

A Poker Game

By REGINALD D. HAVEN

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When Thomas Morgan of Kentucky made up his mind that the war of '61 was coming on he concluded to take his slaves into the heart of the south, where he considered that they would be safer than in a border state. They consisted of a man, his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. He had reached Bowling Green, where he was obliged to wait for a train for Nashville, and was lounging with his human chattels in the station when a man stepped up to him and began to chat with him, ringing in questions about where he was going and what he was going to do with the negroes. Having learned the facts, the stranger asked if he would like to sell them. Morgan said he would prefer that to the trouble of taking them south.

The stranger went away, but soon returned with several men and said: "We don't like to see the niggers going south; we want 'em here. These gentlemen and I would like to buy your slaves, but no one of us has enough money to buy 'em all, and we're against the principle of separating families. What do you say to selling us chips to the amount of your price for 'em? Then we'll play a game of poker, and the man that eventually gets all the chips has the niggers."

Morgan, who was anxious to turn his negroes into cash, consented, and the party adjourned to a hotel near the station to carry out the plan. Twenty-four hundred dollars was agreed upon as the value of the property. The owner, much pleased to be able to get so high a price for the coming struggle had lowered the market value of negroes—agreed to take a share of the chips and enter the game with the rest. As they were arranging themselves around the table a gentleman wearing a white cravat stepped up and remonstrated against the sin of gambling. When it was explained to him that the object of the party was to keep a family of negroes from being separated he regretted that he knew nothing about the game or, clergyman that he was, he would take a share and a hand.

"Oh, come in!" said one of the party. "We'll show you how it's done, and you will soon get used to it." All begged the clergyman to join them, and finally he agreed that since the object of the game was to noble one there would be no sin in taking a share, allowing some one else to play his hand, but they wished that he would do that himself, and dragging chairs to his hand.

For awhile the numerous questions asked by the clergyman about the value of the cards or the rules of the game delayed the play.

Nothing but an occasional case of blind luck prevented his being frozen out. Several times when his pile of chips was reduced to a minimum he held the winning hand in a large pot and saved himself. On this account, while one by one the other players dropped out of the game, the dominion kept his place. (Morgan also kept a respectable pile before him, and when all but he and the clergyman had been frozen out it began to look as if he would still own the negroes and the \$2,400 besides. In case this turned out to be so he could not even be prevented from selling them separately.

"It all depends upon you, parson," said one of the party.

"Gentlemen," said the clergyman, "I protest against the fate of these poor negroes being left in my hands. One of you play for me."

But Morgan protested, and the clerical gentleman was obliged to play his own hand. Despite the blunders he made he held hands that enabled him to keep even. Morgan, seeing that his adversary was having a run of luck, ceased to bet till that run seemed to have ended, then made several apparent bluffs with the view of getting considerable money in the pot and taking it. Singularly enough, every time he tried this expedient the clergyman's hand laid over his own.

When several of these hands had been played \$2,000 of the \$2,400 was before the clergyman. Morgan began to look concerned. It seemed singular to him that a man who at the beginning of the cards didn't know the value of the cards should have remained in the game and hold more than four-fifths of the whole sum invested. He cast several scrutinizing glances at his adversary's face, but it showed nothing other than plety and benevolence.

But finally each seemed to hold a hand that warranted high betting. Morgan opened with \$50; the clergyman raised him \$5. Morgan raised \$150. The parson raised all Morgan had left, \$200. Morgan had gone too far to withdraw. He "saw" his opponent and—lost.

The parson scooped up all the money there was on the table, and Morgan, cursing his luck, made out a bill of sale for the negroes.

"What name?" he asked of the minister.

"Peter Harbeson."

"You Pete Harbeson? Well, I've been done!"

Pete Harbeson was one of the most noted gamblers in the south. He had been employed by an "abolitionist" to secure the freedom of M'can's negroes. They received free papers and went to Ohio.

A New Reason.

Annette, aged three, has two very talkative little sisters, and sometimes she finds it difficult to make herself heard at the table. One day when the others had been monopolizing the conversation longer than she liked, Annette raised her finger with a warning gesture and whispered "hush!" "Everybody keep still. My foot's asleep."—Delineator.

LOEB WILL SEE TAFT TODAY

Collector at New York Sent for by President

WILL DISCUSS POLITICS

Colonel Roosevelt's Former Secretary Declares That Colonel Will "Go Easy" on Political Matters. Conference at Beverly.

