

The Times' Daily Short Story.

A SURPRISE

[Original.]

Marguerite, wife of Prince Sergius Scaroff, chief of police at St. Petersburg, possessed a rare intellect. Her husband admired her vigor of brain, but was not sure that it was leading her in safe channels. However, the two were very happy together, and fortune smiled on them.

One day Scaroff received a terrible shock. Among a number of intercepted letters that had fallen into the hands of the police and were laid before him was one written by his wife. It read:

Bring it to the rear door at 11 o'clock tonight—that is, if the emperor's trip has been begun as announced on that day. If the trip is postponed act accordingly.

Scaroff was unmoved. It was plain that his own wife was in league with nihilists to assassinate the czar. After awhile he tapped a silver bell on his desk. An attendant entered, and the chief directed him to pass the intercepted letter. Then he ordered his carriage and drove to the Winter palace.

"Your majesty," he said as soon as admitted to the emperor, "I beg that you will excuse me from attending you this evening."

"Why so, prince?" "My spies have intercepted a letter indicating that a bomb is to be delivered to a certain person at 11 o'clock on the night of your departure. It is doubtless to be used on your return. Your majesty will be safe, at least, from this danger on your outward journey, and I wish to attend personally to the capture of the bomb and its bearer myself. I consider it too important a matter to leave to any one else."

"As you think best, prince."

Scaroff returned to his house at 4 o'clock, threw some things into his valise and bid his wife goodby. She had known that he was to accompany the czar—it was his custom to do so whenever his master journeyed—and there was no surprise.

"The trip not being put off, I presume there is no suspicion of danger," remarked the princess.

"None whatever."

Without looking at his wife he started to go. He had reached the door when he heard her call him:

"Sergius!"

He turned. She was looking at him reproachfully.

"You have forgotten."

"Pardon me, dear. My mind is preoccupied. These nihilists who are constantly conspiring against the life of the czar keep me always thinking."

He returned and kissed her.

"How cold your lips are!" she said.

"Something is wrong. A blow is sure to fall somewhere before morning. Some person or persons will go to the scaffold. I wish you were engaged in another occupation."

"The chief horror of it is that we officers of the police never know when

it will be our duty to turn over to the executioner some one near and dear to us. Last week one of my deputies was obliged to arrest his own sister."

"Dreadful."

The prince passed out. Well might his wife call his lips cold. It was a wonder that he could control himself as well as he did, since he was going to watch for a bomb to be delivered to his own wife. Starting in the direction of the railway station, he soon gave his coachman orders to turn and drive to his private office, which was separate from that in the headquarters of police. There he dismissed his carriage, telling his coachman that he would go to the station later and on foot. Entering his office, he remained there till the clock struck 10, then emerged, disguised as a peasant, and directed his steps to his own house. Taking position near by where he would be unobserved, he waited and watched.

At a quarter to 11 a man came down the street and without looking about him to see if he was watched was making straight for the rear door when a hand was laid on his shoulder, and one in rough peasant garb covered him with a revolver. His captor led him to a short distance from the house, put him into a carriage and the two were driven to the private office of the chief of police. As soon as they were alone in the office Scaroff threw off his peasant's costume and revealed his identity.

"Valeritch!" he exclaimed.

"The other stood mute."

"I told my wife tonight that the horror of my career was never knowing when we must arrest some one we know—some one dear to us. Put down the bomb."

Valeritch, the brother of the princess, placed the box on a table. Scaroff approached it and put his ear to it.

"Oh, heavens!" he exclaimed bitterly.

"It is so. I hear the click of the clock-work that is to regulate the explosion. You, Valeritch, lead your own sister to the scaffold!"

Valeritch stood meekly looking at the prince with a peculiar expression; then he went to the box, drew a sliding cover and took out a clock of antique workmanship.

"What the Ivan clock—the clock of the terrible czar which I have so long desired?"

"Yes, Marguerite has intended a surprise for you."

Scaroff stood astounded, a great relief spreading over his face. Then he took out his watch.

"Eleven five," he said. "If you hurry you'll not be far behind time. If you tell Marguerite of this I'll send you to Siberia."

