

WITHIN THE LAW

By MARVIN DANA FROM THE PLAY OF BAYARD VEILLER

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[CONTINUED.]

She had been reared in a criminal family, which must excuse much. Long ago she had lost track of her father. Her mother she had never known. Her one relation was a brother of high standing as a pickpocket. One principal reason of her success in leading on men to make fools of themselves over her, to their everlasting regret afterward, lay in the fact that in spite of all the gross irregularities of her life she remained chaste.

The girl saw in Mary Turner the possibilities of a ladylike personality that might mean much financial profit in the devious ways of which she was a mistress. With the frankness characteristic of her, she proceeded to paint glowing pictures of a future shared to the undoing of ardent and fatuous swains. Mary Turner listened with curiosity, but she was in no wise moved to follow such a life, even though it did not necessitate anything worse than a fraudulent playing at love. So, she steadfastly continued her refusals. She would live straight.

"You will find that you are up against an awful frost," Aggie would declare brutally.

Mary found the prophecy true. Back in New York she experienced a poverty more ravaging than any she had known in those five lean years of her working in the store. She had been absolutely penniless for two days, and without food through the gnawing hours, when she found employment in a milliner's shop. Followed a blessed interval in which she worked contentedly, happy over the meager stipend, since it served to give her shelter and food honestly earned.

The police informed Mary's employer concerning her record as a convict, and she was at once discharged. The unfortunate victim of the law came perilously close to despair then. Yet, her spirit triumphed, and again she persevered in that resolve to live straight. She found a cheap position in a cheap shop, only to be again persecuted by the police, so that she speedily lost the place.

A third time she obtained work and there, after a little, she told her employer, a candy manufacturer in a small way, the truth as to her having been in prison. The man had a kindly heart and he ran little risk, so he allowed her to remain. When the police called his attention to the girl's criminal record he paid no heed to their advice against retaining her services. The police brought pressure to bear on the man. They even called in the assistance of Edward Glider himself, who obligingly wrote a very severe letter to the girl's employer. In the end, though unwillingly enough, he dismissed Mary from his service.

It was then that despair did come upon the girl. She had tried with all the strength of her to live straight. Yet, despite her innocence, the world would not let her live according to her own conscience. It demanded that she be the criminal it had branded her if she were to live at all. She still walked the streets falteringly, seeking some place, but her heart was gone from the quest. Came an hour when she thought of the river and was glad.

So she went through the long stretch of ill lighted streets, crossed some railroad tracks to a pier, over which she hurried to the far end, where she projected out to the fierce currents of the Hudson. There, without giving herself a moment's pause for reflection or hesitation, she leaped out as far as her strength permitted into the coil of waters. But in that final second natural terror in the face of death overcame the lethargy of despair—a shriek burst from her lips.

On the side of the pier a man had just tied up a motorboat. He stood up in alarm at the cry and was just in time to gain a glimpse of a white face under the dim moonlight as it swept down with the tide, two rods beyond him. He threw off his coat and sprang far out after the drifting body. He came to it in a few furious strokes and caught it.

Then began the savage struggle to save her and himself. The currents tore at him wrathfully, but he fought against them with all the fierceness of his nature. What saved the two of them was the violent temper of the man. Always it had been the demon to set him aflame. His rage mounted and gave him new power in the battle. Under the urge of it he conquered and at last brought himself and his charge to the shore.

Mary revived to clear consciousness, which was at first inclined toward hysteria, but this phase yielded soon under the sympathetic ministrations of the man. His rather low voice was soothing to her tired soul, and his whole air was at once masterful and

gently tender. When finally she was able to stand and to walk with the support of his arm she went forward slowly at his side without so much even as a question of whither.

Joe Garson had performed, perhaps, his first action with no thought of self at the back of it. He had risked his life to save that of a stranger. The sensation was at once novel and thrilling. Since it was so agreeable he meant to prolong the glow of self-satisfaction by continuing to care for this waif of the river.

Joe Garson, the notorious forger, led the dripping girl eastward through the squalid streets until at last they came to an adequately lighted avenue, and there a taxicab was found. It carried them farther north, and to the east to an apartment house that was rather imposing, set in a street of humbler dwellings.

