LENT HER SOME DIAMONDS.

YOUNG EHRET'S ADVENTURE WITH MISS HARPER, "AGED 18."

Put Diamonds on Her to Make Her Shine at the Theatre—She Got Out of Town Over Night, and, Though Arrested, was Released at Once—She Says She's Only 17.

Inspector Byrnes says that Frank Ehret, son of George Ehret, the brewer, called on him last Monday and asked him to arrest a young woman named Clara Harper, who had fled from New York with $8,000 worth of his diamonds. Inspector Byrnes told Mr. Ehret that he would have to swear out a warrant. Accordingly on Tuesday young Ehret went to Jefferson Market Court and made an affidavit that the young woman had stolen the diamonds from him. Young Ehret is 22 or 23 years old, is stout, has a faint light brown moustache, and wears eyeglasses. He wears three or four big diamond rings. He first met Clara Harper on New Year's Day while he was making calls with a party of his intimate friends. No one seems to know who Clara Harper is, but young Ehret took a liking to her. The young woman had an intimate friend, whose name is supposed to be Estelle Kellogg, and wherever Clara went Estelle was sure to go. Ehret spent an evening with Clara and her friend, and made an appointment to meet Clara alone on a subsequent day.

Under date of Jan. 3 the register of the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street, contains the entry, "Mrs. C. Harper and sister, Philadelphia." The clerk of the hotel yesterday described "Mrs. C. Harper" as a very common-looking blonde, apparently 24 or 25 years old, whose hair was bleached and who powdered terrifically. Her companion, he said, was plain and more sedate in appearance. They received a gentle hint that their room was wanted. So on Jan. 7 they moved to the St. Cloud Hotel, where they registered under the same name.

Whether young Ehret called on them during their stay at the Grand Hotel could not be learned. He told Inspector Byrnes that just before he parted from Clara, on their first meeting, he gave her $250 as a present. After that he gave her various sums of money, which amounted to about $500. He met her several times after that, and one night he made an engagement to take her to the theatre. He wanted her to appear at her best when she went out with him, and she always did all she could to fulfil this desire on his part. When she accompanied him to the theatre she wore a lot of diamonds such as she had never worn before in her life. Of course, it was Ehret who furnished them, and the whole case revolves around these diamonds.

Ehret says that he simply lent the woman the diamonds so that she might look well at the theatre. Clara's side of the story has not been heard. At any rate Ehret did not get his jewels back. He had adorned the young woman with a pair of diamond earrings, two diamond rings, a gold bracelet with a big solitaire in it, and a diamond hairpin, total $3,000.

Ehret's story to the police was that when they returned from the theatre he asked her for the diamonds, but she refused to give them up. He left her at the hotel and went home without the diamonds to sleep over the matter. The next morning he made up his mind to go straight to Clara and demand his diamonds in a serious manner. When he reached the hotel he found that Clara and her friend Estelle had paid their bill and skipped for parts unknown. This was on Jan. 14.

As far as could be learned he did not do anything in the matter until Monday, when he consulted Inspector Byrnes. He got little satisfaction here, and the next day he swore out a warrant. At the court Ehret admitted that he had been a big fool, but he said that Clara was a much bigger fool, for if she had "stuck to him" and behaved herself he would eventually have bought her some nice jewelry. As it was she had only caused him a great deal of unpleasant notoriety and had got herself into trouble.

The warrant for Clara's arrest was put in the hands of Detective Sergeants Heidelberg and Dolan. They traced the women's baggage from the St. Cloud Hotel to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and learned that they had gone to Philadelphia. Dolan went to that city on Wednesday morning and found that the women had gone to Washington. He notified Inspector Byrnes of this, and the Inspector telegraphed to the Washington police:

> Arrest for grand larceny Clara Harper, 18 years, 5 feet 2 inches, black eyes, dark hair, brown braid at back, with gold trimmings; short seal sacque is accompanied by a woman named Kellogg. Left Philadelphia on 3:45 train for your city. Numbers of diamonds are Hirsch, 1,730, Lippman, 1,000. Search trunks. If found hold all jewelry. Important.
>
> THOMAS BYRNES, Inspector of Police.

At noon on Wednesday he learned that both women had been arrested, and at 2 P. M. Heidelberg took the train for Washington with a warrant in his pocket. Heidelberg returned yesterday afternoon alone. When Inspector Byrnes asked, "Where's the girl?" Heidelberg told this story:

Immediately on being arrested Clara had secured a lawyer. The lawyer obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and in the afternoon the two women were brought before Justice Bradley. Clara told him that Ehret had given her the diamonds because he was infatuated with her. Thereupon the Judge discharged the women, and when Heidelberg reached Washington at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening they were nowhere to be found. So he came back to New York. Inspector Byrnes simply said that the authorities had disregarded the telegram which he had sent them.