The next morning the prince at breakfast time, on seeing an antique clock on the mantel, manifested the most demonstrative surprise, and when told that it was a present to him from his wife embraced her with far more tenderness than the occasion seemed to require.

WESTCOTT ATWELL.

HAY SEES COMMISSION

Panamanian Envoys Make Call at the State Department.

SATISFIED WITH TREATY.

Dr. Amador Says the New Republic Will Lose No Time in Ratifying It—President Receives Envoys.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The commission from Panama, accompanied by the Panamanian minister, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, was received at the state department by Secretary Hay. The exchanges, while informal, were most cordial and were in English. The secretary first greeted Dr. Amador and then shook hands with Mr. Boyd, the other member of the commission, and with the minister.

Dr. Amador informed the secretary that the commissioners had carefully inspected the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty and desired to take this opportunity of expressing their entire satisfaction with its terms. Dr. Amador assured the secretary that no time would be lost in its ratification by the Panama government.



DR. MANUEL AMADOR.

ment. He then paid a tribute to the services which the Panamanian minister had performed in so promptly negotiating the convention.

After these felicitations the secretary and the commissioners discussed the future of the republic. It was pointed out by the minister that the junta felt that it must first accomplish the mission to which it was called by the entire people of Panama—namely, ratify the canal treaty—and that it would turn its attention to the equally important though "less immediate" work of establishing a more usual form of government. The secretary expressed deep interest in the future of the new state.

Later the president received the commissioners at the White House.

The state department received a cablegram from United States Minister Thompson, dated at Petropolis, stating that the Brazilian minister for foreign affairs had informed him that the Brazilian government was ready to recognize the new republic of Panama whenever application is made in due form.

Ambassador Tower from Berlin made a similar report as to the attitude of the German government toward Panama. It is now evident to the state department that there will be no withholding of recognitions by all of the powers, as their representatives seem to be convinced of the stability of the new republic.

Treatment of Foreign Bondholders.

The movement among the European holders of Colombian bonds to secure the assumption by the new republic of a portion of the foreign indebtedness of Colombia has not failed to attract the attention of the commissioners, and the subject was broached in the talk at the state department. The first impulse of the state department officials here was to urge the new republic to assume some share of this debt, on the ground that such a course was usual in cases of national separation. But it has now been stated that there is really no equitable standing for a claim of this kind.

The bulk of the foreign indebtedness of Colombia is represented to have been contracted before the admission of the isthmus to the United States of Colombia. The money was borrowed in the period between 1810 and 1821, before the formation of New Granada.

Secretary Hay has received word from the United States consul at Galveston, Tex., of the arrival at that point of a delegation from Colombia which is on its way to Washington. Secretary Hay promptly communicated the news to Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge. Dr. Herran also has received a dispatch from the delegation saying that they are on their way to Washington via St. Louis and will confer with him at the legation upon their arrival. Further than this Dr. Herran is in complete ignorance as to the mission of the delegation. Senor Blanco, one of the delegation, is a well known man in Colombia, having been a member of congress. He came to the front at the time of the canal discussion by writing a series of brilliant articles in support of the Hay-Herran treaty. The delegation should arrive here about Sunday.

Dr. Herran will not decide whether he will recognize them until he finds out what their credentials are.

At the cabinet meeting it was decided to make no effort to ratify the isthmian canal treaty here until it is ratified at Panama.

SENATOR GREEN ON TRIAL

Government Opens Case in Postal Fraud Examination.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The examination of State Senator George E. Green on the indictments found against him at Washington charging bribery and conspiracy in connection with the sale of time recorders and stamp canceling machines to the government opened before United States Commissioner Charles S. Hall in the federal court room of the government building. Hon. John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Mr. Green, asked for the dismissal of the five indictments on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction and that the facts stated in the indictments do not constitute a crime or the crime charged in the indictments. The motion was denied.

Attorney Curtiss then moved the indictment charging Senator Green with conspiracy and with intent to defraud the government in connection with the sale of time recorders.

