, Kid and Calf Skin, is now complete. Southern Ties are still the favorites. Prices range from

\$5.50

CONDITION OF THE FARMER.

It is a Continuous Struggle for Comfortable Subsistence.

WHY HE IS NOT PROSPEROUS.

The Increase in the Number of Farms and in the Products of Farms Outstrips the Increase in

Population.

The working force of the United States is about 23,000,000 persons, of whom 10,000,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, employing a capital of \$16,000,000,000 invested in farms and their equipment, writes C. Wood Davis in April Forum. That the greater part of this host of workers and this immense capital is unprofitably employed, is beyond question; and this state of unthrift has progressed so far as to discourage great numbers of these so employed,

This state of affairs is not due to any lack of industry or frugality on the part of the farmer; he works more hours and is more sparing in his expenditures than any considerable number of those engaged in other occupations. Nor can it be attributed to crop failures, as is evident from the increasing quantities of products put upon the markets of the world at prices ever growing less. Indeed, our farms are so numerous and productive as to reduce the returns of American agriculture to a point far below a reasonable profit, and to lessen the value of the farms and farm products of Canada, Great Britain and western Europe Clearly, the unprofitableness of American ag riculture is not in any degree due to insuffi

cient crops.

When the farmers find that the returns from their labor and capital do not afford them a fair share in the general prosperity, they cannot be far astray in judging that af-fairs are going wrong for them, and that "the times are out of joint." Among the reasons assigned for this lack of prosperity are mono metallism, deficit or defective circulating medium, protective tariffs, trusts, dressed nations, speculation in farm products, over-greedy middle men and exorbitant

transportation rates.

That any or all of these may have affected the agricultural interest unfavorably, and yet not have caused the present depression, is clear, for the farmer has been prespectus since the denoactization of silver, and there is alway sufficient money in circulation to buy such part of his products as the community requires for current use. Protective tariffs have existed during the most prosperous eras of American agriculture. Trusts, while new in name, are in principle older than the pres-grat depression, and the maleficent influence of the dressed best combination will have much less effect on prices when the farmer is again presserous. Could the speculation in farm products, by men who are thus in a large measure enabled to fix prices without owning or controlling the articles in which they pre-tend to deal, be put under legal ban, the func-tions of the law of supply and demand would be restored. Middle men, if an evil, are be restored. Middle men, if an evil, are recentlingly a necessary one; and time will doubtless mitigate the positive and crying

wrongs of the transportation question, growing out of an enormous fletitious capital.

While we may conclude that nearly or quite all the causes named affect unfavorably the welfare of the farmer, yet we may ignore them in our search, for the controlling factor of the present unpresperous condition of our

most important industry.

In order to determine why the farming interest is thus depressed, we must first acceptain under what conditions the farmer profit. ably pursued his vocation in the past, and how, why and to what extent such conditions have given place to others less favorable. To do this we must review the ratio of farms and production to population in the prosperous past. Such review need not extend beyond the close of the civil yar, except so far as may be required to show the causes producing the pre-ent depression were in operation long prior to that date, one effect of the civil strife being to suspend their action and to postpone the

advent of a state of agricultural plethora more than twenty-five years.

From the close of the war until near the middle of the ninth decade the farmer shared in the nation's prosperity. In more recent years, however, this state of thrift has been succeeded by one of unremunerative toil, actually a successful acres to sow and plant, in order to hasten the unhappy day that such excessive expansion. ompanied by much privation. When, as is now the case over vast areas, wheat sells at from 40 to 50 cents, outs at from 9 to 12 cents cattle from 1% to 3 cents a pound, the farmer

an indulge in but few luxuries.

During a period of thirty-nine years, ending ing in 1830, population, farms, and the pro-duction of the more important staples in

creased as follows:

lushels of corn 257
Bushels of wheat 389
Bushels of oats 411
As the result of an increase of farms and As the result of an increase of farms and farm products so outstripping the increase in population, the only staples the growing of which is even fairly remunerative are pork and cotton. This is accounted for by our monopoly of the world's supply of cotton, and by the fact that the number of swine has not kept pace with the increase in cormitation, but it does not follow her of swine has not kept pace with the in-crease in population; but it does not follow that there is a deficient supply of swine, for the number of swine and entile was greatly

in excess of requirements prior to the civil

Except for brief periods, the prices of cattle continued remunerative up to the middle of the ninth decade, when the new farms of the west, the open range regions of Texas, the plains, and the mountain areas furnished a supply far in excess of demands, swamping e markets and reducing prices to a level pre cluding all profit. The time of war excepted, the increase in population has been quite uniform in rate, while the increase in the production of the staples has been b lowing summaries, showing the rates at which population and various products have increased. The increase from 1850 to 1860 was

