HASTINGS IN GREAT FORM.

HIS MASTERLY PITCHING GAVE THE BLUES ANOTHER VICTORY.

Five Thousand Spectators Saw Manning's Men Take the Brewers Into Camp for the Third Successive Time—Baseball and Sport News.

Three straight games from the Brewers. That's what the Blues made it by winning yesterday's game, in the presence of 5,000 well pleased spectators. The Blues are playing the kind of ball that wins games now and if they keep it up they will soon be at the top of the ladder, where they rightfully belong.

Seven victories out of the last eleven games played, and eight of those played on foreign grounds, is a record which Manning's men may well be proud of, and shows that they have struck their gait and from this time on will be a prominent factor in the race for the Western League pennant.

The victory yesterday was gained by the magnificent pitching of Charley Hastings, backed up by superb fielding and hard and timely hitting. Hastings takes a particular delight in winning a game from the Milwaukees, and he was on his mettle yesterday. Ever since Cushman let him go because, as he said, his arm was gone, Hastings has been working hard to convince the Brewers that his arm is all right. He did it yesterday, and did it to a finish. The heaviest batsmen of the visiting team could not solve his perplexing curves and speedy shoots, which were out of success, five hits being the sum total of the Brewers' batting. Hastings fanned five of the Brewers and gave but one base on balls, as good a pitching record as has been made this year. Gus Kling agitated the atmosphere three times in succession, but the last time he connected for a home run drive over the left field fence and evened up matters.

Hastings was backed up in splendid style by the Blues. The infield was the stone wall which is so often heard of and so seldom seen. Nothing could get through and several sharp catches that looked like hits were converted into outs by sharp work. The only error charged to the Blues was an excusable muff of a long fly to right by Rupert.

Stevens showed very good ball for the Brewers, but the Blues had their batting eyes with them and when hits were needed to drive in runs they would not be denied. Kling again performed the unusual feat of driving the ball over the right field fence, the second time in three games, and in addition he got in a three-bagger which gave two runs. Connaughton was also very much in the game, with his stick, lining out two doubles and a triple. Hernon got in a timely two-bagger which drove in two runs, and all the Blues hit the ball hard.

The Brewers put up a good game in the field with the exception of Peck Sharpe, who is charged with two costly errors. Weaver carried off the honors, covering a lot of ground in center field.

The weather was threatening, and for fear that rain would come Manager Manning called the game a few minutes before 4 o'clock. The Blues at once proceeded to take liberties with Mr. Stevens' curves. After Hernon had been retired at first Connaughton lined the ball out between left and center for three bags, amid the cheers of the enthusiastic fans. Nichol drove a long one to center, which Weaver got under in good shape, but Connaughton scored after the catch by a magnificent slide to the plate. Then Billy Kling picked up his wagon tongue and stepped to the plate. Billy's friends on the bleachers yelled for a home run and he accommodated them by smashing the first ball pitched over the right field fence and walking around the bases.

The Blues rested then until the third, when Connaughton knocked out another two-bagger and Sam Nichol sent him home with a single. In the fifth these two players repeated the performance, earning another run. In the sixth an error by Taylor, a base on balls to Manning, a sacrifice by Hastings and a two-bagger by Hernon gave two more runs and in the ninth another pair came in on a base to Nichol and a three-bag drive by Kling, who also scored when Sharpe made a wild throw to catch him at third base.

The Brewers scored first in the second inning, when Taylor made a hit, went to third on Long's hit and scored on the throw to second to head off Long's steal. In the fourth they got another on Twitchell's base on balls and steal and Rupert's muff of Taylor's difficult fly to right. The last run was made in the eighth when Gus Klopf drove the ball over the left field fence for a home run.

The score:

KANSAS CITY.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hernon, lf.	5	0	1	0	3	0	0
Connaughton, ss	4	3	3	1	2	0	0
Nichol, cf.	3	1	2	0	2	0	0
Kling, 1b.	4	2	2	0	12	1	0
Hatfield, 3b.	5	0	2	0	1	3	0
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Rupert, rf.	5	1	1	1	1	0	1
Manning, 2b.	3	1	0	1	0	2	0
Hastings, p.	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	35	8	11	3	27	11	1

MILWAUKEE.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Klopf, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	1	0
Weaver, cf.	4	0	1	0	5	0	0
Sharpe, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
Twitchell, rf.	3	1	0	1	2	0	0
McCauley, lb.	4	0	0	0	9	2	0
Taylor, ss.	4	1	1	0	3	4	1
Long, lf.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bolan, c.	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Stevens, p.	3	0	1	0	1	3	0
Totals	33	3	5	2	27	15	3

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2—	8	8	0
Milwaukee	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	3	5	1

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 2.

