16

"Would you have her marry Proctor? Giles Ellis is nephew to Deputy Governor Danforth, and if the worst said of my brother James be proven, he may help me save him from the gallows."

The door was opened quietly at that moment and a slender figure stood on the threshold, but so light was her footfall that neither of them heard it. "I would do as much for your brother James as you would-but I would not save

his life at the cost of my daughter's. 'Tis plain you seek the favor of one I never liked." there. 'We are sorely pressed. Do not inter-

fere in this matter. I hope Janet will view it in another light. Where is she?" "Here I am, father." The figure emerged from the doorway. John Lee

looked at his daughter steadfastly. "So you have seen Giles Ellis. You did not speak to him fair. I see it in your

face. Yet you know my wishes." "I could not help it, father." She ad-vanced appealingly, but he stopped her with his upraised hand. "Have I not been

"What words are these? Hate! Fear!" What words are these? fatter frear? Then as Janet clasped his arm passion-ately, he stroked her hair softly. "There, go to your mother, child." As he left the room he mut ered to himself: "It must be Proctor-aye 'tis Proctor."

"You did not tell your father why you are so set against him?" said her mother, softly. "I cannot tell more than I have said."

"I can, then. It is because Arthur Proc-tor is more to your mind-and he is more to

mine. Janet Lee stooped and kissed her mother, who added in a tone of apprehension: "I do not marvel at your father. This disgrace that has fallen on the name lies heavy on

"There is no disgrace, mother. I will not "Incre is no disgrace, mother. I will not believe it of my Uncle James if a score should swear it. There never was a Lee that could kill a neighbor's cows and sheep." Janet Lee held her head well up. There was defiance in her manner and tone. Her mother smiled sadly as she answered: But "I, too, think it is base calumny.

'tis like to break your father's heart, these "tis like to break your lather s heart, these stories. The town has heard the Indian" story, and disgrace fails heavy upon all of us. James Lee was a wild boy when he ran away to sea; now it is told again, and

ran away to sea; now it is tota again, and gossips make him out a monster." Her mother held a hand up warningly. "Peace. Your father comes. He is rest-less; he neither sleeps nor eats since this blow fell on him." The door opened and John Lee re-entered the room lacing and relating his factors in his abstraction. His unlacing his fingers in his abstraction. His wife and daughter regarded him in silence as he paced the floor. Then he sat down

wearily, saying to his wife: "Call them in, Dorothea." He sat beside the table with a preceed pied air while his wife rose, brought him the Bible from the shelf, then stepped to the door of the adjoining room and re-turned with the apprentice and Ann Bigger, who seated themselves in opposite corners. The mother and daughter sat near the table.

John Lee took his spectacles carefully from their case, rubbed them slowly, still with a preoccupied sir, placed the Bible on his knee, and spoke in grave tones.

"These he troublesome times; we are surrounded with perils. There are things said and done which only the evil one could instigate. There never was a time when we stood more in need of the counsel and comfort given in this book. Every house in Salem is threatened; no home is secure; no

A loud rap at the door caused Ezra Easty to jump. He cast a startled look at his master, then turned Ann Bigger. Janet Lee rose composedly and opened the door. A middle-aged man stood in the door way. John Lee placed the Bible on the table and stood up. "You are somewhat late, Samuel, if you

come on business!" "It is not, or my choosing. I never did more unwilling service." "What mean you?" John Lee spoke in a civil manner. "If so be you come here for

Mistress Lee paused long before she made around their necks in the presence of a newer. "I have not, John. But it is not multitude of people. Will's Hill was avoided after sunset. Stories retold with bated breath by gossips who fanned the blaze of excitement, nar-rating their own and neighbors'experiences,

rendered Will's Hill a very undesirable place at all times, but especially after night-In the days when the early inhabitants of Salem were compelled to defend themselves from the Indians, a stout frame structure termed a lookout was erected on the side of Will's Hill. This structure, now fallen into disuse and decay, was dreaded as though it were the abode of the evil one. The old

be brought into court. How Janet Lee said if 'twere true that James Lee killed the animals, she could see him "well out of the way herself-that it would be a blisterlookout had twe openings, one at each end. Only the night birds and bats found shelter the way herself—inal it would be a blater-ing diagrace his presence in Salem—but it would never do to let him hang." When she ceased, Janet said aloud, "Heaven's will be done; we are greatly wronged by this lying witness who has perjured her soul out of sheer malice." The Magistrates consulted again, and Gov-When Janet Lee concealed the cake, in-

stead of going to her room, she left the house and walked swittly to Will's Hill. Twice she paused and listened anxiously, fearing that some one would follow her, ere she reached the old hut. But spite of her keen ears one followed her whose fear was so overpowering that when he stood on Will's Hill cold sweat stood out on his face. His teeth chattered. A cricket chirped—he trembled in the costacy of fear. Spurred on by the scorn of Ann Bigger, he

with his upraised hand. "Have I not been a good father, and a just one? Peace. We will consider this well. It shall not be said of John Lee that he forced his daughter to marry against her will." "Father, I cannot marry Giles Ellis. I hate and fear him." "What words are these? Hate! Fear!" Spurred on by the score of Ann Bigger, ne was a prey to such torments as only a cow-ard could be subjected to. A bat, whirling, struck him on the check—he fell prone on the ground in terror. At that instant a figure stole cautionsly out from one end of the tent, As Janet Lee stood there motionless, listening to the beating of her heart, she heard a footstep. She disappeared in the tent as another

figure approached the other end of it. Janet stood irresolutely in the entrance. Then gathering courage she moved slowly along the outside of the tent until her hand came in contact with another hand. The newcomer also retreated, then Ezra Easty found his voice as he grasped the newcomer,

exclaiming: "I have you now, Miss Janet. What brings you to Will's Hill at this hour with

cakes and milk?" The figure resisted, wrenched itself out of his grasp and disappeared in the darkness. When Ezra rubbed the ear that smarted from the blow he had received, he fingered carefully something that fluttered in the air, eaying: "This will tell who brings cake and milk to Will's Hill."