Beverly, Mass., July 11.—Beverly was about to tuck itself away to sleep last night, after a dull and sultry Sunday, when William Loeb, jr., right-hand man of Theodore Roosevelt, unexpectedly motored into town. His arrival caused a flutter of excitement second only to that of the day that Colonel Roosevelt visited President Taft.

Mr. Loeb will see the president this afternoon, and it was frankly admitted that politics will be the subject of their interview.

The president started in on a ten days' vacation last week, but there are indications that the period of rest is ended and that a number of important conferences will mark the coming week. Then Mr. Taft is going to cruise along the shores of Maine for ten days.

Recent incidents at Oyster Bay, Mr. Loeb declared last night, had nothing to do with his visit. In fact, he said that Mr. Roosevelt probably knew nothing of his coming to Beverly. It developed later that Mr. Loeb was sent for by Secretary Norton with the knowledge of President Taft.

Mr. Loeb was asked by one of his interviewers if there was a possibility that his visit had something to do with bringing a "chasm" between Beverly and Oyster Bay.

"There is not any chasm," he replied, with emphasis.

Asked if he thought Colonel Roosevelt would come out with an endorsement of the Taft administration, Mr. Loeb said the president administration needed no endorsement from Colonel Roosevelt or anyone else.

Mr. Loeb left the impression that Colonel Roosevelt may not go so deeply into the coming campaign as has been generally supposed. The colonel is reported to be anxious to avoid anything that looks like unfairness in his attitude.

Senator Beveridge's request for a speech in the senator's campaign for reelection in Indiana. Colonel Roosevelt already had promised to speak for Senator Lodge here in Massachusetts.

It was put up to him by Senator Beveridge's friends, it is stated here, that this would indicate that he favored the so-called "conservative" wing of the party and would leave a lot of his old friends out in the cold.

WIFE OF SEC. NORTON UNDERGOES OPERATION

About to Go to Their Summer Home When She Was Stricken With Appendicitis.

Beverly, Mass., July 11.—Mrs. Charles Dyer Norton, wife of the secretary to the president, was operated upon Saturday morning for appendicitis. She is resting well.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton were about to go for ten days to their summer home, St. James, I. L., where their three children are, when Mrs. Norton became ill. She was taken to Beverly hospital and Dr. Samuel J. Mixer of Boston performed the operation.

President Taft plans to spend three days at Bar Harbor on his coming cruise. It is expected that the party will reside on the Mayflower, but that the president will go ashore daily for a golf game. No other stops have been scheduled as yet.

No statesmen or politicians put in appearance Saturday.

CHARLTON DEMAND SENT.

Italy Wants Young Wife Murderer. Outcome Awaited With Interest.

New York, July 11.—The formal demand of the Italian government for the extradition of Porter Charlton has been forwarded by the foreign office at Rome to the Italian embassy at Washington. Charlton is the young American who murdered his wife in Italy and was arrested a fortnight ago in Hoboken. The writ sent forward Saturday is accompanied by documentary evidence that has been authenticated by the American embassy in Rome.

This is the first time Italy has made a demand for the extradition of an American citizen, and inasmuch as Italy always has refused to grant extradition for Italians who committed crime in foreign countries and seek refuge here, the outcome is awaited with considerable interest.

The Vase and the Flower.

It is a sorry fact that not one vase in ten was made to hold flowers, and not one person in ten knows it. The commonest form of a vase, large of body and having a short, narrow neck, is designed simply as a mantel ornament. One cannot put into it enough flowers to balance the size of the vase. A highly ornamental vase requires tireless choosing of colors that harmonize with its own, a process altogether too much like shaping the person to fit the dress. Clear glass holders are the best. Opaque green vessels come next. Blue, white or yellow flowers look lovely in delicate ware, and what one might call Rockwood colors agree with anything that grows.—Suburban Life for July.

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bloomdale, Ohio.—"I suffered from terrible headaches, pains in my back and right side, and was tired all the time and nervous. I could not sleep, and every month I could hardly stand the pain. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health again and made me feel like a new woman. I hope this letter will induce other women to avail themselves of this valuable medicine."—Mrs. E. M. FREDERICK, Bloomdale, Ohio.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. If you get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

HUGHES TO MAKE VISIT.

Will Be the Guest of Col. Roosevelt Tomorrow.

