

CHAPTER XXVII.

So on the morrow, early in the morning, we fared on into the hills; and when we came to Tonskeen in the wilds we found my mother and Kate there. They were both well in and Kate there. They were both well in health and glad to greet us, though my mother was deleful because of the news of Sandy's taking, which had been brought to her. Yet, all of us did our best endeavors to be cheerful, as was the custom in Galloway at that time, when there was hardly a family at that time, when there was hardly a family that had not some cause of mourning and sorrow, though I do think that there was not one so deep in the mire as our unfortunate house of Earlstoun.

At Tonskeen also we found Thomas Wilson brought us sad news of her since she had been separated from Maisie and her father after the capture and taken toward Wigton instead of accompanying them toward Edin-

Thomas told us that his sister was confined in the Thieves' Hole at Wigton. He told us of her sham trial, and, spite of our sore hearts, he almost made us laugh with his account of the indictment which Windram and Coltran-in their cups, as I presume-had laid against her. Along with our Margaret had been taken her little sister of 13, named Agnes, who happened to be walking by her side as they came down Wigton streets. Both these young things had been most barbarously treated by the noble judges of Wigton—Sheriff Davie Graham, Lag, Strahan and Windram, Worst of all was David Graham, for he had both his bands upon the fines, and he desired above ell to amerce Gilbert Wilson, the lass' father, the tenant of Glenvernock in the parish of Peninghame. Gilbert was a man well-to-do, keeping a good stock, both of noit and sheep upon a large ground, and so the more apt to be fined. He was a quiet, showless, pleasantly conforming man, that was willing to let his hearing of the curates keep his head. But he could not help his children, as alas! who can? For years he was harassed with having to go to Wigton every day. He was near eaten out of house and home with having soldiers quartered upon him; and all because his children had chosen to endure hardship chearfully for the good cause, and to serve under Christ's blue banner that has the cross upon it, at least so far as young bairns may. So from a child Margaret had companied with those who spoke and loved the truth. She had spent much of her time ever since she was a lassie of 10, when most children think but of their plays, with my sober Maisie Lennox at the Duchrae. And afterward, when she grew to be of age when lasses think of the lads, Margaret, for the sake of her faith and for naught else, lived on the wild mountains, in the bogs and caves of

To me Margaret Wilson ever seemed the stillest of quiet maids; but, as our Maisie used to say, terrible set in her opinions when once she had taken her stand. At 18 she was a tall maid, with a great blowing mass of door of the Hole, while Wat and I with our Hnt white hair that was like gold with the crowbars or geliecks, our mailets and chise man's delight had she not been (as she said | galled u when the lads specred her) trysted to a higher bridegroom. The first party of soldiers to own home from the crossing of the water at Cree. So she traveled on to the town of Wigton, where, with the little lass Agnes in her hand, she was resting in a friend's house, when drunken Windram, ever keen of scent for an ill-done deed, got track of her being in the town. He sent soldiers to take her on the spot, together with her sister of 13 years, and to thrust them into the Thieves' where they put only the most notorious male-

factors. All this and more Thomas Wilson told ushow that his sisters and an aged woman were confined there and guarded by brutal soldiers-yea, had been doomed to be



* Cawing and spharting derts," he said, shaking the fist at them.

trowned within the tide mark in a very shor

Whereat our brave Maisie Lennox was eager to go down to Wigton and try for a rescue if we could raise those that would help us. But we could not suffer her to go, though most

eady to adventure ourselves. The good folk if Tonskeen were very willing to let my nother and the maids abide with them; for fince the taking of Anton Lennox no soldiers and been seen in the district, and the slaying of wicked Mardrochat, the informer, had leared the ill-set informing people greatly, so hat for a long season there was no more of

Malsie Lennox, who had seen her father pass, as it were, to his death without a tear, wept for her friend and gossip, Mar

garet of Gienverneck.
"They cannot condomn Margaret. They will not condomn little Margaret." and said over

and over as women use.
"Ay, but condemned her they have!" said her brother Thomas, "for they libel it against

judges cannot mean aught to their hurt Why, at Bothwell Margaret was but 12, and little Agnes a paidling bairn of 7 years. And as for Airsmoss, the poor bairns were

never within their lives." But Thomas Wilson, a quiet, plain-faced

within twenty miles of either place in

we should make the attempt to break the Thieves Hole. The morrow when it came proved to be a clear day and fine overhead, which augured not well for our attempt. We had rather had the blackest and wildest night for our venture. But we had but little time, and so we set off to travel by the road the noon in a wood at Machermore, and laid our plans. It was about 11 of the clock that we went down into Wigton with the breaking tools that Thomas had gotten from his father's farm as we passed down through

