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VICTIM OF HIS OWN PLOT.

Police Officer Who Expected to Profit By Murder of a Shylock Is Himself Slain.

Old Vishnudass, grain merchant and money lender of Talagaum, having recovered his monthly dues from clients in the surrounding villages, was riding homeward, well satisfied with his day's work. The proceeds of his collection were contained in a number of small bags cunningly concealed ments; and the melodious chink, chink of the silver rupees, as they jostled each other with every movement of his pony, sounded gratefully in the ears of the rider. Plump and bulky was the equestrian, as became a man of substance; lean and scraggy was his steed, as befitted the drudge of the most notorious skinflint in the district.

Vishnudass prided himself on his and rectitude-he owed not to any man; on the contrary, many men owed to him. He posed as a public benefactor, as a friend of the widlieve the poor in time of necessity. Retheir cash, spare or otherwise. Woe to the luckless wight whose name should There it was likely to remain till his dying day. Far better would it have been for him to have hanged or drowned himself than to have signed a bond condemning himself and his dependents to life-long misery. Every man has his own interest at heart, which, in the case of slumber. Vishnudass, figured out a trifle over 200 per cent. Too much? Not a bit of He would have his bond to the last farthing, or the Sarkar (government) would know the reason why. Long live the Sarkar! Might the shadow of its omnipotence never grow instituted in India if not to enable against one of the side walls of the Vishnudass and others of his kidney chauki. The usurer recognized immeto drain the life blood from the hearts of the Indian ryots (cultivators) Let bles; and he discovered to his amaze the human scarecrows toil and moil ment, that the third person was n all day and every day, till the sweat frames! What else were they made for? According to the philosophy of made his blood run cold. He could Vishnudass, the peasant was made to hardly believe his ears. It was a plot

there stole a smile of smug complacency, as he made a rapid mental calculation of the interest that would accrue to him on unpaid loans at the end tenets of his faith-whereby the sacred of the year, and decided on the terms rites of cremation would be denied to of renewal he would exact in each case. son's marriage, he would astonish the did not open up and swallow the dastown by his munificence; the feast to tardly trio as they sat concocting their the Brahmans should be for quantity and quality on a scale hitherto unparalleled; the name of Vishnudass should become great in the land. Andwho knows?-perhaps some day he might be elected a municipal council-

Absorbed in these reflections, and forgetful of his surroundings, he was proceeding leisurely with slackened rein, when his pony stumbled and nearly precipitated him over its head. Then he became aware that the hour was late, that darkness was rapidly setting in, and that Talagaum was district, he knew, was infested by dacoits, always well informed by the villagers of the movements of wealthy travelers. Money lenders were their natural prey. It was more than likely, therefore, that some of these marauders were even then lying in wait to pony was ready to drop from exhaustion; there was no possibility of reaching home before nightfall. How he cursed his stupidity for not starting betimes and accomplishing his journey in broad daylight!

nursed his own hide with tender solicitude, and would rather have given two annas (now 2d) in charity than fashion of the country, he carried a tulwar (sword) incased in a wooden sheath covered with gaudy velvet, he therefore, had still a few hours of exfelt little inclination to test the temper of his flimsy weapon against the broad blades of the gentlemen of the road. In this perplexity he suddenly bethought him that there was a small chauki (police guardhouse) on the roadside close at hand, where he might perchance obtain a night's shelter. Whipping up his steed into a slow, shuffling amble, he gained the chauki without mishap, and found the two constables in charge, Faiz Ahmad and Sheik Hoosen, cooking their evening meal under a clump of mango trees. Faint and hungry, having fasted since morning, he would fain have asked for food; but, prohibited by the rules of caste from breaking bread with mission to sleep in the chauki, explaining that he dared not continue his

tion as our humble dwelling affords," "The sacred laws of hospitality shall be respected. You stake; for he knew that, under similar may rest with an easy mind, for not a circumstances, he would have acted exhair of your head shall be touched. My actly in the same way himself. comrade and I will give a good account of the dacoits should they dare to molest you. Say, Sheik Hoosein, have not I spoken well?"

"Yes, brother," replied the other constable; "on our heads be it to answer for the safety of our guest," adding, "the illustrious one, who is the mirerosity, will not forget that we are

Vishnudass, accepting the hint, fumbled in his clothes until he had found tracted therefrom two rupees, and gave one rupee to each of his hosts. "Make it five, master of millions,"

said Faiz Ahmad, extending his palm the pair, expostulate with his companwith the solitary coin lying on it, ion, and declare he would be no party and winking at his comrade, "The da- to slaying a man, even a Hindu, in

coits carry very sharp swords.'

tims could testify." Realizing that he was in their power, the usurer reluctantly handed over the money, though not till he had protested in heartrending terms against man such exorbitant payment for night's lodging.

