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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Four thousand miners in Indiana have gone on a wage strike.

Democratic newspapers in Kentucky now concede Taylor nearly 2,000.

Cattle now command the highest prices since 1882 in the Chicago markets.

Lumbermen in this country think that Canada is too severe in her retaliation.

The Standard Oil Company has raised the price on crude oil to a point the highest in four years.

The revenue cutter Manning will soon leave New York for the North Pacific coast, where she is to remain in future.

President's message will be held open until the latest possible time, awaiting developments in the Philippines.

Two confessed horse-thieves in Illinois traveled a rough road on their way to jail and narrowly escaped lynching twice.

A terrible battle took place last Thursday between Colombian rebels and government forces. A thousand rebels were killed.

Walter Morehead, of London, a stockholder in the Southern Pacific, has appealed to the courts to set aside the recent reorganization.

The schooner Maple Leaf was wrecked off New Glasgow. Her captain, now dead, was to have been married on his arrival in port.

The torpedo-boat Dahlgren is not up to requirements and her builders will have to pay fines. The boat, it is said, should not have been accepted.

General Funston says that Colonel Metcalf is not guilty of the charges of murdering a Filipino preferred against him by a member of the Twentieth Kansas.

The Santa Fe is stretching out for trade in northern California. It has recently bonded the Klamath road, the Belt Line about Eureka harbor and immense tracts of timber land.

By the death of Vice-President Hobart, the office of vice-president becomes vacant for the rest of McKinley's term. The president pro tem of the senate will be elected when congress meets.

Aaron Wolfson, who was supposed to have committed suicide in Los Angeles last summer, has turned up in Chicago. He was in ignorance of the fact that he had been murdered as dead. Alleged relatives collected \$10,000 life insurance.

Leather and hides are going up rapidly.

Much anxiety is felt for a number of vessels long overdue at San Francisco.

Four transports with reinforcements for Ota sailed from San Francisco Monday.

A wireless telegraphic company was organized in New York; capital, \$12,000,000.

The Protestant Episcopal church has decided to send missionaries to our new possessions.

The supreme court has decided that the Northern Pacific railroad cannot hold a 400-foot strip through Spokane.

The wreck of the barkentine Jane Falkenberg was found off Cape Flattery with nothing on board but a black cat.

Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Galveston and Philadelphia are all after the Republican national convention.

Transcontinental railroad passenger rates have been restored as a result of a conference held in Portland by the various lines.

The Yaqui Indians are drilling like soldiers, and are being exhorted by their chiefs to fight until the whites are all exterminated.

While showing a friend how he would drop a footpad, a Portland butcher shot and seriously wounded a boy who was looking on.

Ten ships are reported to have gone ashore on the straits of Magellan. It is feared their crews have fallen into the hands of the cannibals.

After a thorough investigation the German government finds that the inspection of meats as conducted in this country to be perfectly reliable.

Emperor William is in England! He was received with all the pomp of royalty. Public buildings were decorated with British, German and United States flags.

The Samoan treaty will soon be disposed of. Secretary Hay merely awaits the arrival of text of agreement entered into between Germany and Great Britain.

Naval tests of the Marconi wireless telegraph at sea were successful up to 30 miles. At 36 miles the messages became unreadable.

Lieut. Franklin Schley, who is soon to go to Manila, closely resembles his father, Rear Admiral Schley, in appearance and stature.

With appropriate ceremonies the Methodist Episcopal home for the aged at Rala, a suburb of Philadelphia, was dedicated by Bishop Fos.

LATER NEWS.

Smallpox is prevalent in Indian territory.

Cubans want the troops withdrawn but no American civil governor.

A new finance bill is under consideration by the Republican committee.

Eastern Oregon steers sell for \$70 apiece. Wool goes at 15 cents per pound.

Secretary Wilson will try to reform the present practice of free seed distribution.

An organization to control the output of electric fans has been perfected in New York.

