FAIR PLAY

VOLUME XXXVII. STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909. NUMBER 41.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

REPUBLICANS ARE NAMED CHAIRMEN OF EACH.

M. E. Rhodes, of Washington, Heads Revision Committee—Other Assignments.

Speaker Speer has announced the following standing committees of the house:

Judiciary—Calfee, of Sullivan county, chairman; Droste, of St. [illegible] of Camden; Brooks, of St. Hensley, of Gasconade; F[illegible] Louis city; Adams, of Cald[illegible] ...son, of Pettis; Ledbetter, of St. Francois; Trieseler, of St. Louis city; Barker, of Macon; Cross, of Clinton; Johnson, of Vernon; Lindsay, of Henry; White, of Linn, and Gossett, of Jackson.

Ways and Means—Kies, of Cape Girardeau, chairman; Stanley, of Webster; Wade, of Greene; Fischer, of Cooper; Raymond, of Howell; Legere, of Morgan; Coon, of Mercer; Brunk, of St. Louis city; Best, of McDonald; Ward, of Holt; Crossley, of Johnson; Harlesty, of Monroe; Sosey, of Marion; Hawkins, of Dunklin; Miller, of Scotland, and Waters, of Audrain.

Appropriations—Lloyd, of St. Louis city, chairman; Brasfield, of Putnam; Hensley, of Gasconade; Stanley, of Webster; Stevenson, of Andrew; Silver, of St. Charles; Martin, of Douglass; Johnson, of Daviess; Hale, of Carroll; Kyle, of Ozark; Deal, of Mississippi; Muir, of Lewis; Conran, of New Madrid; Cook, of Ray; Lynch, of Randolph, and Sosey, of Marion.

Criminal Costs—Roach, of Camden, chairman; Smith, of Bollinger; Anderson, of St. Louis city; Hoeber, of St. Louis county; Mapes, of Christian; Cole, of Laclede; Kyle, of Ozark; Cross, of Clinton; Emerson, of Clay; Sherman, of Buchanan, and Braswell, of Oregon.

Education and Public Schools—Killion, of Cedar, chairman; Leckliter, of Lawrence; Mapes, of Christian; Anderson, of St. Louis city; Bogard, of St. Louis city; Hagenow, of St. Louis city; Ford, of Grundy; Hardesty, of Monroe; Averill, of Pemiscot; Sliger, of Atchison, and Perry, of Shelby.

Railroads and Internal Improvements—Brasfield, of Putnam, chairman; Rhodes, of Washington; Calkins, of Crawford; Harrison, of Miller; Kyle, of Ozark; Ward, of Holt; Tinsman, of Adair; Mitchell, of Polk; Calfee, of Sullivan; Busche, of St. Louis city; Kimrey, of Texas; Johnson, of Vernon; Miller, of Saline; Hull, of Platte; Coakley, of Jackson, and Polk, of Iron.

Roads and Highway—Lemon, of Nodaway, chairman; Irby, of Butler; Magee, of Knox; Tromley, of Stone; Kerr, of Hickory; Johnson, of Daviess; Vitt, of Franklin; Schroer, of Warren; Lukefahr, of Perry; Killion, of Cedar; Miller, of Saline; Spence, of Stoddard; Stanley, of Worth; Dale, of Gentry; Coulter, of Cass, and Yates, of Buchanan.

Banks and Banking—Harrison, of Miller, chairman; Silver, of St. Charles; Hesseltine, of Harrison; Hart, of Buchanan; Droste, of St. Louis city; Johnson, of Dallas; Smith, of Bollinger; Duncan, of Lincoln; Deal, of Mississippi; Gossett, of Jackson, and Clapper, of Schuyler.

Private Corporations—Silver, of St. Charles, chairman; Forestel, of St. Louis city; Ecks, of St. Louis city; Calkins, of Crawford; Vitt, of Franklin; Fisher, of Cooper; Harrison, of Miller; Crandell, of Buchanan; Griffith, of Bates; Moore, of Barton, and Clark, of Jackson.

