McKinley Champions Protection's Cause to Nebraska Grangers.

FREE TRADE FALLACY REFUTED.

Dangerous Tendencies of the Democracy Plainly Pointed Out.

OPENING OF THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN

BEATRICE, NEB., Aug. 2.-Fifteen thousand people at the Chautauqua grounds this afternoon listened to a stirring address by Governor William McKinley, of Ohio. Special trains this morning brought in throngs of people from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri to hear the great protectionist. Business in the city was almost suspended, and everybody witnessed the immense pro-cession which preceded the Governor's speech. All along the line of march the buildings were decorated for the occasion, and the parade and demonstration were the most elaborate ever held in the State. Promptly at 2:30 o'clock McKinley began his address. The Governor received an ovation. He said in introduction:

I have come here upon the invitation of the Chautauqua committee to discuss before this assemblage the question of tarif and taxation, which has given to it added im-portance this year, because of the sharp divisions among the people as expressed in the latest platforms of the two leading parties of the country. I learn that on this platform you invite the first discussions and welcome men of every phase of party and political belief; that all the parties except the Republican have been heard, and you have been kind enough to assign to me the presentation of Republican belief and con-viction upon the great issues which divide the parties this year. I will not discuss furaffects the revenues of the Government and the occupations and employments of the people. I suppose that no one will question that citizens of other countries desiring to bring their products in this country can do so, only upon the conditions this Govern-ment may prescribe-the terms of their admission here to be fixed by us as it may seem best to us. This plain principle will he admitted by all. The question of difference will be the conditions to be prescribed, and this difference marks the divisions among our people and between the two great political parties of the country. Free Traders Bolder Than Ever.

Governor McKinley then said that the latest national Democratic platform is a bolder recognition of free trade than any of its predecessors and went on to analyze it. The report as it came from the committee, said he, declared that when customs taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad fully measures any possible benefits

to labor. He continued: That was stricken out and this difference in favor of the American workingman is no longer to be recognized by the Democratic party in its arrangement of the tariff. Again the sentence, "but in making reductions in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry," was stricken out, and in their revised edition they take no

care of any domestic industry.

Again the report declares that "from the foundation of this Government, taxes col-lected at the custom houses have been the icated at the custom houses have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue to be." That is stricken out, which indicates most strongly that the new leaders of the Democratic party propose to abandon their old policy of raising revenue from customs and rely solely upon direct taxation for the revenue needs of the Government. They give up their old theories of taxation, and are ready to accept the land rax scheme of Henry George, or adopt the system of direct taxation which Thomas defireson declared too odious and onerous to be thought of except in a great national emergency.

Not Regardful of Labor or Capital,

that every change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved." That, too, is stricken out, and any ful of labor employed and capital invested in the great industries of the country, Again, "the processes of reform must be subject to the execution of these plain dictates of justice."

That was stricken out. No quarter is to be given but all our vacants.

That was stricken out. No quarter is to be given, but all our vast enterprises must surrender without terms to the demands of the tariff reform.

Then they denounce Republican protection as fraud and robbery, and declare that Coursess has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties protective in their nature. The constitutionalty of a protective tariff has not been seriously questioned in more than a hundred years. The policy was recognized in the second act ever tioned in more than a hundred years. The policy was recognized in the second act ever passed by the Congress of the United States—a Congress participated in by many of the framers of the Constitution. The preamble of that act declared it to be "for the support of the Government, for the discharge of debts of the United States and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers." That is a passed by a unanimous vote in the Senate and by a majority of five to one in the House, was reported by Mr. Madison, afterward President, and was approved by George Washington. The Confederate Constitution

The Confederate Constitution.

If a protective policy is in violation of any constitution it is not that of the United States. It is a manifest violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Possibly that is what they mean. Happly constitution of the Confederate States. for us, however, we don't recognize that in-strument, and never did, and we are not operating under it.

