

# KINCHAU TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE

## RUMORED CAPTURE OF THE RUSSIAN STRONGHOLD AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Story of Loss of 4,000 Men by Russians at Tatung Pass Probably an Exaggeration—The Very Latest War News.

London, May 27.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio cables that the Japanese attacked Nanwanling on the narrowest part of the Kwantung peninsula Wednesday and drove back the Russians by main force. The attack on Kinchau, the despatch says, was begun at dawn Thursday, and by noon Kinchau was in the hands of the Japanese, who occupied the castle. The fighting continued during the afternoon and was of the most desperate character. It is believed the casualties were heavy. After the occupation of Kinchau the Russians retired in good order to the heights further south, which were attacked by the full Japanese force and carried after a stubborn resistance.

**Accounts Agree.**  
London, May 27.—No authoritative confirmation of the capture of Kinchau has been received from any quarter. Circumstantial accounts of the storming and capture of Kinchau, identical with the reports received by the Central News from Tokio, are sent by the Shanghai correspondents of the Standard and Daily Telegraph. The London newspapers accept the news as true, but as it seems to have originated at Shanghai it would seem advisable to regard it with reserve pending official confirmation.

**St. Petersburg Without News.**  
St. Petersburg, May 27.—The general staff is not in a position to confirm or deny the Tokio report that the Japanese have occupied Kinchau. It would be a great surprise to the authorities here if the report of the capture of Kinchau should prove to be true. The impression heretofore entertained is that Kinchau would prove a hard nut for the Japanese to crack, and that its reduction would need a siege train, and call for careful approaches, which would occupy the enemy for a long time.

**Probably Exaggerated.**  
London, May 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends a report received from Newchwang that on May 23, thinking that the Japanese had retired from Fengwangcheng, 15,000 Russians from Hai-cheng and Liaoyang marched towards Fengwangcheng. They were surprised by 30,000 Japanese in the Tatung pass. The Russian casualties were 4,000, and over 1,000 Russians surrendered. The report does not state the Japanese losses.

The battle at Tatung pass, which the Daily Chronicle reports, is also sent by the Daily Telegraph's Newchwang correspondent, but on a smaller scale. This battle is probably nothing more than an exaggerated version of the fight reported by Gen. Kuroki to have occurred at Patatol.

**Japs Bombard Port Arthur.**  
Chefoo, May 26.—A portion of the Japanese fleet bombarded Port Arthur at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. The attack was witnessed by a Frenchman, who left Dainy on the night of the 22d, arriving here Wednesday night. He says that eight large warships circled before the entrance of Port Arthur harbor for one hour, firing broadsides at intervals of ten minutes.

**Communications Cut.**  
Paris, May 26.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says Gen. Kuropatkin has cut the land communications between the armies of Gen. Kuroki and Oku.

**Preparing Black Sea Fleet.**  
New York, May 26.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg, according to a Times dispatch from Vienna, that 14 vessels of the Black sea fleet are being mobilized and placed in readiness for service.

**Anju Destroyed.**  
Mukden, May 25.—The Russians on May 16 made a sudden attack upon the town of Anju, Korea, from the village of Hailchian and captured the town, destroying it. The Japanese garrison set fire to the houses and stores and retired in perfect order.

**Continual Skirmishing.**  
Liaoyang, May 25.—There is continual skirmishing between the Russian cavalry and the Japanese. Cossacks are pressing the Japanese in the hills and byroads, generally driving them back.

**Snowstorm in Montana.**  
Helena, Mont., May 26.—The snowstorm that began Tuesday morning lasted 12 hours and was general over Montana and the northwest territories. The snowfall ranged from one to six inches and the lowest temperature was 27 degrees at Marysville. The moisture will prove of great benefit as the ground was very dry. Sheep men do not report any loss. The most of them had 24 hours' warning of the approaching storm and all the sheep were under shelter.

**A Census Prediction.**  
Washington, May 24.—In a letter defending the estimates of population recently issued by the census bureau, Director North incidentally gives an estimate of the population of the United States under the census to be taken in 1910, placing the figure at 89,041,436.