The description of Clara in Byrnes's telegram is Ehret's description of her. It will be noticed that her age is given as 18. Either Ehret must have been awfully infatuated, or else the clerks of the St. Cloud and the Grand Hotel do not know what they are talking about. The clerk of the latter hotel said:

"The bleached blonde was faded and tried to hide her age by paint and powder. He was all made up, but she must have been at least 24 years old."

A Sun reporter saw Frank Ehret at his home late last night. Before the reporter had time to put any question to him he said rapidly:

"I just learned of this thing when I came home a little while ago. I've been out to different meetings all the afternoon. There isn't a word of truth in the whole thing. I don't know anything about it from beginning to end. I never saw Inspector Byrnes in all my life. And he can't say that I ever came to see him. You would do me a great favor by denying everything."

Mr. Ehret's face was wreathed in smiles while he said this, and he didn't seem to care much whether the story was denied or not.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Clara Harper and Estelle Kellogg were arrested at a disreputable house yesterday morning. Their trunks were searched and costly wearing apparel and several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry were found. The two women reluctantly surrendered, saying that they could account for it being in their possession. One of the statements made by Clara Harper was that young Ehret had caused her arrest. They had, she said, lived together in New York at Shaw's Hotel. Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, and he had given her a large amount of jewelry, she had left him, and her arrest was due to a desire on the part of Ehret to recover the jewelry which he had given her.

Gen. C. Carrington made application to Judge Bradley in the Equity Court yesterday afternoon for a writ of habeas corpus. There was a crowd at the City Hall in the afternoon when the writ was returned. Attorney Carrington read the petition of the women, in which they denied that the diamonds had been given them, and alleged that they were the property of Clara Harper. Assistant District Attorney Claggett read the return to the writ by Chief of Police Moore, in which he said the women had been arrested on a despatch from Inspector Byrnes, and that Estelle Kellogg had subsequently been released on a later telegram from that city.

Mr. Carrington said that the diamonds were alleged to have been stolen by Clara Harper from Ehret. He said that Clara Harper was the witness of Ehret and that Ehret had given her the diamonds. No indictment had been found against Clara Harper. He denied the right of arrest of the woman simply upon a telegram. A telegram could be sent by anyone in New York for the arrest of anyone.

"If Mr. Carrington's theory were carried out," said Mr. Claggett, "it would be impossible to arrest any fugitive from justice."

"She is not as yet a fugitive from justice," said the Court.

Mr. Claggett cited several authorities to show that fugitives from justice could be held preparatory to the receipt of a requisition from the Executive of another State. "I merely ask," he said, "for a reasonable time, in which the papers in New York can be prepared. There must be some sort of comity between cities, and if not, we will have the ridiculous spectacle of fugitives from justice going all over the country with the police powerless to arrest them."

Judge Bradley, looking over the telegram from Inspector Byrnes, said: "It does not indicate any charge. Byrnes may have sent the telegram to accomplish some other purpose. I attribute no improper motive to him, but the order of arrest may have been made for some other purpose. There may be such a stretch of law as to arrest a person upon a telegram, but I do not think this defendant should have been arrested. The petitioner is discharged."

Immediately after the hearing Clara Harper sent the following letter to Police Headquarters:

> Superior Outside Cir.
>
> SIR: I am perfectly willing that all the jewelry taken from me at Police Headquarters this morning shall be returned to me this evening by order of Judge Bradley, and be placed in any safe deposit in Washington and the ownership of the same be decided as soon as possible by replevin suit. This property was given to me by Frank A. Ehret, the Ninety second street and Third avenue brewer of New York city, and I challenge him to meet me in court and swear that the jewelry which I have has was not given me by him. I have not parted with any of the property, and I do not intend to sell this matter is finally settled. A millionaire is doing his money to down a girl of 17 years of age who was foolish enough to submit to him, but who now desires to lead a virtuous life. Respectfully,
>
> CLARA HARPER.
>
> JAN. 21, 1891.

HORSE LIFE INSURANCE.

Two Companies Survive of Many That Tried the Scheme and Failed.

"Probably no kind of property in this town is so easy to invest in and so easy to lose as horses," said a former officer of a live stock insurance company that recently went to smash. "Horse life insurance has been disastrous to every capitalist who has touched it until a very short time, and, after taking advantage of experience gained in both Europe and America, horse life insurance is still an experiment. In Europe horse life insurance has been tried for more than 100 years, with a fair share of success to the investors in the enterprise. In this country it has been conducted on various plans, and many of the schemes have failed to meet the end for which they were designed. Though not over a dozen years has elapsed since the lives of horses were insured on a large scale in New York city, there have been thirteen failures of insurance companies. There are only two horse life insurance companies, I believe, having their main offices in town. A live stock insurance company in Buffalo has a branch agency in town, but it does not do a raft of business. It is probably shy of any but the choicest risks, such as family carriage horses and well-kept business horses doing light draught service.

