The KING of DIAMONDS.

By Louis Tracy,

Author of "Wings of the Morning," "The Pillar of Light," Etc.

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CHAPTER XII

BEFORE retiring to rest Philip ascertained Mr. Abingdon's London address and wrote asking for an appointment the following evening.

He also interviewed the manager.

"I want the help of a thoroughly reliable solicitor," he said. "I wish to purchase some property—not valuable property, but of importance to me. Can you give me the address of some one known to you?"

M. Foret named a reputable firm in the locality.

"They may refer to you," added Philip. "Of course I do not ask you to say more than that I am staying here, but the point is I do not wish you to mention my age."

"Will you not see them, then?"

"No. I will endeavor to conduct the whole business by post."

The manager laughed.

"You certainly are the coolest young gentleman I ever met. However, Mr. Anson, it may please you to know that your bank gave you the best of recommendations. I will say so to anybody."

So Philip first drafted and then copied the following letter:

Dear Sirs—M. Foret, of this hotel, has given me your names as a firm likely to transact certain negotiations for me. I want to purchase a small property in the Mile End road, known as Johnson's Mews, also a shop near the entrance to the mews, tenanted by a marine store dealer named O'Brien. The mews is owned by the Cardiff and Havre Coal company, limited. I do not know who owns the shop. I wish to acquire these properties for a philanthropic purpose, but I am most desirous that my name should not figure in the transaction. I propose, therefore, when you have ascertained the price, which should be at the earliest possible moment, to pay to your credit the requisite amount. You can have the properties transferred to any nominee you choose and again transferred to me. Kindly add your costs, etc., to the purchase price. My movements are somewhat uncertain, so please send all communications by letter. It will be an obligation and lead to future business if you attend to this matter tomorrow morning. Yours faithfully, PHILIP ANSON.

He did not compose this letter without considerable trouble. The "philanthropic purpose" he had already decided upon, but he thought it was rather clever to refer to the possibilities of "future business."

As for the double transfer, he distinctly remembered copying letters dealing with several such transactions at the time of the coal company's conversion into a limited liability concern.

He was early to bed, and his rest was not disturbed by dreams. He rose long before the ordinary residents. Deferring his breakfast, he walked to Fleet street and purchased copies of morning and evening papers for the whole of the week.

He could thus enjoy the rare luxury of seeing himself as others saw him. He read the perfervid descriptions of the scene in court and found himself variously described as "pert," "masterful," "imperious," "highly intelligent," "endowed with a thin veneer of education" and "affected."

Philip could afford to laugh at the unfavorable epithets. Up to the age of thirteen he had been trained in a first rate lycee, and his work was supervised by his mother, a woman of very great culture. He spoke French as well as English and spoke both admirably. He knew some Greek and Latin, was well advanced in arithmetic and had a special penchant for history and geography.

It was in the glowing articles which appeared during his imprisonment that he took the keenest interest. Oddly enough, one ingenious correspondent blundered on to a clew. Gifted with an analytical mind, he had reasoned that the diamond laden meteor fell during the extraordinary storm of the 19th, and the meteorological department in Victoria street helped him by describing the center of the disturbance as situated somewhat to the east of the London hospital.

The writer had actually interviewed a member of the staff of that institution who amused himself by noting barometrical vagaries. His instrument recorded an extraordinary increase of pressure soon after 10 o'clock on the night of the storm.

"Alas," said the scribe, "it did not indicate where the meteor fell, and not a policeman, bus driver or railway official can be found who observed anything beyond a phenomenal electrical display and a violent downpour of rain."

That was too close to be pleasant, and Philip was glad to hear from M. Foret that the solicitors after telephoning to ask for some particulars concerning Mr. Anson were giving prompt attention to his instructions.

"What did you tell them?" asked Philip.

"I said that you impressed me as the kind of young gentleman who would pay well for services given unsparingly."

"Did that satisfy them?"

"Perfectly. Such clients do not abound in these hard times."

Three hours later a letter came for Philip Anson, Esq., by hand. It was from the solicitors and read:

We are in receipt of your esteemed instructions. Although Saturday is a day on which it is difficult to do business, we lost no time in inspecting the premises in the Mile End road, accompanied by a surveyor. We found that the mews stand approximately on an area of 3,200 superficial feet, while the shop tenanted by O'Brien has a frontage on the main road of eighteen feet, with a probable depth of thirty or thirty-five feet. The owner of this shop is a resident in the neighborhood, and he will accept £450 for the freehold.