Here Garson paid the fare and then helped the girl to alight and on into the hallway. Mary went with him quite unafraid, though now with a growing curiosity.

The two entered and went slowly up three flights of stairs. On the landing beyond the third flight the door of a rear flat stood open, and in the doorway appeared the figure of a woman.

"Well, Joe, who's the skirt?" This person demanded as the man and his



Mary Wore Fine Clothes.

charge halted before her. Then, abruptly, the round, baby-like face of the woman puckered in amazement. Her voice rose shrill. "Well, if it isn't Mary Turner!"

"Aggie!" was the reply. In the time that followed Mary lived in the flat which Aggie Lynch occupied with her brother, Jim, a pickpocket much esteemed among his fellow craftsmen. The period wrought transformations of a radical and bewildering sort in both the appearance and the character of the girl.

Joe Garson, the forger, had long been acquainted with Aggie and her brother, though he considered them far beneath him in the social scale, since their criminal work was not of that high kind on which he prided himself. But as he cast about for some woman to whom he might take the hapless girl he had rescued his thoughts fell on Aggie. He was relieved rather than otherwise to learn that there was already an acquaintance between the two women, and the fact that his charge had served time in prison did not influence him one jot against her.

Mary let herself drift. It seemed to her that she had abandoned herself to fate in that hour when she threw herself into the river. Afterward, with out any volition on her part, she had been restored to life and set within an environment new and strange to her. In which soon, to her surprise, she discovered a vivid pleasure. So she fought no more, but left destiny to work its will, unhampered by her futile strivings.

For the first time in her life, thanks to the hospitality of Aggie Lynch, she was re-enclosed from the funds of Joe Garson. Mary found herself living in luxurious idleness, while her every wish could be gratified by the merest mention of it. She was fed on the delectable fare, she was clothed with the most delicate richness for the first time as to these more mysterious garments which women love. In addition there were as many of books and magazines as she could wish.

Her mind, long starved like her body, seized avidly on the nourishment thus afforded. In this interest Aggie had no share—was perhaps a little envious over Mary's absorption in printed pages. Aggie took a vast pride in her guest, with the unmistakable air of elegance, and she dared to dream of great triumphs to come, though as yet she carefully avoided any suggestion to Mary of wrongdoing.

In the end the suggestion came from Mary Turner herself, to the great surprise of Aggie, and, truth to tell, of herself.

There were two factors that chiefly influenced her decision. The first was due to the feeling that, since the world had rejected her, she need no longer concern herself with the world's opinion or retain any scruples over it. Back of this lay her bitter sentiment toward the man who had been the direct cause of her imprisonment, Edward Glider.

The factor that was the immediate

cause of her decision on an irregular mode of life was an editorial in one of the daily newspapers. This was a scathing arraignment of a master in high finance. The point of the writer's attack was the grim sarcasm for such methods of thievery as are kept within the law. That phrase held the girl's fancy, and she read the article again with a quickened interest. Then she began to meditate.

It was the law that had worked the ruin of her life, which she had striven to make wholesome. In consequence she felt for the law no genuine respect, only detestation as for the epitome of injustice. Yet, she gave it a superficial respect, born of those three years of suffering which had been the result of the penalty inflicted on her. Now, in the paragraph she had just read she found a clue to suggestive thought, a hint as to a means by which she might satisfy her rancor against the law that had outraged her, and this in safety since she would attempt nought save that within the law.

CHAPTER V.

Keeping Within the Law.

MARY'S heart leaped at the possible back of those three words, "within the law." She might do anything, seek any revenge, work any evil, enjoy any luxury as long as she should keep within the law. There could be no punishment then. That was the lesson taught by the captain in high finance. He was at pains always in his stupendous robberies to keep within the law. To that end he employed lawyers of mighty cunning and learning to guide his steps aright in such tortuous paths.

There, then, was the secret. Why should she not use the like means? Why, indeed? She had brains enough to devise, surely. Beyond that she needed only to keep her course most carefully within those limits of wrong doing permitted by the statutes. The sole requirement would be a lawyer equally unscrupulous and astute.

She took Joe Garson into her confidence. He was vastly astonished at the outset and not quite pleased. To his view this plan offered merely a fashion of setting difficulties in the way of achievement.

