MYSTERY OF THE BAYOU WOODS

By WALKER KENNEDY.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Herbert Wright goes to chief of police of Nilus in great agitation and tells him of his discovery of the murdered body of his father, John T. Wright, a wealthy cotton king, from whom he has been estranged, in the Bayou Woods near the town. The chief questions Herbert, whose answers cause former to suspect him of the crime. The chief, with a reporter, Irving Warde, goes to scene of murder.

CHAPTER II.—They find body and examine surroundings but fail to discover any reliable clue.

CHAPTER III.—Warde examines mysterious footprints, leaves snuff and tells Col. Franklin an old acquaintance of the murdered man, of them. Herbert is arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.

CHAPTER IV.—Col. Franklin is a brilliant lawyer, but says he is unable to solve the mystery.

CHAPTER V.—At coroper's inquest strong circumstantial evidence against Herbert Wright is submitted and the jury charges him with the murder.

CHAPTER VI.—Warde goes to Herbert's sister, Miriam, who believes him innocent, and tells her he will do all in his power to clear her brother. Col. Franklin says he thinks a strong case has been made against Herbert.

CHAPTER VII.—An attempt is made to poison Herbert in jail. Warde deducts that he has a shrewd person to contend with who is trying to prove the charge of murder against the dead man's son, in which he is evidently succeeding.

CHAPTER VIII.—Warde is lured to a questionable resort and an attempt made to murder him, but he is saved by Fenton, a detective.

CHAPTER IX.—When Mrs. Wright's lawyer, Mr. Everett, comes to settle up the dead man's estate it is learned that although he was known to have been a very wealthy man at one time little property or money can be found, and no satisfactory explanation of its disappearance can be discovered. Fenton is discharged for his activity in the case, showing unlimited influence behind the real murderer.

CHAPTER X.—Warde's interest in the case is not altogether for Herbert's sake, but because it gives him opportunities to see Miriam, and their acquaintance has gradually ripened into something stronger than friendship.

CHAPTER XI.—A rich stranger who calls himself Merivale, and a seemingly good friend of Col. Franklin, comes to Nilus. Warde obtains possession of a valuable paper which contains damaging evidence against the murderer.

CHAPTER XII.—Warde takes paper to Everett. It is an agreement made 20 years before between Wright and Franklin, showing that the murdered man was the real owner of practically all of Franklin's possessions. Merivale is trying to buy a valuable gold mine, part of the property. Franklin calls on Everett and at the point of a revolver forces the latter to sell him a copy of the agreement, thinking it to be the original, giving Everett $10,000 for it.

CHAPTER XIII.—Warde tells Miriam Wright of the secret agreement and of her wealth and wonders if it will change their relations.

CHAPTER XIV.—The trial of Herbert Wright attracts much attention. The circumstantial evidence against Herbert makes things look dark for him. His defense calls Col. Franklin as first witness, and after a severe examination, Lawyer Everett proclaims him the murderer of Herbert's father, saying he will prove it.

CHAPTER XV.—Announcement causes sensation in court room. Other witnesses are then called, and together they unravel the mystery of the murder, gradually fastening the crime on Col. Franklin. Detective Fenton is called, and the man generally known as Merivale steps forward.

CHAPTER XVI.—He tells how he has impersonated the capitalist whom Franklin had been corresponding with, and shows how the removal of Wright would net Franklin millions of dollars.

CHAPTER XVII.—A number of letters that have passed between Merivale and Franklin are read.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Other witnesses are heard, each furnishing a link in the chain of evidence against Franklin and gradually releasing Herbert. By the time all witnesses are heard there is no case against the latter. He is discharged. Col. Franklin arrested, tried a few weeks later, convicted, and soon after pays the penalty of the crime with his life on the gallows.

CHAPTER XVII.

From Merivale to Franklin:

"I have just learned from Mr. Moses Dennison that there is another claimant to the land about which we have been in correspondence. Of course I expect to have all titles thoroughly examined by my attorneys before I close any bargain with you. What does Dennison mean? What sort of interest has John T. Wright in the land? Answer at once."

To this Franklin replied:

"I cannot learn from Wright the grounds upon which he bases his claim to ownership, unless there is some flaw in the title of which he has taken advantage; or else some miscarriage in the payment of taxes resulting in a sale of the land, of which I know nothing. It is possible that Wright may have some lien upon the land. I will investigate, and if I find that it can be wiped out for a reasonable sum of money, would you be willing to supply the cash?"