At the door of the little hostelry we heard a great rioting and crying, which was, as we understood, the soldiers of Windram, and some of Strahan's men drinking late with the Wigton lawyers, as was their custom. A great, important-looking man went by us swaying a little unsteadily. He made a great work with his elbows as he went, working them back and forward at his sides as though he was caring a boat. This, Thomas Wilson whispered, was Provost Col-tran, going home to his town house, after he and David Graham had had their nightcap together. Very evidently the provost was carrying his full load, for in the midst of the ili-kept square of Wigton, where certain tail trees grow, he paused and looked upward among the leaves at the crows chattering

late among their eggs and younglings. "Crawin' and splartin' dells," he shaking one fist up at them, and holding to a tree with the other. "I'll has ye brocht afore the toon coonsil and fined—aye, an' a' your goods and gear shall be escheat to the crown. Blood me gin a dinna, or my name is no Provost Coltran! David Graham wull be glad

So saying he staggered away homeward, there to underlie the ill-scraped tongue of his wife for coming home in such a condition

About Polbooth it was very still, and all was still also in Lag's lodging, whose windows looked down upon it. We got close to the window of the Hole and crouched to wait for the deepest darkening behind some low, ill-smelling sheds, in which pigs were grunting and snoring. But at the 10th of May it is very light at

night, and especially in such a place as Wig-ton, which sits not among the hills, but as it were on a knowe under a wide arch of sky makes it little and lonely under all that vastness. Thomas Wilson was to gather a few trusty

lads (for there were still such about the place), who should attempt to burn down the Well might she have been some | were to try our best with the window. What remained lucid and clear as though the sky itself were shining even in the midst of the night, a thing which I had never seen in my own hill lands, but often upon the flats of

we stole out to make our attempt. This we did at 11 by the town knock, and there was no better or more kindly dark to be looked for. It was silent as the square of Wigton save for the crows that Provost Coltran had shaken his fist at. As we stole to the window, that was no more than a hole wide enough, the bars being removed, to allow a man's body to pass through, we heard the praying of the prisoners within. It was the voice of Margaret Wilson. When last I heard that voice it was in swest and wemanly onverse with Maisie Lennox concerning the light matters which women love to speak of, but are immediately silent about when a man comes by—aye, even if that man be their nearest. For this is the nature of

But at the first rasp of the chisel there was silence within, for the prisoners knew well that only friends would try to enter in that way. We could hear the lads piling fagots at the outer door, as had been done once b fore with great success when the bars were burnt within half an hour, but since the fire would assuredly bring the soldiers, it was put off till we had made our attempt

the window.

Wat was stronger than I when it came to the forcing aside of the bars, and he it was that set his strength to mine and with the long iron impelled out of the mortar the great central bar. Then, after we had broken the lesser one above and below with much less stress, the window lay open. It seemed a practical enough breach. It came my time to mount and enter if so be I could help the But she was cheerful, and lifting her eyes women out, an enterprise which useded great with a smile she bade me do likewise, be-

Wat had scaled the roof to see if there was aught there that might be advantegeous. I was up and scrambling with a toes against the rough wall, with haif of my body within, when I heard a great scuffle and a sudden hitter cry of warning from the talked together of loves and likings as is other side of the tower. I heard Wat leap down with a cry, and I would have follows the control of the lowed, but that I received a great push which sent me headlong through the prison hole into the Thieves' Hole. Here I sat very astonished and dazed with my head taking the wall, till the door was opened and a well.

a great figure, booted and spurred, cloaked from head to heel, came flow in; and with a lantern bearer behind him stood looking at us. The two lasses, Mary Margaret and Agnes, sat in the corner, clasping one another's hands, and a very old woman sat near me with her head clasped in her hands. She never looked up so long as I saw her, and seemed to have quite lost both interest and hope.

I knew that the big man with the cloak was the laird of Lag, for once with my father I had seen him on the street at Kirk-cudbright, when he spoke to us fairly cudbright, when he spoke to us fairly enough—the matter one of cattle and crops

so late by the window to see the lasses? Young Whiggle, this is not proper wark, but who may you be?"