The chauki was a small mud build

Sheik Hoosein, "as many of their vic

ing facing the road, with a single door opening inwards and an iron grating as a window in the back wall. Vishnudass, after locking the door, threw himself down on a charpoy (bedstead) by the doubts and fears which tormented his mind. He had intercepted the glances of his hosts as their eyes them not at all. The constables had already shown the cloven hoof by extorting money from him. How weak he had been to accede to their de Why had he not pushed boldmands! lieve the poor he certainly did-of all ly on to Talagaum and risked encountering the dacoits? He might have reached home without losing an anna; whereas now-agonizing thought!-he was a clear ten rupees out of pocket. Consoling himself as best he could with the reflection that on his return to Talagaum he would call upon the charge of blackmailing against his protectors, he at last fell into a fitful

Vishnudass, after a brief spell of sleep, was awakened suddenly by the sound of low voices in stealthy conversation without. Springing up, with all his faculties on the alert, he stole high-road, made for Talagaum by cautiously to the grating and listened. The speakers, of whom there were three, were seated with their backs diately the voices of the two consta other than Jemadar Abdul Kadir, an down their emaciated influential and much-respected police officer of Talagaum. What he heard work, and the usurer was created to to rob and murder him, and, what was enjoy the fruits of the peasant's labor. worse, to bury his body. The inhuman easantly, mused the man of monsters actually contemplated comto the earth the remains of the noble and upright Vishnudass-most orthodox of Hindus, celebrated for his piety and for strict observance of the

him, and his soul would be lost. What Next spring, on the occasion of his sacrilege! It was a wonder the earth devilish scheme. Vishnudass the wary, found himsel for the first time in his life, in a situation of extreme peril. How to save both his pelt and his pelf was the difficult problem he now had to solve. It

was characteristic of the man that, even with death impending, he should calculate his chances of saving that which was only one degree less dear to him than life itself—his money. His first impulse was to try bribery, a pecuniary argument being one to which a poorly paid native official seldom or still a good six miles distant. The fer his enemies a large sum of money to spare his life, swearing at the same time, by all he held most sacred not to betray them. Then it occurred to him that Mohammedans, so truthful them selves, know exactly what reliance car be placed on the oath of a Hindu, and that the axiom "Dead men tell no rob and murder him. His wretched tales," is thoroughly appreciated by the Indian police, who as a rule leave nothing to chance. To reveal himself would but precipitate his doom. It behooved him, therefore, to remain si-

lent, and to trust to luck to extricate himself from his unpleasant dilemma. He conjectured rightly that the con-Skinflint though he was, Vishnudass spirators, to avoid the possibility of defer the execution of their design unhave parted with a single shred of his til they could act safely under the precious cuticle. Although, after the cover of darkness. The moon was shinning brightly in the heavens; with-

out it was as light as day. Vishnudass istence before him. The unhappy usurer, crouched on the floor of the chauki, trembling in every limb, heard the details of the hideous plot being gradually unfolded; how he was to be murdered in his sleep; after which his corpse was to be dismember ed and buried under the mango trees,

where, it appeared, lay the mortal remains of several other victims of the guardians of the peace. The murdering to be performed by the constables. The Jemadar, who scorned to sully his hands by dipping them in the blood of would confine himself to seizing the lion's share of the booty. This worthy, after giving final instruc-Mohammedans, he merely asked per- tions to his subordinates, and assuring hours' time, mounted his horse and rode back to Talagaum. Vishnudass, though in the last stage of misery and dejection, could not but admire the as-

tuteness of the police officer, who, tak-

ing no risks, yet stood to win a large

Faiz Ahmad and Sheik Hoosein then arranged that each should sleep in turn while the other kept watch. Vishnudass, meanwhile, passed a weary vigil, hoping and praying for succor. Not a sound reached his ears save th howling of the jackals scouring the surrounding desert in quest of food. ror of kindness and the soul of gen- and he shuddered at the thought that these ravenous beats might ere long be rending the flesh from his bones.

