

"PICKWICK" IN PIECES

MANUSCRIPT WASN'T PRESERVED IN ITS ENTIRETY.

How the People Welcomed the Parts of the Famous Novel—Dickens Gave Away Original of "Our Mutual Friend."

"During my search for the manuscript of 'Pickwick,'" writes J. Holt Schoelling in the Strand, "I heard from one source that the original was in America."

"The Americans are zealous collectors of Charles Dickens' letters and writings and one day when I was examining volume after volume of the original manuscripts their keeper told me that many Americans go to him every year and beg permission just to touch one of the bound volumes of manuscript."

"Later inquiry about the manuscript of 'Pickwick' brought the following information from Miss Hogarth: 'The manuscript of 'Pickwick' was never preserved in its entirety at all. Stray fragments of it have turned up—and are dispersed about the world, I believe. But it was not given by its author to any one. I don't think he attached much importance to his manuscripts in those early days.'"

"So we must go without this manuscript. It is of course impossible for us of the present generation to realize what a godsend to the people of nearly a century ago were the light green monthly parts of 'Pickwick.' It came out in heavy days, when people had solid mahogany sideboards, winking tons (more or less), and when the vogue of the black horse hair covered sofa was supreme; they had armchairs, but no easy ones, and this remark applies to the literature of the period as well as to its furniture."

"Thomas Carlyle wrote in a letter to a friend: 'An archdeacon with his own venerable lips repeated to me the other night a strange profane story of a solemn clergyman who had been administering ghostly consolation to a sick person, having finished, satisfactorily as he thought, and got out of the room, he heard the sick person ejaculate: "Well, thank God! 'Pickwick' will be out in ten days any way." This is dreadful.' The binder prepared 400 copies of Part I. of 'Pickwick' and of Part XV. his order was for more than 40,000."

"The manuscript of 'Our Mutual Friend' was given by Charles Dickens to Mr. Dallas (the husband of Miss Glyn, the well known actress). Mr. Dallas at the time 'Our Mutual Friend' was published was a writer in the London Times, and he wrote a very sympathetic and pleasant review of the book, which pleased Charles Dickens. When the manuscript was bound up he gave it to Mr. Dallas. Shortly after Charles Dickens died Mr. Dallas sold the manuscript, and it was bought by George W. Childs of Philadelphia for a large sum."

"Some of the American papers said that it had been sold by Charles Dickens to Mr. Dallas and afterwards re-sold by him. When this false statement reached Charles Dickens' executor that lady asked Mr. Childs to contradict the statement in America, and this was at once done. 'As for Charles Dickens to have sold any manuscript of his own,' wrote Miss Hogarth to me, 'this was simply an impossibility.'"

Strain Too Great.

John Hays Hammond, mining engineer and president of the Republican League of Clubs, once paid five dollars for a shave, and he did it at a time when he was not worth much money. He was married in a small town in Maryland, and arrived there the morning before the ceremony after a dash across the continent. One of the things he carried with him into the town was a thick but unornamental growth of whiskers, and one thing he did not have was a razor.

His search for a barber resulted in the discovery of the only one in town, an old negro who had been limping too freely for several days. As a result of intemperance, the tonsorial artist was shaking like an aspen leaf in a gale.

"Look here!" said Hammond. "You are going to shave me. If you so much as make a nick in my face, I'll cut your throat! If you don't cut me, I'll give you five dollars."

The barber, after much effort, agony and tremor, finished the shave successfully. But the strain was too great for him. Just as his hand closed on the five-dollar note, he fainted away.—The Sunday Magazine.

Whitby Jet.

Whitby on the North sea coast near Leeds, Eng., has been the home of the Jet industry of England. Jet is still mined there and made up into ornaments for personal wear, but only to a limited extent. Fifty years ago it was a flourishing industry, giving direct employment to 1,500 people in Whitby. Now not over 30 are engaged in its production, generally old people, and no others are taking it up. The price of rough jet has fallen in that time from 25 cents an ounce to from 7 1/2 cents to \$2.50 a pound. One old Whitby worker now plies his trade in Leeds and exposes his wares for sale at the city market twice a week. He is the only one so engaged in this city. Some Spanish jet, which is harder and more brittle than the English variety, is imported in England.

MEXICAN REBELS GAINING.

Many Towns Captured—Americans Flee Across Border.

Nogales, Ariz., May 3.—Almost all of Western Mexico is in the hands of the rebels. They have captured one town after another, and now besiege Mazatlan, the principal Pacific seaport, and Culiacan.