"The reasons why there have been so many failures of horse life insurance companies are undoubtedly because the companies tried to insure horses too cheaply, and also because the companies' officers tried to ape the human life insurance companies and impress the community by setting up business in big offices, with plate-glass fronts and gilt lettering, while big salaries were paid to agents, and fat plums fell to the lot of the officers themselves. There are now only two companies of any size that underwrite horses in town, and a bitter rivalry exists between them. One company is up town and the other down town. The up-town office is chartered under the insurance laws of the State, while the down-town company was organized under chapter 267 of the Laws of 1853 providing for the creation of mutual benefit associations. Both are mutual benefit associations.

"Bitter experience in the way of heavy losses in insuring horses has led to the adoption of a rigorous ruling out as inadmissible for insurance purposes a large class of horses. No company will insure car horses, livery horses, contractors' horses, race horses, or any fancy-priced horses. Other horses barred are runaways, blind horses, cribbers, horses with heaves or blind staggers or mad staggers, cab horses, omnibus horses, and business horses. Owners are required to declare whether their horses have had pink eye, colic, heaves, lung fever, roll evil, distemper, mad staggers, bad sight, spavin, contracted hoofs, or ringbone.

"Each of the insurance companies has a veterinary surgeon in its employ, who hammers on the horses' chests, looks into their mouths, and puts the animals through as thorough a test of their physical health as men undergo in a life insurance company's medical examination. The price for an examination is usually $2.

"Animals from one to twelve years are insurable for terms of three years, over twelve years old only from year to year. Insurance is confined practically to mules and carriage horses not worth over $500, and not less than $100. No insurance certificate can be had now, I believe, for more than three-fourths the value of the animal. The down-town company moreover has a big pasture containing fifteen acres or more of good land not far from Williamsbridge, where horses are sent every summer. Horses sent there get fats at plenty when they are suffering from overwork or nervous prostration. The resort is free to insured horses. With the consent of the company, one horse may be substituted for another. That is, the policy may be transferred from one horse to another. Inspectors make regular rounds among the insured horses and report their condition at the company's office. That has been found to be a necessary course to pursue in order that unscrupulous owners may be prevented from poisoning a horse when he is in poor health, in order that he may get the horse insurance. Owners of horses must notify the company if they change their place of residence.

"Is it worth while to insure a horse? I think so if you are lucky enough to own an insurable horse. The way the companies are insuring you will have to pay only one per cent. annually on the value of the horse for your insurance policy. A curious experiment in horse insurance has been tried for a year by the Retail Grocers' Union of this town, an organization of about 700 members. Inside of the union a horse insurance fund was started in February, 1890. Each member was collected upon the amount for which each horse was insured, while losses were sustained pro rata by the members in the scheme. A yearly examination fee of $2 was charged, $1 to be retained if the horse should not be accepted. No horse was insured for over four per cent. of its value.

"In less than eight months losses by pneumonia and other diseases have been so great that the grocers will probably be compelled to raise the dues to 2 per cent. That indicates that even the grocers' horses, which are usually very well cared for, sustain a large percentage of deaths. Most horse owners are satisfied if they insure their stables for a good sum, imagining that most of the danger to their stock dying suddenly is in the direction of fire. Some interesting statistics have been collected. Hear them and then decide for yourself whether horses should be insured. Of 704 insured horses that died in the past five years and were paid for by one of the insurance companies, 183 died of colic, 77 of inflammation of the bowels, 74 of kidney trouble, 51 of pneumonia, 52 of sunstroke, 30 of pinkeye, 37 of lockjaw, 23 of broken legs, 12 of epizootic, 10 of heart disease, 4 of blind staggers, 9 killed by runaways, 4 were drowned, 2 were killed by lightning, 128 died of unknown diseases, and only 8 were burned. Probably more than $75,000,000 are invested in New York State in live stock on which no insurance is carried for loss by disease or accident rather than by fire, and the average loss will be 50 per cent., if not more than that, in ten years. There are twenty-three times greater risk of a horse's dying of colic than by fire, three times greater risk from dying with broken legs, five times greater risk from lockjaw, nine times greater risk from inflammation of the bowels, and six times greater risk from pneumonia. The risk from all causes is 88 times greater than from death by fire."

DEMOGRAPHY.

An International Congress That Will Take Up Important Business.

The approaching International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which will be held in London, is the subject of a document just issued under the signatures of the Duke of Westminster and the Presidents of half a dozen of the leading scientific bodies of England. The last of these congresses was held in Vienna, and five of them had previously been held in other European capitals. At the Vienna congress there were 2,000 members, and nearly all civilized countries were represented in it. The Prince of Wales will be the President of the London congress, and a large number of European universities, scientific societies, and other public bodies have appointed delegates to it.