**Advance in Price of Sugar.**  
New York, May 25.—All grades of refined sugar have been advanced five cents per 100 pounds.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

**For the Week Ending May 27.**  
Maj. Gen. Sir John C. McNeill is dead in London. He was born in 1831. Hester Jackson, a negro woman who claimed to be 108 years old, is dead in Washington city.

Daniel Graves, an 80-year-old man, was struck by lightning at North Branch, Mich., and instantly killed. On the first ballot Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, was nominated for governor by the Illinois state prohibition convention.

Prof. William H. Pettee, senior professor of mining engineering at the University of Michigan, dropped dead at Ann Arbor.

Stephen Herbert was arrested in Providence, R. I., charged with stealing jewelry valued at \$20,000 from J. W. Kiser, of Chicago.

C. C. Clark, a farmer near Wayne, Neb., was killed by lightning and his son severely injured. Three horses they were driving were killed.

Thomas W. Brennan and Daniel Tautis, farmers, have been killed by lightning near Sioux City, Ia. The two were killed by a single bolt.

The democratic state convention of Maryland met in Baltimore, adopted a platform and elected delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention.

Charles Penio, the oldest chief of the Ukliah tribe, is dead at Cox ranchero, in California, and the Indians celebrated a death feast. Penio was 107 years of age.

Nine hundred heavy hardware handlers struck for higher wages in Chicago. The strike will cripple for a time most, if not all, of the dealers in steel and heavy hardware.

The president has appointed Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl to succeed Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, as judge advocate general of the navy, when the latter's term expires June 3.

Twenty persons were injured, some seriously, in a wreck on the Cleveland & Pittsburg road, near East Liverpool, O. The wreck was caused by the train running into some freight cars.

The Oxford University Athletic club, on behalf of Oxford and Cambridge universities, has sent a challenge to Harvard and Yale to hold an athletic meeting in London this summer.

The Illinois democratic state convention will meet in Springfield on June 14, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate candidates for state offices, delegates to the national convention, and presidential electors-at-large.

Rear Admiral Evans, just returned from the far east on the battleship Kentucky, says in an interview that there is grave danger of China taking up arms with Japan, and predicts a general war would follow.

In the superior court at Grand Rapids, Mich., a jury was secured in the trial of Eugene D. Conger, manager of the Grand Rapids Herald, who is charged with conspiracy in the Lake Michigan water deal of 1900.

Shortage of traffic and consequent necessity for reducing expenses on the Pennsylvania railroad are the reasons given for the closing to through traffic of the new Portage branch, built within two years at a cost of \$5,000,000.

A tornado struck about two miles south of Guthrie, O. T., doing much damage to property, five farm houses and many outbuildings having been demolished. From the wind and hail the crops also suffered heavily.

A bulletin issued by the census bureau gives the total number of employees in the executive civil service of the United States as 150,383. These figures include only those employees who are required to take an examination.

The First National bank, of Cape May, N. J., was closed by order of the comptroller of the currency. It is said that the depositors will be paid in full. Financial difficulties of the former president, it is stated, caused the present trouble.