Two-base hits—Connaughton, 2; Hernon, Hatfield, Weaver.

Three-base hits—Connaughton, Kling.

Home runs—Kling, Klopf.

Sacrifice hits—Nichol, Kling, Hastings.

Double play—Taylor to McCauley.

Bases on balls—Off Hastings, 1; off Stevens, 1.

Struck out—By Hastings, 5; by Stevens, 1.

Wild pitch—Hastings.

Passed ball—Bolan.

Time of game—1:30.

Umpire—McDermott.

Blues Off for Another Trip.

The Blues made only a short stay at home this time, leaving last night for their second trip which is over the eastern portion of the circuit this time. To-morrow the team opens a series of three games with Indianapolis, and from the Hoosier city they go to Toledo, Detroit and Grand Rapids, in order, concluding their trip at the latter city on Decoration day and returning home to open on June 1 against the Blues leave home in good shape this time and feel confident that they will at least break even on the trip, if not do even better than that. The Indianapolis team is the hardest they will run up against, and they will certainly get one game there and perhaps two. In the other cities it would not be surprising to see them take a majority at each place. Klusman will join the team at Indianapolis and then the Infield will be the strongest in the league. After Klusman joins the team Kling will take his regular turn in the box. The Blues play at Jacksonville, Ill., to-day.

Western League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis	11	2	.733
Indianapolis	10	4	.714
Detroit	7	6	.538
Kansas City	8	8	.500
Grand Rapids	6	9	.400
Milwaukee	6	10	.375
Toledo	5	9	.357
St. Paul	5	9	.357

Detroit, 8; Grand Rapids, 2.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 19.—Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Gr'd Rapids	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2	6	0
Detroit	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	*—	8	11	1

Batteries—Jones and Earle; Gayle and Twineham.

Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 6.

Minneapolis, May 19.—Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	1—	7	10	0
St. Paul	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0—	6	14	7

Batteries—Frazer and Wilson; Mullane and Berger.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	15	7	.681
Cincinnati	16	8	.667
Boston	12	7	.631
Chicago	14	9	.608
Cleveland	12	9	.571
Philadelphia	15	9	.526
New York	10	10	.500
Baltimore	8	9	.470
St. Louis	10	15	.400
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
Washington	7	15	.318
Louisville	5	15	.250

Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.

Cincinnati, O., May 19.—The Reds were lucky in making their three hits with men on bases. Errors lost the day for Washington. Part of the right field stand broke down during the game, but only three men were slightly injured. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—	4	3	5
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	7	4	1

Batteries—Cincinnati, Murphy, Merritt and Rhines; Washington, McGuire and Maul.

Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 4.

Louisville, Ky., May 19.—The Spiders won to-day's game in three innings. Knell succeeded Cunningham in the fourth and finished the game in great style. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1—	4	10	2
Cleveland	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	*—	8	12	3

Batteries—Louisville, Welch, Cunningham and Knell; Cleveland, O'Connor and Cuppy.

St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 1.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19.—In the seventh inning rain stopped to-day's game, which was played by the champions and Browns before an immense crowd. The home team was in the lead. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0—	8	9	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	7	2

Batteries—St. Louis, Miller, Breitenstein; Baltimore, Robinson, Esper.

Western Association Games.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—Score: Jacksonville, 9; Omaha, 3.

Peoria, Ill., May 19.—Score: Peoria, 12; St. Joseph, 4.

Quincy, Ill., May 19.—Quincy, 11; Des Moines, 13.

Southern League Games.

Evansville, Ind., May 19.—Score: Evansville, 7; Little Rock, 0.

JOURNALS WERE EASY WINNERS.

They Almost Shut the Elms Out in Their First Game.

The Journals played their first game of the season at Excelsior Springs yesterday against the strong Elms club of that place, winning easily by the score of 20 to 1. J. T. Porter, who formerly played with the Elms, pitched for the Journals. He was in great form and held his opponents down to three scattering hits and gave only one base on balls. An unfortunate error let in their only run.

