

Lord Lynne's Choice

—BY—
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Continued.

The present Lord Lynne had succeeded to the title when very young. His father had been a wild, reckless man; and the once great wealth of the family had nearly all vanished when Stephen Lynne took possession of the estate. Nothing, in fact, remained of their once large possessions, except Lynne's. He married twice. His first wife was a beautiful Spanish lady, who was never seen in his stately English home. Her portrait was in the picture-gallery; but she had not lived to shine as she would have done, fairest among the peeresses of England. She died in Spain one year after her marriage, leaving one little girl an infant a few days old.

Stephen Lord Lynne married again, —not a beauty this time, but a gentle English girl, one of the wealthiest heiresses of the day. She also had one daughter; but a son, the wish of Lord Lynne's heart, was not given to him. Lady Lynne loved her husband; she was very happy; and at her death she left the whole of her large fortune to him, giving him the power to do what he would with it.

Lynne's wife had been restored to more than his ancient grandeur, and Lord Lynne was known to be a wealthy nobleman; still many people wondered how it would be with the heir of the Lynnes. The title he must have, —Lynne's, too, for it was entailed; but a title and a large house are not sufficient for a man to live upon; and many wondered whether Philip would inherit his uncle's money as well as his name.

Perhaps some such thoughts crossed the young heir's mind even now as he drew near Lynne's. Philip knew well what the want of money was. When his father died, he heard his mother say in the midst of her grief that anxiety had shortened his life; he had known other care than want of money, want of means sufficient for keeping up the position he thought himself entitled to. His life had been a struggle, and when his son gazed upon his dead face and heard his mother's words, it was no wonder that a strong conviction of the need and value of money crept into his heart. He tried not to think of that now, but to remember the errand he was upon, the dying man who wished to see him, and the two fair young daughters who would be left orphans if the worst happened, and his uncle died. He remembered the last time he was at Lynne's, —Lord Lynne was well and healthy then and his cousin Agatha had talked to him of nothing else but her sister Inez, that half-Spanish sister who had never seen her English home. She was expected there daily, and Philip felt some curiosity as to what she would be like. If she were only one half as beautiful as her mother, he knew she would create a sensation, even in a country where beautiful faces are not rare. He had never seen her, this strange cousin, this Inez Lynne who had telegraphed for him.

Then his thoughts flew back to Florence Wyerne, whom twice that morning he had been on the point of asking to be his wife.

Bathurst was reached at last, and there Philip found the carriage waiting to take him to Lynne's. "How is Lord Lynne?" he asked of the footman, who helped to find his luggage, and seemed anxious to hurry him away as soon as possible.

"He was no better when I left, sir," said the man. "Miss Lynne begged you would make all possible speed, for my lord has been asking for you all day."

"Why did they not send for me sooner?" he inquired.

"My lord was as well as you, sir, on Tuesday morning," replied the servant. "He was taken ill on Tuesday night with a kind of fit, and he has never spoken since, except to ask for you; and then Miss Lynne telegraphed at once. It is Thursday today; he has not been ill three days."

"And he is in danger?" asked Philip.

"When I left home, sir," said the man, "Miss Lynne told me to return as quickly as I could, for it was life or death."

It was not a very long drive from Bathurst to Lynne's. The coachman did not spare his horses, and in less time than he thought it possible, Philip saw the dark masses of wood that surrounded the house.

Lynne's house had undergone so many alterations and improvements that no trace of the old house exists. It is now a stately, magnificent mansion, with turrets and gable ends, and oriel windows, with park and pleasure garden, lawn, and lake. The stately trees that surround it are noted for their age and beauty; that grand old cedar in the midst of the lawn is said to be the finest in England, and Lord Lynne was prouder of it than of all Lynne's.

The carriage drove slowly up the long avenue of chestnut trees. The hall door was flung wide open when Philip alighted, and the old butler, together with some of the other servants, stood ready to receive him.

"How is he?" cried Philip, eagerly.

"He is dead, my lord," was the grave reply. "He died half an hour ago."

While he lived, Philip could never describe the sensation, the impression those few words made upon him. He had known for many years that at some future time he should be Lord Lynne, but it had always seemed to him a remote contingency; he had not built upon it. He had never attempted to realize the time when Lynne's would be his, and he should be Lord Lynne. It came to him now with a sudden shock that seemed to divide him at once from his past life, and open a wonderful future to him. Like one in a dream, he followed the man, who showed him to his room.

