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The Times' Daily Short Story.

MY HEROINE

(Original.)

"What place is this? How and when did I come here? Whatever it is, I don't like it. The walls are bare, and there is no furniture except the bed I lie on, that washstand with its bowl and pitcher and those queer looking bottles.

"I'm not going to stay here. I'll get up, dress myself and find out what this all means.

"No, I can't do that. I'm weak as a kitten. That I'm ill is plainly evident—how ill I don't know. I wonder if I'm going to die.

"This won't do. I must occupy my mind. Fortunately, we authors can always do that. Let me see. What was I doing when I was last at work? I have it. I was conjuring up a new heroine."

Whether there was an interval between this point and what followed I don't know. I may have slept; I may have been unconscious. At any rate, standing in the middle of the floor looking at me was a young woman. She appeared to be about twenty-three years old. Her dress was similar to that of the portrait of my great-grandmother when she was young. There was some adornment to the head which I could not make out, but it resembled the cap of a Quakeress. Around her neck and shoulders was a white kerchief. She wore a spotless muslin apron. Her dress was of some gray material. That face! Can I ever forget it? Oval, the cheeks round, the complexion fair, the mouth small and sensitive, the hair and eyes black. But to say that the eyes were black is nothing. They were full of feeling, of sympathy. My soul went out to her in an instant.

Here is my heroine. That is her personal, and I am sure from her appearance she is as lovely within as without. Judging from her dress, she must have lived not less than a hundred years ago. It may be 200. Possibly she was with William Penn when he founded the Quaker City. I shall have to brush up my remembrance of what I have read of those times, for I have no books here, and I must set my heroine in the midst of pioneer scenes. But that part of my work can wait. For the present I'll occupy myself with my skeleton, or, rather, my plan, for skeleton is not a good word, though an expressive one, and somehow, feeling that this romance is keenly near my own self, I don't like greswome expressions. (I wonder why we authors so often forget that our readers have selves.)

She is Alice Gray. Alice is a pretty name, and Gray is quite appropriate to a Quakeress. She loves whom? Penn was a marvel of manly beauty. I might make him the hero. No; the heroine is mine. There shall be no hero unless he is unworthy of Alice Gray and in the end she turns to me

for the sympathy I would give her.

There, she is getting away from me. Why is it that an author's characters will fly about like a fish hooked to the end of a line? And whence comes this Howard Stanley, the younger son of an earl? He has a dissipated look, and yet Alice is infatuated with him. How can she be pure and listen for a moment to this noble brute?

She is strolling beyond the limits of the village. It is autumn, and she gathers goldenrod, which she encloses with sprigs of crimson leaves. Thinking only of these, she wanders into the forest. Stanley misses and seeks her. Suddenly a hideous painted face springs up before her. Stanley, who is now not far behind, sees it, too, and, turning, runs like the wind. A shot, the savage falls. A simple yeoman advances with a smoking rifle.

Who bade this hero come out of the forest? Go back. My heroine will be full of gratitude. She will despise the cowardly noble and bestow her love on the lowly yeoman. Any one could shoot an enemy unconscious of his presence, but womanlike, Alice will magnify the act into one of heroism—a heroism which even if genuine I am not trying to depict. Thus does my plan as well as my characters constantly run away with my intentions.

But by this time I have no intentions. I am a part of my story, too intense a part. My temples are throbbing. Alice and I are sitting on a high backed settle. The floor is covered with what we would now call rag carpet. Her grand high clock ticks in the hall. Her hand is in mine; her's delightfully cool, mine burning. She is looking into my eyes.

"Do you love me?" I ask.

"I have sacrificed for you."

What a singular reply!

I awake as from slumber. The morning sun shines in at the window. A man stands at my bedside looking down at me. I know at once that he is a physician. I am in a hospital.

"Am I all right, doctor?"

"Of course you are. Your asking the question proves that. You've been down with a contagious disease. We found but one nurse who would volunteer to take your case. It is her nursing that has saved you."

The door opened, and a trained nurse came in with a breakfast tray. She was Alice Gray.

My vision must have been strained to mistake her uniform for the dress of a Quakeress. And now that my brain was clear I was surprised that her face was familiar to me. I had met her once a long while ago and passed a delightful evening with her.

"Do you often volunteer for such diseases?" I asked.

She turned away. "She is not a trained nurse," whispered the doctor. "She came here as a friend of yours and asked permission to nurse you."

Then I had an explanation of the words, "Do you love me?" and the reply, "I have sacrificed for you."

