### The True Story Is Told at Last. grams and after he had read them we walked together to the executive man-

## Quite a Romantic Tale of Crime.

It Is Related by the Private Secretary to Governor Crittenden of Missouri.

Attorney Finis C. Farr was private secretary to T. T. Crittenden when he, as the governor of Missouri, issued a proclamation offering big rewards for the apprehension of members of the James gang. Said Mr. Farr to a reporter for the Kansas City Star:

"I probably know more about the

circumstances leading up to the death of Jesse James than any other man, weept Governor Crittenden. I have ne etofore refused persistently to be interviewed on the subject, but many false stories have been printed recently about the death of the noted outlaw and about Governor Crittenden's connection with it that I am tual circumstances as they happened. The latest story I have seen, which purported to give an account of the end of Jesse James, was a cieverly written story, but, like all other stories which I have seen on the subject, it was full of inaccuracies from start to

"Mr. Crittenden was inaugurated reruor of Missouri in January, 1881 a short time after his inauguration robbery of the Rock Island train Seurred at Winston. In this robbery he conductor of the train and a stone ason, who was a passenger, were killed, as was generally supposed, by the 'ames gang. A great number of is of trains and banks had een b in Missouri prior to that preceding governors, sheriff;

and oth officials had tried in vain to break u the James gang. "Afterthe Winston robbery the complaints were so loud that the state was being discredited by these robberies that Governor Crittenden began to cast about him to see if there were any means by which the gang could be rounded up. He came to the con-clusion that the only way to do it was to offer a reward large enough to appeal to the cupidity of members of the gang and bribe them to betray their chiefs. But the governor's hands were virtually tied because of the inade quacy of the law, which fixed \$300 as the maximum amount of reward that could be offered for the apprehension of a criminal. He knew that it would be folly to offer a reward of that size for the capture of any members of the James gang. The express companies and railroads, through their representatives, had many conferences with the governor. As a result of these conferences, the railroad and express companies deposited with the governor enough money to make up the larges reward ever offered in the world for the capture of a gang of robbers, and Governor Crittenden issued his famous and flagrantly misrepresented by the press and people alike. He offered a reward of \$10,000 each for the appre hension of Jesse James, Frank James, Dick Liddle, Wood Hite, Jim Cummings and other members of the James gang, and \$10,000 additional was offered for the conviction of either or both Jesse or Frank James of com-

plicity in the Winston robbery. Governor Crittenden did not offer reward for the capture, dead or alive, of any member of the gang. He had no authority to offer a reward for a man alive or dead, and there was not a syllable in the prociamation Indicating a reward for the dead body of any man. I sent out hundreds of these printed proclamations in October 1881 and they soon produced the intended

"Two of Governor Crittenden's chief advisers were Sheriff James R. Timberlake of Clay county and H. H. Craig, police commissioner of Kansas Both were brave, determined and discreet men.

"Within sixty days after the issu ance of the proclamation Dick Liddle began to make overtures for surrende to Timberlake and Craig through his sweetheart, Mattle Collins, who also had an Interview with Governor Crit-The result was that Liddle surrendered to Sheriff Timberlake on terms which required him to assist in the capture of the rest of the gang.

"Later Rob Ford, who was living in Ray county with his uncle, Captain Ford, went to Sheriff Timberlake and informed him that he believed Jesse James was hiding in northwest Mis sourl somewhere, but did not know where. He said his brother, Charlie r ord, was with Jesse James, and said Ford: 'I believe Jesse will be after me before long to help him hold up some

"Timberlake well knew that Bot Ford had been with Jesse James on more than one expedition, and for that reason he placed a great deal of reliance on what Ford said, especially as Ford seemed anxious to earn the reward. He instructed Ford to go with Jesse if he came after him. He was to keep Timberlake posted on everything that happened, and when he had Jesse James located he was to notify Timberlake by telegram or mail, so that a posse could be formed for his

Nothing was said about the killing of Jesse James, nor was it thought of night of April 1, 1882, Jesse e up to the house of Captain Ford in Ray county, and called Bob out de. He told him he had work for aim to do and the two rode away together. The next day Captain notified Sheriff Timberlake that Tob had a ne to St. Joseph with Jeses sames, a: I the sheriff, acting on this information, notified the members of to be ready to go at a moment's e, and kept a Hannibal round-house with steam ght, to carry the posse

Dick Liddle was to head the and he assured Sheriff at he would be the first a house for Jesse. 'But

both hands as long as he cand up,' said Liddle to the sher-Covernor Crittenden was kept inof every move made by Sheriff

came from Ford, and then on April 3d, at about 10 o'clock, telegrams were received by Sheriff Timberlake at the executive mansion in Jefferson City announcing that Ford had shot and killed Jesse James. I was alone in the governor's private office when the all his letters and telegrams in his all

sence. The telegram read:
"'I have killed Jesse James. "St. Joseph. BOB FORD.

