The History of Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow's Quarrel

BY ROBERT HOTE.

Title plan or the Cambridgh was so expensive and so difficult that if the murder had not been one of unusual interest the detecteyes would never have thought of under But the popular clamor was so great, the newspapers were so constant in their publication of sensational clews, rials were hurled in such volume

spon the department as to compel it to take every chance, no matter how chimerical it might seem, to ferret out the truth of this mystery. The general cry was: "Let there be the same law for the rich man as well as for the poor." The wildest sort of stories were circulated and even published to the friends of Mr. effect that the wealthy Brownlow had bribed the police, from chief to the humblest patrolman, not to find evidence in this case. Smarting under this sort of criticism, therefore, and with a natural pride in their work, the detectives put most carnest endcavors into the case and studied and worked night and day to get at the truth.

One of the detectives who had been authorized to make special investigations into the family of Mrs. Brownlow reported one day that the theory of sudden anger would real ly not hold in this case; that there must be some other satisfactory motive for the deed. and that he believed that it would be found by examination of the papers of Mrs. Up to this time all the private Brownlow. documents found in the Brownlow mausion, when it had been searched, had been care fully kept without examination. The de-tective averred that the Unampion family felt so strongly that Mr. Brownlow had married their daughter for the sake of her money that he now believed that he had been instrumental in putting her out of the way for the sake of getting a secure and undivided hold upon it. Accordingly, an examination was made of the property which Mrs. Brownlow held. It was that nothing had been touched by Mr. Brownlow, and that the property which stood in her name consisted almost entirely of unregistered bonds, which, as every body knows, are good for their face value on pre-

scutation.

Among the paners, however, was a will made by Mrs. Brownlow, in which her hus band was nominated as her sole heir, and this will bore a date six days previous to the crime. The finding of this testament created a sensation among the detectives, butils discovery was for a considerable period kept from the public. They knew now what interest the husband had in the sicath or disappearance of his wife. There was only one objection to this theory: In order to inherit this properly he must produce a certificate of death of his wife But after her disappearance this was in possible. However, it would have been comparatively easy to overcome this, for alarly proven Mr. Brownlow remained practicable possession of the fortune as the administrator, and it would have been very difficult to oust him from his position. If later on, her death should become an estab lished fact, the will would then set aside stonce undertaken under his direction. any adverse claim. It seemed to be a clev erly executed scneme

CHAPTER PV.

As time were on the situation of the accused became more serious. It was m and more impossible to believe that Mrs Brownlow had left the house of her own free will. After discussion of all the the ories they could possibly evolve, the report ers, in order to keep the matter well before the public in an attractive shape, origin ated this theory: That Mrs. Brownlow has simply gone with her hashand's consent to examine it.
take a journey, the object of which they did erre to see gained credit in the papers, especially cause of efforts on the part of some of Mr. Brownlow's friends to substantiate it, the detectives paid little attention to it. It was so evident that Mrs. Brownlow, had such been the case, would have returned as soon as she had heard the accusations directed against her husband, that the theory scemes to be of no importance. Day after day, of course, the detectives gave Mr. Brownlow every opportunity to talk and state his side of the case, but he obstinately remained silent. It was disappointing to the detectives engaged upon the case that they could not get direct and incontrovertible evidence of the fundamental fact in the case, namely, that Mrs. Brownlow was dead. The fact of her disappearance needed no proof; the object of the accused in had refused to account for the time passed where and how no one knew, during the evening and part of the night of Tuesday, And his attitude from the time of his arrest had been compromising in the extreme; but there was still no evidence that seemed to justify conviction. One day the detectives found just the clay that they seemed to have been waiting for so long.

It came partly as chance and partly as the result of keen detective work. Seth Ketcham had reasoned with himself that as Mrs. Brownlow had left the house, or had at all events been last seen in evening dress, and as those garments were not she must have had them on whenever the deed was committed. Next to the difficulty of biding the body would be the difficulty of disposing of this peculiar clothing. He had mear in mind that whatever we may dishand clothing stores and pawn-shops of the city to see if therein might not be found some of the garments which Mrs. Brownlow had idea being the vague one that perhaps Mr. Brownlow had taken that means to disguise any trace of the crime that might be found on the clothing. Having found nothing in any of those places that he went through, he thought over the possible ways in which the crime might in the city would be liable to attract attention; therefore he concluded that the deed must have been done some other way. In the course of his investigations he found that the deck hand of a ferry boat that had been crossing the North river upon that night an quarreling in low tones upon the after

part of the boat.