Presently, however, the sincerity and persistence of the girl won him over. The task of convincing him would have been easier had he himself ever known the torment of serving a term in prison. Thus far, however, the forger had always escaped the penalty for his crimes, though often close to conviction. But Mary's arguments were of a compelling sort as she set them forth in detail, and Garson agreed that the experiment should be made.

To Be Continued

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Intelligent people realize that common colds should be treated promptly. If there is sneezing and chilliness with hoarseness, tickling, throat and coughing, begin promptly the use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It is effective, pleasant to take, checks a cold, and stops the cough which causes loss of sleep and lowers the vital resistance. For sale by all dealers. Adv.

MARKET REPORT.
Corrected Jan. 6 1913

New Wheat No. 1	80
" No. 2	78
" No. 3	75
Flour, Compass 100 lb	2 55-2 85
" Family "	2 40-2 70
" Bakers "	2 45-2 75
" Graham "	2 25-2 50
" Eye "	2 20-2 50
Shorts	1 10
Bran	1 00
Oats	35
Barley	40-50
Rye	48
Flax	1 37
" Cord	48
Chickenfeed	60
Potatoes, per Bushel	50-60
Butter, per lb	30-40
Eggs, per dozen	23-24
Cows and Heifers 100 lb	4 00-5 00
Steers	5 00-6 00
Calves	7 00-7 50
Sheep	3 00-4 00
Lambs	5 00-6 00
Hogs	7 00-7 35

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE—The four-acre lots owned by the late Christian Filzen in the northern part of this city are now offered for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. This property comprises about 60 acres altogether and will be subdivided and sold in such smaller tracts as will suit purchaser. For further information inquire of

SOMSEN, DEMPSEY & MUELLER, Adv 394 New Ulm, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—The N. Henningsen Agency has for sale a number of nice dwelling houses in the city of New Ulm, ranging in price from \$1100.00 to \$3000.00. These dwellings are located in different parts of the city and are all good propositions. Come and see us for further particulars. Adv 431

FOR SALE—Seven room furnished house and seven acres land in city limits of Winthrop for sale cheap. Inquire of MRS. W. M. KOSPEKE, N. W. Ulm, Minn. or Tel. 161. Adv 52-19d

WANTED—All kinds of live and dressed poultry at full market value. STORK BROS. Adv 474

FOR SALE—Desirable residence property (new house) in the heart of the city, two blocks from the Court House and two blocks from the school house is for sale. Inquire of ALBERT STEINHAUSER. Adv 464

INDIAN FIGHTER IS REMINISCENT

Major S. A. Buell Recalls Early Days In This Region.

Major Salmon A. Buell, a pioneer of Minnesota and Indian war veteran, got up early on Thanksgiving, says the Minneapolis Journal, and from his appearance no one would have supposed that he is 86 years old and that he suffered a physical collapse a few days before while in the office of Postmaster W. E. Hale of Minneapolis. Since his attack Major Buell has rested easily. He was up and about his room, and on Thanksgiving was back in normal condition.

Last October marked the beginning of Major Salmon A. Buell's eighty-seventh year and found him the oldest practicing lawyer in Minnesota. He has followed his profession in the closing years of a life full of activity—a life fuller, perhaps than most men's lives, of the circumstances which are commonly associated with stern reality rather than heart-moving romance.

For among the many scenes of his eighty-odd years, come those of naval service, military service, Indian fighting, pioneering experience as soldier, sailor, lawyer, executive, honored and honorable citizen; but before them all, pre-eminent, stands out his memory of his bride and their wedding day. As he talks and gestures with a fine, firm, almost youthful hand, his eyes glow and his voice becomes vibrant. Many of his four-score years fall from him, and he is again the gallant chivalrous young northerner who wooed and won a beautiful daughter of a proud Virginia daughter.

Describes His Wedding Day.

"It was in the historic, old church of St. Paul's, in Norfolk," Major Buell said recently, "that Elizabeth P. Freeman became my wife. It was in '53—Dec. 20, 1853—one of those beautiful southern winter days. I can see the carriages now as they drove up to the church. The bridesmaids and their attendants—we did not call them ushers in those days—formed an aisle to the church door, through which we passed, my bride and I. The church was filled with a throng of gaily dressed people; it was a beautiful scene and a great society event in those good old Virginia days. She was the daughter of a prominent slave-holding family, and all the countryside came to do her homage."