I sat and said nothing.
"Stell him up." he said, "and let us ree
what like this breaker of maiden's chaumspace of time-though the day of their death But I stood up of my own accord, with my hands on the chamber wall.

Then he appeared to recognize me, for he "Ye'll be an Earlstoun Gordon, nge dootye favor the breed-though there's mair of the lawyer Hope nor the feehtin' Gordon I hadna thocht ye had as

mekle spunk."
Then he ordered two soldiers to stand guard over the hole on the outside, and setting a double guard on the Tolbooth, he cried; "Have young Gordon forth to my quarters." Which, when they did, he entertained himself for several hours telling me how he would end me with the utmost care to Edinburgh. and of the newly imported tartures that would be inflicted on Sandy and myself. He said that Sandy was to be tortured at last, and that

he had seen the precept from London with the order. her and Agnes that they were guilty of re-bellion at Hothwell Brig and Airsmons—"
"Tis plainty impossible," I said; "the pattern wi spikes, an I hear that the new

mak' it braw and wide in the swallow!' Then, adding all the time cup to cup, he fell to cursing me and all our house, not letting even my mother alone, till I said to

"John Graham had not treated a prisoner so. Nor you, Robert Guerson, if you thought that my kinsman Kenmure was at hand to atrike his sword through your body, as once he came near doing in the street of Kirkcudbright in the matter of Bell of White-

Now, this (as I know) was a caying which angered him exceedingly, and he was for having out a file of saldiers and shooting me there and then. But luckily Windram came in to say that the other assailants of the Tolbooth had gotten cleanly off, and that a soldier was invalided with a sword thrust through and through his shoulder, in which

through and through his shoulder, in which through them like a levin bolt.

The morning of the 11th of May came as clear and sweet as the night had been which had proved so disastrously good for us. I had slept little, as men may guess, thinking on the poor lasses, and sometimes also on the torture in the prison, and the death on the scaffold. For I knew that though there might be delay, there could be no such thing as pardon for one that had carried the standard at Sanquhar, flashed through the storming fray at Airamoss, and sole of all in Cameron's

charge had gotten clear away, From early morning I could hear on the street the gathering of the folk from the countryside far and near, and the soldiers clattering by to their stations, laughing as they went like people going to look upon a

"There are but two of them to be 'pitten doon, after all, I heard one of the soldiers say. "Gilbert Wilson has paid f100 to met off his bit lassie Agnes."

And that was the first intimation I had that only the elder woman, Margaret Lauchlison, whom I had seen in the Thieves' Hole with her head on her hands, and our own sweet Margaret were to be drowned within the floodmark of the Beldnoch.

Black, black day! Would that I could blot t out of my memory. Yet that men in after times may see what weak maids and ailing women bore with constancy in the dark days, brother of our sweet little Margare. He weary miles to Wigton. We hid all the after- I set down that day's doings as I saw them -but briefly, neither altering nor suppressing because of this I cannot bear to write at large.

thumbikins are very persuasive. Paith, they eye. He was none so had a man, only dazed has widened a whig's thrappie already, and with drink and but company. THE MARCH OF PROSPERITY "She has said it!" he cried, and from far and near the people took up the cry. "She has said it, she has said it!" And some were glad and some wook their heads for

the dishonor of the submission.

Now Beldnoch sands under Wigton town were a sight to behold that day. They were black with folk, all in scattering, changing groups. There were many clouds of folk on groups. There were many clouds of folk on the sands when the lassies were "pitten doon," and in every little company there was one praying. Through them patrolled the soldiers in fours, breaking up each little band of worshippers, which dissolved but to come together again as soon as they had

Then the town's officer, a cruel and ill-liked man that never did well afterward all his days, took his long-hafted halbert, and standing on the verge of the bank, he set the end of it to Margaret Lauchlison's neck.
"Bide ye doon there and clep wi' the partans. Margaret, my woman!" he said, holding her head under water till it hung loo and the life went from it.