We were fortunate in finding the managing director of the Cardiff and Havre Coal company, limited, at his office. Although the company require the mews for the purpose of a depot, they are not unwilling to sell, with a stipulation that the premises shall not be used by any competing company during a period of twenty years from the date of transfer. We stated that the site was required for a philanthropic purpose, but the latter stipulation is insisted on. The price asked is £2,200, which we consider excessive, there being a very inadequate approach. Moreover, we wish to point out that O'Brien's shop does not adjoin the mews, and it would be necessary to purchase two other houses to make the entire property a compact one.

However, adhering to the letter of your instructions, we have pleasure in informing you that the two properties can be acquired, with very little delay, for £2,650. The legal and other charges will not exceed £150. We trust, etc.

Philip immediately wrote:

I am greatly obliged by your promptitude in the matter of Johnson's Mews and the shop. I inclose check herewith for £2,800. The purchase of the other

This he dispatched by special messenger, and in a few minutes he held a formal receipt.

A telegram came for him. It was from Mr. Abingdon.

Can see you after 6 at my house.

Then Philip enjoyed his first real breathing space during hours of daylight. He went by train to the cemetery in which his mother was buried, carrying with him a beautiful wreath.

It was a remarkable fact that this was the first visit he had paid to her grave. During the days of misery and partial madness which followed her death he never lost the delusion that her spirit abided with him in the poor dwelling they called "home."

Hence the narrow resting place beneath the green turf in no way appealed to him. But now that a succession of extraordinary external events had restored the balance of his mind he realized that she was really dead and buried; that what he revered as her spirit was in truth a fragrant memory; that he would be nearest to her mortal remains when standing in the remote corner of the burial ground allotted to the poorest of the poor—those removed by one degree from pauperdom and a parish grave.

It happened by mere chance that since Mrs. Anson's funeral no one had been interred on one side of the small space purchased for her. There were three vacant plots here, and a surprised official told Philip there would be no difficulty in acquiring these for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument.

The boy filled in the necessary forms there and then. It was some consolation to know that he could perpetuate her memory in this way, though he had formulated another project which should keep her name revered through the ages.

On the site of Johnson's Mews should arise the Mary Anson Home For Destitute Boys. He would build a place where those who were willing to work and learn would be given a chance and not driven, starving and desperate, to pick up an existence in the gutter.

He was too young to devise all the details of such a splendid institution, but he had got the idea and would possess the money. He would leave the practical part of the undertaking to older heads.

The one essential feature was that generations yet unborn should learn to love and honor the name of Mary Anson. Provided that were achieved, he knew the work would be successful.

Soon after leaving the cemetery he came face to face with Bradley, the policeman, who was in plain clothes and walking with a lady, obviously Mrs. Bradley, judging by the matronly manner in which she wheeled a perambulator containing a chubby infant.

"Well, I'm blowed!" cried the policeman. "Who would have thought of meeting you? I looked in at the mews last night, but you had gone. Some one is looking after you pretty well, eh?"

He cast a patronizing eye over Philip's garments, which were, of course, considerably smarter in appearance than those in which the constable had seen him on Thursday evening.

"Yes," said Philip. "I am in good hands now."

"They haven't given you a watch?" This anxiously.

"No. I am watchless."

"That's right. You'll have one soon. The inspector has your address. By the way, he wants to know your Christian name."

"Philip."

"Thanks. I won't forget."

Philip raised his hat and took the quickest route westward. He did not count on being recognized so easily.

Mr. Abingdon received him with some degree of reserve. The magis-

"Some one is looking after you pretty well, eh?"

trate could not understand the receipt of a letter bearing the address of the Pall Mall hotel, a place where he had been entertained at dinner occasionally by one of his wealthy friends, but which was far removed from the limit imposed on the pocket of any man whose resources depended on the exercise of an ordinary profession.

But Philip still figured in his mind as a ragged urchin. Not even the skilled police magistrate could picture him as the actual owner of millions of pounds worth of portable property; hence, the boy's appearance now told in his favor. Cursory impressions soon yielded to positive bewilderment when Philip began to relate his story faithfully from beginning to end, neither exaggerating or suppressing any salient detail save the actual locality where his astounding adventures found their center and genesis.

Mr. Abingdon did not doubt for one moment that the boy was telling the truth. The romance of his narrative was far beyond fiction.

