"SAVED."

[Continued From First Page.]

recent uncertain health seemed the only cloud in the princely pair's domestic horizon.

"A few months ago the young prince became so seriously ill that the best medical advice was sought, when change of air and a warm climate was suggested. The Prince Lipetska being unable just then to lay aside his court duties he was one of the czar's highest functionaries, the princess offered to leave her own young family, and proceed with her stepson to Italy, purposing (at the prince's wish) to visit a famous but very old doctor resident at Pisa, who had known the young Michael from his birth.

"Accordingly the princess started, accompanied by a priest, a dame de compagnie and a large suite; and they had not been long absent before it was remarked that the Prince Lipetska became greatly depressed, and that he was constantly closeted with a certain Dr. d'Obreskoff, who had attended the family for years, but who, in consequence of increasing age, and a strong dislike conceived against him by the princess, had given up his position as family physician. The accounts from Italy getting worse, the anxious father would have started at once to join his son, but (to the surprise of all parties) he yielded to Dr. d'Obreskoff's entreaties, and instead of going himself, dispatched a young English doctor, who received instructions to travel with the utmost speed.

"Dr. Granville's arrival at Pisa (bringing his credentials from the princes) took the princess entirely by surprise, and he installed himself without delay as medical companion to the sick boy, who took to him with a complete infatuation, refusing to eat, drink or sleep save in his presence. One day, to the amazement of the St. Petersburg world, the young Michael arrived at his father's house, restored to health, and accompanied by a single servant! His father received him tearfully, but without surprise, and a few days later the whole family left St. Petersburg for an indefinite period. Nothing has been heard of the princess, and mystery shrouds the whole affair.

"There, mamma," I said, "is one I could tell them more than they know.

"What an awful thing," said my mother gravely. "I wonder what has become of that wretched woman, and whether we shall hear any more about it."

This question was answered a short time afterwards; for on the anniversary of the memorable night of the 17th September, I was sitting at my window, thinking over it all, when my mother called me, and to my surprise I discovered a travel-stained stranger in the room with her, and upon his turning towards me I exclaimed, "The young prince's English doctor!" He carried a parcel and seemed overjoyed at seeing me, grasped my hand, calling me the angel protectress and a host of pretty things, and when I had mastered my surprise I exclaimed, "How is the poor boy? He can tell me everything from the very beginning."

The young man smiled and said, "I have little to tell, or rather little that I may tell, and ere I begin may I beg of you both to keep all you know secret? For although to some degree the story has become public, the whole truth is not known, and for the prince's sake I beg this favor of you.

We, of course, gave the required promise, and Dr. Granville proceeded with much feeling to tell us everything.

"The poor boy," he said, "nearly fell a victim to the jealousy of the princess for her own children. She was administering small doses of poison to him, which were slowly but surely taking effect. I arrived just in time to save his life. The old Dr. d'Obreskoff had been haunted for some time by a horrid suspicion of foul play, and after the princess' hurried departure to Italy he determined to search her apartments privately, and he discovered such tangible proofs of her guilt—proofs, however, which a knowledge of medicine alone could recognize—that he broke the awful truth to the prince, who could scarcely be restrained from starting at once to Italy to save his son. The doctor, however, advised differently, for his medical mind gathered from the most recent accounts that nothing imminent was to be feared, and he knew that unless everything was arranged most diplomatically, the prince would have to contend against troubles and even dangers at court, in consequence of the princess' high relationships. Luckily I was paying a visit at St. Petersburg at the time, and the old doctor knew all about me; how I had been brought up in the medical profession, but that developing a strong taste for adventure, I had been engaged in detective cases, and that thus I claimed an intimate personal acquaintance with the two most active agents in the case—medicine and murder. The prince sent me to Italy with full powers, only impressing upon me the absolute necessity of saving the princess' reputation, and directly I arrived I warned Prince Michael of his own danger, of his father's commands concerning the princess, that he was to eat, drink and sleep in my presence only, and to leave the rest to me. He was very ill when I arrived, but I soon inspired him with confidence, and during that dreadful journey to Florence I taught him to feign death. We had a rehearsal before arriving, and I found that like most Russians his powers of acting were "first class." I knew it could only reach Florence I should be safe, as I was acquainted with Lord Queensland and had warned him of my coming, but the journey was perilous, as I could not tell whether the princess had discovered who and what I was, besides, I feared the priest, and how much he guessed of the truth. However, thank God, all went well. All would have been easy could I have taken the patient into my confidence, but the prince had solemnly bound me to trust no one—no servants, except Ivan, and I kept my word. In England every one would have helped me, but with Russians and Italians there are wheels within wheels. One of my greatest difficulties was to keep the princess and the priest out of the death chamber, for I feared the prince betraying himself. So I burnt a concoction, ostensibly for sanitary purposes, which had the effect of causing those unused to it to feel faint as you did, Lady Muriel, and as he did, poor boy, at times, but we had to risk that."

