PARDON WAS FORGED.

CLEVER SCOUNDREL'S ESCAPE FROM A PENITENTIARY.

Man Whose Adventures Are Here Related Is Now a Multimillionaire and Owner of a Bank and a Railroad in Honduras.

"The dangerous criminal of to-day," said an ex-warden of the Ohio State penitentiary, "is a gentleman by education and instinct; inventive, shrewd, generous, strong mentally, with courage to carry out the most daring deals. These are the men who roll through the world half of the time in want, sometimes with wealth. Absolutely without conscience, yet sensitive to a fault, these are the men who it will be well to guard against.

"There is one instance I have in mind which has never, to my knowledge, been duplicated in this country," he continued, "in which the ingenuity of one of this class was severely taxed in what turned out to be a successful attempt to obtain release from a long term of imprisonment in the Ohio State pen.

"Some years ago William Allen was cashier of the old Union National bank in New Orleans, one of the strongest financial institutions in the city. He had been connected with the bank for twenty-five years and was familiar with every crook and turn of its affairs. He was implicitly trusted by both depositors and directors.

"One Saturday evening a covered express wagon drove up Canal street, and, turning into the alley at the rear of the bank, was backed up, and inside of half an hour was loaded up with over $375,000 of the bank's currency. Allen had hypothecated all the securities he could lay his hands on and had unknown to the president or directors, several days before, ordered large shipments of cash from the bank's correspondents in other cities.

"The loss was not discovered until Tuesday morning, when Allen was missed from his place in the bank. Monday chanced to be a legal holiday, so there was plenty of time in which to plant the proceeds of the robbery. To this day the hiding place of the bank's coin has not been traced.

"Circumstances all pointed to Allen and a warrant was issued for his arrest. A marshal went up to Carrollton to serve it and Allen was soon in custody. He refused to make any explanation. He was placed on trial and was sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Columbus.

"One morning the mail brought a letter from Mrs. Allen, then in Washington, directed to her husband, announcing she would be in Columbus the next week, and that she had strong belief a pardon would be granted in a few days. She came according to appointment. Three days after her arrival an official-looking document was among the mail of the warden. It came from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and contained the information that a pardon had been granted to Allen. The next mail brought the pardon itself, signed by President Grant. Allen was released, and, with his wife, left Ohio. It was nearly a week before it was discovered that the letter and pardon were clever forgeries. Allen was never discovered again—at least in this country. He is to-day at the head of the leading bank in the capital of Honduras He also owns the only line of railway there. He is counted a multimillionaire. The only untrue thing about this story is Allen's name."

DISCOVERY BY A HISTORIAN.

Name America Was Not Derived from Amerigo Vespucci.

That America derives its name from Amerigo Vespucci has long been regarded as a certainty. Now, however, a historian comes forward and assures us that this is not the case. This historian is Ricardo Palma, director of the National Library of Lima, Peru. In a book which has just been published, he insists that America was not named after Amerigo Vespucci, but that, on the contrary, Amerigo Vespucci was named after America.

Senor Palma, who has studied this subject for years, maintains that Vespucci's first name was Alberico. "The name 'America,'" he says, "is derived from a place in Nicaragua, being the name of a hill in the province of Chanvoles. Furthermore, the penultimate syllable 'ic' is very often found in the words used by the Indians of South America and by the natives of the Antilles. The syllable itself signifies something large and lofty, and is found in the names of non-volcanic mountains."

He further points out that Columbus did not use the word "America" in his letters when he referred to the events of his first voyage. "It is more than probable," he continues, "that he learned through one of his attendants of the discovery of gold by some natives in a place called America. In this way it is likely that the name gradually became known throughout Europe. At that time the only geographical account of the western hemisphere was the one by Alberico Vespucci, which was published in Latin in 1505, and in German in 1508. Geographers presumably came to the conclusion that Alberico had given the name America not merely to a single hill or mountain, but to the entire country.

"When the first map of the continent, bearing the title 'Province of America,' was published in Barcelona, in 1522, Columbus and his companions were long dead, and there was no one to protest against the misuse of the name. Furthermore, there was no one in all Europe who bore the name Amerigo, and, as Vespucci's name was Alberico, geographers and historians would surely have given the new continent this name if they had desired to honor him in this fashion.

"Newly discovered countries were only named after sovereigns, as we see in the case of Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, and the Philippines, and when explorers did give names to countries they selected those of their own families, as we see in the case of Vancouver and Magellan. The origin of such places as Colombia, Columbus and Colon can also be clearly traced."—Boston Herald.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

An ordinance restricting heavily loaded vehicles to a specified portion of a street is held, in State vs. Boardman (Me.), 46 L. R. A. 750, to be unreasonable, unless that portion is reasonably suited to the purpose, and its enforcement is denied when that part of the street is absolutely impassable.