Philip himself grew enthusiastic as he went on. His brown eyes blazed again with the memory of his wrath and shame at the arrest. He told the magistrate exactly how the proceedings in court had affected him and gave a vivid picture of his bargaining with Isaacstein, the packing of the diamonds, the fight between the policeman and a burglar, his interviews with all sorts and conditions of men and the ruses he had adopted to preserve his secret.

At last he came to the transaction which secured for him the ownership of the mews itself. He read copies of his letters to the solicitors and their replies, and then of course the magistrate knew where the meteor had fallen.

"That is a very clever move on your part," he said, smiling. "It invests you with all the rights and usages of that particular piece of earth and effectually stops any one from disputing your possession of the meteor. How did you come to think of it?"

"You put the idea into my mind, sir," said Philip modestly.

"I? In what manner?"

"You hinted at our last meeting that some one might lay claim to my diamonds on the ground that they had fallen on their property. I do not intend that any one living except yourself shall ever know the history of my meteor, but I thought it best to buy the place outright in the first instance and then devote it to a charity which I intend to found in memory of my mother."

Mr. Abingdon smiled again.

"Your confidence is very flattering," he said. "I suppose you took up your quarters at the Pall Mall hotel in order to impress people with your importance and secure instant compliance with your wishes."

"That was my motive, sir."

"Then, my young millionaire, in what way do you wish me to serve you? Of course you have not sought this interview and told me your story so unreservedly without an ulterior object in view. You see, I am beginning to understand you already a little better than when we first met."

Philip did not reply immediately. He did not want to risk a refusal, and he was not yet quite sure that the magistrate fully comprehended the extent of the fortune which had been showered on him from nature's own mint.

"When Mr. Isaacstein returns from Amsterdam, he will pay me something like £40,000," he said.

"Yes. It would seem so from the receipt you have shown me."

"That will be determined on Wednesday next at the latest."

"Yes."

"If the money is forthcoming, it will be proof positive that my diamonds are of good quality, and as I picked up these dirty stones quite promiscuously it follows that the others are of the same standard."

"Undoubtedly."

"Well, Mr. Abingdon, I can form no estimate of their collective value, but they must be worth many millions. According to Mr. Isaacstein's views, I will be able to command a revenue of between a quarter and a half million sterling per annum."

"It is marvelous! Perfectly appalling in some senses!" cried the perturbed lawyer, throwing up his hands in the extremity of his amazement.

"You are right, sir. I am only a boy, and the thing is beyond my powers. I can see quite clearly that while I ought to be at college obtaining a proper education I will be worrying about the care of great sums of money. I do not know anything about investments. How should I? Isaacstein will probably endeavor very soon to get the better of me in the necessary business transactions. How can I stop him? I have no older relatives, no friends whom I can trust. For some reason I do feel that I can have faith in you. Will you take charge of my affairs, advise me during the next few years, tell me how to act as my mother would have told me—in a word, become my guardian?"

For a little while Mr. Abingdon was silent. When words came he could only gasp:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

His Awful Fate.

An American visitor in a German city bought a dachshund. The animal's length of body, short and peculiarly shaped legs and "highly intelligent dachs face," he writes, would have made the dog conspicuous among the finest of his breed. "One day we missed him and were unable to find our pet. Next day his dead body, a little longer than in life, was shown to me by the man who came to tell us he had found the dog. He was very dead, but I did want to know how he met his untimely end and after inquiring learned that he had been run over by a 'spiegelscheibentransportwagen.' I could readily understand how that would have killed even an elephant and wanted to know why the infernal machine had been allowed to come into the city. It was a relief to be told that a spiegelscheibentransportwagen is a wagon on which mirror plates are transported. Poor little dachs!"

The Sheik and His House.

When the French came into contact with the Bedouin in Algeria, it was thought that a ready way of civilizing him would be to assist him to build himself a permanent habitation. A sheik who was thus favored was full of gratitude to the French engineers who had built him a house.

"Since my house was finished," he said, "I have not lost a single sheep. I lock them up in my house every night, and next morning I find them all in safety."

"Then where do you sleep yourself?" asked an officer in amazement.

"Oh, for myself, a sheik can live only in his tent!" said the other, with dignity.

The Truth.

Gobsa Golde descended painfully from his ninety horsepower automobile.

"I wish to purchase," he said, an engagement ring."