"But," interrupted I, "after he and Ivan had escaped where did they go? He told me they should go to the English embassy, but they did not do so."

"Forgive me, but they did, and were in the house when your mother and you called. Lord Queensland knew they were coming, and an hour had not elapsed after their flight, before a man came and whistled 'God Save the Queen' beneath the balcony (a preconcerted signal) to let Ivan the fugitives were safe under the British flag. The sly hostler, knowing about the princess' birth, acted with great caution."

"Eminently so," I said dryly, "and how about the princess?"

"Ah, there I am tongue-tied. Suffice it to say that after the prince's disappearance, my personal dangers began, for I never lost sight of her, poor soul, till . . . Ah, well, Russian laws and English laws are different, and grateful I am to have returned safe from so ugly a business."

Dr. Granville now rose to depart, and turning kindly to me he said, "Lady Muriel, I parted from Prince Michael not many hours ago, and he said I was not to rest till I had seen you, till I had reminded you that this is the anniversary of his flight, and that all through life the 18th September will be a night sacred to the thought of you."

As the doctor said these words a curious sort of feeling came over me. His voice sounded strange, far off, and I seemed to see the gloomy bedchamber, the moonlit window, the boy in agonized supplication at my feet—the—

The doctor went on: "He sends an offering of humble gratitude; his words were, 'Put it into her own dear hands, but tell her to open it alone, tell her as she opens it, my voice will greet her, and tell her, oh tell her, we must meet again.'"

Without a word I took the parcel. I knew the doctor raised my hand and kissed it, and that, bowing to my mother, he left the room. I went slowly, dreamily up stairs, hearing as I did so the front door open and shut and the prince's messenger pass out and away! Sitting by my bed I passively recalled the words, "We must meet again," and eagerly tearing off the paper covering of the parcel I discovered a velvet casket, upon which "Muriella" was stamped in letters of gold. I took the pretty gold key and opened the casket, and I beheld a necklace of eighteen pearls (a pearl, I understood, for each day), and attached to it was a heart, pierced through by a diamond arrow. At the back of the arrow these words were engraved:—

"Firenze,
Il 18 Settembre, 184—
Gratitudine, Fede, Amore."

The heart opened, and within it I found—a shred of twisted rope—and a few withered forget-me-nots. I shed a few tears, I knew not why, and ran down and showed it to my mother.

THE END.

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A BIT OF HISTORY.

Eleven Extra Sessions of Congress Since the Foundation of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—*Special Telegram.*—The suggestion that there may be an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress calls the attention to the extra sessions which have been held. There have been thus far in our history eleven extra sessions of Congress.

President Washington, although he convened the Senate in special session, did not find the presence of Congress necessary, but President Adams on March 25, 1797, in consequence of the threatened trouble with France, did call Congress together by a proclamation which has been followed as the model whenever it has since been necessary to convene Congress in special session. That proclamation was as follows: "By the President—A proclamation: Whereas, the Constitution of America provides that the President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses of Congress, and whereas, an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress and divers weighty matters claim their consideration, I have therefore, thought it necessary to convene, and I do, by these presents, convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States of America and every one of them, that, laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in Congress in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the United States. In testimony whereof, etc. JOHN ADAMS.

The directory had then possession of the French government. Three military directors had been appointed. The first advance had been made toward a military despotism. Garnet and other leaders of the Royalist councils had been transported, and among other acts of the directory had been the expulsion of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Minister of the United States, from France. President Adams, in a very spirited message and in an equally spirited correspondence, resented this act, and it was deemed expedient to convene Congress in extra session in order that the United States might be prepared to maintain its rights. There was a long diplomatic correspondence upon the subject, after which the war-cloud disappeared.