Governor, they've captured Jesse

"'Have they, indeed? Did Timber-lake get him?"
"'No; Bob and Charlie Ford killed "I handed the governor the te

able reason for the killing and how it was done. The governor said over and over again that he regretted they did not capture him alive. "Later on, after Bob Ford had plead ed guilty to murder and had been pardoned, he told the governor in my presence the story of the killing. He related it in a dramatic manner, with a carefulness as to detail which con

sion, discussing as we went the prob-

vinced us he was telling the truth This was his story: "'When Jesse came to me at my uncle's that night he told me that my

brother Charlie was with him and tha they had planned to rob the Platte City bank. It would take three mer to do the job and he needed my help After we got to his house in the sul urbs of St. Joseph he seemed sur picious of me for some reason and never allowed me out of his sight for even a moment. He had me sleep i the same room with him, and he eve followed me when I would go out the stable. He seemed to pay no at tention to Charlie, but watched me so closely that I had no chance to com municate with Timberlake, Eac morning before breakfast he would take me down town with him to ge the morning papers, which he read ev ery day. He would buy the St. Joseph and St. Louis papers and I wanted t get the Kansas City papers, and after we had read them we would exchange Timberlake had told me that I mus keep the papers from Jesse if I could as the reporters were onto the facthat something was in the wind, and it might leak out and be published that Dick Liddle had surrendered, which fact, up to that time, had been kept out of the papers.

" Soon after my arrival in St. Louis Jesse questioned me closely about Dick Liddle, and I told him I had not heard anything about him for a long time. "The days kept slipping by, and

was getting hotter for me every hour I knew anything might happen at any time to tip my hand to Jesse, and scanned the papers each morning eagerly. On the morning of April 3 Jesse and I went down town, as usual, before breakfast, for the papers. We were to go that night to Platte City to rob the bank, and I had made up my mind that I was in for a raid on the bank sure enough. We got down to the house about 8 o'clock and sat down in the front room. Jesse wa sitting in front of me, with his back to me, reading a St. Louis paper, looked over the Kansas City paper first, and, seeing nothing of intere threw them on the bed and picked t another, and the first thing I saw, big headlines almost a foot long on the first page, was the story about Dick Liddle's surrender. Just then Mrs James came in from the kitchen and said breakfast was ready. My only thought then was to hide the pape from Jesse. Beside me was a chair with a shawl on it, and as quick as a flash I lifted it and shoved the paper under it. Jesse couldn't have seen me, but he got up, walked over to the chair, picked up the shawl and threw it on the bed, and, taking the paper went out to the kitchen. I felt that the jig was up, but I followed and say down at the table opposite Jesse. I moved my belt around so the revolver was close to my right hand. I proposed to die game if Jesse began to

"'Mrs. James poured out the coffee and then sat down at one end of the table. Charlie was at the other end and the two children sat one on each side of their mother. Jesse sprend to paper on the table in front of him and gort of folded his hands on it and began to look over the headlines. My heart went up in my tront, and I couldn't have eaten a bite then to save Hello, here, The surrender of Dick Liddle, and he looked across at me with a glare in his eyes that I had seen there before.

"'Young man, I thought you told me you didn't know that Dick had surrendered? he said.

"'I told him I didn't know it. ""Weil," he said, "it's very strange He surrendered three weeks ago and you were right there in the neighborgood. It looks fishy,

"'He continued to glare at me and I got up and went into the front room again. In a minute I heard Jesse push his chair back and walk to the door. expected the shooting to begin right there, and if it had Jess would have got me, for I was nervous. But he came in smiling and said pleasantly: 'Well. Bob. it's all right, anyway.' "'Instantly his real purpose flashed

fooled him. He was too sharp for that He knew at that moment as well as I did that I was there to betray him. But he was not going to kill me in the presence of his wife and children, and so he was smiling and pleasant to throw me off my guard. intending when we were on the road to rob the bank that night to finish me, He waiked over to the bed, and deberately unbuckled his belt, with four revolvers in it, and threw it on the bod. It was the first time in my life had seen him without that belt on. and I knew in an instant that he threw it off to further quiet any susolcions I might have that he had tum-

bled to my scheme. "'He seemed to want to busy him stif with something to make an impres sion on my mind that he had forgotten the incident of & moment before at the breakfast table, and he picked up a dust brush from the table, and said: That picture is a wful dusty."

" 'There wasn't a speck of dust that I could see on the picture, but he stood a chair beneath it and then got upon it and began to dust the picture

"'Up to that moment the though of killing him had never entered my mind, but as he stood there, unarmed, with his back to me, it came to me suddenly: "Now or never is your chance. If you don't get him now he'll get you tonight.

'Without further thought or a mo ment's delay I pulled my revolver and leveled it as I sat. He heard the hammer click as I cocked it with my thumb in throwing it down on a lin with his head. He recognized the sound and started to turn as I pulled the trigger. The ball struck him just behind the ear and he fell like a log, dead. I didn't go near his body, knew when I saw that 41-callber bullet strike that it was all up with Jess.

