

## FOOLED UNCLE SAM.

### Chilian Vessels Get Supplies at San Francisco.

ONE CARRIES OFF A U. S. DEPUTY-MARSHAL.

The Attempt to Capture the Robert and Minnie Falls-The Chilians Too Smart For the Americans.

A San Diego, Cal., despatch of yesterday says: Last night United States Marshal Gard seized the Chilian steamer *Estata*, now receiving supplies in the harbor, and placed Captain Manzana under arrest. Telegrams have been passing between this city and the department at Washington which brought about the above results. Tag-boats have left to seize two vessels seen outside, one of which is supposed to be the schooner *Robert* and *Minnie*, and the other a warship belonging to the Chilian insurgents, which have been hovering around the entrance of the harbor to receive the supplies taken on board the *Estata*. The warship was first sighted about noon yesterday passing north. Ten hours later she reappeared the harbor, going south, laying to just north of Coronado Islands. Customs Officer Berry sent a party out to investigate, who reported seeing a large vessel under steam which they could not approach nearer than two miles on account of her steaming away from them. Orders were received from Secretary Blaine to seize both vessels if found within the three-mile limit, and Marshal Gard and Collector Berry went out last night in different tugs for that purpose. At midnight the *Estata* received 40 head of cattle, 47 head of sheep and 3,000 pounds of dressed meat from the ferry-boat *Coronado*. The vessel has also received other stores, including 800 tons of coal. As soon as all the provisions and fuel were on board she expected to leave the harbor and cruise between here and Catalina, to meet the schooner *Robert* and *Minnie*, from which she was to take the Remington rifles and ammunition, and then sail for Chili.

A to-day's despatch says: About 5.30 last evening the Chilian steamer *Estata* quietly steamed out into the ocean, carrying with her U. S. Deputy-Marshal Spencer. Marshal Gard was not aware that the captain had any intention of disregarding his authority, for he left for Point Loma just one hour ahead of the big steamer, and had proceeded some distance out to sea before he could have been aware that the *Estata* was following him. Marshal Gard's errand on his second trip was to take the schooner *Robert* and *Minnie* anywhere she might be found in the open sea, outside of Mexican jurisdiction, as a piratical craft. The marshal's launch left the wharf at 4 o'clock. Besides Marshal Gard there were aboard A. C. Spaulding, of San Francisco, A. M. Conoughy, Capt. Crawford, and four soldiers from the barracks armed with rifles and ammunition, who had been detailed to go on the expedition at the request of Marshal Gard. It is known that the marshal received instructions from Washington that he had authority to take the *Robert* and *Minnie* on the high seas under the neutrality and piracy laws. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning Marshal Gard and party left for Coronado Island, where the *Robert* and *Minnie* were last seen on Tuesday. Just outside a sail appeared, which the tug made for. As soon as her master saw the *Estata* he put about and ran south in order, it was supposed, to get into Mexican waters before he was overhauled. The meeting place of the schooner and tug was two and a half miles south of the international line—about fifteen miles southwest of Point Loma. The tug passed to windward of the *Robert* and *Minnie*, and those on board had a good chance to observe her closely, on her stern were the words *Robert* and *Minnie*, San Francisco. The schooner was so heavily laden that she made but slow progress. There were but four of her crew visible, and these watched the movements of the tug anxiously through a glass from their position on the poop. The schooner being in Mexican waters, Marshal Gard returned to port to telegraph for instructions. There has at no time been any real doubt in the minds of those best informed that the ammunition which the *Robert* and *Minnie* carried was intended for the Chilian transport, and that it would be transferred to the hold of the *Estata* for use of the insurgents as soon as the big steamer obtained what supplies she needed. It is definitely known that communications have passed between Capt. Ferral of the schooner and Capt. Manzana of the *Estata*. The Chilians laid their plans well and they were carried out to the letter regardless of the interference of the U. S. authorities. Just after midnight this (Thursday) morning Marshal Gard and party returned from outside and reported that the *Robert* and *Minnie* had completely disappeared. Deputy-Marshal who had been placed in a small boat at the entrance to the harbor to watch for developments, reported that when the *Estata* started out Pilot Dill was sandwiched between two armed Chilians, while four cannon guarded both bow and stern. He reports that at least eighty Chilians were drawn up in line on the decks, showing that while the vessel was in port she was plentifully supplied with men, arms and ammunition. While here she displayed only one small cannon and a crew of about sixty men. The deputy reports that when the vessel left the harbor she turned north and steamed toward San Clemente.

