

Two College Girls Go on the Stage During Vacation

"The Prince of Pilsen," a musical comedy now playing in New York, is paying for a college education for two chorus girls.

It must not be understood from this that the managers of "The Prince of Pilsen" have endowed two scholarships.

It is simply that two Wellesley girls are singing and dancing in the chorus in order to make enough mon-

ney that it was financially impossible for his daughter to complete her course at Wellesley.

Miss Cogswell's case was practically the same.

The two girls are close friends and when they discussed their predicament they determined to earn enough money in some way to finish their education.

The pay offered them in the shops

George C. Cogswell, of Cleveland, and is now but nineteen years old.

She is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs perhaps 135 pounds. Her figure is perfection, and she carries herself with all the ease and grace of the well-bred society girl.

She is the athletic type of college girl personified, for there is almost no sport in which she is not an adept.

graciously, but she has much the better voice.

If their theatrical experience has not spoiled them for the college life, their college life has certainly not interfered with their chances of becoming popular among chorus girls.

They do not in the least hold themselves aloof from the other members of the company.

They are as democratic as they are

(Concluded from Monday's issue.)

For some time I continued to take an interest in the strange disappearance of the English traveler, but I noted as an odd thing that nobody seemed to be much concerned about it in England. The missing man must have had very few friends. Of course there were paragraphs in the London dailies, which were no doubt copied into the provincial journals, so that quite sufficient publicity was given to the curious fact of his disappearance, but no inquiry after him was ever made by friend or acquaintance. So much I gathered from the French authorities, whom I questioned later on the subject. I myself suggested that he might perhaps have fallen from the train, and been some place of refuge, right in that case I was told that both matters would come to the ears of the authorities, and the man himself would probably have claimed his luggage. Remembering, however, the exceeding lightness of Mr. Justian's portmanteau, it occurred to me as possible that the thing had been planned from the beginning, and that Mr. Edmund Justian was a man who wished, for some reason or other, to evade inquiry and to lose his own identity.

This seemed all the more probable when I ascertained that both his box and portmanteau were almost empty, and contained nothing at all of value.

I made up my mind at last that I should never know the sequel of the stranger's story, and that his disappearance was one of the mysteries of life which were never explained.

But one small incident led me to conclude that he was not quite forgotten.

I travelled, the year after Justian's disappearance, into Scotland, and found myself one Sunday in the parish church of a bleak hamlet near Aberdeen. I soon noticed that the attention of the peasant congregation was largely fixed upon two persons who occupied the best pew in the church; a hard-faced old Scotsman, and a woman of about forty years of age, in deep mourning—I almost took her for a widow. During the sermon she raised her thick fringe veil and looked steadily at a tablet let into the wall. Her face was white, stern, rigid, and yet it bore the trace of an ineradicable grief.

The tablet, which I examined after service, bore these words: "In memory of Edmund Justian, mysteriously lost from a train in the south of France, and supposed to have died May 25th, 1850." It was the date of my journey from Turin with the missing man! "Deeply lamented," the tablet went on to say.

I made enquiries for the lady and her companion (her father, I believe), but found that they had driven away from the church in a hired wagonette, and were not known in the neighborhood.

"The Justian family lived here twenty or thirty years ago," I was informed, "and I suppose that this Edmund mentioned on the tablet was one of them." But no further information came my way.

When I was next in the south of France, some three years later, I had almost forgotten the occurrence, and I was only reminded of it by means of the evl chance which caused me to miss a train, and have to wait for a few hours at Coluz. Well

as this place is known by name, I spoke, and at the end he smiled slightly and lifted his cap.

"I don't think that it has many English visitors, and as I had some hours to wait I strolled through the village, admiring the quaint green pottery which I saw in the little shops, and wondering whether I had time to attain the heights on which the great chateau was built, or to explore the recesses of its park. As I strolled past the house and up one of the green lanes, which were suggestive of England, rather than of southern France, I came across a pretty little scene of domestic felicity. There was a tiny red house built in French fashion, with its back to the view, surrounded by a garden full of roses and other sweet-smelling flowers, with a plot of herbs behind, and a little enclosure of land, evidently well tilled. Everywhere about the place breathed of humbleness and peace. There were great beehives in a corner of the garden, and a dovecot on the side of the wall, and in the porch sat a pretty, dark-eyed young woman in peasant dress, who was at that very moment lifting up a black-eyed child of about two years old, in its queer blue blouse and black cap, to be kissed by a man who wore the sabots and blue blouse of a French laborer; who, as I noted immediately, had curiously ordinary Frenchman. There was a still smaller child in a wooden cradle at the door, and the young woman pointed to it reproachfully, as much as to say that her husband had not given sufficient attention to the little one, whereupon with a laugh the man stooped over the cradle, and at that moment I caught sight of his face. I held my breath and stared in blank amazement, for the fair-haired man in the peasant's dress was none other than Edmund Justian.