"Charlie ran into the room and gan to mourn and upbraid me. I called a passer-by who was going toward town and told him to notify the police that we had killed Jesse James. In a little while the officials came and we surrendered.'

telegram came. It was addressed to Ford and corroborated by Charlie and only the highest morality, but is also deemable at full value if as much as than own up to so insane a frolic. the governor, but he was in St. Joseph others," said Mr. Farr. "I have never a religious duty. Physiology is more on business, and I opened it, as I did | had reason to doubt its truthfulness." necessary than grammar, and hygiene

to the bottom was that of Jesse E. needlessly away, struck down by folly James, written in a round boyish hand, or ignorance as suddenly as if smitten of Clay county, and he said yes. Then eventeen boys' names ahead of you. He looked at me sharply and replied: Til tell you what I'll do; I'll run all him. Mrs. James came the next morn-ing and told me all about her circum-ninety 8,015 remain, and at a hundred reached the treasury. They came all ing and told me all about her circumstances. She was paying \$15 a month 82 only. Now, capable men say that 8000, which would be soon due. I sold dred years of age might be very her the lot where she now lives on the greatly increased. easiest terms and she built a house on

the Blood Pura

t and paid for it all." Young Jesse E. James is now a time keeper in Armour's packing house and a an industrious, thrifty, good boy. He wanted very much to go to the World's fair in 1803, but he knew that he expenses would be too much for alm to spare. A short time before the esse and asked him if he had any rel sense. les of his father. Jesse had and when Mr. Crittenden went to the fair he delegated him to visit the museum manager and make a olcker. The result was that Josse sold the manager an old that had belonged to his father and got more than enough money from the sale to pay the expenses of his trip to

## Longevity: A Dialogue.

By Lady Cook, nee Tennessee C Clattin.

The long-looked-for event which we inticipated "came off" some time ago. Our young friend Gladys has pressited Bertie with a fine healthy boy. The youthful couple find him a neverfalling topic of conversation, and many and opposite are the vievs they exchange on these occasions,

A few mornings ago the subject of longevity cropped up in the following nanner. Gladys had takea charge of he haby while the nurse was break Holding him up in all his fasting. glory of lawn and lace before her hus and, her eyes sparkling, and her heeks glowing with pleasure. "Isn't he lovely?" she asked.

replied Bertie, with a half "He's a protty, fragile, little hing. Looks a little lobstery though. But I suppose he will get over that." She: Bertle, I am ashamed of con To speak of the darling like that! Fragile, indeed! Why the doctor says e is the fluest baby he has seen for some time, and is a very picture of

He: I dare say the doctor is right my dear. I hope he is, Only you must not expect the same enthusiasm for the bables from fathers 28 is shown by mothers and mid vives. There are various reasons why moth ers regard their little ones with the most unselfish love, and the fathers with more curiosity than affection at

She: Your tone disappoints me I thought you would be a proud if we had a little boy, so I was always hoping it would be a boy, although boys are harder to rear than girls. And, before he was born, I did all that was possible to follow cut the teachings of great authorities from the carriest times. I observed the atmost moderation in all things; took dally exercise; fought down everything that tirel; read only very inteller unl books, such as those on science, his-tory, and poetry, and the lives of noole ment resisted all low or mean hought, and tried to reflect on lofty ordes alone. For I said to myself, it may be I shall thus influence the charictor of my child, and he will be port sedisposed to goodness and great rese and genius. I was ambitious for him and for you, Bertle, but I fear you are

not at all proud of our boy, He: You are mistaken, Glades, al together mistaken. You are a dear and mother. But you don't yet un lerstand the coarser feelings of men. and women by their own, or fallacies | days and brighter ones. will take the place of facts. But I will make a confesion to you, tailing. something you have never suspected; when baby was born, I was oo excited that I thought it better to go for about a short walk. Knowing you were both doing well, I positively uffered from excess of happiness. You may smile, dear, but It is a fact, and my mind. I knew I had not learned then what mania means Just as kleptomaniacs say they are uncontrollably prompted to a sudden theft, so I felt irresistibly urged to te everyone I should meet the good for tune that had come to me. Happily met no one, and so did not make a fool of myself. Coming back in a few minutes, I filled a large tumbler with port and drank it to the health of my wife and boy. That sobered me, and