England has given notice to the powers of Europe that a state of war exists in the Transvaal.

A portage road at The Dalles on the upper Columbia is under construction. This is part of a large transportation system.

A representative of the Russian government is in Chicago buying horses for the czar. Over 2,000 head have so far been purchased.

An east-bound O. R. & N. train was wrecked near Rooster Rock. The fireman was killed and the engineer seriously injured.

Admiral Watson reports that the entire province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has surrendered to Commander Verry.

The widespread operations of the Boers demonstrate that they have greater strength than has been estimated, says a London dispatch.

A private of the Twentieth Kansas says the Filipino whom Colonel Metcalf is accused of murdering was killed by the colonel in self defense.

Filipino troops are scattered in small companies and are committing frightful atrocities. Those of the natives who have welcomed or tolerated the Americans are remorselessly cut to pieces.

Sir Francis Wingate, in the battle with the khalifa's force, near Gedid, captured 9,000 men, women and children. Osman Digna, the principal general of the khalifa, is still at large.

Dr. von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, in the presence of 2,000 Germans, presented a flag by Emperor William to the United German Soldiers' Societies in Chicago.

The spheres of influence in China are to be informal. The United States has refused to agree to a treaty. This country wants an open door everywhere which others are disposed to give without treaty.

Representatives of the American-English syndicate have been in Montana all summer and fall, securing options on the best sheep ranches and best watered land for the purpose of consolidating them into one large company.

Many bonds are being purchased by the government now.

The United States cruiser Montgomery has arrived at Montevideo.

A large corporation was organized in Baker City, Or., to develop arid lands. In consequence of Lord Salisbury's bereavement, diplomatic matters will be delayed.

It is said that the Boers move so fast and often that the British cannot keep track of them.

The Americans are in control of vastly greater territory in Luzon than they were a month ago.

Aguinaldo, with a few men, women and carts, was seen between San Fabian and San Fernando on Friday.

James D. Richardson will very probably be the leader of the minority in the next house of representatives.

As a matter of convenience for their Western business, the Pullman company will build repair shops in Denver.

A Brooklyn court has rendered a decision that school boards cannot be forced to admit negroes in white schools.

The Vancouver (B. C.) chief of police believes he has the long-sought Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago.

The British court of appeals has reversed the lower court and will permit the Mexican International railroad to proceed with its plan for funding it 6 per cent bonds.

The navy department has awarded the contract for a drydock at the Leeward Island navy-yard, Philadelphia, to the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company, for \$783,000.

A report has been received at Victoria of the drowning in Alaska of a Mrs. Dumberton, another woman and three unknown men. They were carried under the ice in a small boat.

Because he transferred his Washington home, the gift of patriotic citizens first to his wife and later to his son, Admiral Dewey is the subject of much comment, and contributors to the fund will accept no explanation.

Congress will be petitioned to create positions for Fitzhugh Lee and "Old Hoss" Wheeler. A fund will also be started to purchase each of them a sword. The movement is being energized by young ladies, who want their kith to be major-generals. The first meeting was held in Chicago.

Admiral Dewey has been unanimously re-elected commander of the Naval Order of the United States.

William R. Moody, son of Dwight L. Moody, has assumed the editorship of the official newspaper of Moody's schools.

The grave of President Tyler, in Hollywood cemetery, in Richmond, Va., which has been unmarked for 37 years, is to have an appropriate monument.

BATTLE AT BELMONT

Methuen's Force Engaged in Heavy Fighting.

THE BRITISH WERE VICTORIOUS

Drove the Dutch From Their Position, but Lost Heavily in the Operation.

London, Nov. 25.—Before anxiety as to the situation in Natal had been relieved there comes news of a great battle at Belmont. This has happened sooner than was expected. Only the official account is yet to hand, but so far as can be gathered the fighting appears to have been a repetition of the battle of Eland's Laagto. A dispatch of the previous day estimated that the Boers in that vicinity numbered 2,000, and that they had five guns, and, judging from the absence of any statement to the contrary in the official report, it is believed that British were slightly superior in number to the enemy.