"Yes, sir," said the eager clerk. "We have just imported a superb ring, sir—two ruby hearts surrounded"—

"No," said the aged millionaire in a cold, disillusioned voice; "no, that won't do. There is only one heart concerned in this affair. The girl is marrying me for my money."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Packing Off of Widows."

Some curious customs in the way of pastimes prevail in Korea. Among the farming classes there is one known as the "packing off of widows." This means a raid on a certain village known to contain a young widow. A widower, accompanied by friends, enters the village, carries off the woman in question and marries her.

The Deadheads.

"What started the riot at the performance of 'Hamlet' last night?"

"Ham held the skull and said, 'Alas, poor Yorick, you are not the only dead head in the house.'" — Pearson's Weekly.

Her Way.

"There's a young woman who makes little things count."

"How does she do it?"

"Teaches arithmetic in a primary school."

Do not seek glory; nothing so expensive as glory.—Sydney Smith.

MORE WHEEL INTO THE LINE

Twin City, Duluth and Omaha Bankers Also Intrench Themselves.

St. Paul, Oct. 28. — Representatives of the banks of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth have agreed to discontinue the payment of money on checks, certificates of deposit or drafts, except for small sums, and that for the present no money should be supplied to bank correspondents. It was agreed, however, that the banks should certify checks on balances in their hands payable through the Clearing Houses only. The savings banks and trust companies will require the sixty and ninety-day notice.

A statement was issued after the meeting that the action was taken for the purpose of protecting commercial interests and of preventing a drain on the banks. It was the unanimous sentiment of the bankers of the three cities that the restrictions imposed would be but temporary and all agreed that the banks are perfectly solvent.

Omaha, Oct. 28.—After a day spent in telephonic communication with every city of importance in the middle west the Omaha Clearing House association has decided that Clearing House certificates will be issued as a protective measure. The association in a statement says: "So far as local conditions here are concerned not the slightest cause exists for the action."

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Other cities where the bankers have followed the example of this city—in whole or in part—in the matter of safeguarding the cash in banks are: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus (O.), New Orleans, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Sioux City (Ia.), Lafayette (Ind.), Fort Wayne (Ind.), Des Moines (Ia.) and Peoria (Ill.).

Where No Trouble Is Feared.

New York, Oct. 28.—Dispatches from all over the west and south are very encouraging as to the financial situation. In the west Detroit, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland (Ore.) and other points report absolutely no uneasiness.

In the south from Richmond, Va., to Galveston, Tex., and from the Atlantic coast to the Mexican border no city reports any apprehension.

In New England, Boston, Providence and other points report everything serene, Providence feeling confident that her flurry is ended.

At Pittsburg the financial situation is viewed optimistically by local financers.

Banks in Southwest Closed.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 28.—Every bank in Oklahoma City remained closed, in accordance with orders issued by Acting Governor Filson. It is understood that the order affects all national banks in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The action was taken because the banks of Kansas City and St. Louis refused to forward cash to the banks of the southwest. It is said that a telephone consultation of many of the bankers of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and northern Texas took place during the early hours of the morning and that all decided upon similar action.

Roosevelt Congratulates Cortelyou.

Washington, Oct. 28. — President Roosevelt, in a letter to the secretary, has congratulated Secretary Cortelyou on his admirable handling of the present financial crisis. The letter also contains a congratulation to "those conservative and substantial business men who in this crisis have acted with such wisdom and public spirit."

WILL TRY TO WIN IT BACK

Aero Club of America to Challenge Again—German Winner Wants the Lahm Cup, Too.

New York, Oct. 25.—Steps have been taken already to try to bring back to the United States next year the blue ribbon of the skies. Directors of the Aero Club of America have authorized Cortland F. Bishop, president of the club, to challenge the winner of the recent race from St. Louis, entering three teams for the competition, which will be held next year in Europe. The pilot of the French balloon, "L'Isle de France," has demanded official measurement of the relative distances from St. Louis of the French and German balloons.

Oscar Erbsloeh, the apparent victor in the balloon race from St. Louis for the Bennett cup, announces his determination to challenge immediately for the Lahm cup, to make another flight before his return to Germany, and, if possible, to take back with him not only the international trophy and the Lahm cup, but also a new world's record for distance.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The official air line measurement of the flight of the two prize winning balloons in the international race from St. Louis, as compared at the geological survey follows: St. Louis (Forest Park), to Asbury Park, 873.4 miles; St. Louis, (Forest Park), to Herbertsville, N. J., 867.4. The Pommern landed at Asbury Park, the longest distance traveled by the competitors and the l'Isle de France landed at Herbertsville, next in distance. It is expected that the Aero Club of America will adopt these figures and award prizes accordingly.

