

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

LOOKS VERY BAD.

The Executive Council Votes to Give \$8,000

That Was Meant to Protect the State From Cholera

To the State Board of Health to Waste.

LEWELLING PROTESTS.

The Governor Strongly Opposed to the Deal.

Treasurer Biddle Also Makes His Protest Known.

LOOKS LIKE A STEAL.

No Call for the Use of the State's Money.

Chairman Breidenthal Thinks It is a Bad Move.

ROGUES HOLE.
Attorney-General John T. Little, Secretary of State R. S. Osborn, Auditor of State Van B. Prather, Superintendent of Public Instruction H. N. Gaines.

ROLL OF HONOR.
Governor L. D. Lewelling, State Treasurer W. H. Biddle.

The state executive council has placed \$8,000 in the hands of the state board of health for the purpose of "keeping cholera out of Kansas."

This paper on Saturday told how State Treasurer Biddle had refused to allow the State Board of Health to use the \$8,000 appropriated by the last legislature to keep cholera out of the state, for other purposes.

"The story leaked out this morning that the State Board of Health has at last got a majority of the members of the executive council to place this \$8,000 at their disposal, in a way that Mr. Biddle's protest would stop them from getting the money."

It appears that as long ago as last Friday four members of the state board of health went so far as to assure the council on their word of honor as gentlemen and as physicians that this money be used at this time to improve the sanitary condition of the state to "keep cholera out of Kansas."

These four members of the state board of health in pleading for the money went so far as to assure the council on their word of honor as gentlemen and as physicians that this money be used at this time to improve the sanitary condition of the state to "keep cholera out of Kansas."

It is understood that when it looked doubtful about the council giving in, these members of the board of health threatened to resign as members of the board of health unless they were given this money to aid them in protecting Kansas from cholera which has broken out away off in Europe, its nearest approach to the United States being at Danzig, Prussia.

The executive council, or at least a majority of the council, finally gave in, and the \$8,000 was placed at the disposal of the board of health, to be used in "keeping cholera out of Kansas." Attorney-General John T. Little, Secretary of State R. S. Osborn, Auditor Van B. Prather and Superintendent of Public Instruction H. N. Gaines voted to allow the \$8,000 to be used, while the other members of the council, Governor L. D. Lewelling and State Treasurer W. H. Biddle voted no, and insisted that their protest against the giving up of the money be entered on the record of the council.

It was just before the executive council took this action that Dr. H. A. Dykes, secretary of the state board of health, assured a State Journal reporter that the board was going ahead without the \$8,000, and would do its best to improve the sanitary condition of the state.

The action of the council is a reminder that last year the state board of health used \$2,000 of the \$10,000 special appropriation to prevent cholera and that there was no cholera nearer than New York harbor. There was a slight excuse then for spending the money; but there appears not the slightest now, for wasting \$8,000.

According to the vouchers on file in the state treasurer's office, the \$2,000 was distributed last summer among the members of the board of health as follows: The items being the different checks as they were drawn:

Dr. H. A. Dykes, \$400; E. Swartz, \$200; A. J. Anderson, \$200; J. P. Stewart, \$200; P. E. DeLong, \$200; F. Swallow, \$164.83; and \$35.70; H. A. Dykes, \$20; E. M. Hoover, \$200; H. A. Dykes, \$200. Dr. Dykes' name appears three times, so he got \$800 of the amount.

When the action of the council was learned today it was suggested in political circles that it was possible that this \$8,000 was to go into the Populist campaign fund.

When a JOURNAL reporter asked Chairman Breidenthal about the matter he said: "No, sir; not one cent of state money will be used in our campaign. I am keeping a complete record of all money used in the campaign, both as to whom it was received from and to whom paid and for what purpose; and Mr. Zacher, the treasurer of the committee, will keep a record with which mine must correspond. Not one cent of state money will be used by the committee or will be used by individuals."

"The state board of health is not a Populist institution and, anyway, we are protesting against that money being used in that way. Bob (Secretary Semple)

has just entered his protest as one of the members of the legislature, knowing the intent of the legislature in passing that appropriation, and I will also enter my protest against it."