The Boers had chosen a position with their customary skill, and were strongly entrenched. The British were obliged to carry the ridges in succession. Apparently the guards here, the front in carrying the last ridge by a bayonet charge after its defenders had been shaken with shrapnel. Nothing is said as to whether the positions so gained were held and the destruction of ammunition seems to indicate that the contrary was the case.

While General Methuen can be congratulated upon a brilliant victory, it is again at the cost of a heavy loss of officers and men.

Situation in Natal.

The situation in Natal remains obscure. Fighting is reported at both Estcourt and Ladysmith. It was at first reported that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Willow Grange, leading to the belief that General Buller had made a sortie. Later dispatches announce that General White sortied from Ladysmith and inflicted a demoralizing defeat upon the Boers. It would be premature to give full credence to either report.

What is quite certain is that Ladysmith, Estcourt and Mool river station are all isolated, and the Boers seem able, after detaching enough troops to hold the British forces, aggregating 17,000, to push on toward Pietermaritzburg with some 7,000 men.

Fighting in Pannu.

Manila, Nov. 25.—Severe fighting north of Ilo Ilo began November 21. Four Americans were killed and 25 wounded, including three officers. The insurgents are retreating to Santa Barbara, but the fighting continues.

The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara is thickly entrenched, especially near Pavia. The Sixth artillery fired on the trenches and the Eighteenth infantry charged, the enemy retreating to the next trench. The Eighteenth again charged, encountered and attacking a force of bolomen, who were hidden in the long grass, and who severely wounded several Americans.

During the afternoon of November 21, the fighting was severe immediately south of Pavia, three miles north of Jaro. The Twenty-sixth companies returned to Jaro immediately, the flank movement having captured three six-pound smooth-bore cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition. The enemy's loss was not obtainable, but seven men were found dead in one trench.

The insurgents are falling back on Santa Barbara, which, it is expected, General Hughes has attacked before this morning.

Dervishes Were Routed.

Omdurman, Nov. 25.—Wingate found Nefesa evacuated, pushed on to Abriadi, four miles farther, and found force encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops, under Mahon, with four Maxim guns and two guns, and the Jihadieh, under Gorringe. The dervishes charged with all their old dash to within 80 yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry, arrived in time to support Mahon, and cleared the whole camp. The dervishes belted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed. Wingate captured many prisoners, grain, rifles and spears. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded.

New Warships.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Secretary Long will recommend to congress a programme for new naval construction which will be in accordance with the policy that has been pursued for the past three years. He will ask for three armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons' displacement, three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons, and a dozen gunboats of 800 tons, making 13 ships in all. The armored cruisers will be enlarged Brooklyn's, improved in many details, and will be the biggest ships in the United States navy, having great speed. The protected cruisers will be of the Olympia type. The gunboats will be about the size of the little Marietta, of light draft.

Salmon Spawns Long Trip.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—A novel experiment is to be tried at R. D. Humes' salmon hatchery at the mouth of the Rogue river, in Oregon. A million salmon spawn will arrive here on the Oregon express today. The spawn will at once be put in a cold-storage plant until they can be shipped to Coos bay. At that point a tug will be waiting and the spawn will be taken to the hatchery at the mouth of the Rogue river.

CABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Root Recommends Construction of One at Once.

New York, Nov. 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has received a synopsis of Secretary Root's annual report, which he is now considering in connection with his message to congress. Dealing as it does with all the events of the last year in connection with the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in the discussion and recommendations for the future government of these new possessions it will form the basis for the most important chapter of the president's message. There are some of the most essential features of the secretary's observation and recommendations:

The immediate appointment of civil governors for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The substitution of civil government either by commission or a civil governor for the Philippines following the suppression of the present insurrection.

A complete system of suffrage in the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico with educational and property qualifications required for all voters.

