

AGONCILLO'S NERVE

Hopes to Be Received Officially at Washington.

TO ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE

General Miller Has Been Ordered to Land His Troops at Ilo Ilo at Once.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senor Agoncillo, who is in Washington as the representative of the Philippine government, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such, and to be accorded the same rights as the other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay.

Today, Don Sixto Lopez, the private secretary of Senor Agoncillo, visited the state department, and presented to the officials a letter to Secretary Hay, inquiring for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials to President McKinley, and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the president to meet the Philippine representative.

The letter of Senor Lopez further states that he is instructed by Senor Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge the advisability of an understanding between the American government and the representative of the Philippine people as to the relations between the respective nations; such understanding to be reached either at Washington, through the joint representatives of the two governments, or in the Philippine islands, in like manner. The letter concludes with an expression of the earnest hope that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the two nations may ever be maintained.

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippine republic, and the provision for the facts submitted, says Senor Agoncillo, "It will appear that the Philippine government is now, and it has been practically ever since June 18, 1898, substantially in full possession of the territory of the people it represents."

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

General Miller Has Orders to Proceed Against Ilo Ilo.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Ilo Ilo. It may lead to a harassing war with the natives of the Philippines. It is hoped and believed that such calamities will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what the results will be.

The president has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Ilo Ilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be conciliatory toward the natives, but at the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

STEAMERS MAY BE CRUSHED.

Yukon Craft Will Be in Danger When the Ice Breaks.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon river steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places, and can scarcely escape being wrecked. The Robert Kerr, of the Moran fleet, is stuck on a bar 50 miles below Circle City. The line steamer Arnold, of the Alaska Exploration Company's fleet, was caught by the ice while fast on a bar some 30 miles below Forty-Mile.

A crack took of the Empire line, the Seattle, is stuck 12 miles below Circle City. She is on a bar and ice is jammed up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast in dangerous positions.

Gomez' Ambition.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A colonel in the insurgent army says that Gomez recently sounded the army on his old ambition of uniting Cuba and Santo Domingo under one government. The wily old chief thinks that the United States can offer no objection to this plan, which, if accomplished, would create a state strong enough to absorb Hayti soon.

With this done, Gomez believes the foundation would be laid for a republic which would soon take rank in the Western world second only to the United States.

Dismissed Cadets.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—News is received from Lexington tonight that today the superintendent of the Virginia military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of 35 cadets. The young men dismissed represent 12 states, and their offense was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

England Will Welcome Choate.

London, Jan. 9.—The Daily News this morning in an editorial welcoming the expected appointment of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, as United States ambassador to the court of St. James, says:

"Englishmen will thank President McKinley for his choice. Mr. Choate will have an easy and pleasant task. He comes neither to take part in a quarrel nor to heal one, but to foster a cordial friendship into still more friendly cordiality."

Tenpin Record Broken.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The highest score at tenpins ever recorded on the style with the American bowling congress alleys has been made by Louis Ulrich, of the Fellowship Club, in a contest with John A. Bender, of the Oakland Club. Ulrich scored exactly 300 pins, the maximum in a ten-frame game. The night previous he made an average of 223 in three games during a contest between his club and the Oakland Club in the Chicago League tournament. The latter record is said to be the world's record for the highest average in three games.

QUICK TIME FROM DAWSON.

Portlanders Break Overland Record—New Yorkers Have Hard Luck.

Seattle, Jan. 7.—William Welch, Frank Kehole and W. Devine, of Portland, Or., who arrived here today from the Klondike, claim to have broken the overland record from Dawson to Skagway. They left Dawson, December 12, and arrived at Skagway, December 29.

Antone Grobeitis and Albert Bernard, two young men from New York, met with very hard luck on the way out. They broke through the ice on the Thirty-Mile river and were in the water some time. They finally were rescued and cared for by the police. Grobeitis lost \$2,800 in gold, which was tied on his sled. He arrived here today absolutely penniless. His partner is at Tagish house in the police hospital, and will lose both feet as well as several fingers. Grobeitis will need to have a toe amputated.