Ulrich caught a splendid game. Hunt, in left, made the star play of the game, a running catch of a low line drive. Pitchers Foley, Jackson and Connelly, of the Elms, were knocked out of the box. Wendell and Hunt, of the Journals, batted well. The score:

Journals	1	2	8	2	0	5	0	2	0—	20
Elms	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1

The Journals would like to hear from all clubs in Missouri and Kansas. Address J. T. Porter, 417 East Twelfth street.

Kansas City, Jrs., Bowling Club.

The Kansas City Juniors bowled on the Brunswick alleys last night, making the following scores:

	Strikes.	Spares.	Total.
Lincoln	16	11	615
Buckingham	14	12	596
Kay	15	8	568
Hartman	11	17	557
Van Orden	12	13	551
Bardo	10	12	495
Wilson	7	14	489
Roeder	5	9	406
Levin	5	7	377

Schmelzers Lose Two Games.

Webb City, Mo., May 19.—(Special.) Two games to-day between the Kansas City Schmelzers and Webb City Stars resulted in a victory of 26 to 4 in the morning game and 20 to 6 in the afternoon game, both in favor of Webb City.

Kasbah Won.

Paris, May 19.—The French Oaks was run to-day, Kasbah being the winner, Andre second, and Mlle de Limermont third. The race was for 3-year-old fillies, ten and one-half furlongs.

Banker Defeated by Houben.

Paris, May 19.—At the Velodrome de la Seine to-day, Houben, the Belgian champion bicyclist, beat Banker, the American, by a short length.

NEW ORLEANS' CASKET GIRLS.

How the Families of Some of That City's Four Hundred Were Established.

Some of the 400 of the gay Crescent City of to-day can trace their descent backward to the time of the foundation of this colony—but that is a page perhaps they wish to be skipped, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Nearly a century and a half ago, when France sent over a number of broken down officers and convict soldiers to colonize Louisiana, it was soon discovered that there was a scarcity of women. The soldiers made raids upon Indian villages and captured many dusky mates, but they could not be domesticated and, besides, numerous wars followed.

However, the wife of the colonial governor had an expedient. Why could not women from the reformatory institutions of Paris be shipped over to become the wives of the soldiers? The soldiers would be none the wiser!

Some women who would trample upon the outcasts of their own sex do not hesitate to impose them upon men. Accordingly, as an experiment, two dozen girls from the reformatory prison, La Salpetriere, Paris, were shipped to New Orleans in charge of the Sisters of the Institute, who vouched for the good character of each, and was charged with the duty of seeing them properly married. Their arrival created great excitement in this village of wooden shanties. The governor received them in state and they were escorted by troops to the governor's mansion, where they became guests of the state. Each had a square box of clothing, and they were known afterwards throughout the colony as "la filles de cassettes," or "the casket girls," as the box containing their wedding articles of clothing was in the shape of a casket.

The governor distributed the prizes. He selected the most worthy of the soldiers, to whom he distributed the women by lottery. It is stated that there was some exchanging of brides, but, as a rule, the allotment of chance was abided by.

In a few months, however, there was trouble. The "petticoat rebellion" broke out and the casket wives threatened to return to France if they were not given flour bread, instead of corn bread. They held that they were entitled to as good fare as the officers' wives were. The local poet did up the petticoat rebellion in humorous verse, the casket wives were given their rations of flour and the rebellion ended; but it was not forgotten, even to this day, by the preservers of tradition in the old French quarter, who silence gossip by referring to the scandalizer as a descendant of la fille de cassettes. Other shipments were made, until finally the original casket girls, who had now become respectable, began to turn up their noses and object to the importation of "immoral women."

Some of the leading citizens came to the colony under lettres de cachet, being exiled for political offenses or crimes, and some of the highstrung dames—neither maid, wife nor widow—who were exiled from France as no better than the casket girls, became leaders of society in the colony.

But the arrival of the emigres during the French revolution revolutionized colonial society, from which dare the blue blooded creole aristocracy of to-day trace their ancestry.