Free trade gives to the foreign producer equal privileges with us. Upon what principle of fair play should he have them? It invites the product of his cheaper labor to this market to destroy the domestic product representing the higher and better paid labor of ours. It destroys our factories or reduces our labor to the level of theirs. It increases foreign production, but diminishes home production. We cannot have free trade in this country without having free trade in this country without having free trade conditions. The Democratic platform demands it upon these conditions and is bound to have it at any oost. The world knows what these conditions are. The farmers and workingmen of England know what they are. Thousands of men who have worked on both sides of the ocean and under both systems know these condi-

who have worked on both sides of the ocean and under both systems know these conditions. To introduce them here will bring widespread discontent; revolutionize values. It will take from the people who work for a living heart and hope and nome. It will be self-destruction.

Mr. Cleveland joined the choir of calamity in his speech of acceptance. I fear he has not consulted the market since 1890. He had in mind the campaign prices then prevailing and seems to have been unadvised of what has occurred since. He had not then read the report of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the effect of the new tariff law upon the consumer and producer and the wages of labor.

The Unanimous Senate Report.

The Unanimous Senate Report. This report, which is signed by Aldrich, Allison, Hiscock, Jones, Harris and Carlisle, is unantinous, and showed a decline in the retail prices of 214 selected articles of comfort and necessity. The report shows in every parta constant tendency to lower the prices of necessaries and comforts of life.

prices of necessaries and comforts of life. The report also shows that while the cost of living has decreased here, it has, during the same period, in England increased. As to wages, it appears that the wages in the special industries selected averaged in the United States 77 per cent greater than in Great Britain, which is under a democratio free trade revenue tariff.

As to the farmers, to whom Mr. Cleveland so plaintively refers, this report says that the average price of all the agricultural products except flaxseed, when put at their proper relative importance, were 18.67 per cent higher in September 1891, than in June 1889. May I not, in the light of this report and the facts everywhere observable, remind Mr. Cleveland that in the year 1892 we are confronted by a condition and not a theory?

The truth is that the protective tariff has cheapened every manufactured product, not by cheapening labor, but by its higher rewards, securing from labor its highest efficiency. Substantially everything which protection directly affects has been reduced in price except labor.

Governor McKinley quoted from an artito corroborate this statement. He also quoted from a Bermuda paper the proceed-ings of the colonial parliament considering the American tariff, and showing that its burdens were being borne by the Bermudan producers and not by the American con-

This indicates, said McKinley, how foreign countries regard this tariff Similar discussions are going in Canada, France, England and other countries. He con-

Under the new tariff old industries have been stimulated and many new industries started, which are now estimated to have given employment to from 200,000 to 250,000 persons, and it is a fact well established by reports from all countries that at this time, while depression and anxiety exist in their industries, there is prosperity in the United

while depression and mostries, there is prosperity in the United States alone.

Notwithstanding the cry that under a protective tariff we cannot sell abroad if we do not buy abroad, yet during the last fiscal year we sold abroad nearly \$208,000,000 more than we bought abroad. This was the excess in our favor which the foreigners paid to us, and which we have at home circulating among our people. The report of the Treasnry shows that dutlable merchandise has decreased under the operation of the new law from \$42,674.844 the fiscal year ended June \$50, 1891, to \$369.399.189 the year just past, a decrease of \$109,224,905. The free list has in the same time increased \$91,759,783. More than one-half the value of all our imports is absolutely free. The value of our exports of merchandise the past fiscal year was \$1,003,335,826 an increase of \$135,854 816 over the previous year—a wonderful increase of our foreign markets to us. Our exports never before reached that point in a given year in all our history.

Custom House figures effectively refute the off-told story that protection has de-

our foreign trade under a law which was to close the foreign markets to us. Our exports never before reached that point in a given year in all our history.

Custom House figures effectively refute the oft-told story that protection has destroyed our foreign trade. Under the tariff law of 1890 our export trade increased 15% per cent, and the exports of Great Britain in the same period under a Democratic free trade tariff decreased 5% per cent. Matters of History, Not Theory. What protection has done and what a

ters of history. From 1847 to 1861, under a trade against us was more than \$31,000,000 and there were but two years of the 14 when the balance of trade was in our favor; while in the 15 years from 1876 to 1891 there were but two years when the balance of trade was against us. We were then under pro-tection 13 years when the balance of trade was in our favor, and that balance aggre-gated \$1,649,465,246. Which period was the most profitable to the American people?