Although Major Buell inclined to recall the love-plighted years of his lifetime, he also drew interesting material from the stirring experience of his sea-faring days, when he was acting midshipman of the United States navy in the late forties. For three and one-half years he cruised the seas, sailing to the west coast of Africa, to the waters of northern and western Europe, and on both sides of South America, going around the Horn. On account of ill health he resigned from the navy.

Starts Practice of Law.

Immediately after terminating his sea service he took up the study of law, and in 1852 he went to Indianapolis and began to practise. He continued in Indianapolis until 1857. Then, seeking a change for his health, he came to Minnesota and became secretary of the St. Peter company, thus entering associations which seem to have given extraordinarily to the state of Minnesota in numbers of men made of the timber of leadership. The men of St. Peter were of a stature which loom large in Minnesota history, and among them stands out prominently the name of Buell. Thus it came about that when the exigencies of the Indian uprising in 1862 tried the mettle of men, Salmon A. Buell's qualities of leadership gave him prominence, and he stood the test.

was made up of about 130 men. When they arrived at New Ulm the Indians withdrew before them, and on Wednesday morning in the settlement the troops were organized, with Flandrau colonel in command and Buell made adjutant, chief of staff and provost marshal, "because," said Flandrau, "he had been in the navy and was a good organizer." He appointed a provost guard and took possession of the houses and supplies in order to provide for the troops and refugees.

All day Thursday the refugees kept coming into New Ulm from all sides. On Friday, Buell accompanied by a body of men whom Colonel Flandrau sent out to rescue a party of a dozen refugees who had hidden west of the village. The Indians attacked the village again on Saturday—from 600 to 800 of them. The fight continued desperately all day. The Sioux withdrew at night. In this fight ten whites were killed and fifty-one wounded, but the Indians were repulsed and retired, burning and plundering as they went.

Guards Party of Refugees.

On Monday, Colonel Flandrau ordered the evacuation of the village, and Major Buell, as chief of staff,

accompanied the train of refugees on their expedition to Mankato as a place of refuge. There were about 1,500 persons in "this pathetic caravan," as Major Buell called it, made up of many women and children who had lost relatives in the massacre or the fighting, and of men who had lost their homes.

Shortly after this the troops were ordered to join General Sibley at St. Peter, and Flandrau's company was disbanded. Major Buell, however, continued to serve under Flandrau as adjutant over troops in the southwestern part of Minnesota, until, two months later, the Mounted Rangers were organized. That winter—his commission was issued in November—he was stationed at St. Peter with three companies. He was also in command of the cavalry guard when thirty-eight Indian leaders in the massacre were executed in Mankato, in the winter of 1862. In May of 1863 Major Buell went with his companies of the Mounted Rangers—they were later known as the First Minnesota cavalry—with General Sibley against the Indians, proceeding to the Missouri river. Major Buell was left in charge of the cavalry reserve camp near Big Stone Lake. The return of the force was by way of Fort Abercrombie. Reaching Minnesota, the term of service expired and the troops were disbanded.

It was after these stirring events that Major Buell went back to St. Peter, having aided in making the frontier habitable once more, and resumed his position with the St. Peter company. He also went actively to practicing law. For a number of years he lived on a farm across the river from St. Peter, in Le Sueur county, and it was at this time that the mistress of his house dispensed a charming hospitality.

Clerk of Indian Agency.

For eleven years, from 1874 to 1885, Major and Mrs. Buell lived in Indianapolis. In 1885 Major Buell was appointed clerk of the Yakima Indian agency in Washington territory. At the end of a year he was obliged to resign that position because of the failing health of his wife. He took her to Philadelphia for treatment. They stayed there for two years, during which time Major Buell engaged in practise. In 1889 a change seemed imperative for his wife's health and they came to Minneapolis to live. Mrs. Buell died here in 1893. Major Buell has been a resident of Minneapolis continuously since that time, occasionally going south during the cold months.