Governor Rodog. of Sinaloa, has so small a force that he can do no more than hold these two towns, and doubt is expressed whether he can hold them long. Fighting is almost continuous in Sinaloa and Sonora.

Not only is the political welfare of the Western Mexican states affected, but American interests are involved and in danger. Even the lives of Americans, hitherto held sacred by Federals and rebels, are no longer regarded as safe in the interior of Mexico.

Prominent railroad officials who reached Nogales from Mexico today brought with them the warning from the rebels to remove their families as quickly as possible into the United States and to advise all of their American friends to do likewise. Coupled with these warnings, was the threat of the insurgents that they intended, before the end of the week, to launch attacks against all the Mexican border towns. Many American families are coming across the border.

Word came from Magdalena district, southeast of Nogales, of the complete wiping out of a body of 30 Federals under Luis Estrella by a band of rebels in the vicinity of Ocotates.

Reports of heavy fighting near La Colorado, southeast of Hermosillo, were brought across the border today. The rebels claim to have recaptured La Colorado, which has been the scene of bitter fighting during the present rebellion.

WOMAN GRATEFUL TO EVANS.

Life Saved By Outlaw at Cost of Capture.

Sacramento, Cal.—When Chris Evans, train robber, stepped out of the Folsom prison a free man, Warden Reilly handed him a package containing an old fashioned gold signet ring. Accompanying it was a note written in a feminine hand wishing him God-speed into his new life.

This was the sequel to an incident that occurred in Evans' life when he was a fugitive from justice, being tracked by men and bloodhounds. It was the reward of a woman whose life Evans had saved.

Following Evans' escape from the Visalia jail, he stayed one night at a tent in the backwoods occupied by a wood cutter and his wife, the wife lying sick on the bed. The rude shelter leaked snow and rain, while a few rods away stood a comfortable mountain cabin boarded up for the winter.

The owner of the cabin had asked the husband to take care of it but had commanded him not to enter the place. Evans commanded the husband at the muzzle of a rifle to break open the cabin and make his wife comfortable there. Evans and his companion spent the night in the tent.

That act saved the woman's life and made Chris Evans' capture easy for the pursuing posse. The bitter cold of the night spent in the tent so weakened Evans that he was an easy prey the next day.

CHINESE REVOLT SPREADS.

Canton Streets Strewn With Headless Bodies After Fight.

Hongkong, May 3.—The anti-Manchu army, headed by Wu Sun, is now extending its conquests to the north and east from the West River. Though the government seems to control Canton, the rebels have raided Sam Shui, Wenhaw, Wochow, Chungtok, Shuihung and Fatshan.

The movement has spread from the West River, at the west of Canton, to the north and east, through Kangtung province and to Amoy, in the southeastern portion of Fukien province.

According to the best information obtainable, the foreign missionaries have not been molested by the rebels. Refugees from Canton are flocking to Hongkong.

Powers Will Quell Riots.

Hongkong—British bluejackets and marines with rapid fire guns have landed in Canton from four warships to quell the Chinese rioters there if any attempts are made against foreign residents or property. The guns are posted along the canal bank which bounds the foreign concessions, ready to open fire at the first sign of trouble. Besides the four British warships, two American and one German gunboat and two French warships are ready to open on the Chinese rebels. No Americans have been injured.

Postal Banks Increased.

Washington, May 6.—Assured of the success of the postal savings bank system, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has decided to designate from this time forward 50 to 100 additional postal savings banks monthly, until the system has been generally established throughout the United States. Telegraphic reports received from 45 postal savings depositories opened for business yesterday show that 400 accounts were received.

\$1,180,000 Customs Paid.

Washington, May 6.—The government today accepted \$1,180,000 in compromise of the suits against Duven brothers, the New York art firm, accused of customs frauds. The books and papers of the firm will be retained for evidence in a criminal action. The settlement involved the largest sum collected in any of the customs cases, except the sugar frauds.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 5.—Not since the Republican guns were unlimbered against the Democratic free list bill by Mann, the minority leader, more than a week ago, has the debate in the house developed such an attack on the measure as was made today by Hill of Connecticut, a Republican member of the ways and means committee and one of the leading Republican advocates of the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Hill asserted that the bill devised by the Democratic leaders, removing the tariff duties from many food products and manufactured articles, was so crudely drawn and so indefinite in its terms that no estimate could be made of the revenues it would cut off, or of the effect it would have on business and commerce.

He said that, instead of \$10,000,000 reduction in revenue, as the Democrats expected, it had been made a reduction of \$50,000,000 and that its effect on business would be to transfer many flourishing industries to Europe. "You intended to hit the trusts," said Hill to the Democrats, "you will wake up to find you have, in fact, helped the trusts; taken away the revenues of the government and put money into the pockets of the trusts instead of into the pockets of the people whom you claim to be helping."

