

RAFFINE of LOUISIANA

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CHAPTER XV.

After the death of Laro a new and somewhat better order of things prevailed among the so-called "Pirates of the Gulf."

Now under the direct leadership of Lafitte alone, and with better opportunities for knowing his chivalrous nature, the larger body of them followed unquestioningly his more merciful and less lawless practices, and not a few of the men actually relished the changed conditions in which they found themselves.

Garotte, who had been given a vessel of his own, had gathered to himself the most unscrupulous of Laro's followers, and entered upon a career in which he observed the same methods as his former commander, with the result that he was finally brought to execution, together with most of his crew, in a South American port.

Life at the Ursuline convent was for many months a burden to Lazelle, and her whims and caprices made it but little less so to the mother superior and nuns. But they, with a lively remembrance of many generous favors from Lafitte, felt that they must bear patiently with the charge he had left in their keeping.

La Roche, as her banker and man of business, came often to see his fair client, and ended by falling in love with her—a fact he was wise enough to keep to himself. And, later on, he obtained Lafitte's consent for her removal from the convent and taking a house of her own, where, with Ma'am Bridelia and a retinue of slaves, the high-strung beauty seemed more content.

When the summer of 1812 had brought the Cazneau household to their Barataria home, there befell something which struck Lafitte with a new despair, and took from him all hope of ever being asked to render little Roselle the smallest service.



Her "Captain Jean" was none other than Lafitte, the terrible pirate!

stood with bended head, as if listening.

Nato was still staring at the girl when she started impatiently, and went hurriedly down the hallway.

Led by curiosity, the boy jumped to his feet, and saw her descend the steps of the back gallery, and go swiftly into the room, which seemed to swallow up the snowy form and glittering hair—swallow them so suddenly as to leave in the boy's superstitious mind an uncomfortable suggestion that she was not real flesh and blood, but a "spirit," or perhaps a second yonduer priestess.

Within the room, near whose open door the girl sat, Lafitte and the Cazneau were having a serious conversation.

Following the custom of the time, the Cazneau had reached out to ring a bell for refreshments, when Lafitte, with an expressive gesture, stayed his hand.

"No, Monsieur Comte. I can only tarry for a very short time—only long enough to impart to you the most important intelligence I came to bring you." And he held out a paper he had drawn from his pocket.

The count, having put on his glasses, took the document, and his quivering hands made the blue paper waver as if his own startled pulse-beats had stolen into it while he read the contents aloud.

Whereas the nefarious practice of running in contraband goods, which has hitherto prevailed in different parts of the state, to the great injury of the fair trader, and the diminution of the revenue of the United States, and whereas it has been officially known to me that, on the 14th of last month, the Orleans law party, introduced by Walter Gilbert, an officer of the revenue of the United States, were forcibly taken from him in open day, on no great distance from the certain State of Orleans, by a party of armed men, under the orders of a certain Jean Lafitte, who fired upon and grievously wounded one of the assistants of the said Walter Gilbert;

Whereas I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation; and I do solemnly caution all and singular citizens of this state against giving any kind of aid, support or countenance to the

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Chicago Journal Calls Slaughter Blot on Civilization.

History records no greater battle than that fought between Japan and Russia in the island of Mukden. The estimates place the number of dead at not less than a hundred thousand souls.

The figure is so great that it beggars the imagination. Both sides have placed the very flower of their people in the field, men in the full prime of life.

The proportion of officers, men on whom the state had expended its utmost resources to fit them for their trade of death, have died with those they led. And a hundred thousand have gone down, "in one red burial blent."

The figure represents the effective male population of a city of three-quarters of a million people. Imagine the destruction of such a city, and a horri-fic world if within a few days that number were to die in such a city. In Chicago, for example, it would mean the total destruction of three out of the every eight med of military age within its limits.

Yet, since it is war, there are no expressions of horror and outrage at such a figure. It is taken quite as a matter of course.

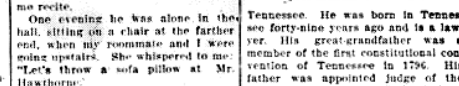
Had a Russian or a Japanese city been so stricken in times of peace, here would be great mass meetings, wreaths to express sympathy with the afflicted and tens of thousands of dollars in money and supplies would be raised by popular subscription in order to express the world's practical sense of loss.

Is the world no older and wiser for all its centuries of Christianity? Is there no sense of human interest and proportion that can put an effective end to this infernal slaughter—Chicago Journal.

GOVERNOR TO BE SENATOR.

James B. Frazier Chosen to Succeed the Late Gen. W. B. Bale.