The Williams sawmill on the Klondike river, near Dawson, was totally destroyed by fire December 10. A number of horses perished. The total loss is estimated at \$7,000.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Several Bills of Minor Importance Passed in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the absence of the vice-president, on account of illness, Frye (Rep. Me.) was president pro tem at the opening of today's session of the senate. Berry (Dem. Ark.) presented a protest from J. E. Murray, camp of United Confederate veterans of Arkansas, against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Butler (Pop. N. C.) to the pension appropriation bill, providing for payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Hoar (Rep. Mass) gave notice that next Monday he would address the senate on the resolution offered by Vest (Dem. Mo.), relating to the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States. Caffery (Dem. La.) announced that he would address the senate tomorrow on the same resolution.

The senate passed a resolution directing the foreign relations committee to investigate the status of claims of United States citizens against Spain and passed bills to ratify agreements with the lower Brule and Rosebud reservation Indians, to grant California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of cash sales of public lands in the state, classifying clerks in first and second-class postoffices.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Then Came Up, and Caffery made a speech on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Under a special order adopted before the holiday recess, the house proceeded today to consideration of bills presented by the committee on judiciary. The bills were first considered in committee of the whole. The first bill called up was that to create an additional circuit judge in the sixth judicial circuit. The bill was finally laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Favorable action was also had on a similar bill providing an additional judge for the third judicial district. The bill was called up providing for the retirement of Judge Cassius G. Foster, United States district of Kansas, and occasioned some debate. Foster, Mr. Broderick explained, had served 24 years on the bench and had broken down physically, but had not reached age (70 years), when he can be legally retired.

Open Door in the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Frye, of the American peace commission, said in the senate committee on commerce today that it was the understanding of the American commissioners that an absolute open-door policy was to be observed by the government of the United States with reference to trade in the Philippines, and that other countries were to be given the same facilities as the United States in that trade.

The question came up in connection with an informal discussion of the coast trade policy of this country and its extension to the Philippines. Frye also said the policy of excluding textile fabrics would not, according to his understanding, be applied as in this country.

May Exclude Americans.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7.—Much talk is heard over the announcement in the speech from the throne at the opening of the provincial legislature today, that a bill will be introduced to exclude aliens from taking up or working placer mining claims within the province. The importance of this is in no way to be gained, for it will shut Americans out of the Atlin country completely, and it will preserve Atlin's riches for British subjects alone. At present Canadians are not allowed to take up mining claims in the United States.

Leach Lake Indians Pardoned.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The president has pardoned the 12 Leach Lake Indians sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and fined at the late term of the United States district court of Minnesota for resisting the United States marshal in making an arrest.

Secret Treaty Respecting China.

London, Jan. 7.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: According to Chinese report, a secret treaty exists between Great Britain and the United States to prevent any further alienation of Chinese territory.

Killed in a Gravel Pit.

Fullerton, Cal., Jan. 7.—Martin and Hillary Nichols, boys, were killed today in a gravel-pit by a cave-in. They were taking out gravel when the slide occurred.

The Tax on Beer.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Attorney-General Griggs, in a recent opinion, holds that the tax to be assessed upon beer in case of attempted evasion and willful failure to affix the stamps should be \$2, and further that the additional tax to be assessed upon beer stored in warehouses on June 14, 1898, should be \$1 a barrel, and not 92 1/2 cents.

Bear Admiral Schley was presented with a sword in Philadelphia valued at \$4,500 from citizens of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

BATTLE ON THE NILE

Last Dervish Chief Routed by the British.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS KILLED

Fifteen Hundred Were Captured—Loss on the British Side Was Small.

London, Jan. 7.—Particulars regarding the recent battle on the Blue Nile have been received in a dispatch from Cairo to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Colonel Lewis, it appears, when he routed Emir Fedil, the last remaining Dervish chief, killed 500 of his followers, and made many prisoners. The Emir, however, succeeded in escaping. An official dispatch from Colonel Lewis says that with a Soudanese regiment he attacked Fedil while he was crossing the Nile at the cataract south of Roseirey (Bessera). The colonel's force stormed the island on which Fedil took his position, and some severe fighting followed. Eventually, Fedil fled with 300 followers across the river, where his force was dispersed by the Maxim guns.

On the British side Major Ferguson, six Egyptian officers and 18 men were wounded, and 27 men were killed.

Cairo, Jan. 7.—Colonel Lewis defeated the Emir Ahmed Fedil on the Blue Nile December 26. His position was taken by storm and 1,500 dervishes were captured.