Manon Lescaut, who lives in opera and drama, was one of the first installment of feminine exiles, and an original casket girl. It will be recalled, however, that the wild Chevalier des Grieux, who accompanied her, claimed to be her husband, and she was not placed in the lottery. But later on, when they determined to marry, and told the governor, the unprincipled Cadillac, of the deception, he decided that the beautiful Manon should be given to his nephew in marriage. This led to a moonlight duel, high words between the chevalier and the governor's nephew, and the flight of the chevalier and Manon. When he was found, insensible from grief, by the side of her corpse, a wound was found upon her breast. Whether both attempted suicide or whether he killed her was never known. The military court acquitted him of the charge of murder, and afterwards his father, Admiral des Grieux, who had been commanding a fleet in Cuban waters, took the wild chevalier back to France. The Abbe Provost sent a representative to New Orleans to gather material for his charming novel. There is a painting in an art gallery showing Monsieur des Allards dictating the incidents in the life of Des Grieux and Manon Lescaut, and he has the only genuine picture in existence of the beautiful and fascinating Manon Lescaut. Her remains were buried in the old St. Louis cemetery, and, until about a generation ago, there was an old tombstone beneath the shadows of a huge oak tree draped in graceful folds of sad colored gray moss, as if in mourning, upon which was seen "Manon."

P. D. Armour's Representative.

Mr. E. J. Martyn, of Chicago, is at the Coates House. He represents Phil Armour and is in the city to look after some matters in which the millionaire packer is interested.

Have you tried the new compartment sleeping cars on the Alton to St. Louis? They are beauties.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

INTERESTING GOSSIP IN REFERENCE TO CHINO-JAPANESE AFFAIRS.

Li Hung's Son Will Be the New Chinese Minister to Japan—Corea's Methods of Raising Funds—Something About Formosa.

Washington, May 19.—The latest budgets of mail received at the Japanese, Chinese and Corean legations at Washington give much space as to the changed conditions resulting from the war.

Lord Li, son of Li Hung Chang, is expected to be the new Chinese minister to Japan. The peace settlement will soon be followed by a restoration of diplomatic relations. Mr. Otori, now a member of the Japanese privy council, is mentioned as a probable minister to China. He was formerly minister to China and knows the country thoroughly. In an interview, Mr. Otori tells the Japanese that, having acquired commercial access to China, it will need much tact to carry on trade with the Chinese. He says British merchants have already pretty well occupied Southern China, which is the best field, so that the Japanese had better turn their attention to the northern country where the markets are comparatively untouched, although they supply millions of natives. He gives all the details of Chinese trade, showing among other things that the natives never pay cash for goods. They are scrupulously honest, and have three regular pay days, on May 5, July 15 and December 12. The talk in Japan shows the conquests by its armies are to be followed by an equally vigorous commercial campaign by the merchants.

Corea has passed through troublous times of late. The foreign ministers feared an outbreak and armed guards were stationed at all legations. Twenty-thirty United States marines will Minister Sill at Seoul.

Quiet has been restored and the armed guards have been withdrawn. The trouble followed the rebellion of the Tong Haks. In suppressing them the government used great severity. A traveler that returned from the disturbed districts reports that wherever he went he saw houses burned down, corpses of people murdered and towns desolated and abandoned. This brought on mob agitation which threatened Seoul and led to the armed defense of the legations. The authorities at Seoul are trying the ringleaders and there is a liability that they will be decapitated.

The influence which Japan is now exerting in the modernizing of Corea is indicated by the formation of a court council to look after those suffering from the recent outbreak. On this council of six members, there are three Coreans and three Japanese.

The Corean government recently devised a unique means of raising much needed revenues. Observing that Japan was making heavy demands on China, and that China was not in condition to resist, the acting minister of public works of Corea suggested to Count Inoy, the Japanese envoy, that Corea should also put in a claim against China. Hearing that China's arbitrary course had brought on the war and Corea had suffered many calamities therefrom, he urged also that he should personally undertake the duty of negotiations and of meeting Li Hung Chang at Shimonoseki, where the Japanese-Chinese terms were being arranged. Count Inoy discouraged the project and it was not executed.

The loan of 3,000,000 yen which Japan made to Corea in order to put the country on its feet, has begun to be paid. Half a million was turned over the 1st of last month and the remaining two and a half millions is subject to call.