To this Mr. Merivale wrote in reply:

"Of course I would. Wipe out the defect at once, whatever it is, no matter what it costs. I am willing to advance any sum necessary, with the understanding that it is to be repaid from the receipts of the mine. Write me at your earliest convenience the exact nature of the defects, and let me know the amount of money you need."

Franklin to Merivale:

"A good many years ago the Colorado tract was sold to a stock company in which I was the principal stockholder. As you know, the land had for a long time been considered practically worthless. I had almost entirely lost sight of it and long considered it a hopelessly worthless investment. I put my shares of stock away and never looked at them carefully until a few months ago, when I discovered that a considerable proportion of them had been lost, or, as I now suspect, deliberately abstracted. Enough are missing to place me in a minority, and I suspect that Wright, or some one behind him, had engineered a scheme for the purpose of freezing me out; and I strongly suspect that the hand of some Colorado mining speculator is in it. If you will back me up I may be able to buy up some of the innocent stockholders and possibly—with what I already have—get a majority of the existing stock. If I only had the services of some good detectives and some money to collect evidence, I could easily defeat the damnable scheme which has been organized against me."

Merivale replied as follows:

"I am perfectly willing to spend money to get possession of the new land, but if you do not own a majority of the stock I do not see what is to be gained by any further correspondence on the subject. Unless, therefore, you choose to make me a definite proposition showing me how we may get a clear title to the land, I decline to bargain with you any further."

Franklin than made a proposition as follows:

"To get a half interest in the land by purchasing it from other stockholders will cost you somewhere between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. If you are willing to help me recover the stock stolen from me, which can be done for say $100,000 at the outside, I will share it jointly with you. By a liberal expenditure we can obtain practically complete possession. It seems to me that it is to your interest to ally yourself with me. It may be necessary to do some fighting in the courts, and to meet the conspirators at every point will require money. If you will agree to let me draw on you to the extent of $100,000, as occasion requires, I, on my part, will agree to this: That within six months we shall have exclusive possession, or if I fail by that time you can have the equivalent of the $100,000 advanced out of my stock."

Merivale replied promptly:

"I would like to close this business up as soon as possible. My mining resources are all lying idle, and I am losing money every day thereby. I cannot wait six months. Make it three months and state your agreement in writing, and I will see you about it."

Franklin then wrote:

"I accept your amendment, and hereby obligate myself within three months to secure possession of the tract in ——— county, Colorado, for you and myself jointly, or, on failure to do so, to remunerate you out of my stock on condition that you will honor my drafts to the extent of $100,000."

Merivale answered laconically:

"It is a go. Draw away."

This letter from Franklin to Merivale may be interesting:

"Send check for $1,000 to Thomas Morris, Yokohama, Japan. This is for stock purchased through him. Charge the amount to my account."

Just before Fenton left Colorado for Nilus he induced Merivale to write this letter to Franklin:

"It seems to me that if your stock was stolen from you, the proper way would be to steal it back. Can't you find anyone with nerve enough down your way to do it? The three months having expired, I shall come to Nilus to settle matters at issue between us. If by the time I get there you have, by hook or crook, got possession of the stock, all right. If not, I must have the $100,000 worth of stock."

CHAPTER XVIII.

The flutter that followed the reading of these letters sudsided into absolute quiet as the detective cleared his throat, and, at the instigation of Mr. Everett, continued his testimony:

"Franklin's letters were of course ingenious misrepresentations, designed to secure money, with which he hoped to be able to suppress all the testimony against his ownership. I had no trouble in satisfying Merivale that the statements contained in the letters were almost entirely false. I came back to Nilus resolved to play a bold game with Franklin. He, I knew, did not want to see much of Merivale just then, so he had my coming made as public as possible and hinted that I had come to invest money. This of course took me off his hands a great deal, but I managed to see him considerably. In my conversations with him I was impatient over the delay, but he had all sorts of gaudy excuses to offer. After worrying him right smart I said to him one day: 'Franklin, do you know I have found you out?'

"'What do you mean?' asked he, turning a bit pale.

"'You have deceived me from the start in this matter,' said I, 'and by so doing you have lost my assistance. If you had let me entirely into your confidence from the first, we would have been operating those mines together by this time; but by your cursed dilatory policy, your scruples of fear or conscience, you allowed things to drag along, and all the while the millions were slipping between our fingers. You are entirely too squeamish to suit me.'