A State statute providing for a jury of eight instead of twelve persons in any criminal case not capital is held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in Maxwell vs. Dow, U. S. Adv. sheets, 448, not to be in violation of the provisions of the Federal constitution respecting due process of law and the privileges and immunties of citizens.

In estimating the damages sustained by the owner of land injured by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, it is held, in Philadelphia Ball Club vs. Philadelphia (Pa.), 46 L. R. A. 724, that future profits of the business cannot be considered for any purpose whatever, and also that the amount recoverable is the difference between the value of the property immediately before and that immediately after the damage inflicted, unaffected by any subsequent change in the circumstances or condition of the property.

Payments to a State, received and accepted, though made in void treasury warrants which the State was not compelled to receive, are held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company vs. Texas (U. S. Adv. sheets, 545), to be binding on the State, and an attempt to repudiate the payments was deemed to impair the obligation of the implied contract created by the transaction when the payments were accepted. In this case the warrants were claimed to be unconstitutional because issued to circulate as money or as bills of credit, and also void because issued in aid of the rebellion.

Power of the legislature to authorize a municipality to acquire and maintain an independent system of waterwork is held in Skaneateles Waterworks Company vs. Skaneateles (N. Y.), 46 L. R. A. 687, to be reserved to the municipality on the granting of a franchise which is not made exclusive; but such franchise, though not exclusive, is held to be impaired by a statute authorizing the establishment of municipal waterworks, with the right to impose rates in such manner as would compel the private company's property to pay therefor, and would also authorize such a discrimination against the company's patrons as would absolutely destroy its business.

In a Quandary.

The number and variety of knives and forks that now grace a well-equipped and formal dinner table may well dismay one unused to such a variegated outlay of cutlery and silver. There are forks for the oyster, for the fish and for the roast, and forks as well for anything else that may be served. There are also knives to correspond to the forks that may be needed. These implements that social convention decrees to be necessary to convey food to the mouth are usually laid out in formidable rows on either side of the plate. The other evening a simple Western maiden at her first Eastern dinner surveyed her supply of knives and forks with growing trepidation. Her common sense told her that they were laid out in the regular order in which it was intended that they should be used, but nothing in her experience had taught her which was the right end of the row to start in with. Finally, in despair, she sought help from her next-door neighbor, a prominent physician. "Say, Doc," she questioned anxiously, as she pointed at the offending objects, "do you eat out or in?"—New York Tribune.

Before Grace.

A young man who has an informal, not to say discourteous, habit of helping himself to bread or crackers as soon as he is seated at table, received a merited reproof one day from an old country minister.

The minister's pretty daughter was the lodestone that drew the young man to the parsonage, and one day he was invited to stay to supper. A plate of bread was near his place, and as he seated himself he put out his hand and, taking a slice, proceeded to test its quality by a liberal mouthful.

The old minister looked at him, and then folded his hands and closed his eyes in preparation for grace.

"For what we are about to receive," he said, with slow distinctness, "and for what our young guest has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

The Thirteen Superstition.

"What, want to leave to-day, Jane, and you only came yesterday?"

"Well, yes'm. You see, you're the thirteenth missus I've 'ad this year, and you're unlucky."

"Why, then, did you come?"

"'Cause I 'ad to 'ave a thirteenth, and I thought I'd get it over. I leaves ternight, mum."—London Pick-Me-Up.

By "advantages of a higher education" is meant sending a girl off to school in order that she may form acquaintances to visit in the summer.

"MARCH ON," HE SAID.

KITCHENER RUNS AGAINST A BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

Boer Maid Bids Defiance to British Chief of Staff—Unable to Destroy the Home Without Injuring Her, Kitchener Follows Jackson's Example.

"Forward, gentlemen!" said Lord Kitchener to his staff at Rightman's farm in South Africa when Rightman's girl defied them to burn the house on the veldt, and to break up a Boer harboring place. It was the Barbara Frietchie incident over again, and Rightman's girl was the heroine of it. Kitchener did what Stonewall Jackson ordered done forty years before. "March on!" he said, and dictated a message to headquarters saying that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out, owing to "unexpected opposition."

Rightman's girl was the unexpected opposition, and the story makes one of the finest incidents of the Boer struggle. This Barbara Frietchie is young, and Whittier's heroine was a gray-haired woman. Rightman is a prominent Boer leader, a God-fearing, scriptural-reading Dutchman, who lives on a farm in the Prieska region. He fights during a six weeks' campaign, then gets leave of absence and goes home to the rude little farm house on the South African plains, gets a change of clothing, food in his knapsack, rounds of fresh ammunition, and sets off again to lay traps for the English, and to pick off men with his sharpshooting rifle. Rightman is responsible for many humiliating disasters to the British.

"RIGHTMAN'S GIRL BARRING GEN. KITCHENER.

He is one of the keen-eyed, bushy-whiskered Boer farmers who have trekked the country over, and who appear to have been born with a curious instinct for military tactics. He can plan an attack, and he knows how to retreat with victory. Rightman's house has been a rendezvous for Boer recruits and a refuge for wounded Boer soldiers.