F. A. MITCHEL.

THE CABINET MEETS AGAIN

First Session After the Long Summer Vacation.

POSTAL SCANDAL DISCUSSED

Indictment of Former Postmaster General Tyner Regarded as a Climax—Twenty-seven Persons Indicted Up to Present Time.

Washington, Oct. 7.—For nearly two hours the president and members of his cabinet now in the city were in consultation at the executive office. It was the first formal meeting of the cabinet since the conclusion of the president's summer vacation. Secretaries Root, Hay and Hitchcock were the only members absent. While all those present were reticent as to the details of the meeting, it is known that some matters of importance, particularly relating to the navy and the post office departments, were discussed.

The indictment by the federal grand jury of James N. Tyner, former postmaster general and subsequently attorney for the post office department, and his nephew, and former assistant in the post office department, Harrison J. Barrett, is regarded as the climax of the post office scandal.

These indictments present a remarkable story of malfeasance. It is charged that Barrett, as assistant attorney for the department, entered into an agreement with one J. Henning Nelms, a Baltimore attorney, that the firm so formed should handle the cases of concern to which the use of the mails had been forbidden by Tyner and Barrett.

On Nov. 1 there were seventy-nine such cases pending. Forty-nine are specifically named in the indictment, most of them known as "get rich quick" concerns. All of these were declared by Tyner or Barrett to be without the pale of the law, but instead of informing the postmaster general so that he might issue a fraud order against them it was agreed that Barrett should prepare an opinion to be sent to the concern and that the postmaster general be advised that these companies should have a reasonable time in which to amend their methods as to warrant their use of the mails.

Whether any more persons will be indicted is not known. So far the federal grand jury has returned indictments against twenty-five persons besides Tyner and Barrett, as follows:

August W. Maichen, former general superintendent of free delivery, indicted fourteen times, eleven times for conspiracy to defraud the government and three times for asking or receiving bribes.

George W. Beavers, former superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances, indicted twice by the Brooklyn grand jury and four times by the District of Columbia grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the government.

George E. Greu of Birmingham, president of the International Time, Recording company and of the Doremus Cancellation Machine company, and a member of the New York senate, indicted by the District of Columbia grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the Bundy time clock contract.

James T. Metcalf, former superintendent of the money order division, indicted for conspiracy to defraud and on other counts growing out of the alleged illegal award of printing contracts to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company.

Norman R. Metcalf, son of James T. and an employee of the Wynkoop company, indicted on the same counts as his father.

H. C. Hallenbeck of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company, indicted on the same charge as the Metcalfs.

Thomas W. McGregor of the free delivery division.

C. Elsworth Upton of the free delivery division.

George E. Lorenz of Toledo, O., who was appointed postmaster of that city by President Cleveland.

Mrs. George E. Lorenz.

Diller B. Groff of the firm of Groff Bros. of Washington.

Samuel E. Groff of the same firm.

William Gordon Crawford of Washington, manager of the Postal Device and Lock company of New York. Crawford was deputy auditor for the post office department from June 12, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1897.

Leopold J. Stern, Baltimore, a fugitive in Canada, but whose extradition has been granted by the Canadian courts.

John T. Cupper, mayor of Lockhaven, Pa.

John W. Erwin, superintendent of free delivery for the territory west of the Rocky mountains.

William C. Long, popularly known as "Chit" Long, of Washington.

Isaac S. McGiehan of the Columbia Supply company of New York.

George H. Huntington of the same company.

Eugene D. Scheble of Toledo, O.

Edmund H. Driggs, ex-representative in congress from New York.

George P. Miller, president of the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier company of Watertown, Wis.

Maurice Bunkel of New York.

W. Scott Towers, superintendent of a Washington subpostal station, indicted for accepting a commission on book typewriters made by the Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter company, of which ex-Senator Don Cameron is president.

W. D. Doremus of the Doremus Cancellation Machine company.

MICHAEL HERBERT BUBLED.

Impressive Memorial Service in Marlborough House Chapel.

London, Oct. 7.—The remains of Sir Michael Herbert, the late British ambassador at Washington, have been interred in the family burial ground at Wilton, Wiltshire. The funeral was largely private. King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent representatives. Ambassador Choate, Secretary White and Second Secretary Carter of the American embassy represented the United States.