I stood outside the hedge, still staring when the woman at the door caught sight of me, and said something to her husband. He looked round at me, and paled suddenly. Then he put his finger to his lips as if to beg me to keep silence, transferred the child to his mother's arms, and walked slowly down the garden path to the gate, looking steadily at me all the time.

"Monsieur wants something?" he asked in French, or rather in the patois of the district, which is generally difficult for an Englishman to acquire. I was too much taken aback to answer in anything but English.

"Is it you after all?" I said.

"Don't you remember me? I was an old acquaintance of yours?"

"I have no acquaintance with monsieur," said the man, looking me quite calmly in the face. But the more I observed him the more certain I became that he was the vanished Englishman.

"Perhaps you don't know me by name," I went on bluntly. "But you must remember that we lunched together at Venice, that we visited the Pitti Palace, in Florence, together, and that we were travelling in the same compartment on the journey from Turin, when you so mysteriously disappeared? I do not come as an enemy, Mr. Edmund Justian, and I have no wish to inquire into your secrets, but you must allow me to express my pleasure in seeing you alive and well." I noticed that the color came back to his face as I

was a risk. I might have fallen and hurt myself, but, as a matter of fact, I escaped without a single injury. I made my way from the railway line to a place where I was not known, concealed myself for some days among the peasants, and adopted as far as I could their dress and habits. Finally I made my way to Flnette's native village, and persuaded her to cast her lot with mine. You may have observed that I took my handbag with me, which contained a very fair proportion of my fortune, in a portable form. We married, bought this little homestead, and here we live with our children, our garden, and our animals, as happy as the day is long. Thank God, I shall never see London again!"

I stared at the man, for such an expression of feeling seemed to me extraordinarily bizarre. But I could detect no sign of insanity in Edmund Justian's tone.

"I wish," he went on, "to live here and die here, and my children to come after me in this same state of life! It is as near paradise as anything on earth can be imagined! When I stepped from the train at midnight I seemed to be entering a new world, and I am perfectly satisfied with it."

"And do you never regret your friends?" I said. "Surely the relations of whom you speak must have suffered some anxiety on your account?"

"I took a very simple precaution," said Edmund Justian, smiling, with the air of a man who had triumphed over late. "I wrote to them before my departure, my intention to commit suicide. That is probably why they made no search for me, and concluded that I had carried out my threat. They had no affection for me, but they envied my money, and I have no compunction for the deception I practised. All I ask is that you will not let them know."

"I will most certainly not let them know," I answered. "But I am glad I have met you and solved a mystery which often tormented me."

"I am sorry for the trouble I may have given," said Edmund Justian, with a glimmer of a smile in his dreamy eyes. "But I have achieved my end. Will you not come back to my cottage and let my wife offer you her simple hospitality? She is quite a child of nature and sweet and loving as an angel."

"I should be charmed," I answered with real regret. "But I am afraid my time is too short. I shall have to run to the station if I mean to catch my train. Hope we may meet again."

"Ah, revoir then, and not goodbye!" said my old acquaintance, with a smile.

We shook hands, and I saw him turn back with an eager face to the wife and children, whom it was evident that he tenderly loved. I hoped that I might one day return and make their acquaintance. But fate has not led me to southern France again, and that is the last I ever saw of Edmund Justian, the story of whose strange disappearance I am now, after a lapse of twenty years, at liberty to give to the world. I can only hope that he has never tired of his paradise.

(The End.)



DIAMOND DONNER. **HELEN COGSWELL.**

ey to enable them to complete their college course.

Miss Helen Cogswell and Miss Diamond Donner are young ladies of high ideals and strong determination.

They are not on the stage because they are stage-struck indeed, they claim that the glamor of the stage has no fascination for them—but they are there simply and solely because they can make more money at the stage than they could in any other position.

And they need money.

During the first two years of their college life they had everything that their hearts could desire.

Both had been reared in luxurious homes in the west and the allowances they received from their parents were handsome and sufficient to meet all their needs.

A few months ago Miss Donner's father died.

He had always been considered a wealthy man, but his estate was found to be involved in such a way

would be barely enough to support them.

They must have something beside that—something to keep them at college during the winter.

And so their thoughts naturally turned to the theater.

Chorus girls, as they had heard, made three or four times the average pay of a shop girl.

Accordingly they presented themselves for trial before Manager Henry W. Savage and were immediately engaged, before he had even heard them sing.

"They've got good looks enough to hold a place even if they couldn't open their mouths," he said to one of his amazed assistants, for Mr. Savage usually doesn't do things in this way by any manner of means, but when he came to hear their voices and saw them dance he was more than delighted, and predicted a future for both if they made up their minds to continue in the theatrical profession.