Municipal Corporations—Hart, of Buchanan, chairman; Anderson, of St. Louis city; Brunk, of St. Louis city; Roach, of Jasper; Scruby, of Livingston; Branch, of Lafayette; Tinsman, of Adair; Magee, of Knox; Sherman, of Buchanan; Hicks, of Jackson; Hawkins, of Greene; Maroney, of St. Louis city; Hurst, of Monteau, and Carter, of Clark.

Agriculture—Calkins, of Crawford, chairman; Killion, of Cedar; Magee, of Knox; Hale, of Carroll; Kerr, of Hickory; Schroer, of Warren; Coon, of Mercer; Cole, of Laclede; Scruby, of Livingston; Prather, of Taney; Dale, of Gentry; Pemberton, of Boone; Clapper, of Schuyler; Donnan, of Dent; Murry, of Callaway, and Jones, of Pike.

Constitutional Amendments—Legere, of Morgan, chairman; Mitchell, of Polk; Branch, of Lafayette; Wahlbrink, of St. Louis county; Sonderman, of Madison; Autrieth, of Benton; Shroer, of Warren; Rosenberger, of Montgomery; Lindsay, of Henry; Taylor, of Chariton, and Johnson, of Pulaski.

Penitentiary, Reform Schools and Industrial Home—Branch, of Lafayette, chairman; Tromley, of Stone; Scruby, of Livingston; Wahlbrink, of St. Louis city; Cole, of Laclede; Alcorn, of Carter, and Wade, of Scott.

Official Salaries and Fees—Smith, of Bollinger, chairman; Hale, of Carroll; Devol, of De Kalb; Tromley, of Stone; Brunk, of St. Louis city; Kimrey, of Texas, and Yates, of Buchanan.

Elections—Foristel, of St. Louis city, chairman; Stanley, of Webster; Porth, of Cole; Brooks, of St. Louis county; Kies, of Cape Girardeau; Trieseler, of St. Louis city; Brunk, of St. Louis city; Huck, of Ste. Genevieve; Moore, of Ripley; Fahey, of Ralls, and Jones, of Pike.

Labor—Vitt, of Franklin, chairman; Branch, of Lafayette; Cole, of Laclede; Wahlbrink, of St. Louis city; Bogard, of St. Louis city; Griffith, of Bates, and Coakley, of Jackson.

Mines and Mining—Roach, of Jasper, chairman; Ledbetter, of St. Francois; Branch, of Lafayette; Smith, of Jasper; Sonderman, of Madison; Leckliter, of Lawrence; Brasfield, of Putnam; Abernathy, of Jasper; Sosey, of Marion; Lynch, of Randolph, and White, of Linn.

Commerce and Manufactures—Johnson, of Dallas, chairman; Busche, of St. Louis city; Miller, of St. Louis city; Kyle, of Ozark; Porth, of Cole; Clark, of Jackson, and McQuade, of St. Louis city.

Federal Relations—Martin, of Douglas, chairman; Cochran, of Dade; Ecks, of St. Louis city; Legere, of Morgan; Johnson, of Dallas; Shy, of Reynolds, and Luchsinger, of St. Clair.

Public Health and Scientific Institutions—Porth, of Cole, chairman; Auerswald, of Jefferson; Magee, of Knox; Mitchell, of Polk; Trieseler, of St. Louis city; Hanson, of Wright; Hagenow, of St. Louis city; Cook, of Ray; Holcomb, of Jackson; Wade, of Scott, and Roseberry, of Newton.

State Library—Kerr, of Hickory, chairman; Wade, of Greene; Mapes, of Christian; Cochran, of Dade; Devol, of DeKalb; Allen, of Jackson, and Walton, of Howard.

Township Organization and County Boundaries—Coon, of Mercer, chairman; Adams, of Caldwell; Calfee, of Sullivan; Ford, of Grundy; Lemon, of Nodaway; Moore, of Barton, and Coulter, of Cass.