I came to myself at once. She: Oh, Bertle, darling, I am s sorry to have misjudged you, and to Here (holding up the buby) kiss bim and may your wishes for him be real ized, and mine that he may live to ful-

ness of years. He: That reminds me, Gladys, that when you held him up, it occurred to Halves of the Same Bills Scattered me how singular it is that one born so helpless might live to a century, especially considering all the 'anger he must meet by the way. So that I used the word "fragile" from sym-

pathy-not from disparagment. She: You were perfectly light, dear shudder to imagine what he 'mus face during the first few years of his tender life; thrush, teething, mersles, whooping-cough, vaccination, and other ailments, besides the chance of accidents, fevers and diparteria. When he grows older, fishing, thooting and riding, have each their annual victims. Every occupation has ts peculiar dangers. As one thinks of it, it seems almost a miracle that a boy should grow to manhold, much

less to old age. He: I have often thought lately that young people are not sufficiently saught the laws of health, and how to guard themselves from disease. don't mean that they should learn to coddle themselves. Self-coddlers are the most contemptible of people, and the most unhappy. But life is all we can absolutely call our own. It is the one gift God gives all His creatures right behind was Mrs. James, who be- alike. If lost, it can never be recalled. If sapped by disease or over self-in dulgence, it becomes wretched as well as shortened. If neglected, it becomes a prolonged misery. It seems, there fore, that to preserve it by all cational methods, to give it a fuller tone are "That is the story told to us by Bob I greater power of usefulness, is not

'My idea in having the boys sign by postilence or war. And all because the paper," said Mr. Crittenden, "was the laws of health are so lightly re- is almost certain to be found out and the domestic stove is the most comto see who was the best writer. When garded. You know we were looking punished Jesse signed his name I looked at him in Whittaker's Table of "Expectation of lafe," the other day. Ah, here it is has been redeemed is promptly debright-faced boy of about 11, with Well now, the girls are teagher than stroyed by toiling and grinding it to black hair and eyes. I asked him if the boys, so more survive. But we a pulp. But in any case that looks his grandmother was Zereda Samuels will take the males. A taillion are suspicious, the fragments are filed go up in smoke, born. At the end of the first year away and preserved, to cover the posknew he was Josse James' son. I there are only \$30,405 left; 158,583 in sibility that something may turn up Well, Jesse, you see there are every million perish in the first year latter to shed light on the puzzle. That of their lives. What an army this represents. Can the slaughter of \$50 received from the New York dealer those innocents be necessary? Laid They were put on a shelf for refer those boys a race and the one that head to feet in a line they would ence, and for the time being the mat-wins gets the job. I laughed and told reach from Parrow hill to Brighton, ter dropped out of sight. Two years him to bring his mother with him the In the second year over fifty-one thounext day and if she was willing that sand more die; in the third, about gotten, until the other day a fresh conhe should work for me I would hire twenty-six thousand; and so they go

She: But would that be desirable Bortie? Lord Rosobery has just raid he did not know if a man is to be cougratulated on living to seventy-five A hundred is very much, I couldn't fancy you so aged, darling, I am sure I should not like to see you as Shakespeare pictures Lear, 'A poor, infirm, weak and despised old man, nanager of a museum had written to or devoid of taste, teeth, sight and

He: True. Better to die in prime and flush of life than to become a sentle imbecile. Few know when they have lived long enough. But if men were to learn to live as we were coat and belt and a few other things saying, they might be hale and hearty, enjoying life to the very last, whether a hundred or more. I suce knew spare little man who had exceeded entury by five years. He could still take good walks and do light work, he said to me, "and see my boy." I found his "boy" a youth of eighty-two, bard at work in his forge. it isn't age that breaks a man down, It is bad air, improper food, excessive labor and worries, and irregular ways of living. If we burn the candie at both ends, it will soon be speut. Every victous mode of life offends Nature, and she never forgives. Igentance of her laws, too, is sure to be followed by serious consequences to our-

> She: And you really think we can enjoy life at a hundred or more?

He: Certainly; if we take proper precautions. We have many well-authenticated instances, among them two notable ones. Thomas Parr, a Shropshire peasant, lived to a hundred and fifty-nine in his own county, and died afterwards in a few mouths through removing to Loadon and living in a more sumptuous way than was his custom. Hency lankins, of Yorkshire, lived to a hundred and sixty-nine. Both were healt ly and in possession of their faculties up to the last. What these men did might do by temperate and wholeson

She: There is no doubt that where

pereditary disease does not exist, the

mens sana in corpore sara," which the ancients regarded as the height of human perfectibility, could be generally realized under proper conditions. He: Yes. Not only so, but it is possible that this will be the only religion of the future. For what is crime, but the effect of disease of the mind? Indeed many physical complaints ar see from the same cause. But excess, if temperance in some form or other, is and body. We work no little or too. much; we eat and drink in the same immoderate manner. Ambilion in a thousand forms, greed, love, hate and other passions, hurry us into bregular lines of action and tasiling We create wants which become me mosters. and then we wear our lives out in serving them. The saversign cure for all appears to be simplicity and clean-

liness. These would promote largevity and happiness together. She: I am sure you are right, Bortie. If we could all live more acturaland cleanly in word and deed all around; then the golden age would come again the millerium of prophetic poets.