The object of the congress, which will be in session from the 10th to the 15th of August next, is to promote the interchange of knowledge between those persons in different countries interested in the study of hygiene and demography. The Duke of Westminster gives six branches of inquiry: (1) The means of preventing communicable diseases; (2) the science of bacteriology in relation thereto; (3) industrial questions from a health point of view; (4) the hygiene of childhood; (5) the hygiene of houses and towns; (6) State hygiene, or the duty of the Government toward the nation in regard to health, and the machinery necessary for exercising that duty.

"Demography," is a word of modern coinage intended to represent and include such themes as are here indicated.

The London *Times* speaks of this congress, and says it is likely to be useful, because some of the delegates to it will be sent by Governments possessing power to carry into effect any reforms of the necessity of which their representatives may become convinced.

Delegates will be sent to it from the United States by various scientific, collegiate, and other corporate bodies.

A Tramp and Not a Dead Millionaire's Brother.

SCRANTON, Jan. 22.—Clinton D. Wisner of New York arrived here to-day to prosecute the man calling himself C. H. Pierce, who removed the furniture from the residence of the dead millionaire, H. S. Pierce, and sold it to an auction dealer. Mr. Wisner is the executor of the estate. He found that the robbery had succeeded because of its boldness. The man had wrenched the big chandeliers from the ceilings, and had also broken open the chests containing the silver plate. The value of these articles was over $2,000, yet they had been sold to a hotel man for one-half the amount. The criminal at first asserted he was a brother of the dead millionaire. When confronted by Mr. Wisner he confessed, and admitted his name was Miller, and that he has been roaming through the country as a tramp.

Hanged Himself Because of a Broken Marriage Engagement.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 22.—David Skiwinski, a travelling salesman of New York, committed suicide to-day, at Dudley, by hanging. He had received a letter from a young lady in this place breaking their marriage engagement.

INDIAN TERRITORY INTRUDERS.

The Color Line in Citizenship and in Property Holding Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws are much concerned with the question of what to do with a great army of white and mixed-blood residents who for many years have been among them. Gov. W. L. Byrd, who, at the Chickasaw election last summer triumphed over Paul, who was favored by the squaw men, or white husbands of Indian women, has just sent a Commissioner to Washington, asking for Government aid to eject all non-citizens from the Chickasaw lands. Chief J. B. Mayes of the Cherokees nearly a year ago sent to Secretary Noble a similar request.

Of the number of these carpet-baggers the details of the census will, perhaps, ultimately inform us. The number of whites alone on the several reservations in the Indian Territory aggregates, according to the census, 107,987. In 1889 the agent for the five tribes officially reported that the intruders included 4,000 claimants of Indian citizenship, 3,000 sojourners and visitors, and 35,000 other persons, "principally refugees with their families from the border States, whose influence is corrupting and their example demoralizing." It appears that this last class does not give so much political trouble as those that claim citizenship by virtue of having married Indian women, or of blood, who insist that they have a full right to the franchise and to a share in the Indian lands should they be allotted in severalty.

Indeed the prospect of such an allotment and the growing value of leased and other property among the five civilized tribes has made important the determination of the status of whites and persons of mixed blood. In the case of the Cherokees a large proportion of the intruders urge that they are of Cherokee blood, while among the Chickasaws the great number of intruders and the "desperate character of some of them," according to Commissioner Morgan, render the problem difficult of solution. Among the Choctaws, out of 27,000 or more non-citizens fewer than 500 are regarded as intruders, and their claims to citizenship are now under consideration by the Interior Department.

Doubtless much of the trouble among the five civilized tribes has been due to the Indians themselves. By the treaty of 1835 the Government secured to the Cherokees the right to "make and carry into effect all such laws as may be necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property, within their own country, belonging to their people or such persons as have connected themselves with them." It was further stipulated that all persons attempting to settle in the country without their consent should be removed by the Government of the United States. This treaty is the basis of laws enacted from time to time by the Cherokee legislature to determine who are citizens. At one time they invited the North Carolina Cherokees to join them; and, in fact, many did so, including Cherokees from Georgia and Tennessee, who were carried on the rolls of the North Carolina Cherokees. These are the persons who have been the main claimants to Cherokee citizenship. They were allowed to settle down and occupy and cultivate land pending action upon their claims.