He had paul but little nitention to them, although he confessed that his post of duty should have been at that end of the boat He went forward to vie engine room for a moment, and when he returned he saw the man standing by the rail alone. As be approached the stranger the man turn abruptly and walked into the gentlemen's The deck hand bad paid no attention to it, because orcumstances of that nature are so common where crowds assemble, and had thought nothing further o it until the detectives had put their usua inquiries to him as to whether he had seen such people as Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow come over on his boat on the night in quesmurder had seen done upon the ferry boat and he strong y believed that there was a clew to the crime. He was therefore watch

ing the river as patiently as possible. One day a ragamuffic, who was fishing into the North river, pulled up semething heavy on his line. He knew that it was no fish, and was in some disgust that her line should have exequity a snag. But when he brought the object to the surface it proved to be a garment of some kind. He quickly pulled it up to the wharf and found at the end of the line a tushionable opera clock in an advanced state of ruin. The clock was made in the latest fashion, is black Indian cashmers, embroidered in gold passementeries. Few such garments are wors by people who cross on the ferry-leuts or who ramble about the docks The ragamuffic was much rejoiced at bla find, and, although the garment was so

nearly spoiled, he believed that he could realize a considerable sum upon it by dis-posing of it to a second-hand dealer. As he was going off the wharf with it a policeman whose best lay in that quarter, approached him and demanded what he had with him The ragamunia was obliged to disclose his find, and the policeman, believing that in it might be found a clew to either some crime or some accident, took him and the garmen to the station house. There is naturally had been working upon the Brownlow case and the greatest sensation that had oc curred since the news of the disappearance was created by the identification of this cleak as that of Mrs. Brownlow's.

Her dressmaker was hunted up, and stated to the detective that the garment and been made especially for Mrs. Brown low, and that none other like it had ever been turned out of her establishment. It was, therefore, certain to the detectives that Mrs. Brownlow had been murdered and her body thrown into the river. garment, being a loose one, might have worked away from the body as it lay at the bottom of the river and have floated down miles away from the spot where it



THE RAGAMUFFIN WAS OBLIGED TO DISCLOSE

was thrown in. If there had been no other evidence in which to identify the garment t was procured from the examination de by a chemical expert. He scrutinized very carefully the oxidization that and resulted from the immersing in the netal of the passementerie trimmings in the water, and from the thickness of the crust thus laid on he determined, in a cientific way, that the garment had been ing in the water just the length of time hat had clapsed since the disappearance of Mrs. Brownlow Having made this important discovery.

Detective Ketcham decided that it must be applemented if possible by the discovery of the body of the victim. He accordingly procured a chart of the North river while showed just how all the currents ran and where the eddies are and the deepest pools. With this in hand he tried to study how the loak could have floated to that particular soint where it was found, and thus to trace oack its course to the place where it had en thrown in. After diligent study he eided that the river should be dragged at a point in the vicinity of the Forty-second street ferry to Weehawken. This work was had not been progressing more than a few mura before the searchers brought up to he surface what was at once taken to be the dismal object of their toil. It was the sadly decomposed remains of a woman. The erments she had on had been torn and worn so much by the water that they could ot be signified, but it was hoped that in he general form and feature of the deeased some mark might still be found that would be recognizable. The body was renoved to the morgue and the members of he Champion family were summoned to samule it. They came confident that they were to see there the body of their relative t was hard to tell because the face was so intorted and worn away that it unquesionably bure no resemplance to the face of us daughter, and yet be finally decided that dy coincided with him and the detectives oncluded that they had at last obtained the reidence they sought.

For three days previous to this discov-Mr. Brownlow, by orders of the chief, and been left severely alone by the de-actives. There was one stationed on a hair near the door of his cell in such a way hat every movement or sound that the isomer made could be heard, and so that he at any time evinced a desire to make a onfession there would be opportunity at and for him to do so. However, it had een decided that no further efforts should made to induce him to confess. On the norning after the discovery of the body and its identification by the Champion fam y the prisoner was summoned to the chief's roud step and defiant demeaner. Mr. Brownlow," said the chief, in grave

nes, "to a man of your knowledge of mman affairs and of your age, it must be apparent that your course in this extradinary affair is such as will prejudice ery badly your case when it comes to trial You must be aware that a search is constantly going on to get at the truth of this dress, and as those garments were not matter, the truth which you may yourself found in the house at the time of the search. disclose if you see fit to do so. You are unter ne compulsion to tell any thing about this at present, and yet you ought to see that it will be to your great advantage to do so. cover now, we shall know of no extenuating inistances because of your silence. It will be highly important, therefore, for you let us know your side of the story before the case goes further. If you choose to make a confession you might at the same me adduce circumstances which would sus; the court to favor you when your rial comes to an issue