"He smiled at the idea of being squeamish, as if I did not know him.

"'I have picked up,' I continued, 'some of the threads of the case, and you might as well tell me the whole truth and let us work together.'

"He was skittish of me at first, and wanted to learn how much I knew, so I startled him with a few facts, and then he frankly admitted that he had been scheming to get possession of the agreement. To test me he asked my advice as to the best way to get possession. I replied that there was only one way, and that was to take it.

"'How would you take it?' said he.

"'In the good old way,' replied I. 'Pay some handy ruffian to do it for you.'

"He smiled and said: 'That is what I shall do if I do not succeed in getting it from the person who now has it.'

"I pretended to have handled several little difficulties like this and intimated that if we were out west it would not be difficult to get rid of such an obstacle as a human life. I persuaded him that I was willing to commit any crime, even murder, in order to secure my object; and emboldened by finding me a congenial spirit, he grew more confidential. He told me that he had hired Morris to steal the agreement from Wright's safe. I wormed from him all the details of his association with Old Tom, Bob Padgett and him of the red flannel shirt. I also managed to become acquainted with them and learned how and where to find them when I wanted them. I convinced Franklin that I was such a cold-blooded scoundrel that he took me completely into his affections and made me his confidante. He was charmed with my affable villainy, and he spoke with a good deal of pride of his scheme to shut the mouth of Herbert Wright and his little arrangement for the removal of Irving Warde. One day I told him that I had the ingenious theory that he made away with John T. Wright. He looked scared at that and changed the subject. I tried to appeal to his pride in his criminal achievements, but on this one subject—while he never made any positive denial—he was entirely uncommunicative. The intimate association I had with him leads me to believe that there is no sort of cowardly crime which James Franklin would not commit provided his personal safety was assured.

"One of the hardest jobs I undertook was to win over the three ruffians whom Franklin had employed so often to our side of the case, or rather to induce them to tell the truth. I suggested to Mr. Everett that he should call upon the mayor and tell him plainly that by the action in dismissing me from the force and giving Petex's Rest immunity he had played into the hands of the real murderer of John T. Wright by preventing the arrest of three very suspicious characters who were doubtless implicated in the murder. I also suggested that he should hint to the mayor that this sort of thing if continued would not look very well when brought out in court. Mr. Everett adopted my suggestion and carried it out so well that on the day upon which this trial was begun these three men were all quietly arrested by the mayor's orders and taken to jail, where the jailer was told to place them in separate cells and allow no one to see them except such persons as he should designate. The jailer was given to understand that they were witnesses in a very important case and that it was imperative that they should not be allowed to communicate with each other. I knew that the first thing these rascals would do would be to try to send word to Franklin. Permission was secured for me to visit them, and I did so, casually as it were. I was strolling in the corridor, and each of them recognized me and called to me.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHEN THE SEAL DINES.

Jugglery That Would Put the Human Performer to Shame.

The keeper who was going to feed the seal had reached the edge of the tank and was holding the fish tantalizingly at arm's length over the water. The seal was all interest and attention. Round and round the tank he darted, flipflapping, sidewheeling, leaping out of the water and performing all sorts of aquatic stunts, all the while keeping up his guttural yelpings. There was no question about his appetite. He was hungry and didn't much care who knew it, and his beady little eyes were all intent on the keeper's every move.

"Why don't yer t'row him a feesh?' demanded a boy spectator, growing impatient at the keeper's leisurely actions.

"All right, my boy; here goes!" And, suiting the action to the word, up into the air went one of the fishes, dropping toward the center of the oval.

The seal at the time was at the extreme end of the tank, considerably beneath the surface, but even there he must have been on the alert, for hardly had the fish left the keeper's hand when swish! a lightninglike somersault, a shadowy streak through the tank, and quicker even than thought the seal's gaping, whiskered jaws and a length of his oely looking neck were protruding from the water immediately under the tidbit, which disappeared into his willing maw to the accompaniment of an intensely appreciative smack.

It was all so quick and well calculated that the auditors stood amazed.

Without even the suspicion of a miss the performance was repeated as rapidly as the keeper could toss the fish. But the fun, fast and furious while it lasted, is soon over with, and the seal, after he had his fill, immediately lost all interest in his surroundings and waddled out on to his platform and curled up for an afternoon snooze.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FIRST PICTURE BOOK.