But a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States extinguished these claims of the Eastern Cherokees to citizenship and to a share in the Cherokee Trust Fund, holding that they must look for all such rights to the action of the Cherokee nation. The Interior Department, which about ten years ago authorized these persons to remain until their rights could be legally determined, thereupon refused to grant any more permits, and these newcomers took the status of intruders. Meanwhile the Cherokees, in 1886, on the strength of this decision, provided a commission to pass upon claims for citizenship. Those whose claims were admitted were regularly received into the nation, while the others were notified to dispose of their improvements upon property within ninety days and remove from the country. Then the interior Department interfered in their behalf, taking the ground that they very properly followed the Cherokee authority over the property of their own citizens deprived them of authority over the property of others; and it would not permit anything like spoliation, resulting from the expulsion of the aliens, with no summary procedures.

The general principles governing the question are therefore clear. First, the Indian nations may determine for themselves the question of citizenship. Next, even if the Interior Department protects the property rights of those who become intruders through failure to procure citizenship, it is bound within a reasonable time to remove them under the treaty stipulations. Finally, the Government is itself becoming disgusted with the intruders, since in the fall of 1888 it notified them all to move within six months, and at the latest returns not one of them had gone. They preferred to stay and enjoy land free as well as other things. Accordingly, when the more urgent Indian troubles elsewhere are settled, and when the Cherokee Outlet is purchased, the intruders will probably have to go. Indeed, Commissioner Morgan has already requested the aid of troops for this purpose.

TWO MURDERS BY NIHILISTS.

Russian Tragedies which Have Recently Excited the Subjects of the Czar.

The Nihilists are held responsible by the Russian police for two murders that have been committed recently in the empire of the Czar. The more horrible of the crimes was done near Sbornon, in the government Kiew. A peasant gathering wood in the forest on the outskirts of the village heard groans and the wrenching of a body against a tree. After a wearisome search he found in a secluded gulch a naked man bound so fast to a sapling that his shoulders almost touched. The arms had been half stripped of flesh and muscle, and a wooden gag prevented all possibility of shouting or calling out intelligibly. Wooden spits had been thrust in the eyes, and the trunk was horribly mutilated. On the breast hung a placard with these words: "Behold the punishment of a spy on the liberators of Russia." The police whom the peasant summoned found the naked man still alive, but too near death to tell about the assault on him. Two hours later he died. It was subsequently learned that he was a Captain of the secret police. The men who took his life have concealed every clue to their identity.

The other crime is not so unmistakably Nihilistic. Mme. de Kartscheff, a tenfold millionaire and a leader of Moscow society, lived alone in the palace of her late husband near the fashionable centre of the city. One morning a short time ago she failed to rise at the wonted hour. Her maid went to her room and found her drawing her last breath on a blazing bed, with a stocking stuffed in her mouth and the marks of the strangler on her throat. The murderer had not stolen a single piece of the money and jewelry on the table, and had apparently been anxious only to conceal the cause of the killing by setting fire to the bed. As in the Sbornon case the identity of the guilty person or persons is not even suspected, but the fact that greed had nothing to do with the deed has led all Moscow to attribute the responsibility to the Nihilists.

Fired Two Shots at His Wife.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—This afternoon John L. Jude fired two shots at his wife, neither of which injured her fatally. Jude and his wife have not been living together for some time. He had begun an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, and the case was to have been heard in the Superior Court to-morrow. At the time of the shooting Mrs. Jude was at the residence of Mrs. Henry Seeley, at 70 Perkins street, where she had been stopping for two weeks. Her husband owns a meat market, and was delivering goods at the house. He says that his wife had been circulating stories about him, and when he saw her this morning he became greatly excited and fired at her. He surrendered himself immediately after the shooting, and was held for trial on the charge of attempted murder. Mrs. Jude is a good-looking woman, 22 years of age. Her husband celebrates his 25th birthday to-day. His friends say his wife's unfaithfulness has deranged his mind and that he is not responsible for his acts. He insists that he is perfectly sane. Some time ago Jude hired a detective to watch his wife, and he secured evidence on which he based his suit for divorce. The couple are members of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church and moved in good society.

Steamers From England to Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 21.—Two years ago a syndicate was formed in London to build and operate steamships to run from England to Chicago. Little was done at that time, because the Canadian canals would not accommodate ships drawing nine feet of water. Recently the shallowest canal has been so far improved as to afford a depth of a little over nine feet, and the project is being pushed with a vigor which indicates that salt water ships may soon go up and down the great lakes. An agent of this syndicate is now on a visit to the different cities making contracts for freight by the new line, and so far he has met with sufficient encouragement to satisfy him that the undertaking will be a success. The capital stock of the company will be $5,000,000, and there will be ten steamships built to begin with. These steamships will cost from $125,000 to $150,000 each, and will form a weekly line, with two ships running wild.

A YOUNG COUNTESS'S FALL.

FOUND BY HER FATHER LIVING A DISSOLUTE LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Her Mysterious Disappearance From Her Home in Hungary Two Years Ago—A Woman's Heartless Revenge.