THE SECOND CALLED SESSION.

Congress was convened for the second time in October, 1802, upon the proclamation of President Jefferson. The special purpose of this session was to authorize the purchase by the United States of Louisiana, which had been ceded by Spain to France. The purchase was consummated by the United States on April 30, 1803, for $15,000,000, immediately after which provision was made for the territories of Mississippi and Orleans.

THE THIRD CALLED SESSION.

President Jefferson found it necessary to convene Congress in extra session five years latter. His proclamation was issued July 30, 1807, and Congress met Oct. 26 of that year. The immediate cause was the aggressions of Great Britain and the capture of the United States war vessel Chesapeake in Hampton Roads on June 22. This seizure was one of the results of the dispute with England arising from the capture and condemnation of several American vessels about to enter blockaded ports, and from the assumption by England of the right of search. The British government of the admiralty courts revived the maxim of 1756, which assumed that neutrals in time of war could carry on no trade which they had not been accustomed to carry on in time of peace. This neutral trade was therefore considered as destructive to Englands property and as a war in disguise. England adopted at that time a temporizing policy, and the war, which then seemed inevitable, was postponed. In the debates at this session of Congress the tail of the British lion was twisted as it had seldom been before.

THE FOURTH CALLED SESSION.

The controversy with Great Britain was not, however, to be ended without a war, and President Madison in July, 1811, found it necessary to convene Congress in advance of the usual time. The Twelfth Congress was convened in special session on Nov. 4, 1811, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, being speaker. War with Great Britain was then deemed inevitable, and President Madison sought to have supplies voted in order that the vacancies in the army could be filled and authority secured to recruit additional men. He was authorized to call for 25,000 volunteers, and an embargo for sixty days was declared on April 4, 1812, and war declared against England on June 18.

THE FIFTH CALLED SESSION.

The continuance of the war made it necessary for President Madison to convene Congress in special session again on Sept. 19, 1814, in order that a place might be provided for the government offices, the British in their invasion having burned the Capitol and the Federal offices. During this year the war ended.

THE SIXTH CALLED SESSION.

Many years elapsed before another called session was deemed necessary. The administrations of Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson passed without any deviation from the regular course of Congress. But when the panic of 1837 came, President Van Buren convened Congress in extra session on the 4th of September, in order to consider what measures could be devised for relief. This was the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Speaker. The session lasted from Sept. 4 to Oct. 16, and was wholly devoted to the consideration of the financial crisis. One of the chief topics was the Sub-Treasury system. The banks suspended specie payments, there was universal panic and distress, and the specie circular was rescinded by Congress.

THE SEVENTH CALLED SESSION.

President Harrison found it necessary, on account of financial questions, to convene the Twenty-seventh Congress in special session May 31, 1841. This he did by proclamation of March 4, 1841. He did not live to see the meeting of Congress which he had ordered to assemble, his death occurring on April 4. The superstitious might think that the President Harrison of 1888 would hesitate to convene Congress in extra session in view of the occurrences which these dates suggest.

THE EIGHTH CALLED SESSION.

There was not another called session until 1856, when the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress having adjourned without making provision for the army, President Pierce convened Congress in a special session for Aug. 21, 1856. The session lasted less than two weeks, and the appropriation was made, Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, who comes back to the Fifty-first Congress, was Speaker at this called session of the Thirty-fourth Congress. There are few men in public life whose career has extended over such a period as that.

THE NINTH CALLED SESSION.

There were no more extra sessions until the war of the rebellion. Then President Lincoln, by a proclamation of April 16, 1861, convened both houses of Congress for the fourth day of July of that year. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker; the supply bills were voted, and, although there were very long sessions of Congress until the war closed, and Congress assembled at different periods, no further extra session was called. It was the policy of the administration not to have adjournments, but to take recesses in order to be ready for any contingency which might occur.

THE TENTH CALLED SESSION.

The tenth called session, like the eighth, was due to the failure of the appropriation bill for maintenance of the army. The Democratic majority of the House of the Forty-fifth Congress having failed to pass the regular army appropriation bill on account of the very animated controversy relative to the use of troops at the polls, President Hayes convened Congress in extra session on Oct. 15, 1877, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, speaker. The army bill, after a session which lasted until Dec. 1, two days before the regular session, was passed, but it contained the noted posse comitatus clause which forbids the use of the army by United States marshals as a posse comitatus.