"I wish to be alone for a short time," he said, "and then I will see Miss Lynne."

He felt it needful that he should be alone. He wanted to realize his position—to feel at home in it, before the scrutinizing eyes of the world were upon him.

Only three hours ago and he was poor, comparatively obscure, and was beginning to lose himself in a pleasant love-dream. It was only three hours since he stood with Florence Wyerne, trying to read the secret of her blushing face and shy, sweet eyes. Yet it seemed to him that he had lived a life since then. He was in a new world.

They were not all light or selfish thoughts that passed through his mind. He resolved not to live in vain, but to use the position, the influence, and the rank that would be his to good purpose. When that hour was over he rang the bell, and asked the servant who answered it to show him to the room where Lord Lynne lay. Then he knelt by the side of that silent figure, for whom all the glories of the world were over. He was not ashamed to pray that when he too came to die, he might not have lived in vain.

In the simplicity of his brave and noble heart Philip, now Lord Lynne, made high resolves; and in the darkest hours of life he did not forget them. Then he went to the drawing-room and asked to see Miss Lynne and Miss Agatha; but they begged him to excuse them. Miss Lynne was not well, and Miss Agatha was with her. They hoped that for the next few days he would excuse them from leaving their own apartments.

"Of course," he thought—"quite right. I was foolish to think they could see me, and talk as if nothing had happened."

Although he did not see his cousins, Philip did not allow them to forget his presence; and Miss Lynne's little page declared he was tired of carrying Lord Lynne's messages,—now it was a bouquet of the most magnificent flowers; then some very rare fruit, or a book he thought would interest them; thus not an hour in the day passed without some communication between the cousins.

They were busy days, too; for Mr. Gregson, the family solicitor, was in the house, and all the arrangements for the funeral devolved upon him and Philip, so that he had but little time to think of his new position, or to realize it during the four days that elapsed between the old lord's death and his burial, which was arranged to take place on the Monday; and the will was to be read immediately afterwards.

It was a dull, rainy day, and dreary enough looked the long black procession, winding among the trees in the park. It was over at last; Stephen Lord Lynne was laid by his father; the vault was closed; the mourners returned home; the blinds that had been kept close were thrown open, and the light of day once more found its way into the sumptuous apartments of Lynne's.

The will was to be read in the library. Lord Lynne, Sir Henry Leigh, (the late lord's dearest friend,) Mr. Gregson, with his clerk and another solicitor, were present. The two young ladies had both declined to appear; they requested Mr. Gregson to wait upon them afterwards; and he, who knew the terms of the will, thought it quite as well they did so.

A bright fire burned in the grate; the library, a large and very handsome room, looked doubly cosy and inviting when, through the large windows, was seen the dull leaden sky, the dripping trees, and the incessant falling rain.

"I shall not detain you long, gentlemen," said Mr. Gregson, as his listeners grouped themselves round him. "I know the will is not a very complicated one, for I drew it up myself."

Not very complicated certainly, but very strange. Philip, Lord Lynne had wondered at times about his uncle's money; he had wondered whether he should have any share of it, but he never for a moment dreamed of anything so strange as the bequest he now heard. After some few legacies and annuities to old servants, Mr. Gregson read:—

"To my nephew, Philip Lynne, who succeeds me, and who by right of entail inherits Lynne's, I give and bequeath the exact half of my fortune, the sum of two hundred thousand pounds, on one condition, which is, that within the next two years he shall marry one of my daughters, Inez or Agatha Lynne. To my daughters I leave the sum of one hundred thousand pounds each."

"If my nephew does not comply with

this condition, I leave to my daughters the sum of two hundred thousand each, the whole of the fortune I received from my late wife being thus equally divided between them."

Four executors were appointed, and with the usual formalities the will closed.

"A very just and equitable will," remarked Sir Henry Leigh, as Mr. Gregson folded up the parchment: "this condition, to my mind, being a remarkably pleasant one."