Rejects the Endless Hell Doctrine.

A New York despatch says: Rev. Dr. Bridgman took leave of the congregation of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church last evening in an address which, although he spoke more in sorrow than in anger, showed he had been deeply wounded by some of the things said about him because of his sermon declaring his disbelief in the orthodox hell. He said he would preach his last sermon as pastor of the church on Sunday next. A meeting of the congregation with closed doors then took place. At its conclusion Mr. John P. Townsend announced that the congregation had accepted Mr. Bridgman's resignation although with great regret, and granted letters of dismissal to him and Mrs. Bridgman. It had also voted to give him \$5,000, to be paid in six monthly installments.

## KNOX'S "FIRST MORTGAGE."

### It Was on a Pretty Canadian Girl, But He Didn't Foreclose it.

HENCE A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

A Buffalo despatch says: Nellie R. Livingston, a pretty Canadian about 30 years old, is suing Frank W. Knox, a prominent Pennsylvania lawyer, for \$25,000 damages for not keeping his word when, as she alleges, he promised to make her Mrs. Knox. Briefly told, the plaintiff's story begins with the following advertisement, which appeared in a Buffalo paper: "Wanted—Situation by a young Canadian lady as companion to a lady (musical); will assist in housekeeping. Address M. L. Simcoe, Ontario." This advertisement came into Mr. Knox's hands and he opened correspondence with the lady. He wanted a musical companion, but she must come as his wife. The preliminary correspondence ended in a meeting at the Tiff House, and this meeting within two days resulted in an engagement—the lady to be the companion for life of Mr. Knox, who gravely acknowledges 59 years as having passed over his head and his deprivation by Providence of four wives. The case opened in the Supreme Court this afternoon before Judge Childs and a jury. Miss Livingston told her story. He brother, she said, was a judge in Canada. The correspondence between her and Knox was read, and then came the details of her meeting with Knox. Miss Livingston was the first to reach the trying place, the well-known hotel, the Tiff House, in company with her brother-in-law. The wooer's train was belated but presently arrived and he appeared on the scene. He rushed in and greeted the lady and then promissorially enough went to dinner. "Then," said Miss Livingston, "when he got through he came and pressed both my hands and said he liked me. He spoke of my hands and my fingers, my hair, my face, and said anyone could see I had been brought up a lady. He at once said, 'let me make this a business matter. I did not like that idea.' "What took place then?" "He then began to talk of making preparations for our marriage. He said harmony was complete. We were both Scotch, both Presbyterians, and he said it suited him every way. He told me of his home, and said he kept three horses and two gardeners at his house in Pennsylvania. He spoke of re-carpeting the house and wanted me to help him. He asked me what kind of engagement ring I wanted, and told me of his idea of visiting the seashore and various popular resorts, and gave me to understand he was a rich man. He wanted to get married right away, but I told him I wanted some time to think over it. He visited me next day at a friend's house where I was stopping and I went to the theatre with him and to the cyclorama. His talk was almost entirely on the subject of our marriage. He wanted to buy my trousseau, but this I would not allow. I asked him to defer the wedding a few months, but he wouldn't hear of it. He said his heart was set on the marriage and he could not wait. He said he couldn't stand disappointment. He took an envelope from his pocket and said 'there was \$150 for me to begin to buy things with.' I said to him, 'Mr. Knox, you've taken your first mortgage on me.' He said, 'I'm going to make an American of you.' I took the money and put it in my pocket. He asked if he had any rival in my affections and I told him he had, but did not pursue the subject. He kissed me and said matters should be arranged as I wished. Miss Livingston reluctantly acknowledged that at this time she was engaged to be married to another person, but the match had since been broken off.