A double drowning in Big Yellow creek, at Hammondville, O. The dead are Annie Platt, aged 14 years, and Sadie Hardie, aged 12 years. The girls are supposed to have gone wading in the stream. It is probable they ventured out too far and were swept away by the swift current.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, May 27.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4 90 @ 5 45
Hogs, State.....	5 00 @ 5 15
Sheep.....	4 00 @ 5 20
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	90 1/2 @ 91 1/2
Do. No. 2.....	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Do. No. 3.....	85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
Do. No. 4.....	83 1/2 @ 84 1/2
Do. No. 5.....	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
Do. No. 6.....	79 1/2 @ 80 1/2
Do. No. 7.....	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2
Do. No. 8.....	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2
Do. No. 9.....	73 1/2 @ 74 1/2
Do. No. 10.....	71 1/2 @ 72 1/2
Do. No. 11.....	69 1/2 @ 70 1/2
Do. No. 12.....	67 1/2 @ 68 1/2
Do. No. 13.....	65 1/2 @ 66 1/2
Do. No. 14.....	63 1/2 @ 64 1/2
Do. No. 15.....	61 1/2 @ 62 1/2
Do. No. 16.....	59 1/2 @ 60 1/2
Do. No. 17.....	57 1/2 @ 58 1/2
Do. No. 18.....	55 1/2 @ 56 1/2
Do. No. 19.....	53 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Do. No. 20.....	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2
Do. No. 21.....	49 1/2 @ 50 1/2
Do. No. 22.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Do. No. 23.....	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
Do. No. 24.....	43 1/2 @ 44 1/2
Do. No. 25.....	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Do. No. 26.....	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Do. No. 27.....	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Do. No. 28.....	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Do. No. 29.....	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Do. No. 30.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Do. No. 31.....	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Do. No. 32.....	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Do. No. 33.....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Do. No. 34.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Do. No. 35.....	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Do. No. 36.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Do. No. 37.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Do. No. 38.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Do. No. 39.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Do. No. 40.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Do. No. 41.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Do. No. 42.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Do. No. 43.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Do. No. 44.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Do. No. 45.....	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Do. No. 46.....	0 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Do. No. 47.....	0 @ 1
Do. No. 48.....	0 @ 0
Do. No. 49.....	0 @ 0
Do. No. 50.....	0 @ 0

## BEGAN AS REPORTER.

### LIFE STORY OF CONGRESSMAN HITT IS INTERESTING.

Took Down the Celebrated Debate Between Lincoln and Douglas—Recognized Authority on Foreign Affairs.

Chicago Special.  
Older men remember what younger men should learn, that the latest Illinois candidate for the vice presidency was a shorthand reporter, who took down the celebrated debate between Lincoln and Douglas. It was Lincoln himself who called Mr. Hitt by his endearing name, "Bob," and to old and young he has been "Bob" Hitt ever since. He began his connection with the general assembly of Illinois in 1858, 1859 and 1860, being the official reporter of debates. In the early years of the war he occupied a confidential position under Secretary Stanton.

In 1863 he was secretary of a senate committee, and in 1865 he accompanied a board of treaty commissioners to the northwest, ascending the Missouri river for a distance of 1,500 miles and relieving the monotony of official labor by sending letters to the Chicago Tribune describing a lonely desert, scourged by ferocious savages, where to-day are thousands of smiling homesteads. In 1867 and the following year he made a visit to Europe, which was extended to Jerusalem, and on which trip he had the extraordinary experience of being captured and released by Greek bandits on the famous plains of Marathon.

By 1871 the modest man from Illinois, for so he always had been called even after years of most distinguished service, began his really public career. He went to Santo Domingo with a commission sent there by President Grant to consider the question of the annexation of the island, and it was Mr. Hitt who prepared and presented the report of the commission, thus early in his career getting a taste of the expansion policy of the United States, with which he has been associated intimately ever since. A year later one finds this extraordinary reporter taking down stirring testimony of the kuklux committee, and here again it was Hitt who wrote a large section of the voluminous report. He was for a



HON. ROBERT R. HITT. Indorsed for Vice President by the Republicans of Illinois.

time private secretary of Senator Oliver P. Morton, one of the great republican leaders of the day, and through him kept in close touch with the party policy.

In October, 1874, Mr. Hitt was married to Miss Sallie Reynolds, of Lafayette, Ind., and it needs no gushing society reporter to say of Mrs. Hitt to-day that she is one of the most distinguished and at the same time one of the most popular women in the city of Washington, where for nearly 20 years she has been recognized as a social leader. Born in Ohio, living in Illinois since his early childhood, and married to a brilliant Indiana woman, Mr. Hitt seems to possess the best possible attributes for warm support in three influential states.

It is probably true to-day that Mr. Hitt is the greatest living American authority on the active diplomacy of the new world. There has been scarcely any development in our foreign relations within a generation with which he has not had more or less to do. Grant appointed him secretary of legation at Paris in December, 1874, while he was on his wedding tour, and for six years the home of the Hitts in the French capital was the scene of the most brilliant congregations of American in all Europe. Two sons—Robert Reynolds and William Floyd Hitt—were born abroad, but were American citizens, as a matter of course.