FARMERS' HEAD LOSES POSITION

National Convention at Indianapolis Ousts President of American Society of Equity.

Indianapolis, Oct. 25.—J. A. Everett, president of the Society of Equity, the farmer's organization, that extends to every state in the Union, has been ousted from office by the national convention and declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The opposition was so overwhelming that Everitt was beaten at every point, and, seeing certain defeat, announced that he would not be a candidate for the presidency or any other office. Formal charges of using the organization to advance his personal interests and of neglecting its duties were in the hands of his enemies, but were not presented to the convention.

Big Steamer Sinks at Docks.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 25.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company's crack Oriental liner Empress of China sank alongside her dock in this port. Her seacocks must have been opened, but how no one seems able to ascertain.

He Didn't Put It Off.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Staylate. "It's nearly midnight. I should be going pretty soon, I suppose."

"Yes," replied Miss Patience Gonne, "you know the old saying, 'Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.'"—Philadelphia Press.

TOWNS IN ITALY RUINED BY QUAKE

Many Villages in Calabria Are Reported Destroyed and Lives Lost by Shock.

Turin, Oct. 25.—A severe earthquake has occurred throughout Calabria and many villages are reported destroyed. The prisoners in the Catanzaro jail were awakened by the shock. They rushed to the windows and beat upon the bars, screaming to be let out, but the jail guards already had fled. The town of Feruzano is reported completely destroyed.

The shock was especially severe in the southern end of the peninsula. Half the houses at Feruzano and Brancaleone collapsed and many persons were buried in the ruins. At Sinopoli and St. Ilario several persons were buried and everywhere panic prevailed.

Rocolla, Jonica, Reggio, Cosanza, Baraodio, Cittanova, Palmi, Gerace, Marina and other towns suffered, but not severely.

Rome, Oct. 26.—King Victor Emanuel has donated $20,000 from his private purse, which added to the amounts given by Pope Pius and the government brings the total of the contributions for relief work to $50,000.

The number of fatalities due to the earthquake is now estimated at 600.

Canal Is Formally Opened.

Sterling, Ill., Oct. 25.—At 2 p. m. Hon. T. J. Henderson touched a gate, which thereupon raised, permitting the water to flow through the Illinois-Mississippi canal. This marked the completion of work on the $7,500,000 government undertaking which was started by Mr. Henderson twenty-five years ago. Congressmen Caldwell, Lowden, Lorimer, United States Senator Hopkins, Governor Deneen and other prominent men were present, and made addresses.

Truce in Illinois Central Fight.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The truce between the contending factions of Illinois Central stockholders has been declared officially. The motion for an adjournment to Dec. 18 was put by President J. T. Harahan, and for once there was harmonious action. The dispute will be carried now into the courts, where the Harriman attorneys will seek to have the injunction tying up 286,371 shares of Harriman stock dissolved.

Family in Terrible Condition.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—One child dead from diphtheria, three others at the point of death from the same malady, the father confined to his bed with rheumatism, and the mother, who has but one arm, nearly dead from loss of sleep in caring for her family, was the condition of affairs discovered by the police in the home of Albert Rickert, a laborer, 150 Winnebago avenue. There was little or no food in the home.

Pays $162 for 25 Cents.

New York, Oct. 24.—The jury in the highest price ever given for quarter dollars of the year 1806, James H. Manning, a banker in Albany, obtained two of those coins at an auction sale. For a quarter dollar upon which the date "1806" was stamped over the date of the preceding year, Mr. Manning paid the record price of $162. For a coin of the same year, but bearing a perfect date, he paid $27.

Striking Telegraphers Take Action.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25.—The convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in session here passed resolutions calling upon the Order of Railway Telegraphers to amalgamate with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and call a convention as soon as posssible to act on the proposition. Another resolution denouncing S. J. Small was also passed.

Thirty-Seven Horses Cremated.