Two hours passed, and the moon was beginning to fade from the sky when the smallest of his money bags, ex- the two constables commenced to converse together in whispers. Vishnudass heard Sheik Hoosein, the younger of sier's Magazine.

last taunt proved effective. Sheik Hoosein ceased to demur further, but, vowing that he needed a stimulant

crime, jeered at him for his scruples

and accused him of cowardice. The

suggested that they would repair to the nearest village and fortify themselves with strong liquor—a proposal to which Faiz Ahmad readily agreed. parently somnolent, on the bedstead, ing as of one in deep slumber. "The son of a burnt father sleeps

soundly, but will have a rude awaken-

ing." muttered Faiz Ahmad as he turned away, satisfied with his inspection the iniquity of exacting from a poor quest of his pony, but found him gone a He determined, therefore, to take refuge in the jungle, to reach which he would have to traverse about a mile of sandy desert. No sooner, however had he started than the sound of horse's hoofs clattering along the high road from the direction of Talagaum self, as best he could, by lying at full length along a thick branch. He was only just in time. In a few minutes the Jemadar arrived on the spot, and, tethering his horse to the very tree up which the usurer was concealed, entered the chauki. Finding it empty and concluding that his confederates had already disposed of their corpse he flung himself down on the tharpoy and was soon fast asleep

Vishnudass in momentary expectation of the reappearance of the Jemadar, lay perfectly motionless, scarcely daring to breathe, casting wistful eyes at the steed standing saddled and superintendent sahib and make a bridled so temptingly beneath him. After a few minutes had passed, and the Jemadar still gave no sign, Vishnudass, realizing that now or never was his chance, slithered down the tree with remarkable agility for one of his bulk, clambered into the saddle, and, turning the horse off the circuitous route.

Shortly after his departure the two chauki. In the dim light they dis- tion as to the lost tribes of Israel? I cerned the form of a man lying prone and helpless on the charpoy in the abandon of profound slumber. With sleeper, and before he could rise sharp swords.

I'll take his heels."

Sheik Hoosein was in the act of raising the head of the murdered man, when his fumbling hands encountered a beard. With an exclamation of horror he dropped his ghastly burden. "What ails you, clumsy fool?" de-

manded Faiz Ahmad angrily. "The 'infidel has escaped us, and we've slain one of the faithful instead." returned the other in awe stricken tones. "The dead man wears a beard, so he can't be a Hindu."

"Impossible," retorted his companon. "You're either drunk or bereft of your senses." "Judge for yourself, then," said

holding it close to the face of the corpse. "And, what's more, we've killed the Jemadar Sahib himself." "Serves him right," said Faiz Ahmad, spurning the corpse brutally

with his foot. "Abdul Kadir grew fat and rich by the dirty work he delegat ed to poor devils like ourselves, and always took care to keep his own preclous neck out of reach of the halter At last he has fallen into the trap he so often set for others. Kismet. It remains only for us to bury him in the grave intended for the Hindu, and then to seek our fortunes farther

Next day the superintendent of police, acting on the information supplied by Vishnudass, caused the ground under the mango grove near the chauki to be dug up, and this led to the discovery not only of the corpse of the Jemadar, but of the remains of numerous wealthy citizens whose disappearance had been attributed to the dacoits.

The virtuous Vishnudass, in recognition of his eminent service, received the government, which enabled him to extend widely his money-lending operations and to increase proportionately the number of his victims. Fair Ahmad and Sheik Hoosein found congenial employment in the service of a robber chieftain over the border, and were never heard of again in British territory.-Chalmers's Journal.

Modern Searchlight Control.-Ther perhaps, no property of the searchlight more important than its capabil ity of throwing a powerful and concentrated beam of light in any particlight well spread out over a large area would be of very much more use Take, for instance, the case of steamer trying to pick up a buoy. I s not very difficult to see that with a concentrated beam having quite small amount of dispersion it would in most cases, take more time, than it would with a less powerful light spread out over a larger area. Having nce "spotted" the buoy, the concen ted beam could be used with advant age to follow it up. To provide this 'disperser" is used. This consists of ed in a metal ring. The direction of result is that, instead of a cone of light having a focal point, there is a

oits carry very sharp swords."

cold blood; while Faiz Ahmad, evilive as though he had never to die.

in the Aztec tradition was that a high natures, leaving a pretty fair marginal temple had been built in it.

of profit.—New York American.

Miscellaneous Reading.

MAY BE ISRAEL'S LOST TRIBE.