Hill explained that the International Harvester company, the large sewing machine companies and other manufacturers would be able, under the Democratic bill, to manufacture parts of their machines cheaper abroad, and bring them into this country to be assembled by cheap labor here. Mechanics and skilled laborers would suffer loss of employment, he said. He declared that the Democratic bill was so general in terms as to admit almost anything free of duty. Woolen goods, all kinds of wire, all sorts of fabrics, zinc, lead, pigiron, were among the things he mentioned.

Hill particularly attacked the bill for making many manufactured products free of duty against the raw materials that American manufacturers have to import. He said also that, in attempting to make free of duty the bagging used to wrap cotton bales, the Democratic bill would let in the bagging used by the fertilizer trust, by the cement mills of the United States and by other monopolies, which would make no corresponding reduction in prices to consumers.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee interjected that, while Hill's whole argument was from the standpoint of the American manufacturer, the real purpose of the bill was "to reduce prices and cost of living for the American people."

Mr. Hill said that the reductions would in almost every case be taken up by the big corporations that control the markets.

The speech was enlivened by many interruptions and much partisan comment from both sides of the house.

Washington, May 4.—The investigating trend of congress took a wide range today. Inquiries into the affairs of the United States Steel corporation, the American Sugar Refining company were placed on the programme of the Democratic house; the shoe industry was under fire, and a senate committee on expenses paved the way for a re-investigation of the charges against Senator Lorimer, of Illinois.

Resolutions directing committees to search the records to determine whether any of the first three named corporations are operating in violation of the anti-trust, interstate commerce or National banking laws have been started on the legislative way. The steel trust resolution, the creation of Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, was approved by the house committee on rules and will be reported to the house.

The resolution directs the committee to ascertain whether the steel corporation has relations or affiliations in violation of the law with any nominally independent steel company; to inquire into the relations of the corporation with the Pennsylvania railroad company, "or any other railroad company or coal company, or with National banking companies, trust companies or other corporate organizations or companies."

Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, is the author of the resolution providing for the inquiry into the American Sugar Refining company and this will be considered by the rules committee tomorrow. If the committee has time, it may also consider a similar resolution by Representative Francis of Ohio.

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Washington, May 1.—The house committee on ways and means will begin working on the revision of the wool schedule next week. The Democratic majority in the house as well as the Democratic membership of the committee are divided, but the committee division is not so wide as during the last few weeks.

It is the policy of Speaker Clark, Underwood and other Democratic leaders not to submit a bill placing raw wool on the free list. Many Democrats want raw wool on the free list; others believe the schedule should not be so radically revised at this time.

That a majority of the Democrats on the ways and means committee favored free raw wool until a few days ago there is no doubt, but a majority of Democrats could not be secured to sign such a bill, even in committee, nor could a majority of Democrats in the house be enlisted for its passage.

To agree on a bill that the Democrats can support unanimously, or nearly so, is the purpose of the party leaders. The bill, when finally reported, will be a compromise, approved by the Democratic caucus.

There will be no formal caucus on the wool schedule, however, until the majority members of the ways and means committee have agreed on a bill.

It is reported that of the 14 members on the committee only seven are standing for free raw wool. Originally there were nine. The progressives believe in a gradual reduction on raw wool and the plan now is for a 50 per cent reduction for the first year, or a tariff of about 6 cents a pound, a cent a pound to be cut off each year for five years. At the end of which time the commodity would automatically go on the free list.

Such a compromise is looked on with favor by the Democrats, and such an arrangement doubtless will be approved before the bill reaches the house.

Washington, May 2.—The senate committee on finance today decided to devote the time between now and Saturday, May 13, to hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill. Immediately after that date it is expected that the bill will be reported to the senate.

While there is no intention to permit the hearing to involve the free list bill so as to delay consideration of reciprocity, witnesses will be permitted to make incidental arguments bearing on the bill. The first expressions tomorrow to be made by representatives of the shoe interests will be devoted principally to contentions against the free list bill.

"The purpose of the committee," said Senator Penrose, who today assumed the chairmanship, "is to press the reciprocity bill to a speedy report."

After next Monday the committee will meet daily and sit throughout each day, but during the remainder of the present week the meetings will be desultory. Senators Nixon, of Michigan, and McCumber of North Dakota, both asked time today for representatives of agricultural interests to oppose reciprocity.

Washington, May 2.—Protection and free trade were the themes of today's debate in the house over the Democratic bill to put agricultural implements, certain food products and manufactured articles on the free list.