The Japanese are looking over the possessions they have recently acquired. A large force of expert surveyors are at work in and around Port Arthur, with the purpose of finishing the survey by July, although these plans may be altered, now that the permanent possession of Port Arthur has been given up on account of the protests of European powers. The investigation as to the islands of Formosa and Pescadores has not been encouraging, and Chinese natives on the Pescadores seem to be a race of blinded people, about half of them groping about unable to see. The place is almost a solid mass of coral. It is used for building houses, etc., giving a beautiful red appearance to everything, which, however, is offset by the absence of trees or verdure from the soil and by the blindness everywhere. Formosa gives better prospects, and already capital is being invested to put in large sugar refineries which will, it is said, add a new element to the world's sugar production.

HARD AND BITTER WILLS.

Old Men Vent Their Spleen in Their Last Documents.

It was remarked by a writer long ago that "there is no revenge so hard and bitter as that of an old man." And it is one of the astonishing perversities of many natures that the longer they live the harder they hug their possessions. The most disinterested affection is passed over, the most faithful and most valuable services are slightly and grudgingly rewarded. This mental and moral disease notably afflicts the richest. The Marquis d'Aligre was a singular example. His will was concocted with a special desire to disappoint and insult his relatives, friends and servants. To the first it said: "As for you, my relatives, who have been so long spelling upon this fortune upon which I had concentrated all my affections, you are not going to touch a penny of it, and not one of you will be able to boast that you have squandered the millions which the old Marquis d'Aligre had taken so many years to hoard up."

Sir Robert Bevil, one of James I's officials, did not even spare his wife. "I give unto my wife tenne shillings in respect she took her sonnes part against me and did anymate and comfort him afterwards. These will not be forgotten." And the Earl of Stafford, who married the daughter of the Duc de Grammont, wrote: "To the worst of women, Claude Charlotte de Grammont, unfortunately my wife, guilty as she is of all crimes, I leave five and forty brass halfpence, which will buy a pulpet for her supper. A better gift than her father can make her."

The Modern Drama.

Detroit Tribune: "What," asked the king of the play, "are those Roman citizens doing over there?"

"Your majesty," rejoined the herald, "they are believed to be forming a plot."

"Tell them they must't!" commanded the monarch, with asperity, not unmingled with ennui. "Admonish them that they are throwing their time away. Plots have no place in this kind of drama."

With which the king turned to the audience and sang with the effect, "Her Auburn Tresses Wouldn't Stay in Curl."

Splendid equipment, perfect road bed, fast time, excellent dining car service, combine to make the Alton the leading road to St. Louis and Chicago. Try it and be convinced.

BRIEF ITEMS BY WIRE.

Athens, Ga., May 19.—Secretary Smith reached Athens to-day and met a new baby girl.

Columbia, S. C., May 19.—A special to the Register says the oldest business block in Bennettsville, S. C., was burned this morning. Seven stores were burned. Loss, $75,000.

Antwerp, May 19.—A collision of some Catholic societies with the Liberal Association occurred this afternoon and the police were obliged to charge the mob. Many arrests were made.

Jeddah, May 19.—A Turkish pilgrim steamer carrying Mahommedan pilgrims going to Mecca, was wrecked on the Red Sea to-day. There were 700 persons on board, all of whom were saved.

Emporia, Kas., May 19.—(Special.) The residence of Dr. D. F. Longenecker was entered by burglars last evening, during the absence of the family, and completely ransacked. All the silverware, jewelry and all the best clothing were taken.

Washington, May 19.—A careful compilation of the figures of the Chinese national debt shows that at the present moment it only aggregates about $10,000,000, a sum insignificant in view of the great resources of the nation.

St Johns, N. S., May 19.—Moses Monroe, one of the most distinguished of Newfoundland's statesmen, an ex-member of the state legislative council and a delegate to the British parliment on French shore questions, died this morning.

Paris, May 19.—A dispatch from Majanga, Madagascar, says: The first battalion of the colonial regiment had a sharp fight with a large body of Hovas near Marovoay. The Hovas fled at the point of the bayonet, leaving sixty dead and wounded. There were thirteen of the French wounded. The French then occupied the Hova camp.

DIP IN TEMPERATURE.

Due to an Area of High Barometric Pressure Central Over the Northwest—Rain Storm.

For Missouri—Fair; showers in eastern portion; cooler in southern portion.