Whe Janet Lee re-entered her father's house Ann Bigger's eves shone with an evil look. When Janet inquired where her mother was, Ann curtly replied she was visiting a neighbor. John Lee was alone in his bedroom. Janet shivered with ap-prehension. She rejoiced when, in answer to a knock, she stood face to face with her lover again. Arthur Proctor's face was pale. His manner was very sober as he

"I have returned to advise you that there is mischief prewing, and I have good reason to lay it to Giles Ellis. "Twere well your father knew where to look for the how we are .---- "

heard.

cause of all his present trouble." "I will call him now," said Janet, but at that instant the door opened and Ezra Easty accompanied by the Marshal of Salem entered.

"There she is. Did I not tell you we would find someone with her?" The ap-prentice pointed to Janet, but even while his hand was stretched out Arthur Proctor advanced and boxed Ezra's ear soundly, whereupon Ezra cried out in fear. The noise brought John Lee into the room, Atter him came his wife and Ann Bigger. "What is the meaning of this violence?"

said John Lee, addressing the Marshal "Ask Arthur Proctor. I but came be-tween him and your apprentice." "I'll have him cited," whined the apprentice.

"Peace," said John Lee. Then turning to his daughter he asked, "What does Arthur Proctor here at this hour?"

Janet faced her tather coursgeously. "He came because I asked him to bring us the truth concerning the charges made against us. "There's more than that-let her tell who

took the cakes and milk." John Lee turned quickly upon the apprentice. "Can you tell me who did, Ezra?" "'Twas Janet, as Ann and I can prove

"Twas Janet, as Ann and I can prove. She saw her take the cake, and I followed her." "And where did you follow her?" "To Will's Hill. She will not deny it, When I caught hold of her she ran away, leaving this in my hand." The apprentice held a neckerchief up in the light. Dorothea Lee suppressed an ex-clamation as she looked at her daughter, who cast a terrified look upon her mother.

Ann Bigger to stand up. Ann stepped forward briskly, kissed the book, and when ordered to speak wagged her tongue so freely that the Magistrates found it neces-ENGLISH IN

recity that the Magistrates found it neces-sary to check her. She told her story glibly. How John Lee was angry when his brother James entered; how Mistress Lee defended him; how Janet was on her A Great Curiosity as It Drops From the Lips of the Orientals.

Lees his brother in his grave than to THEY ALL TRY TO SPEAK IT.

Eli Perkins Sends a Few Samples From the Iducated Classes.

FINE CLOTHES AT SMALL EXPENSE.

COBRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. 1 TORIO, JAPAN, August 22.

HE contrasts in Japan are pronounced. The Emneror, his court and military, diplomatic and fashionable circles are wearing American clothes and struggling to learn the language, It requires a little knowledge of English as well as a "swallow tail" coat

to go to a swell Japanese dinner or to the Emperor's drawing room. Many of

craft and murder." "Do not hold Janet," said Dorothea Lee, standing up suddenly. ""Tis I who was on Will's Hill. I will proclaim it with my dving breath. "Twas from my neck, not the head Japanese are up in the Prince Janet's that Ezra plucked the neckerchief." Dorothea Lee's avowal astonished all who heard it, but it fell with crushing effect Albert frock cost for a Tokio garden party, and a Japanese or Chinese tailor knows what you mean by a "'Tuxedo." on John Lee, who staggered like one drunk.

such time as they make final answer to the charge of witchcraft and murder. CHAPTER IV. At a time when strong men yielded to de-

spair, Janet Lee displayed a courage that won for her the admiration of all who kn ew

ernor Danforth spoke in solemn tones. "Janet Lee, the evidence is deemed suf-

ficient to justify the charge of witchcraft, but there is another and more serious

but there is another and more serious charge. Although diligent search has been made, James Lee, who was charged with killing Thomas Baxter's cows and horses upon his return from abroad, is nowhere to be found. Dorothea Lee admits that the brothers quarreled, and Ann Bigger swears John wished James were dead, and that you

said it would never do to let him hang. All these things warrant the presumption that

James Lee has been put out of the way by his own people, and the evidence justifies us in holding you on the charges of witch-craft and murder."

Again the Magistrates consulted, and one

more the voice of Governor Danforth was

"It is the opinion of my associates that

the extraordinary avowal made by Doro-thea Lee justifies us in ordering Janet and Dorothea Lee to be confined in jail until

"De not give up hope, mother," she said to Dame Lee. "It is not like the people of Massachusetts to hang women and chil-

"If we had but told the truth first," Do-rothea Lee moaned, "or if James Lee knew

"Hush, mother. Would you bring him to certain death?"