Mr. Brownlow sneered slightly as he aswered in a low voice

"You have not yet proven to me that my "It is unnecessary to do so." responded the chief; "there is evidence enough not only that she is doud, but has been foully deal

Show me the body," demanded Brown low, with an insolent, boasting manner. n't go too fast, Mr. Brownlow," plied the chief, calmiy "I have not the ody here, but I can show you this " ng these words, he took from behind his esk the opera clock and displayed it before Brownlow. The pruoner became treadfully pale and appeared about to ould not talk. His eyes wer fixed on the cleak and his livid face was

"Where has this been found?" asked Brownlow, in a cheked voice.
"You know better than I," answered the

left no doubt in the mind of the detective as

detective, "where it should be found." which Brownlow, stunned, seemed to turn

Do you still parses to your denial?"

The interview was brought to as end and the prisoner taken back to his cell. Two bours were allowed to clause hefore any ive on guard heard him pacing up and down in his cell incressmitly, but that was all Then he was summoued to the door of the prison, where he was placed in a closed carriage and driven rapidly up town. It seemed a long ride to the prisoner, and when he omergod he saw himself before the morgue of the Bethrus Hospital. He knew what was coming, and those who were watching him so sharply thought that ad to endure the coming ordeal without He was taken into the room

the river the day before were lying on ice. "Mr. Browniaw," said the detective in sarge, "behold that which you have do

Without a word and without a tremor tha prisoner looked earnestly at the remains, scanned the distorted face, the ruined clothing, and, after a full me looked up at his attendants and said : "It is a lie. That is not the body of Mrs.

Nothing more could be dragged from the unwilling prisoner, and he was taken back

With the facts thus obtained the district attorney brought the matter to the attention of the grand jury and an indictment was promptly found. Inasmuch as the case had already attracted so much attention from the public at large, and such a clamor been raised for a trial and conviction of the wenithy prisoner, the district attorney urged that a day be set for a trial at an early date. The judge, before whom this motion was made, recognized the imporance of the case, and accordingly transferred it on the calendar, so that the trial was for a day within the next month.

Many of Mr. Brownlow's wealthy friends vent to see him at the Tombs, but he refused peremptorily to discuss the matter with them. He was willing to talk with them on ordinary social or political topics, but when any reference was made to his trouble, or to means for defending himself. he sternly refused to proceed further with the conversation. He declared that he would have no lawyer and would defeed himself when the time came, and he still persisted on making no explanation to anyody about his part of the affair. The day for the trial came, and Mr. Brownlow was placed in the prisoners' bar before the judge. The charge was read, and to the question of the clerk, whether he was guilty r not guilty, he responded in a clear tone

"Mr. Brownlow," asked the judge, "are you represented by counsel?" No, sir," was the reply. "Do you not wish counsel to be appointed

"No, sir," said Mr. Brownlow. "I propose to defend myself." "This is a very serious matter, Mr. Brownlow," said the judge, steruly, "and you do not do right to yourself or to the cominity by refusing to avail yourself of such opportunities as may be right to clear your-

ently denied." Mr. Brownlow smiled, bowed his head and aid not a word. The judge thought the matter over for

elf of the charge which you have persist

everal minutes, and, finally, turning to the prisoner, said: "I shall exercise the discretion vested in me by the law and appoint counsel for you and in doing so I shall choose one whom I think fitted to represent you faithfully in this court. Mr. Henry Parker will act as

The gentleman named by the judge was in the court-room, as were a great many other young lawyers attracted by the case and its peculiar circumstances. Mr. Parker felt that a piece of the greatest good fortune had fallen to him on being chosen to act as counsel for a very weathy man, and he immediately rose to move the adjournment of the case until be could have a consultation with his chent.