Mr. Tillson, of Connecticut, said his state, usually referred to in tariff debates as a manufacturing community, held large and important farming interests, but that the farmers refused to be caught by the "farmers' free list" bill, or the Democratic measure.

S. W. Smith of Michigan, and Mr. Burke of South Dakota, (Republicans) opposed the measure because of its assault upon the doctrine of protection. Mr. Catlin of Missouri, said the bill would give a firmer foothold in the United States to the growing Japanese trade. Messrs. Byrnes and Sims of Tennessee, and Lever and Burns of South Dakota, (all Democrats) defended the bill.

Washington, May 3.—Several tentative drafts of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain were discussed by President Taft and his cabinet today. Following the cabinet session, Secretary Knox and his aides continued the discussion of details of phraseology, but tonight the president told callers no draft has been accepted as final and it might be weeks before the treaty could be submitted for ratification.

Some difficulties in framing the treaty have disappeared, according to the White house. The criticism of English newspapers that the United States senate must be consulted before disputes could be arbitrated, was hardly a valid objection, the president thought.

Carriers' Work is Topic.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster General Hitchcock held a conference with the counsel of the administration of the National Letter Carriers, especially regarding the work of carriers engaged in city delivery. Investigation into the controversy between the Postoffice department and the railway mail clerks over the refusal of the department to permit them to organize a union will be instituted by the house committee on reform in civil service.

Taft Not Coming to Pacific.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has advised Senator Bourne that his summer plans do not include a visit to Alaska or the Pacific coast. He will not be able to visit the Astoria celebration.

DIAZ' DEATH DEMANDED.

Resignation Seems Certain—Rebels Gain Strength.

Mexico City, May 6.—With students around the national palace shouting "Viva Madero and Death to Diaz," President Diaz is preparing for early resignation. This is regarded as a certainty. Should the announcement be made tomorrow it would cause no surprise to his cabinet.

A number of students began jeering the police in front of the national palace at noon, shouting "Viva Madero and Death to Diaz." A large crowd quickly collected.

The police at first made a good-natured attempt to disperse the students, but it was necessary to get reinforcements and the crowd was not driven away until several had been hurt.

It is feared other demonstrations will follow, as the students have given notice they would again parade to the house of Diaz for an answer to their petition for the resignation of the president.

The police took no measures to disperse the holiday crowd, which filed into the garden of Zocalo, the squares in front of the palace, or poured aimlessly in and out of the principal streets of the neighborhood.

In Isabella La Catholica street crowds banked themselves before a street car, stopped it and tore from it one of the little Mexican flags which adorned all the soldiers.

Still the police failed to interfere and it was only when the mob seized a soldier, lifted him to its shoulders and marched off with him, crying "Viva Madero," that the mounted police rode into its midst. The crowd was not looking for trouble, however, and dropped the soldier and fled. Nobody was injured. Another crowd rushed down Cadena street and in passing the governor's house lauded Madero and the revolution. The police also dispersed this crowd.

No authoritative confirmation could be obtained, but there appears little doubt that President Diaz, recognizing the seriousness of the situation and responding to the popular demand, will retire when order is restored.

At the president's office no statement could be had and the cabinet, realizing that the president is the only man who can give a direct answer to the demands of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., that Diaz should publish his intention to retire, were silent.

NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT.

League Official Name Adopted and Meeting Places Named.

Helena, Mont., May 6.—The most important business transacted at the morning session of the Northwest Development league was the adoption of the report of the committee on organization. The official name of the body is to be the Northwest Development league, its object being to exploit the resources and opportunities of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and the territory of Alaska. Provision is made for meetings each year in June and December, the June meetings to be known as the Northwestern Development league congress.

The congress in 1912 is to be held in Seattle, and thereafter in a chief city in Washington, Oregon, Idaho or Montana. The December meeting is to be known as the Northwest Lands show, and is to be held in Minnesota, at a place to be designated by the executive committee.

Addresses were made by Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway; by Professor Thomas W. Shaw and by E. D. Weed, of Helena.

Among the resolutions adopted at the afternoon session were those advocating a more liberal policy in connection with forest reservations and the location of mining claims on the reserves. Lewis Penwell, of this city, was elected permanent president.

Book Prices Fabulous.

New York, May 6.—The Hoe library sale came to an end of its first quarter today with nearly \$1,000,000 realized. Three thousand three hundred books and manuscripts have been disposed of and the total for the 10 days is \$997,363.50. The record-breaking price for a book—\$50,000—was brought by the Gutenberg bible sold to H. E. Huntington. Three fourths of the great Hoe collection still remains to be disposed of in sales to be held in November, January and March, and buyers predict \$3,000,000 will be realized.