Lord Lynne made no remark. Of all possible contingencies, he had least expected this. He had thought it very probable that his uncle might not leave him any money at all, but that his enormous sum should be his on so strange a condition bewildered him. To his honor be it recorded, that he did not make up his mind then and there that the money should be his. More than that, if he had spoken those few words which he intended to speak to Florence Wyerne, he would have at once made known his engagement, and there would have been no further question about the money. But he had not done so; he was a free man; and several times during the last few days it had crossed his mind that he had been too hasty in thinking he loved Lord Lynne's daughter. She was gifted with a strange, winning beauty; her charming, half-wild, half-childish manner had fascinated him. Had he remained with her much longer he would have asked her to be his wife. But when the charm was at its height, he was separated from her; and when he came to reflect upon the last few days, he was surprised and half-shocked to find how small was the share she had in his thoughts and plans.

The solicitor bade him "good morning;" Sir Henry Leigh, and the others who had assembled to hear the reading of the will, left him; and Lord Lynne sat alone by the fire in the large library, thinking very anxiously of the future that lay before him.

CHAPTER III.

Every family has its skeleton, its strange incidents, its romantic story, its secrets that the world faintly guesses but never knows. The Lynnes of Lynne's had a romance, but it had been hidden,—it had been partly forgotten; that romance was the marriage of Stephen Lord Lynne to the beautiful Andalusian whose life had ended so suddenly. No one knew much about it; the English papers had announced it; but no one ever saw the fair and ill-fated Lady Lynne. The only thing known of her was that she was the daughter of a widow lady who was inconsolable at her death, and who begged from Lord Lynne permission to keep the little child. He gladly consented; some said, because he did not like to see the little Inez, as she reminded him of his lost wife; but that as it may, certain it was that he made no effort to see her. An English governess was provided for her, so that she was brought up not only with a thorough knowledge of the English language, but also of English polite literature. A sum of money was paid annually to the Senora Monteleone, and twice every year the father received a letter giving him all details of the child's health and progress. He was satisfied to have things as they were; he knew the child was well, and happier than she would be in his house, where another Lady Lynne lived and ruled. He had formed fresh ties, and that one early romance of his life was nearly forgotten. But there were times when the remembrance of sunny Spain, her myrtles, orange groves, and olives, her dark-eyed daughters and chivalrous sons, came upon him,—that one year of wedded life when the warm love, the deep devotion, the almost adoration of the beautiful Spaniard had been his own. His English wife's calm, quiet affection paled before it; there was no romance about that gentle lady, whose vast wealth had been so great an acquisition to the Lynnes of Lynne's.

Lord Lynne looked back upon that past as upon a beautiful poem that he had read in his early youth. He shrank selfishly from inflicting pain upon himself. He knew, for they had told him, that his daughter resembled her lost mother. She had the same dark, passionate, beautiful face; the same wondrous southern eyes and hair. He did not wish to be obliged to suffer the old pain of that loss over again. So he allowed his eldest child to grow up in a foreign land, under another's care. In his own heart he wished that she would marry and settle there. He intended to endow her most liberally; but one day three came a message from that far-off home, saying that the Senora Monteleone was dying, and Inez must be sent for. Then Lord Lynne sent a trustworthy agent to bring his unknown daughter home. Lady Lynne was dead, and his younger child, Agatha, was only too pleased to have her sister with her. They were prepared to see a pretty girl; but nothing like this dark-eyed Andalusian had ever been seen at Lynne's. No mere words could do justice to that wondrous beauty—to the proud, passionate face, so perfect in color and feature—to the bright, dreamy eyes, in whose liquid depths there lay a world of beauty and of love—to the rich, rippling hair, black as night, yet soft and shining as the wing of a bird—the graceful figure, so perfectly moulded, the dainty white jewelled hands, the rare mixture of languid ease and dignity. Yet, what made her the most wonderful was the passion and genius that seemed to emanate from her. Every one who saw her felt instinctively that she was capable of great things—either great evil or great good. There was no mediocrity in Inez Lynne.