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Will Resist the Landing of the Americans by Force of Arms.

Paris, Jan. 7.—An official telegram received by the Philippine junta here dated Manila, January 4, says Aguinaldo has gone to Ilo Ilo at the request of the insurgents, there to place himself at their head with a view to fighting the Americans.

The dispatch also gives facts as to the antecedents of members of the new Filipino cabinet. The following have accepted: President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini; interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, who was educated abroad; war, General Balomero Aguinaldo, cousin of Aguinaldo, president of the so-called Filipino government; finance, General Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo; public works, Gregorio Gonsaga, a lawyer, formerly Spanish attorney-general of the Visayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices to resist the military occupation of the Philippines. Members of the Filipino junta here explain that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountain region behind Cavite in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Ilo Ilo."

The Filipino who furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops, the whole Filipino tribe will resist by force of arms.

SANTIAGO IS SATISFIED.

The Customs Receipts Will Not Be Sent to Havana.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 7.—A dispatch was received from Havana today saying that the customs receipts may remain in Santiago. The effects of this information are good, and particularly so far as the laborers are concerned. Senor Bacardi, the mayor, has assured the laborers that all work now in progress will go on, and, therefore, there is not likely to be any immediate trouble.

Prominent Cubans emphatically assert that if a Cuban government should assume to issue such an order—concentrating the customs receipts at Havana—civil war would break out immediately. It is hoped that a civil government may be established in every province, distinct from the rule of the governor-general, who should be merely the military chief of the island.

For Meritorious Service.

New York, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Governor Roosevelt, of New York, is to receive the brevet rank of brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service during the battle of San Juan. A board of officers, consisting of Generals Swan and Boynton and Colonel Carter, adjutant-general, which had been considering the question of the officers entitled to brevets for heroism, have recommended that Colonel Roosevelt be brevetted. Secretary Alger has brought the recommendation to the attention of the president, who directed the nomination of Governor Roosevelt for the brevet grade.

New Spanish Cabinet.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—General Pollaveja, ex-governor-general of Cuba and of the Philippine islands, and Senor Silveira, the conservative leader, have agreed upon the formation of a new cabinet, and have been summoned by the queen regent. The early advent of the conservatives to power is regarded as certain.

Killed in a Prizefight.

New York, Jan. 7.—George Tyler, 24 years of age, was killed in an impromptu prize fight tonight in Jersey City by Thomas Foley, aged about 23 years. The two men had an unsanitary factory about a few days ago and decided to settle it tonight. In the first round Foley landed a right swing on the point of Tyler's jaw. Tyler dropped, and after being counted out was taken to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead. His neck was broken.

Twelve Were Drowned.

Falmouth, Jan. 7.—Fourteen members of the crew of the British steamer Rosshire, Cardiff for St. Nazaire, and 13 of the crew of the French steamer Dauguesclin, Rosener for Swanes, landed here today by pilot-boat. The steamers collided near Trever Head yesterday and sank. Eleven of the crew of the French vessel and one of the Rosshire's men were drowned.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Congressman Lewis, of Washington, introduced a bill in the house today to appropriate \$100,000 for assay office at Seattle.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley 52c; Bineston, 65c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40c@41c; choice gray, 39c@40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22@24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50c@55c; seconds, 45c@50c; dairy, 40c@45c store, 25c@30c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11c@13c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; springs, \$1.25@1.50; geese, \$3.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15c@16c per pound. Potatoes—60c@70c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 70c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery 70c@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3c@3 1/2c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 75c@81 per sack. Hops—15@18c; 1897 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 10c@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 26c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb. Ark.—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 8.50@8.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5c@6 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@6 1/2c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85c@90c per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 20c@25c. Beets, per sack, 75c. Turnips, per sack, 50c@55c. Carrots, per sack, 45c@60c. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35c@50c per box. Peas, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18c@22c per pound. Eggs, 30c. Cheese—Native, 12c@13 1/2c. Poultry—Old hens, 13c per pound; spring chickens, 12c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6 1/2c@7c; cows, prime, 6 1/2c; mutton, 7 1/2c; pork, 6@7c; veal, 6@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24. Hay—Pugot mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10c@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10c@12c; Valley, 15c@17c; Northern, 9c@11c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskin, 50c@75c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25c@26c; fancy dairy, 26c; do seconds, 20c@23c per pound. Eggs—Store, 25c@30c; fancy ranch, 34c@37c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2 @2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$2.50@4.50; per box.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

An average star of the first magnitude is one hundred times as bright as one of the sixth magnitude.