"O, my sweet child!" Dorothes Lee clasped her hands convulsively, "my sweet, my sweet! When I look at you, so young, and think you are doomed to die like Mary Bradbury and Martha Carrier, my heart is

like to burst." Footsteps approached the door as she spoke, and the jailer admitted John Lee, who clasped his wife and daughter in his

arms. "What means this story of Will's Hill?" "That shall be explained in good time," said Janet quickly, "and to everybody's

satisfaction He embraced them tenderly as he spoke, and hastened away. Presently another lootstep approached, and Arthur Proctor

entered. He gazed upon Janet with undis

guised admiration. "Tis thought, "he said, "that James Lee is dead-there is no sign of him. I am perplexed when I try to explain what Ezra Easty swears. The truth lies between you three. Our friends cannot explain it to the magistrates. And if it be true that James Lee is really dead, as many think he is-as John Lee thinks he has made way with

himself, 'tis more difficult to straighten this matter out."

A Good Place to Buy Clothes.

Of course the sold one shall prepare to make up the safe package. JAPAN A Tokio dentist's circular reads:

for your purpose

Weak man who is not so hard of his stow ach takes notice of his health ever must use this wine usually.

The Chinamen Are No Better Off. Eents or l'ensions.

To show how differently an educated Chinaman, far above pidgin English, handles our language, I add a note which I received from Eu Don, a Chinese banker, whom I invited to dime with Consul Gen-ceal Leonard at the Actor House Shanchai eral Leonard at the Astor House, Shanghai

Mr. Landon; DEAR SIN-I am Regret to inform you that as you so kind call me To Take dine To-day, which was my Engagement To Night Have none time to meeting you Such pretty Din-ner, and much oblige. Yours faithfully, Ev Dox. Mr. Landon:

examination commenced. "Why do you strike this jinrikisha man?"

"He told me impolitely." "What does he told you impolitely?" "He insulted me, saying loudly, 'the sailor, the sailor!" when I was passing here."

that in carrying forward the immense rail-way traffic of this busy little island up-ward of 350,000 men are employed, we feel as though we had come upon a fact which is at once practical and comprehensible. On this such the wages of railway men are not a very live topic. A university lecturer has just pointed to the English railway com-panies as the best employers of labor in the whole realm, and in proof of his position he instances the general spirit of content which prevails in the railway service and "Do you strike this man for that?" "Yes."



A DANCING GIRL (GEISHA) AND A PLAYING GIRL (MAIKO).

half-dress suit?" I asked Ah Shing, pointing to a New York fashion plate. strike or terrify the people with enormous voice, he will himself be an object of fear

"Cloth cost thilteen dolla. I makee suit for sixteen dolla," and in two days he brought in a beautiful suit from the finest English cloth, and followed it with a handsome beaver overcoat lined with rich satin for sixteen dollars. The low price was on account of low wages-about 25 cents per

account of low wages-about 25 cents per day for superb workmen. "What do you pay your men for making a suit, Ah Shing?" I asked. "Two dolla for suit, one dolla half for oveleoat. I makes one dolla on suit and interpret to the suit, one dolla half for suit one dolla on suit and

sixty cents on ovelcoat."

Our tooth is a very important organ for human life and countenance as you know; therefore when it is attack by disease or in-jury artificial tooth is also very u-sful. I am engaged in the Dentistry and I will make

The printed label on the claret bottle at-MANY WORK FOR ONLY 75 CENTS. Nikko read:

No Compen ating Provision in the Way of

for England's Engineers.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. 1

LONDON, Sept. 8 .- The railway lines of

Great Britain and Ireland cover in all

about 20,000 miles. The money invested in

them is returned at something like \$4,500, .

000,000. Last year the total number of

passenger journeys, exclusive of those by

season ticket holders, was 845,463,688.

These figures were given by Sir George

Findlay in his recent testimony before the

Royal Commission on Labor. They are in-

teresting, but confusing. They bewilder

But when we learn from the same source

BATE OF WAGES FER DAY ON THREE LEADING ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

Cents.

68395588

For convenience we count the Edglish shilling to be worth a quarter of a dollar, though in reality it is worth only 24 cents.

the marked tendency of railway men to bring up their children in the same calling. In a similar vein of complaceny were the remarks of Sir George Find ay before the Boyal Commission. Must Be Comparatively Well Paid. This gentleman is at the head of the big-gest railway the country can boast, and what he says is that "generally the relations"

Western.

Lowest Highest Rate. Rate.

Dollars.

 $\begin{array}{c}
2 & 00 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 33 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 16 \\
88 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25 \\
1 & 25$

91

that in carrying forward the immense rail-

more than they enlighten us.

Drivers and firemen ...

Passenger porters. Goods porters. Platelayers. Draymen or carmen......

Shunters ...

lignaimen

Passenger guards (conductors)...... Goods guards (freight conductors)....

................

gest railway the country can boast, and what he says is that "generally the relations

what he says is that "generally the relations between the railway companies and the men are satisfactory." The most convincing proof of this is, he says, "that the great body of railway servants exhibit such a high state of discipline and such cheerinl performance of duty as could only be the result of their meeting with fair and

result of their meeting with fair and con-siderate treatment on the part of their em-

ployers." When, too, we add to such testi-mony as this the statement made the other

day by Mr. Edward Hartord, General Sec-

retary of the Amalgamated Society of Rail-way Servants, viz, that there had never been a strike on the part of this class of

workers for increased pay, but only for a reduction of hours, it would really appear

as though English railway men were a class who, in comparison with other British

workmen, are generously paid and fairly

I was delighted to find here such an or-

ganization as the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Within a few weeks it

has absorbed the Scottish branch, so that it

represents now the entire United Kingdom.

Its membership, increased last year by 3,460, aggregates at present about 30,000,

and it has sinews of war safely invested to the amount of over \$550,000. From these facts the reader will get some idea both of

well off in the world.

SHANGHAI, 1st August.