The immediate construction of a cable between the United States and the Philippines.

No general reorganization of the army will be recommended by the secretary at the present time. He will leave this subject open for further consideration until after the war in the Philippines has been brought to a close. It will be pointed out, however, that the retention of the bulk of the present army will be necessary for some months to come.

WILL RETURN MONEY.

Admiral Dewey Offers to Reimburse Those Who Wish It.

New York, Nov. 27.—A special to the World from Washington says: Any subscriber to the Dewey home fund who wishes to, may have his or her money back. John R. McLean, speaking for his sister, Mrs. Dewey, said: "Mrs. Dewey and the admiral have been overwhelmed with, not hundreds, but thousands, of telegrams of sympathy for the affliction which has befallen them in this furious and thoughtless attack made upon their domestic life. Admiral Dewey's statement has had great effect to accomplish this revision of sentiment."

"Among the telegrams received was one from Emerson McMillan, of New York, to the effect that if any person desired the return of his subscription to the home fund, the admiral would forward the list of contributors to him, together with any letters or dispatches requesting refunding of the money, he, Mr. McMillan, would immediately reimburse all applicants in full."

"I am authorized to say most positively that all such requests will receive the promptest attention. All that is necessary for these people to do is to forward their requests to the admiral himself and not to rush to the newspaper offices with them. All that come in proper style will receive attention."

"I also desire to say that nothing that has happened to us throughout our lives has been such a source of grief as this public furor. Mrs. Dewey has always been the favorite in our family and has been almost idolized. We feel her grief very keenly and propose to defend her. At present she is in no condition to say anything for publication."

"This trouble has also seriously afflicted our aged mother, who looked forward to the coming of Admiral Dewey with much pleasure and admiration, and who was so happy in her daughter's marriage. We had never anticipated the outburst, and acted in absolute good faith, as we supposed, with everybody."

INSTRUCTIONS TO MACRUM.

Washington, Nov. 27.—United States Consul Macrum, at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon President Kruger that it is the view of this government that the usage of all civilized nations sanctions the ministrations of a neutral representative in the interest of citizens and captives of one of the parties to the war, and he should make every effort to perform the sacred duty imposed by all the conditions of humanity. This is practically an announcement of our government upon the execution of the trust which it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African republic.

Invited to Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The Chicago Dewey committee, owing to the recent criticism of Admiral Dewey in connection with the transfer of his home, decided today to urge an early acceptance of Chicago's invitation to the admiral to visit this city. The date of the visit is named as May 1 of next year, and in the committee's communication to the admiral he is assured that Chicago citizens do not approve of the storm of criticism recently raised. Mayor Harrison supplemented the committee's communication by a personal telegram in which he urged the admiral to accept the invitation.

Carnegie's Offer Accepted.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a public library building has been accepted, the city council voting on the military plaza and \$2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the library.

Immigration Is Increasing.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Reports to the immigration bureau show that the total immigration to the United States during the last four months was 115,276, an increase over that of the corresponding period of last year of \$0,544.

An Artist Residing in Florence.

Robert Davidson, has discovered the oldest known caricature of a fight between knights. It is dated 1630, and was found on the inside cover of a manuscript.

IS ON ITS LAST LEGS

Filipino Government is About to Fall Hard.

THE PRESIDENT SURRENDERED

Renounced All Connection With the Insurrection and Asked for an Office-Cabinet Minister Caught.

Manila, Nov. 27.—Bautista, president of the Filipino congress, presented himself to General MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the beginning of the war as to which side to cast his lot. He was offered a judgeship of the supreme court, but declined. He now announces that he desires to accept the position, and says the Filipino congress and cabinet are scattered, never to reassemble. Some of the members, he adds, have returned to their homes, while others are flying for safety. Many of the congressmen have resigned, and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn the truth.