Gov. James B. Frazier was nominated by the legislature to succeed the late Gen. W. B. Bale. He is a native of Tennessee, and has served in the military service of his country. He is a member of the Tennessee bar, and has held various public offices. He is a man of high character and ability, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office of Governor.



Gov. James B. Frazier.

Tennessee. He was born in Tennessee forty-nine years ago and is a lawyer. His great-grandfather was a member of the first constitutional convention of Tennessee in 1796. His father was appointed judge of the criminal court at Nashville by Andrew Johnson, and was impeached by the Brownlow legislature. He has, however, restored to his civil rights by the constitutional convention of 1870 and elected to his old position.

The Stomachless Man.
The stomach piper has ceased to be a serious problem to the surgeon. He can invade and explore it with impunity. He can even, if circumstances demand, remove the organ of its entire life, and so arrange the loose ends that the functions of nutrition are successfully maintained. To be sure, the patient can never thereafter derive much pleasure from his meals; he must restrict himself to a rigid diet, but for all the other affairs of life he may be as competent as before. There are to-day several stomachless men who are carrying their daily prescribed ration in operations varying from clerk to expressman—McClure's.

Censure for Modern Critics.
Literary criticism was a higher post for Frazier when he occupied a chair in Johns Hopkins university. He studiously avoided reading book reviews and notices of his work, but the spirit in which many of them were written. "Modern criticism," said he, when asked to explain his aversion, "seems to me to consist largely in opposing the wisdom and learning of others by the critic's own ignorance. Why, one celebrated critic laid down a rule that no author can succeed in describing what he has not experienced. I have thought of that rule and Dante had not been in hell nor Milton in paradise."

University Endowment.
The University of Maryland has the greatest endowment of them all. Its productive funds amount to \$20,000,000 par value. Girard college comes next with \$12,715,000, then Harvard with \$10,725,000, and Columbia with \$12,847,000. All others are in seven figures instead of eight. And the Stanford endowment is the gift of a single individual, and consists of an accumulation of gifts, as in the cases of the other colleges and universities, excepting only Girard—Boston Herald.

Nothing Banastional.
City editor—You set Mrs. Cassa way's speech to the Woman's Rights club, didn't you? What did she say?
Reporter—Oh, nothing worth printing.
City editor—Why, she spoke for more than an hour.
Reporter—Quite so, but what she said was I know sensible—Philadelphia Press.

Few women are wise enough to render one little word sufficient.

Illinois Legislature

LOCAL OPTION WRANGLE.
Advocates of local option and its opponents fought a drawn battle in the house Tuesday. Friends of the measure succeeded in preventing the passage of a bill to the license committee, but their victory was only half earned, their opponents by a vote of 79 to 45 sending the bill to the judiciary committee instead of the election committee as demanded by Supt. W. H. Anderson of the Anti-saloon league.

The vote is not so much an expression on the local option issue as a sharp rebuke to Supt. Anderson that the house will not permit him to dictate to it what course shall be pursued on legislation. This was shown in several instances, in votes during the roll call.

The committee is expected to act promptly on the bill. Ninety members are believed to favor a report about changes. While many probably will try to use the ax on the measure. At least one member will present a substitute making it a "prohibition" instead of a local option measure, hoping to divide the local option forces and defeat the bill. The committee is composed of 21 Republicans, 17 Democrats and 1 Independent.

Convict Labor is Discussed.
The board of prison managers discussed the amendments to the present convict law, which would permit the working of more men and the securing of greater revenue. Prison officials assert supply houses are endeavoring to kill the present law by underbidding the contractor who would come in competition. School desks which the prison board offered at \$2.50 are sold by the companies at \$1.50. The result has been to cause the contractor to lose money, and desks to become disintegrated. Shoes are said to be offered to state institutions now for less than the prisons can buy the raw leather. The prison managers are lobbying for the passage of the uniform text book law and the Dudgeon bill giving printers the authority to publish the books.

Billboards Are Hit.
Chicago's old time "esthetic nuisance" billboards, was hit in the senate by a bill introduced by Senator Hill. It provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect or cause to be erected in cities in this state having a population of 100,000 inhabitants of more than one story or structures of any kind, character or description for the purpose of placing advertisements thereon, within 1,000 feet of any public park or boulevard." This would in a few places in this city open up billboards. At least it would make it impossible to put up any within the best residence districts or near the business district. For violation a fine of from \$50 to \$100 is provided.

Pastor Says He Has \$100 "Bribe."
Representative Lorton is endeavoring to get at the bottom of a letter which he has received from one "E. J. Looze, pastor-evangelist," dated "Williamsville, Ill." In this communication Mr. Lorton is informed the Presbyterian church of that place is making his vote on the local option question.