In political faith Major Buell is a democrat. While he has never been an aspirant for political honors he always has been staunch in his support of his party leaders. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined in Philadelphia in 1888. He maintained his membership in the George G. Meade post of that city. He was once an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He was brought up in a Methodist home, but, after his marriage, he attended the Episcopal church with his wife and became a member. Some years after his wife's death he joined the Catholic church and is a member of Rev. J. M. Cleary's parish.

Major Buell lives with distant relatives at 3709 Pillsbury avenue, Minneapolis. He has no children, his only near relatives being a brother, J. L. Buell of Quinnesec, Mich., an officer in the regular army under General McClellan, and two sisters, Alma Buell of Cincinnati, and Sister Ann Cecilia, of the order of the Sisters of Providence, with the mother house—St. Mary's of the Woods near Terra Haute, Ind. They are all younger than Major Buell.—St. Peter Herald.

Major Buell will be remembered by many New Ulmites who heard the little old gentleman speak at Turner Hall during the Celebration last year. He spent the week here and declared it was the happiest time of his life to meet all his old-time friends of early days.

SNEFFELS, COL. A. J. Walsh was badly done up with rheumatism and sent for Foley Kidney Pills which was the only thing that would cure him. Geo. Potter of Pontiac, Mo., was down on his back with kidney and bladder trouble and Foley Kidney Pills made him well and able to work. It is a splendid medicine and always helps. Just try it. For sale by all dealers. Adv.

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Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

PROPOSALS FOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

New Ulm, Minnesota.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Independent School District of the City of New Ulm, Minnesota, will be received by the Clerk of said district, Mr. A. F. Reim, at the office of the superintendent in the high school building until five o'clock p. m. Tuesday, February 10th, 1913, for the furnishing of all labor and materials for the seven separate contracts:

- (a) GENERAL CONTRACT
- (b) PLUMBING CONTRACT
- (c) HEATING CONTRACT
- (d) VENTILATING FAN EQUIPMENT
- (e) TEMPERATURE REGULATION
- (f) VACUUM HEATING SYSTEM
- (g) ELECTRIC INSTALLATION CONTRACT

for the High School Building to be erected by Independent School District of the City of New Ulm, Minnesota.

All of the work and materials shall conform with plans and specifications to be prepared by Messrs. Tyrrie & Chapman, Architects, Messrs. Tyrrie & Chapman, Architects, Messrs. Tyrrie & Chapman, Architects, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on file at the offices of the Clerk of said District and of the Architects, and also at the Builders' Exchange in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

All proposals will be opened publicly by the School Board of said Independent School District at the office of the Superintendent of Schools in the High School Building in the city of New Ulm at eight (8) o'clock p. m., Tuesday, February 10th, 1913.

Plans and specifications for contracts (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) will be ready on and after January 10th, 1913; and for contract (b) will be ready on and after January 17th, 1913.

Plans and specifications for the personal use of contractors may be obtained from the Architects upon application, accompanied by a deposit of \$25.00 for (a)—General Contract—of which \$15.00 will be refunded to each contractor who returns the plans and specifications; \$15.00 deposit for each of the sets of plans and specifications for contracts (b) and (c) which includes contracts (d), (e) and (g) and of which \$10.00 will be refunded to each contractor who returns the plans and specifications.

Each proposal must be accompanied by certified check equal to five (5) per cent of the total proposal, which check shall be made payable to Independent School District of the City of New Ulm, Minnesota. This deposit will be returned to bidders whose proposals are rejected, and to the successful bidder upon his entering into contract with said School District in accordance with his proposal and the giving of a satisfactory Surety Company bond to said District, the penalty of which shall be the full amount of the contract price which contract and bond shall be entered into within five (5) days after the date of notification that his proposal has been accepted. Should the bidder fail to enter into such contract and bond within said time, said deposit shall be forfeited to said Independent School District of the City of New Ulm, Minnesota.

The School Board of said District reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

Dated at New Ulm, Minnesota, this sixth day of January, 1913.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

By Dr. GEORGE B. WEISER, President

ATTEST: A. F. REIM, Clerk

1-4

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A man's working day is 8 hours. His body organs must work perfectly 24 hours to keep him fit for 8 hours work. Weak, sore, inactive kidneys can not do it. They must be sound and healthily active all the time. Foley Kidney Pills will make them so. You cannot take them into your system without good results following. For sale by all dealers. Adv.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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