This action of the executive council may materially help the political chances of Governor Lewelling and Treasurer Biddle, but the other four state officials will lose votes without number by giving up this \$8,000 to the board of health, who pretend that the money is to be used in cleaning up the mudholes and refuse in the various cities in the state.

The state has no shadow of right to spend money for scavenger work of the cities of Kansas. Those cities raise their own taxes for that purpose and the municipal fund is spent through their own scavenger forces. The chances are that not a cent will be spent for cleaning up any city in Kansas.

MORE SOLDIERS.

General Schofield Wants the Army Increased to 60,000 Men.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 30.—Recent events have convinced the people of the United States that they need more soldiers. The man who said this was Major General Schofield, commanding the United States army, who is here at the Malvern hotel.

"At least, general, the army now, as always, is in good condition and ready for any emergency," was asked.

"Certainly, my dear sir, but recent events have convinced the public that they need more soldiers. Military men have been aware for a long time that the forces at their command were not large enough to deal effectively with riotous disorder that might extend over a wide area. Consequently they have sought to interest successive congresses in a measure that would provide for the enlistment of a larger number of men."

"The only effective force for guaranteeing safe transit to the United States mail, for suppression of riots at isolated points, for holding the command at great strategic railway centers, and generally for preserving the peace of the union, in time of disorder in all the states, is in the army."

"When I advocate is giving power to the president, in his discretion, to enlist men up to a maximum of say 60,000 men. This does not conflict with what I have said of the necessity for a trained and disciplined army. Disorders such as those we have just gone through may always be anticipated. A year ago or more everyone saw the gathering cloud. The ignorant and vicious snarling, industries were dragging and factories closing. Was that not warning enough? How easy it would have been then to increase the army if the president had the power to increase it."

GEN. O. O. HOWARD AGREE.

He Also Desires More Regulars to Keep Down Uprisings.

New York, July 30.—"I am in favor of almost any plan to increase the regular army," said Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the division of the Atlantic, in speaking of Gen. Schofield's proposition to increase the army to 60,000.

"The general's idea to give the president power to enlist a large force at his discretion seems to me a valuable one, and the result of mature thought. I should think it would meet with general approval. I believe that a bill should be passed by which each state should have an additional 1,000 regulars assigned to it. As General Schofield says, here in the east we have a fine militia. The efficiency of the New York regiments is well known, and I want no better militia troops than I saw in camp in New Jersey a few days ago."

"But out west the situation is entirely different. When the first anarchist outbreak was made at Chicago, even Fort Sheridan was practically without a garrison. As the mob at that time numbered 24,000 men, the general, his staff and the government buildings in Chicago were absolutely unprotected."

"There is another point which must be taken into consideration. Our criminal class is steadily increasing, as well as our foreign population. Estimate the number of convicts who serve their time and are uniformly unable to get work. Then assume that this class organize and there should be an uprising on their part, at such a time as during the recent lawlessness. New York city could hold its own, but what other city could? Please quote me as favoring a material increase in the size of the regular army."

ALABAMA VOTES AUGUST 6.

The Populist Movement Working Hard in Democratic Ranks.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30.—Alabama is full of politics. Men, women, and even children are taking a hand. Feeling all over the state is intense. Brothers have ceased speaking to brothers, lifelong friendships have become estranged, and fathers and sons have turned against each other. And the prospects are that matters will become even worse before the battle of the ballots August 6.

Col. William C. Oates, member of congress from the Third Alabama district, is the nominee of the regularly organized Democracy of the state for governor. His opponent is Reuben F. Kolb, who was nominated and who is supported by those who were formerly Democrats, and who now style themselves Jeffersonian Democrats, and the Populists.

The Birmingham Age-Herald has carefully figured over the table of the vote of 1892 by counties, and says: "Leaving Jefferson aside, we find only forty-six assured Democratic representatives. If Jefferson county elects six Democrats we have fifty-two secured, a safe and clear majority of four, and the state is saved. If Jefferson elects six Populists we are gone world without an end."

Japanese Minister Leaves.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Mr. Gozo Tano, the Japanese minister, presented his letter of recall to the president today. He was accompanied to the White house by Secretary of State Gresham. There was the usual exchange of speeches between the president and the minister, and the speeches made clear the fact that the minister's recall was in no way due to any friction between the two governments or between the minister and the diplomatic officers of the United States.