One day in Yokohama a Japanese sailor was arrested for assaulting a jiarikisha man. The English court-room was crowded, and desiring to hear the English language as spoken officially in the court-room by a wise magistrate, I crowded in with the rest. The polite old magistrate wore sandals, a kimeno and silk hat. Putting on his glasses he looked solemnly at the culprit and the examination commenced.

"What will you charge for a Tuxedo" "But do not strike him for it is for-bidden."

scholar, and I was anxious to see how he

"I strike him no more."

here the other time.'

the standing of the society itself and of the influence and general reliability of its sechandled our idiom. "You speak English, professor?" I said

"Good," said the magistrate, "if he will

for the people. Good-bye. Do not continue

At Kioto, the Athens of Japan, I met many of the professors. Prof. Ladd, of Yale College, who went over with us on the

Canadian Pacific, was there delivering a

the driver receives and the lowest the bot-tom sum paid to the firemen. What comes between these figures I have no means of learning, but with the exception of that one WAGES ON RAILROADS. item the table which I submit is quite clear and to those who know what the same men \$2 for an 11-Hour-Day the Highest

A KEYSTONE FOREST

With Life-Sized Representatives of

the State's Birds and Animals

PREPARED FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

t Will Be a Novel, Comprehensive and Very

Faithful Exhibit.

THE DETAILS OF DR. WARREN'S PLANS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17 .- One of the feat-

ures of Pennsylvania's exhibit at the

World's Columbian Exposition will be a

magnificent display of the birds and wild

animals. It will be made under the direc-

tion of Colonel John A. Woodward, of

Belletonte, Assistant Executive Commis-

sioner of the Board of World's Fair Man-

Colonel Woodward has entrusted Dr. B.

H. Warren, of West Chester, ornithologist

of the State Board of Agriculture, with the

work of preparing the exhibit. This young

naturalist several years ago was directed by

an act of Assembly to make a collection of

the fauna of the State. The collection was

completed over a year ago and embraces

about 750 beautifully mounted specimeus

of birds and wild animals. From it the dis-

play will be made up. He hopes to com-

Dr. Warren, the Man in Charge.

plete the work by the middle of next

month. The display will occupy a space of 20x35 feet, and will consist of a miniature

mountain, swamp, pond and a condensed bit of woodland.

Each Bird in Its Favorite Haunt,

The swamp will be made up of tussicks

and swamp grasses. Here and there will be

bushes, on which will be shown such swamp

inhabiting birds as the red-winged black-

bird, while among a lot of reeds will be

perched the toothsome reedbird. In other

parts of the swamp will be specimens of

swamp hawks and owls, rails, coots, galli-nules, herons, the different species of the

sparrow tribe, warbiers and other small birds which inhabit swamps and humid

grounds. There will also be three trees in this part of the exhibit, two of which will

be occupied by hawks. A special effort will be made to fully il-

lustrate the reptorial birds-the hawks, eagles and owls-so that the beholder can

acquaint himself with the various species of these animals, which will be shown in all

the intermediate phases from the downy

young to the full-plumaged adults of each species. The nests of certain species of hawks and owls, herons and ducks will be

illustrated on or in the trees. Bacs of the swamp will be a condensed

a winter sojourner, feeding on small fish. In the swamp lying along the creck will be

a fawn captured a lew days ago in the wilds

On one of the trees will be perched por

cupines and a pine marten. This rare little

calities in Cameron, Sullivan and Clinton counties. One of the most realistic features

of the display will be a wild cat with gla:

ing eyes and half-opened mouth springing

case of the mountain on a front view will

found in this State. There will be a wild-cat pouncing on a pheasant, whose young

re scattering in all directions, a rattle and

blacksnake quarreling over the possession

of a dead bird lying between them, which one of them has "charmed," a den of rattle-

snakes, a fox running down a fallen tree, another fox intently watching for a rabbit

emerging from its burrow. Baccoons, others aud minks, weasels, skunks, possums, chip-munks and the different species of mice will

of Clinton county.

agers of Penusylvania.

get in the United States it will speak in no uncertain tones. After diving into the figures out of which the table has been evolved, it occurred to me that the wages paid to English railway men might be helped out a little by some ar-

rangement in regard to free house rent or some old age pension scheme. Accordingly I wrote to Mr. Harford upon these points and his reply, which he permits me to pub-lish, is as follows: THE MEN SATISFIED WITH THE PAY

The Question of Rent and Pensions.

DEAR SIR: In reply to the two question

you put to me, I beg to say: First-That the wages of railway employee

are not helped to any great extent by resi-dence in houses belonging to the railway companies. Some stationmasters, gate-

keepers, and a few others, live rent free, but that fact is taken into account in firing the rate of wages, that is to say, that but for living rent free the wages would be so much

higher. Then others reside in cottages provided by the companies, for which a fixed weekly rental is charged, always sufficient to pay a yearly interest of 3 to 5 per cent on the cost of their erection. In my opinion, the benefit of such an arrangement is or a questionable character. In some instances, more com-modious cottages, with better sanitary arrangements, are obtainable from private house owners, at the same rent. Then arain

Great Northern.

Doliars.

 $108 \\ 125 \\ 116 \\ 108 \\ 93 \\ 100 \\ 108 \\ 93$

Cents.

87887586750

mation in any way you please.

table was constructed.

ing lesson.

Yours faithfully.

General Secretary, A malgamated Society of Railway Servants.

No Question as to the Figures.