Swamp Lands, Drainage and Levees—Irby, of Butler, chairman; Ledbetter, of St. Francois; Lukefahr, of Perry; Sonderman, of Madison; Hale, of Carroll; Ward, of Holt; Deal, of Mississippi; Conran, of New Madrid; Hawkins, of Dunklin; Averill, of Pemiscot, and Wade, of Scott.

Revision—Rhodes, of Washington, chairman; Droste, of St. Louis city; Roach, of Camden; Brooks, of St. Louis county; Hensley, of Gasconade; Anamosa, of Pettis; Trieseler, of St. Louis city; Adams, of Caldwell; Huck, of Ste. Genevieve; Hawkins, of Dunklin; Spence, of Stoddard; Sherman, of Buchanan; Braswell, of Oregon, and Hawkins, of Greene.

Public School Text-Books—Best, of McDonald, chairman; Smith, of Jasper; Killion, of Cedar; Rinehart, of Phelps; Ford, of Grundy; Tinsman, of Adair; Stanley, of Webster; Muir, of Lewis; Bowers, of Wayne; Miller, of Scotland, and Walton, of Howard.

Life and Accident Insurance—Brooks, of St. Louis county, chairman; Rhodes, of Washington; Sonderman, of Madison; Hanson, of Wright; Hale, of Carroll; Martin, of Douglas; Bogard, of St. Louis city; Braswell, of Oregon; Conran, of New Madrid; Cross, of Clinton, and Muir, of Lewis.

Eleemosynary Institutions—Mitchell, of Polk, chairman; Auerswald, of Jefferson; Hale, of Carroll; Hagenow, of St. Louis city; Johnson, of Dallas; Adams, of Caldwell; Prather, of Taney; Cook, of Ray; Holcomb, of Jackson; Polk, of Iron, and Waters, of Audrain.

Fish and Game—Auerswald, of Jefferson, chairman; Schuedding, of St. Louis city; Scruby, of Livingston; Lukefahr, of Perry; Prather, of Taney; Silver, of St. Charles; Autrieth, of Benton; Crandell, of Buchanan; Fahy, of Ralls; Polk, of Iron, and Jones, of Pike.

Accounts—Stanley, of Webster, chairman; Hart, of Buchanan; Legere, of Morgan; Bogard, of St. Louis city; Best, of McDonald; Lyles, of Shannon, and Duncan, of Lincoln.

Engrossed Bills—Kyle, of Ozark, chairman; Hesseltine, of Harrison; Devol, of DeKalb; Coon, of Mercer; Cochran, of Dade; Stanley, of Worth, and Roseberry, of Newton.

Enrolled Bills—Lukefahr, of Perry, chairman; Martin, of Douglas; Mapes, of Christian; Best, of McDonald; Hoeber, of St. [illegible] county; Lyles, of Shannon, and [illegible]dy.

[illegible] and Tornado Insurance—[illegible]ne, of Harrison, chairman; Stevenson, of Andrew; Authreith, of Benton; Tinsman, of Adair; Hagenow, of St. Louis city; Bogard, of St. Louis city; Miller, of St. Louis city; Maroney, of St. Louis city; Lyles, of Shannon; Carter, of Clark, and Hicks, of Jackson.

University and School of Mines—Rinehart, of Phelps, chairman; Calkins, of Crawford; Cochran, of Dade; Leckliter, of Lawrence; Auerswald, of Jefferson; Abernathy, of Jasper, and Pemberton, of Boone.

Militia—Raymond, of Howell, chairman; Lemon, of Nodaway; Schueddig, of St. Louis city; Anderson, of St. Louis city; Lukefahr, of Perry; Griffith, of Bates, and Moore, of Ripley.

Justice of the Peace—Busche, of St. Louis city, chairman; Devol, of DeKalb; Johnson, of Daviess; Ward, of Holt; Autrieth, of Benton; Taylor, of Chariton, and Ware, of Barry.

Immigration—Harrison, of Wright, chairman; Kerr, of Hickory; Schroer, of Warren; Crooks, of St. Louis county; Roach, of Jasper; Fahy, of Ralls; Allen, of Jackson.