Assistant Attorney General Purdy of Washington opened the case for the government.

Machen Trial Postponed.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The trial of the postal cases of August W. Machen, former general superintendent of the free delivery system; Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff of this city and Dr. and Mrs. George E. Lorenz of Toledo, O., arranged to begin in the District criminal court here next Monday, has been postponed until Jan. 11. Attorney Charles A. Douglas, counsel for Machen, objected to the delay, but the court granted the request of District Attorney Beach on the ground that the latter was not ready to proceed with the case.

TOM HORN HANGED.

Noted Scout Quietly Executed in Wyoming—No Attempt at Rescue.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 21.—With troops on guard to prevent a rescue, Tom Horn, at one time a celebrated army scout, Indian fighter and trapper, but who later became notorious through his work as a stock detective on the ranges of Wyoming and Colorado, has been hanged in the Larimer county jail for the murder of William Nickell, the thirteen-year-old son of Ranchman Kels P. Nickell of Iron Mountain, fifty-five miles north of Cheyenne, whom Horn killed on the morning of July 15, 1901. There was no attempt at rescue, and the execution passed off quietly.

The murder was one of the most atrocious crimes in the history of the west, and while Horn's name was connected with the murder of a number of ranchmen who had been put out of the way because they were "rustling" cattle it was not generally believed that he could have killed the boy. The prosecution of Horn brought to light the inner workings of a range feud of long standing, and at one time it appeared there might be many arrests among the wealthy cattle men, but nothing came of the matter.

Horn was General Miles' chief scout in the campaign in Porto Rico during the Spanish war.

Physician Accused of Murder.

Danbury, Conn., Nov. 21.—Dr. Hiram A. Wheeler, fifty-two years old, a well known practicing physician of this city, was arraigned in the city court on a charge of murder because of the death of Mrs. William H. Waterman, twenty-six years old, wife of a hatter. Before an operation was performed upon her last Wednesday in hope of saving her life she made an antemortem statement in which she is said to have accused Dr. Wheeler of malpractice. Bail was fixed at \$5,000, which Dr. Wheeler has been unable to obtain.

Off For the Philippines.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The Twentieth United States infantry, which has been stationed at Fort Sheridan, has left for San Francisco on the way to the Philippines. The regiment will stay in the eastern islands two years. Four special trains carry the regiment, which has 1,000 men, with cooks, surgeons, nurses and other attendants. The troops will sail from San Francisco Dec. 1. Colonel William H. McCaskey is in command.

Judge Gary's Fortieth Anniversary.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Today marked the fortieth year of consecutive service on the bench in Chicago by Judge Joseph E. Gary. Such a long public career is said to be without a parallel either in the United States or Great Britain among elected officials. Judge Gary has presided at many memorable trials, notably that of the anarchists who were executed for the bomb throwing in Haymarket square. He is now eighty-two years old.

Steamer Discovery Probably Lost.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—The steamer Discovery, which left Nome Oct. 14 with thirty-one passengers, has not been sighted since Oct. 28, and shipping men believe she will never report. The vessel was in command of Captain McGrath and had on board Captain M. R. Walters, manager of the Discovery Transportation company.

Fire in Batavia, N. Y.

Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Fire in the chemical works of Parker's Sons in the Clark block caused a loss of \$20,000, divided among a number of tenants. Parker's Sons' loss was \$8,000, with \$5,000 insurance. The loss of the other occupants is covered by insurance.

Utah Murderer Shot to Death.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 21.—Peter Mortensen, the convicted murderer of James R. Hay, has been shot to death in the yard of the state prison.

Boston Postmaster Reappointed.

Washington, Nov. 21.—George A. Hibbard has been reappointed postmaster at Boston.

Advertisement for ROMOC THE DREADED CLANG. Includes an illustration of a man in an ambulance and a horse-drawn carriage.

Ask for ROMOC LAXATIVE TABLETS—SURE CURE FOR CONSTIPATION. We have investigated Romoc. We know that all that is said by the Romoc man pertaining to this wonderful remedy is true, and we will refund to anyone the price of the remedy not satisfied with the results obtained. Remember, Romoc is guaranteed and sold by

RICKERT & WELLS, 160 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

THE CHARGES AGAINST WOOD

Major Estes G. Rathbone Testifies Before Senate Committee.