He. But we must not expect so much. There will always be roversions to evil types. If, however, we set our ideals high, we shall approach them the nearer. If you, darling, and I, live true lives, and train our children to live better than ourseless, we shall help to bring about a hurber The ages of which you spoke have state of things so far as is practicable. fashloned us to one standard and fash. In this way every eacaest couple may oned the women to another. Men proclaim the world's New Evangel must be measured by the rule for men | and hasten the coming of length of

She: I promise to lo my best, tie, to make a man of our boy. But wonder what we have been talking

# Tales from the Redemption Bureau.

## have blown my own praise so loudly. Trying to Defraud the Government.

All the Way from New York to Kansas.

Washington, Nov. 24.-The redemption division of the treasury is forever novel does not turn up there. Spoiled money, which people naturally are anxious to have replaced, brings to light many phases of human nature,

both comic and tragic. Only last week one of these romances reached its denoument. It had been running along for more than two years for it was as far back as September, 1893, that a New York dealer in old ury the equivalent of \$25. It was in a rather queer shape, consisting of the right hand halves of one ten and two twenty-dollar bills. It was evident that the original notes had been deliberately cut in two with a knife or a pair of scissors.

Of course, the half-notes were re deemed, the treasury returning \$25 in crisp new bills to the New York dealer. Under the law, a spoiled note is re-

three-fifths of it are presented. If In 1885 T. T. Crittenden, Jr., son of Gov. Crittenden, and now clerk of Jackson county, formed a partnership with W. B. Phister and opened a real estate office in Kansas City. They advertised for an office boy and the next vertised for an office boy and the next vertice of the fragment is less than three-fifths and week. The fragment is less than three-fifths and week. Mr. Quong Sing, a New week. Growers have offered their moderate. Sixth avenue, about a fortnight ago were agreed their week. Mr. Quong Sing, a New boys freely and they have been taken to a larger extent than was thought to a larger extent than week. Mr. Quong Sing, a New week. Growers have offered their moderate. Sixth avenue, about a fortnight ago were agreed to the redemption division and even grown-up people, rarely and two of the fragment is less than two-fifths of the whole, and week. Mr. Quong Sing, a New week. Growers have offered their moderate. Sixth avenue, about a fortnight ago were agreed to the redemption division and the properties "I immediately telegraphed the authorities at St. Joseph for particulars, and in reply was informed that Jesse James had been shot and killed by Bob and Charlie Ford, who had been garrested and were in jail. Governor Crittenden reached Jefferson City from St. Louis on the noon train, and I strong to be taught to destate office in Kansas City. They adstroyed the authorities at St. Joseph for particulars, and in reply was informed that Jesse James had been shot and killed by Bob and Charlie Ford, who had been growth as the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous preserved carefully. He showed it to a sheet of paper and this he has formed that Jesse and Western been buyers of some of the long, fine morning nineteen boys answered the subject, for I foresee much good from the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous preserved carefully. He showed it to a sheet of paper and this he has formed that Jesse and the first things to be taught to writing the form a filt limit at limit into a stovelphe on his present the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous and the bilis worth nothing, unless it can be proved that the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous and the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous and the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous attention and the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous and the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist of a thoroughly creditable story supported by the attinous and the balance has been destroyed. First have and the long, the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must con

Ordinarily the spotted money that

is what was done with the halves of ter dropped out of sight. Two years clapsed and they were practically forsignment, consisting of the left-hand reached the treasury. They came all the way from Kansias, and the expla- fragments such as any ordinary person cent and had nothing but a note for the number surviving to over a hun- nation accompanying them was cient and succinct enough. A well-to-do farmer in Kansas pre

> half-notes described, which hore the marks of burning along the edges toward the middle of each bill. He explained that he had been engaged in burning brush in a field. He had taken off his waistcoat and hung it on a fence. It fell down, and in his absence from the spot, the fire, spreading through the grass, partly burned the walstcoat and the money in the pocknotary public, wrote out an affidavit resiting these circumstances, which farmer signed and swore to. The affidavit was then forwarded to Wash ington with the claim for the full value of the damaged bills-\$50.

the face of it the story was entirely redible and well calculated to accou plish its purpose; but there was a contingency on which the farmer could hardly have reckoned. What enuse had he to imagine that the other halves of these same notes might be on a shelf in the redemption division of the treasury 7 Mr. Relyea, the chief, went to the files and put his hand upon them in a moment. halves sent in by the New York dealer and those received from the Kansas farmer had belonged to the same The artices agriculturist had caught himself in his own trap. The matter was at once put into the

hands of the United States district attorney for Kaneas. That official be gan an investigation, but hesitated to prosecute the supposed guilty man because the latter was an old settler, a large property owner, and bore an un-Impeached character. Nevertheless, the treasury insisted on pushing the case, and a warrant was issued for the farmer's arrest on a charge of try ing to defraud the government. Relyea was notified that he would be required to appear with the baived otes and the original affidavit, which were expected to furnish complet evidence of perjury on the part of the accused. Last week, however, he re celved a tlegram from the district atorney stating that the farmer had pleaded guilty.