Simultaneously there was an impressive memorial service in the Marlborough House chapel, St. James' palace. The service, which was fully choral, was attended by the Earl of Kintore, lord in waiting, representing King Edward; Mr. McCormick, the United States ambassador to Russia; the Alaska boundary commissioners, the members of the United States embassy who were not at Wilton, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner, and Lady Strathcona, a number of diplomats, Lady and Miss Panncoffe, Lord and Lady Cromer, Sir C. S. Scott, the British ambassador to Russia, and Sir Clinton Dawkins.

Among the senders of wreaths to Wilton were Ambassador Choate, Senator Wetmore, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, and the Pilgrims' club. The latter sent a large wreath of violets with two small American and British flags intertwined and draped with crape.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Princess Alice of Battenberg Married to Prince Andrew of Greece.

Darmstadt, Oct. 7.—The civil marriage of Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battenberg has been celebrated here.

The king of Greece and Prince Louis of Battenberg were the bride's witnesses. The ceremony took place at the old palace, in the presence of a glittering assemblage of 200 sovereigns, princes, diplomats and cabinet ministers. Dr. Glaessing, a state official, performed the ceremony. The church services take place in the castle chapel, first according to the Evangelical and then in accordance with the Greek church rites.

Train Wreckers Felled.

Collinsville, Conn., Oct. 7.—An attempt has been made to wreck a train on the Collinsville branch of the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. L. Cooney, a baker, of New Hartford was driving across the line about a mile and a quarter below Burlington station when he noticed a pile of ties on the track. He hastened to remove the obstruction, finishing his work only a short time before the passing of the south bound freight.

Town Elections in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7.—Returns from all the towns in the state where elections were held, with the exception of Killingworth, show that 123 went Republican, thirty-seven returned Democratic majorities and in one, Canterbury, there was a tie vote. Last year 123 towns were Republican and thirty-nine Democratic. Should the result from the missing town, Killingworth, prove to be the same as last year the Republicans will have 124 towns and the Democrats thirty-seven.

California Mines Running Again.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 7.—The Yellow Aster mine at Randsburg, Cal., is now running with 175 employees, almost the full complement of men needed in the mine and mill. All the other mills in the vicinity of Randsburg are also in operation, excepting only the Butte, which, it is said, will open again within a few weeks. The former members of the miners' union have for the most part found employment for themselves somewhere in the district or have left the camp for other parts.

To Organize Coke Miners.

Pittsburg, Oct. 7.—For the first time since the disastrous strike of thirteen years ago, when the coke miners' organization was completely wiped out, efforts will be made this week to organize the 18,000 coke miners in the Connellsville region. Thousands of dollars of the national office funds have been placed at the disposal of the local officers of the United Mine Workers for this purpose, and it is the intention to place in the field the best organizers in the association.

Rhode Island Republicans Nominate.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 7.—At the Republican state convention here the following ticket was unanimously nominated: For governor, Colonel Samuel Pomroy 'Colt, Bristol; for lieutenant governor, George H. Utter, Westerly, for secretary of state, Charles P. Bennett, Providence; for attorney general, Charles F. Stearns, Providence; for general treasurer, Walter A. Read, Gloucester.

Great Damage to Oats.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7.—The recent heavy rains have resulted in immense damage to the oat crop in Skagit county. If the rains continue it is estimated that one-half the crop, valued at \$500,000, will be ruined.

Prince Cupid Coming.

Honolulu, Oct. 7.—The steamer Sberbia, sailing for San Francisco, had on board Prince Cupid Kalandanoff and wife. The prince, who goes as a delegate to congress, is accompanied by his secretary, Morris K. Keahalole.

Election in British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 7.—The latest returns from the provincial election held on Saturday show that twenty-two Conservatives, seventeen Liberals, two Socialists and one labor representative have been elected.

ELLIOTT IS AN INVENTOR

White House Maniac Known in Milwaukee.

REGARDED AS HARMLESS,

Was Ambitious to Know Great Men, as He Considered Himself One of Them, but Had Never Threatened to Do Murder.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7.—A. A. Swan of this city, who has been requested by Peter Olsen Elliott, the insane man who fought the White House officers in an attempt to gain access to the president, to come to Washington, is a contractor and has known Elliott for five years. He said:

"I was very much surprised to learn that Elliott had gone to Washington, and when he reached there is a mystery to me. He is a crank, but I think an entirely harmless one. About a year ago he came to me about some mechanical invention of his and wanted to interest me, saying he intended to organize a stock company.

"The plan fell through, and ever since then he has worried about the matter, believing that those whom he interested were planning to take his invention away from him and have it patented. He talked continually of this.