New York, July 11.—Gov. Hughes will be the guest of Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Tuesday evening, according to an announcement made at Albany at the executive chamber. This statement was given out: "Gov. Hughes has received an invitation from Col. Roosevelt to spend Tuesday evening at Oyster Bay as his guest and has accepted." It is understood the governor will leave for New York Tuesday, and probably will spend the night at Sagamore hill.

Col. Roosevelt will talk no state or national politics until Tuesday. The colonel had just started down the hill from his house at Oyster Bay, N. Y., yesterday afternoon to the tennis courts in the woods below, when the correspondents walked up to greet him. He was dressed for the game in crash knickerbockers and a soft shirt, a racket was swinging in his hand. His face was flushed with the heat, for the house, standing clear of the cool woods which surround it, is exposed to the full glare of the sun. He delayed his game and submitted cheerfully to an interview. "I shall have no visitors until Governor Hughes arrives next Tuesday," he said. "The governor will spend the night here."

GAYNOR STANDS BY LAW.

Rebukes Reform Minister for Encouragement of Arbitrary Power.

New York, July 11.—Mayor Gaynor flatly stated Saturday that he will not use arbitrary power to suppress the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures, and repeats that "ours is a government of laws and not of men." In a letter Saturday to Rev. O. K. Miller of the International reform bureau, Mayor Gaynor says:

"If I lay in my power to say whether the pictures should be exhibited, it would not be long to decide it. I do not see how it will do anyone any good to look at them. But will you be so good as to remember that ours is a government of laws and not of men? Will you please get that well into your head? I am not able to do as I like as mayor. I must take the law just as it is, and you may be absolutely certain that I shall not take the law into my own hands. You say that you are glad to see that the mayors of many cities have 'ordered' that these pictures shall not be exhibited. Indeed? Who set them up as autocrats? If there be some valid law giving any mayor such power, then he can exercise it; otherwise not.

"The growing exercise of arbitrary power in this country by those put in office would be far more dangerous, and is far more to be dreaded than certain other vices which we all wish to minimize or be rid of. People little know what they are doing when they try to encourage officials to resort to arbitrary power."

NEW FRENCH SCANDAL.

Claim Made That Clemenceau Is Involved In It.

Paris, July 11.—A great scandal involving ex-Premier George Clemenceau has broken out in connection with the trial at Paris of Henri Rochette, the well known French promoter, whose financial bank and the Credite Meurise, were closed in March, 1908, when Rochette was arrested on charges of expansive swindling. The testimony shows that immense sums of money were made by speculators immediately before the failure. It is now charged that the arrest of Rochette was made upon direct order from Clemenceau.

Several interpellations in parliament regarding the affair will be made today. Clemenceau's friends intimate that former Foreign Minister Delcasse, who is an implacable enemy of Clemenceau, has taken advantage of the latter's absence in South America on a retiring tour to spring the sensation. Clemenceau's brothers, Paul and Albert, in an open letter, characterized the attack as cowardly, and declare that his public life is above suspicion.

BRISTOW SOUNDS CRY

Progressives Fight Has But Just Begun

THE TARIFF ATTACKED

The Senator Says That the Problem Is Like That of Slavery—Kansas Senator Speaks on Issues Before the Country.

Winfield, Kan., July 11.—United States Senator Joseph L. Bristow Saturday afternoon delivered his first public utterance since Saturday of the week before, when Mr. Bristow and Representatives Murdock and Madison, all Kansas "insurgents," journeyed to Oyster Bay and held a three hours' conference with Theodore Roosevelt. "The House progressives," said the senator, "have made great progress. They have practically overthrown the domination of Cannon and the coterie of men who surrounded him. But the great work is but fairly begun."

Senator Bristow's speech was delivered at the Winfield Chataqua. The fundamental question to be determined, he asserted, was, "Shall this government be administered in the interest of the average man or for the benefit of special privilege?" "The conflict in American politics, to-day," argued Senator Bristow, is "based on the same fundamental principles as was that which preceded the Civil war.

"Just as every effort made for the restriction of slavery was resisted by the slave power, so every effort made to protect the people from the injustice of corporate greed is resisted by the great corporations of this time. The Republican party in its national convention declared for a revision of the tariff, maintaining the principle of protection, and further stated that duties should be based upon the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, plus a reasonable profit to the home manufacturer.