Chicago, Oct. 25. — Thirty-seven horses were cremated in a fire which destroyed the Englewood livery, owned by N. J. Nagel, at 6231 to 6237 Princeton avenue. Two men, caretakers of the place, were overcome by smoke while attempting to rescue some of the horses after they themselves had been saved from probable death in the blaze.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The first formal meeting of President Roosevelt's cabinet since the early part of June took place at the White House. Those present were Secretary of State Root, Postmaster General Meyer, Secretary of the Interior Garfield, Attorney General Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

Bold Deed in Subtreasury.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—One of the boldest attempts at robbery in this city in a long time occurred when two men tried to get away with $5,000 they had seized from a bank runner in the United States subtreasury. Both were arrested and all the money was recovered.

James Turner, an Ashley county, Ark., planter, has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Little Rock, charged with peonage.

Monday, Oct. 28.

The annual reunion of the Gran Family association is in session at Winsdor, Conn. General Frederick D Grant presides.

Automobilists will gather in New York this week to attend several meetings which will mark the automobile show season now on.

Within the last few days fifty striking telegraphers at Chicago have gone back to work.

The steamer Empress of China, which sank at her dock in Vancouver, B. C., has been floated.

President Everett, of the American Society of Equity, in session at Indianapolis, was accused of graft and made counter charges agains the other officers.

The general convention of the Universalist church opened in Philadelphia.

Legal Absurdities.

Some absurd clauses have found their way into certain acts of the British parliament. One statute enacted punishment of fourteen years' transportation for a certain offense, "and upon conviction one half thereof should go to the king and the other half to the informer." Then there is an act of parliament for the rebuilding of Chelmsford prison which stipulated in one clause that the prisoners should be confined in the old prison until the new one was built and in another—an amending—clause that the new prison should be constructed out of the material of the old one.

Point of Resemblance.

Stella—Does her auto match her gown?

Bella—Yes, they are neither of them paid for.—New York Sun.

TRUST TALK IS ENDED

Chicago Conference Goes on Record as to Its Conclusions on the Subject.

WHAT IT THINKS IS NEEDED

Legalization of Railway Tariff Pools One of Its Demands.

Amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—Important Inquiry by a Non-Partisan Commission Recommended.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—With hardly a dissenting voice, the trust conference called by the National Civic Federation adopted as its consensus of opinion a set of resolutions covering the conclusions reached after four days of discussion. These resolutions, when presented by the resolutions committee, were discussed in a desultory fashion, and adopted, and then the conference adourned sine die. Albert Shaw, the New York editor, put the resolutions on their passage with an appeal for a "spirit of compromise." "I know that some of you are disappointed not to see your pet ideas incorporated," he said. "I know I am. But I feel that this statement represents our common ground. Let us, therefore, put aside our pet predilections and agree upon this simple platform. With harmony we may then get something done."

Gompers' Replies to a Critic.

The resolutions committee was unanimous on the propositions agreed to. After they were read to the conference several of the labor delegates seized the opportunity to criticise them on minor points. Delegate Bessette complained because they didn't mention "government by injunction." "Let me call your attention," said Samuel Gompers, who was one of the resolutions committee, "to the fact that congress is petitioned to appoint a commission to look into the whole situation, with every power to investigate government by injunction as it affects labor combinations."

Objects to Making Distinctions.

Delegate Ginn, of Massachusetts, head of a school book publishing house, raised a point. "In making a distinction between 'trusts' and combinations of labor, farmers and of trades," he said, "you are weakening. If 'trusts' are an evil, then they should be attacked, regardless of the form in which they appear. I, for one, am opposed to truckling to any set of men."

SUBSTANCE OF THE RESOLVES

New Railway and Trust Legislation Asked—Important Investigation.

The "nub" of the resolutions as adopted by the conference is this:

"Immediate legislation to legalize tariffs between interstate railroads with approval of the interstate commerce commission. Amend the Sherman anti-trust law so that it will protect rather than jeopardize legitimate business interests.

"Appointment by congress of a nonpartisan commission, representing capital, labor and the consumer, to investigate and report such legislation as shall conserve healthful competition, said legislation to protect trade unions, farmers' organizations and trade organizations whose objects are in the public interest. Said commission to investigate: 1. Advisability of licensing corporations doing interstate business of a certain size. 2. The wisdom of prohibiting the right of one corporation to hold the stock of another.

"Work of the department of commerce and labor to be extended by laws requiring corporations to publish their accounts, capitalization, operations, freight rates and selling prices. 'States right' question to be left to the United States supreme court." It was decided that the sub-committee should present these resolutions to congress and to President Roosevelt.