Two years ago last June the only daughter of Count George Szirmoy of Hungary disappeared from her father's palace at Buda-Pesth. She was 16 years old and a beautiful girl, a blonde, with long wavy hair and blue eyes. A few days later the Count's mistress quit his palatial roof because he would not marry her, and the Count then became convinced that it was she who had abducted his child for revenge. She was a fascinating Hungarian woman, about 25 years old.

COUNTESS SZIRMOY.

He got an extended leave of absence from his regiment and started out to find his daughter. After a search of two years, during which time he has travelled in almost every country throughout the world, he located her in this city. But during those two years she had become irreparably lost to him and he was compelled to return to his palace across the sea a heartbroken man. He could not even trust himself to see his young daughter, but left a letter, blurred with tears, begging her to lead a better life.

More than a month ago Dr. von Palitschek, the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, sent for Deputy United States Marshal Bernard and asked him to make an inquiry in this city for some tidings of the young Countess. The Marshal searched the books at the Barge Office and learned that she had arrived on the steamship Aurania in July, 1888. She was registered as Jennie Szirmoy, and came over in the steerage. She had for travelling companions an English girl and a German named Wunsch, who afterward became disappointed in love in New Jersey and shot himself. No trace of her father's mistress could be got, however, and if she came over on the same ship she sailed under another name.

On July 22 Jennie was engaged by Mrs. Lowensohn of 851 Seventh avenue as a servant. While in her employ she went to Coney Island, and in that way began her downward career. She went to the bad fast, and before the summer was out had to be sent to the Charity Hospital on Ward's Island. Mrs. Roesler of 105 East Third street was a nurse in the institution then, and she took more than a passing interest in the fair-haired young girl. When Jennie was discharged six months later Mrs. Roesler took her to a Catholic institute in this city, but the Sisters wouldn't keep her because she cast a bad influence upon all the inmates with whom she came in contact, and so she was discharged, and naturally drifted down the wayward stream. She brought up at the Charity Hospital a second time. She stayed there about five months on this occasion.

Upon leaving the hospital she became acquainted with a young man named Lucasch. He knew nothing of her past and fell in love with her. They became engaged to be married. The day for the wedding arrived, and just before the time for the ceremony came Jennie made a semi-confession and flew from her lover. She went directly to Mrs. Roesler's house, 105 East Third street, where she spent the night. From that time until about a week ago all trace of her was lost.

Marshal Bernard reported these facts to Consul-General Von Palitschek, and he in turn informed Count Szirmoy that his daughter was presumably lost to him. He didn't tell him, however, of the ignoble life she was living. The Count was at Hamburg when he got the news. The tramp steamer Bohemia sailed that day, and the Count took passage on her because she was the first to leave. He was kept on the water for eighteen days through his haste. He arrived here on Jan. 3.

In the mean time Marshal Bernard had found the Count's mistress. She, too, had come to New York and was living with a tailor in wretched apartments uptown. The Marshal met the Count and conducted him thither, thinking this the best way to break the sad news to him. The meeting between the two was a remarkable one. The man and woman shook hands and stared coldly at each other for a moment.

"Where is my daughter whom you robbed from me?" he finally asked.

"I know nothing of your daughter, father of my child," she replied. Seeing a scene imminent, the Marshal stepped between them and hustled the Count out.

He then gently broke the news to the father. It was all the doings of his mistress, he said. Marshal Bernard led the Count through the dens of iniquity where the girl had lived, and five days later he went aboard the Umbria and sailed for his home a broken-hearted man.

After the Count had left Marshal Bernard learned the whereabouts of the young girl. She is now living with a young Hebrew in this city. The Marshal visited her and showed her the tear-blurred letter left by her father. She read it without the least emotion.

"My mother was bad; how can I be any better?" was the only remark she made. Her hair was hanging in saucy ringlets from her head and her face was free of the marks of dissipation, except the hard lines about her mouth. She told the Marshal that she ran away from her father's house, and that she wasn't sorry she did it. She would not implicate the Count's mistress. She had had her for a companion from the time she returned from the convent where she was being educated until she quit her father's house, and they were friendly still.

A "Religious Block" of Stock.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—A suit, the outcome of the failure of the Laramie Cattle Company, will be brought in the Allegheny county courts in a few days. It is an action for trespass against John R. Rush of this city, President of the company, and Joseph A. Dowling, formerly collector of internal revenue, one of the directors. One of the charges is that the Laramie Company was organized through fraudulent representations, the organizers claiming to hold clear titles to vast tracts of land, when the land was encumbered by numerous mortgages, aggregating almost the total value of the land. It will also be shown that after the organization of the original concern, and the issue of stock to the amount of more than $1,000,000, another block of watered stock, amounting to over $100,000, was issued and fully subscribed for. This is known as the "religious block," because the circulars advertising the issue stated that the shares would be sold only to men of strictly moral character, who were not addicted to any bad habits. It will be alleged that all of the money subscribed by the stockholders has disappeared, except $37,000 paid to the owners of the land for purchase money.