Exports of flour from the Pacific coast to the Orient have grown in the last five years from 30,000 to 135,000 tons annually.

The presence of a considerable quantity of liquid carbonic acid in the rocks is among the surprising revelations of the microscope.

A snake does not climb a tree by coiling round it, but by holding on with the points of its scales. A snake could not climb a glass pillar.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is \$15 a year to the president of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

Last year 852,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom. The annual output of coal is about 200,000,000 tons.

Only one-third of the world's population use bread as a daily article of food. Fully one-half of the people of the world subsist chiefly on rice.

Some of the screws used in watches are so small that it takes 380,000 of them to weigh a pound.

A remarkable dwarf pine from Green Mountain, near Boulder, Col., is reported by Professor Bessey to be only five inches high with a single tuft of leaves, yet to show 25 annual rings.

J. V. Cheney—a sunbeam kissed a river ripple. "Nay, naught shall sever thee and me." In night's wide darkness passed the beam away, the ripple mingled with the sea.

The hearing organ of animals is not always located in the head. In some grasshoppers it is in the forelegs and appears on the wings of many insects.

Rock island, in the straits of Mackinac, was recently sold by the register and receiver of the Marquette, Mich., land office for 5 cents. It was put up at auction in a bunch with Goose Eagle and Haven islands, and was sold to the highest bidder, who happened to be William St. James, of St. Ignace.

St. James bid \$1.25 per acre for the island, and as Rock island contains just 1-25 of an acre, its purchase price was 5 cents.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

The Country's Apple Crop.

In connection with demand in the East and in Europe for our fruit, we quote from the Orange Judd Farmer in regard to the extent of the apple crop: This crop in the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,000,000 barrels, as compared with something over 40,000,000 barrels last year and 70,000,000 in the record-breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine, and in none of the states does the output of fruit approach an average. (This is not true, however, where the crop is not a failure.) In the great apple states of the Central West the crop is almost a total failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crops of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop. The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was an excessive rainfall, which washed out the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequent moist, humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungus diseases. The Ontario crop is decidedly short. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal.

Idaho's Mineral Output.

The mines of Idaho have shared the general prosperity of the state. In every section of the commonwealth new strikes were made during the year just closed, and many of them have developed into promising properties. The state's mineral production for 1898 is \$1,659,570 more than it was last year, and \$3,663,610 more than in 1896. J. W. Cunningham, superintendent of the United States assay office at Boise, has made an estimate of the production of the state for the past year, upon which the foregoing comparison is based. The following gives the actual production for 1897, and the estimated production for 1898:

	1897.	1898.
Gold, oz.	110,000	2,275,700
Silver, oz.	6,000,000	7,740,000
Lead, lbs.	141,467,200	5,375,750
Total	\$1,389,453	\$13,729,863

In 1896 the gold production of the state was \$2,323,700; silver, \$4,464,705; lead, \$2,953,380; total, \$11,741,845.

New Milling Company.

A flour milling company, to be known as the M. M. & B. Co., has just been incorporated at Chelan Falls. The incorporators are Messrs. R. T. Murdoch, James Marshall and George D. Brown. It is their purpose to at once inaugurate the building of a 100-barrel flour mill at the falls, although 50-barrel machinery will be put in at the start. When it is remembered that at present there is but one flour mill between Wilbur and the Cascade mountains, in an area considerably more than 100 miles square, it will be seen that the present move means a large and profitable business from the start.

Olive Crop.

A Los Angeles Times man writes in his paper that throughout a great part of Southern California the olive crop is this year a complete failure. At Fallbrook, in San Diego county, the large acreage of olive trees on the Red Mountain ranch represents a considerable production of the fruit, though neighboring orchards are barren. Beginning at Santa Paula, and extending westward through Santa Barbara county, there is a territory embracing several large orchards, in which the trees are laden with heavy crops. This constitutes the production of Southern California for the present year.

Aiding an Oregon Industry.