Claims, Local Bills and Miscellaneous Business—Magee, of Knox, chairman; Hoeber, of St. Louis city; Scruby, of Livingston; Rinehart, of Phelps; Miller, of St. Louis city; McAdams, of St. Louis city, and Murry, of Callaway.

Printing—Tromley, of Stone, chairman; Kies, of Cape Girardeau; Stevenson, of Andrew; Anderson, of St. Louis city; Irby, of Butler; Walton, of Howard, and Averill, of Pemiscot.

Rules—Wade, of Greene, chairman; Rhodes, of Washington; Lloyd, of St. Louis city; Foristel, of St. Louis city; Ford, of Grundy; Rhodes, of Washington; Barker, of Macon, and Crossley, of Johnson.

Alaska - Yukon - Pacific Exposition—Fischer, of Cooper, chairman; Schueddig, of St. Louis city; Johnson, of Dallas; Johnson, of Daviess; Hesseltine, of Harrison; Leckliter, of Lawrence; Mapes, of Christian; Alcorn, of Carter; Bowers, of Wayne; Hayes, of Maries, and Hurst, of Monteau.

Clerical Force—Stevenson, of Andrew, chairman; Hurt, of Buchanan; Kies, of Cape Girardeau; Busche, of St. Louis city; Autrieth, of Benton; Spence, of Stoddard, and Cook, of Ray.

Joint Rules—Droste, of St. Louis city, chairman; Lloyd, of St. Louis city; Ecks, of St. Louis city; Wear, of Barry, and Carter, of Clark.

AFTER SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Wants Measures to Regulate Child Labor and School Attendance.

Leading social and educational organizations of St. Louis are interested in legislation for social betterment, to be urged upon the general assembly, according to Claude E. Remick, special representative of a joint committee.

Laws for the protection of women and children, for the promotion of public health and relating to state and county institutions are to be fostered by the St. Louis organizations.

The child legislation to be urged includes a bill to extend the child-labor law, introduced by Senator Kinney, of St. Louis, two years ago, throughout the state. It is also desired to extend the compulsory attendance law to cover the whole school year.

The poverty exemption clause in the compulsory attendance law is distasteful to the organizations Mr. Remick represents, and the legislature will be asked to strike it out.

A request also will be made that the factory inspector's office be put on a salary basis, in place of the present fee system, and that the street trades of children in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over be regulated.

The provisions of the juvenile court laws, it is urged, should be extended to counties of 50,000 and over, and a law to this effect will be introduced.

In respect to women, the legislature will be asked to limit the hours of their employment to nine a day, or fifty-four a week, and to prohibit their employment between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Wife and child abandonment should be made a felony, according to the ideas of the St. Louisans, and this provision will be included in a bill to be introduced at their request.

Other bills advocated by the organization include the promotion of a system of inspection, appraisal and disposal of diseased cattle, and to increase the powers and effectiveness of the state board of charities.

State Flag for Missouri.

Missouri will have a state flag if the bill introduced in the house by Doctor N. R. Holcomb, representative from Kansas City, becomes a law. Doctor Holcomb explains that Missouri is one of the few states in the Union that cannot boast of an official flag.

Doctor Holcomb's bill contains a drawing of the kind he wishes adopted. It is rectangular in shape and differs only from the national emblem in that it has six red and five white lines and but twenty-four stars on a field of blue, surrounding "Mo" in Gothic letters. The twenty-four stars were suggested because Missouri was the twenty-fourth state admitted to the Union.

Creates Inspectorship of Liquors.

Representative Braswell introduced a bill to provide for the inspection of spirituous, fermented, malt and alcoholic liquors, and creating the office of inspector. The inspector is to be appointed by the governor, and is empowered to appoint three deputies, who shall receive $1,200 each, the inspector receiving $2,000. All salaries are to be paid from fees, which are fixed at 1 cent per gallon for each package of not less than eight gallons and 2 cents for the labeling of each package.

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR

BORN 1809---DIED 1865.