The Daring Idea First Conceived by Johann Comenius.

Three hundred years ago a German savant had a wonderful vision. At that time children were taught to read by force of arms, so to speak, through hardships and with bitter toil on the part of teacher and of child. It seems curious that the first real step toward lightening the labor of children as they climb the ladder of learning was the product of the imagination not of some fond mother or gentlewoman teacher, but of a bewigged and betitled university doctor.

It was Johann Comenius, however, who first conceived the daring idea that children could be taught by the aid of the memory and the imagination working together, "by means," as he quaintly expressed it, "of sensuous impressions conveyed to the eye, so that visual objects may be made the medium of expressing moral lessons to the young mind and of impressing those lessons upon the memory." In other words, the good Herr Doctor had the bright idea that picture books could be useful to children. Comenius made his first picture book and called it the "Orbis Pictus." It contains rude woodcuts representing objects in the natural world, as trees and animals, with little lessons about the pictures. It is a quaint volume and one that would cause the average modern child not a little astonishment were it placed before him.

As truly, however, as that term may be applied to any other book that has since been written, the "Orbis Pictus" was an epoch making book. It is the precursor of all children's picture books, and modern childhood has great cause to bless the name of Comenius.—Household.

Spurzheim and the Students.

Spurzheim, the father of modern phrenology, while staying in Edinburgh, where he had a great vogue, was the victim of a laughable hoax. A number of medical students submitted for the opinion of the phrenologist the plaster cast of what they said was a remarkably formed human skull. As a matter of fact it was the model of a big Swedish turnip (called in the Scottish tongue "neip"), and of this Spurzheim gravely wrote out the phrenological character. A few days later the following skit appeared in the leading journal of the city:

The tide of fame to Spurzheim's name
Rolled o'er the German deep;
The tide was spring; but, fickle thing,
It now has ebb'd to "neip."

Why the Editor Skipped.

An editor of a small American paper recently stated that he had been kissed by one of the most beautiful married women in the town. He promised to tell her name in the first issue of his paper next month. In two weeks the circulation of his newspaper doubled. But when he gave the name of his wife he had to leave town.—Fourth Estate.

Not Worth the Trouble.

"You write your first name very well indeed, Miss Pinkie," criticised the writing teacher, "but you make a sad botch of the Johnson part of it."

"What is the difference, Mr. Spencer?" asked the pretty girl. "I expect to change the Johnson part of it some day."—Chicago Tribune.

Great Institution.

Lady—Education is a great thing.

Sandy—Indeed it is, mum. How could I ever know what dey had fer free lunch if I didn't know how to read?—St. Louis Republic.

A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.—Eliot.

THE AZTEC CALENDAR.

Curious Relic in the City of Mexico That Was Carved Over Four Centuries Ago.

One of the curiosities of all ages is built in the wall of the cathedral in the City of Mexico. It is the Aztec calendar, carved in 1512. While being carted to its destination it broke down a bridge and fell to the bottom of the lake in which the city was built, killing priests and people. With great difficulty it was raised out of the water. With other objects of heathen worship it was afterward buried in the marsh, as the best way to get rid of it, and there it lay hidden for two centuries. In 1790 the Spanish viceroy allowed it to be built into the cathedral on condition that it should be preserved and exposed always in a public place. It is now, however, held as the property of the National museum, says the New York Press.

The Aztec calendar is a solid piece of stone, 12 feet in diameter. It divides time into cycles, years and days. Fifty-two years constitute a cycle; the year 365 days, with five intercalary days wholly devoted to human sacrifices. Each year had 18 months of 20 days each, and each month four weeks of five days each. The days had such names as Sea Animal, Small Bird, Monkey, Rain, etc., and each of the 20 days had a different name. The points of the compass were named Reed, House, Flint and Rabbit, instead of east, west, north and south. When an Aztec said: "I am going House on Sea Animal," he meant that he was starting west on Monday. The month of March was called Victims Flayed Alive, while July's title was Garlands of Corn on the necks of Idols.

HEAD DEADLY WEAPON.

So Declared by a West Virginia Judge in a Case of Assault and Battery.