A Buffalo despatch says: The breach of promise suit of Miss Nellie M. Livingston, of Simcoe, Ont., against Frank W. Knox, an ex-judge of Condorsport, Pa., was continued here to-day in the Supreme Court. Miss Livingston was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Lawyer Milburn. She stated that Mr. Knox urged her to break her engagement to Mr. Wallen, of Oil Springs, Ont., the young Canadian, stating that his money would outweigh his rival's youth. She did not want it understood that she had fallen in love with Mr. Knox. There was no time for either love or affection. It was a distinctly business matter.

Joseph Jackson, Miss Livingston's brother-in-law, and Mrs. Laura Laycock gave corroboratory testimony in favor of Miss Livingston.

Mr. Knox was then put on the stand. He explained how he came first to get acquainted with Miss Livingston, through the newspaper advertisement. She wrote him about Jan. 1, 1889, suggesting that they meet at the Tiff House.

"Now describe what occurred," "I registered," he said, "and the clerk told me that a Mr. Jackson was there and wished to see me. There was a mutual introduction, and he took me up and introduced me to Miss Livingston. I took dinner and Mr. Jackson went away on some business. She then suggested that we go to the theatre that evening, and she and I went."

"What was said about the subject of marriage?" "At the Tiff House there was some talk about it. She told me what her history was, and it was mutually agreed that we should be married some time in January."

"Did you talk about property?" "I think we did."

"Well, you went to see her the next day?"

"Yes, I went to Mrs. Laycock's the next day. After a little while this lady came in, and the first thing she said was, 'I didn't sleep much last night. There are so many things connected with my life that I want everything dropped until I can see my way clear. My brother is a very exacting man. They think I am a mere child and will not be satisfied with what I have done. There is another thing about that I can't tell you about.' She said that they did not give her any money at home, and I asked her if she would like me to give her a present and she said she would."

"Did she ever give it back?"

"No, she never did."

"When this conversation ended Mr. Knox took a train for home. Soon after Miss Livingston sent for him to come to Buffalo, and he telegraphed her that he was out of the race—that he did not want to meet her

again. He had never met her since that time till yesterday. Mr. Knox was dismissed from the stand and the evidence was all in.

Miss Livingston was recalled and denied a considerable portion of the evidence given by Mr. Knox.

In summing up Attorney Milburn said there were only two classes of cases of this kind that should be maintained in court. One was where a man had ruined the life of a girl under promise of marriage, and the other was where a young girl, during the brighter part of her life, had been constantly associated with a man with the natural belief and understanding that he was to marry her. In such a case if the man deserted her the best thing for her was to have her older brother, if she had one, give the man who had deserted her a good licking, or if not to bring the matter into court and play to crowded houses.

The judge's charge was very brief and to the point. The jury retired at 12.45, and at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon a commotion was created in the Supreme Court-room when the jury reported that they had found a verdict. They were ushered into court and when the judge asked what their verdict was, everyone was surprised to hear the foreman say that they gave the plaintiff \$5,000 damages. The verdict seemed to be contrary to the expectations of most of those who had heard the trial.

DELEGATED TO KILL GOULD.

A Crank Who Said He Was One of Christ's Followers.

A New York despatch says: A dangerous lunatic named Charles J. Dixon, who comes from Pueblo, Col., was arrested here last night at the residence of Dr. Munn, Jay Gould's physician. Dixon told the doctor that he belonged to an organization known as "Christ's Followers." This organization was strong throughout the country, and he had been delegated at a secret meeting to come to New York and kill Jay Gould. He said he was known as vice-president No. 71 of the order, and told a sensational story as to how the organization was formed. Dixon was looked up as a man.

Dixon said that Mr. Gould would give himself \$660,000 in cash and \$200,000 for some charitable institution. He felt as though he could save Mr. Gould's life by arranging matters with his people. If Mr. Gould refused to accept both propositions and he (Dixon) failed to kill him the organization would certainly kill Dixon.