In 1882, Congressman Hawk, of what was then the sixth Illinois district, died suddenly two days before the time set for the congressional convention. A committee called on Mr. Hitt at his home at Mount Morris, much to his surprise, and he was nominated and elected, serving the people of his district faithfully and well from that day to this, a period of twenty-two years.

As a matter of course, Mr. Hitt's diplomatic experience gave him an immediate berth on the foreign affairs committee. He had an intimate connection with the celebrated Cutting case, which nearly resulted in war with Mexico, and it was Mr. Hitt, who, by a wonderful speech in the house, defeated a resolution for the threatening demand upon Mexico, thus averting what would have proved a disgraceful war. He made his mark in the committee and on the floor of the house whenever foreign affairs were under discussion, yet in addition to that found time to participate in debate over matters of current interest, being particularly industrious in looking after the demands of his own district.

## WILL BUILD PANAMA DITCH.

Chicago Man Named as Chief Engineer of Isthmian Waterway, at Salary of \$25,000.

Chicago Special.  
John Findley Wallace, of Chicago, general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, has notified the Panama canal commission at Washington of his acceptance of the post of chief engineer in charge of the construction of the isthmian waterway.

Mr. Wallace will take up his work on June 1, at an annual salary of \$25,000. His headquarters for some time will be at the national capital. It probably will take two years for preliminary work, and then the engineer will go to the isthmus, to remain until the canal is completed. Nearly \$200,000,000 will be



JOHN FINDLEY WALLACE. (Chief Engineer in Charge of Construction of the Panama Canal.)

expended, and 50,000 men will be employed, besides skilled labor.

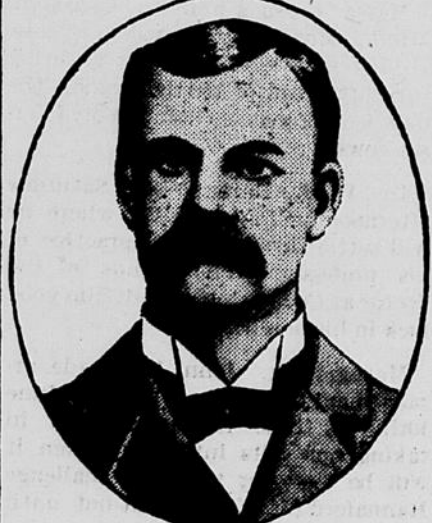
The appointee was born at Fall River, Mass., and graduated as a civil engineer at Monmouth university, Monmouth, Ill., of which his father was founder. He entered railway service in 1869 as rodman, and ten years later became chief engineer of the Peoria & Farmington railway, the construction of which he supervised. In 1887 he became bridge engineer for the Santa Fe, and in 1892 was appointed chief engineer of the Illinois Central. During seven years he held this position, in 1898 became assistant second vice president, in 1901 assistant general manager, and in September, 1902, general manager of the system. He resides at 427 Greenwood avenue, Chicago.

## MINISTER HAS READY WIT.

Told Drunken Rough who Tried Hard to Be Smart to Keep His Own Family Record.

Washington (D. C.) Special.  
Representative Littlefield, of Maine, tells this:  
"A really good minister generally has a ready answer for him who would cast a slur on the Bible or on religion. It seems that the good Lord has furnished them with the ammunition which is always ready to be fired into the scoffer and sinner.

"In my state a good minister had an appointment to preach at one of the small places, a rough-and-ready sort of place, where the men didn't care much how things went. It was Saturday evening when the minister rode up to the only hotel or boarding house in the place, and he was soon surrounded by several of the men who had been im-



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD. (Maine Congressman who can tell a story as well as make a speech.)

bibing in the speak-easy. One of them asked:

"Be you the parson who has come here to preach?"

"Yes, sir, calmly and politely replied the minister.

"Well, parson, can you tell me and my friends how old the devil is?"

"Keep your own family record, my friend," was the quick answer as the minister dismounted and walked into the house."

## Black List of Drunkards.

When a person is convicted of drunkenness in Taunton, Mass., his or her name is sent to the keepers of the various saloons in the city. Should the saloon keepers, after this warning, sell intoxicants to the person named on the warning, before six months have expired, they are liable to a heavy fine.