JNO. A. MURRAY DEAD.

He Falls a Victim to Yellow Fever

At Tuxtepec, Mexico—News Reached Here by Wire.

DEATH VERY SUDDEN.

A Letter Received From Him on Saturday.

Saying He Was in the Best of Health.

The sad news of the death of Hon. John A. Murray was received in this city yesterday by his law partner, John V. Abrahams. The information was by telegram from Elery Murray, dated Tuxtepec, Mexico, yesterday morning, and merely announced his brother's death by yellow fever. Additional information will undoubtedly be received today. The news received yesterday made no reference to the health of other members of the colony, and hence it is inferred they are all well. It will be a week before letters, with a full account, can be received here.

No intimation had been received of his illness, which was probably of short duration, and Mrs. Murray was wholly unprepared for the shock. It was all the more severe because on the day previous, Saturday, she had received a letter from her husband dated Tuxtepec, Friday, July 20, which advised her that he and all of his companions were in perfect health.

The Mexican colony company, of which Mr. Murray was president and general manager, was organized for the purpose of acquiring lands for himself and friends, upon which coffee and other tropical products could be grown. These lands were purchased by Mr. Murray and his company after a two month's investigation by himself; and this investigation included careful inquiry as to the healthfulness of the tract selected.

The physicians of this locality, as well as those of other localities, advised him that Tuxtepec was practically free from yellow fever. No cases had been known there for twelve years.

Subsequent investigation by other parties was also made as to the desirability of this locality for a place of residence. The information was uniformly to the effect that it was a healthy locality, and that nothing need be feared by foreigners who contemplated settling there. The exceptionally hot and dry period through which this portion of Mexico has just passed, is undoubtedly the reason for the extension of yellow fever so far inland at this time. The apparent safety of the project, from a health standpoint, is attested by the fact that all those who have gone there, no one has expressed the slightest doubt on this point.

John A. Murray was one of the best known and most highly respected among the young men in Kansas. He was 33 years old. For the past ten years he has been a prominent figure in the political and legal fields. He was county attorney of Sumner county in 1884 and in 1885 was elected to the legislature from that county, and about six years ago removed from Wellington to Topeka, forming a law partnership with F. H. Foster. His reputation as an attorney was more than state-wide. He has been prominently connected with the prosecutions of liquor cases.

Mr. Murray was best known as being author of the Murray law making the prohibitory amendment effective. He was only 25 years old when he was elected to the legislature and was made chairman of the committee on temperance. It was while chairman of this committee that he drafted the bill which afterward became a law. It provided for the sale of liquor by the drop stores, made the nuisance feature of the law concerning places where liquor is sold more sweeping and provided for the examination of witnesses by the county attorney to secure evidence. It was this latter clause of the bill that was recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Mr. Murray was married in 1885 to Miss Fannie Mikesell, a daughter of one of the prominent residents of Sumner. Four children have been born to them, three boys and one girl. The oldest child is eight years of age and the youngest but six months. The family live at 355 Fillmore street.

Mr. Murray has made three trips to Mexico, having left Topeka on his last trip but six weeks ago. He was a member of the First Congregational church of this city and has always been prominently identified with church work. He was a graduate of the Ann Arbor law school.

A Memorial Service.

The Topeka bar association held a meeting in the district court this morning, John Guthrie presiding to take some action regarding the death of John A. Murray, who was one of its most prominent members.

Frank H. Foster who for a long time Mr. Murray's law partner, stated, that as soon as the family received further information regarding the death which will probably be a week at least, a memorial service will be held in the congregational church, for according to law the body cannot be brought back for five years. A committee of five was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions. It is composed of F. H. Foster, J. B. Larimer, A. W. Dana, James A. Troutman and A. E. Vance.

Dolliver and Repper Coming.

Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, today notified the Republican state central committee that he will come to Kansas and make some speeches for the state ticket about the first of September. Chairman Breidenthal also announces that Jesse Harper will come and make some speeches for the Populists.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Stoutness Seens During a School Election in New Jersey Town.