According to a ruling in the circuit court at Welch, McDowell county, W. Va., a negro's head is considered "a dangerous and deadly weapon," says a report from that section. Frank Martin brought suit for $2,000 against James Knox, a prominent attorney at Welch, for damages sustained by being pounded with a pair of steel knucks. Martin is a colored man and has a head of abnormal proportions. The testimony in the case was that Martin became incensed at the attorney, while the latter was in his place of business, and that the negro bowed low and started to "butt" the attorney out of his shop.

The attorney swore on the stand that he regarded the negro's head as "a dangerous and deadly weapon," and that to defend himself and probably save his life he dealt him a few blows with steel knucks. Evidence was adduced which went to show that Martin had at different times "butted" people out of his shop. The judge gave a verdict in favor of the defendant, ruling that under the circumstances he regarded the negro's head as a "dangerous and deadly weapon," and that the attorney acted in self-defense.

KING EDWARD'S STRAY DOG.

An Irish Terrier That Has Become a Great Favorite with England's Ruler.

Dignity, pomp and etiquette are particularly strong points with Edward VII., says a London correspondent of the London Herald, and woe betide any light-minded subject who overlooks the smallest detail of dress or deportment in the royal presence—that is, woe betide all such subjects save one. The exception is Jack, a stray Irish terrier which strolled into Marlborough house not long ago, adopted the king without leave or ceremony, took charge of his majesty forthwith and has helped to run the empire ever since.

It can be said without exaggeration that no one item of the business of the king of England gets so much attention daily as the care of Jack. His food and exercise are personally supervised by his royal comrade and the general question of his health and conduct are a matter of personal concern to the king.

Domestic Wireless Telegraph.

Marconi believes that at some future time—he will not fix a date for it—wireless telegraphy will become available for domestic and office use, thus performing the functions allotted to the telephone. He has already made experiments which convince him that it will be possible, with the aid of small models, or miniatures, of his sending apparatus, as now erected on a gigantic scale at Poldhu and elsewhere, to transmit messages from the interior of rooms which can be received in other rooms in the same city, or in the neighboring towns. The walls of the houses will form no obstacle, but one of the chief problems will be that of a proper attuning of the instruments to prevent interference of waves, and to secure privacy for the messages.

To Encourage Tree Planting.

There are many historic trees in the country, and it is believed by the department of agriculture that interest in tree planting can be stimulated by distributing a limited number of these trees under proper direction. The seedlings, when grown, will be sent to schools in various parts of the country, and there will accompany each tree a concise statement setting forth the historic events connected with the tree itself and the growing of the seedling.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

There is no way of getting out of a love affair that succeeds like not getting in.

The way to praise anything a woman wears is to tell her how pretty she looks in it.

The fun that a woman gets out of an argument is the chance to cry, and a man to get mad.

When a woman confesses her age she thinks to let you know how much younger she is than her younger sister.

A woman can stand being kissed against her will all right, but it makes her very indignant if you don't pretend to use force.—N. Y. Press.

Modern Education.

The old-fashioned uncle was holding Ethel on his knee and asking about her kindergarten.

"And I suppose," said he, with the interest of one who had "spelled down" many a line of competitors, "that you study your spelling-book faithfully?"

"I have no spelling-book," said Ethel, loftily. "We're taught by the pathetic system."

"Phonetic," corrected mamma.

But when uncle got Ethel's first little letter, he decided that she was nearer right than mamma.—Youth's Companion.

THE PRINCIPLE OF REST.

A Few Practical Hints That Americans Should Consider.

The principle of rest is the principle of relaxation, a temporary cessation or suspension of energy from any part or from all of the body. Absolute rest implies the complete "letting go" of all tension, mental, nervous and physical. All are involved to some extent in every act of our daily life, nor can they be entirely separated.

Let us see what will happen if we place the body in a reclining position so comfortably arranged that absolute physical repose would seem inevitable. Then let the mind take hold of some problem and concentrate on it until all the mental energy is aroused. This energy is unconsciously communicated to the nervous system, and soon the entire physical self is in a highly tensed condition. Few people realize this until their attention is called to it. They think they must be resting when the body is inactive. It is not necessary that the body be exercising in order to be tense. A set of muscles may be nervously tense and yet be apparently motionless. This difference between a tense muscle and a muscle entirely relaxed or devitalized is what I want you to thoroughly understand, for this tense condition brought on by mental and nervous strain and often held without relaxation for hours produces greater fatigue than many forms of exercise that are more physical in execution.