## A Lioness Black as Jet.

A jet-black lioness, a most beautiful beast, has been added to the collection of animals in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris. Lions of this color are found only in the interior of the Sahara, and are scarce even there.

## Soap in the East Indies.

Few of the natives of the East Indies use soap. When a piece is shown to a native, and the raising of lather is demonstrated, it is viewed with curiosity.

## NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

### Births and Deaths.

During the month of April there were 480 births in North Dakota, and 12 deaths, no reports being received from Bottineau, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Mercer, Nelson, Oliver, Pierce and Towner counties.

There were 14 cases of tuberculosis and ten deaths, 2 cases of typhoid fever and no deaths, 121 cases of scarlet fever and 7 deaths, 26 cases of measles and 4 deaths, 80 cases of smallpox and 3 deaths, 12 other infectious cases and one death.

The births and deaths by counties:

County	B.	D.
Barnes	17	8
Benson	7	4
Billings	0	0
Burleigh	0	1
Cass	36	11
Cavalier	21	1
Foster	30	17
Grand Forks	16	6
Griggs	4	1
Kidder	4	0
LaMoure	10	3
Logan	7	3
Mellen	55	0
McIntosh	8	1
McLean	4	3
Morton	13	1
Pembina	14	5
Ransom	5	3
Richland	21	9
Rolette	0	0
Sargent	4	0
Stark	5	1
Steele	12	1
Stutsman	22	8
Trails	33	7
Walsh	29	9
Ward	48	12
Wells	13	3
Williams	4	7
Totals	480	127

## A Chance for Boys.

County Superintendent Hetler, of Traill county, directs a letter to all the boys under the age of 18 years, in rural schools in the county, for the purpose of enlisting their interest in a corn growing contest during the coming season. Packages of Acme corn are furnished upon application, and full instructions for planting and cultivation are supplied. The results of the contest will be upon exhibition at the Farmers' Institute in November, and prizes of \$12, \$8 and \$5 will be awarded.

## Farmers' Fair.

Walperton proposes to hold a farmers' fair next fall, and it will be a good one. There will be no side shows to attract attention, but it will be a fair pure and simple, and farmers and stockmen, gardeners and ladies are hereby notified to begin to get their displays ready. A liberal premium list will be gotten up. Advertising matter will be circulated in due time, but there will be premiums for all, and all are invited to get ready for it.

## Arrested.

The squaw wife of Milton Fowler, an Arickaree Indian, who lived just opposite Armstrong on the other side of the river, has been jailed at Elbowoods, charged with having killed her husband. Fowler's body was found in his stable and the wounds on his head gave evidence that he was killed by one or more blows with an axe. His wife is a Sioux and it is alleged that she murdered her former husband, who was also an Arickaree Indian.

## Hospital.

The United Lutheran church will build a hospital in Grand Forks at a cost of \$20,000, and it will be completed and ready for opening by October 1.

This was decided upon at a meeting held in Grand Forks, attended by seventeen prominent ministers of the church and a number of medical men.

## Gored by Bull.

A. Hoople, one of Hoople's oldest residents, was badly hurt by an angry bull which turned on him. The bull was shot but not in time to prevent Mr. Hoople from being severely injured. Three of his ribs were broken and it is thought he has sustained internal injuries. He is at present in a serious condition.

## News Notes.

A new depot is among the possibilities for Palermo.

Mayor Wall rode the first spike in the Fargo street railway line.

The Soo Line directors confirmed the purchase of the Washburn road. Secretary LaRue is hard at work getting ready for the Chautauqua season, which is not very far away.

Gen. Carr has granted the request of Gov. White of North Dakota for the services of Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., to lay out a rifle range for the North Dakota National Guard.

A. J. Arnold, whose butcher shop at Niagara burned, has been held on a charge of arson.

Work is being pushed on the Salvation Army barracks at Fargo. The building will be excellently suited to the purposes of the organization.

The twenty-first annual convention and tournament of the North Dakota Firemen's Association will be held at Carrington, June 14, 15 and 16.

A Norwegian colony has been planted near Montpelier, Stutsman county, and a Lutheran church is to be started there.