New York, July 30.—Reports of the school election held at Vineland, N. J., last Friday indicate that there was a hot test kind of a time. The first election of school trustees for Vineland under the township act recently passed by the legislature was held. The women made a bitter fight to exercise the right of suffrage, but were defeated, and left vowing vengeance against the election officers responsible for their being denied the privilege of voting. The scenes at the polls were exciting. Well-dressed women pushed their way through the crowd and hurled abusive epithets at Chairman Lord and the judges. The ballot-box barely escaped smashing. Police officers were assaulted, and the riot was settled with difficulty. The following telegram was received by H. W. Wilbur, a prominent woman suffragist:

STATE HOUSE, TRENTON, N. J., July 27, 1894.

To H. W. Wilbur:

The attorney general is of the opinion that women may vote at all school elections.

[Signed] A. B. POLAND,
State Superintendent.

Armed with this, and having engaged H. S. Alvord as counsel, the women determined to elect their candidates, Mrs. Chance and Mrs. Brison. When the polling places were opened, an immense crowd of women and children poured into the buildings. A temporary chairman was appointed at the meeting called to order. Rev. W. Gilbert was nominated by the Equal Suffragists, and Charles P. Lord, mayor, was named by the anti for permanent chairman. At this point the tumult reached its highest. The women, several hundred strong, lined up, and marching to the ballot-box, endeavored to cast their votes. Capt. McDonald, who was in charge, placed his hand over the box, and said that only men would be allowed to vote. He was hissed.

A colored woman managed to force her ballot into the box and then struggled out of the crowd. Charles Kugley, owner of the largest shoe shop in South Jersey, was in the crowd, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and he reached the box, saying he would smash it to pieces if the women could not vote. "If you do, I will smash you head," yelled Col. Wander, while at the same time Captain McDonald grabbed the box. Several women escaped serious injury in the crush.

Lord was elected chairman and George Boynton and Amos Gumbart tellers. After announcing that no ballots would be received from women, Mr. Lord opened the polls for the election of trustees. Mr. Alvord marshaled the women in line and they attempted to deposit their ballots, but the slips were thrown on the floor during the process. The indignant woman called Mayor Lord coward and brute, and have declared a boycott on Boynton, who is in the ice business.

NOT A GREEN THING

In the Western Two-thirds of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Never in the history of Nebraska did the future for the farmer look so discouraging as at present. Fields of corn that promised a bountiful yield and a winter of plenty a week ago stand today dry and withered as though swept by flames.

Blasted by the simoon of last week, the crop was almost utterly ruined. For hundreds of miles from the river there is a prospect for a partial crop yet, if rain comes soon. Light local rains fell in this region last night, but there is no likelihood of a general fall season. In the western two-thirds of the state there is no hope. Every green thing is withered. Farmers who had calculated on an unusually heavy crop of corn, and had invested their all in cattle and hogs to feed, find themselves wanting in the way of fodder and are sending their stock to market as fast as possible to get rid of the animals before they begin to starve.

This is shown in the receipts of hogs at the South Omaha market on Saturday when 20,000 head came in. The normal Saturday receipts at these yards are about 4,000 hogs.

During the week 72,000 head were received. The normal weekly receipts are about 30,000 head.

Many farmers are already on their way out of the state, there being no hope for them to get through the winter.

A MCKINLEY CLUB FORMED.

Some New York Republicans Name Their Organization for the Ohio Man.

New York, July 30.—The Republicans of the Seventh assembly district of this city have organized a club which they call the McKinley Republican club of the Seventh district. They communicated the fact to Governor McKinley and received the following reply:

Mr. J. L. Clark, President, McKinley Republican Club:

DEAR SIR:—Please say to the members of your organization that I feel highly complimented by the honor they pay me in giving my name to their work. I beg to congratulate you and your friends on the steadfast spirit that is manifested by you in behalf of Republican principles.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

LOS ANGELES SHAKEN.

A Sharp Shock of Earthquake is Felt in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 30.—This evening was shaken by an earthquake last evening at 9:11 o'clock. The direction was from the northeast to southeast, though most of the movement was more of an upheaving than of an undulating character. It is described as a sharp shock but not doing damage.