Remember always that the mind is the great controlling power, and it is only when the mind becomes as nearly as possible a perfect blank that the body can rest satisfactorily. If the body would rest, the mind must rest also. In other words, "think rest;" "let go" of everything mental and relax completely.—Rose Edson-Helme in Pilgrim.

LEAPING POWERS OF DEER.

Fence Seven Feet High Cleared by a Jump Up a Steep Hill.

I was sitting with the stalker among the rocks on the top of the high ridge which divides the forest of Glen Quoich from Cluny. We were quietly eating our lunch when we saw three stags coming toward the march fence a few hundred yards below us. They were not alarmed, but, as the stalker said, "moving to theirselves."

The first two, without increasing their pace, jumped clean over the high deer fence. The third struck the top wire and was thrown head over heels backward. He went away a few yards, took a run, cleared it easily and joined his comrades.

Now, a story about Japanese deer. Several of them got out of a deer park on a mountain and into a large wood adjoining. We enticed them with a train of oats into a walled paddock off the deer park, having left a gap in the four inch wire netting of the deer fence at the edge of the wood.

When they were safely in, a man went round and closed the gap, and we opened the large gate into the deer park, thinking we could easily move them in. Not a bit of it. Directly the beaters began they charged them and jumped the wire paling back into the wood again.

This paling is seven feet high and is on very steeply sloping ground. They had to jump up hill, and it seemed to me so utterly incredible that any animal could jump such a height that I went to look at the place, and there sure enough the keeper showed me the hairs of the deer on the top wire where they struck it going over, and the men said they saw one deer tumble down on landing at the other side.—Country Life.

London's Crossings.

You can cross the three most dangerous streets in Manchester on an average 3,000 times in safety, but the three thousand and first time you will be run over. If you are not, somebody else will be in your place, for the average a year never fails by more than a point or two either there or in London. But in London you can only pass the crossing at Blackfriars bridge, which is the most dangerous spot in the city, 550 times. You may be the lucky person who escapes by chance, but somebody is certain to suffer to keep the average up, counting the accidents over a space of five years up to date. Next comes the Mansion House crossing, with a 700 to one chance.—London Answers.

A Hero's Tribute.

Lincoln said of Washington:

Washington is the mightiest name on earth, long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible; let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name and in naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.

Knew All About It.

Teacher—What is the meaning of "parvenu?"

Johnny—An upstart.

Teacher—Give a sentence in which the word is used.

Johnny—When a man sits down on a bent pin, he gives a violent parvenu.—Chicago Tribune.

Precisely That.

Braggsby—I tell you I'm overworking. I am turning out an awful lot of work just now.

Nocker—That's just exactly the word your employer used in describing your present work.—Baltimore American.

Jealousy.

Nell—He isn't very handsome, but his face lights up well.

Belle—Is he so lantern jawed as all that?—Philadelphia Record.

Some Visual Measurements.

"When I watch a new building going up day by day from foundation to flagstaff," said the city salesman, "I get so muddled by the time it is completed that I cannot tell for the life of me whether it is fifty feet wide or 500 feet. So far as mere visual measurements go, the size varies so much in the course of construction that confusion is unavoidable. When the excavation for the foundation is in order, the hole in the ground seems so enormous that I could take oath it covers a ten acre lot. After the steel framework goes up the building shrinks amazingly, and I say to myself: 'Well, that isn't going to be such a big affair after all. How could my eyes have deceived me so when looking at the excavation?' But when the walls are finished and the windows in and the decorations all stuck in place the whole building swells out again prodigiously."—New York Times.

Some Foreign Coins.

The franc was formerly called livre (pound), though the connection with any special weight is not evident. The name of the German coin, mark, meaning a weight of eight ounces, was formerly in general use in Europe. The name of the Italian coin that corresponds with the franc (lira) also means pound. The coins in present use in Spain have their names from other sources.

The five peseta piece, which corresponds with the American dollar, is called escudo (shield). "Peseta," the name of the small coin representing the monetary standard, means simply "little piece." "Ruble" is from the word meaning "to cut," and was so called because originally the coin was made with an ornamental edge.

Highest Cross In the World.

The highest cross in the world is said to be that which caps the loftiest peak of the Harz mountains. The cross is in reality a tower, and it commands a magnificent view of the country around. The height of the tower is 120 feet, and it stands on a mountain 1,731 feet above the sea level. A stair of 200 steps leads to the top of the cross, but there is an elevator, of which the people avail themselves who for any reason wish to avoid the long climb.