For Kansas—Fair; showers in southern part of the state.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 62 degrees, and the minimum 45. The day was cool and with the exception of a few hours in the afternoon, cloudy. About 10 o'clock last evening the rain began, and for several hours there was quite a fall. The weather bureau sent out frost warnings yesterday morning for Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, but the general rain last night prevented the frost. The following statement concerning the weather was made last evening by the weather bureau:

The slight dip in the temperature is caused by an area of high barometric pressure, now central over the Northwest territory, north of North Dakota. The change is quite decided, but will probably be of short duration.

The temperature continues low with frost probabilities over the lake section. Were not for the cloudy and showery conditions over Missouri and Kansas to-night there would be very favorable conditions for frosts, and in anticipation of such general frost warnings were telegraphed early this morning. The section seems especially fortunate, but there continues to be danger from the manner in which the weather clears.

Threatening and rainy conditions exist with rain falling in Missouri, Colorado and Wyoming, and showers probable for Kansas. Kansas City will probably have a good rain.

Stations.	Bar.	Temp.
New Orleans	30.06	74
Galveston	30.08	72
Galveston	30.08	62
Cincinnati	30.24	58
Chicago	30.18	58
St. Paul	30.04	46
Springfield	30.16	50
Cong City	29.98	48
Dubuque	30.30	47
Helena	29.92	44
Cheyenne	30.12	40
Denver	30.10	50
Wichita	30.00	46
St. Louis	30.16	56
Kansas City	30.18	52

AMERICAN WIVES ABROAD.

A Highly Uncomplimentary Picture Drawn by a Londoner.

Here is the way a writer describes what happens after a rich American girl has succeeded in capturing a titled Englishman for a husband:

"When the marriage festivities are over, the honeymoon over, and the realities of everyday life on the march again, what sort of a wife does the Anglo-American bride develop into, as a rule? In cases where the dowry is large and the devotion not great, this question is of little importance. In a big house there is little room for clashing, and, if the circle of friends be only wide and lively enough, husband and wife will hardly have time to grow sufficiently familiar for either love making or quarreling. Supposing, however, that the husband should be so unfortunate as to have conceived any real affection for his bride before marriage, and to have evolved any hope that she would develop into the companion, friend and sympathizer, who is the ideal wife and helpmate, he is certainly doomed to severe disappointment.

"He will find that there is no domestic side to his spouse's character. Neither her education nor her life has been calculated to encourage in her the instincts of the mother or the housewife. She has no desire for children; less inclination has she to be troubled with them if they come. She cannot be bored with household details. She confines herself to issuing orders to well drilled dependents, rates all misperformance in a loud key, and checks the bills with the acuteness of a lawyer's clerk. She has no taste for home life. On the contrary, she counts every morning wasted that she spends at home, and would die of ennui were she condemned for long to be the sole society of her husband.

"Very quickly he will find that her theory of life comprehends only an endless round of gaety and a perpetual circle of expenditure. The country is only tolerable to her during the first effervescence of the bridal return, when the house is filled as rapidly as it empties, and the neighbors are all in activity to welcome the bride. But when the long evenings set in and it is no longer possible to tear about all day, and the landscape assumes the gray hue of winter, very soon she tires of it, grows restless and discontented, while her naturally strident voice assumes a sharper and more disagreeable note. So at last the country seat is left to take care of itself, and the couple hastens to London, Paris, Cairo or Monte Carlo, where she is soon herself again. The end of this is sure to come sooner or later.

"The husband grows tired of the home that is no home, the wife who is no companion except for other people, and the new friends, whose faces there is barely time to get to know by sight. He returns to his work, his sports or his dissipations with renewed ardor, and profoundly regrets that he did not marry in America, where incompatibility of temperment is a valid ground for divorce."—London World.

Result of Two Fights.

George Jeykell, of 507 Grand avenue, and M. Carruthers quarreled over a game of cards last night at First and Grand avenue, and Jeykell was knocked down. He went to police headquarters to have his wounds attended to by Surgeon Hyde.

Douglas Douglas, alias Thomas Lincoln, and his brother John engaged in a fight at Ninth and Bell streets last night. Charles was severely beaten and Police Surgeon Hyde plastered his cuts and bruises.

ALL OVER MISSOURI.

The Kidder cheese factory is a great success.

Hamilton has 458 school children, forty-five less than last year.

Chariton county's latest freak is a chicken with two feet and only one leg.

Mexican quarters, nickels and dimes are in circulation in Lathrop. They are shy on weight.

Hamilton is circulating a subscription paper for a big old-fashioned Fourth of July blowout.