In a room where Dixon had been stopping detectives found a trunk full of clothing, a revolver and a slungshot, but the lunatic was unarmed when arrested. He had \$500 in his pocket. Dixon said, among other things, that he killed four men who tried to rob his office at Pueblo. He declared he had been a land agent and formerly owned a newspaper called the *Jacksonian* in Colorado. To-morrow he will be examined as to his sanity.

TURNED WHITE BY FEAR.

Frightened by a Face at the Pane a Woman's Hair Turns Gray.

A Portsmouth, N. H., despatch says: The hair of Mrs. Murby, the wife of a shoemaker, turned white last night by fright. Nine years ago, when she was 11 years old, her step-father committed an assault upon her, and was ordered by the courts to stay out of New Hampshire at least twelve years. Last night as she sat at her window the brutal step-father, from whom she had not heard in the interim, pressed his face against the pane.

Mrs. Murby was so terrified that she could not utter a word or move a finger. The man scowled and pressed a card against the glass, on which was written the following in his own handwriting: "I have located you and have returned for revenge." Then the figure vanished. The woman fell on the floor in a faint, and it was half an hour before she recovered sufficiently to relate what had happened. Her hair had then become white. It was later learned that a man answering the description had boarded the evening train for Boston.

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A.

Opening of the Convention at Kansas City Yesterday.

A Kansas City despatch says: The 29th International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened here this morning. After prayer, reading of the Scriptures and singing, the committee on permanent organization was appointed. The committee reported the following officers for the permanent organization: President, Thomas H. McPherson, of St. Louis; Vice-Presidents, Chas. A. Jewell, Connecticut; Thomas A. Wilkie, Ontario; David Coleman, Alabama; H. A. Avery, South Dakota; Thomas D. Foster, Iowa; Samuel P. Harbison, Pennsylvania; and John A. Schomerhorn, Colorado; Secretary, Herbert M. Clark, Michigan; Associate Secretaries, Ralph C. Goodwin, Massachusetts; Wm. McBride, Alabama; and Wm. H. Meade, California. After adopting the committee's report the convention took a recess.

THE SLEEP-FASTERS.

Nearly a Week Without Rest to Earn a Hundred Dollars.

A San Francisco despatch says: The sleep-fasting contest, which began a week ago with twenty entries, ended in W. C. Woodford, the only contestant who remained awake, being forced by the management to retire at 9.45 this morning. He had been without sleep for 168 hours and 45 minutes, and when finally obliged to close his eyes was pronounced by the physician in danger of becoming a maniac. He is now believed he will maintain his record. He broke the record of 144 hours and 20 minutes made in Detroit. Woodford received \$100, and Jackson and Harris, who remained awake over 96 hours, \$50 and \$25 respectively.

Mr. Goschen, the English statesman, is a man of slender physique, stoop-shouldered and pale. He is painfully near-sighted and can read a letter only when it is brought to the end of his large nose.

The pen is mightier than the sword, The dollar mightier than the pen. But an advertisement in the *Times* Is mightier far for business men.

A man's idea of heaven is a place where everyone is as good as he is.

That was a model lady who left the table because the lettuce appeared undressed.

## ANOTHER "LITTLE WAR."

### British Troops to Oppose the Boers in South Africa.

SOME FIGHTING EXPECTED.

A London cable says: Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the reported Boer "trek" being prepared for the invasion of Mashonaland, Manikaland, and other South African territory for the purpose of establishing the so-called "Republic of the North," Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, intimated that troops were being sent to British Bechuanaland in order to oppose the proposed Boer "trek." Recent advices state that 20,000 well-armed Boers propose to cross the Limpopo on June 1st and proclaim the Republic of the North. The leaders of the trek include men of position from both the Free State and Cape Colony, and all steps taken are said to have met with the approval of the famous Afrikaner Bund recently in session at Kimberley. The Boer movement is a South-African movement in the direction of northward expansion, and is bound to conflict with the claims of the British chartered company, to say nothing of the claims of the Portuguese South African Company. One of the objects of the raid is said to be the replacement of the chartered company by a popular movement free from the Imperial Government's control. There is a strong feeling against the company and against Imperial control in South Africa. The leaders of the trek, however, say little or nothing about the chartered company, claiming to base their proceedings upon concessions granted long before the chartered company existed. The new republic will be founded on constitutional laws of the South African Republic, and is expected to attract men of high character and ability from all parts of South Africa. Another "little war" in South Africa seems to be threatened. It will require many more British troops than are now available to cope with the 20,000 Boers, who are dead shots and capable of suffering the most severe hardships without complaint.