McKinley argued at length in refutation of the Democratic assertion that the farmer would be benefited by a revenue tariff, and said protection is a positive benefit to the

farmers of this country—that there is no class of citizens more directly advantaged by it. What farmers want are consumers, and the more consumers and fewer competitors he has the better it is. He wants those consumers steady and regular, and has such in the 65,000,000 of consumers in this country, who are the best and most profitable consumers on the globe. "The Democratic leader of to-day seems to think there is some peculiar sanctity about the foreign consumer that doesn't attach to the foreign consumer that doesn't attach to the domestic. I don't. I prefer the domes-tic consumer because he is the best, he con-sumes more and has more money to pay for his living than any other consumer in the world." The major said: Free trade gives to the foreign producer

No More Farmers Needed. The agriculturists of this country do not want more farmers; they want more people who do not raise their own food and whom they can supply. Every new industry in-creases the farmer's home market and furnishes him what he most wants-profitable customers. It is no fault of the tariff law if the farmers of the United States do not supply every agricultural want of our entire population. We framed that law to give them this market, and to encourage industries which would increase the consumers by increasing the factories and the demand for labor therein.

Governor McKinley quoted from utter-ances by Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Man-ning to show that free trade England has in many parts not only a stationary, but a decreasing population, and said there is nothing in the condition of agriculture in the country to induce our farmers to exchange what they have got for what it offers.

In conclusion Governor McKinley said:

Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead all the rest of the world. Protection has vindicated itself. It cannot be helped by eulogy or hurt by detamation. It has worked out its own demonstration and presents in the sight of the whole world its matchless trophies. Our own experience shows that it is best for our citizenship and our civilization, and opens up a higher and bester destiny for our people. The day of repentance will come when we have made a change.

PICKED UP A HARD CUSTOMER.

Arrested the Men Who Wanted to Sell Him

Detective Sol Coulson arrested two clever thieves at the Union depot yesterday afternoon. They had just alighted from the west-bound mail when they fell into the hands of the officer. The detective was stationed about the depot and was on the lookout for sharpers whom he expected would arrive on the train. The two men attracted considerable attention by their peculiar actions and the officer concluded to shadow them. He hurried to the corner of Eleventh street and when the men came up they engaged him in conversation. Pres-ently one of the men offered the officer a fine entity one of the men offered the officer a me suit of clothes which he agreed to sell at an exceedingly low figure. The officer became suspicious and placed both men under ar-rest, charging them with larceny. The clothes are of the finest material, and were evidently stolen from the house of a

well-to-do person. The men gave their names as Marion Geirger and August Meyer. They claim that Altoona is their home. An effort will be made to find the owner of the goods.

No Barbarous Method

employed in curing piles with Hill's Pile Pomade. No cutting, no ligatures, no cauterizing, but a simple and positive cure for piles, or we would not give you a printed guarantee with each package. Price \$1, six packages \$5. By mail. Try it to-night. For sale by Jos. Fleming & Son 412 Market street.

It Is Cheaper to Go to the Seashore Than to

Stay at Home, This can be done by taking advantage of Pennsylvania Railroad seashore excursion Thursday, August 4. Special train leaves Union station at 8:50 a. M., Tickets good or regular trains same date at 4:30, 7:10 and 8:10 F. M. Rate is \$10. Tickets good 12 days, with privilege of stop off at Philadelphia on return trip.

LOW RATES TO DENVER.

August 2 to 6, Inclusive. The Pittsburg and Western Railway will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Col., good to return until October 11. Rate from Pitts-burg \$21 35. Kansas City and return, same dates and limit, \$17 35.

Pittsburg Is a Great Center For transient room renting the year round. If you have a room to rent don't fail to insert it at once in The Dispatch cent-a-word LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-An alleged wild man is agitating Lewis

-The cruisers Charleston, Boston and Baltimore will go to Honolulu. -The liberty of the Bulgarian press will be restored by decree on the 15th.

—An international exhibition of feminin arts was opened in Paris yesterday. -The report of the death of the chief of the Wapheton and Sisseton Indians, is false. —Le Conada newspaper of Ottawa, Ont., has published another article clamoring for annexation.

-Winnepeg people are very angry over the smallpox quarantine declared by the Governor of North Dakota. The Illinois K. of L. will decide on the 9th whether or not they as an organization will support the Peoples' party.