A Thief Gets the Bank's Mail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The facts have just been learned about a clever theft of a valuable package of letters belonging to the Northwestern National Bank. Yesterday morning the bank messenger called at the Post Office for the bank's mail. He received a part of it, and was told to call for the remainder in fifteen minutes. Just before the expiration of that time a young man, who had evidently overheard the conversation with the messenger, peared at the delivery window and said: "I want the rest of the Northwestern Bank's mail." It was given to him without question, and nothing more was thought of the matter till after the arrival of the regular morning mail. Then there was a scurrying around, but the thief had escaped, and he has not since been seen. Subsequently eighteen of the missing letters were found in a closet.

It is supposed the stolen package consisted of about sixty letters, containing from $100,000 to $150,000, mostly in checks and non-negotiable paper.

A Church Row Over an Unmarried Deacon.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 22.—There is a curious state of affairs in the Presbyterian Church in New Bedford, in this county, and all because the book of regulations governing this congregation contains a clause that a man elected a deacon must be "the husband of one wife and have his children in subjection." At the recent annual meeting William Wright was elected a deacon. After the installation took place it was set up that, under this rule, Mr. Wright was not eligible to election because he had neither wife nor children. Mr. Wright is vexed over this construction, and may resign.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in her many with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.—adv.

PICKWICK IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Dr. Thackery Starts a Newspaper on a Large Scale in Newtown.

The remnants of the single tax paper started in an old French house in Union avenue, Newtown, by the Rev. Samuel W. Thackery, D. D., Ll. D., Cantab., and formerly a professor in Cambridge University, England, were disposed of by auction last week. It is almost six months now since Dr. Thackery and his wife and son took up their residence in Newtown and began to astonish the people of that village by their lavish and, to the villagers, foolish expenditure of money.

Dr. Thackery is described as a benevolent-looking man always absorbed in his favorite theme, single tax. His son, Samuel W. Thackery, Jr., was a news gatherer for the paper.

While in England Dr. Thackery became imbued with Henry George's theory. The subject of single tax is said to have had such a fascination for him that he finally severed his connections in England and sailed for New York. After his arrival in this city he is said to have been directly associated with Henry George for some time. He had some money and it is said he owns a small estate in England. His wife has between $15,000 and $20,000 in ready money. In some way he came into possession of a mortgage on the house in Newtown which he was shortly afterward compelled to take up. The house thus passed into his hands.

After cogitating on a means of circulating his views on the single tax theory, he decided to start a single tax paper. He was also writing a book on the subject, and he concluded that it would be a saving of money to print his own book. With this end in view, he moved his family into the house in Newtown and began preparations for going into the printing business. He first bought out a paper in Flatbush known as the *Kings County Gazette*. He moved the plant to his house in Newtown and converted the paper into a single tax organ. He then went into the printing business in a manner that took away the breath of the editors in that district. He bought everything in the line of printing material that came his way. From the heaps of antiquated printing material found in his house after his removal it was evident that printers from all parts had unloaded their rubbish on his hands.

He was completely absorbed with his scheme, and saw a golden future before him. There appeared to be no lack of money. Everything was booming. Carpenters were employed in the blustery for weeks making the necessary alterations to accommodate his extensive plant. The basement was converted into a press room. In one corner was placed a steam engine and boiler big enough to run a machine shop. Then there was a row of six or eight job presses of different sizes and makes, all ready to start up when the rush began. A huge cylinder press filled the other end of the room. The publishing office, editorial rooms, and composing rooms were on the ground floor. Here he had all sizes and faces of newspaper type known to the trade. There must have been more than 1,500 pounds of type in all. He bought at random, and, not understanding the business, he bought three or four different faces of one size of type and mixed them all together. As a result his paper was a typographical curiosity. So were the few pages of his book printed. There was had four or five different styles of letters in it. Some letters were light, others dark, some were broken and some long, with a fair sprinkling of old style.

There was a superabundance of type, and, judging from the appearance of the place after Dr. Thackery fled from it in despair, the compositors must have held high carnival there. It is apparent that after being left in charge of the office no type was ever distributed. There was a small washtub in the room filled to the top with pied type of all sizes, while a butter tub which held about two bushels was piled high with a like assortment. It looked as if the type had been deliberately dumped into these receptacles rather than distributed. Reams of pied type lay in all parts of the room. The sight was sickening to a printer.