The Portland linseed oil works are desirous of establishing a flax center at Dallas, and offer the farmers the following proposition: First, we will furnish prime, clean seed to each farmer who will sow from 20 to 30 acres or more, this growing seed to be paid back at harvest of crop. Second, we will guarantee the farmers \$1 a bushel of 56 pounds clean and f. o. b. cars Portland. Any further information regarding the successful handling of the flax crop will be cheerfully furnished by E. E. Larimore, manager Portland Linseed Oil works, Portland, Or.

Improving Gas Plants.

A new plant, double the size of the present works, will soon be built at Spokane by the Spokane Falls Gas Light Company, which now estimates spending \$20,000 in improvements. The consumption of gas in that city has doubled within the past two years, necessitating an increased capacity. Twenty thousand dollars will also be spent at Butte, Mont., in doubling the capacity of the gas works there, which are controlled by the Spokane company.

Bond Sale.

The sale of the \$2,000 worth of bonds issued on school district No. 1, of Mason county, Washington, and to run six years at 5 per cent interest, have been sold to the directors of the school, who consider themselves quite lucky in securing the investment.

New Whiskey Distillery.

The new plant for the manufacture of rye whiskey is almost ready to begin operations at Logan, Or., by August Fisher & Co. The rye used will be raised in Clackamas county, and this will make the second whiskey still on the Clackamas river.

By order of the court of Olympia, Wash., the bank building and fixtures of the First National bank of Olympia have been sold for \$15,000 to George M. Heller, of Tacoma.

A deposit of genuine red paint has been discovered on Thunder creek, about three miles from Baker, Skagit county, Wash. The deposit produces the best quality of mineral paint by means of the simple process of burning it. H. E. Elgar made the discovery and will develop it.

Business activity in Chelan, Wash., is sufficient to warrant the citizens of that place to organize a committee for the purpose of establishing a bank. The committee advertises for capital and promises a good support to the right parties.

A QUEER OLD WORLD.

If virtue would allure like sin How easily might goodness win.

If right went laughing by like wrong The devil would lose half his throng.

If day sought pleasure like the night Dawn need not blush to face the light.

But virtue seems so cold and proud That merry sin attracts the crowd.

And care so eats the daytime up At night they seize mad folly's cup.

And drink forgetfulness till dawn. And so the queer old world goes on—Criterion.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

THAT Miss Foster was different from and more charming than all the rest of her sex might have been proved from any of the fifteen men to whom she had engaged in two years since she had come back from school, beginning with Cadet Ferris and ending with Cady.

That Captain Foster was exactly like all the rest of mankind, and little deserved the blessing he had in his daughter, was manifested by his drawing from his pocket a letter, and saying as he gave it to her, "By the by, Kitty, this came for you yesterday while you were riding with Cady, and I forgot to give it to you."

Miss Foster looked at the postmark and at the almost feminine chirography, and knew that the letter was from Fort Bowie, and from Gloucester. She laid it beside her plate and finished her breakfast. Afterward she took it up to her own room and read it. Then she sat up with folded hands and looked, unseeing, at the photographs of the fifteen upon the wall before her. She was very white.

The most astute woman will frequently stake everything and play all her game upon honor in man. When that chances to fail, her calculations are set at naught, and the bottom falls out of her a liverer.

And Gloucester's honor had failed. He wrote: "Kitty read it again—'So you tell me you are engaged to Cady. That means little to you. But it may mean much to him. Therefore, to prevent his being made the fool that I have been, I have taken the liberty of sending him by this mail the letters you have written to me within the last month—four in number—that he may know with what manner of woman he has to deal.'"

Now, fourteen times before, Miss Foster had not been in earnest. But this time she was. Unfortunately, the fact that she cared greatly for Cady did not prevent her from writing to Gloucester more affectionately than prudently, in order to keep him—other dear charmer who was away—upon her string, so long as it would hold him without snapping. And the letters, sent while she was actually engaged to Cady, were going to fall into his hands. But, for all her blue eyes, and curving and bewilderling ways, Miss Foster was the woman to meet it.

After a time she rose to her feet and set her lips. It is a peculiarity of Cupid's bow lips that they can set, upon occasions. She knew that Cady had not yet received those letters. And she determined that he never should.

She who rebuffed the stage. Guard-mounting was just over, and the stage was not due until noon. Kitty set a big hat—a til