The story seems to end at this point; but a very interesting part of it remains as yet wholly enveloped in mys-How did it happen that the unfortunate person in Kansas became possessed of those halves of \$50 Only one theory sugests itself. The irrepressible activity of green-goods propaganda is well known. It is safe o say that no well-to-do farmer in the viting circulars offering counterfelt money printed from stolen government plates, and of so excellent a quality as to be beyond detection by experts. Of course the green-goods people have no counterfeits to soil; all they want s to get hold of the unsuspecting Mr. Hayseed and fleece him. A favorite method of theirs is to cut a good note in two and send balf of it, as a sample of their "goods," to the intended victim. It may be that the Kansas farmer nibbled at such a balt, but he refused to bite, retaining the divided cash that had been forwarded to him. The green goods men in New York disposed of the halves which they had retained by selling them to the dealer aforesaid, while the farmer held onto his for some time before he could deelde what to do with them. Probably if he had not come by them in this dublous way he would have presented them for redemption in a legitimate fashion. As it was, if he had done so no questions would have been asked and he would have come out just \$25

ahead of the green goods enterprise. easily enough, suposing the theory to be correct. Much more difficult is it to explain how in June of this year the sum of \$1,000 came to be scattered along the lake front of Chicago, torn into small scraps in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the destruction of the cash was intentional. Early in the morning of the twenty-eighth day of that month two colored laborers named Brown and Campbell were walking along the shore south of Twenty-fourth street, when they noticed some scraps of green paper blowing about. Looking further they discovered a good many more pieces, which were distributed for a distance of a couple of blocks. After some hours of patient search they had gathered enough to represent in a respectable manner two notes for \$500 each.

two more for \$20 each, and two for

They took the fragments to the subtreasury, supposing that they could claim the face value of the money. Imagine their disgust when they were informed that the fact of having found It gave them no title whatever to the cash. It was evident that they were honest men, and memoranda of their story were taken down. Later a fisherman picked up several other pieces of the same notes on the lake front in the same neighborhood, and these also were handed in at the sub-treasury, All of them were forwarded to the redemption division at Washington, where they are now held and awaiting a claimant. They have been pasted together on sheets of paper in such a shape as to show what parts are present and what are missing. There is not enough left of the tens and of the twenties to make it practicable to redeem them; but the two notes for \$500 each are all right. The owner has only to present the requisite evidence, and \$1,000 in new money will be paid to

Up to date, however, no claimant has appeared. This seems very extraordi-Why should not the owner demand what belongs to him, no matter how the loss was incurred? seems to be only one plausible theory. It sometimes happens that a man of ordinarily regular habits goes on what is known in Chicago as a "bender." Alcohol makes him reckless: he lights cigars with bank notes and commits various imprudences. Next day he is of the burned bills he sends them to the treasury for redemption. Affidavits reciting such a method of loss frequently reach the redemption division. In some such fashion it may have come about that a Chicago citizen of wealth and good repute tore up his 'wad" and scattered it along the lake front on the night of June 27th last, He prefers to let the money go rather

The first "stove case" for this sea-

sometimes cheated, tion easy, and Quong will get his cash without a doubt; but, though fraud of back. He is a lucky Chinaman, for, this kind is frequently attempted, it as the records of the treasury show, pletely efficient destroyer of money in existence. People, especially in rural districts, will insist on employing it for the purpose of sufe deposit, and somer or later the family savings are apt to go up in smoke. Nearly always the bills are reduced to hopeless ashes, in-

volving total less. About one hundred cases of this kind are referred to the redemption division every yetar. The government is always willing and even anxious to replace spoiled money if it can possibly be identified. The skill of the women employed in this work at the treasury department is little short of marvelous. One lady, Mrs. Brown, attends to all the burned notes. Patiently she picks out scrap after scrap from a mass of charred would regard as hopeless. One by one she pastes them on paper, assembling the pieces of each note on a sheet by ented at his town bank the three itself, and trying to "restore" the greenback as a naturalist would build up an extinct animal from a few fossil remains. Even a portion that is hardly more than an ash may still show the engraved design. When she is done, t remains to be determined how many of the bills shall be considered as properly identified. In the case of a bank note the name of the bank must be as-

In this kind of labor powerful magnifying glasses are often called into reed up by a buby is apt to be a difficult repeat the lecture in a larger hall. subject to tackle. Bables destroy a good deal of money in this way in the course of every year, and the same may be said of puppy dogs. They have an equal disregard of value represented by currency. Goats cat money now and then, and so do cows. Mice are particularly destructive. They like to make nests out of paper cash, and this prac tice is encouraged by people who hide their savings in walls and under the floors. Birds would seem to have a simflar inclination, judging from a rather odd happening of only a few weeks ago. An employee of the sub-treasury in Cincinnati, named Turpin, was shay ing himself one sunny afternoon, when a robin flew in at the window. It flew out a moment later, and it did not occur o Turpin of suspect the bird when be liscovered that a \$10 bill which he had taken from his waistcoats pocket and placed on the centre table was gone. A few days later, however, a storm blow a robin's nest out of a tree nea the front porch. It was picked up, and the missing bill was found incorporated n its naterial. Though a good deal damaged, it was redeemed subse-One day last summer lightning en-