The Lathrop Monitor wants the Clinton and Clay county newspaper men to get together in an association.

The new university buildings at Columbia will be dedicated with appropriately imposing ceremonies Tuesday, June 4.

Although out of office now, after four years' efficient service as city marshal of Hamilton, Mr. Pickell is not sour.

One of the esteemed contemporaries speaks of Gallatin's proposed water works system as "a valuable aquasition to any town."

The local paper complains because there are too many unengaged pretty girls and worthy old bachelors in Urich, and wants the matchmakers to be more attentive to business.

Members of the Brunswick school board are being annoyed by obscene and threatening anonymous letters. The sender is said to be a colored individual with an imaginary grievance.

The elegant Cameron band will head the Odd Fellows' procession from that town on the trip over to Liberty next week, on the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' home.

The annual banquet of the alumni of the high school at Clinton Thursday night was the most enjoyable and satisfactory affair of that kind that has ever transpired in that city. The responses to the various toasts were particularly witty and appropriate.

Some Missouri banks pay rather high interest rates on balances for the privilege of being county depositories. In Henry county the Citizens' bank, of Windsor, it is said pays 5½ per cent; in Pike, the Citizens' bank, of Bowling Green, 6.2 per cent, and in Phelps county the National bank, of Rolla, 7.1 per cent.

Urich Herald: "The Herald, for the first time in its history, is called upon to chronicle the sad intelligence of the suicide of Miss Laura Wayne, aged 20." The esteemed Herald, however, has only been running a little over a year, so there's no telling how often the melancholy event may have occurred before.

Department Commander Benecke, G. A. R., has issued the customary order, "enjoining all comrades to appropriately observe the 30th day of May as Memorial day, and to solicit the co-operation of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and all patriotic and civic societies." It is also earnestly recommended that posts make arrangements to attend Memorial services on the Sunday preceding Memorial day."

MONEY MAKING IN ASIA.

SOME OF THE CHANCES OPENED UP TO AMERICANS.

A Japanese Real Estate and Stock Boom—Electricity and Electric Roads—Japan as America's Factory.

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The representatives of a number of big American syndicates are now on their way across the Pacific to investigate the possibilities of investment and speculation in China, Corea and Japan. One of these is the Hon. George B. Williams, who was for years connected with the Japanese government as one of its foreign advisers, and who later on was the legal adviser of the Equitable Life Insurance Company in London. Another is Chester A. Holcomb, who was long associated with our legation in Peking, and who is well posted upon China and the Chinese. In addition to these, I hear of scores of individuals who propose to go to China and Corea in order to be able to take advantage of the changed conditions consequent upon the carrying out of the new treaty, and a number of old schemes will probably be revived. It was only seven years ago that Wharton Barker raised a fund of $50,000,000 to build railroads and do banking for the Chinese. He has, I understand, been in correspondence with Li Hung Chang since then, and he may now again come to the front. I have met a dozen young men lately who have told me that they were about to start to Asia in order to get employment as mechanics or engineers on the new railroads, and I receive letters every day as to the chances for Americans and American investments in these countries. The situation is undoubtedly big with possibilities. It is, however, far different from what people believe, and in this letter I will attempt to give something concerning it.

A Boom in Japan.

The indemnity from China will probably create a boom in Japan, and especially in Tokyo, the capital. When the Franco-Prussian war was concluded every German thought the money paid by the French would all be spent in Berlin, and the people rushed by the thousands from all parts of the empire to take advantage of it. Berlin in 1869 was less than 500,000 people, and before she went to war with France she had only 750,000. Three years after the settlement of the war her population numbered 968,000, and in 1880 she had already more than 1,000,000. She has now, with her suburbs, nearly 2,000,000 and she stands next to London among the great cities of the world. The war was succeeded by an era of speculation in Berlin. Stocks and real estate jumped upward, and it was so until the panic of 1873, when there was a collapse. The city soon recovered, however, and it is now one of the most prosperous of the world. The same thing will be repeated in Tokyo. Prices will advance, and real estate is bound to go up. An era of speculation will probably follow, and the man who goes in now and sells out quick will probably do well. The Japanese have their stock exchanges, and their water works stock, their railroad stocks and their other stocks are regularly quoted in the newspapers. Many of the companies have been paying big dividends, and this is especially so of the banks.