"He always felt that he was a great man and was desirous of meeting great men. He believed that he was in their class and often spoke of wanting to meet President Roosevelt. For this reason, and this only, do I think he went to Washington. I would not believe that he desired to kill the president. He spoke too highly of the nation's head for that. He spoke only of killing himself, but never of killing any one else. I shall not go to Washington. Why he should ask to have me go to him is a mystery to me."

JAPANESE FLEET NEAR KOREA.

Russia Likely to Concede Japan a Foothold in That Country.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Official advices show that the Japanese fleet is in the harbor of Masanpo, south of Korea. No troops have yet been landed.

It is accepted as practically settled that Russia will not evacuate parts of Manchuria on Oct. 8, the date fixed for the evacuation. The Russian ambassador to Japan, Baron de Rosen, having plenipotentiary powers, is now negotiating with the foreign minister at Tokyo, and there is reason to believe that the possible basis of a solution of the difficulty having some prospect of adoption is that Russia shall concede Japan a foothold in Korea.

Layoffs After Stratton's Money.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Colorado Springs, Colo., says the jury in the case of J. S. Donovan against I. Harry Stratton has returned a verdict in favor of Stratton for 10 per cent of the \$350,000 secured by young Stratton on a compromise of his suit to break his father's will. Attorneys Spurgeon and Cassidy of Colorado Springs, who were among Stratton's counsel in his contest suit, have filed suit for \$50,000 for services, and various witnesses claiming to have been employed by Donovan have also filed suits aggregating \$49,000.

Dynamiters Resume Operations.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 7.—The Northern Pacific suffered again from the work of dynamiters. When an extra west bound freight was three miles west of Bird's Eye, a station eight miles west of Helena, an explosion occurred. A portion of the tracks was destroyed, and the pilot and headlight of the engine were blown off. The engineer stopped the train in time to prevent its being derailed. No one was hurt, but the roadbed was damaged, and freight trains were tied up until repairs could be made.

Tillman Trial Again Adjourned.

Lexington, S. C., Oct. 7.—The continued illness of Milton Sharpe, one of the jurors in the case of J. H. Tillman, necessitated another adjournment of court. When court was convened Sheriff Cavanaugh announced that Juro J. Sharpe was unable to appear in court. Upon inquiry by Judge Gary, the attending physician, Dr. Wingard, stated that Sharpe would hardly be able to do jury duty within twenty-four hours, and he was not able to state whether he would be well enough at the end of that period.

At Camp Young.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Oct. 7.—After the exhausting work of the past two days the troops here received with satisfaction the announcement that light drills would be all that was required of them. The soldiers spent much time in putting themselves and their accoutrements in order for the division review, in which 10,000 will participate. Governor Beckham and his staff will be present, and thousands of other visitors are expected.

Berlin Bus Drivers' Strike Ends.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The strike of omnibus drivers and conductors, which began here Sept. 24, involving about 1,300 men, who demanded twelve hours' work (instead of twelve to seventeen hours) and time for lunch, has ended, the men giving up unconditionally.

State Assembly of Mothers.

New York, Oct. 7.—The New York State Assembly of Mothers will hold its seventh annual convention in Assembly hall, Syracuse, on Oct. 27, 28 and 29.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Quotations on the Leading Products That Are in Demand.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Prices of butter are not yet changed, but the market is easier owing to the withdrawals from storage and the consequent light demand for new arrivals. Northern creamery, round lots, 22 1/2@23; western, 22 1/2@23; Vermont dairy 21 1/2@22; renovated butter, 17 1/2@18; jobbing, 1c more.

Cheese is firm, with the advance fully maintained. The demand is good. Round lots, Vermont twins, 1 1/2@1 1/2; New York twins, 1 1/2@1 1/2; jobbing, 1/2c higher.

Choice fresh eggs continue to command full prices, but receipts of low grades are large and the market for them is druggery. Western fresh, 2 1/2@2 1/2; eastern, 2 1/2@2 1/2; nearby, 2 1/2@2 1/2; jobbing, 1 1/2c higher.

There is a quiet demand for beans, but the market is very firm, both here and in the country. Carload lots, pea, \$2.40@2.45; medium, \$2.35@2.40; yellow eyes, \$3.15@3.25; red kidneys, \$3.40@3.45; California small white, \$2.80@2.75; foreign pea and medium, \$2.25@2.25; jobbing, 10c more.

Apples continue in quiet demand, but prices are steadily held. Malheur bluish, \$1.50@1.55; Maine gravenstein, \$1.60@1.50; Maine pippins and Porters, \$1.25@1.50; Harves, \$2.25@2.25; wealthies, \$2.25@2.50; snows, \$2.00.