The motion was immediately granted, and Mr. Parker consulted with his client without delay. Mr. Brownlow received him

"I understand," said the young lawyer, the peculiar delicacy of the situation in which we find ourselves. You receive me unwirlingly and I come to you unbidden by yourself and yet compelled to come by the order of the court. Now, you will under-



stand that in our relations nothing which i said shall be prejudicial to your interests It is highly important text I should know the truth in this case lu order to represen your interests intelligently. Will fisclose your knowledge of the matter to we

"Mr. Parker," said Brownlow, coldly, "I appreciate your courtesy, but I can say nothing. I desire no defense, and you wil serve me best by with "-awing at once from

The young lawyer argued for nearly as hour with his obdurate client, but could get no concessions from him of the natur that he desired. Day after day he made similar attempts, and when the adjourned date of the trial came to hand he was no

CHATTER V.

Never before in the history of the general sessions court had there been such growds at the doors as when the day came for Mr Br valow's trial. The prominence of th accused in social circles, his great wealth, and, perhaps more than all, his extraordinary de neanor since the disappearance of his wife had aroused public interest to the utmost dance, and a score of fashionably dresse ladies waited patiently at the door of th court until it should be opened to admit them. Measures finally had to be adopted to exclude all except the witnesses an those who were intimately related to th parties concerned in the trial itself, and wen then the stuffy room was uncomforta bly crowded. The judge entered at a fev minutes before eleven o'clock, and, im mediately after him, Mr. Browniow wa prought in and placed in the prisoners' box Nothing interposed to delay the regula

proceedings, which included the formal acusation and the securing of a jury from the panel. Inasmuch as Mr. Brownlow still persisted in refusing to employ counsel, the process of getting a jury was com-paratively a short one. At one point the risoner addressed the court as a juror was being examined for admission into the box,

"Your honor, may I ask if the law allows me the privilege of challenging jurors who are to sit in this case?" "It does," replied the court. "You may

challenge, either for cause, or, if good cause is not shown, you are allowed the right of twenty peremptory challenges." "Very well," replied Mr. Brownlow, "I

peremptority challenge this man. "lint," cried the court, in astonishment, the has not been accepted yet by the prese cution, and you waste your challenge untiyou see whether the prosecut on wishes him

"That does not matter," said Mr. Brown "I do not want this man on the jury, and so aha's now challenge him, not to consume time unnecessarily."

Lawyers in the court-room glancel at each other significantly, and the district attorney was so nonplussed at this action on the part of the prisoner that he stood perfectly still for a balf minute before he turned to the jurer and said:

"You are dismissed, sir." The truth wa Brownlow's conduct since his ar rest had led not a few people conversant with legal matters to believe that he mane, and shrewd lawyers had said to unt. where the remains that had been found in each other that the prisoner had under

og ineanity his defense, and that he was doing so in the cloverest way possible, inasmuch as every act of his would tend to make jurymen think him insane without having that matter brought directly to their attention by a lawyer. When the jury was finally fixed upon, the district attorney formally opened his case in a brief speech in which he recounted the circumstances al ready known to the reader concerning disappearance of Mrs. Brownlow and the work of the detectives in hunting up evidence after that time. He then proc to call various witnesses, and presented their testimony to the court. The servants of the Brownlow house were the first to testify. They told all the history of the family since Mr. Brownlow's marriage, giving a great number of ugly and disagree able details, which seemed to have grown in bad flavor since the time that the witesses knew that they were to be called upon to testify. Mrs. Brownlow's parents and other relatives also testified to say that the marriage had been contracted against the wishes of her parents, and that it was generally believed that Mr. Brownlow had married her solely for her fortune. In this way a half day was consumed in presenting a bad background upon which the strongest evidence against Mr. Brownlow was to be placed. That is, it was made apparent to the jury that he had a very strong motive for committing a terrible crime, and that circumstances pointed to the fact that he had been preparing for it for some time before the thing occurred. After the usual recess, the testimony of the police depart-ment was taken up by the facts concern-

The day came to an end before the testimony for the prosecution was completed, and on the next morning there still remined to present to the jury the history of Mr. Brownlow's actions since his arrest. It would be impossible to imagine a stronger array of circumstantial evidence than had been brought against him when the prosecution finally rested its case. The court and the spectators turned with the utmost nterest to the prisoner to see what he would say. The judge signified to the prisner that if he had any defense to make it was now the proper time to make it. Mr. Brownlow rose and addressed the court as Your honor and gentlemen of the jury,

I have up to this time kept silence upon the

ing the discovery of the opera cloak in the

river and the identification of the body at

the morgue were brought out. Even the

dressmaker was called in to declare that

this garment was certainly that of Mrs.