The situation at Coal Creek, Tenn., becoming threatening again. There may a fight yet between miners and troops. —A secret national Polish printing press has been discovered in Warsaw. Three hundred arrests have been made in connection with the discovery.

—A 14-year-old son of Farmer Reed Robin-son murdered Mrs. Hendrix, a poor widow employed on his father's farm, near Mifflin, Tenn., with a hoe and a hatchet. —The Chinese crew which the steamer City of Pekin brought over, but which was refused permission to land at San Francisco, will be taken back to their native land.

—A United States commissioner at Wallace, Idaho, has begun the examination of the 160 prisoners confined there. Fifteen men were examined and released on bond. -It is reported in London that the British Minister to Stockholm assisted the King to intimidate the Norwegians by saying Salis-bury would refuse to deal with separate consuls.

—French Republican journals regard the results of the triennial elections held in the province for members of the councils general on Sunday a crushing defeat of the enemies of the republic.

—Two hundred G. A. R. men defied the school directors of Franklin, Ill., by raising a flag over the schoolhouse after they had refused the school ma'am permission to do the same. The directors have been asked to

-Bostmaster Ramly, of Edgefield Junction, Tenn., near Nashville, was cut to death yesterday by a boy named Jessie Blood-worth. The boy seemed to be enraged be-cause there was no mail for him. He is still at large.

-Twenty cases of unlawful co-habitation against Mormons, several of whom are prominent in the Church, were dismissed Monday in the Ogden United States District Court on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Varian, the indictments having been made almost without any evidence.

almost without any evidence.

—Canada will not take any action in the canal tolls dispute until the United States Government is heard from. If President Harrison issues a proclamation bringing the retaliatory act into effect the Dominion Cabinet will send a protest to Great Britain against the violation of the Washington treaty. In any event Canada will not adopt a policy of reprisals.

—Colonal Simons Hatta States

a poney of reprisals.

—Colonel Simons, United States Marshal at Cincinnati, sent a deputy to Hamilton to bring back one William Decker, who had been arrested for passing counteries money. Mayor Larsh refused to surrender the prisoner. The deputy marshal will go to Hamilton again for the prisoner, and then if the Mayor does not change his mind there will be a clash between the Federal and the State authorities. State authorities.

Dr Wirr's Little Early Risers. No griping, no pain, no nausea: easy pill to take.



A Few Hasty Words Before breakfast spoils the entire

It may be you are severely con- Is a positive cure for all for stipated, troubled with indigestion. No appetite for breakfast. Feel

hot and flushed. You feel either low spirited, or you display a nasty temper. Destroys the good feeling of your home. Nature gives you fair notice that

she requires assistance by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Water.

This remedy is sovereign. It has been used in its original shape by emperors, kings, statesmen, poets, etc., for 500 years. Or, if you cannot conveniently use the Waters, buy the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, which are the solid evaporations of the Sprudel Spring. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle.

SACRED CONCERT AT SCHENLEY.

Superintendent Paisley, of Highland Park, is authority for the statement that Chief Bigelow, before starting for Europe, had granted Mrs. Gusky the privilege of giving a band concert at Schenley Park next Sunday afternoon. The Second Brigade next Sunday afternoon. The Second Brigade Band has been engaged for the occasion, and it is understood that the music will be of sacred character. It is stated that a similar concert will be given at the Allegheny Park on the following Sunday.

NEARLY every household uses a stimulant of some kind. None better known or more highly recommended than Klein's "Silver Age" and Duquesne Rye whiskies. Physicians of high standing have vouched for the truth of this over their signatures. These testimonials are shown in Max Klein's window, Federal street, Allegheny. Send to him for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors.

The Second Brigade Band Engaged for

Next Sunday Afterno



## TRY SKIN FOOD

For your wrinkles and become youthful, fresh and lovely. It feeds the shrunken or impoverished skin as cream and beef feed and renew the impoverished stomach and body. It feeds the fatty membrane and the active tissues which are indispensable to a good skin. The fiabby flesh becomes firm the ravages of age, sickness and worry disappear; lines and wrinkles becomes smooth; the skin is again soft and refined and beautiful! Skin Food is fragrant, delicate, soothing and refreshing. By its use

### WRINKLES VANISH!!

PRICE \$3 PER JAR.