A 3-year-old child of Ora Wellman, living near Wibleton, got hold of a bottle of bitter color and drank a small quantity and died.

There is a complaint that a lot of wells in McLean county are left unprotected and lives of people and stock endangered.

## DRAWING BY REFLECTION.

Something That May Seem Easy, But Is in Fact Very Difficult.

"Now here," said the lively boarder, "is something that you may all have seen before, but that was new to me, and I am sure it will interest you if you haven't seen it.

"You take a small, square mirror, like this one that I find standing here on the mantel, and rest it on the table, or get somebody to hold it there for you, standing upright and with face toward you.

"Then you put down on the table, in front of the mirror, a piece of white paper, and you provide yourself with a lead pencil with which to draw on the paper. Then you cover over that hand that you are to draw with, or have somebody cover it over, with a paper that will conceal the hand and the pencil from direct view, though you can see the reflection of the pencil in the mirror before which you are holding it.

"Then, by the aid of the reflection in the mirror of the lines you draw, you try to draw on the paper a square with diagonal intersecting lines across it.

"You will find that with the hand holding the pencil covered over, and only the reflection of the pencil in the mirror to guide you, you can draw the square pretty accurately without any great difficulty. You are likely to get it all right at the first or at least at the second trial, but the drawing of the diagonal lines you will find to be a very different proposition.

"You can see the pencil in the mirror, and see just what you are doing with it, but even with that help it is by no means easy to draw those two diagonal lines as you might imagine. Oh, some people can do it pretty well, after one or two trials, but more cannot; and some people that can draw the square all right make, when they come to try to put in the diagonals, lines going every which way, as zigzag and crooked as the erratic markings of a planchette pencil when you press your hand upon the board.

"It seems as though it must be very easy, but it is really very hard. Now, you folks try it."

And they did try it, and they found more fun in it, they said, than anything they had tried in a long time.

## THE OLD DAGUERRETYPE.

Its Introduction Into America Gave Impetus to a New Business.

As soon as Daguerre's process became well known in America for practice, scientific men and, in fact, "all sorts and conditions of men," attempted to produce the wonderful pictures. Many home-made and very primitive kinds of apparatus were employed in the experiments, including the cigar box with a spectacle lens. If the operator succeeded in producing an impression that could be seen, it was carried about and shown as a great success, says Abraham Bogardus, in "The Lost Art of the Daguerreotype," in Century.

There were several claimants for making the first portrait by the process. A Mr. Wolcott made the claim, and Mr. Joseph Dixon, by letters and other evidence, claimed that the first picture was his, for which, it was said, Mrs. Dixon sat with powdered face in full sunshine 15 minutes.

In March, 1840, Messrs. Walcott and Johnson opened a gallery in New York, and, announcing their readiness to execute portraits from life, solicited patronage. This was the first daguerreotype gallery in the world. Other places were soon opened. The daguerreotype, although considered desirable as a curiosity, was not popular, on account of the length of time required for a sitting, which varied according to the time of day and the strength of the light. It was seldom attempted on a cloudy day. The sitters must have full command of his expression and remain perfectly still for from one to three minutes to be successful in getting a likeness distinct enough to be recognized.

The daguerreotype was made on a pure metallic silver surface. After being perfectly cleaned, and made sensitive with a rough buff, it was coated in a darkened room with the vapor of iodine, then placed in the camera, and exposed before the sitter through the lens. It was still kept from the light, and placed over the fumes of hot mercury, where the image developed.

## Two Centuries Ago.

Only by trying seriously to understand conditions of 200 years ago may we bring ourselves to realize the advance the country and the world have made in the two centuries a newspaper press has existed in America. In April, 1704, was founded the first American newspaper which succeeded in establishing itself, the Boston News-Letter. Popular education, freedom of speech, religious toleration and government by the people were then unknown in the colonies; to worship according to the rites of the Catholic church was a capital offense in Massachusetts; none but members of established churches could hold office; it was a criminal offense for any person to ride or children to play on Sunday; men and women were obliged to confess before congregations, and anyone who did not attend church could be fined, according to law.—Boston Globe.

## Information Wanted.

"My dear," said Rounder the other evening, as he