Stanton's Tribute

The World Has Come to Accept the Great Secretary's Opinion of Abraham Lincoln as the Most Perfect Ruler That Ever Lived.

THIS is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. It is 44 years since the death of Lincoln. The men of his day and generation have largely passed away. The civil war has been over a long time. This is a new century of other manners and new activities. Yet there is nothing remote about the name and fame of Lincoln. He is close to us, and growing closer. Here, as everywhere, the observation of the day increases year by year.

The explanation of this extraordinary fact is at once simple and satisfactory. It is that the American people never appreciated Lincoln while he was alive. When he was taken away from us we began to see him as he was. We are now beginning to appreciate him.

Many loved Lincoln devotedly while he was alive. Others saw that he was a thoroughly good man. But in general even those who loved him and those who trusted him utterly failed to realize that he was as great as he was good.

The failure of Lincoln to win the appreciation of those who had every chance to judge him seems incredible to us now. Nevertheless, one may hazard a guess as to the belittling power of intimacy in his case.

Never in the history of the world was there a great man so entirely and consistently his natural self. He was homely and ungainly and poorly dressed—and he knew it, and joked about it. He was entirely self-made—and he was not proud of the job. He was ambitious—and frankly admitted it. He was so modest, so honest, and so "easy" that not a few thought he must be simple-minded.

Traits like these are not evidences of genius in the mind of the common people, who prefer that their idols shall pose. Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's lifelong and successful rival until the final test came, posed effectively; therefore they knew he was great and dubbed him the "Little Giant." Lincoln never posed, therefore it never occurred to them that he could be great.

To be sure, there were some who came to appreciate Lincoln before his death. There were a comparative few who learned by experience that he was "easy" only when it didn't matter, and that, instead of being simple-minded, he was literally and absolutely a master of men.

Douglas, to whom he put the question at Freeport that saved the United States, came to know him as his master—and held his hat for him while he took the oath of office as president. Fremont, the "soldier statesman," whom he made—and unmade—learned the same lesson. So did McClellan, the "Young Napoleon." So did Seward, who went into the cabinet prepared and expecting to take the reins of government. So did Chase, the "indispensable man," who resigned once too often—and, thanks to Lincoln's magnanimity, administered to him the second oath of office.

Even Stanton, that saturnine Titan of the cabinet, who was in the habit of referring to Lincoln as the "original gorilla," who openly prophesied that Jeff Davis would be in the White House within six months, who believed himself called into the cabinet for the express purpose of holding up the hands of an impotent president—even Stanton learned his lesson. It took him a long time, but he learned it well. When Lincoln drew his last breath Stanton said: "There lies the most perfect ruler of Men the world has ever seen."

But it was not until the homely face and ungainly figure of Lincoln were gone from the sight, and his pointed jest was no longer heard, that the American people began to see Lincoln as he was, not as we had assumed him to be. And year by year we are coming to know him better.

We know now, among other things, that this self-made man from the log cabin was truly an educated man; that this backwoods circuit rider was not only an honest lawyer, but a great lawyer; that this past master of the art of story-telling used his art with a purpose; that this cross-roads debater and political stump speaker was an orator to whom it was given to speak words that are immortal—words that are as much a part of the national heritage as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

We know now—not some of us, but all of us—that this man who saved the union by force of arms and brought peace out of the hell of civil war did these great things in an even greater spirit; that he wrought "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

And we know now that this man, who was so human that he did not seem to be great, was yet a lonely soul, set apart for a great work and aware of his mission. The time may come when we shall forget in part his "infinite jest," but never the infinite sadness of his deep-lined face.

Providence raised up Abraham Lincoln. And we are just beginning to understand.

No Other Way Out.

There is a story often told to illustrate the manner in which President Lincoln was besieged by commission seekers. Hearing that a brigadier general and his horse had been captured and the general taken to Richmond, he asked eagerly about the horse.

"The horse!" exclaimed his informant. "You want to know about the horse?"

"Yes," said Lincoln. "I can make a brigadier any day, but the horse was valuable."