"Upon that platform, the party won the fight, and I believe the pledge would have been carried out, had it not been for the perjury and selfishness of certain designing individuals, who were the authors of invading special interests in the name of promoting the welfare of the people. Under the leadership of these men, instead of revising the tariff, as was promised, duties were fixed not with a view of protecting legitimate American industries, or of securing revenue for government, but for the purpose of promoting the financial interests of certain individuals or concerns. The great work before us is but fairly begun. This year we had to fight as hard to hold what had been secured in years past as we did to get additional legislation. To hold what we now have and secure those other necessary provisions is the fight for the future. It cannot be won without the determined support of the people."

WOMAN WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

Declaration of Candidacy Presented to Secretary of State.

Concord, N. H., July 11.—An attorney, acting for Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker of Dover, N. H., Washington, D. C., and San Jose, Cal., presented to the secretary of state her declaration of candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination at the direct primary in September, accompanied by the \$100 fee required by law. They were accepted by the secretary of state, subject to an opinion to be obtained from the attorney-general as to the right of a woman to become a candidate. Mrs. Ricker has been prominent in the women suffrage movement and as a taxpayer has attempted to vote, but without success, at many elections in New Hampshire. She is a lawyer and was the first woman to be admitted to the bars of the District of Columbia and of New Hampshire. She is said to have been the first woman to seek a diplomatic post. During President McKinley's administration she applied for the position of minister to Columbia. The president was inclined to favor her at first, but on the advice of others, he decided against Mrs. Ricker.

The Farmer Talks.

Here's a letter from John in 'th' city. Ain't heard from him now for a year; Yes, his hand writin's stylish an' pretty. Says he roped an' wonderfully clear. Says he hopes we are all well an' thriving in 'em.

Remarks that June's been rather cool. But I know jes' at what he is drivin' When he says that the kids have done school.

Don't hear much from John through the winter. Except when I go into town. An' then he don't even begin ter warm up or get rid of his frown; Guess he ain't fond of much entertainin'.

An' thinks maybe I am a fool! Yet I know jes' why he's explainin' The kids will be soon out of school.

Well, I guess that I'll send fer 'em, Jenny.

Though I ain't got much use fer John. An' I wouldn't favor him any. But now that th' summer is on Those youngsters need sunshine, I'm thinkin'.

An' air that is fresh an' is cool; I'm writin' him—darn me, I'm blinkin'. To send 'em when they're out of school.

—Detroit Free Press.

HOW DIAZ MADE PROTEST

And What President Taft Said in Reply

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLIC

The Mexican President Had Received a Message from Madrid, Regarding the United States.

Washington, July 11.—The attitude of the Mexican government toward the Madrid cause in Nicaragua and the light in which President Taft views Central American affairs were made plainer yesterday, when the text of the correspondence which recently passed between President Diaz and President Taft on the subject became public at Washington. This correspondence took place several weeks ago, but further than bare statements about the exchange and its purport, the state department had nothing to say about it. The letters were printed in Spanish in Mexico City and were translated at Washington Saturday.

President Diaz wrote to President Taft as the result of the circular telegram Madrid sent to Central American governments, protesting against the attitude of the United States in Nicaragua. "If these facts are exact in all details," said President Diaz, after referring to Madrid's protest, "I permit myself, in the most friendly spirit, to recommend most earnestly to your excellency that, inspired once more by that high spirit of justice which has always marked the government of the United States of America, you would reconsider those instructions of which Nicaragua complains, to the end of permitting the government of Madrid within a prudent brief period to accomplish that complete pacification which is offered, since a prolongation of a state of war in that country might perhaps harm all of Central America. If your excellency believes that my good offices may prove useful in any manner for the pacification of Nicaragua, I shall be always disposed to exercise them."

President Taft in reply sent Diaz the text which Secretary Knox had sent him. This has already been published. In addition President Taft spoke of conditions in Nicaragua as deplorable. He said: "I esteem your excellency's friendly interest in the relation of the United States with Nicaragua, which at present is in deplorable condition, and the well-being of which, as well as that of the other republics of Central America, the government of the United States and the government of Mexico did so much to promote during the period of the Washington convention. As your excellency will have surmised, the telegram which Dr. Madrid ordered sent to you, as well as the telegram similar to this sent to a large number of other governments, in which the continuation of the struggle in Nicaragua is attributed to the policy of the United States, has evidently been transmitted under erroneous information with respect to the actual facts and the principles of international law applicable to the case. As to the statements made in the information, I communicate the text of a declaration which the secretary of state has ordered to be delivered to Dr. Madrid through the American consul at Managua, as well as to the Extradita faction through the consul at Bluefields."

TWO WELLESEY GIRLS DROWN.