The elder woman having finished he The elder woman having finished her course with joy, they unrove the rope and drew our little Margaret up to the bank, calling her to cry aloud, "God save the king!" and also to pray for him, that she might get her liberty. For they began to be in fear, knowing that

this drowning of women would make a greater stir in the world than much shooting "Lord, give him repentance, forgiveness and salvation!" she said fervently and will-

But Lag cried out in his great, hoarse voice, "Out upon the wretch! We want not such oaths or prayers. Windram, get the test through her teeth—or down with her

But she steadfastly refused the wicked test, the oath of sin, as, indeed, we that loved Scotland and the good way of religion had all learned to do. "I cannot forswear my faith. I am one of

Christ's children. Let me go to Him!" she said, being willing to depart, which she held to be far better.
"Back with her into the water!" cried Lag.
"The sooner she will win to hell. 'Tis too the demands for the redemption of paper. good for a whig like her!" But Coltran said: "Ye are fair to see, Margaret, lass. Think weel, hinny! Hae ye

nane that ye love? Ye might hae been some man's delight! But she answered him not a word, being



NOW BLENDOCK SANDS UNDER WIGHTON TOWN WERE A SIGHT TO BEHOLD THAT DAY.

to the slaughter.

anger at the sight.

the way of love.

oldier's cheek.

So they tied her again to the stake, where the water was deeper now, and lappered on

her breast, swirling yellow and foul in oily

her lad, I should have delighted to touch and

stroke—now broke from the maiden's snord and fell into the water. There it floated, m k-

ing a fair golden shining in the water, like the halo which is about the sun when he

rises. Also her face was as the face of an angel, being turned upward to God.

They began to drive the folk from the sands for fear of what they might see-the

Then, being in extremity, she lifted he

My sins and faults of youth Do thou, O Lord, forget; After thy mercies think on me, And for thy goodness great.

It was a sweet voice and carried far. But

iest it should move the hearts of the people, Lag garred best the drum. And as the drums

began to roll I saw the first wave touch the

bonny maiden lips that no man had kissed in

Then the guards plucked me by the arm

oughly and dragged me away. The drums rew louder, but as we went further away

voice of the maiden praising God out

the floods of great waters broke through

hem, rising clearer, besieging the throne of

saw the tears hopping down many a rude

Nevertheless, they swore incessantly, curs-

ing Lag and Windram back and forth, threatening to shoot them for devils to kill

But once again in the pauses of the drums the words of Margaret's song came clear.

Turn unto me thy face And to me mercy show; Because that I am desolate

And am brought very low.

O do not keep my soul.
Do thou deliver me:
And let me never be ashamed
Because I trust in thee.

After the last line there was a break and

a silence, and no more—and no more! But after the silence had endured a space there

How they carried me to Edinburg

cannot stop to tell, though the manner of it was grievous enough. But in my heart

take my mother and Maisle, and do so with them even as he had done with Margaret

Lauchlison and our little Margaret of Glen

vernock. And this vexed me more than

(To be Continued.)

God and breaking down the hearts of m

young maids and weakly women

were the words she sang:

thinking on my own greater need:

of the woman that Lag sent for me, that I like one other before her, ted like a lamb might see the thing that was done, and, as he said, carry the word to Sandy and the rest of the saints at Edinburgh.

And this, as I told him with all constancy I should be very fond to do. Now, the Beldnoch is a slow stream, which ordinarily flows in a deep ditch of a channel, wimpling and twining through the sands of the bay of Wigton. The banks are but steeps slopes of mud, on which if one slips he goes to the bottom with a slide. Up this deep chan nel the sea comes twice every day, damming back the sluggish stream and brimming the banks at full tide. When Lag's men took me down to the water edge I saw the two women already tied to stakes sat in the coze of the Beldnoch bank. My heart swelled within at once sick and hot. Margaret Lauchlison was deepest down, her stake set firm in the bottom and the post rising at high as her head.

Nigh half way up the steep bank stood our little Margaret, lossely reeved to a sunker stob, her hands clasped before her. She still wore the gown that I remembered seeing her in when she dwelt with us among the hills. cause that for her there was no fear and but a short pain. Also she called me very sweetly William, and asked me to commend her to Maisie Lennox, a thing which more than all went to my heart, for it fold me by the way she said it that Maisie and she had with a running rove of rope, by which they could be pulled close to the stakes, or else at the will of the murderers drawn up again to the bank, as one might draw a pitcher from

flow upward along the Blednors channel, bearing swirls of foam upon its breast. Margaret Lauchlison, being an aged woman of 80 years, said no word as the tide rose about her breast where in the river bed she stood waiting. Her head hung down, and it wan not till the water reached her lips that she began to struggle in her extremities, and saw her make a movement. Yet she was determined to die as she lived, an honest peaceable Christian woman of a good confes

sion, not learned, save in the scholarship of God, but therein of high attainment and great experience. And all honor be to her, for even as she determined, so she died. Then, when some of the soldiers were for fleeching with her to take the test, Lag cried out (for he ever loved his devil's broth served