To be Continued.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Madison, March 28.—In the senate the anti-pass bill, No. 168, as amended by the assembly was laid over for a day. The assembly amendment to the good roads resolution, providing that state aid if granted shall be by taxation instead of by issuing bonds, was concurred in. A brief discussion was held over No. 111s, increasing the appropriation for teachers' institutes by \$7,000, all from the general fund, and making the total appropriation \$15,000. Senator Jones moved that the bill be referred to committee. He thought the appropriation too large, in view of the many appropriation bills. Finally the action was deferred for a day. Three bills were put through, Nos. 348s, for the appointment of a commission to report on the advisability of making an exhibition at the Ohio centennial exposition in 1902; 97a (Parker), making liquor licenses date from delivery instead of time of granting; 33a, requiring seven months of school each year instead of six to obtain the state aid of taxes. Another debate was expected on No. 111s (Martin), increasing the annual appropriation for teachers' institutes from \$8,000 to \$15,000. Senator Kreutzer introduced an amendment reducing the total to \$12,000, and on motion of Senator Green the bill went over for the day. The assembly resolution permitting Mr. Dahl to introduce a new bill relating to the sale of drugs by unlicensed persons was concurred in.

In the assembly the speaker appointed Messrs. Overbeck, Johnston and Ives as house members of the committee to transfer the title of the historical society's property to the state. The four senate bills drafted and presented by the committee on assessment and collection of taxes, for the taxation of express, sleeping car, freight lines and equipment companies, were all concurred in unanimously. They now go to the senate on certain important amendments and then to the governor. They will doubtless be laws very soon, and are expected to produce considerable revenue from sources heretofore yielding virtually nothing. Judge Orton says, however, that they are wholly experimental as to receipts and that he has never heard even a figure ventured as to how much they would yield. President Fargo of the American Express company has admitted that the express bill would certainly produce a large revenue. Senator Welton's bill, No. 136, constituting all moneys received by the state from the federal government in payment of the claim of the state against the United States for recent stores, supplies and equipment, a special fund for the re-equipment of the national guard, was concurred in, likewise Senator Welton's bill, No. 296, forbidding the sending of tramps to poorhouses. Mr. Williams made a motion for a reconsideration of the vote by which non-concurrence had been voted to the senate bill, the purpose of which is to continue a republican as water registrar in Milwaukee, and argued along partisan lines in favor of his motion, as did also Mr. Dodge. Mr. Ellie and Mr. Hall opposed but the vote was reconsidered and the bill ordered to a third reading. Mr. Galaway presented a minority bill for a 2-cent passenger rate. The majority of the railway committee had reported against the measure, while Mr. Galaway favored it. It went over till Thursday. The Daggett bill, 414a, limiting the pay of county board members to 21 days a year was summarily killed despite a favorable committee report. The Zinn bill to heavily license persons using trading stamps went over for a day on Mr. True's motion. Mr. True said he was opposed to the measure as it now stood because it would operate to the advantage of the big stores as against the small ones.

The McGrath bill for a bounty of 1 cent per pound on beet sugar for a period of 3 years was deemed by Mr. Orton as unconstitutional on the theory that public moneys cannot be devoted to private purposes. The bill went to a third reading.

Madison, March 29.—At the evening session of the senate the committee on public health and sanitation reported for postponement No. 13s, to regulate the sale of patent medicines. The committee on forestry reported favorably on No. 6s, for a state forestry system. Among the senate bills were passed as follows: Nos. 26 (McGillivray), providing a compensation of \$15 a week for the officiating chaplains in the senate and assembly; 111 (Martin), increasing the appropriation for teachers institute from \$9,000 to \$12,000, of which the sum taken from the normal school fund shall remain the same as at present \$8,000; 156 (Harris), requiring non-residents to pay a tax of 10 cents a ton on ice shipped out of the state; 218 (Hutton), appropriating \$35,000 to the veterans' home at Waupaca; 258 (Bissell), increasing the fund to the free high schools from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year; 309 (Welton), increasing the appropriation to the commissioners of fisheries to \$6,000; 332, appropriating \$3,500 for the summer school in library science; 229 (Baxter), appropriating \$3,000 annually for the next two years to Superintendent L. D. Harvey with which to make investigation regarding the advisability of introducing agriculture and manual training in the public schools; 250 (Mills), authorizing railroad commissioner, governor and attorney general to compel railroads to make connections at junction points; 338, appropriating \$35,000 towards a university dairy herd; \$100,000 for a new building for the college of engineering, and \$16,000 for a water tower for the university.