ecusations under which I suffer. It is now the time for me to speak, and I propose to make an explanation of the event about which you have heard so much. I wish to say, first, that I have sat here and intered no objection when the prospertion oried into my domestic matters to an extent that was altogether unjustifiable, whatever the merits of the case; that I made no obtion when a volume of evidence was proneed that had no legitimate bearing upon e matter, and that I have done so because felt that I was in the hands of the law. which I respect and ulways have respected ad have never broken, and that I was in he presence of a judge who would guaran ee me a fair trial and before a jury of in telligence competent to see the truth of this case when I should find it time to speak The facts in this matter are these: I was going out to dine with Mrs. Brownlow at house of some friends on Tuesday, the 14th. While waiting for the moment of leaving I wrote a letter, and when my wife, tho was ready dressed, came to the study, he sat down while I finished it. She asked me to whom I was writing. I answered her that my letter had nothing in it of interest to her. She insisted upon knowing to whom the letter was addressed, and I persisted that I should not tell her. She became angry and told me that she was very unhappy it I had no consideration for her, that she had quarreled with her parents for the sake of marrying me, that she had no one in the world but me, and that I was bappy when I ould make her suffer; that I had certainly ome love affair because I went out at times from her my correspondence. I answered her that she immensely exaggerated her misfortunes and my wrong doing. My only care was to make her happy. I did not succeed in convincing her; she became very angry and made disagreeable remarks upon the disparity of our fortunes and declared to rethat she was unable any longer to pear the conditions of life such as I made them to ber I opposed great coolness to this. With all my cars perhaps I was wrong enough to smile at her ceitement when her inger took a still ger character and she told me that she was etermined to leave me. I answered her: 'It shall be as you

At these words sh w toward me with a threatening gests and said: 'Repeat what you have just n / said and I go imme mately. Repeat it. I re you to repeat it "It was not the first time that Mrs Brownlow had become excited in my presence. She had thre ned once before cave the house, and I had calmed her with some concessions and snow of affection, but the repetition of the threat irritated me Being persuaded that it was a thing which happen daily for every light discus sion, I repeated: 'It shall be as you please.

"My wife went out of the room. I de sired to wait until she came back of her own free will, but inasmuch as this little dispute had lasted some little time and I was afraid we should be late for the dinner to which we had been invited. I arose to go for her. She was not to her room. searched the whole house; I could not find her. Since then I have not seen har, neither have I learned where she may be, nor do l know any thing more about the case."

- "Sixty or seventy species of goldmrod, and even more than this number of asters," says "Vick's Magazine," are found all over our land." "No other flowers so abound and apparently claim possession as these. And grouped agether they might appropriately be aken as our National flowers, emblems of endurance, vigor, light and free-

-A Dabuque newsboy lately get even with a dead-beat. The man owed the boy for papers and would not pay him. he boy wrote to his (the boy's) brother, who is attending school in Indiana, elling about the action of the customer. and one day last week the man received box by express marked "C. O. D." The express charges amounted to sevseal dollars, and upon opening the box it was found to be full of bricks.

Referring to the proportion of colege graduates prominent in public affairs, the Philadelphia News cites the fact that fifte n out of twenty-three Presidents, foncteen out of twenty-four Vice-President, nineteen out of twenty-nine Secretaries of State, sixteen out I twenty-six Speakers of the House, thirty out of forty-one judges of the opreme Court, and five out of the six hief-Justices have received a colleriate education.

The United States Consul at Marilles, in a recent report, says that the olive oil industry of Southern France is offering heavily from the almost uniersal practice of adulterating the naive oils of Nice and Provence with rarious seed oils, such as sesame, peaaut, poppy-seed, and especially cottonseed, which last, by reason of its cheapness palatable flavor, and difficulty of letection, has of recent years supdanted all the others as an adulterRAILROAD GAUGES.

Width of Tracks in the Different Countries of the World. Herr Claus gives in Glaser's Annual

the following particulars of the history and development of railroad gauges of the world: "After a battle of the gauges, 4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 81 inches, 5 feet and 7 feet, it was agreed in England, about 1848, that a uniform gauge of 4 feet 83 inches should be used on all new roads, except those already served by the 7 foot gauge. The first German road, from Nuremberg to Furth, was built with 4 foot 8: inch gaoge, which is now used by all the principal roads Germany, France started her roads with a width between rail centers of 4 feet 11 inches, which has led to some slight variations of gauges according to rail width. The later roads have been built with a gauge of 4 feet 81 inches. Holland began with 6 foot 4 inch gauge, but has now altered all its roads to 4 feet 81 inches. The railroad congress at Vern, in May, 1886, adopted the following resolution, which is to apply to Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Switzerland: "The gauge of railroads measured

between the inner edges of the rail heads shall, for roads built or altered as to gauge after this resolution takes effect, not be less than 4 feet 81 inches on straight lines nor more than 4 feet feet 9} inches on curves." In Russia the first road opened in

