DAYTON HERALD.

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DAYTON .....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Interest Our Many Readers.

The senate is working on the oleomargarine bill.

An Alabama negro was lynched for the assault of a little white girl.

An agent of the Southern China rebels has arrived in this country to buy arms.

Governor General Wood, of Cuba, is being talked of as a successor to General Miles.

An ex-premier of Japan says his country is not going to have any trouble with Russia.

A Kansas postoffice robber has been captured on the Pacific coast after a chase of over 5,000 miles.

The mineworkers association of Pennsylvania has issued an ultimatum, and if it is not accepted by the mine owners a repetition of the 1900 strike will occur in the anthracite region.

A man has been arrested in Wisconsin for burglary who confesses that he is an anarchist and that he tied the handkerchief over the hand of Czolgosz just prior to the shooting of McKinley.

Cholera has broken out at Manila.

A coal miners' strike in Virginia and West Virginia is probable.

A hardware trust has been formed with a capital of $30,000,000.

A combine is being formed in New York which, if completed, will control the entire nickel output of the world.

The new Chinese exclusion bill contains a clause which will prevent China from participating in the St. Louis fair.

The Canadian Pacific freight sheds at Winnipeg were burned, together with all freight records for the past 22 years. Loss, $150,000.

The senate passed the war revenue repeal bill.

The house has passed the rivers and harbors bill.

President Roosevelt will retire Gen. Miles in the near future.

The bill for the protection of the president has passed the senate.

The anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania have demanded an eight hour day.

Another delay in the ratification of the Danish treaty by the Danish government has been brought about by the opposition.

Large holdings in the Rock Island have been purchased by the Harriman interests and now that road will not be extended to the coast.

An inventory of Collis P. Huntington's estate shows it to be worth about $29,000,000.

William J. Bryan celebrated his 42d birthday by moving onto his farm near Lincoln, Neb.

Anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania are on the eve of another strike. The trouble is over the wage scale.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, has asked congress to appropriate $100,000 with which to represent Alaska at the St. Louis exposition.

A resolution has been introduced in the senate thanking Rear Admiral Kempff for refusing to join the allied forces in the bombardment of the forts at Taku, China.

It is understood that the president is considering the appointment of ex-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, to succeed Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who will retire from the cabinet.

Fire on the Hoboken, N. J., waterfront caused a loss of $1,000,000.

Ex-President Cleveland celebrated his 65th birthday on the 18th inst.

First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson has resigned on account of poor health.

Joseph H. Manley has been offered the position of first assistant postmaster general.

The senate is working on the measure for the protection of the president against anarchists.

King Edward has made arrangements to feed 500,000 of the poor of London during coronation week.

The state asylum for deaf and dumb at Jackson, Miss., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $40,000.

Prince Henry has landed on German soil.

The senate has passed the ship subsidy bill.

The house is working on the rivers and harbors bill.

In a collision at Milwaukee between a passenger train and street car 10 persons were injured.

Governor Taft, testifying before the house insular committee, denied reports that Filipinos are cowardly.

The Pennsylvania management contemplates a new union station for Chicago, to cost, with terminal facilities, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

William Hoey, for many years general superintendent of the Adams Express Company, committed suicide at New York while temporarily insane from illness.

The first farmers' institute in Hawaii has just been held.

Pension reduction in the next ten years, it is estimated, will be 50 per cent.

Automatic coal and ore unloaders will be in general use at lake ports this year, and each one saves the labor of 80 men.

Women teachers have deserted London because the minimum salary has been reduced, and the school board is unable to fill vacancies.

ARMISTICE IS IN EFFECT.

No Fighting for a Time Between British and Boers—Negotiations Under Way.

London, March 26.—The Daily Chronicle this morning asserts that an armistice has been arranged pending the duration of Schalkberger's mission to General Dewet, and that offensive operations against Dewet, Delarey and Botha have been suspended. The three generals have agreed to observe the armistice honorably until the return of the envoys to the Boer lines. It is believed, continues the Daily Chronicle, that the envoys, after acquainting Botha with the result of their mission, will again confer with Lord Kitchener, although no arrangement for a second conference has actually been made.

How Amsterdam Explains It.