At the morning session of the assembly

bly a graceful resolution was offered by Mr. Vandercok expressive of the appreciation of the badger solons of the kindly people of Florida during the Spanish war. It was adopted. A resolution was also adopted for a commission of 15 appointed by the governor to boom the American exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900. Among the reports was one from the committee on roads and bridges in favor of the passage of the Morgan bill which gives a road-tax credit of \$1 to every farmer who will erect a sign showing who owns the farm. The Orton life insurance bill, which will compel the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee to pay about \$220,000 tax a year, instead of \$23,000 as now, was passed after a long debate, Orton for and Mr. Wheeler against. The vote was 65 to 16. All amendments were voted down.

At the evening session of the senate Mr. Stout submitted a joint resolution permitting Mr. Whelan to introduce a bill appropriating \$300 for a medal for Prof. S. M. Babcock, professor of agricultural chemistry in the university and chief chemist to the experiment station, in recognition of his distinguished services in inventing the Babcock milk tester and other valuable instruments and giving them free to the public. Joint resolution No. 21s, providing for an amendment to the constitution, fixing the time of election of the state superintendent in the spring instead of fall and increasing his term of office from 2 to 4 years, was favorably received.

At night a mild sensation was created in the assembly when the Devo's bill to take the appointment of the water registrar of Milwaukee out of the hands of the mayor and place it in those of the board of public works came up for passage. Mr. Rusk arose in opposition to the measure and said that in the light of recent occurrences he believed he was justified in speaking on it. He then bluntly stated that he had been improperly approached with reference to it. A member of the upper house, Senator Green, had told him that if he had any measures before the legislature in which he was interested their fate might depend on his vote on this bill. He believed the measure a bad one and all the worse for the threat that had been made to him. He had no measures in which he was particularly interested but if he had he would rather let all bills fail than be intimidated from voting right on any one. Mr. McGrath did not believe that any one who knew Mr. Rusk should dare to attempt to intimidate or corrupt him. Mr. Overbeck jumped to his feet to say that he had overheard the conversation to which Mr. Rusk referred and that it had all been in jest. Another spirited speech by Mr. Killilea in opposition to the bill greatly amused the large number of listeners present. The speaker subjected Mr. Dodge to a gentle roasting for supporting so partisan a measure. The bill was finally passed, 47 to 35. The Hall bill, requiring poisons to be kept in triangular red bottles, was also passed. The judiciary committee reported for passage No. 244a, allowing a lien on grain threshed and corn shelled, and for indefinite postponement Nos. 333s, to abolish the land office and put the work of the office in the department of the secretary of state; 149s, limiting the days for service on county boards. The claims committee reported favorably on 423a, permitting county boards to establish training schools for teachers in counties in which no normal school exists.

Madison, March 30.—Both houses had very important sessions this forenoon and in each branch a big measure was considered—in the senate a sweeping anti-pass bill and in the assembly the 1-cent a pound beet sugar bounty proposition. Favorable action was taken on the latter while the former went over till evening. In the lower house the True marriage license measure was passed and now ascends to the senate, and the assembly put itself on record as opposed to the duty on hides. Indications are that the session cannot come to final adjournment before the 21st or even later.

In the senate the conference committee reported a substitute to the senate anti-pass bill, the chief distinction being that the substitute goes a step farther by including political candidates and political committeemen in its sweeping ban. The railroad commissioner and his deputy are excepted from the provisions of the act. By the senate the following bills were passed: Nos. 138 (Hutton), appropriating \$70,000 to the normal schools, and 270 (Roehr), requiring lobbyists to register with chief clerk of the senate. Among the assembly bills concurred in was the Holland measure providing for the collection of relief for the support of poor who afterward became possessed of property, while the following bills were killed: Nos. 130 (McGillivray), requiring stamp of state board of health on patent medicines; 33s (Withe), making every village a separate road district; 21s (Lamoureux), regulating use of sleeping car berths; 227 (Reynolds), prohibiting advertisements on bridges, and 237a (Eaton), regulating carrying of live stock by railroads.