tered the house of a farmer in-Mary and. In a frolicsome mood it flashed through a cupboard and burned a slice out of a \$2 silver certificate. The strip burned was nearly two inches wide lengthwise through the middle of th bill. The latter was redeemed afterward, the number and seal being en tirely egible. To bury paper money i a mietake, because under such conditions it rots. Now and then a person is burned to death, and cash removed from the clothing of the corpse is sent in for redemption. The contents of a wallet dug up with the body of a murdered man afforded a rather disagree able subject for investigation not long ago, A few months back an old we Rockford, Ill., and her clothes were the heir to search the ashes, and refive dollars of the amount represented the last year or two several consignments of money in minute bits have leave 7 a. m., instead of 7:45. reached the redemption division, being sent in by banks whose safes have been treated with dynamite by burglars. An overdose of dynamite applied to a safe is apt to have such an effect-which ought to be a lesson to

The registry business of the postoffice department is constantly fallstem as a means of insurance. ten to eight cents, the number of le ters and parcels registered during the ast fiscal year was less than 11,000,-Four years ago the number exceeded 15,000,000 annually. What is wanted is safety and the system does not give it. When a mail car or postoffice is robbed it is always the registered matter, advertised on its face as valuable, that is taken. master general advocated the abandnment of the registration on the ground that it was fruitful only of danger to what it was designed to protect. The remedy is simple. Our government. like most foreign counries, should grant compensation for egistered letters lost or destroyed. During the last fiscal year the postoffice department reported the number of lost registered packages at

## THE HEAVENS IN DECEMBER.

Venus shines in the morning sky, near the brilliant Spicia; and the goddess of love is a fitting companion of the queenly star of Virgo. The planet each morning rises further southeast, and during the month will change in declination about ten degrees, rises at 3:14 a. m. on the 1st, 3:37 on

the 15th, and 4:10 on the 31st.

Mars rises before the sun south, following the sun in Scorpius Mars rises at 6:10 a. m. on the 1st. 5:58 on the 15th and at 5:45 on the

Jupiter is in the constellation Concer, little east of the Twins. He will soon be conspicuous in the early evening. He rises 28 degrees north of east at 8:38 p. m. on the 1st, 7:39 on the 15th and 6:28 on the 31st. Saturn is a morning star, and rises at 5 a. m. on the 1st, 4:14 on the 15th.

and at 3:20 on the 31st. Altair sets at 8:47 p. m. on the 15th. and Sirius rises at 8:19 p. m. The stars of winter are beginning beir glory. Orion, Pleades, Hyades, Procyon, in the east, Androme

da, Pegasus and Perseus near the me-

ridian, Vega and Altair in the west,

are among the starry gems that make

the winter skies a canopy of loveliness

Perhaps it was the grandeur of this stellar scene that inspired Emerson to write: "If a man would be alone let hi look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds will son arate between him and what he touches. One might think the atmos phere was made transparent with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the

sublime. Seen in the streets of cities, how sorry; and if he can find any fragments great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore, and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty end light the universe with their ad mnishing smile."

## HOP INTELLIGENCE.

Pretty heavy buying is reported in hops freely and they have been taken to a larger extent than was thought probable a week ago. Exporters have been buyers of some of the long, fine growths, but the demand has come principally from dealers and Western brewers, the latter taking a good deal of stock. Prices have varied widely

higher, but the bulk of the business was done at 7600c. Since the recent cains the hops have pressed up better and seem to show improved quality Considerable lots have also been sold on the Pacific coast at from 5698c, lat ter for very choice. Our market has shown no change of importance, except that the volume of business has been larger. Demand from brewers has been very good and the receipt and delivery of goods have given an appearance of life that has contrasted strongly with the duliness of a few weeks ago. Values show firmness on prime and choice grades of '95 hops,

### HURRAH FOR BAKER.

Current.

and other qualities are steady. Year-

lings and old olds dull.-N. Y. Price

Washington, Nov. 20.-Professor Marcus Baker, of the coast and geodetic survey, who went to Alaska for the United States in connection with the boundary dispute, stirred the usually mild scientists of Washrington last night by the boldness of his dee laration in a lecture on Alaska, be fore the National Geographical clety. He scouted the idea of arbitrating the question of England's claim to '000 square miles of the territory between Portland canal and Beam canal on the southeast boundary of Alaska and said the only arbitration admissible was the arbitration of battle The sentiment was loudly applauded Baker was invited by popular vote to

## DURRANT'S AFFIDAVITS

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—General Dick ason, attorney for Theodore Durrant, this morning. The allegations of a trial were repeated. The various demmetrations in the court room when the sonvincing evidence against the prisoner had been related by a witness was referred to in the affidavits. Judge had been no demonstrations by courtcom spectators. He said he had been have a fair trial and that every at-

continued reading affidavits in court popular feeling against him which he hought prevented him receiving a fair Murphy interrupting, declared there very careful that the prisoner should