In this decade, farms, swine, cotton, corn, and wheat increased more rapidly than popu-lation, the increase in cotton and wheat hav-ing been stimulated by an active foreign demand, especially during the Crimean war. Cotton growing took its greatest strides at this time, increasing from 2,469,000 beles in 1859, to 5,387,000 in 1860, and then fulling away to 3,000,000 in 1870. Not until 1880 did reach as high a mark as twenty years be

From 1860 to 1870 the increase and decrease Population Number of farms Acres in corn Acres in wheat DECREASE.

Again farms and seres of wheat and oats a found to increase much more rapidly that population; but such was the activity of the oreign demand, and so great the consump-ion and waste incident to a state of war, that farm products sold at such prices as to bring great prosperity to the agricultural in-terests. The reduction in the number of swine and cattle was largely due to the waste and destruction following in the wage of the war, and this diminution in numbers made meat production one of the most profitable beginches of husbandry. The great reduc-tion of the cotton fields during the civil war ecounts for the fact that cotton growing by

From 1870 to 1880 the increase was: Population..... Number of farms Number of cattle ber of bales of cotton Acres in corn.... Acres in wheat... Acres in oats... During the eighth decade the increase in

From 1880 to 1889 the increase has been Population. umber of bales of cotton.

As yet statistics of the number of farm are not attainable, but it is estimated that it has not kept pace with the increase of population. There has been a general slowing down of the killing pace of the preceding decade, except in the case of cattle, and even here the increase has been very slow since 1887, being but 2.4 per cent per annum. In the first half of this period the wheat area increased 1,489,500 acres; it has since decreased 1,352,027 acres—a net increase n nine years of four-tenths of 1 per cent. The increase in the number of cattle does not idicate a beef famine at an early day; and while the increase in swine appears to lag, we must bear in mind that swine increased 9 per cent in the preceding decade, and that falling prices indicate an abundat supply. The increase in the production of oats more han neutralizes the lagging in the increase of he corn area, hence the increase in grain for animal food is still more rapid than in the nimals that consume it.

During twenty years the exportation of orn has averaged less than five per cent. of the product, and of cats less than one per cent., and the price of these grains depends almost wholly upon the home requirements and the extent of the supply. That lower prices follow calarged supply is evident; and medium or even a short erop brings the armer more profit, and often more money in gross, than does a full or large one, as is clearly shown in the following table, which goes far toward explaining why the farmer is of prosperous. To illustrate the corn crop of 1889 exceeded that of 1887 by more than 656,000,000 bushels, yet, counting the cost of the extra amount handled, it will bring the growers \$100,000,000 less. Again, the crop of \$78 was 64 per cent, greater than that of 874, and, allowance made for cost of hand-ing, brought the farmer \$149,000,000 less. The five crops of corn grown in the second half-decade tabulated, exceeded the five crops of the preceding period by 2,128,000,000 bushels, yet the farmers netted

It may be contended that this is a result of the transition from an inconvertible paper currency to one redeemable in gold; but the of specie payment, when, in the third and on the periods, an addition of 45,000,000 acres to the area in corn adds 1,282,000,000 hushels of the product and reduces the farmer's gross overnes by \$354,000,000 quite 10 per cent. The addition to the labor and empital account of the corn-grower, to accomplish this un-desirable result, was 13 per cent. Doubtless a better result would have accrued had these 282,000,000 bushels been converted into fue the farms, as is being done with part of

he surplus of 1880. Covering twenty years of corn-production, table No. 1 shows that in the first half decade somewhat less than one acre of corn, or 24.4 bushels, per capita, was sufficient to meet all demands. In the second half demands the area was increased to 1.1 acres per capita, the diminishing price indicating that 30.4 bushels for each berson was more than was needed. This addition to the supply reduced the aver-age returns from \$13.32 to \$10.10 per acre. age returns from \$13.32 to \$10.10 per acre.
During the third period the area increased to
1.25 acres per capita, the short crop
of 1881 diminishing the per capita
supply six-tenths of bushel. The
effect of this one short crop was
to advance the average price for the five
years 21 per cent. In the fourth half-decade
there was no change in the area per capita,
but an addition of seven-tenths of a bushel to

but an addition of seven-tenths of a bushet to the per capita supply, and an accumulating surplus of such dimensions as to force prices to the lowest point known. The price of corn in the home markets, December, 1889, was 11 per cent lower than ever before reported. Such has been the effect of the great crop of Corn is the most important of our farm

products, the yearty product being worth many millions of dollars more than the annual product of wheat and cotton. It is the

Corn growing is not the only branch of husandry that is depressed.
The area in wheat has been increasing very apidly until 1880, when a halt was called 37,986,000 acres; then diminishing slightly until 1884, when the highest point was reached at 39,475,000 acres. It stands now a little bove 38,000,000 acres.