At the morning session of the assembly Mr. Vandercok introduced a bill appropriating \$75,000 for a new executive residence. Despite much opposition on constitutional grounds, the bill granting a bounty of 1 cent a pound for all beet sugar made in the state, the grower to get a portion of the bounty, was passed, the vote being 67 to 20. The constitutional objection is that public money cannot be devoted to private purposes. Other assembly bills passed were: Nos. 408 (Hunt), permitting probate notices to be printed

ed in German papers if English type is used; 311 (Dresser), changing the weight of road engines from 5 to 7 tons; 11 (True), requiring marriage licenses as a prerequisite to marriage; 316 (Dengel), requiring that first offenders under 18 years of age shall not be sentenced to associate with notorious offenders; 164 (True), requiring county clerks to furnish "town treasurers," as well as assessors, etc., such blanks and books as are needful for performing their tax duties; 30a (Slade), appropriating \$500 to R. S. Houston of Kenosha whose cattle were killed by the state veterinarian, No. 110 (Devo's), regulating the use of emery wheels, and No. 154 (Jones), forbidding the use of street car transfer tickets by any except those to whom originally issued were killed.

In the evening at the suggestion of Senator Lamoreux in the upper house the anti-pass bill and the conference report were laid over to await the action of the assembly. A joint resolution on the death of ex-Senator John T. Kingston, sr., at Needah, introduced by Senator McGillivray, was adopted by a rising vote.

Senator Knudsen introduced a bill providing for the incorporation with Camp Douglas of 40 acres of contiguous state land.

At night in the assembly Judge Orton gave the report of the conference committee on the anti-pass bill resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the giving or receiving of railroad passes and express and telegraph franks. The conferees reported a substitute, which is almost verbatim the bill now before the senate, containing an office-forfeiture clause, reaching to political candidates and making the giving of privileges by corporations bribery. On motion of Mr. Hall the report was laid over until tomorrow. Messrs. Orton, Rusk, and Sturdevant were the assembly members of the conference committee and Senators Whitehead, Roehr and Lamoreux, the senate members. On motion of Mr. McGrath, the Bryant anti-cigarette bill, No. 482a, was taken from the table and killed.

Madison, March 31.—In the senate the assembly joint resolution for the appointment by the governor of a commission of 15 persons to interest the people of the state in the Paris exposition of 1900 was concurred in. Senate bills passed were: Nos. 210 (Whitman), relating to mechanics' liens and providing that improvements made upon the grounds by lessees shall not affect the title of the landlord, and 246 (Mills), requiring that time checks and promissory papers be made payable at some designated bank. Assembly bills were concurred in: Nos. 197 (Benson), prohibiting laying out of roads through orchards, gardens and buildings when damage exclusive of land exceeds \$15,000 through buildings and cemeteries, on permission of owners or trustees; 386 (Morgan), allowing directors, barbers to send out traveling libraries.

Among the bills killed was the one providing a bounty of 5 cents on all pig iron manufactured.

A colossal calendar in the assembly was left practically untouched, though the anti-pass conference report was adopted and the anti-pass bill laid over till next Thursday. The debate on the report was in a considerable measure of a parliamentary character, the merits, however, cropping out occasionally. After the report had been adopted—without apparently the members generally understanding the full purport of such action—a motion to reconsider failed only by a tie vote.

With only three dissenting votes, those of Messrs. Feige, Overbeck and Werheim, the conference report on the anti-pass joint resolution was adopted, the affirmative vote being 80. Mr. Wheeler, after the vote had finally been announced, asked for a reconsideration. Judge Orton combated delay and Mr. Wheeler's motion was rejected by a tie vote, 42 to 42. The committee on agriculture reported a substitute bill, defining legal fences. It enables persons to add wires to railroad fences to keep their smaller livestock in and requires the lower boards of wooden fences to be closer together. The finance committee reported a substitute resolution to again submit the banking law proposition to the people. The dairy and food committee made an adverse report on the pure beer bill.

The legislature adjourned till next Wednesday evening in order to allow members to be home at the spring election.

WATCH AS SHIRT STUD.

When fashion decreed that the girl of 1899 must wear shirt waists with stiff bosoms it suggested a fresh difficulty. What would become of her watch?

She could not wear it attached to a chain and stuck in her belt as she had on a shirt front of masculine gloss and stiffness. That was absurd. Neither would it be appropriate to wear it on a chateleine pin.

The jewellers have helped her out of her dilemma by bringing a new timepiece set in a shirt front of this unique watch is not than the ordinary enamel works being arranged good-sized shank, fast stud from the under side.

The convenience of it is obvious. It proves a boon to that class of all creatures, the tailors.

A fire destroyed the Perry, a farmer living south of Kenosha, whose cows were lost. The watch only 10 cents.