Senator Duncanson, a former member of the so-called cabinet of Aguinaldo, has been brought to General Otis a prisoner, on the transport Brutus. He had sought refuge in a village near San Fabian, with Aguinaldo's mother and son. The natives disclosed his identity to Major Cronin, who captured him. General Young is still in the mountains, on the trail of Aguinaldo.

SITUATION IN NATAL.

Favorable Message From General White, at Ladysmith.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 27.—An official message from General White, at Ladysmith, dated November 22, says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says:

"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for reconnoissance. They surprised the Boers at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, and occupied the Boer position, bayoneting 90 of the enemy. At daylight the Boers opened with quickfiring. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action, and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained the British returned to Estcourt."

THE POPE WORKS HARD.

How the Supreme Pontiff Passes Each Day at the Vatican.

Rome, October 23, 1899. (Special Cable.) Pope Leo is an early riser, and by that I mean a man who is out of bed and at work at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a light breakfast—a little very weak coffee with plenty of milk, and a piece of bread. He works reading or writing and receiving some visits, until lunch time. In the afternoon he takes his walk, and when in ordinary health spends some time in the gardens of the Vatican; then he returns to his apartment, where he says his rosary. He may then receive a few visitors, after which he takes a nap and dines. At ten P. M. he reads the newspapers and then retires for the night. The Pope thus really works all day long, and latterly he has taken nourishment four or five times a day, but always of a light character—a little meat, soups, bouillon, a glass or two of Marian wine and a good deal of milk, which forms the larger part of his diet.

During his recent illness very little medicine was given him; the physicians relied principally upon rest, nourishment and stimulants every now and then, but always in small quantities.

The Pope's nervous energy, as already noted in a previous letter, is something remarkable in one of his advanced years, and when he comes out of his apartment he almost runs—walking so fast that his attendants can hardly keep up with him.

When he is to be carried in state into the Sistine Chapel, to attend or preside at any ceremony, the clanking of the sabres of the noble guard on the marble floors can be heard a long distance off, and several minutes before the procession reaches the chapel. The Pope, it seems, although sleeping well and enjoying his afternoon nap, which he takes every day, does not sleep so much at night, during which he may get up several times, and even go to work.

A house to house secretary is the latest employment which an enterprising woman has devised for her sex. She declares she has found scores of women unable to write their social notes and letters credibly, while others are similarly unable to attend properly to their business letters, and by employing a secretary for these purposes they not only escape blunders, but add something to their prestige by the fact that they only sign their letters, and are, therefore, known to have a secretary.

CENSUS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Requirements of the Law in Regard to Statistics.

The law requires the statistics for the 12th census of dairy products (farm and factory) to be taken on separate schedules.

The division of agriculture will take the amounts of milk and cream produced and sold, and the amount of money received from their sales; also the quantity and value of all the butter and cheese made on the farm.

On the manufacturer's schedule will be taken the quantity of butter and cheese made in factories, co-operative and otherwise, together with the quantity and cost of raw materials (milk and cream), cost of labor, capital invested, character and value of plant and machinery, etc.

After the two forms of schedules shall have been returned to the census office in Washington, the like statistics of dairy products on each will be consolidated, and thus show, what never heretofore has been shown, the total yield of milk in the United States and the amounts and values of its several products.

This assertion is based on the assumption that the farmers shall furnish to the enumerators, fully and accurately, the information which the schedules may call for.

In some sections the records of cheese factory and creamery operations for the current year are destroyed, agreeably to previous vote of directors or patrons. For 1899 they should vote, instead, to have prepared and preserved for the use of the census enumerators, who will appear on June 1, 1900, the statistics which the law says shall be gathered.

In many cases a failure to do this will prevent the enumerators from securing any returns, because new managers, or new secretaries, or new boards of control may be in charge on June 1, 1900, who will know nothing of the factory statistics of 1899—and the figures for 1899 are the ones which the law says shall be taken.