SOLD AY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MADAME M. YALE COMPANY, 37 West Fourteenth st., New York, 146 State Street, Chicago.

A complete list of Madame Yale's toilet requisites can be found in her "Beauty and Complexion Book." Free at all druggists, Sent by mail on receipt of 4c postage.

A full line of Mme. Yale's preparations can be hed in Pittsburger.

W.T.ESPY'S CRYSTAL PHARMACY Corner Market and Liberty streets.

And at Joseph Fleming & Son's, Druggists, 412 Market street. Christy's drugstore, corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. E. C. Stiefel & Co., successors to J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue and Ninth street. W. P. Martsolf Drug Company, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. S. S. Holland, Druggist, corner Smithfield and Liberty streets.

IN ALLEGHENY CITY At E. Holden & Co.'s, Druggists, 63 Federal street. G. Eisenbeis, 113 Federal street, and Kaercher's, 62 Federal street. jylo-wsu

## Heiskell's **Ointment** SKIN DISEASE.

We base this assertion on our observation of over thirty years, in which times a very large number and variety of Skin Discosor have been reported to us as sured, by the simple use of Heiskell's Ointment, without the aid of internal remedies. Many of these were cases of long diration, that had resisted the treatment of the most eminent medical talent in this and other countries. Heiskell's Ointment, seems never to have failed in a single instance. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Price 50 Cents per box. "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 831 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.



MINTER STREET Cabinets, \$2 to \$4 per dozen; petites, \$1 per dozen. Telephone 1751, ap8/4-xwrsa

THESE NEW, HANDSOME

# **STORM SERGE SUITS!**

Navy and black, are proving their merit, if many sales may be taken as proof-don't you think big sales the most conclusive proof any store could

Jackets, half silk-lined, jaunty and stylish in cut, perfectly hanging skirts, \$10 and \$11.50.

The fineness of twill, well-shaped Jackets, Girdles and Skirts of our special \$16.50 navy and black Storm Serge Eton and Blazer Suits catch the eyes of customers at sight; they sell themselves; all sizes,

\$16.50.

Blazer Suits in lightweight navy cloth, \$8.50.

Lot Ladies' Tan Blazers, \$1.50. Ladies' Tan, Navy and Black Blazers, \$2 and \$2.50.

One lot Ladies' Navy and Black Blazers, embroidered collars, worth \$4, now going at \$2.50 each.

You'll find money-saving prices on every article in every department on SECOND FLOOR, as well as in the almost thrown-away (as to value) offerings down stairs. Come for

BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY. au3-61

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!

Who Says Buttons?

We want to call the attention of the ladies to pearl buttons-"not pearls of great price." It's but one of the many bargains offered in all departments this week, and we cannot emphasize it too strongly. Did you ever before hear of a couple dozen finest pearl buttons being offered at a quar-ter dollar? We think not.

## NOW YOU THINK.

Briefly stated we have 500 gross, or 6,000 dozen, pearl buttons, best made, finest pure white and shaded, with shanks and 2 and 4 holes, plain and fancy carved in 20, 22 and 24 line (the most desirable sizes).

Just I-2 Price.

The McKinley bill has advanced the price of these buttons, but the figure at which we are selling this lot is lower than the same quality of buttons were ever sold for previous to the passage of that celebrated bill. Two dozen for 25c all this week, if they last that long.

### BUT ONE OF MANY.

As above intimated our button bargain is but one of many. Unparalleled values are offered in all departments-values that you can't obtain at any other house in the city. We would about as soon give goods away as carry them from one season to another. It's something we never do. Prices on Summer wear of all kinds and descriptions are down to a point that competitors haven't touched as yet. Come and be convinced that we can save you money this month of August.



510, 512, 514, 516, 518 Market St.

THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED J. HARPER BONNELL CO., NEW YORK

E'D rather take \$5 to \$10 less for our Made-to-Measure Suits than to carry them to next year. You'll find \$20 and \$25 Suits better value than ever. Same can be said of the \$5, \$6 and \$7 Trousers-several

## WANAMAKER & BROWN,

ANDERSON BLOCK.

dollars reduced.

