

## HAS GREAT VALUE.

Manuscript of History of Early Pilgrim Fathers Secured.

Will Be Turned Over to Mr. Bayard by Those Who Held It in England — Is Well Preserved.

It is believed that the manuscript referred to in the United Associated Presses' cable dispatches as "the log of the Mayflower," is in the account of the voyage of the Mayflower written by Gov. William Bradford, one of the founders. It was discovered in London in 1846, and previous attempts to rescue it have been unsuccessful.

The "log of the Mayflower" would relate only to the sailing off the coast which brought the pilgrims to this country, but might clear up the disputed point, as to which Mayflower it was that came to this country, upon this point neither history nor tradition sheds much light.

The Bradford manuscript has great value, and as the request asking for its custody has been granted, it will be brought to this country by Mr. Bayard and placed in the archives of Massachusetts, "one of the commonwealth's greatest treasures." The manuscript, of which a fac-simile is in the Athenaeum of New York, is bound in vellum, and on one cover are some half-defaced words, among which the name of Mary Bradford may be made out.

The manuscript is well preserved, bearing hardly a stain. The work is of several hundred pages, and covers the history of the Plymouth colony from 1620 to 1646, with several annotations and additions made in later years. One of the written notes is to the effect that twelve persons living of the old stock this present year, 1670, "while two persons living that came over in the first voyage, 1620, the present year, 1690."

In one of the fly leaves it was written that "this book was fit by Goethe William Bradford and by him to his son, George John Bradford, and given to his son, Major William Bradford, and by him to his son, Major John Bradford." By his son, Samuel Bradford—March 80, 1897.

## PRANKS OF STUDENTS.

Small Trousers to a Flag Pole in Celebrating a Vacation.

University of Chicago students the other day celebrated the close of the winter quarter and started in on the week's vacation. The joy broke bounds in Cobb's hall at noon when a large galvanized iron bucket started on its career from the top landing of the whirling stairs. Professors rushed from the offices and students darted from their rooms.

The sound resembled the charge of a cavalry brigade and brought cheers and fresh kicks at every pause. The horses that toll to and fro from the railroad station with the university bus were startled from their slumber while the driver was inside the building waiting for "time." They drew up in front of Prof. Laughton's home, two blocks away, and the driver found them there.

A freshman armed with a pair of discarded trousers climbed through the five stories of Prof. Ryerson's laboratory, felt his way through the gloomy attic and out on the roof. He tied his trophy to the rope and ran it to the top of the flagpole and succeeded in getting to cover. This last was the crowning act of the day, and the trousers, in all the glory of baggy knees, flaunted defiantly in the lively lake breeze until struck down by the janitor an hour later.

MILLIONS TO HELP POOR GIRLS.

William R. Grace to Found an Institution for Cyclists.

A novel idea in church matters has been evolved by Davie W. Pittman, of the Drummond Tobacco company. Mr. Pittman is an earnest church worker and an enthusiastic wheelman, who conceived the idea several days ago of a church exclusively for cyclists. Since then he has been endeavoring to interest church people and wheelmen in the scheme and have the church built. Mr. Pittman says there are thousands of cyclists in St. Louis who are church people, but whose love for the wheel keeps them away from church. Many of them are persons who are employed through the week, and on Sundays spend the major portion of the day on their wheels. They do not care to make themselves conspicuous by appearing at church in their cycling costume, and, as a result, do not get to church at all.

Forrest park being the Mecca of most cyclists, Mr. Pittman's idea is to have a church built in that locality and on Sundays have hourly services. He has figured that a building suitable for the purpose could be erected at a cost of \$1,000. The church, being for wheelmen exclusively, would be used only in pleasant weather and no right service would be held, thus doing away with two large items of expense—heating and lighting.

Collects Bills of Fare.

A citizen of Brooklyn has the largest known collection of bills of fare. There are over 4,000 in the collection, embracing everything from the cracked slate of a mining camp dugout to the extended entries with which Queen Victoria fastened her subjects on Jubilee day and the cigar gorged his starving thousands.

State Realtor.

Stag's realism has reached such a point in the Rudd-Peath opera house that when the ladies of the ballet dance the rose waltz the perfume of the white roses is made to pervade the whole house.

Good Roads.

In some parts of the country even the horses are wearing little aprons hung around their necks bearing the inscription: "I want good roads."

## BOUND TO MARRY RICH GIRL.

Young Indianapolis Lawyer Gets Insurance on the Subject.

Marriagable girls in the swell society of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, Ind., have been receiving propositions of marriage for several weeks from Andrew J. Stott, a young lawyer in the office of Attorney Flavious J. Van Vechten, who became connected with the church about the time he graduated from the Indianapolis law school last June. A few days ago young Stott, after proposing marriage by letter to Miss Sayles, the daughter of Charles Sayles, a wealthy insurance man who one of the leading members of the Second Presbyterian church, called on the young woman's father and formally demanded her hand in marriage. He was put off, and directed his attentions to one of the daughters of Thomas H. Spain, another wealthy member of the church, whose personal charms have made her a favorite in society.