Farmers who keep no records of their transactions will find themselves in the same dilemma, on the arrival of the census enumerators, as a factory which destroys its records. Therefore, Chief Statistician Powers is appealing to all of them to prepare in writing, while the necessary facts are fresh in mind, such a statement of milk, cream, butter and cheese products as will enable them to reply promptly and accurately to the inquiries which the law says the enumerators must make.

If they shall fail to do this, the statistics of dairy products in their county will be incomplete, and will compare unfavorably with those of counties wherein the returns are more accurate.

"Wingate's forces caught up with the khalifa's force 77 miles southeast of Gedid and attacked it. After a sharp fight he took the position. The khalifa, who was surrounded by a body-guard of emirs, was killed, and all the principal emirs were killed or captured except Osman Digna, who escaped. The dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian forces."

THE KHALIFA IS DEAD

Killed in a Battle With the Anglo-Egyptian Army.

Cairo, Nov. 28.—Lord Cromer, the British minister here, has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Wingate's forces caught up with the khalifa's force 77 miles southeast of Gedid and attacked it. After a sharp fight he took the position. The khalifa, who was surrounded by a body-guard of emirs, was killed, and all the principal emirs were killed or captured except Osman Digna, who escaped. The dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian forces."

REBELLION BROKEN

Filipino Troops are now Scattered in Small Companies.

Manila, Nov. 28.—The last Filipino council of war was held by the retreating leaders at Bayambang November 18, in the house now occupied by General MacArthur. It was attended by Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Alejandro and some members of the so-called cabinet. Information has reached General MacArthur from several sources to the effect that the council recognized the futility of attempting further resistance to the Americans with united forces, and agreed that the Filipino troops should scatter and should hereafter follow guerrilla methods. The disposition of the generals, and their approximate forces, is as follows:

General Concepcion, with 840 men, in New Egija province; General Macabulos, with 325 men, at the town of Binaca, province of Tarlac; General Pio del Pilar, with 800 men, northeast of Malolos; General Aquino, with 500 men, at Arayat; General San Miguel, with 150 men, in Zambales province; General Mascaredo, with 1,100 men, in the mountains west of Angeles, and the largest force, probably under General Trias, in Cavite province.

Train Struck a Slide.

Troutdale, Or., Nov. 28.—The O. R. & N. eastbound passenger No. 2 ran into a small slide near Rooster Rock at 9 p. m. The engine was derailed and slid down the embankment, instantly killing Fireman Miller and injuring Engineer Robert Hunter, how seriously is not known. The mail car was derailed, but the passenger coaches remained on the track. The train crew and passengers showed great heroism in the work of digging the dead and injured men from the wreck.

Thanksgiving in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, delivered today a Thanksgiving discourse before a large congregation. The church was hung with American flags.

Rusty marks can be taken out of linen by dipping it in hot water and squeezing the juice of a lemon over it.

FUNERAL OF HOBART

Impressive Religious Services at Paterson.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MAGIE

Distinguished Men of the Nation Present—Remains Placed in a Vault at Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28.—With the impressive religious ceremonies of the Presbyterian church, and with the dignity due to his high office, all that was mortal of the vice-president, Garrett A. Hobart, was committed to the earth. The president, Secretary of State John Hay, Chief Justice Fuller, ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, the supreme court judges, members of the senate, members of congress and the vice-presidents' personal friends filled the beautiful Church of the Redeemer, and with moistened eyes and bowed head testified silently and eloquently to his worth as a statesman, friend and neighbor.

Through the west window from the center of the stained glass Maltese cross pierced a shaft of crimson light that shed its light around the catafalque and bathed the orchids, narcissus blossoms and white roses in bright tints. The eye of the clergyman, Dr. David Magie, traveled along the shaft of light to the cross as he repeated the words: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The chief magistrate of the country bowed his head in his hands. He was visibly agitated. There was scarcely a dry cheek in the crowded edifice, and the widow was comparatively the most composed. All the pomp of an official pageant, which was omitted in deference to the wishes of the deceased, could never have caused the impressiveness of this scene.