1838, from St. Petersburg to Zarskoe-Selo, about sixteen miles, had a 6foot gauge When the second road was made in 1842, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, the Czar fixed the Russian gauge at 5 feet, which increase over the English gauge was thought desirable for locomotive purposes

In Asia, of the British Indian roads. with a collective length of 12,36) miles, about 7,450 miles have a gauge of 5 feet 51 inches, the remainder being divided among six gauges from 2 eet to 4 feet.

In America, from the comparatively small mileage of United States roads with 3-foot goage, practically the whole of the United States and Canadian railroads are of 4 foot 8; inch to 4 foot 9 inch gaage. In Mexico, in 1884, 2,083 miles were 4 foot 81 inch and 934 3 foot gauge. In Brazil, at the end of 1881, there were 869 miles of 5 foot 3 inch gange, and 4,164 miles of various ganges between 2 feet and 1 feet 7 inches, over 3,700 miles being 1 meter, or 3 feet 37 inches, so that this may be considered the standard gauge of Beazil.

In Australia the different colonies rather singularly, have different, gauges -that of New South Wales be ing 4 feet 81 inches; Victoria, 5 feet 3 inches; South Australia, 5 feet 3 inches and 3 feet 6 inches; and the other colonies, 3 feet # inches. The total mileage in operation in the world at the end of 1885 was 305,048 miles. Of this length 74 per cent, were of the 4 foot 81 inch to 4 foot 9 inch standard, 12 per cent, had larger gauges and 14 per cent. smaller.

LICK'S FLOUR PALACE.

flow the Well-Known California Million

aire Kept a Boyish Oath. Mr. Liek was never married, but like many of the bachelors, as ! hakespeare indifferently called the members of either sex, he had his experi-

One of his apparently unexplainable freaks in California was to build a mill. which was ceiled with mahogany and other beautiful woods and finished in the most expensive style.

There seemed to be no reason for this form of extravagant folly until a little romance of his early life came out. Before he went to learn the organ-

making business he had been apprentleed to a wealthy miller in Pennsylvania, who had a pretty daughter. Lick was a comely and plucky youth. and the two fell in love.

Full of hope and the prospect of happiness, the young man applied to the girl's father, giving him full information as to both their wishes. Whereupon the rich Pennsylvania Dutchman ecame indignant and scouted the idea. exclaiming:

"Out, you beggar! Dare you east eyes upon my daughter, who will inherit all my property? Have you a mill like this? Have you a single penny in you pursa?"

To this tirade the poor youth could only reply that just then he hadn t. but he addded that the day would come when he would have a mill compared with which that one would be nothing more than a pig-sty.

He left the miller, but he never forgot the cruel words. So, after he had become not only rich, but a millionaire, he built this mill, and when it was finished it had every thing that could have added to the perfection of its appointment.

Its machinery was perfect and its walls and floor of the very highest polish.

He was not able to bring the miller to see the fulfillment of his boyishdeclaration, but he had the mill photographed in every possible way, within and without, and although his old sweetheart had long since been married, he sent her father the pictures and recalled to him the day when he had boasted of his mill. -Minneapolis

com Pekin asserts that there is plenty to smell in that city, but very little to see. Most of the show places, such as the Temple of Heaven and the Marb'e Bridge have one by one been closed to sutside barbarians, who can not even bribe their way. The houses are all very low and mean, the streets wholly unpaved and are always very muddy nd dusty, and as there are no sewers or sesspools the filthiness of the town is descrable. He aids that the public buildings are small, and in a decayed and tumbled-down condition, and the searest one can get to the emperor's palace is to climb to the top of some puliding outside the sacred inclosure and surreptitiously peop over the wall. through an opera-glass. Even then he loes not see much.