'Bide ye there! It's needless to speak to the old besom! Let her go quick to hell!' But Provost Coltran, soher enough morning, and with other things to think of than the crows, came to the bank edge, and, standing where his feet were nearly on a evel with little Margaret's head, he said to arose a wailing that went from the hill of Wigton to the furthest shore of the Cres

"What see you down there, Margaret Wilson? What think ye? Can you with con-stancy suffer the choking of the salt water when it comes to your turn?" Though Coltran was a rude man, and pang

full of oaths, he spoke not so unfeelingly; but to him Margaret replied in a sweet voice that wafted up from the sweltering pit of "I see naught but Christ struggling the in the water in the person of one of saints!"

Then the provost came nearer still, and bending down like an elder that gives counsel, said to her: "Margaret, ye are young and ken no better. We will give you your life gin ye pray for the king. Will ye say aloud, 'God save the king?"

"So, ye'll juist be in time to try on the new 'boot." There's a fine braw new fangled pattern wi' spikes, an' I hear that the new 'Coltran rose with a flush of triumph in his complete without Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne on it. If not on ask for it.

virginity.

Statistical Proof of the Ravival of Business and Industrial Activity.

FACTS THAT SLENCE THE GROAKERS The increase had not been asked for

Striking Increase in the Number of Banks, in the Circulating Medium and in Postal Receipts - Commercial and Industrial Notes.

The signs multiply in reports to the various

branches of the government as well as in

business circles that the country has again entered upon an era of prosperity and that every branch of industry and commerce is resuming its full activity. Among the most striking indications of this improvement furnished by the returns which are reaching the Treasury and other departments, writes a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, are the restoration of confidence in the treasury, the security of the gold reserve and the suspension of gold exports; the increase in the circulation of the national banks and in the demands for charters for new banks, and the growing demand for postage stamps and all other forms of postage. The success of the bond syndicate in protecting the gold reserve is indicated by the sudden cessation of demands upon the treasury for the re demption of legal tender paper in gold These demands, which were running at the rate of \$7,000,000 a day in the exciting days near the end of January, have declined to about \$1,000,000 per month, or a trifle of \$12,000,000 per year. The bond contract was money in gold during February was made before this announcement. With this fact in mind, the following table of the redemption money in gold at the sub-treasuries affords illuminating evidence of the restoration of confidence in the treasury; United States Sherman

they can on the best 160 acre farm in the west. Here is what a former resident of Kansas says about this section of Orchard Notes. 840,415,283 4,784,997 809,495 733,025 704,747 Homes: "We are from central Kansas and came here about two years ago. The climate is healthy and agreeable. The winters being short, little feed is needed for stock; they can and do live through the MOVEMENT OF GOLD. winter on cane brakes and nothing else for food. Labor is cheap; there is room here for all good citizens who are looking for a place to better their condition." Organize in clubs of three to five families. Apply to Geo. W. Ames, General Agent, 1617 Far-

Equally striking has been the effect of the bond contract upon the movement of gold between the United States and Europe. Every month of the first half of 1894 showed shipments from the United States, and these shipments from the United States, and these shipments swelled in January, 1895, to \$24,-698,489. The efforts of the bond syndicate turned the tide in the other direction, and the movement of gold for the past five months has been steadily in the direction of the United States. The difference between 1894 and 1895 may be judged by the following figures, showing the net exports, or losses, of gold in the first year and the net imports or rains of gold in the second year: mports, or gains, of gold in the second year

1894. 1895.
Net Exports. Net Imports. \$1,65,255 \$4,07,791 \$2,929,241 \$4,121,472 \$0.692,1-9 \$2,958,453 The increase in the circulation of the na-tional banks which has gone on steadily during the present year is an indication of the growing demand for money and of the greater profit in taking out circulation. Banks which for years have discouraged the issue of notes and retired their circulation have begun to send bonds to the treasury and request nev issues of notes. This is due in a measure to the facilities afforded by the new bond issue.