HE HAS MANY GRIEVANCES.

Accuses General of Taking Bribes From Jal Alai, of Consorting With Ex-Convicts and of Perverting Justice.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Major Estes G. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, was given a hearing by the senate committee on military affairs, which is investigating the charges against General Leonard Wood in opposition to his confirmation as major general. The committee convened at 11 o'clock and was in session until noon. Nearly the entire time was given to Major Rathbone, who reiterated the charges made several times before to the secretary of war, the senate committee on relations with Cuba and in public statements following his trial in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

Major Rathbone filed specific written charges with the committee. He alleged that General Wood while military governor of Cuba had accepted money from the Jal Alai, which was, he said, a gambling concern, and asserted that he had made a personal friend and boon companion of an ex-convict. He also charged him with giving instructions of an entirely unconstitutional and un-American character to the courts.

Violated Secretary's Instructions. With reference to the charge that Governor General Wood had exceeded his authority in giving instructions to the courts Major Rathbone said that the general had pursued this course in the Cuban postal cases when he (Rathbone) was under prosecution. This was, he said, in violation of article 387 of the penal code of Cuba and in a manner prejudicial to the rights and interests of those under trial.

He also charged General Wood with authorizing the use of ex parte depositions in the postal cases, a proceeding which, he asserted, is contrary to law and the principles of law and in this case contrary to instructions given by the secretary of war.

Major Rathbone charged that in accepting gifts from the organization commonly known as Jal Alai, to which Major Rathbone said General Wood had granted a ten years' exclusive concession, General Wood violated the Foraker law, which prohibited the

granting of franchises or concessions during the occupation of the island by the American authorities. He also charged that the acceptance of these gifts constitutes a violation of article 387 of the penal code of Cuba.

Other charges were made against General Wood as follows: With complicity with another army officer in the preparation and publication of an article reflecting discreditably upon an officer who ranked both of them, in violation of an accepted canon of military service and constituting an offense commonly known as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

With directing and causing the auditor of Cuba by a military order to violate the law in the treatment of accounts.

With utilizing the services of an ex-convict, with whom he was in intimate personal association, in an effort to displace his superior officer and by such means to secure to himself the vacancy thus created.

Incidental to these were many minor charges. Major Rathbone also offered to produce evidence and testimony in support of these allegations. He submitted a number of documents to the committee and gave the names of several witnesses whom he asked the committee to summon.

Senate Gets Cuban Bill. Soon after the senate met the bill passed by the house to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty was received and laid before the senate. Mr. Cullom moved to refer the bill to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Bailey objected to this procedure, claiming that the bill should go either to the committee on finance or relations with Cuba.

Mr. Cullom stated that it had been the custom to refer such bills to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Lodge maintained that the reference to the foreign relations was correct, according to precedents.

The house was in session but five minutes. After the oath was administered to Claude Kitchin (N. C.) the house at 12:05 p. m. adjourned until Tuesday.

Laborers Cheer Roosevelt. Boston, Nov. 21.—Immediately after the convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened by President Gompers Vice President Dunan stated that President Roosevelt had responded to the appeal of the federation, repeatedly made to many presidents, and has pardoned Ephraim W. Clark, who has been serving a life sentence for murder as one of the schooner Jefferson Borden mutineers. The announcement was greeted with applause, and a vote of thanks was ordered to be telegraphed to the president and congratulation to Mr. Clark.

Sign Window Glass Wage Scale. Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—The details of the big consolidation of window glass interests of the country are rapidly being worked out, and it is expected a selling agency, to be known as the Manufacturers' Window Glass company, will be doing business on Dec. 12. The American Window Glass company and a number of other prominent manufacturing concerns have signed the uniform scale, and preparations are being made for an early resumption.

Lone Mariner Reaches Gibraltar. Gibraltar, Nov. 21.—The Columbia, the sailing boat nineteen feet long and six feet beam in which Captain Eisenbraun left Boston Aug. 11 alone for Marsailles, has arrived here.