MAKING BASE-BALL BATS. A Great Industry Which Has Grown Up

1 : the Western State The material which goes into baseball bats comes principally from Indiana, that is the better quality does scoud growth ash is the standard, and this must be carefully selected and perfectly seasoned. The best bats are ande from Indiana ash, cut the usual ength and split, splitting guarantee-

ng great straightness of grain. The forest ash comes next in point of excelence, although the salt-water ash, from the coast of Maine, is considered in the East its equal, and a great many bats are made from it. The forest ash comes from all parts of the country wherever ash is likely to grow, as the demand for lumber by the pat-makers sometimes exceeds the supplies of weil-seasoned, prime Indiana ash, and they are compeled to take such ash lumber as they can get for the manufacture of the second and third grades Basswood enters into the manufact-

and is called American willow. There was a time when English willow was considered by ball-players to be the best material for bats, but there is very little of this used now, and none at all by professional ball-players. Pine, poplar and cottonwood are used for cheap bats for boys, and Missouri and Arkansas supplies most of this lumber. The leading base-ball bat manufactory of the country is at Grand Rapids, Mich., and millions of sticks are turned out yearly from this immense concern. Milwaukee comes second, while Vincennes, Ind., is third. The latter city at one time led the country in base-ball bat manufacturing, but Grand Rapids and Milwaukee passed the Hoosier town long ago. Of course, nearly every city of importance in the East manufactures more or less base-ball bats, but none of them have any manufactories that compare with the Western concerns. St. Louis makes a few bats, but none that are considered first-class, except occasional ones for individuals.

One hig house in Chicago, that deals heavily in base-ball goods, every winter advertises for old ash wagon tongues, to be made into bats. This concern sells thousands and thousands of bats, which they call the "Wagon Tongue," and are supposed to be made from the poles of worn-out wagons. This is a nice little delusion, in keeping with the Appointtox apple-tree cane fake that was rung on the country for years after Lee's surrender. The fact is that the Chicago house sells every season ten times as many so-called "Wagon Tongue" bats as there are, or ever was at one time, polled vehicles, old and new, in the country, but ball-players buy them and swear by them, and the dealer gets a fancy price for his goods. So every body seems happy and contented in that direction.

Years ago when base-ball was in its kindergarten stages," says a dealer in and manufacturer of base-ball goods in St. Louis, "fancy bats were all the rage, and manufacturers and dealers vied with each other in their efforts to get up gaudy-looking sticks to attract the eye of the players. In those days ball players were proud of their bats because of the elegant coats of paint and varnish, but now the professionals take pride in the plainness of their ball-hitters. Dealers now make bats for the professional trade only of ash that has undergone three years of seasoning, and in general appearance are as rough and course as a common pick handle, but in perfection of shape and toughness of fiber, they can not be

surpassed Nearly every professional has his ideal bat, and all weights, lengths and circumferences are turned out to meet the individual tastes of the players. Most professionals are cranks to some extent in regard to bats, and they spend days and weeks, and sometimes months in scraping, shaping and otherwise finishing up the bat they expect to knock out home runs with during the playing season. Linseed oil is all the dressing that professionals use on their bats. No paint or varnish is ever allowed to remain on a stick after the player can get an opportunity to scrape it off, hence the manufacturers make what is called the professional bat, without polish or flagree. - Globe-Democrat.

A Solid Silver Wagon Road.

"You may talk about nickel-plated railroads," said Vice-President L. T. Stanley, of 904 Walnut street, "but what do you think of a solid silver wagon road? The Horseshoe mine in Colorado has one, although when it was built they didn't know it would pan out that way. They had to have a road from the mine, a distance of three miles, over which heavy loads were to be drawn. They took the rock that had been taken from the shafts they were sinking, and which lay around in the way, and macademized the road all the way through. The wagons passing over the road ground the rock down. One day they had a heavy rainstorm, and when things got dry again, five shillings, my good girl, all after this rain the wind blew the dust off the road, and all through the road bed, every which way, they could see big streaks of silver. Well, may be, mistress come home." And 140 they didn't collar to the rest of that loose rock that lay about those shafts! They sent away a lot of it to be assayed, and when the report came back A traveler wno recently returned they found that their road bed was worth \$200 a ton. It was a little expensive to drive over, but they had to reason to believe that she had have the road, and I suppose they've tales. At any rate the host salls got it yet, if their mines have held out." displayed their gorgeous carps -Philadelphia Press.

-Burls, used in making veneers with remarkable excentricities of grain, are excresences that grow upon various trees, such as the walnut, rosewood, mahogany, oak and ash. They weigh from 1,000 to 6,000 pounds, and the largest and best come from Persia and Circassia, and cost in the rough from Liteen to forty cents a pound.