THE ELEVENTH CALLED SESSION.

The Forty-sixth Congress was convened in special session March 18, 1879, and the session lasted until July 1, 1879. This session was occasioned by a controversy which arose out of political differences between the Republicans, who had possession of the executive offices, and the Democrats, who were in possession of the House.

HISTORY AT A GLANCE

A Table Showing the Date of Important Events from 1861 to 1865.

Abraham Lincoln inaugurated, March 4, 1861.

Fort Sumter fired upon, April 12, 1861.

Fort Sumter captured, April 14, 1861.

First bloodshed in war, April 19, 1861.

Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861.

Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.

General Lyon killed, Aug. 10, 1861.

Port Royal, S. C., taken, Nov. 7, 1861.

Seizure of Mason and Slidell, Nov. 8, 1861.

Fort Henry taken, Feb. 6, 1862.

Roanoke Island N. C., taken, Feb. 8, 1862.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., taken, Feb. 16, 1862.

Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.

Battle of Monitor and Merrimac, March 9, 1862.

General Albert Sidney Johnston killed, April 6, 1862.

Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862.

Island No. 10 captured, April 7, 1862.

New Orleans captured, April 7, 1862.

Beaufort, N. C., captured, April 25, 1862.

Yorktown, Va., taken, May 4, 1862.

Norfolk, Va., surrendered, May 10, 1862.

Corinth, Miss., taken, May 30, 1862.

Battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.

Memphis, Tenn., surrendered, June 6, 1862.

Seven days' battles, June 25 to July 1, 1862.

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.

Second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29-30, 1862.

Battle Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862.

Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sep. 1, 1862.

Battle of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Harper's Ferry surrendered, Sept. 15, 1862.

Battle of Antietam Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.

Battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.

Battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Rosecrans superseded Buell, Oct. 30, 1862.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

First attack on Vicksburg, Dec. 29, 1862.

Battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862 Jan. 2, 1863.

Emancipation proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863.

Arkansas Post taken, Jan. 11, 1863.

General Hooker succeeds General Burnside, Jan. 26, 1863.

Fort Sumter, S. C., bombarded by fleet, April 7, 1863.

Grant's campaign before Vicksburg May 1-17, 1863.

Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2-3, 1863.

"Stonewall" Jackson shot, May 2, 1863.

West Virginia admitted to the Union, June 19, 1863.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863.

Vicksburg, Miss., surrendered July 4, 1863.

Port Hudson surrendered July 8, 1863.

Draft riot in New York City, July 13-16, 1863.

Mississippi River open to Gulf, July 14, 1863.

Quantrell's massacre at Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21, 1863.

Fort Wagner, S. C., taken, Sept. 7, 1863.

Battle of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1863.

Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863.

Brigadier General Lytle killed, Sept. 20, 1863.

Battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 24-25, 1863.

Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., raised, Dec. 4, 1863.

Battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.

Fort de Russy captured, March 14, 1864.

Fort Pillow, Tenn., captured, April 12, 1864.

Butler landed at Bermuda Hundred, May 5, 1864.

Battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5-6 1864.

General Sedgwick killed, May 6, 1864.

Battle of Spottsylvania, May 8-12, 1864.

Battle of Resaca, May 14-15, 1864.

Battle of Newmarket, May 15, 1864.

Battle of Dallas, May 25-28, 1864.

Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Battle of Lost Mountain, June 15-17, 1864.

Fight between Kearsarge and Alabama, June 19, 1864.

Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Battle before Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 22, 28, 1864.

Chambersburg, Pa., burned, July 30, 1864.

Mine explosion at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Farragut entered Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

Weldon Railroad taken, Aug. 18, 1864.

Atlanta, Ga., taken, Sept. 2, 1864.

Battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.

Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Nevada admitted to the Union, Oct. 31, 1864

Battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864.

Fort McAllister, Ga., taken, Dec. 13, 1864.

Battle of Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864.

Fort Fisher, N. C., taken, Jan. 15, 1865.

Columbia, S. C., taken, Feb. 17, 1865.

Charleston, S. C., taken, Feb. 18, 1865.