Circumstances Showing the Hebrey

The constables, peeping through the dras, in the Apocrypha of the Bible, ary measure, beheld the portly figure ed northward one and a half years inof the Hindu stretched inert, and ap- to a far country, where they might live up to their commandments, something and heard the heavy stertorous breath- they had not always done in their land of Palestine: that they were lost track of at the end of that time and nothing has been heard from them since. They sent back no word or message to their former companions and friends, and ultimate fate has been left to blind conjecture from that day to this.

> The theory that the ten lost triber of Israel, after leaving their own country, finally landed on the shores of America, and established themselve here is not a new one. It found lodgment in the mind of Lord Kinsborough and has been advanced by many others since his day. Neither the adherence is essential to the discussion of this most interesting question.

In the books that comprise what i known as the old Bible, ancient authors wrote exhaustively of the experiences, both physical and spiritual, d their people. They gave their account of the creation of the earth, the fall of man, the flood, the Tower of Babel and many other unique things which they regarded as the direct dealings of God with them and their patriarchs

ca were known to have been in por most exactly with those of the ancient Hebrews as related in the Bible, is not fair and logical to assume that the some means or other, were in touch ple or were a branch of that great people? Have the discoveries of explorers and American archaeologists solved the mystery? Do the ancient records constables, mad with drink and lust- and South America and in many parts ing for blood, burst furiously into the of the United States answer the ques-

think they do. Before taking up the more seriou evidences that point to the Hebraic a savage yell they rushed upon the origin of the ancient Americans let me call the reader's attention to the physihacked him almost to pieces with their cal features of the American Indian. His countenance has the indelible mark "The Jemadar Sahib will have no of the Jewish race. The high cheek reason to complain of the manner in bone, the high arched nose and the which we have carried out his or- slanting brow are unmistakable marks bies were taken to Bellevue hospital ing" and laundry bills are fat. When ders," cried Faiz Ahmad, with a fiend- of his Hebrew descent, a curse having alone to be cared for by the public or the Chinaman learns at school in Hubability fallen upon the Inmade a very clean job of it. Beat a dian as upon the descendants of Ham. hand, comrade, and we'll carry the I merely mention this in passing, and unbelieving dog, or what's left of him, would not pretend to advance it as an outside, and then relieve him of his argument in support of my contention, hospital two weeks after her child is dollars from the "foreign devils" and

er and more trustworthy evidences. broken by any instrument. Priest, in his volume on "American Antiquities," declares that he encountered ample evidence to show that many of the tribes in Mexico and Central America offered up sacrifices on altars made of twelve stones, and that the sacrificial form and ceremony were identical with those of the ancient Hebrews. Most of the Indian tribes still have the ancient Hebrew way of reckoning time as is depicted upon the famous Aztec Sheik Hoosein, striking a match and calendar stone.

> On the authority of Dr. Le Plongeon the eminent archaeologist, who spent eight years in Yucatan, assidiously studying the ancient ruins of that country, even the barbaric Toltecs left perfectly conversant with the Biblical history of the creation and of the Garden of Eden, and, of course, the two illustrious personages who inhabited it. In the ruins of Copan, Dr. Le Plongeon discovered a crude painting representing a woman seated beneath a tree and a serpent entwined around the base of it. In the passage of the years their version of the celebrated temptation of the mother of the race took on a more poetic form than the tecs had it that the woman-"Suchiquecal" they called her-plucked a forbidden rose from a tree and by that act brought death upon the human

family. These same Toltecs had the legen of the Tower of Babel. Their version of it did not vary from that of the Bible in any essential feature. They understood that this tower was built for a refuge in the event of another deluge. This, of course, also indicates of the deluge. They even had the particulars.

Their legend speaks of the man who built a boat from a fire tree and that after the flood had subsided he became intoxicated on wine and allowed one of his sons to disgrace him. As late as 1819 the Shawnee Indians,

according to Black Hoop, one of their chiefs, had a tradition that their forefathers had come to this country across a great body of water, and up until the latter part of the eighteenth century they made an annual sacrifice to celebrate in thank offering, their safe arrival on this land.