BLAINE TO SALISBURY.

A Basis of Settlement Laid Down by the American Government.

A Washington despatch says: The following note in addition to the correspondence that has already passed in relation to the Behring Sea controversy is made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1891.

Sir,—The modifications which Lord Salisbury suggests in the questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the President, but the President changes the text of the third and fifth in such manner, as he hopes, as will result in an agreement between the two Governments. While Lord Salisbury suggests a different mode of procedure from that embodied in the sixth question, the President does not understand him actually to object to the question, and he therefore assumes that it is agreed to. The six questions as now proposed by the President are as follows:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How have the United States claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

4. Did not the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary described in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30th, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

6. If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of the fur seal in any part of the waters of Behring Sea, then it shall be further determined:

First—How far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise any exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom.

Second—Whether a closed season (during which the killing of seals in the waters of Behring Sea outside the ordinary territorial limits shall be prohibited) is necessary to save the seal industry so valuable and important to mankind, from deterioration or destruction; and if so,

Third—What months or parts of months should be included in such season, and over what waters it should extend.

A HIGH PRIESTESS DEAD.

The Eminent Theosophist, Madame Blavatsky, Joins the Majority.

A London cable says: Madame Blavatsky, the well-known theosophist, is dead. Madame Helene P. Blavatsky was born in Russia about 1820. She married Gen. Nikolai V. Blavatsky, Governor of the Crimea, during the Crimean war, but she spent nearly 40 years in India studying the mysteries of Buddhism, to which, as modified by her own theories, she was a convert. She published "Isis Unveiled" in 1877, and founded the Theosophical Society in the United States in 1878, returning to India the next year to spread its tenets. She dealt much in occult lore, and claimed to have found the key of wonderful knowledge. She gained many adherents in India, although responsible persons have published an expose of alleged frauds by which she duped the credulous.

A Governor's Naturalization.

A Lincoln, Neb., despatch says: Just before adjournment of the Supreme Court yesterday a decision was handed down in the Thayer-Boyd quo warranto case. A judgment of ouster was rendered against Governor Boyd in favor of ex-Governor Thayer. The decision was written by Judge Norval, Judge Cobb concurring, but Judge Maxwell dissented. Counsel for Governor Boyd announced that they would at once apply for a supersedeas for the purpose of taking the case on a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. They claim that the question of naturalization is a Federal one and they are confident of success in the court of last resort.

Free to Hope.

Washington Post: "May I hope?" he asked after his seventeenth rejection. "Yes," she replied, "you may." "Because—" he said pleadingly. "Because," she responded earnestly, "this is a free country."

## HE SAT ON THE CAT.

### And the Bite She Gave Him Will Probably Cause His Death.

A Ten Mile Run, N. J., despatch says: Jas. Smith, a wealthy resident of this town, lies at the point of death from the effect of the bite of a cat. Mr. Smith sat down on a chair on which there was a newspaper three weeks ago. Beneath the newspaper was the family cat. As his weight descended on the animal, she seized his right hand with her teeth and inflicted a deep wound, from which the blood flowed freely. Mr. Smith thought little of the incident at the time, but last week the hand and arm became greatly swollen and very painful. Dr. Moser, of Griggstown, was called in and pronounced it a case of blood-poisoning resulting from the cat's bite. Remedies were administered, but without effect, and the patient is in a dying condition. Mr. Smith is about 50 years old, has a wife and two daughters, and is the owner of considerable farming land in this vicinity.