## ABSOLUTE DISCRETION.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH BY

## GEORGE R. SIMS.

Author of "LIGHTS O' LONDON," "TALES OF TO-DAY," "DRAMAS OF LIFE," Etc., Etc.

"Spyers & Co., private inquiry agents. A large staff of experienced detectives, male and female. Suspected persons watched. Confidential inquiries of all kinds undertaken. Absolute discretion." Day after day the above advertisement appeared in the Daily Telegraph, and day after day "Spyers & Co." sat in their little

minster and waited for their absolute discretion to be put to the test. Where the large staff of experienced detectives, male and female, were concealed was a mystery. Sovers & Co. only had two small rooms as offices-one was the private office and the other was a "clerks' office." but there was nothing in the clerks' office but a desk, two old second-hand chairs, a dilapidated umbrella stand and a map of London, yellow with age, and absolutely

office on the third floor of a house in West-

out of date. It is possible that the large staff of male and female detectives were kept in the coal cellars as a means of preservation, or it may have been the custom of the firm to leave its staff outside in the street all day and give them instructions by a code of signals from the window.

These are professional matters into which it is not perhaps advisable to inquire too closely. Such eminent detectives as Spyers & Co. would naturally take especial pains to prevent their staff learning too much of their business, and overhearing too much of their conversation. It would be necessary to do this in order to insure that absolute discretion which is the prond watchword and prominently advertised trademark of

Merit does not always succeed in this world, and in spite of their superior quali-fications and their "absolute discretion,"

| Mesers. Spyers & Company found them selves after three months' partnership in anything but an enviable position. The rent of the offices was overdue, Mr. Spyers' overcoat was beginning to show signs of wear, his boots were going over at the heels, and he found considerable difficulty in arranging with Mrs. Spyers the petty details of their suburban housekeeping. He began to regret that he had ever been tempted to leave his old employers, a flourishing firm of inquiry agents at the West End. and start in business for himself with the

The "company" was Mr. Wilkins, young fellow of five or six and twenty, who had been a solicitor's clerk, and who having been dismissed for revealing professions secrets to a "newspaper man" in search of paragraphs, had invested his savings, some £50, in a partnership with Mr. Spyers. Spyers and Wilkins had been in the habit of using the same public house of an evening, and there they had struck up an acquaintance which eventually led to the taking of the two little rooms and the insertion in the daily papers of the advertise ment which appears at the commencement

of this narrative. And now after three weary months of mingled hope and despair Mr. Spyers and Mr. Wilkins, both at the end of their resources, were smoking their pipes in their private office, snowling at each other, cursing fate and wondering what they could do to put a little money in their painfully

empty pockets.
"We must do something, Wilkins!" ex-"We must do something, Wilkins!" ex-claimed Mr. Spyers, "we can't go on like this you know."
"You needn't tell me that," growled Mr. Wilkins. "I can't help thinking, Spyers, that you've treated me badly in this matter." "Well—confound it all—you don't think
I'd have given you £50 to furnish this den
and advertise in the papers if I hadn't been led to believe that you had a connection.

After all I found the money."

"And I found the brains."

"Brains are no good if we haven't any clients. That's what you were to find." "Clients will come if we wait."
"Quarter-day has come and the landlord won't wait. Spyers, old chap, I don't think this is a particularly good game."

"Lots of men make money at it."

than we are."
"No,luckier! I'll back myself against any detective in London to work a case when I get it. If you can't get it what are you to Mr. Wilkins looked steadily at Mr. Spy-

"Well, if they do they must be cleverer

ers for a moment, and then, putting his pipe down, he said quietly, "Make it!" "Eh?" exclaimed Spyers, "make it; what

do you mean?"
"Look here, Spyers, I've been thinking over this affair a good deal lately for I've seen ruin staring us in the face, and I've come to one conclusion." "And that 18?" "That we are a couple of darned tools."
"Speak for yourself," said Spyers,
haughtily.
"Sorry to hurt your feelings, old chap,

but it's a fact. When cases haven't come to us we ought to have gone to cases. We've

been too respectable, too modest; and it's time to try the other tack." "What do you propose to do?"
"To get a bit to go on with. You know why I got the bullet from Clark & Co.,

"Yes, you were overheard talking in a public house about the Delbec divorce case before the petition was filed." "Exactly. I now propose that we take the Delbec case up again." "But nothing more has been heard of it, The wife never filed the petition."