Electric Possibilities.

The seaports have been steadily growing, and real estate in these ought to be good. Take for instance Yokohama. It was a fishing village when Commodore Perry first came to the country. It has now a population of more than 100,000, and it is a town of water works, gas and newspapers.

Electric Railroads.

Tokyo has now more than 1,000,000 people, and the probability is that it contains more than a million and a half. It is only fourteen miles from Yokohama, through a thickly settled country, and an electric railroad built between the two points would undoubtedly pay.

At present there are no electric roads in Tokyo, and there are no street car lines in Yokohama. The field for electric railroads is practically uncultivated, and by the new treaty it would be possible for Americans to engage in such work outside of the treaty ports. Take the town of Osaka, in the central part of the empire. It has, with its suburbs, 1,250,000 people, and there is not an electric railroad in it. It lies sixteen miles back from the seacoast, and is connected by railroad with the town of Kobe. Kobe was very small at the time that Japan was opened, but by the census of 1890 it contained 136,000 people. An electric railroad between Kobe and Osaka ought to pay. This part of Japan is one succession of villages, and only a few miles west of Osaka is the great city of Kioto, which was for years the capital of Japan, and which is now as big as Washington or Cleveland. If an electric line was stretched from Kobe to Osaka, and thence on to Kioto, it would strike villages at almost every mile of travel, and it would accommodate a population of fully 2,000,000 of people. The Japanese are great travelers. They make long excursions over the country to visit the most sacred temples and shrines, and I met hundreds of families walking along the road from one sacred point to another. The railroad cars are well filled, and these electric roads would pick up many parties out on these trips of religion and pleasure combined. As to the electric light field, that is also great. The 40,000,000 people of the Japanese empire live, to a large extent, in villages and cities. There are few gas plants, and the chief lighting is done with coal oil. Electric lights could be put in without much expense, and in the large cities at very low rates. The telephone is rapidly coming into use. There are a large number in Osaka and Tokyo, and the rates for service in the Japanese capital are $35 in silver or $17.50 in gold per year.

Japan as America's Factory.

There will probably now be an increased demand from Japan for American goods. The country already takes $14,000,000 worth of American raw cotton every year. It has been buying, and will continue to buy, American machinery, but the great trade between America and Japan in the future is to be in shipping American raw materials to Japan and bringing back Japanese products to America. The money to be made by Americans will be largely through their better knowledge of the American markets and American needs. The Japanese can make anything that we can. They can produce what we need at less cost than we can make it ourselves, and unless a high protective tariff is raised against Asia, that country will become the factory for America. The actual necessities of a Japanese laborer are not more than 25 cents a day. Our laborers cannot live on less than a dollar a day, and 25 cents in ten hours will beat from $1 to $3 in eight hours every time. A Japanese laborer's house can be furnished for $10. He sleeps on the floor and uses neither tables nor chairs. His cooking stove is a clay even worth about 50 cents, and his carpets and bedding cost practically nothing in comparison with ours. There are 65,000,000 people in the United States. At five to the family this would make 13,000,000 families. Hardly one of these families has a cooking stove that cost less than $10, or $9.50 more than the Japanese has to pay for his. Multiplying this by the number of families we have an expenditure of $123,500,000 more than the Japanese on the item of cooking stoves alone.

Take the matter of carpets and other furniture, and you will see the enormous amount of capital that we have to invest to live in comparison with the Japanese. It would be a very low estimate indeed to say that the household furniture of the families of the United States cost more than $125 per family. It would be high to say that the average Japanese spends more than $25 for his furniture. Taking the 13,000,000 families again, we have $1,500,000,000 of dead weight in the way of furniture to carry in opposition to them, and everything else is on a proportionate ratio. Then there is the matter of shoes. The ordinary coolie pays a cent a pair for his straw sandals, and he can get a pair of stilts for wet weather for a quarter. His waterproof, which is made of straw, probably costs him 25 cents more and for two or three dollars he has a whole wardrobe. His eating is of the simplest, and he can be happy on one-tenth of what our laborers have. The result is, the Japanese will always be able to manufacture more cheaply than we do, and one of the biggest speculations of the East will be the utilizing this labor for us.

Money in Japanese Knicknacks.

I have already written of the Japanese candy. They have one kind made of rice and wheat which is good for dyspepsia, and which any child can eat without the stomach