One Attempts to Rescue Other, Who Got Beyond Her Depth.

Boston, July 11.—Florence Jennison and Mary Palmer, classmates and chums in Wellesley college, were drowned in Lake Waban, Wellesley, Saturday, Miss Jennison giving her life in an ineffectual effort to save her friend. Both were residents of Wellesley, and were 19 years old. They entered college a year ago. The two girls, in company with several others, were bathing when Miss Palmer got beyond her depth. Her cries for help roused Miss Jennison, who was in the shallow water near shore, and without the slightest hesitation, though she could swim but little, she went to her chum's aid. As Miss Palmer came to the surface, Miss Jennison made a futile effort to drag her toward shore, and a moment later the two went down together. The bodies were recovered.

LABORERS SHUT OUT OF PLANT.

Sugar Refinery Closes Over Strike Disturbances.

New York, July 11.—Thirty recent laborers caused an indefinite shut-down Saturday of the Havemeyer and Elder refinery of the American Sugar Refining company, the nucleus around which the so-called sugar trust grew up, and which, when running full blast, employs 3000 men.

Less than a fortnight ago, the 30, who are chiefly Poles, Lithuanians and Hungarians, went on strike for shorter hours and higher wages, and since then they have succeeded in so terrorizing the entire working force that the plant has been greatly hampered.

Nevertheless, the forecast for today prophesied continued heat, with only probably local showers.

BIG TREES MENACED BY FLAMES.

Forest Fire Sweeping Toward Famous Giant Sequoias.

Visalia, Cal., July 11.—The big trees of the giant forest appear to be doomed, it is reported here. Forest fires which have been burning for several days in the vicinity of the big timber are said to be sweeping in the direction of the grove of the Sequoias, the largest in the world.

A large part of the forest reserve has been swept away, according to meagre reports received here. Hotels and mountain resorts, it is further said, are in imminent danger of destruction. The men who for days have fought against flames and wind have become exhausted. About one hundred men, rangers, troops and power company employees, have been waging the fight.

The best way to wash clothes.

Use three tubs, one for table linen; one for bed and body linen; one for the soiled towels and cloths.

Wet the clothes, rub Lenox Soap Solution over the soiled parts, fold and roll each piece by itself, pack in tub, cover with warm, soapy water and let stand over night.

TO MAKE LENOX SOAP SOLUTION—Take a cake of Lenox Soap, shave it into small pieces, and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water. Keep water at boiling point until a solution is formed.

Lenox Soap Solution does better work than soap; and is more economical, because there is no waste.



Lenox Soap—Just fits the hand

BIG CLOAK STRIKE ON.

New York Manufacturers Say That They Will Not Recognize the Union.

New York, July 11.—The leading cloak and shirt makers in New York City, the center of the clothing trade of the country, are unanimous in agreeing that the point at issue between them and their 75,000 striking employes is not one of wages and hours, but of recognition of the union. The employers declare as one man that they will never accept the closed shop. One of them said Saturday that an eight-hour day, for which the strikers ask, would be a blessing to the manufacturers.

"As things run now in the trade," he explained, "we have two rush seasons—from midwinter to May and one from midsummer to Thanksgiving. In these two periods it is uncommon hours a day, and then in the slack weeks. We have to put a time limit on the men would stick to their machines just as long and make just as much overtime as they could.

What especially irks the employers in the demands presented is a clause providing for union foremen. These will have power, they fear, to override the criticisms and orders of the company foreman. The union says it only wants to protect its own members. The employers say it seeks to dictate the whole conduct of the business. The continued orderliness of the strikers is winning them much public favor. Their leaders conceived a mass-meeting in Union square Saturday because it was thought inadvisable to collect from 300,000 to 400,000 strikers in one center of the dislocated.

TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE.

Grand Trunk and Portion of Central Involved In Wage Dispute.

Montreal, Que., July 11.—A strike vote is to be taken this week by the 4,500 conductors and trainmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway in Canada and 350 men on the Central Vermont railway. In negotiations which came to an end Saturday night, the Grand Trunk offered to give the men the rates recommended by the board of conciliation. The committee, however, refused to accept the rates and also rejected the suggestion by President Hays that the wage question be referred to a committee of three practical railway men for arbitration, the finding to be binding on both parties. The men demand the eastern standard scale which, they say, has been adopted by the Canadian Pacific railway.

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Ceresota Flour

TABLE TALK:

"Ceresota Flour deserves its reputation. There never was bread like this."