Helen Cogswell is a daughter of

clever, and are well liked as a consequence.

Anti-Trust Law.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—A suit for \$75,000 damages against the California Raisin combine has been begun under the Sherman anti-trust law. The United States Consolidated Raisin Company, a New York corporation, is the plaintiff and Pacific Coast Seeded Raisin Company, comprising a large number of corporations, is the defendant.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff granted licenses to the defendant companies in the combine to use its patented seeding machinery, on a royalty of one-quarter cent a pound on all raisins handled. This last year, but now, by reason of the combine, the companies refuse to pay the license and the damages resulting are estimated at \$25,000, which, under the anti-trust law, must be trebled if awarded.

Liberal Convention

On Thursday morning next the convention representing the Liberals of the territory will be called to order in the Arctic Brotherhood hall. There will be altogether 142 delegates in the convention, representing 25 districts into which the territory for convenience has been divided. In point of numbers it will be the largest convention yet held in the territory, the recent opposition convention consisting of about half the number above mentioned.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle; Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

To Study U. S.

London, Aug. 28.—Alfred Mosley, the diamond merchant who recently visited the United States to arrange for sending an industrial and educational commission to America, has invited several British trade unionists and representatives of staple industries in the United Kingdom to visit the United States as his guests for the purpose of examining into its industrial situation and progress with reference to their effect on the position and prospects of the workman. After attending the opening of the building of the New York Chamber of Commerce the visitors will proceed to the sections affording facilities for their respective lines

of investigation in which they will be assisted by civic federationists and labor leaders.

The Plunger at Auditorium.

Get Others Prices

The new come to me and get your outfit.

Prices Always the Lowest.

T. W. Grennan

GROCER

King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

My entire stock must be sold, as I intend leaving for the outside. Prices to suit.—Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Signs and Wall Paper

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FRICION DEVELOPING

Among the Officials at Skagway

School Board and City Officers Find Themselves Unable to Agree.

Skagway, Sept. 9.—There are evidences of growing friction growing between the city council and the school board. At a meeting of the city council last night a discussion arose over the appropriation of money for the running expenses of the schools, in which it was developed that the general custodians of the financial affairs of the school district as well as the city, as the law makes the council, were not altogether satisfied with the way things were running with the school finances.

The upshot of the matter was that the city clerk, whose duty it is to issue the school warrants, was directed not to issue any more warrants until the city council had made an appropriation of the school money or the use of the school directors, and there seemed a general intention on the part of the council not to appropriate any money for the operating expenses of the school until the money is actually paid into the hands of the treasurer. This position

might be modified, however, if the city attorney should decide that the city council has a right to authorize the school board to contract an indebtedness against anticipated revenues.

However, even if the city attorney shall decide that the school funds that are expected to come into the treasury can be drawn against in advance, there is likely to be difficulties before long between the councilmen and the custodians of the school affairs. Among the things that were criticized last night by members of the council and the city attorney, who joined in the discussion, was the action of the school board in holding secret meetings. It was charged that the board persisted in holding secret meetings, so that nobody could know what it was doing until the results showed themselves. It was charged that Principal Lee of the public school was drawing two salaries. It was said that he was getting \$125 per month, of four weeks, for his services as principal of the schools, and that he was getting \$50 per month as janitor. The council seemed to think that the schools were entitled to all of Mr. Lee's services for the \$125, and that if he had any time to spare to be janitor that the original salary should cover the work. There was also a disposition among the councilmen to think that the \$50 per month for a janitor should go to a taxpayer. It was contended that no superintendent could take the time away from his duties in the school long enough to attend to the duties of janitor without damage to the students.

There seemed, also, a disposition to reduce the operating expenses of the school. It was the opinion of some of those present that without one red cent in the treasury, \$700 per month was too great a sum to spend on the running expenses of the school, if satisfactory results could be secured for a less sum, and those who raised the point claimed that it could be.

Among the reasons urged by the city attorney why the school directors should not be permitted to contract an indebtedness, was the fact that the method of raising a school fund might be abolished at any time. He says the supreme court has a case pending that tests the constitutionality of the license tax, and there is no telling when the court might decide the case or which way the case might be decided. He also called attention to the fact that there has been a great deal of agitation in favor of the repeal of the tax altogether. This agitation has reached the outside and members of congress have expressed a determination to use their influence in that direction.

If by either means the school funds were deprived of a source from which they could be replenished, what would become of a debt then outstanding?

Of course the discussion last night was one-sided, as the school directors were not present to make a defense of their course. However, all these things will furnish, no doubt, a bone of contention, until the matters are settled.

Just in a complete line of infants' wear Little Shoes, Stockings, Vests, etc.—at Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

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