The supply of peaches is growing smaller. Some York state are selling at \$5.00@5.25 per bushel, and \$1.75@2.25 per carrier.

Cranberries are quoted at \$2.50 per bushel and \$4.75 per barrel. The receipts for the week were 5261 bins, against 1521 bins for the same week last year.

Domestic grapes sell at 1 1/2@1 1/2c per bushel for Concord, 1 1/2@1 1/2c for Niagara, 1 1/2@1 1/2c for Salena and 1 1/2@2c for Delaware.

California plums are quoted at \$1.50@2.50 per bushel; peaches, \$1.25@1.75; Tokay grapes, \$1.25@1.50; Malaga grapes, \$1.50@1.75.

Potatoes are firm with a good demand. Arrostook hebrons, 5 1/2@5 1/2; Green mountains, 5 1/2@5 1/2; York state round white, 4 1/2@5 1/2; hbl stock, \$1.75; sweets, Norfolk, cloth heads, \$1.75@2; Jersey, double heads, \$2.25@2.50.

Native celery is selling at \$1 per dozen.

Onions are quoted at: Spanish, large cts, \$1.25@2.50; native, 85c per bushel; \$2.25.

Tomatoes are quoted at: Native, per bushel, 50c@81; green, 25c@50c per bushel. Cucumbers sell at \$2.08 per bushel.

Yellow turnips are selling at \$1 per bushel; white French, \$1.50 per bushel; white, 50c per bushel; bests, 85c per bushel; carrots, 85c per bushel; parsnips, 75c per bushel.

Marrow squashes are quoted at \$1.00@1.25 per bushel for native; crookneck, 75c per long bush; Bay state, \$1.00 per bushel; turban, \$1.50 per bushel.

Cabbages sell at 60c each for native; Savoy, 85c per bushel; red, 75c per bushel. Lettuce is quoted at 10c@35c per bushel; radishes, 35c bush; mint, 25c per dozen; cress, 35c per dozen; leeks, 40c per dozen. String beans sell at 75c for green and \$1 for wax.

Spinach is quoted at 15c per bushel for native; parsley, hothouse, 10c per bushel; peppers, 75c per bushel. Green corn is selling at 40c@1.00 per bushel.

Shell beans bring 50c@81.25 per bushel; lima beans, \$1.25@2.50 per bushel; garbanzo, \$1.50 per bushel for native. Cauliflower is quoted at 50c per bushel, eight to ten in a box.

There is still a light supply of choice hay and prices are steady. The receipts are chiefly of the poorer grades, which are slow, straw is firm, with a good demand; millfeed is steady. Hay, N. 1, \$1.00@2.00; lower grades, \$1.25@1.75; straw, \$1.75@1.90; cut straw, \$2.00.

There is no change in the prices of pork provisions, though the tendency for the week has been downward. There has been a reduced and light marketing of hogs. The better position of the corn crop, now assured, as compared with the uncertainties surrounding it earlier, is having its influence in restricting the movement of such stock as can be held back advantageously for fuller feeding or for finishing on the new grain.

The market for fresh beef is well cleaned up, and prices hold steady with dealers getting full quotations. The arrivals of fresh beef have been lighter for local consumption, but for export there has been an increase.

Muttons and lambs are well cleaned up and prices are steady; veals are firm and unchanged. Western fall lambs, 7 1/2@8; spring lambs, 9 1/2@10 1/2; yearlings, 6 1/2@7; muttons, 6 1/2@7; veals, 10c@11c.

There is a firm market for chickens and fowls, with a fair demand. Turkeys, northern, feed, 10c@18c; chickens, northern, large, 18c@20c; medium, 15c@17c; western, large, 14c@15c; medium, 12c@13c; fowls, northern, 14c@15c; western, 14c@14 1/2c; ducks, 15c@15 1/2c.

The changes in wheat during the week were moderate and in corn unimportant. The advance in wheat, all lost again late, was due in large measure to a growing fear among December shorts that the bulls have well laid plans to cause an upheaval in that delivery. Friday's very sharp response by English wheat markets, taken in connection with smaller Indian shipments for the week and the foreign covering here, was seized upon by the bulls as a hopeful sign, perhaps, pointing toward increased export business, although the latter has been slow enough this week to suit the most aggressive bear. The recent tremendous shipments from Russia, the Danube and India gave foreigners a confidence in their position that is still a feature of all their negotiations.

The Weather.
Partly cloudy; fresh east to southeast winds.

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