State Roads In Ulster County. Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Ulster county board of supervisors has directed the construction of state roads which will cost \$227,000. The county treasurer has been directed to borrow upon the credit of the county one-half of this amount to be paid upon requisition of the state engineers.

CRUSADE ON MASHERS

Scheme For Protecting Girl Workers in Denver.

FAIR SEX TO PATROL STREETS.

A Systematic Plan of Gathering Evidence to Secure Conviction is Court of Those Who Make "Goo-goo Eyes"—Young Women Workers to Be Organized on Mutual Protection Idea.

Miss Louise Lee Hardin, president of the Denver Women's Business club, has started to put into execution a plan for the extinction of the masher, says the Kansas City Times. The object of this is to protect the girls who work in shops and offices.

The plan is a far-reaching one. It consists, first, of a patrol of the streets by a score of young women, who will keep a vigilant outlook for the street "masher" and when found report his offense to the nearest police officer. In addition, Miss Hardin proposes to organize the young women in the offices and shops on a mutual protection plan. In this way when a girl has a complaint against her employer she can rely on the assistance of many of her fellow employees to prove her charges.

The details are being carefully worked out, and before Christmas shoppers swarm the streets the women expect to drive the "mashers" from their familiar haunts.

Miss Hardin is confident of her scheme, and woe betide him who attempts to flirt with some entrancing maiden he may observe upon the street. The prettiest of the working girls have been picked out by Miss Hardin to recruit the "antimashers" police. She is working along Parisian methods, and before complaint is filed there will be ample evidence to sustain every charge preferred against the culprit.

"No one woman will have to confront her employer in court, to be browbeaten and intimidated by lawyers and receive willing under the abuse heaped upon her," says Miss Hardin. "She will have several witnesses of her own sex to substantiate her charges."

Miss Hardin says she was actuated in starting the new crusade by her experience in seeking work in Denver. "I know we will succeed," she said. "Every day we are getting stronger. Interest has been awakened, and the working girls of this city will have protection. It is surprising when one

sums up how many homes are solely dependent on one little woman?"

In elaborating the detective plan Miss Hardin advanced the ideas that certain kinds or grades of work demanded more protection than others. To strangers coming to Denver, to girls alone in the city, to the ones stranded on account of illness or other trouble, the Business Women's club pledges help, but not in the name of charity. It is the intention of Miss Hardin to ask the 900 members of the Woman's club to fraternize so that an immense army of influential women may lend their aid to the cause.

Terror of the Next Naval Campaign.

The outlook for the next naval campaign is disturbing. If the submarine fulfills anticipations, if under real war conditions it can repeat successes obtained under simulated war conditions, the terrors and losses occasioned by the use of this weapon will paralyze the imagination and may drive the heavier ships from the narrow seas, says the Nineteenth Century. It may be that its success will be only partial, and even in these circumstances it will shatter many preconceived ideas. We shall go into action when war occurs with weapons untried—battle ships, cruisers, torpedo craft, all of them to a great extent untried, and of these there is none of which so little is known and so much is expected as the submarine.

PEN, CHISEL AND BRUSH.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has taken an apartment at Munich and expects to live for some time in that city.

Alexander Blackley, the pastel artist who died recently at the age of eighty-eight, was the first artist whose work was reproduced in color in an illustrated paper.

Carrodo Blee, the director of the Brera in Milan, has accepted the offer of the directorship of the Uffizi gallery in Florence. He is forty-five years old, and his best known work is his life of Michael Angelo. He is also a story writer.

Otto Lessing's statue of Shakespeare has lately been erected in Weimar. The figure holds a parchment roll in one hand and a rose in the other, the two denoting respectively the poet's earnestness of perception and his keen sense of beauty. At his feet lie a sword and a skull wearing a fool's cap—symbolic these of the tragic and comic in human life.

England's Poorest Counties. Dorsetshire and Hertfordshire are the poorest counties in England. Each has to support forty paupers per 1,000 inhabitants.