The price is shown to range from \$1.26 to 65 cents; the returns per acre fall from \$13.66 to \$8.84—a shrinkage of 35 per cent. The exportation has ranged from 22 to 32 per cent for the five-year periods, and is 27 per cent for the whole term. Domestic consumption has ranged from 5.05 to 5.98 bushels per capita, the mean being 5.56—a little less than the estimate of the department of agricul-

The price received for that portion of the wheat crop sent abroad is generally supposed to determine the price of that consumed at home; the price is nearly always seen to advance sharply after a short crop, and to fall as sharply after one or two above the aver-age. Indeed, it is an open question with the weight of the proof favoring the aftirmative, whether it is not the extent and pressure of our surplus which determines the price of wheat in Great Britain and western Europe. In this connection I quote from the grain merchant in the Chicago Tribune of

"During October and November the receipts of spring wheat in the northwest so far exceeded requirements that the markets were overwhelmed, the mavement attracting attension throughout Europe, their circulars remarking that 'dealers and millers being short of stock, would doubtless operate but for depression caused by the intense movement in the northwestern provinces [states] of America." Here we have the Europeans correctly

stating the effect of our surplus upon their markets, and indicating plainly that, it is the extent of such surplus that makes the price Eliminate this surplus and prices would rise. The area in oats, in twenty years, has increased from 8. years, has increased from 8,-000,000 to 27,500,000 acres, the re-turns diminishing from \$12.78 to \$7.24 per The following table shows population, num-ber of cattle, and ratio of cattle to people at

ntervals of five or ten years since 1860: Number No. Cattle Population. Cattle. habitants 31,458,321 28,358,371 45,051,000 21,730,200 (46,156,783 35,025,511 (61,015,000 42,547,007 (61,440,000 42,547,007

"Including 600 000 eartle in the Indian territory eported by the department of agriculture. So many are the grades of cattle and so diverse the prices, that it is impracticable so to state prices of the different classes as to show the changes, from time to time, in the value of this great product; but the extent of the decline in values may in a measure be in-ferred from certain facts. Thus, the average price of cattle sold in the New York market laring the week ending December 28, 1889, was 88.02 per 100 parties net. But from the ceport of the department of arriculture for 1871,* we learn that the average price of cutle in that market during 1871 was 12 cents; a 1870, 21; cents in 1869, 14 3.5 cents; and a 1866, 16 cents. This, in connection with the table giving population and number of attle, proves the direct and constant relaon between population and number of cat-e, and shows the certainty with which a isturbance in the proportions of such relaions will affect prices.

In 1860 cattle were low in price, the ratio of cattle to population then being as \$1 to 100. This ratio fell in 1870 to 62 to 100, and rose gradually until the beginning of 1889, when the proportion again reached 80 to 100. So long as the supply of cattle remained below P2 to 100 people, prices were good and the demand was sufficient to absorb the supply without undue oscillation in values; he ve are warranted in saying that any excess a the supply beyond 72 to 100 units of popu lation will depress prices to an unprofitable level.

There are no data enabling us to determine the number of cattle slaughtered yearly, but we shall not be astray if we take the average age at the time of slaughter to be three years. This would indicate the annual requirement to be

15,000,000 animals, the potential supply approximating 17,000,000.

A most competent authority estimates the reduction in the cost of growing wheat, by reason of the invention and use of the self-binding harvester, at from 6 to 10 per cent. Save in this respect, there has been, during the last twenty years, little if any reduction in the cost of producing wheat; and the reduction in the cost of growing the other staples, as well as most of the minor farm products, will average no more than the mean estimate in the case of wheat. But assuming the average reduction in cost of production to be 12 per cent, and supposing a like reduction in the cost of what the farmer buys, the account would stand as follows at last recenty years, little if any re buys, the account would stand as follows at

the close of 1889: Reduction in returns per acre from corn Reduction la returns per acre from wheat Reduction in returns per acre from oats

grown. Reduction in value of cattle Reduction in value of other farm products.....

Less reduction in cost of maintenance and production ...

The history of American farming for twenty years is, in brief, that as the area in cultivation has increased, so has the product per capitar to be followed by ever-declining prices and diminishing returns per acre.