The reader will observe that the two

classes of railway men to whom Mr. Har-

ford refers as those wild occasionally live rent free in houses provided by the com-

panies, are not included in the wage table given above, the reason for their omission

being that, on some account, they are omitted from the return out of which the

Thus the figures I give must be allowed

to stand with scarcely any modification, and I may surely leave them, without further

comment, to tell their own story and to

teach to American workers their own strik-

FLOODS AND THEIR CAUSES.

on Different Things.

rainfall of a basin in order to control the

floods of its river. Again, the river will

normally take care of the greater part of its

discharge. The channel itself is adequate

Their Destructive Capabilities Dependent

"It is not necessary to control all the

EDWD, HARFORD,

Lowest Highest Lowest Highest Rate. Rate. Rate. Rate.

Conts.

Ang. 20, 1893.

London and Northwestern

Dollars

Information concerning my brother James, I know nothing of him. The house is open to you." "It is not concerning James Lee. The

matter concerns you more nearly The silence that fell upon the little groun

was so oppressive that the apprentice was surs all there could hear his heart throbbing. John Lee fixed a penetrating look upon the Marshal of Salem as he asked: "What is you errand, then?" "I come as a friend, rather than in my

official capacity, to warn you that you are suspected of harboring witches." "Witches! God save us!" exclaimed the

maid, standing unright in her alarm. John Lee placed a hand heavily upon the table beside him, and sank into his seat over whelmed, stupefied with amazement that found no utterance.

CHAPTER IL

John Lee's voice trembled when he read the Scriptural lesson that night and bowed his head in prayer. The family separated sooner than was their wont, leaving the apprentice and maid in the room. The moment they were slone Ann Bigger whispered to the apprentice:

"And you will be advised by me, we will soon see who it is that takes the cake and milk the master taxed us with. He said "tis not the value, 'tis the principle of the thing. I'll warrant I'll teach him I have s principle at stake, too. Give heed to me now. To-morrow Master Proctor will be here-I know how he times himself. After prayers-"

The voice of Mistress Lee was heard "Tis best you get to bed." Ann said "presently," then continued in a low tone, "After prayers you will go to Witches Hill

Ezra started and shook his head vigor ously, but Ann Bigger's contemptuous scorn stung him into acquiescence as he listened to her scheme with sundry shrugs of the shoulder and much furrowing of his brows. The lout was like clay in her bands.

Matters fell out as the maid servant predicted. Arthur Proctor called at John Lee's the next evening. Clasping Janet's hand fervently, he said: "Trust me to serve you and yours. There are strange reports I hear concerning you. John Lee, or the Lees, are accused of harboring witches." "Shame on the people of Salem," said

Janet Lee, "Was not John Lee foremost in the fight at Narragansett? Who has done more for Salem than John Lee?" "Is it not strange that these stories tollow

bard upon the charges made against your uncle? I have been pondering these mat-ters in my mind; I will strive to learn what bottom of this new mistortune. Fortunately, I have access to Thomas Danforth-he will listen to me. Keep up a stout

heart, even if the worst should come. "Aye," said Janet with a sad smile, "it will be easier now, since my mother is on

our side. She pondered long in silence when her lover withdrew. Curlous eyes noted her movements. Ezra Easty and Ann Bigger signed meaningly to each other when they assem-bled for prayer. When prayers were over Ezra made au excuse to go out; Ann left the house, too, and presently Janet Lee was alone in the lower part of the house. The lynx eyes of Ezra Easty saw her go to the ireaser and conecal some cakes taken hastily from the plate. Ann Bigger stood on the other side of the window.

At the time I refer to-1692-when New England was convulsed with the delusion of witcheralt, there was a pond called Wil-kins Pond, near one of the five hills familiar to the people of Salem. Will's, Solomon, Smith's, Alired (or Cherry) and Bald Hills were localities known to young and old. One of these was alterward known as Witch Hill, Several women condemned to die mounted from it on ladders with ropes matter."

John Lee stood like one confounded; he could scarcely trust his eyes. • "Stay, John," began Mistress Lee,

will explain"-but suddenly Janet darted between the Marshal and Ezra, and, snatching the neckerchief from the apprentice, exclaimed: "Babbler! What if it is mine!"

craft."

Dorothea Lee placed her hand over her heart as the voice of the Marshal rang in her ears:

"Janet Lee, I must take you into cus tody until you disprove the charge of witchthem neither spoke.

CHAPTER IIL Of all the stirring scenes witnessed in the

old Meeting House in Salem in those per-ilous days, none excited more interest than the examination of Janet Lee. Thomas Dantorth, with a magistrate on either sid of him, presided. His preliminary remarks were brief. It was sufficient to say that Janet was charged with witchcraft, "These proceedings must be guided by the necessities of the cases brought befor

us," said Governor Danforth, severely. "Ezra Easty, what do you know concerning this matter?' The apprentice trembled, his face flushed.

then grew pale, as he recited the events ! have narrated. "Janet Lee," said Governor Danforth,

"you have heard the witness. You admit the neckerchief is yours. Is there anyone here to speak for you? John Lee, have you anything to say?' "Whatever I may have to say is as well

unsaid for the present," said John Lee, in resolute tones. "If nobody makes answer we will take

the testimony and pass upon it after due consideration. "In that case I ask permission to speak in my own behalf." Janet lifted her head proudly. All eyes were turned on her. The sun's rays streaming in through the window bathed her in golden light.

beautiful head-there was none shaplier in Salem-upheld with the pride of the Lees, and her clear-cut features impressed all with a sense of her beauty, while her composure and courage appealed to the symnathy of all who knew the Lees. "Ezra Easty, how do you know it is wrong to go to Will's Hill? Did you ever

see the evil one or a witch there?" Ezra hesitated, then answered: "Polly Goodman swore she saw the evil one on a Monday.