Battle of Averysboro and Bentonville, March 15-18, 1865.

Attack on Port Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865.

Battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

Petersburg and Richmond taken, April 2-3, 1865.

Lee's army surrendered, April 9, 1865.

President Lincoln assassinated, April 14, 1865.

Johnston's army surrendered, April 26, 1865.

Jefferson Davis captured, May 10, 1865.

FROM THE STATE PRESS.

Newton *Republican:*

"Russian" leather of the best quality is manufactured in this country. It is said that the secret of making this leather was brought from Russia by Hon. Marshall Jewell, formerly United States minister at St. Petersburg. He was allowed to go through the Russian factories, the leather makers being unconscious of the fact that he had been raised a tanner.

Leavenworth *Times:*

The Fort Scott *Monitor* sails into Frank Wilkeson who has just had his annual tirade against Kansas printed in some eastern paper, in a vigorous style. Wilkeson is a resident of Salina, and is, the *Monitor* says, a money lender, writing such letters to drive away eastern capital, that he may enjoy something of a monopoly. Here is a sample of the *Monitor's* treatment of Wilkeson:

With great volubility and charming inconsistency this polished liar first assumes that a western Kansas farm is a worthless tract of sandy desert, he then proceeds to show by a line of specious argument that the farmers are systematically swindled out of these farms by the foreclosure of mortgages given for money borrowed for the purpose of making improvements or other purposes. If the polished liar's first proposition about the country is correct it would seem to be an absolute blessing to get a pioneer sufferer to vacate the "arid lands" so graphically described in this man's untruthful tirade.

Kansas City *News:*

Major Warner's chief assistant at the Grand Army headquarters, Major Weigle, arrived from Milwaukee today. He is highly pleased with the outlook for a great encampment at Milwaukee next August. The citizens have promised a fund of $100,000 and will build barracks and provide accommodations for 100,000 veterans. The barracks will be erected in the suburbs of the city and will be connected with the city by new railroad lines. An extra gas and water supply will be given. It was suggested by a member of the committee that pipes be also laid connecting with the breweries for which Milwaukee is famous. The railroads have promised rates as low as those to Columbus last September.

Troy *Chief:*

Col. H. C. Whitney, "formerly of Kansas," has been adjudged insane, and sent to an asylum, the result of the pistol shot received at the hands of Mrs. Rawson, in a Chicago court room, last summer. Rawson, in order to obtain a divorce from his wife, and to deprive her of alimony, or any part of his property, set about breaking down her character. Whitney was the tool he employed for the business, and he hired witnesses for the purpose, putting them through a thorough drill, so they would swear to a straight story; but their witnesses broke down, and exposed them. Whitney wrote threatening and slanderous letters to Mrs. Rawson. Her pistol shot seems to have "pulled on him" worse than to be addressed as "Senator Whitney," when a member of the Kansas state senate.

Lindsborg *News:*

Some of the friends of our townsman, Rev. C. A. Swenson, have mentioned his name for the Swedish portfolio. Considering the valuable services Mr. S. rendered during the campaign this fall, and his high standing in general among his people in this country, his candidacy would carry a great deal of strength with it. We interviewed Mr. Swenson on the subject, and he says he is not a candidate, as he is going to stay in Kansas and give his best time and endeavor to Bethany College and its interests. Mr. Swenson says that the Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, Maine, is the man that should go to Stockholm to represent the United States, that he is better qualified to fill that place than any other candidate so far. Mr. Thomas is well acquainted in Sweden—has lived there and learned its language—and, finally, married one of Sweden's fairest daughters. We hope he will succeed in getting the appointment.

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Accommodation, " " ..... 6.00 p. m.
Pacific Express, going west, ... 4.30 p. m.
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Accommodation, " " ..... 6.05 a. m.
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Notice is hereby given to persons having demands against O. J. Thorstenberg, N. J. Thorstenberg and John Holmquist, lately doing business in the city of Assaria, in Saline county, Kansas, under the firm name of Thorstenberg Brothers & Co., that the undersigned has been duly chosen assignee of the above named parties for the benefit of their creditors and will on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of March, 1889, at the office of the clerk of the District Court, at the court house in Salina, Kansas, adjust and allow demands against the estate of said O. J. Thorstenberg, N. J. Thorstenberg and John Holmquist.

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46-14w

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