At Acton there were three distinct shocks, the most severe ever felt in that region; but no particular damage is reported. The peculiar feature of the affair at that place, however, was that immediately after the vibrations ceased a large meteor, similar to the one which attracted so much attention on Friday night here, was seen to fall in the north. It appeared like an immense ball of blue fire and apparently moved from the zenith to the north in a rapid way.

TROOPS MUST GO.

Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, Gets Tired of Waiting.

Pullman's Property to Be No Longer Guarded

AT STATE'S EXPENSE.

If the Works Are Not Opened in Twenty-four Hours

The Militia Will Be Sent Home By the Mayor.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Mayor Hopkins said today that unless he was informed before night as to whether the Pullman company intends to start its works this week, the troops in Pullman will be removed within twenty-four hours.

The cost of keeping them there is heavy, the mayor said, and unless he is convinced that there is urgent need for retaining them he will ask that there is urgent need for retaining them he will ask that the troops be recalled.

Striking railway men at the stock yards tried to induce firemen and engineers employed by the switching association, to quit work today but the attempt was not successful.

A report was circulated that thirty-six switchmen, hired to take the place of strikers, were members of the American Railway union, and were about to leave work. The day passed without a move in that direction. The Santa Fe and Alton roads have announced their willingness to take back former employees, and the news of the determination was made public through the yards today.

About 100 men returned to work in the Nickel Plate shops at 93rd street today. They walked out during the strike. Their return allows the shops to resume work at the usual schedule.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Crazy Man Regards Deputy Sheriff C. D. Watson As the Devil.

A young man by the name of E. C. Taylor was adjudged insane today by a jury before Probate Judge Elliott.

Taylor is a young man 25 years old, and his friends say that his insanity is caused by a love affair in Franklin county, though he raves only on religion. He is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination, and his business has been a canvasser for sectarian books. He came from Ottawa last Friday and has been acting strangely ever since.

He was suffering under the delusion to-day that Deputy Sheriff C. D. Watson, who had charge of him, was the devil. "Oh you think you will get power over me," he said, "but you can't do it, devil. This is only my weak body. My soul is in heaven, but you can't govern my body. No, sir, you are slick, but you can't slide. Get behind me, get behind me, I tell you."

He was put on the stand and Dr. Righter proceeded to question him. He answered clearly when asked about his parents and other matters, but he kept turning his head to Watson and addressing him as the "devil," told him to keep away while the questioning was going on. "New devil," said he, "quit making him ask so many questions." The doctor at once quit. He pretended to recognize several members of the jury, calling W. D. Distrow "Uncle Allen."

There was no doubt about Taylor's insanity, and papers committing him to the state insane asylum were drawn up.

TRAINS CONSOLIDATED.

The Two California Trains on the Santa Fe Become One.

In accordance with its customary summer schedule the Santa Fe will on Sunday next August 5, consolidate two of its California trains into one. Trains No. 1 west bound at 4 p. m. and No. 2 east bound, at 5 a. m., will be taken off.

The only other material change will be that No. 6, now going east at 5:05 p. m. will pass through Topeka about 7 in the evening.

TO RECOGNIZE HAWAII.

Boutelle Comes Up With His Old Hobby of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In the house today Mr. Boutelle presented as a question of privilege a joint resolution congratulating the people of Hawaii on the establishment of a republic and recognizing it as a free and independent republic.

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

CONFERREES ADJOURN.

The Democrats Have Not Agreed and They Wait Time.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The full conference committee of the tariff met shortly after 1 o'clock, and on suggestion of Mr. Wilson it was decided to adjourn to meet at the call of the chairman, the statement being made that the Democrats were unable to agree among themselves as yet, and that further conference of the full committee would avail nothing.

Will be Held Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The time of the Democratic house caucus has been changed to Thursday afternoon. A report today that members had withdrawn their names from the petition in sufficient number to cause the caucus to be abandoned proved incorrect.

Bismarck Sick.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from a slight attack of prostration by the intense heat.

The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper.—This is a fact.

SENATOR INGALLS IN TOWN

Won't Get Off the Stamp to Sell His Zoombies in the Park.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is in the city today. He spent an hour in conference with Chairman Leland and Secretary Bristol, of the Republican state central committee.