"With horns and flaming eyes?" "She saw the horns." "And a barbed tail-did she not say 'twas

like the fluke of an anchor?" "Twas like a fluke, she said, and she

tell in a taint." "And just then her sister, Ann Bigger, here came up behind my father's cow. That was the evil one Polly saw." One of the magistrates smiled, then all of

the people tittered. "'Tis false!" Ann exclaimed.

"Are my affairs and Ann Bigger's to be brought up here?" the apprentice demander whereupon Janet coolly replied: "You have introduced Ann's name-you have referred to her as a witness a score of times, and you have confessed that you went and came at Ann's bidding."

The people laughed. Esra, in answer to a whisper from Ann, said angrily: "No more than Proctor there comes at your bidding."

Janet turned to the Judges with the utnost composure and said: "Arthur Proctor has asked me to marry him, and I have given him my promise. As for this poor creature who attributes motives to me such as animate him and Ann Bigger-both betravers of as upright a man as lives in Salem-if he is my accuser then so much more is he to be pitied, since it is plain that he is the tool of another. I will say to the

end that malice is at the bottom of this The Magistrates consulted, and ordered

the secret lest it bring more misfortunes upon the name of Lee."

"I will tell it-hear it from me," said Dorothes Lee. "Janet and I carried tood to ames Lee where he was hid in the hut on This great change in dress, of course, has Will's Hill unknown to each other."

only come to the large cities like Tokio, Arthur Proctor's face cleared on the in-Yokohama and Kobe. Away out in the stant. "I see the way clear now. I will away to Governor Danforth's at once." So country the poor farmers still dress in primitive costumes. On a rainy day they saving he passed out quickly and once more mother and daughter were alone, but they wear grass suits. They are simply thatched were to be subjected to other trials Soon with rice straw, and in that costume you another visitor entered the jail in the perwill see men and women standing knee deep in the flooded rice fields. It makes son of Giles Ellis. When he stood before one's heart bleed to see them bending over in the hot sun hoeing the rice hills with

"I did not expect a warm welcome," said Giles Ellis, "but bearers of evil tidings are never welcome." "What greater evil can befall us than we their hands. So anxious are the Japanese in the cities to learn English that the jinrikishs man or are forced to endure in jail?"said Dame Lee. "There are worse, Mistress Lee. The gal-Amah (maid) will repeat after you any English word they hear. Servants will come and beg to work for an American for "It is not possible judgment has been their rice and the privilege of being or-dered in English. When we came away "I have had speech with my kinsman from Yokohama the last day I remember how proud our jinrikisha man was when he

A Thatched Farmer.

How They Get Things Backward.

idea negatively that we express positively.

0

One day I said to the waiter:

"Kishi, the rolls are cold.

of Kioto reads:

Deputy Governor Thomas Danforth. There is but one way to avert the evil. Janet Lee made us a present of a bundle of fans and said with his face all beaming with smiles, has but to be my wife. Let her promise and the door shall be opened to you." Janet stared at him; then she move nearer to him, saying in tones tense with passion, "Monster, I abhor thee!" Her frame dilated as she said: "I recognize

thy hand in all this perfidy and web of lies concocted by the wretch, Ann Bigger, a thy instigation." The prison door opened at that moment and Ezra accompanied by Ann stepped into the jail. The maid servant made a pro-found courtesy:

"Who sent for you two?" demanded Janet with flashing eyes. Ann gave another mock courtesy.

"We did not want to be asked. You have none too many friends that you should spurn us."

lows are worse."

There was the sound of many voices near the door, and the sound of many voices near the door, and the trampling of many teet. Then the prison door swung back again, and John Lee entered. Behind him came Deputy Thomas Danforth, and then fol-lowed the Marshal holding Indian Joe. Following the Indian who should from Her Following the Indian, who shrunk from observation, came Arthur Proctor, and a man with resolute bearing and bronzed face brought up the rear. This man closed the prison door with a bang.

When Mistress Lee beheld this man entering, she uttered a cry of joy and rushed to meet him. Meantime Giles Ellis made a move toward the door, but the man with the bronze cheeks barred the way.

"Avast there Deputy Danforth, you kinsman, has something for your car." "It is not true judgment has been given against us?" Dorothea asked as she looked

her husband. "Let Marshal Habbs answer." "Perform your duty, Marshal Habbs," added the Deputy Governor, sternly. The Murshal released his grasp of the Indian

and strode to Giles Ellis, saying in loud tones, "I am commissioned by your kins-man, Deputy Governor Thomas Danforth, to say to you, first, that he washes his hands of you, and to take you into custody for killing your neighbor's cattle. This, your

vile tool, Indian Joe, has confessed that he is a base perjurer. Likewise, James Lee has established his innocence beyond

Giles Ellis shrank under the wrathful look of his kinsman, covering his face with his hands. Then Thomas Danforth himself addressed the apprentice and Ann Bigger.

"Tis meet that you two shall be her such time as a council may determine. "Yes," he said, "a good deal of not cool-ing the cakes is good." This announcement elicited a violent out A conspicuous notice at a Kioto reads: burst from the apprentice and maid servant. James Lee meantime leaned toward Giles Ellis and in a deep voice said:

"Tis like you will swing on the gallows you planned for others. And if you do the devil will get his due." [THE END.]

This same tailor makes the richest tailor-

made woman's suit, lined with satin, for "No, I do not fluently it speak, but I \$28; the same that a New York tailor, paywrite very good English. I can parse it grammatically." Then he smiled, took his ing big wages, would ask from \$80 to \$150

pencil and wrote: 'Though I exercised English diligently, yet I'm very clumsiness for translation, dialogue composition, and all other."