"Quite so—there must have been a rea-"Quite so—there must have been a reason. What we want to find out is what
that reason was. I saw enough of the correspondence while I was in Clark's office, and
I heard enough to know, that there is a mystery about this case, and I think it will pay
us to find it out; at any rate there can be no
harm in trying. I can easily find out from
a pal of mine in the office what has happened since I left, and then we can start on
the job at once."

Mr. Spyers thought a minute, and then
he said, "What makes you think there is
any money in it, Wilkins?"

"This. Delbec is a rich man and a wellknown man, and the marriage with this

woman was a secret one. He himself has never divulged it, and the world still believes he is unmarried. There must be a

reason for the sudden cessation of divorce proceedings on the part of the mysterious wife. Most secrets in which a lady is concerned are gold mines if you only dig deep enough. I am in hopes the Delbec may turn out a great deal more profitable than some of the mines which have lately been toisted upon a confiding public." A week after this interesting conversa

tion had taken place between the members of the firm of Spyers & Co., Mr. Wilkins had, thanks to his former friend and fellow cler's, succeeded in bringing his information with regard to the Delbec case "up to date," and having this information in their possession the partners had decided upon playing a little comedy, and had throughly reheared it. rehearsed it.
Mr. Delbec was a member of Parliament, man of about fifty, who enjoyed consider-

ban meetings and a favorite chairman at penny readings. He was an eminently respectable man and was generally credited with serious views and an unblemished reputation. There had been rumors and hints of a skeleton in his cupboard, but as nothing

able reputation as a social reformer, and

was in great request as a speaker at subur-

definite was forthcoming on the subject, these rumors had gradually been dismissed as inventions of the enemy, and eventually had been forgotten.

During the Parliamentary session Mr. During the Parliamentary session fir.
Delbee occupied a flat in Queen Anne's
Mansions, Westminster, and thither one
morning Mr. Wilkins wended his way.
To insure himself a reception, he had on
the previous evening written Mr. Delbec
the following letter:
"Sir—Some information of a peculiar
hind with reactions."

kind, with regard to a matter of great im-portance to yourself, has lately come to my knowledge. I will call upon you to-morrow morning, and shall be glad if you can acoord me an interview.

"Faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM WILKINS,

"(Private Detective)."

This letter had the desired effect. handing his card to the servant, Mr. Wilk-ins was at once ushered into a room and in-formed that Mr. Delbeo would see him at

once.

Mr. Wilkins was not kept waiting very long. He had barely time to take out his pocketbook and glance over his notes to refresh his memory on certain points before Mr. Delbec entered the room.

"Now, sir," said the M. P., settling himself into a chair, with his back to the window and taking a good look at his visitor.

"You are, I persume, the gentleman who wrote me a letter signed William Wilkins, which I received this morning?"

formation which is of importance to me. Pardon me if I put it plainly. Have you come to give me this information, or to sell

Mr. Wilkins smiled.
"I see that you are a man of the world,
Mr. Delbec, and a man of business. I will
confess candidly that my reason in calling
on you is that I believe I can be of service to you. Naturally, if you avail yourself of my services, I shall expect to be paid for them. That is how I get my living."

"Good; now we understand each other. What is your information?" "Read that," said the detective, and he handed over to Mr. Delbec a letter which had evidently been in his pocket for some days. The address at the top and the sig-

nature had been carefully out away. "You will understand, sir, when you read the letter why I have removed the name and ad-Mr. Delbec read the letter, and it evidently made him very angry, for his face flushed and when he had fluished it he flung it on the table. "This is an infamous business!" he ex-claimed. "What does it mean?"

The detective rose and took up the letter "It means, sir, that the writer of that letter has instructed me to find out certain particulars concerning your private life. I didn't like it, sir. I felt it was not like what we call a clean job, and I thought I would come to you and let you know what was going on behind your back."

The M. P. looked hard at the detective.
"I don't quite understand your motive
now," he said. "You are betraying your
client, you know." "Oh, no, I'm not. I wrote at once and declined the job. I said it was not in my "Well," said the M. P., "It is certainly a

very disgraceful thing. It is a monstrous thing that a man can be followed and his private affairs spied into like this. By heaven, if I find anybody following me about I'll go to a magistrate. Can you tell "Can't you guess?"