and \$12,896,850 of the 5 per cent bonds issued in 1894 and \$10,465,500 of the new 4 per cent loan are already on deposit to secure bankcirculation. Only half of the last issue of \$62,000,000 4 per cents has been issued i this country, so that more than a third of these have been availed of to secure circulation. It is a phenomenon which has been ob-served repeatedly in the history of solvent governments that bonds placed at first in the hands of foreign brokers have gradually returned to their own country because of the higher esteem placed upon them as investments by the citizens of the country where they were issued. The tendency of the bank- as sacred as the management of a university note circulation to increase is best illustrated

in the following table, showing both the se 201,052,394 176,485,66 207,450,144 17,847,28 236,628,923 187,34,35 211,378,024 184,569,57 211,690,698 184,062,00

One of the proofs of the growing prosperity of the country is the increase in the applica-tions for charters for national banks. These applications for the five months ending No vember 30 last were only thirteen in number and represented an aggregate capital of only \$760,090. The history of the applications durng the past seven months is indicated in the

Month POSTAL RECEIPTS.

One of the most accurate barometers

beauty of the dying maid-and go mad with business is the demand for postage, and the figures under this head are in harmony with hose from other sources in proving the re voice to sing, calm as though it had been an ordinary Subbath morning and she leading the worship at Glenvernock, as indeed she did very well.

It was the treatment of the country. The total issues of stamped paper, which includes postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and all forms of postage, usually in-It was the twenty-fifth Psalm she sang, as creases with more rapid pace than popula followeth; and when she that was a pure maid sang of her sins it went to my heart, This is shown by the figures prior to inic of 1893. The issues of stamper the panic of 1893. The issues of stamper paper for the fiscal year 1891 were \$62,559,

775; for 1892, \$67,398,969, and for 1893, \$72, 359,213. The fiscal year ends June 30, so that the figures for 1893 cover the period just before the effects of the panic h tended to wholesale and retail trade. year 1894 showed the full effect of the bustness depression, and postal issues dropped to \$70,199,151. The fiscal year 1895, which has just closed, has felt the impulse of reviving industry, and postal issues have reached \$73,889,598. The issues of stamps have been \$56,885,418; of stamped envelopes, \$12,036,019, and of postal cards, \$4,968,181. The gratifying feature of the change, however, is the fact that nearly the whole of the increase during the fiscal year 1895 has been during This appears from following table showing the issues of stamped paper by quarters for the fiscal year 1893, before the panic, for the year of depression, 1894, and for the year which has just

ter 1897. 1893. 1894. - \$16 493,565 \$15,969,421 \$15,646 521 - 18,850,643 18,199,729 19,393,972 1832. 1914,454 18,826,762 19,786,616 - 17,789,559 17,283,638 12,039,484 .\$72,359,213 \$70,199,151 \$73,889,598

Forget them shall I never, till I, too, be on my death bod, and can remember noth-ing but "The Lord's My Shepherd." These The postal receipts advanced more rapidly than population, and an actual falling off, such as occurred in 1894, is evidence of extreme depression. The rate of increase for the past six months would have carried the receipts for the year to about \$76,500,000, and the figures for the fiscal year which has just begun are likely to reach \$78,000,000. The increase in postal issues during the two years from 1891 to 1893 were nearly \$10,000. 000, or at the rate of 8 per cent a year while the yearly increase in population, as shown by the census of 1890, is only about 21/2 per cent a year. The rapid increase of postal business, to keep step with the indus-trial development of the country, has again -the wailing of a whole countryside for a young lass done to death in the flower of her youth, in the intact purity of her begun, and seems likely to continue for

> INDUSTRIAL NOTES. New York City has 11,000 factories.

there remained the thought that while I was laid up in Edinburgh Robert Guerson, the wild beast of Galloway, might come and sumed operations in all departments. The 2,500 employes in the national printing office will hereafter be subject to civil service rules.

> Rolling mills, Harriman, Tenn., after a long The Youngstown (O.) Steel company has nade a shipment of 1,000 tons of wash metal to England.