"Why, you write it very well," I said. A Scholar V ho Will Persevere.

"No," wrote the professor, "I learned i without a teacher. It is a great shamefulness, but I don't abandon English hence forth. I swear to learn it perseveringly even if in lucubration. "Sometimes you have earthquakes in Japan?" I said, remembering that I had

been shaken up by one in Osaka the day before. The professor writes: "Sometimes we have an earthquake here at now, but the people was afreight no more."

"Do you like the Chinese?" The professor writes: "No. He is about 4,000 years old; yet there are many smokers of the opium, but the Christian he is not."

The professor writes: "He is occupied of the largest dominion which rarely can be. The Englishman works with a very power ful hands and eminenced mind. His chin is strong. He are not alowed it to escape in he did seize some thing. He boastally say, 'the sun are never set on our dominio He never any benefit though he had gained the complete world!"

Better Than Kip'ing's English.

Then, looking up from the paper, he said proudly: "You my English like?" "O, yes," I said. "It pleases me better than Rudvard Kipling's English. It is quaint and strong and they will read it in America with deep interest." Sir Edwin Arnold tells me that the Jap-

anese are so polite that they have no imperative mood and no personal pronouns. Instead of saying you, they say "the honor able one." The egotistical "I" of the En-glish would be "the humble servant" in apan. When a Japanese gentleman wanted to tell me that a friend was dead, he said: "The honorable friend condescended to become non-existant." ELI PERKINS,

SPIDERS AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

They Use the Threads in Their Web as a Many Telegraph Wires.

In a paper in Longman's Magazine Mr Grant Allen gives the result of some personal observations of the common garden spider. Last summer two of these creatures, both females, spun their geometrical webs outside Mr. Allen's window and he pre-vailed upon the housemaid, though with some difficulty, to leave the webs alone. What struck Mr. Allen most forcible was

the barbarie bloodthirstiness of the spiders. One of them even devoured the male companion. But to see the fiercer of the two miders destroy a wasp was a sight to behold. Mr. Allen grows eloquent on the business-like fashion in which the wasp was rolled round 'Please accept from Fuji San No. 1," nor how triumphantly he looked down upon the "rikshas" who did not understand him. and round and swathed rapidly and effectn-ally in a dense network of web, the spider, Fuji San was prouder of that speech than Cicero was of his speech against Cataline. meanwhile, taught by ancestral experience, keeping out of the way of the wasp's sting. Sometimes the wings were sawn off so as to prevent further struggling, and consequent

The Japanese have a mania for putting amage to the precious web. The blood of up English signs, and they flood your room at the hotels with English cards. And such the insect was then sucked to the last English! The Japanese have no imperative mood, and they generally express an

Large bumble bees the spiders seem afraid to encounter, but humming bird moths, in spite of their size and quickness, would be killed immediately. Mr. Allen thinks the spiders did not trust to their many eyes to teil them when a catch had been made, but kept one foot on a particular thread of the web, which thus became a kind of telegraph wire. One might ask how there could be

On the dining-time nobody shall be enter to the dining and drawing room without the guests allow. One of the articles in the municipal laws Any dealer shall be honestly by his trade.

gentleman I enjoyed a pleasant and profitable interview, and one of the first questions I asked was a question which had oc-curred to me after reading in one of the En-glish papers a prize essay on "Which is the Best Railway in Great Britain?"

The Great Roads of England,

The writer, I found, had dodged the main point. There were jour, he said, each of which excelled in some particular thing, but all of which, considered generally, were about equal-the London and North Western, the Midland, the Great Northern and the Great Western. Upon the point of how these great corporations treated their men, the essayist had nothing to say, and on that account his production, to one in my frame of mind, was a disappointment. What I had desired to know was-which of the English railway companies pays the best wages? and this was the question which I put squarely at Mr. Harford But that gentleman found it to be a poser. He could only say, in reply, that the best average wages were paid by the great trunk lines, the lines singled out for special praise

in the prize essay. Between these four controlling lines there was, he assured me, little or no choice. The Londou and North Western had the reputation for paying its signal men a little better than some of the others, but its shunters and brakesmen it paid worse than others. Perhaps, too, the Great Western might be mentioned, he said, as affording the best pay to conductors of freight trains. These are called here goods guards, and what I sought at once to find out was what the best

English pay for this class of railway men amounted to; and I was told that it was 32 shillings and 6 pence per week, making it fall a little below \$8.

Source of a Valuable Table,

But this whole question of compensation Mr. Harford observed, had been treated tully by his society in a document entitled "Return of the Hours of Duty and Rates of Wages Paid to Railway Servants on the Principal Lines in Great Britain in Opera-tion May, 1891," and a copy of this docu-ment he placed at my disposal. From it I make up the table accompanying this letter

The return itself consists of 29 closely printed pages and affords statistics along the lines indicated of some 35 railway companies. As, however, I deem it only fair to put English railway wages before the American reader in their best light, and as Mr. Harford had assured me that the best average pay was afforded by the four great orporations already mentioned, I omit what is said of the others, and confine the table to such statistics as are afforded with respect to these. I also omit, for con-venience, any statistical exhibit of the hours of work. Glancing over the figures afforded on this subject the conclusion to which I am led is that the time reckoned for an ordinary day will average on all the roads taken together about 11 hours. Some

work 12, some 1214, and if we are to believe what has been said before the Royal Commission on Labor, some 14 and 15, at times, with a most would discrepancy between theory and practice all along the line. But I am writing by the book and put the average at 11 hours.