Rightman's Girl in Charge.

In Rightman's absence Rightman's girl takes care of the house, the fields, the herds. Just "Rightman's girl," the dispatches say, and so far as history goes she has no other name. She is a pretty young girl. She knows how to spin and weave and brew and bake and set the milk to cool in a spring house under the hill. She knows the history of her race, and if need be, she would take up a rifle and fight for the country.

Lord Kitchener was ordered to destroy the Prieska district. "Burn," was the order, and especially was Kitchener directed to raze the Rightman farm house. Onward he marched, down on the plain went the hero of the Soudan, his detachments thrown out, to sweep the little settlements. Occasionally the English soldiers encountered small parties of Boers. Then came the charge, the battle, the scattering of one side or the other. Long lines of litter bearers would go on to the field, and the groaning men whose life blood was gushing out would be carried to the low, hot tent, where the weary surgeons cut and hacked and bandaged and bathed, and the lines of dead would be accorded a burial.

One day they came upon the Rightman farm house. Kitchener and his staff rode at the rear of the command. "Burn," said the general as he sent for a sergeant and pointed out the little farm house. The sergeant started with a small detachment of troopers, for the burning of farm houses was a very ordinary thing. The troops waited, expecting every moment to see smoke curl up around the roof and flames burst from the windows. They waited and waited, and when they got out their spy glasses they saw the sergeant still parleying with a pretty and excited girl at the door. Kitchener started forward with his staff at a sharp gallop, their swords clanking, spurs jingling.

He Defiance to Kitchener.

"What's that?" Kitchener said, as he drew up at the door. Rightman's girl had heard of Kitchener, and she knew what the orders were. But she drew herself up and looked at him defiantly, bracing her hands against the sides of the door. "You shall not burn this house. I am here, and here I intend to stay," she said.

For a moment the chief of staff looked at the little woman—Rightman's girl. For a moment he gazed into her eyes, and then turned sharply. Then he raised his hand and a military secretary spurred to the front.

"Put it down that the commander's orders, with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm, could not be carried out, owing to the unexpected opposition," Kitchener growled, and then he waited a second and turned toward the girl in the doorway. She was still there with arms stretched out—a pretty figure. The chief of staff wheeled again.

"Forward!" and the staff spurred behind him, while the rugged troopers felt a strange throbbing under their khaki uniforms for the brave little woman who was watching them ride away. "March on," he said.

The line is familiar. The picture every man and woman has conjured, every boy and girl has dwelt upon, until Barbara Frietchie is just as much a part of the great civil struggle in this country as were the great guns and the great gun carriages.

"Forward!" Rightman's girl was left in the doorway of her farm—a heroine of the struggling Boers in a country invested by English, as Barbara Frietchie was a heroine of Frederick in a country filled with Confederates.

CHEAPEST OF RAILROAD FARES

Russia's Great Efforts to Encourage Emigration to Siberia.

The Russian Government is now providing transportation to emigrants from European Russia who are willing to make new homes in Siberia at rates of fare that have probably never been equalled for cheapness.

The third-class tickets sold on the Russian and Transsiberian railroads were believed to be about the cheapest in the world, but the fourth-class tickets which the Government has recently caused to be offered make the others a costly luxury by comparison.

These tickets are sold to any one of 141 stations in Siberia and they are good from any point in Russia. The fourth-class passenger, for example, from Moscow to Tobolsk pays for that long journey only two roubles, or a little over $1. On the other hand, if he wishes to go clear to Vladivostok by the railroad and its steamer connection, now complete, a distance of about 5,000 miles, he has to pay 4½ roubles, or $3.60.

The Government thus practically gives free transportation to those inhabitants of Russia who will move into the fertile agricultural and industrial regions that have recently been opened in Siberia. The Czar and his advisers are very anxious to secure the rapid development of Siberia, and so great efforts are making to fill the new regions with an industrious population.

In the past three years about 600,000 Russian peasants, stimulated in every way by their Government, have removed to Siberia, and to-day its population is about 6,000,000.—New York Sun.

Upset His Plans.

"Did you ask papa?" she questioned, eagerly.

"Yes, and it's all off," he responded, as one in a dream.

"Why, did he refuse?"

"No, but he said when I asked to take you away from him I was asking to take away the light of his life; that the home without you would be a prison cell."

"Well, all papas say that, you big, tender-hearted fellow."

"I know," he responded, huskily, "but it isn't that."

"What is it, then?"

"Can't you see? He expects me to take you away from home, and I wouldn't have the nerve after he talked like that to stay—and—er—well, don't you see?"

"I see," she answered, coldly.—Indianapolis Sun.

A woman's great consolation at a funeral is the presence of former old servants in the family who have come some distance to attend.

The older a man gets the less he is worth the day after he has been to a party.

The more faults a man has, the louder he demands perfection in others.

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