Mr. Delbec hesitated before he answered. "It isn't a matter for guessing," he said, presently. "I want to know for certain." Mr. Wilkins was not kept waiting very long. He had barely time to take out his pocketbook and glance over his notes to retresh his memory on certain points before Mr. Delbec entered the room.

"Now, sir," said the M. P., settling himself into a chair, with his back to the window and taking a good look at his visitor. "You are, I persume, the gentleman who wrote me a letter signed William Wilkins, which I received this morning?"

"I am, sir."

"Yery good. You say that you have in-

"Then you are married! Come, sir, if I am going to take this case up for you and protect your interests you must give me your entire confidence." "And if I don't-

"Well, it won't make very much differ-

ence, because I know that you are married. Acting in your interests, sir, I accertained exactly what had been done. The lady has given her solicitor proof of your mar-riage to her. Now as you are married to this lady all I want to know is whether you mean to let her file her petition or whether you would like to prevent it.

'Of course I should prefer to prevent it,'
replied the M. P. "I don't particularly
care about its being known that I married
this lady. I made a fool of myself, or
rather she made a fool of me. I discovered
that she wasn't exactly the sort of person

a man in my position ought to have mar-ried. I found out certain things which made me very uncomfortable long before the honeymoon was over." "It was a secret marriage, then?" "Yes. I tell you I made a fool of my-lf. Before I knew where I was I found that I had fallen into the toils of a very dangerous young woman, and fearing a scandal, a breach of promise, and all that sort of thing, I consented to a secret marriage, and we went abroad immediately

"Abroad I found out certain facts with "Abroad I found out certain facts with regard to her past career which were not particularly flattering to my amour propre, and discovered that we were not likely to lead a happy life together, and so we agreed to separate. I undertook to make her an allowance, and I have done so. Since then she has sent me several threatening letters, and a year ago I understood she instructed a solicitor to commence proceedings for divorce on some ground or other; but hearing no more of it I fancied she had thought better of it. Now you say she is going on with the matter?"

"Certainly. The letter I have shown you

"Certainly. The letter I have shown you should convince you of that. Her solicitor is employing detectives to make her case a good one."

"But you have declined to act."
"Yes— and so the case has been given t "Ah—do you knew that?"
"Yes—the man who has it in hand is private detective named Spyers."

"You are sure?" "Yes—he was a partner of mine once. We quarreled and separated. There is a bitter professional jealousy at the bottom of my coming to you, sir. I should like to checkmate this man Spyers, for he behaved very

"How can you eheckmate him? Besides there is nothing for him to find out—the charge against me is absurd."

"There is a lady's name mentioned in this "Yes-but it is monstrous to mix her up

in an affair of this sort. It is scandalous. She is a lady I haven't seen for years—certainly not since I made this unfortunate "Then you don't mind the case going on. You can defend it." You can defend it."
"Well, candidly, I would rather the case did not go on. Of course, this woman would lose, but a divorce case is always unpleasant and I don't relish the idea of being

mixed up in one." "Then let us stop it." "Leave that to me. If you employ me to act in your interests I think I can silence the lady."

"You know something?"

"I know nothing, but I think there is something to be found out. Come, what would you give to have the case stopped?"

"Five hundred pounda."

"Very good, sir, that's a bargain. In the mention I suppose you won't shiest to pay

meantime I suppose you won't object to pay expenses out of pocket?"
"Certainly not. What do you want?" "Fifty pounds on account."
Mr. Delbec went into another room, and

presently returned with a check in his hand. hand.
"There is the fifty pounds."
"Thank you sir. If you will allow me I
will give you a receipt."
Mr. Wilkins drew out a receipt and hand-

Mr. Wilkins drew out a receipt and handed it to his employer.

"One word, sir. The lady mentioned in this letter—where does she live?"

"Why do you want to know?"

"Because my first task will be to find out what the other side is doing. If I know the address I can find out if her residence is watched."

(To be Concluded To-morrow.) WHEN THE ENERGIES FLAG Use Hersford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N.C., says: "Is is an invaluable nerve tonic, a delightful beverage, and one of the best restorers when the energies flag and the spirits droop."

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