MARKET QUOTATIO (8 Liverpool, Nov. 39,-Wheat Liverpool, Nov. 39.—Wheat, spot, stendy; demand moderate; No. 2 Red Winter 5s 2d; No. 2 Red Spring, stocks exhausted: No. 1 hard Manitohn to id: No. 1 California 5s 3d. Hope at London, Pacific court of

## O DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOM 1051 Market St., San Francisco (Between 6th and 7th 8ta.)

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Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum entarged sunt thousands of new objects, Advantous 25 cts.

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## SCHOOL BOOKS.

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M. E. Wheeler, C St. Independence.

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day



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W. S. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.

Are now in operation, and you can get all kluds of wood work done on short notice, also sash, doors and moldings of all Main Street. West of the water works.

Independence, - - Oregon.

mmmmmm

one trip per week to Independence, which will be Sunday, arriving in the after-

EDITOR WEST SIDE:

PORTLARD, OR., August 6, 1895. DEAR SIR:-Owing to the extreme low water burned. Subsequently it occurred to and short days it will be impossible to continue our regular trips to Indepen dence longer than this week. After Monday, August 11th we will make but

was identified and redeemed. During noon and leaves Monday morning at 6 a.m. Please change time table to that effect during low water-trips to Salem will be as usual, except that we wil

CAPT. A. W. GRAHAM.

# DR. POWELL REEVES,

ting off, says the New York World. 51 1/2 Third Street, Corner of Pine, Portland, Oregon.

# CHRONIC, NERVOUS, AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

Examination and Advice, FREE. Come one, Come all, and embrace this grand opportunity to learn the true

condition of your health, without money and without price. These old retiable doctors will consult with you Free of Charge, and tell you your disease without asking you a question. They also furnish all medicine at their offices, and save you extra cost of buying medicine at the drug store. We can give you references of many remarkable cures they have made on this Coast, by leading bankers and business men. Call at the office and read them for proof.

the skillful surgeon—the emiout knife, ligature or caustic, nent specialist - your oest and without pain or detention from business. He also treats friend-the world's benefactor all private diseases, loss of -permanently located-conpower, spermatorrhea, syphsult him this day.

## southeast. The planet is still moving Most Successful CATARRH Doctors IN THE WEST.

These old reliable specialists of many years' experience, treat with wonder-

lu success all lung and throat affections, Cancer, Piles, Fistula and Rupture. WF All cases of acute or chronic juffamation, ro faredugiranetsh ness of vision, scrofulous eyes, closing of the eye duct, squinting, cross eyes, wild hairs, syphilitic sore eyer, granulated lids, tumor, cancer of the lids, etc.

Deafness from catarrh, singing or roaring noises, thickened drum, in Deafness from catarra, singing in the parties of the ear, etc. HEAD Neuralgia, sick, nervous, or congestive moderation and eczems loss of memory, dizziness, softening of the brain, tumors and eczems Neuralgia, sick, nervous, or congestive headache, dull, full feeling of the scalp.

THROAT Catarrhal and syphilitic sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsilitis and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, thick phlegm LUNGS Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhage and chronic bronchitis, dry and loose cough, pains in chest, difficulty in breathing

hepatizations, asthma, etc. HEART Valvular diseases, weak and fatty hearts, dropsy, and rheumatism of the heart, languid circulation, etc.

Catarrh and ulceration and acid dyspepsia, indigestion, pain and STOMACH Catarrh and decration and act dysperson and difficulty in fulness after eating, heartburn, waterbrash, and difficulty in LIVER SPLEEN All diseases of the liver, spleen, bowels, constipation, chronic diarrhoea, kidney and biadder, all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism and all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, hip joint disease, old sores, fever sores, stiff joints, hair lip, spinal irritation, nerv-

ous prostration, rupture, piles, fistula, rectal ulcers, which produces pain in small of back. SEXUAL ORGANS All private diseases, spermatorrhea, nightly or daily losses, which, neglected, produce nervous irritation, los of memory and ambition, softening of the brain, idiocy, insanity, etc., syphilis stricture, inability to hold the urine, impotency or loss of power, sterility, pros tstorrhea, ropy, sandy sediment in urine, or gravel, varicocele treated by a

surgical operation, hydrocele, all losses or drains, atrophy or shrinking of the RUPTURE Piles, Fistula, Varicocele, Hydrocele, and all tenderness or swelling treated without pain or detention from business.

Who may be suffering from any of the distressing allments peculiar to their sex, sush as persistent headaches, painful menstruations, displacement, etc., do not give up in despair, even if you have met with repeated failures in seeking relief. We are happy to state that we have cured hundreds of cases after other physicians have pronounced them hopeless. Charges ver.

DR. POWELL REEVES.