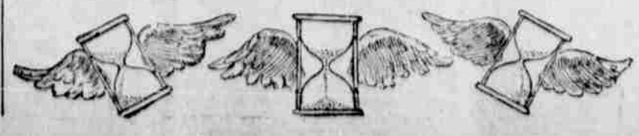
To this John Russell Young, in his memoirs, adds a similar tale. He was calling upon Lincoln one day at the White House.

"I met So and So on the steps," he remarked.

"Yes," replied the president, "I have just made his son a brigadier."

"A general!" exclaimed Mr. Young in astonishment.

"Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, with great weariness. "You know I must have some time for something else."—Youth's Companion.



SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy. The attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away. He attempted to take her to his castle, but she left him stunned in the road when the carriage met with an accident. She and Debbie then struck out for Portsmouth, where she intended to sail for America. Hearing news of Ellen's flight, Lords Carrington and Seton set out in pursuit. Seton rented a fast vessel and started in pursuit. Strathgate, bleeding from fall, dashed on to Portsmouth, for which Carrington, Ellen and Seton were also headed by different routes. Strathgate arrived in Portsmouth in advance of the others, finding that Ellen's ship had sailed before her. Strathgate and Carrington each hired a small yacht to pursue the flying vessel upon which each supposed Ellen had sailed. Seton overtook the fugitives near Portsmouth, but his craft ran aground, just as capture was imminent. Ellen won the chase by boarding American vessel and foiling her pursuers. Carrington and Strathgate, thrown together by former's wrecking of latter's vessel, engaged in an impromptu duel, neither being hurt. A war vessel, commanded by an admiral friend of Seton, then started out in pursuit of the women fugitives, Seton confessing love for Debbie. Flagship Britannia overtook the fugitives during the night. The two women escaped by again taking to the sea in a small boat.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Captain," began the lieutenant, "all the cabins but two are unlocked. We want the keys for those two."

"I haven't got no keys," answered the captain, curtly. "If they're locked—which two be they?"

"One is the after cabin on the port side; the other is, I take it, your own."

"My own ain't locked."

"I beg your pardon, I've just tried the door. You can go below and see for yourself. Perhaps you'd better bring us a light."

Captain Tuggles would have let them grope in the darkness forever had it not been for the complication of his own locked door.

A light was brought from the galley by the cabin boy and the three went below again. Captain Tuggles plunged to the door of his own cabin, turned the handle confidently. Sure enough it was locked.

"You see?" said Mr. Collier.

"I see, but I don't understand," said the captain. "Those two females went into this cabin. I showed them in there myself."

He pointed to the locked door.

"And that's locked, too. Now, captain, we are determined to get in those two cabins and we don't want to do any unnecessary damage to your ship. Have you a carpenter on board?"

"Yes," growled the captain.

"Then you'd better send for him, for if you don't, I shall be under the painful necessity of blowing open the locks."

The captain ran up the ladder and bade the second mate—both mates had been on deck during the episode—send the carpenter aft with some tools for forcing locks. Presently a grizzled old veteran presented himself in the cabin and by Captain Tuggles' direction soon forced the lock of the stateroom. Taking a lantern Seton went into the room which had been occupied by the young women. It was empty. Both bunks had been slept in, however, and on the floor lay Ellen's sword, belt and pistols where she had left them.

"They were here, that's certain," he said, turning to Mr. Collier.

"They've probably gone into the captain's cabin."

"What for, I wonder," growled the American.

"We'll soon see," returned Collier. "Have the carpenter open that door also."

After fumbling a few moments the carpenter forced open the last door. Again Seton entered, followed by the other two. There was no one there. The captain's eye was attracted by the open stern window. He started, opened his mouth to say something, thought better upon it and stopped. But there were two pairs of eyes in the cabin just as sharp as those of worthy Master Tuggles. One pair belonged to the sailor. Collier, too, noticed the open stern window and he at once pointed it out to Seton.

"I see it all now," he said. "Something must have alarmed them. They left their own cabin, locked it to keep us busy and give themselves time, came in here and went overboard through the stern window."