In his "History of the Indians" Camara publishes a statement made by several of the early missionaries telling of their experiences with an old chief of a Nicaraguan tribe. They disold Indian that he was as conversant with the Rible version of the creation the fall the deluge, and other notable experiences of the ancient Hebrews as were the missionaries themselves. If one is sufficiently interested in this

subject to go into it deeper and more thoroughly than I can take him in the read Paul de Roo's work on "Mexican er do they know how to lay their case Antiquities." These authors clearly establish that

the Aztecs were familiar with Hebrew history as contained in the Bible. And their man named Zelua led a colony any law, provided he is paid at the across a great body of land and then of water to the New World. About the only feature of the new country from ploys canvassers, whom he pays at the

the Aztecs had lost the connection between the country from which their ncestors came and the legend of the Garden of Eden, the flood and the Tow-

er of Babel. They supposed those things had happened in the new country. The Aztecs have left the most interesting ruins perhaps of any nation that flourished in America in the far past But I have no doubt that in the near future the many buried cities and oth ers submerged under the sea, recently with their records and histories, will have been unearthed and that the true origin of America's ancient races will be made known by the discovery

These people committed the record of their travels and subsequent history in America to painting. These paintings have been gathered, or at least most of them have, and are contained in the Boturini collection and published by Cameth Carert and others.

Aztec "Rosetta Stone."

Here we have, in these paintings, alnost unimpeachable evidences of the act that, so far as the Aztecs were oncerned, they knew all about the Biblical version of the creation and hose other events of which I have spoken. All these records were made hundreds of years before Columbus was born.

All Americans should take active inand of all the races that have ever innot matter what one's religious belief is, or his lack of a belief, the subpurely for scientific and historic rea-

If it can be established so clearly as

To my mind the Hebrew origin of the Indian is already established. there was one race that captivated my found in the ruins of Mexico, Central read everything I could get my hands on that dealt with them in any way, and the more I read and investigated ed off as a "brother" or "cousin" their history the more impressed I became with their essentially dramatic some other city having a colony. Sinc characteristics.—Baltimore Sun

FINGER PRINTS FOR BABIES

How New York Guards the Identity of Abandoned Little Ones. In the borough of Manhattan, N. Y.,

assed on to private charities. In the same year this hospital reas foundlings to Bellevue were born in There were twelve tribes that made this same institution, taken away by up the original number of Israelitish the mothers and later abandoned, no nations. And when they made sacrifi- one can tell. Nor can it be known ces they made them on an altar made which of them were born in the other of twelve stones that had not been hospitals in New York. Once in a great while a foundling baby is recognized by the nurses as one of which they already have record, and the mother is thereby discovered. But the identification of the babies and consequently of the mothers can be accomplished in every case and by the simplest possible process-finger print the

> Is it possible to finger print very young babies? An experiment just performed has shown that the tiny fingers of the baby in the earliest days of life afford well defined impressions.

Finger print impressions were taken recently in the baby ward at Bellevue nospital. Baby C., two weeks old, was quite unconcerned in the finger printing process; Baby McD., however, who had been in the world five weeks and six days, wailed at the intrusion of unexpected guests, but was quieted by the assurance that only in the interest of science were his impressions want

All the features which characterize the adult finger print, loops, whorls, and arches with clearly defined ridges, doltas, terminals, etc., are distinct in the smallest baby's fingers and thumbs. Finger printing each baby required less than two minutes, and all in the ward could have been accomplished in an hour or two. These impressions can be taken by anyone with a little practice. Classification and identification require special knowledge, but are not difficult to learn. Only an expert, however, is familiar with the thousand ways in which two finger impressions

may be distinguished. The best results in the identification of foundling babies could be obtained if all public and charitable hospitals their familiarity with the Bible story sent to a central bureau a record of each maternity case, including finger print impressions of the baby with a description of the mother. When baby is found abandoned its finge print impressions also can be taken and sent to the central bureau. If the abandoned baby was born in one of the institutions sharing in the bureau the impressions would be immediately recognized and the baby and its mother identified.-Philadelphia Ledger.

The Signature Broker.—The passage of the initiative and referendum amendment at the last election has given rise to a new business in Den-

ver and in Colorado. This is the business of the signature

According to the constitution as it that is offered to the people direct, without the intervention of the action of the legislature, must have signatures to the number of 10 per cent of the number of votes cast for governor at the last state election. A great many people have bills

which they think are good, but of whose merits they have never been small space at my disposal, let him able to convince the legislature. Neithbefore the people. Enter the signature broker. The signature broker offers to get

> rate of 10 cents a signature. When the bargain is struck he emof profit.—New York American. means of smuggling employed is to tain sides until he finds a "double" for him he thinks he has indigestion.

By the time of which De Roo writes | WILY SMUGGLERS OF CHINESE.