-charact (cracking an egg)-Well, I declare!" Walter (excited ly)-"What is it!" Boarder-"Why this egg has a double yelk. Walter-"Pooh! that's nothin' -gen'l' man's yis tidday had a chicking!"

LIFE AT HARVARD A Buffalonian Tells How By In-Counting undergraduntes and o students together, there as I young men between the age of teen and twenty-four now resident

Harvard College. The writer an interview with one of the 1.3 boys, who was at home for a ball cess, a short time ago, along understand," he said, ellar ! neither a grind nor a losie average student, and the rast my of them live just about as 16 picture of my college day is the forlows: I turn out anywhere ben 7:40 and 8 in the morning, and page to Memorial to breakfast at \$21 -sometimes earlier than that, a go to chapel. Prayers come u a and are well attended, thoughtel have to go unless we choose this recitations and lectures is nearly the whole forenoon, and I one in the afternoon three to ure of base-ball bats to a large extent, week. On four days of the have three recitations, on the two. Other men have them diff. according to the electives the My studies are over for the in p. m., and they occupy, all toll in seven hours a day.

"I'm interested in athletic mir afternoon from 3 to 5:30 is spenting gymnasium, or in out-door attle the season for them. Part of our is ing, in suitable weather, cossis run of two miles, to Porter's a and back. The gymnasium is any crowded, and you get pretty will ed up by your exercise, whatever Then, after a cold shower and all rubbing, you feel like aking, mile you just sleep nights, though! I that my athletic training blag studies greatly. Dinner comes at and I generally study evenings to not always. Twe been to then some eight or nine times this ien I don't like to go to Boston mad takes too long and you have to b late, which won't do when you as

training. "Many people have an idea that ean let your studies go and let worse, until two or three westers the examinations, and then can This is utter nonsense. It is in impossible to keep up with your in that way, unless, indeed, you spend \$100 or \$150 for privateur and even then you wouldn't be As for cutting recitations, if your a practice of doing it oftener than a week you'd be investigated as fate-and that is not at all please.

"On Sundays I go to church so where sometimes to Boston to Phillips Brooks, sometimes to the lege chapel, sometimes elected There are usually 400 or 500 atm ing prayers, and more than that a Sunday evening service, though don't have to go to either mis want to."-Buffalo Express.

THE POET LAUREATE Interesting and Amusing Anecdated cerning Tennyson.

Absent-minded to a degree, In on often forgets to whom h ing, and once when in full con tion with Robert Browning said parently apropos de bottes: "I wo how Browning is getting on." "I) exclaimed Robert. "I am Brown "Nonsense," replied Temper, almost an attempt at reguish all "I know the fellow well, so you tell me you are he."

A few years ago some entires admirers of Tennyson gave in dinner in his honor, and invited their choicest friends in the west literature and art to meet him. In son, who rarely accepts an land did, for a wonder, put in an ap-ance on this occasion; but, dwint first half of the dinner, cause greatest disappointment by rema-absolutely silent, and as if los is most profound reverie. The who had expected to hang on a falling like pearls of thought from lips, gazed somewhat wistfully at when suddenly rousing himself is claimed in a loud, stentorian with like my mutton cut in chunks." not help suspecting that there something of malice prepensed burst of confidence, and that the man felt a not unnatural irrius being gaped at, and a correspond desire to punish the offenders

An anecdote told me not long w

the daughter-in-law is amusing in it shows how the greatest are unl pable of stooping to little weaken Some very dear friends of Temps who had been spending some por Paris, returned to London, and ious to renew old ties, wrote in him to their house. But Tenges took the day, and arriving at the cile found the birds flown S down to write a note of explanation had the misfortune to throw the tents of a well-filled ink bottle all the beautiful new white Persia pet. The maid servant, in and his summons, appeared with 1 jug of new milk, which she pour the offending ink stain. "The good girl," confided Tennyson in agitation, "if you'll only get rid" abominable ink before your most on their hands and knees pects gail rubbed and rubbed at the carpet until not a spot remained girl earned her five shillings, and a few weeks afterwards Tenupen to dine with his friend he had out any sign of consciousness. Cor. San Francisco Chronicis

-A Crawfordsville, Ga. negre favorite cat that had been girs and the feline would not stay si dusky master. The gentlemand inquired around for a remedy by he could attach his cat to its neri and finally this remedy was first Measure the length of the cat's 2 a common broom straw, smutthe with soot from the family ching place this-the charmer-undoorsteps. This was strictly file and the cat has not left the pins?