"Our church has \$100 in a fund to bring about the passage of this bill," the letter states. "Hence we request you to vote unopposedly for it, first, last and always."

Lorton believes that unless this letter was sent to him by some other member of the house, he has been made the victim of another bribing plot.

Restricts Habeas Corpus.
The senate passed the Mueller bill revising the law in regard to habeas corpus proceedings. This is the measure framed by State's Attorney Healy to remedy defects by which releases were being secured from Joliet. The bill gives the state board of parole the right to appeal to the Supreme court, and it is provided that pending the appeal the prisoner shall be retained in custody, unless the Supreme court orders his release under law. Senators Poyer, James and Hamilton oppose the measure.

Amends Bailot Law.
Mr. Arnold of Keokuk introduced a bill amending the ballot law by providing that the certificates of nomination and nomination papers no filed being in apparent conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed valid unless objection is made in writing.

Election Contest.
After one of the hardest fights seen in the house this session, the majority report of the elections committee unseating McCaskin, the independent from Rock Island, was rejected. Prior to this minority report in favor of McCaskin was rejected, and so the elections committee stands with both its reports in the case refused by the house. The net result is all, however, is that McCaskin will retain his seat unless the house should reconsider its action on the majority report, which is not likely.

Must Curtail Pay Rolls.
Governor Deneen has instructed officials of state institutions that the pay rolls must be gone-over carefully and the pruning knife used to reduce expenses.

The purpose is to weed out incompetents and employes whose services in the institutions are not actually realized. The governor has not indicated that he suspects the pay rolls are loaded up with unnecessary men, but he insists the heads of institutions shall take care there are no "straps."

Aims at Ticket Scalping.
Representative Mitchell of Cook introduced two bills to do away with the scalping of tickets and the exacting of high premiums at hotels and other agencies. It is required that tickets have stamped on their face the price at which they are sold, and scalping is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$200 to \$500 and imprisonment from one to three months. Victims of scalpers may recover the overcharge and \$25 attorney fees.

Tax on Bond Companies.
Senator Hill introduced a bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on the gross receipts of companies doing a bond or surety business. If the companies are not organized under the laws of Illinois. This is said to hit all concerns doing business in the state at present, although a company is said to be in process of formation in Chicago. The measure would give this company a practical monopoly in the field.

Library Bonds May Borrow.
The senate passed senate bill No. 157, to enable boards of directors of public libraries to borrow money for the erection or improvement of library buildings, and the purchase of library sites when authorized by a majority of all votes cast at an election for that purpose.

Township Insurance.
Senator Hill introduced a bill making it unlawful for any township insurance company having less than twenty-five political townships in its organization to accept of any township or more adjoining congressional or political townships.

Cemetery Condemnation.
Senator Townsend introduced a bill providing for the condemnation of cemeteries, when necessary for cemetery purposes, acquire additional land adjoining and abutting on a cemetery, by condemnation proceedings.

Prison Appropriations.
Representatives of the penal institutions at Joliet, Chester and Pontiac were before the appropriations committee, endeavoring to get what they consider an adequate appropriation for the next two years.

Garnishment Exemption.
Senator McElwain introduced a bill providing for the exemption of a farmer or who is the head of a family to the amount of \$10 per week shall be exempt from garnishment.

Defines Marriageable Age.
The bill prohibiting the marriage of a girl less than 16 years old, and a boy less than 18, was reported by the house and passed by the committee, along with the bill abolishing common law marriage.

Build Walks by Assessment.
Senate bill No. 316, which reconstructs the old sidewalk law to pieces by the supreme court and makes it possible to build sidewalks under special taxation instead of special assessments, was passed.

To Examine Nurses.
The senate also passed the bill establishing a state board of examiners for nurses. Protests had been made against this measure.

Home for Aged and Infirm.
Senator Hill introduced a bill appropriating \$150,000 for purchasing a location and erecting a home for aged and infirm persons.

Cumulative Voting.
Representative Bailey introduced a bill drawn as a result of the troubles of the elections committee in contest. It provides that no number of votes shall be pre-empted after the name of any candidate for the general assembly.

County Tax Limit.
Senator Brown introduced a bill fixing the tax rate in counties of less than 125,000 population to not to exceed 75 cents in Cook county and not to exceed 70 cents.

Fee for Grand Jury Witnesses.
Mr. Beaton of Madison introduced a bill providing that witnesses in criminal cases subpoenaed on behalf of the people before the grand jury should be allowed the same fees as allowed in other criminal cases.

Support for Dependent Children.
Mr. Church introduced a bill providing that where the court finds a boy dependent the parents may be compelled, if able, to contribute to the support of the child if sent to a home.