How Government Agents are Baffled By Coffins and Ice Chests.

his Harlem beat, had come upon a trying to evade the law, and sometimes coolies hid in the tonneau, most people probably thought how extraordinary it was that any one should be so anxious to be an American as to said Inspector Sisson. "You see feature of the incident was that the without being detected. Most Chinamen who meditate nefarious entry of this country, and the setting up of that most difficult task with some degree of caution. They do not attempt at the start to reach the Mecca of the Chinatown.

Having set foot on United States soil, either by way of the Puget Sound route on a lumber schooner, the Rio where extra Chinamen are likely to ticable for Chinese smugglers to land. terest in the history of their country be marked. New York, big as it is, is We must keep a lookout for them a bad place for a new Chinaman, unhabited it. As I said before, it does less he has already begged, borrowed, inherited or stolen, the necessary identification papers, which declare ject is one that should interest all, him entitled to the privileges of res-Chinese Exclusion act.

A sensible coolie, tipped off by hi to leave no room for doubt that a great friends or the backer who has supcame to America, and are really the his way in, having crossed the border progenitors of the Indian trib s. it at a point where passage is a simple matter, goes at once to a compara- Francisco. It was not so long ago place. Small towns, some distance in the interior of the country, do not Ever since I can remember I have have stations of the Chinese inspec as a rule, have especially efficient poimagination. This was the Aztecs. I lice forces. If there are one or two from San Francisco, Portland, or the earthquake destroyed San Fran cisco's vital statistics, that city has been a particularly favored birthspot

for stray Celestials. Strange as it may seem, the China man will endure any hardship, however painful, to enter this "promised in 1911, more than 100 abandoned ba- land," where people are "easy pickceived as maternity cases about 500 work his one ambition is to wrest romen. Usually a woman leaves the Chinese fortune of a few thousand money bags. You take his head and if it were not sustained by many oth- born. How many of the babies brought return to Hu-Peh or Shensi and become a mandarin-or now, a repre sentative in Parliament.

To enter, the Chinaman cheerfully allows himself to be crated in boxes or nailed in casks with only a small air hole for relief. He has even been was only three or four years ago that gration officials, the illegal Celestial government secret service men discovered that twelve Chinamen had who furnished him with transportabeen shipped to New York from El tion. He does not think of jumping Paso in coffins and had suffocated on his obligation to this master. There the way.

Another time, even more recently,

eleven Chinamen were dragged out of

been almost suffocated by the load of tegrity toward all obligations. Partly, hay under which they had concealed themselves. The immigration authorities in New England got a tip conspicuous, and the inspectors are several years ago and raided a yacht as it came to anchor in Boston harbor, loaded with cooles from St. Johns. Then there was the notorious case of the Frolic, caught in the harbor of Province. At one time there was an organized traffic in Chinamen from the eastern Canadian and New Brunswick ports to Boston, Providence, and smaller New England harbors; but it is asserted by the Federal authorities now that this has been broken up, so far as any system is concerned. That Chinamen are still smuggled into New England with irregular frequency probably not even

the most confident official in Washington would deny. But for the vigilance of immigration inspectors the smuggling business would be one of immense proportions. It pays handsomely to struggle a Chinaman into this country. Chinamen are valued at about \$500 each by their own countrymen, and Harry R. Sisson, chief inspector State street, estimates that the minimum bounty paid for entering is \$300. Indeed, the outside Chinaman is so anxious to be inside "alle same Melican Chinee man" that a recognized bondage system has been built up, whereby the newcomer works out his indebtedness to the merchant who advances the price of his admission. Briefly, here is the scheme generally followed: Suppose some laundryman in Brooklyn has built up a profitable trade and has a bit of money in the bank. He needs an assistant to handle the increasing business. Chinese labor is not easily come

by. After a Chinaman has been here a short time he owns his own business. Only the greenhorns are willing to work for anyone else. The laundryman gets in touch-through his tong, perhaps, if he belongs to one of the great Chinese brotherhoods stands now any law to be initiated which are something like fraternal mutual benefit organizations and joint stock concerns-with those who are professionally engaged in the smuggling business. There are certain bands who have perfect systems for this smuggling. The prosperous laundryman pass

the word along to these purveyors that he wants a "boy." Perhaps it is all the signatures needed to initiate erally better to endeavor to smuggle ers and slave traders that infest the newcomer safely into the interior Chinese colonies. of the country before trying to set which this colony came that remained rate of 1 cent to 11 cents each for sig- him up as a regular inhabitant of the dealer sets sail for China, and tra-One of the favorite United States.