His newspaper was a curiosity aside from its typographical appearance. He saw a brave future before him, and started out with a system to close up the complicated concern. It was puzzled a Chinaman. There were thirty-two columns in the paper, and every column was numbered at the bottom. Suspended from an arrangement in front of his desk in the editorial room were thirty-two strips of thick cardboard, numbered to correspond with the columns in the paper. Every article he wrote was marked to go into a particular column. When proof sheets were given him, an article he wanted to go in any particular column he would cut out of the proof sheet and paste on the strip of cardboard containing a corresponding number. He would then go on and write until all the thirty-two columns were filled. Then the numbered slips were sent to the man who made up the paper. Only a printer can appreciate the inconveniences of a system of this kind. Then there was an index of the articles in the paper on the first page.

Dr. Thackery's expenditures did not stop with his printing plant. The more he pondered on his scheme the bigger it grew. After his printing material began to arrive, he set an army of men at work getting out his publications. Then a new idea struck him. He would have his own paper printed with type according to the old English custom. The house was large enough for a hotel. He furnished every sleeping room in the house, except those occupied by his family, with three or four beds. He then printed a bill of fare for his table. His workmen were compelled to board there. But few would stay at his boarding house. The bill was entitled "Thackery's Catechism of Religious Single Tax." It was written in the form of questions and answers, and had the publication been completed it would probably have gained renown as a literary curiosity. An announcement in the newspaper under the title read: "Edited by the Rev. Samuel W. Thackery, D. D., Ll. D., Cantab., leader of the Religious Hosts of Single Tax."

Just as he was about to surprise the world his money gave out. He disposed of the house and everything in it, from the stood furniture, printing material, and all, and with his wife and son sailed back to England.

He was well liked and was regarded as a man of considerable ability by the inhabitants of Newtown. At the height of his enthusiasm, when he was squandering money right and left, he was on the point of investing $5,000 in a stereotyping outfit with which to make plates of his contemplated publications. More than $20,000 was spent in the establishment in less than three months.

Songs and Recitations at the Lenox Lyceum.

The inclement weather kept away many who had bought tickets, but nevertheless a considerable number of ladies attended the entertainment given yesterday at the Lenox Lyceum for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association. Mrs. Cleveland occupied a box. She was at the head of the committee in charge of the entertainment. The programme was made up of songs by Perry Averill and Signor Campanini and of recitations by Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards. Signor Campanini sang Ambroise Thomas's "Addio Mignon" and an aria from Gounod's "Cinq Mars." Mrs. Richards delighted every one with her recitals from J. W. Riley, Bayard Taylor, Irwin Russell, and Marston, the blind poet. Just before she read her last piece Richard Watson Gilder, President of the Kindergarten Association, stepped upon the stage and complimented Mrs. Richards.

Minstrel Buckley's Downfall.

It has not been many years since John K. Buckley was one of the best known minstrels in the United States. Yesterday Justice Ford sent him to Blackwell's Island for three months. Buckley has been on the down grade for the past year or two. He has a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. The girl has been ill for some time, and there is no hope of her recovery. On Wednesday Mrs. Buckley decided that she could stand her husband's drunkenness no longer. Her son had lost his employment because he had to stay at home to protect her from his father. She got a warrant for his arrest at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Buckley admitted the justice of his wife's course. He wept when he kissed his little daughter good-by, and the child, seated in her big chair wrapped in a quilt, cried too. Mrs. Buckley hopes that the three months' enforced total abstinence will bring her husband to his senses.

Hudson County Lawyers at Dinner.

The Hudson County Bar Association had its annual dinner last night at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. President Otto Crouse sat at the head of the centre table with Gov. Abbett on his right. Among the 110 lawyers present were Chancellor McGill, ex-Gov. Bedle, Judges Knapp and Dixon of the Supreme Court, ex-Judge Garrettson, District Attorney Winfield, ex-Mayor Collins, ex-Speaker of the Assembly Hudspeth, Assemblymen Pustet, Daly, and Pitts, ex-Senator Edwards, Max Salinger, Flavel McGee, United States Commissioner Muirheid, and ex-Judge Blair.

Gov. Abbett, Chancellor McGill, ex-Gov. Bedle, Charles H. Winfield, Charles C. Black, Judge Dixon, Judge Lippincott, and Col. Charles W. Fuller responded to toasts.

Roller Skates at the Eden Musee.

Miss Jennie Houghton, who is probably the most expert amateur roller skater in this country, introduced several novelties in that style of skating at the Eden Musée last night. The stage is small, but the young woman managed herself so skillfully that she obtained an encore and an opportunity to show how well she could skate.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

EXTRAORDINARY BOWLING.

Graphic but not Official Account of a Remarkable Game.

"In a town in the western part of the State," said a travelling man, "I found everybody at the hotel talking about a game of ten pins that was to be rolled that night between the local champion and a stranger who had arrived in town the night before. They had rolled a few games together and the stranger had proved to be a pretty good player, though not quite up to the local player. He thought he could do better, however, and he had offered to roll for money. In