"Overboard into what?" cried Sir Charles in dismay. "You don't think they've committed suicide?"

Collier laughed.

"Certainly not. Didn't you notice just before dark when we were overhauling the ship that she had a small boat trailing astern. It's pounds to pennies that they've gone in that. Here, wait; I'll find out."

He wriggled out of the window himself, dropped down the Jacob's ladder and peered anxiously aft. There was no sign of a boat. It was dark and he couldn't see very well, but he could see enough to know that from whatever cause, the boat that had been dragging astern was gone.

"You've lost them again, Sir Charles," he said gloomily, as he climbed into the cabin again.

"I'll not believe it," cried Sir Charles bitterly disappointed at this unfortunate ending of so promising a venture.

Captain Tuggles laughed. It must be confessed that he hugely enjoyed the discomfiture of his unwelcome visitors.

"What's to be done now?" cried Sir Charles.

"Nothing but go back to the Britannia."

"What! without searching the ship?"

"Well, we can do that," returned Collier, "but I'm morally certain that it'll be of little use."

"Nevertheless," answered Sir Charles, "I should like it, for they may have been concealed elsewhere and this all may be a trick to throw us off the scent."

"All right," returned the naval officer, "I'll have a dozen of the Britannias out of the boat and we'll overhaul the Flying Star from stem to stern and from truck to keelson."

"Gentlemen," said the captain, "I'm terrible anxious to get ahead. I'll be honest with you this time. I did take in them two parties about noon to-day. I knowed that the one in men's clothes was a woman soon as I laid eyes on her, but she said she was the daughter of Captain William Penn Slocum of Philadelphia, a man I'd knowed for many years, an' I agreed to take her to Bordeaux whither I'm bound. She said she was runnin' away from her husband. And the other girl was runnin' away from a lover. No, not exac'ly," continued the captain, correcting himself, "the other girl was

There Was No Sign of a Boat.

runnin' away 'cause she had to. I took it that she was no wise willin' to come with us but she couldn't help it."

Sir Charles' heart leaped at this confirmation of his hopes and dreams.

"An' I give you my word," continued the captain, "that they ain't nowhere else in the ship. I was down here just before dark, thought I'd fetch them some supper, and they was both asleep, an' I didn't have the heart to wake 'em up. I think it's just as this gentleman says, somethin' must have alarmed them, maybe they heard your hail; their boat was draggin' astern, and they made off in her."

"I have no doubt that you are speaking the truth," answered Seton.

Captain Tuggles startled violently.

"Nay," said the soldier, "I mean no offense at all, but you don't know Lady Ellen Carrington, and it's quite possible that without your knowledge she's concealed herself in some other part of the ship."

"If I produce her will you take off your men and your ship and lemme go on?"

"Instantly," returned Seton.

"I wish I could do it," said the captain. "All I can do is to send my men to assist yours, Mr. Rayker," he called out to the mate, "have the ship searched. Put no hindrance in the way of these Britishers, and if them two females can be found, fetch 'em aft, for God's sake!"

It did not take the sailors long to search the ship. They found no trace of Ellen and Deborah whatsoever and so reported to Collier.

"I am sorry for you, Sir Charles," said Collier, "but they have evidently escaped you. They're cruising around somewhere in these waters in that boat. Perhaps we can overhaul them at daybreak if we have good luck," he said. "At any rate, they are not here, and we'll have to return to the Britannia."

"My friend," said Sir Charles, gloomily, "we owe you some reparation for stopping you in this way. If this will compensate, I shall be glad."

He extended his hand with a rouleau of gold pieces in it. Captain Tuggles took the money, examined it critically, walked to the side of the vessel and dropped it overboard.

"What do you mean by that?" cried Sir Charles, angrily.

"It's right that you should pay me for the trouble you've caused and the insult you've put upon me, but that doesn't make it necessary for me to take your money."

"Why didn't you give it back, then?" asked Collier, who was as much astonished as Seton.