He was dressed in a gray Prince Albert suit and wore a straw hat which bore evidence of having seen much wear. His laugh was just as loud and hearty as ever as he talked with the politicians and he referred to the coming election as promising Republican victory.

"What can you say for the newspapers?" asked a JOURNAL reporter after the ex-senator had greeted him with a hearty hand shake.

"What have I to say? Why, I haven't a thing to say. I am talked dry. I have written and talked so much lately that everybody knows just where I stand on every question."

"Did you say what you were reported as saying about the Democrats in your Fredonia speech?" questioned the reporter.

"The reports of what I said were greatly exaggerated. I did say that the Democrats were responsible for this chaotic and depressed condition which we are now laboring under and that we would have had no Populists if it had not been for the Democrats, and I said nothing more. I believe that much is true, but I said nothing more."

"I notice in your syndicate letter, published Sunday, you spoke of government ownership of railroads. Did you mean an aid of such a measure?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir, I did not mean that," and the ex-senator spoke with most pronounced emphasis. "I am opposed to the government ownership of railroads and have always been and I want that distinctly understood. I would consider such a move a great disaster. What I am afraid of is that we are drifting toward something of that kind, and there are insuperable objections to it which make me radically opposed to any such measure."

Following is a passage from the letter referred to:

"The relation between capital and labor will ultimately be adjusted upon a more equitable basis. Probably a tribunal of conciliation will be established by congress, to which all questions of wages and schedules will be referred for settlement, whose decisions will be binding upon all parties submitting their claims, like the decrees of courts of arbitration."

"If this is not done the movement toward national ownership or control of railroads, telegraph and other public agencies will be accelerated. My impression is that this is the profane purpose of those who are most active now in labor organizations. To this plan there are great objections, but it is among the possibilities. The idea has grown recently very largely in importance, and is receding with such consideration among thoughtful men."

"Do you intend to remain in the campaign?" asked the reporter with some misgivings about an answer. But the answer came at once and with force.

"Yes, sir, I will remain in the campaign. My next appointment, however, is at Superior, Nebraska, where I address a soldier's reunion, and I will fill various appointments at the reunions throughout the state. The time between I will put in at points where I can do the Republican party most good."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

Here's a Man Who Claims He Has a Never-Failing Recipe.

"I suppose you would like to know how to keep cool these hot days," said a well-known newspaper man.

"Well, I have an unfailing recipe which can be guaranteed to effect the desired result. I use it myself, and know the system is a specific for the woes which mankind suffers in dog-day weather. It is simple and easy—don't eat any meat till the sun goes down. I have made this an inviolable rule during the hot weather, and as a consequence I am never bothered about it or by the condition of the atmosphere, no matter how high the thermometer may soar. This morning for my breakfast I ate a piece of strawberry shortcake and drank a cup of coffee. For luncheon I partook of some lettuce and tomato salad and a cup of tea. I will go in to dinner in a few moments, and probably will order a thick rare steak, and pay pretty generous attention to it. Then I will come out and for an hour or two will probably be uncomfortably warm for the first time during the day. I was led to adopt this system from observing the immunity from suffering on account of the heat which the workmen in hot countries enjoy. This was particularly the case in Spain and Italy, and when I inquired the reason I was told that a Spaniard or Italian workman would rather eat kerosene with a wick in it than meat of any kind during hot weather."

Why He Didn't Kiss Her.

The prosecuting attorney in the breach of promise case thought he would make life a burden to the unwilling defendant. "Do you mean to say," he asked after a lot of embarrassing questions, "you did not kiss the plaintiff, to whom you were engaged to be married, when you first saw her on your return?" "I do," responded the defendant firmly. "Will you make the statement to the jury?" "Certainly, if necessary." "Do you think they would believe you?" "Then of them would, I know." "Ah, indeed. And why he pray?" Because he was present when I first saw her. He was at the gate when I rode up, and she stuck her head out of the second story window and I told her 'how dyo' and said 'I'd be back to supper in half an hour. I'm no giraffe,' and everybody in the court room smiled except the attorney."