If, in the period ending 1874, with a cuttle supply of 62 to 100 people, the supply of corn less than 25 bushels per capita, that of wheat and outs less than 6.5 bushels, and the domestic consumption of pork 75 pounds for each inhabitant, all the requirements of the people for bread, meat, spirits and provender were fully and promptly met, it is quite apparent that, estimating consumption per capita as fifteen per cent, greater than then, the present supply of beef is sufficient for 71,000, when for 76,000,000 of wheat 000 people, of swine for 76,000,000, of whea for 79,000,000, of corn for 70,500,000 and o oats for more than 100,000,000.

The logical conclusion from the evidence offered, is that the troubles of the farmer are due to the fact that there are altogether too many farms, too many cattle and swine, too many bushels of corn, wheat, rye, outs barley, buckwheat and potatoes, too many tons of hay, and too great a production of nearly all other farm products for the numconsumers.

What are Orchids? What are orchids? asks the Boston

Advertiser. A plant whose home is in the tropical forests, and yet a plant which is not dependent for its sustenance upon the earth or water in their visible forms. It is a curlosity of the vegetable world which, perched in the air, sends out its long, scarching roots and draws its nourishment from the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature, so far as this characteristic is cerned, it is very substantial the valuation which its owners and raisers put upon plants of rare varieties. The experts in this branch of horticulture say that some time roots are well worth \$5,000 each, and some have held even higher figures. rarity, the difficulty with which they are propagated, the exquisite delicacy. strange forms and great variety of blos soms are the reasons given for these extraordinary values. Before the window of a Trement street florist, not far Park street church, yesterday, a throng was gathered to look upon a cluster of these flowers, which just now occupy so high a place in the popular mind. Strange in form, of a delicate, pearly, waxy whiteness, daintily lined with pink or purple, they presented an unusual sight even to those unacquainted with their rarity and their costliness.

A Florida fisherman recently builted his set A Florida Isherman recently black his hooks with small green from. He left his hooks in the water all nicely floating having been told that this was the best bail—expect-ing to return next morning and find fish by the dozen. He returned, and to his surprise all of his baited hooks were sitting out on the banks looking at him, and as he came close would jump back into the water

GRANT POPPED THE OUESTION

A Pretty Story Connected with the General's Engagen

WOULDN'T ANSWER HIM THERE.

How Henry Gladstone Won Miss Rendel - Another Account of Gambetta's Death-A Race for a Wife.

A striking incident in the life of General Grant was mentioned by an intimate friend. It related to the delicate subject of how the general popped the question. Those who knew General Grant intimately can imagine how he could storm a rampart, charge a bat tery of artillery, or lead a forlors hope in pattle easier than he could ask for the hand f the woman he loved. The occasion when he young lieutenant in the army and Julia Dent plighted their troth was not one of those ideal moonlight nights nor were the stars winkling over lovers' sighs, but on a dark, tormy night in the woods of Missouri, says the Philadelphia Enquirer. The lieutenant was visiting his army commade and former classmate, Fred Dent. He had driven into town in a buggy with his comrade's sister. The young people were on their way home. The darkness had overtaken them. The rain had fallen in torrents and the roads were axle-deep with mud. The lightning flashed and the thunder pealed out of the blackness of the night which followed. A wollen stream and a frail bridge stood in heir way. As they reached the dangerous spot a sudden flash of electric light revealed he terrors of the flood and the dangers of the bridge. In an instant availing himself of this moment of ight, the brave young officer urged the good steed upon the quivering floorway. A dread-ful burst of thunder shook the very founda-tions of the earth. The young maiden, who had thus far bravely faced the terrors of the situation, stunned by the tremendous erash, grasped the unmoved lieutenant by her side with affrighted force. The bridge now began with affrighted force. The bridge new began to yield to the undermining action of the raging torrent. As it seemed to sink away the maid exclaimed in her fears, "O, we are lost." "No, Julia," came a tender reply from the heart, full of emotion Chieb beat in that brave young breast. "Nothing shall happen to you." I shall take care of you." Another flash in timely succession revealed the terrible situation, but one judicious stimulation of the powerful stood arought the henternat and his breat asure once more upon the solid ground of e other shie as the plankway of the bridge oved away in the surging flood. rom a situation so perious was the occasion or a thoughtful science. The storm-beaten overs pushed on their trying way through

and and rain and wind.
Soon out of the darkness came a voice Julia, were you frightened?" thie night it is," said the maiden in reply. I would always like to care for you and pro-ect you. May I do soft "Yes," in the imple innocence of her girlish heart was the mswer.