The Language of the Turf.

"Couldn't you get your money down on that race?"

"No."

"What was the trouble."

"I pronounced the name of the horse correctly and the bookmaker couldn't understand me."—Washington Star.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

Their Life Is an Exciting One and Carries Many Responsibilities.

American visitors in Paris, Berlin or Vienna often wonder how and where correspondents do their work. The truth is a large part of their work is done at these very social gatherings where you have met them. Important news is usually there obtainable only. Statesmen and diplomats, generals and admirals, leaders of thought and action, the foremost men of business and the indefatigable promoters of great new ventures—all the men and women, in fact, who make the news and who are the fountain head of it—the correspondent will meet there. It depends on his individual exertions and on his tact and gift of persuasion what use he makes of his opportunities. Being treated as a social equal, it devolves of course on the correspondent to reciprocate favors shown, not in quantity perhaps, but at least in quality. The leading correspondents must have homes of comfort and must throw them open to the official and unofficial world at stated intervals, say three or four times per season. Their private fortunes or their incomes must be large enough to admit that. Their annual expenditures cannot be less than $5,000 and may exceed $15,000. The London Times, for instance, pays its correspondents on a liberal scale, salaries of $5,000 to $10,000 being the rule. Yet the majority of them find it necessary to make up regular deficiencies in their exchequer out of their own private funds.

The life of the American correspondent on the continent of Europe is a life interesting and fascinating enough in its way, and it broadens the mental horizon as perhaps no other occupation does. But it is a nerve destroying life, a life in which there is scarcely a minute he can call his very own. Every day in the year it spurs its slave on to utmost exertion. It barely pays expenses, and if [illegible] outlays in time and money which cannot be put down in the expense account and which are a drain on health and purse alike. Even under the most favorable circumstances the game is hardly worth the candle. To go to bed at 2 or 3, fagged out with never ending excitement and toil; to be waked out of a sound sleep an hour later by a ring at the telephone or by inopportune cable inquiries from the home office; to dress hurriedly, take a cab to the nearest telegraph office and there wire a hasty reply; then to return and seek a few hours of fitful sleep and to rise morning after morning unrefreshed, with never repose for body and soul—all this is neither conducive to longevity nor to a quiet and contented mind.—World's Work.

Deceptive Bearing.

"To hear that young clerk talk you would think he owned the place."

"How's that?"

"Why, he never says a word against his employers."—Kansas City Journal.

It Doesn't Scare Folks
to be told the *truth* about
Lion Coffee
The scare-crow coffees are those that hide under a glazing of factory eggs, glue and such stuff.
Lion Coffee is pure, wholesome, unglazed, rich in flavor and uniform in strength. The air-tight, sealed package insures cleanliness, freshness and uniformity.

FARM LANDS!

If you are looking for a home or an investment, do not forget that the best farm lands in the Northwest are along the line of The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. where crop failures are unknown. Good soil, good climate, good people there. Farm values are rising rapidly and the time to buy is NOW.

Low excursion rates from point on Iowa Central and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads, if you wish to investigate. For particulars address,

A. B. CUTTS,
G. P. A., Ia. Cent, and M.& St. L. R. R.
20tf Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm For Sale.

A fine Stock and Dairy farm of 200 acres 5 miles south of Manchester, 1 mile from railroad station and creamery. Comfortable house, good horse and cow barn, hog house, corn cribs and other out buildings, a fine well of water with wind mill attached. 10 acres of splendid timber 3 miles east of farm will be sold with same if desired. For terms inquire of

ABNER DUNHAM OR
O. A. DUNHAM,
36tf Manchester, Iowa.

Notice of Appointment of Executrix.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss
Delaware County }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Executrix of the Estate of William Moran late of Delaware county, Iowa, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Margaret W. Moran,
Dated June 9th, 1903 Executrix.
Bronson & Carr,
Atty's for Estate, 23-3w.

A Physician Healed.

Dr. Geo. Ewing, a practicing physician of Smith's Grove, Ky., for over thirty years, writes his personal experience with Foley's Kidney Cure: "For years I had been greatly bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and enlarged prostrade gland. I used everything known to the profession without relief, until I commenced to use Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three bottles I was entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it now daily in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles. I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success. Denton & Ward.

A recent report shows that 2,599 Christians were murdered in 1901 by the Turks. In only 61 cases were the murderers punished, and then with not more than four years' imprisonment.