Before the presentation of the resolutions there was a lively debate between the "stand-patters" and the tariff reform forces. The delegates listened good-humoredly and applauded as their favorite arguments appeared. Byron W. Holt led off with a discussion on "Is the Tariff the Mother of Trusts?" "No," he said, "tariff is not the mother of trusts. Monopoly is. But the tariff is a mother of trusts." Free-trade England, he said, had only thirty-five trusts, while the United States staggered along under 793.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, of New York, replied on behalf of the stand-patters. He said the tariff was synonymous with patriotism and high wages.

Newspaper Men Elect Officers.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 25.—At the closing session of the convention of the Illinois Daily Newspaper association Chicago was selected as the meeting place for the next convention, and the following officers were elected: President, E. E. Bartlett, Rockford; vice president, H. M. Pindell, Peoria; secretary, A. O. Lindstrum, Galesburg; treasurer, W. W. Miller, Quincy; directors, Verne E. Joy, Centralia; W. F. Dunser, Springfield; J. H. McKeever, Moline.

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.

Washington, Oct. 28. — President Roosevelt has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, through the secretary of state, naming the last Thursday in November, the 28th.

A Dangerous Secret.

Upon asking an eminent scientist how he accounted for enjoying exceptional and unbroken good health a doctor was informed that the cause was habitual self denial. "In fact," admitted the professor, "I only partake of one meal each day." "Hush!" exclaimed the physician in alarm. "Pray keep this to yourself! If many people were to follow your example we medical men should be ruined."—Westminster Gazette.

His Little Scheme.

"You mortified me terribly," complained Mrs. Richley.

"How?" demanded her sick husband.

"Why did you tell the new doctor you were in the habit of eating corned beef and cabbage? We never have such common food as that."

"Well, I want him to fix his charges on a corned beef and cabbage basis."

The Usual Cause.

"Ma, Sis is just home from the hairdresser's, and she's in a tearing rage. What's wrecked her temper?"

"I'm not sure, but I rather think it was a head-on collision caused by a misplaced switch."—Baltimore American.

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TIME TABLE.

Train No. 2 leaves Manchester at 5:15 a. m. arrives at Oneida at 6:40 a. m. Connects with west bound C. G. W. No. 5. Returning leaves Oneida at 6:47 a. m arrives at Manchester at 6:15 a. m

Train No. 4, leaves Manchester at 7:15 a. m arrives at Oneida at 7:48 a. m., connects with east bound C. G. W. No 6. Returning leaves Oneida at 7:48 a. m., arrives at Manchester at 8:10 a. m.

Train No. 6, leaves Manchester at 8:55 a. m., arrives at Oneida at 9:20 a. m. Connects with the north bound C. M. & St. P., No. 22. Returning leaves Oneida at 9:22, arrives at Manchester at 9:45 a. m.

Train No. 8, leaves Manchester at 2:00 p. m. arrives at Oneida at 2:30 p. m. connects with C. G. W., No. 4, east bound, and No. 9, west bound Returning leaves Oneida at 2:35 p m arrives at Manchester at 3:00 p m.

Train No 10, leaves Manchester at 4:45 p. m. arrives at Oneida at 5:25 p. m. Connects with south bound C. M. & St. P., No. 21. Returning leaves Oneida at 5:28 p. m., arrives at Manchester 5:45 p. m

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TIME TABLE.

Main Line Passenger Trains.

WEST BOUND	MAIN LINE	EAST BOUND
No 1* 11:53 pm	..Fast Train..	No 2* 2:02 a m
No401 11:32 pm	Thro Express..	No 402 3:41 a m
No 83 †5:55 p m	....Clipper....	No 848† 55 a m
No 5 † 8:10 a m	..Fast Mail..	No 6† 10:55a m
No 3 8:10 p m	..Day Express.	No 4 3:10 p m
No 21 7:20 a m	Ft Dodge Ex	No 22 7:50 p m
No 93 1:00 p m	Way Freight	No. 94 11:45 a m

CEDAR RAPIDS BRANCH.

North Bound —Arrive—	Met Cedar Rpds and Manchester	South Bound —Leave—
No.322 5:45 p.m	...†Passenger..	No.305 9:00 a. m
No 334 8.00 a.m	..†Passenger..	No.335 6:00 p. m
No.360 11:15 a.m	....†Freight....	No.358 12:45 p.m

All above trains carry passengers.
*Daily.
†Daily Except Sunday.

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