Receiving no favorable answer, young Stott called at the house the other evening, but was not admitted. At three o'clock in the morning he again rang the doorbell at the Spain residence and desired to talk the matter over with Miss Spain's father. His actions were so queer that proceedings were begun against him, and he was declared insane.

The young man, who is particularly bright, could give no explanation for his conduct beyond the fact that he was a poor man with brains, and said he thought he ought to contract a wealthy marriage. With such an alliance he thought he could make his mark in the world. He graduated from Webster College in 1883, being one of the leaders in his class. His brother, James Stott, arrived from Princeton, Ind., and took charge of the erratic lawyer. His parents are well-to-do residents of Princeton.

SEARCH FOR HIDDEN TREASURE.

New Jersey Farmer Hires Expert Electrician to Test His Farm.

After wasting a whole day in vain attempt to locate alleged buried treasures upon his farm, near the village of Asbury, N. J., William M. Simonton, the wealthiest farmer in that neighborhood, has now turned his attention to a continuation of the search by means of scientific methods. Beginning on the first week in April, an electrician will conduct a systematic search over the field in which sacks of silver are said to be located, using in the effort a powerful electric magnet and other appliances by which the treasure can be located without excavating.

The farm which Simonton owns was formerly the property of George Richey, long since dead. Richey's father owned it during the revolutionary war. One day a band of Tories passed through Asbury, with their heads heavily laden. The sacks strapped to the backs of the mules were filled with silver, and at length the tories went to Richey's farm and buried the sacks in a slate ridge.

Richey knew nothing of this occurrence until years later, when one of the tories returned and asked permission to recover the treasure, offering to give Richey a liberal share for the privilege. The tory had papers which described the exact location, but he would not let Richey see them. Richey was overjoyed and thought he could obtain all the treasure for himself. He guarded the place for months, and afterward made several attempts to locate it, but was unsuccessful. This is the story told by the elder Richey to his son George. The latter, upon disposing of the farm to Simonton 31 years ago, related the story.

BEEF CANNERY FOR MEXICO.

New York Syndicate Plans the Enterprise.
Widow of Doctor to Inherit Estate.

A wealthy New York syndicate, headed by Solomon Humphreys, who has interested J. Pierpont Morgan and others, is getting ready to establish an immense beef-canning establishment in Mexico, to supply the meat market of the United States, indicated by certificate No. 2 as of 1864 to the 4th of April, 1893, to the late Dr. John McGoire, deceased.

He makes out to the same conditions that the proprie

ties proposed by the Dingley bill are enacted into a law.

As the law now stands, there is a big profit in bringing lean Mexican cattle across the Mexican border and fattening for the northern market. The new bill will shut these cattle out of our markets, and compel the Mexican owners to find a new outlet. Humphreys and his syndicate will have a million-dollar concession from Mexico, which they propose to utilize for cattle raising purposes, and in connection with this, they propose to put \$1,000,000 into a beef cannery.

The establishment they are planning will compete with the output of the Chicago and Kansas City firms to foreign markets.

There was incorporated at Albany "Grace Institute of the City of New York." The institution is to be founded and carried on solely through the generosity of Mr. Grace.

The bill reads: "It is hereby empowered to furnish women and girls instruction in such of the trades and occupations in which women are or may be employed, as well as in such branches of domestic arts and sciences and of useful and practical knowledge as may from time to time be decided upon by the trustees, and to afford such protection, instruction and assistance to young women to the end that they may become useful and virtuous citizens."

From another section it appears that the institute will be endowed with at least \$2,000,000. While the scope of the work to be carried on has not been fully determined, the greatest attention will be given to those departments in which girls and women can learn useful trades or occupations.

The Smart Schoolboy Again.

A good joke on the schoolboy comes from Cumberland Gap. A lady teacher told one of the boys to name all the presidents, and when he could not the teacher said: "When I was as old as you I could name all the presidents in their order." The boy replied: "There were only a few presidents."

Trying to Read Wagner's Score.

One day Compton, on entering the room of his wife, found her thumping the piano with all his might, but drawing the most discordant noise from the instrument. "What in the name of all that is good are you playing?" asked the Frenchman. "I am trying to play that new score of Wagner's," replied the Italian. "But the score is upside down." "That's true," was the retort. "Had it the other way up at first, but couldn't make head or tail of it, so I thought I might succeed in this way."

Frostbite Betting.

The election winnings of a Madison (Ky.) man—a hat and a butcher knife—were exchanged for a horse, and the horse sold later for \$150.

Marriage of Old People.

The matrimonial statistics for Berlin for 1896 attest that in that year 21 Berliners were married who had passed the ripe age of 74 years.

Success of la Compagnie d'Assurances de Sur Malai.

ON THE NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Numero No. 222, volume No. 68 rue Royale.

Capital payé..... 500,000 francs  
Capital, for January 1896..... 1,000,000 francs  
Surplus..... 250,000 francs  
Total capital..... 1,750,000 francs

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.

La compagnie a été créée pour assurer les personnes âgées de 60 à 75 ans contre les risques de mort et de maladie.