guise, or even to slip him through isolated pass on the gulf cost. When last Tuesday's papers told along the coast of Louisians, which af-

red touring car with five Chinese the illegals are rounded up in the bayous like so many fish in a net. "Of course, the Mexican border the place we have to watch closest, smuggle himself into the country, like Chinaman has to pay a head tax of cigarettes or silk stockings. On the \$500 to get into Canada in the first contrary, it was quite the usual thing place. Let me tell you, we know from our investigations that there is very coolies actually got to New York Canada. There is no tax upon Chinamen entering Mexico, so it costs them exactly \$500 less to get into this country across the southern border. Howspurious residence here, undertake ever, a good many do try the northern frontier, mind you, after all. It is sometimes inconvenient for a Chinaman to get to Mexico, and they are so Americanized Celestial-New York's wild to get into this country that \$500 will not stop them if it seems the quickest way to work the trick.

"This office in New York is charged with supervision of the states of New York and New Jersey. The Buffalo waterfront is about the hardest proposition we have. There are fifteen or twenty miles of waterfront on Lake Erie, along which it is perfectly pracconstantly-although, at that, they sume. We have only had two or three cases in the last few months, however -two or three cases that were detected. I should say.

"I should say, offhand, that by far the bulk of the smuggling goes on in the west, along the Pacific coast, which is so much nearer to China. ing boat loads of Chinks right in San that a boat load was caught in a creek southern California, steered in through the Golden Gate, and sailed up the bay. She was a fishing vessel, and the cargo of coolies was concealed under piles of nets. As I remember, our men were tipped off in advance Otherwise, the whole load would have got ashore, and all or many of them might have managed to escape us by "They are confoundedly clever a

getting hold of forged certificates. It goes without saying that anything in the shape of an official paper that ever gets into a Chinaman's hands is religiously preserved to the last scrap, and handed down from generation to the country. Nowadays they even tury—the zenith of the wig era—there can clothes, like the five who were captured this week. That was a near squeak. They were taken just in time. A few more hours and they might have been lost to us. Despite our best efforts it would have been at best a long and tedious task to run them down. They have the trick of swapping papers down to a fine art."

To get back to the question of the "imported" Chinaman. If he has been successfully smuggled past the immidutifully goes to work for the man has not been such a case within the memory of the oldest immigration inspector. Partly, this is because of the a freight car in Texas, where they had Chinaman's sense of honesty and intoo, it is due to the fact that while Chinaman is hard at work he is inless likely to get on his trail.

So each week he contributes a per centage of his wages toward the repayment of that \$500, never attempting to jump his contract. And so day by day he trudges to his work with a tranquility that is incomprehensible to the western mind, and in due course of time, not a very long time to the expansive vision of an Oriental, he becomes a free agent. By now he has habituated himself to the ways of the country; if he had no adequate papers he has certainly managed to secure them, and he is in every sense of the word his own master-sub ject merely to a certain form of espionage by the Federal authorities. On the other hand the smuggled Chinaman knows that he is never altogether safe from the prying eyes of the law. He probably will not be found out; the chances are against it. The Chinese Exclusion law, by the

way, is a very peculiar document. It defines laborers and merchants, and of the local Chinese bureau at No. 17 stipulates that Chinese laborers hav-States, may not return, unless they show that they have a lawful wife, child or parent in this country, property that is worth at least \$1,000 in comparative peace, provided he does or debts of like amount falling due will not enthusiastically lend a wife, child, parent and documentary evidence, money, or even debts to assist the return of a countryman, and swear himself blue in the face to perpetuate the fraud. Anything goes with Chinaman, so long as it is "on" the United States government. Indeed, after a slight examination of the question of Chinese smuggling, one is inclined to discredit the old theory of the lack of humor in the Chinese character.