## A DEADLY INFATUATION.

### Husband and Wife Conspire to Poison Their Life Partners.

An Abingdon, W. Va., despatch says: Dr. John A. P. Baker and Mrs. W. R. Gilmer are under arrest charged with the murder of Mrs. Baker, wife of Dr. Baker, and an attempt to murder W. R. Gilmer, husband of the woman under arrest. Mrs. Baker died suddenly more than a year ago. Recently some tell-tale letters were found which were written by Mrs. Gilmer to Dr. Baker. They show that a criminal intimacy existed between the two, and that they had plotted Mrs. Baker's death. Mrs. Gilmer has made a confession that Dr. Baker poisoned his wife and sent her poison with instructions how to administer it to her husband. She did so, and nothing saved his life but the timely arrival of Dr. Gilmer, a brother of the poisoned man. All the parties are prominent in Abingdon, and the affair has excited the greatest sensation the town has ever known.

## REBELLION IN HONDURAS.

### An Uprising Against the Government in Which Severe Fighting Takes Place.

A La Libertad despatch says: Advice from Honduras state that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a force under the command of Col. Molina and Gen. Bardeles, both of whom were leading rebels, attacked the cartel at Amapala. The guard there was taken by surprise, and the rebels were soon in possession of the cartel. Six hundred and thirty Government troops, under Col. Barreza, made a movement against the cartel. Severe fighting followed, but at noon the Government troops drove the rebels from the cartel, inflicting great loss upon them. Among the killed was Gen. Bardeles, one of the rebel leaders. Amapala is situated upon the island of that name, and the rebels were driven to the mainland. Col. Barreza has 800 infantry and 40 cavalry guarding the island. The rebels are besieging the place, and evidently intend to make another attack as soon as reinforcements, which are expected, arrive.

## CHEWING GUM FORBIDDEN.

### A New Set of Rules Promises to Result in a Strike of Telephone Girls.

A Detroit despatch says: The girls in the Central Telephone Exchange are in a frame of mind over the new rules of the company, which prohibit the chewing of gum during working hours, interdiction of flirting over the wires, and require them to say "number," instead of "Hello." The day girls, who get \$16 per month, are willing to strike to-morrow, but they are not organized, and fear their chances of success would be very small. The night girls, who get \$20 per month, have more time to themselves, but, owing to the nature of their work, cannot talk up the matter of striking during working hours, and neither set will trust the other to organize a union. The girls are mad, however, and have been muttering over the new rules ever since they went into effect last Friday. Life without the soul-satisfying chewing-gum is a bore.

## TO BUY UP CANADIAN COMPANIES.

### Sir Charles Tupper Chosen President of a Waterworks and Gasworks Corporation.

A London cable says: Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed director of the Waterworks and Gasworks Securities Corporation which has just been organized here with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. The object of this new corporation is to buy up waterworks, gasworks and other concerns of the kind in Canada and the United States. There is every prospect of an early settlement of the question of the power of the trustees to invest in colonial inscribed stock. A simple bill approved by the colonial representatives in London is being drafted for the Imperial Parliament. Legislation may also be necessary in Canada and the other colonies.

## PLUNGED INTO THE FLAMES.

### Unaccountable Freak of an Excited Man at a Forest Fire.

An Atlantic City, N. J., despatch says: Thomas Smith, in the employ of Capt. R. D. French, of Port Republic, while fighting the forest fire in that vicinity, became so excited as to lose control of himself, the flames seemingly exerting an influence over his actions. He threw away his shovel and dashed into the fire. His companion thought he had been burned to death, but the next morning he found him lying beside a brook into which he had plunged to extinguish the fire in his clothes. His head and hands were severely burned and his hair singed from his head. Smith was weak from exposure, and after having been resuscitated could assign no reason for his mad freak.

## The Rag Baby.

Philadelphia Record: They have plenty of money in Argentina. The hungerers for cheap money should go there. With a \$20 piece of the coin of the United States they can buy \$55 of the paper legal tenders of the South American Republic. Go south, gentlemen, and get rich!

—A newspaper advertisement judiciously written, displayed, and if necessary neatly illustrated, appearing in a proper medium, will sometimes suffice to make success certain.