What is Foley's Kidney Cure?

Answer: It is made from a prescription of a leading Chicago physician and one of the most eminent in the country. The ingredients are the purest that money can buy, and are scientifically combined to get their utmost value. Denton & Ward.

In France it is illegal to catch frogs at night.

A Serious Mistake.

E. C. DeWitt & Co. is the name of the firm who make the genuine Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the Witch Hazel Salve that heals without leaving a scar. It is a serious mistake to use any other. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures blind blending, itching and protruding piles, burns, bruises, eczema and all kinds of skin diseases. Sold by Smith Bros.

The records left by the Phoenecians, Assyrians and ancient Persians show that among all those nations the use of perfumes was very common.

Ladies and Children Invited.

All ladies and children who cannot stand the shocking strain of laxative syrups, cathartics, etc., are invited to try the famous Little Early Risers. They are different from all other pills. They do not purge the system. Even a double dose will not gripe, weaken or sicken; many people call them the Easy Pill. W. H. Howell, Houston, Texas, says nothing better can be used for constipation, sick headache, etc., Bob Moore, Lafayette, Ind., says all others gripe and sicken, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work well and easy. Sold by Smith Bros.

A melon patch in a cornfield will sometimes neutralize the work of the local Sunday school.

Kodol Gives Strength

by enabling the digestive organs to digest, assimilate and transform all of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves, feeds the tissues, hardens the muscles and recuperates the organs of the entire body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach and all stomach disorders. Sold by Smith Bros.

Meat originally meant any kind of food.

Do You Enjoy What You Eat.

If you don't your food does not do you much good. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the remedy that every one should take when there is any thing wrong with the stomach. There is no way to maintain health and strength of mind and body except by nourishment. There is no way to nourish except through the stomach. The stomach must be kept healthy, pure and sweet or the strength will let down and disease will set up. No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, sour risings, rifting, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles are quickly cured by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Sold by Smith Bros.

Notice to Patrons of the Manchester & Oneida Railway Company at North Manchester Ia.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that a great number of passengers are boarding our trains at that point without procuring tickets at our down town office, and thereby causing a great loss of revenue to our Railway.

This is to notify you that unless you procure your through tickets from this station, which may be done by calling here or telephoning us to send tickets with conductor for your destination, I will be obliged to discontinue that point as a stop for our trains to pick up passengers.

This I do not wish to do, but unless you co-operate with me in this matter it will be necessary to come to our station to board our train.

JNO. L. SULLIVAN,
Gen. Mgr.

TIRRILL & PIERCE

are Loaning Money as cheap as any person or corporation.

A Burning Question

at present is that of

Coal

We have on hand a choice assortment of the most desirable grades of soft coal at the lowest prices consistent with the market. All coal promises to be scarce later in the season and prices will rule higher.

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Compound Vapor and Shampoo Baths.

Baths

Vapor and Shampoo.

Most all diseases are caused by poisonous secretions, which clog the wheels of NATURE.

The name and the symptoms may be different but the cause of disease can usually be traced to the imperfect action of the millions of pores of the human body. A bath in accordance with scientific requirements is the best preventative and remedy known. The methods employed by me are the most scientific ever invented or discovered for dispelling disease. Results tell the story. Give me a trial. This is the Conant system of baths. A competent lady attendant in charge of the ladies department.

Office and bath rooms on Franklin street, opposite Globe Hotel.

6tf Q. D. GATES.

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Ladies and Gents Gold Watches in all sizes kinds and styles,

Ladies, Gents and Childrens Rings from DIAMONDS, OPALS, EMERALDS, PEARLS, ETC., down to PLAIN GOLD BANDS.

WEDDING RINGS.

SOLID STERLING SILVER FORKS, TABLE, DESERT and TEA SPOONS, NAPKIN RINGS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Also large line of Best Brands of—

SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, TEA SETS, WATER SETS CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, ETC., ETC.

CARVING KNIVES and FORKS, LADIES GUARD CHAINS, GENTS VEST CHAINS, EMBLEM RINGS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, GOLD SPECTACLES, MANICURE SCISSORS, PENCILS, GOLD PENS.

Come and see the many things we have not space to list.

W. N. BOYNTON.

Delaware County STATE BANK

Manchester, Iowa.

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A general banking business transacted in all branches. Drafts sold, payable anywhere in the United States, England, Ireland and Europe.

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