Suffrage Bill Makes Progress.

London—By a vote of 255 to 88 the house of commons has passed to third reading a bill to confer the parliamentary franchise upon women. The measure was then referred to a committee. The bill is similar to one smothered in committee last year. It confers the franchise upon every woman who is a householder and allows such women to vote, even though they are married, provided their husbands do not vote in the same district.

Spanish Prince Loses Speech.

Madrid—It was announced officially here that Queen Victoria will take Prince Don Jaime, aged 3, son of King Alfonso, to Switzerland next month for treatment at the hands of a specialist. Don Jaime is reported to have lost the power of speech.

Japs Eager to Lend China Money.

Tokio—The subscriptions to the \$5,000,000 loan which Japan has made to the Chinese government through the Yokohama specia bank aggregate \$8,450,000.

WOMEN MARCH IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

New York City Scene of Great Demonstration.

"Girls of '61," Babes in Arms, and All Intervening Ages Represented—Many Men in Line.

New York, May 8.—Gray-haired woman suffrage pioneers styled "The Girls of '61," dimpled, laughing girl babies of 1910, not yet out of their first long dresses, girls and women of all ages between, swept down Fifth avenue from Fifty-seventh street to Union square Saturday afternoon in an unorganized protest against denial to their sex of the ballot.

Every avenue through which woman has invaded man's field of endeavor was represented, from sculpture to cab driving. One hundred male supporters joined in the parade.

Four brass bands, dozens of elaborate floats and fluttering pennants by the hundreds, with here and there a banner bearing epigrams, lengthened the line of 2,000 marchers. The ranks were separated into seven divisions and more than half the marchers were laden with camp stools, besides the regular insignia and banners which they carried.

The camp stools, an innovation in New York parades, had preceded as seats for the feminine army preceding the formation. Having answered their purpose, they were folded up, tucked under arms and carried along. Every one marched with the exception of the veterans and the babies.

Mr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, nearly 90, Mrs. Anna Garlan Spencer and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hapford, representing "The Girls of '61," rode in open carriages. The youngest recruits were trundled in go-carts by their mothers.

Out-of-town associations, in a separate division, consisted of delegates from Colorado, Wyoming, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

When the marchers reached Union square an open-air mass meeting was held and addresses were delivered by the leaders.

Half a dozen floats, illustrating the progress woman has made since Eve handed Adam the pippin were interesting features of the celebration and yellow "votes for women" sashes were plentiful enough to give the moving panorama a "Mayonnaise" appearance.

BOGUS \$20 COINS AFLOAT.

Counterfeit So Good As Almost to Defy Detection.

San Francisco — Counterfeit \$20 gold pieces, so clever in execution as almost to defy detection, have been spread profusely over San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific coast, according to information given by the Federal authorities.

The spurious gold pieces appear so much like the genuine that they will deceive even the most scrutinous, unless examined very closely.

The date on the output is 1888, and it will be found on close observation that the metal is a trifle light. The ring is almost as good as in the legitimate coins, though to the experienced ear it will seem a little "brassy."

Around the design and inscriptions a slightly blurred appearance is evident, convincing the authorities that the coin has been cast. A considerable amount of copper is used in making the bogus coin, and much gold has been employed in completing it.

It is believed that the gang has circulated the output in several Western states and will soon be run to cover by Chief Operative Moffitt and his operatives, who are noted for their success in this line. In the meantime all merchants of San Francisco are especially cautioned by the authorities to be on the lookout for bogus gold pieces.

Fez Besieged by Rebels.

Fez, Morocco—The arrival of Captain Bremon's column has not changed the situation here. The loose investment of the capital continues. The rebel horsemen, who are beyond the reach of the artillery, have cut off the food supplies. The sultan's troops are worn out with the constant skirmishing and watchfulness. The rebel chiefs have a growing moral advantage, now all Morocco knows that the sultan is penned up in the capital and that his troops are unable to move outside the rings of their artillery.

Mother Love Aids Police.

Los Angeles—Longing for her three small children, who since the escape of her husband, Francis Ryan, from the Denver jail, have been public charges in that city, has broken down the stoical silence of "Lillian Paxton," the woman accused of forging deeds to valuable property in this and other cities, and she has confessed that her real name was Mrs. J. F. Flynn and that her home was at No. 52 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Suffrage Fight Starts.

Washington—Universal woman's suffrage was advocated in congress Saturday in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming. The resolution would amend the constitution to read: "The rights of citizens shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."