You will perhaps remember that a fort-night ago I rave you the particulars of the wedding of Mr. Henry Gladstone, son of the ex-premier, and Miss Mand Rendel v Eugene Field to the Chicago News. story of the wooing has just transpired. seems that the two met last summer at Pe ilpo, the young girl's father having at that pleturesque little hamlet on the Gulf or Na-ples a lovely villa. One beautiful evening the two were in the garden overlooking the water upon which the moonlight hung like a water upon which the monoright ming like a misty gauze; the scene was one of poetle byeliness young Gladstone feit that there never could be a fairer spot or a better no-ment for the confession of his love, so he de-clared himself to his manorata with a fervor which the picturequetness of the surround-ings enhanced, if it did not inspire. Instead, however, of answering him, the pretty girl engineer left enco-covered her face with her hands and fled pre-for its possession.

so, it were better for him to leave Posiflino morning after breakfast, at which his idol did not appear, he sought the garden and mean dered gloomily therein, wondering what tac ties he ought to pursue. Suddenly he heard Miss Mand call to him, and turning he beheld that young girl advancing. She put both her hands in his and said, with charming frankness: "I would not answer you has night fearing you were under the influence of the insidious summer evening and of the poetical and almost magical scene, and that it was not your heart that spoke; so I would hear in the daytime if you love me, and, if this is so, I will tell you that I am willing to give you my life and my love."

Now, isn't this bit of truth quite as pretty

as anything that could be called from fiction f

The editor of L'Intransigeant, in Paris, professes to have discovered at last the truth the truth of Gambetta. For some time previous to his death, the editor says Gambetta had lived openly with a certain Mme. L. His friends treated the woman ch consideration, and eventually dedided that poolic morality and Gambetta's assition required that he should marry her. n the mean time, however, the Marquis A. 3. had died, leaving his widow 8,000,000 The widow was very anxious to arry Gambetta, and communicated her ish to him through a third person. Gametta rejected the proposal with he remark that the widow had fready acquired an unenviable reputaon on account of her many lovers, and had thed the marquis into his grave. Some neafterward a remarkably handsome woman visited Gambetta at Ville d'Avray and con-versed privately with him for two hours. Mone. L. at once surmised that the caller was the widow of the marquis, and that she was talking over her matrimonial scheme with Gambetta. Just as the widow-rose to bid Gambetta good afternoon Mme. L. burst into the room with a drawn revolver. Gambetta uped between the women and received the o shots of which he died. Mme, L, was not prosecuted for murder because she knew too many secrets of French politics, which it was feared she might reveal under the pres-

sure of legal proceedings. Shortly before noon today Jacob H. Sprankle, a farmer of Mogadore, drove up to the court house, his turnout covered with mnd and showing hard driving, says an Akron, O., dispatch to the New York Sun. He procured a narriage license for himself and Miss Lucinda Snyder of Mogadore. After receiving the precious document, he asked whether another license could be issued for some one else to marry the same girl. Being answered in the affirmative he grew very ex-cited and matily started for Mogadece.

He had scarcely gone when another anxious swain appeared in the person of Samuel P. Cramer, who took out a license for himself and Lucinda Snyder. Hearing of Sprankle's prior visit. Cramer held consultation with friends, and is said to have bearded a south-bound Valley trainfor Kramnov station, three niles from Mogadore. If he meets with no mishap Cramer should be able to walk the three niles in time to arrive before Sprankle. The race for a wife apparently narrows down to a test of the railroad and a sturdy pair of legs against a good horse and buggy. All the persons concerned are well-to-do and prominent in their community.

Edward Doollitie, an engineer on the Ala-Edward Doollitie, an engineer on the Alabama & Great Southern railroad was killed in a collision on that road Pohrany 12, says a Birmingham, Ala., dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A few weeks later his widow, Mrs. Josephine Doolittie, filed in the probate court letters of administration. Today Mrs. Mary Doslittle of South Carolina, through her attorney filed notice of a contest of the letters of administration. Mrs. Mary Doslittle says she, too, is the widow of the dead engineer. She allieves tration. Mrs. Mary Doolittle says she, too, is the widow of the dead engineer. She alleges that he deserted her and their dubling in South Carolina, a few years ago, and she only heard of his whereatents and his second mar-riage when she read in the papers a notice of his death. Doolittle has been living here about three years, and had an excellent character. Both women have marriage crtificates and the case promises to be an interesting one from the fact that the dear engineer left enough property to make a fight