Six large steamers are being built at Lo-

plant to New York by way of the lake and The contract for erecting a new shoe shop t West Rochester, N. H., has been awarded and the work of laying the foundation begun The 700 employes of the big worsted mills at Oswego Falls, N. Y., were agreeably surprised last week by the posting of a notice announcing an increase of wages in all departments varying from 5 to

The employes of Payette B. Plumb, Frank-ford, Philadelphia, Pa., have been notified of

an advance in their wages of 10 per cent. Mr. Plumb says the increase is due to the

improved condition of business, and the pro-

Shoe shipments from Haverhill for the first six months of this year excel all previous lists but the record of last year, which was the largest, by 36,266 cases. The total six meanths record is 231,481 cases, and with the average of forty pairs to a case, which is regarded as conservative, this means an out-

Reports from the Copnellaville, Pa., coke

egion indicate an extraordinary amount of

activity in the coke trade. The returns of

operation and output for last week show 14,597 active and 3,237 idle ovens, with a

total estimated production of 155,908 tons. The demand for coke is stated to be unusu-

In Colorado the average yearly earnings of an employe of a manufacturing company are \$720; in Montana, \$722; in Nevada, \$718, and

in Wyoming, \$768. In the states where colored labor is abundant the total average

earnings are much less. In Alabama the average is \$376; in Mississippi, \$310; in North Carolina, \$216; in Georgia, \$307, and in South Carolina, \$267. In New York the average is \$550; in Pennsylvania, \$492; in Ohio, \$479, and in Massachusetts, \$494. When it is

considered to what extent the female and child labor enters into the factory operations

of New York the figures are surprisingly high. The total wages paid in New York

manufacturing enterprises amount in ordinary years to \$500,000,000.

ORGANIZE CLUBS FOR THE SOUTH.

Together.

nam Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

A SAMPLE CASE.

pal Ownersh p.

Striking Evidence of the Success of Munici-

It is often said that municipal ownership

of street railways, however successful it may

be in Great Britain and on the continent of

The Brooklyn bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge railway were built by the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The cost was about \$16,500,000, two-thirds of which

was contributed by Brooklyn and the rest by New York. The bridge and the railway are

managed by trustees appointed by the mayora

of the two cities. The railway is a cable line

and the fare is 3 cents, or 2½ cents if tickets are bought. The number of passengers car-

ried annually is more than 42,000,000. The profits are divided between the two cities in the proportion in which they contributed to

the cost of construction. The service is ex-

cellent and there has been no suspicion of

The only thing which stands in the way of

a more general municipalization of transit facilities in this country, besides the con-

servatism of the American public, is the cor-

ruption in city government. This objection can be overcome by civil service reform, and

by taking the management out of the hands of corrupt aldermen and placing it in the

moralizing than the system of private owner-ship, under which corporations make a regu-

lar practice of buying aldermen. The exten-

sion of municipal functions to include trans-portation would probably tend to purify mu-

doubtful if they will consent to serve the public as cheaply and as well as it could be served by the municipality. The city could borrow money at low rates of interest, and

would be satisfied with little or no profit. The public would reap the benefit of lower

In any event, whether transportation facili-ties and other municipal monopolies are to be

owned by the public or by private companies.

they should be controlled by public boards of commissioners or trustees appointed for that

particular purpose and not by purchasable

THE PRESIDENT'S BARBER.

Since Lincoln's | tme.

Colored Man Who Has Held the Place

Presidents of the United States since Lin

coin have been shaved daily during their oc-cupancy of the white house by the same bar-

per, a colored man, who at the present time, because of this fact, enjoys a \$1,400 a year

clerkship in the Treasury department. He is a good clerk and writes a fine hand. Not-

withstanding all this, he still pursues his

calling of presidential barber. Every morning, writes a correspondent, while the president is in Washington this clerk goes to the

white house carrying in a satchel razors, soap, cups, brushes and strops. This duty is

always finished in time for him to be at his desk promptly at 9 o'clock, and few of his fellow clerks know why he never appears

without that black leather satchel. Lincoln was the first president to employ him as a

barber at the executive mansion, and for some reason he has always been able to get

he same privilege by every successive presi-

dent. When President Grant returned from his inauguration the door of the white house

was opened for him by his barber, whom he

questioned as to what position he held in the white house. Something in the fellow's

speech or manner pleased Grant, and he told him he was to consider himself installed dur-ing his term. During the early days of shav-

ing the presidents the barber took his meals with the other servants in the white house

kitchen. Whether or not, in addition to this

he was paid a regular sum or tipped each morning he has never been known to state.

In all matters he is close-mouthed and rarely

P*************

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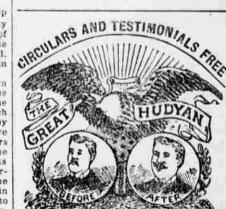
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