One of the cleverest tricks worked by the Chinese is the way they carry on a slave trade, in the most open and barefaced manner, by means of the very papers issued for restrictive purposes by the government. Every Chinese parent of wealth has no peace of heart until his daughter has been sent eack to her grandparents in China. But, always on the lookout for profits immediately before the girl's departure the father takes her before the feasible to bring in the "boy" as the immigration commissioner and seson of the merchant who desires his cures a legal certificate of re-entry for services, and a forged birth certificate his child. Confident that his own may be provided for him to make daughter will thereafter remain safegood his identity. But immigration ly in the land of her ancestors, he officials are so strict that not many of auctions off the re-entry paper to the these attempts are made. It is gen- highest bidder among the highbind-

Certificate safe in hand, the slave erses its rivers, plains and moun-

take the "boy" across the Rio Grande the so-styled "adjudicated native." o the United States. Sometimes much elaborate precautions are ignored; a little make-up gives some There are thousands of small islands blance to the description written in the official document. But they al how Patrolman Cornellus Connell, on ford retreats for Chinamen who are ways promise her parents that she ized Chinaman; they drill her in knowledge of the United States and the ways of its Chinese. They occaand put up a fine show of parenta little smuggling of Chinamen into affection. But a few hours later she is a slave girl. This is the end of the worst of the Chinese smuggling .-New York Evening Sun.

WIGS OF OFFICE IN ENGLAND

Fallen into Disuse and Only Judges and Lawyers Wear Them.

Nowadays wigs of office form a decaying race. The lordly full bottomed wig of his majesty's judges still remains, but more than one stern justice

has fallen into disuse With the exception of the speaker of a monopoly of the wig. Barristers and comfortable "thatches." Then again there is the wig of servitude worn by footmen and other flunkies and care fully dusted over with flour or powder

Search Great Britain and you will Lawyers and barristers pay five guineas for their official headdress, and generally speaking, one wig is suff cient for an entire professional career. All official wigs are made from horse hair, and a maker of these articles must search over more than a hundred weight of stock hair to obtain a pound worthy of use for this august purpose The hairs are built up three at a time on a foundation of silk and a wooder model is made of the subjects's head

before the task commenc Strictly speaking, official wigs are as on the heads of Egyptian mummle generation. Chinamen are always and were certainly known to the Greeks coached before the attempt to enter and Romans. In the eighteenth cenere thirty or forty varieties. The the more important the wearer the larger the wig, hence our term "big-

wig," applied to a magistrate, Very different is the story of the shy retiring wig whose mission is unblushingly to mask baldness. Very often a man, finding a white, bare patch on his head, will have a "scalpette" made to fit the spot so accurately as to defy so does the scalpette, until eventually it becomes a wig, held in place by light steel springs, clipping over the ears. A man may be called upon to pay as much as twenty guineas for a wig, particularly if his natural hair is of an unusual color. Each individual hair in the wig must be built up separately and cut to length on a foundation of

hair net. Women naturally indulge in false tresses to a far greater extent than the mere man. The milliner's at itself often demands the aid of artificial hair and nowadays instead of the hat being made up for the wearer, the wearer must be made up for the hat. Translets, fringes and hair nets are a few varieties of hirsute adornment prepar-

A good deal of the so-called hair is made from silk. It takes dye readily and lastingly, curls well and washes admirably. A length of hair such as one may buy at a suburban haircresser's for a couple of shillings probably is made from silk.—Answers.

quite the exception to be spat at, as is often the case in other ultra-Mohammedan towns, and the crowds, on the whole, merely smiling and inquisitive, like a crowd in Naples or any other south Italian town.

Now and then some fanatic-gener ally an epileptic-will try to raise a disturbance and will be gently removing once departed from the United ness itself in the face of poverty or affliction-but except for these and a few casual curses from the old and soured, the Christian dog may pursue his way not attempt to enter a mosque or pass and pending settlement. Now, there the barriers placed in front of those is not a Chinaman in the country who streets leading up to the tomb of Moulai Idris, the founder and patron saint of Fez, by whom all good Fezzites

swear, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Curiously enough in Fez the camera causes much less alarm than in Tangier and a great deal of interest, and, whereas in Tangier the people cower away and hide their faces in fear of the evil eye, in Fez they flock round one so assiduously that the taking of pic-

tures is often very difficult. Perhaps one of the most astonishing things after having seen the state of the other more "civilized" towns is the cleanliness of the "new" town. Compared with Tangier, which is supposed is sweet: instead of the smells of decaying produce and others too mysterious to fathom, on, is agreeably asorange blossom and pink rose petals piled up in the shops and sold for distillation, and the pungent smell of the mint of which the Moors are so fond. Beyond the town, sad to relate, the state of affairs is terrifying.

She Was Still There,-The sick man had just come out of a long delirium. "Where am I?" he said feebly, as he feit the loving hands making him comfortable. "Where am I? In heaven?" "No, dear," cooed his devoted wife. "I am still with you."

When a man's conscience troubles