"There wouldn't have been any pay if I'd give it back. It goes into the ocean, that'll clean it off. Now, if you're through with me, although I've enjoyed immensely this evenin's conversation, p'raps you'll be kind enough to call off your men, take your ship out of my way and lemme go on."

Collier laughed.

"It was that sort of spirit," he said to Seton, "that prevented us from conquering them in the last seven years. Come on, we have naught to gain here. We'll let the American eagle scream undisturbed."

"Yes," said Captain Tuggles, "and it's this sort of spirit that's goin' to make it hot for you if you ever try to fight with us again. The American eagle's never goin' to be any younger and weaker than it is now, and look out next time."

Seton laughed at the captain's gasconading in which there was more truth than either of them dreamed, turned on his heel, followed Collier to the gangway, descended to the boat, which was shoved off and rowed to the Britannia.

A few moments later there was a shrilling of pipes, a hoarse growling, a hurrying of feet along the decks of the liner. Her helm was shifted, her sails filled, her main yard swung, and she went swashing away into the night, an example that Captain Tuggles was quick to follow.

"Captain," said the second mate, whose watch it was, "I suppose them females is lying off here in the dark somewhere, p'raps if we stand on easy we can pick 'em up again."

"I wouldn't have 'em in my ship again," said Tuggles, viciously, "for a thousand pounds. Women are all right ashore, especially when men are at sea, but when the two gits together on a ship, God help us. An' so I says to Mrs. Tuggles, she can keep house in Boston, and I'll keep house on my quarter-deck. I ain't there, and I don't feel that way when I'm in her presence."

With which bit of sea philosophy the worthy captain fades into the darkness and out of the pages of this history.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Preliminaries to Danger.

Admiral Kephard was waiting the return of the boat at the gangway of the Britannia. Great was his disappointment when he discovered that Seton and Collier were alone.

"Hey! What?" he exclaimed. "Where are the—?"

"I'll explain it in your cabin, if you'll permit, sir," answered Sir Charles, gravely, unable to hide his disappointment.

"Come aft, then," returned the admiral. "Collier, you, too. Gentlemen," he continued as he waved them to seats in his spacious cabin, "what's the story? Did not the ladies board that ship?"

"They did, sir," answered Sir Charles.

"Well, why didn't you bring them off? Wouldn't they come with you? Couldn't you persuade them?"

"We couldn't persuade them because we didn't have a chance, sir," answered Collier.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the admiral in bewilderment.

"They had gone!"

"Gone? Where?"

"I wish we knew," answered Sir Charles with a very melancholy air.

"But my dear Sir Charles, where could they have gone? Did you search the ship?"

"Every nook and corner in her, sir," answered Collier.

"But I don't understand," began the admiral.

"They must have seen us ranging alongside, sir," returned the lieutenant, "for when we broke into the cabin which they had occupied we found the berths had been used, but the ladies had fled."

"Fled where?"

"Into the captain's cabin."

"Did you not enter that?"

"We did, sir. They had left that."

"Left it for what?"

"For the small boat in which they had boarded the Flying Star, which, you remember, we noticed dragging astern of the merchantman while we chased her this afternoon."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RELIEF FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

Where the United States Is Behind European Countries.

The plan for establishing a state labor colony incidentally calls attention to the backwardness of the new world in two important matters, the relief of honest men out of employment and the suppression of vagrants. Save for the work done chiefly by private organizations, in a few large cities, there would be absolutely nothing in the United States which a Swiss, German or Dutch charity worker might compare to the labor colonies of his native land. Even a Frenchmen, whose country is overrun by vagabonds, can point with pride to relief measures which have already done much to reduce the suffering due to the enforced continuous idleness of from 6.5 per cent. to seven per cent of all workingmen. The idea of allotting small gardens to men out of work was conceived and put into practice by Gen. van den Bosch in Holland as far back as 1818; to-day more than 2,000 poor families are thus supported in the little kingdom. The environs of Paris are dotted with some 7,000 plots assigned by the Workmen's Garden Society to the unemployed either gratis or at a nominal cost.