The Lowest and the Highest Wages.

In regard to wages, the rate is given at various leading stations on the line and I note here and there a slight variation. To be strictly fair, therefore, I have given for each class of workmen the lowest wage and the highest wage raid on each of the four railways. The difference, it will be seen, is not very great, though the reader should know that to strike a fair average many more must be classed in the lower than the higher grates. Engine drivers and firemen, I find, are put together. This is because in | and it is known as the "necklace of the Virany certainty that the eyes were not used, but the minuteness of Mr. Allen's observa-tion can be judged by his positive assertion that be could tell when one of the spiders was smiling.

piece of woodland and thicket. The thicket will consist chiefly of rhododenretary, Mr. Edward Hartord. With this to the task of carrying away the water of drons, properly known to hunters as "buck any ordinary rain. Every destructive flood in which a panther will be repreis caused by the comparatively small excess laurel, sented in the act of springing upon and killing a deer. In the pool, which will be of a storm which is of unusual magnitude," says Major T. W. Powell in the North Ameri-Sx12 feet, ducks, geese and swan will be shown amid water lilies, cat tails and other an Review. plant life. The pool will be ted by a min-iature spring flowing from the base of the "Let us see what the problem is, how it

HENRY TUCKLEY.

varies from region to region, and to what tree, half way up the mountain side. Its extent it is affected by the operations of outlet will constitute a miniature creek man. The rivers of the earth may be upon the sandy and gravelly shores of which will be located the swimmers and divided into two classes, namely, flood-plain rivers and canon rivers. In flood-plain waders in attitudes natural and character rivers under conditions of great precipitaistic. tion the waters rise above the channel banks Rare Species Have Been Secured. Along the edge of the creek on a stump will be perched a snow owl, a bird which has its summer home in high boreal regions, to overflow the plain which descends seaward or toward the mouth of the riven In canon streams the channels are cut so deep that the highest flood never reaches the but on the approach of winter migrate southward, and is seen in Pennsylvania as brink of the canon walls. There are many

rivers which are flood-plain streams along parts of their courses and canon streams along other parts of their courses. In canon channels it is evident that human habits. tions and property are safe when above the flood line, and this flood line is always easily discernible, so that little excuse is found for those who suffer from floods under

fur-bearing animal, quite mink-like in its appearance, is found now only in a few losuch conditions. "But a great majority of rivers are floodplain streams, and here the conditions of safety are not so readily discovered. A great river ramifies into small rivers and from a crag on the back of a wild turkey gobbler. A tree will be devoted to showing these ramify into creeks and the creeks into brooks. Along the course of such a tree-ofthe various species of squirrels, foxes, red, gray, black, flying and ground. Near the rivers all those parts which are not canon reaches have flood-plains-that is, comparatively level stretches back from the river be a large cave lighted by electricity, in which will be shown a large bear with her cubs, besides the different varieties of bats on either side to the foot of the hills."

HOW ANIMALS BEAR PAIR.

In Heroic Silence the Mate Creatures Sub mit to Intense Suffering.

Ianchester Times.] One of the most pathetic things is the way in which animals endure suffering. Take horses, for instance, in battle. After the first shock of the wound they make no sound. They bear the pain with a mute, wondering endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battlefield, it comes from their loneliness, their loss of

human companionship, which seems absolufely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals. The dog will carry a broken leg for days

vistfully but uncomplainingly. The cat, stricken with a stick or stone or caucht in some trap from which it gnaws its way to ircedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure. Sheep and other cattle meet the thrust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint. The dove shot unto death flies to some far-off bough, and as it dies the silence is unbroken save illustrate every one of the 300 or more by the patter on the leaves of its own life species of birds found in Pennsylvania, blood.

The wounded deer speeds to some thick brake, and in pititul submission waits for death. The eagle, struck in mid-air, fights death. till the last against the fatal summ There is no moan or sound of pain, and the defiant look never fades from its eves until the lids close over them never to nncover again.

The Most Magnificent Necklace.

The most magnificent and costly pearl necklace in the world is now the property We've Been There. of the Countess Henckel, a lady well-Behold the maid on dress parade; And see that suile so tender: known in London and Paris. It is made of three historical necklaces, each of which has Her suit so neat is not complete, Without the "chic" suspender. enjoyed considerable celebrity in former times. One of them, valued at £12,000, was She drops her fan and there's no man sold to the Countess by a grandee of Spain, Nearby who can attend he She stoops to get it but she'll regret it-Away goes her suspender! Give her a nail, a horseshoe nail, And pray, now, don't offend her She's in a stew-the button flew-

be exhibited in various life-like attitudes. The Young Eagle Isn't Bald. One of the strongest features of the erhibit will be a series of seven or eight stuffed specimeus of the American esgle, illustrating his appearance at all stages of life, from the downy bird to the bald or white-headed veteran, known as the Wash-ington eagle. This will be instructive as well as entertaining, and will correct the prevalent idea that the American eagle is bald-headed from its birth. On the summit of the mountain will be an eagle's nest about the size of an ordinary cart. ticular effort will be made to show the mammalia life of the State on account of

either as permanent or transitory visitors, GEORGE M. WAMBAUGH.

the small number of specimens to be found.

A special effort, however, will be made to

Making Use of Cow Itch. A common vermifuge extensively used in the South and in the West India Islands is made from a plant called the cow-stch. Its

pod is covered with stiff bristly hairs, and when the medicine is needed these are scraped off in any desired quantity into molasses until a stiff mixture is produced.

She's broken hor suspender!