Amsterdam, March 26.—It is believed in Boer circles here that the action of Acting President Schalkberger is the result of a communication from the Boer representatives in Europe. An ex-member of the Transvaal government said tonight:

"After the exchange of the Dutch-English notes a conference was called for February 3. This conference was attended by Mr. Kruger, Dr. Leyds and the delegates, and it was decided to send six emissaries to South Africa by different routes with dispatches for Steyn and Schalkberger, giving them a detailed account of the situation. One of these agents ought to have arrived about this time. Documents lately received from Schalkberger indicated that peace terms had been recently issued by the leaders in South Africa, but the leaders declared they could not accept anything less than the terms demanded at Middleburg by General Botha, February 28, 1901, and especially the point of complete amnesty for Cape rebels, because the greater part of the commandos actually in arms are composed of Cape insurgents.

"The fact that the Boers in the field are inclined to compromise their demands for absolute independence," continued the speaker, "seems to be indicated by the plan Schalberger has outlined for the government of industrial centers. This consists of a British board of administration, with proportional representation."

PHILIPPINE MINERAL LANDS.

Senate Committee Agrees on a Plan for Their Disposal.

Washington, March 26.—The senate committee on the Philippines today accepted the report of the subcommittee, consisting of Senators McComas, Deitrich and Rawlins, appointed to prepare a plan for disposing of the mineral lands in the Philippine islands, and prescribing the conditions of mining in those islands, and the plans suggested will be adopted as a substitute for the portion of Senator Lodge's bill dealing with this subject.

The substitute adopts the British American system of not permitting the locater of a lode claim to go outside his boundaries vertically extended. The locator of a lode or vein is allowed to enter a tract of land 1,000 feet square, and he is required plainly to mark his claim with posts. Record of claims is to be made with the secretary of the province in which they may be located.

No one person is to be allowed to make more than one location on the same lode, and the surface land and the timber are to be used only for the development of the lode. It is required that not less than $100 worth of work shall be done on a claim each year. To secure a patent on a claim $500 worth of work must be done.

Placer claims are to be limited to 20 acres of land for individuals, and 160 acres for associations, and authority is given to enter petroleum or building stone land under this provision. Entries of coal lands to the extent of 160 acres are authorized.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Latest Reports Show An Increase in Imports and Exports.

Washington, March 26.—The insular division of the war department has prepared for publication a comparative statement showing the commerce of the Philippine islands for the nine months ended September 30, 1901, and 1900.

The total value of merchandise imported during the nine months ended September 30, 1901, was $21,818,212, against $17,187,991 for the corresponding period of 1900; and the exports of merchandise amounted to $18,866,798, against $17,883,200 for 1900. These figures show an increase of 27 per cent for the imports and 6 per cent for the exports during the nine months. Gold and silver were imported during the nine months of 1901, to the value of $2,082,644, for the same period of 1900, $2,363,291; exported during the 1901 period, $736,167; corresponding period of 1900, $2,222,087.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the nine months ended September 30, 1901, was $2,712,190, an increase of $1,140,218 over the corresponding period of 1900, while the exports for the period of 1901 amounted to $2,737,059, an increase of $629,534.

Trains Meet in a Fog.

Youngstown, O., March 26.—In a head-on collision between freight trains this morning on the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, four men were killed and three injured. The trains crashed together in a heavy fog, completely wrecking both engines and piling the cars up. The cause of the wreck is not yet determined. The engineers on both trains state that they had orders to go ahead.

Engine Blows Up.

Salt Lake City, March 26.—A helper engine on westbound freight No. 206 blew up about 3 o'clock this morning while going up Lake Hill, 70 miles west of Ogden. Three men were killed and one died from his injuries several hours later. The engine was a new compound. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. Traffic was blocked for about two hours. The trainmen state that the boiler and upper part of the engine were blown 50 feet from the tracks, while the trucks remained on the roadbed.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The Weston brickyard, the principal industry of the town, has again resumed operations.

The Columbia River Development Company, of Arlington, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, $500,000.

The settlers rates given by the railroads are bringing many new arrivals from the East daily, who are buying homes in various parts of the state.

The Baker City & Snake River railroad, with headquarters at Baker City, has filed articles of incorporation. Its object is to build a railroad from Baker City northeasterly to the mouth of Squaw creek, on the Snake river. Capital stock, $2,500,000.

Regarding the recent decision of the interior department vesting authority to grant grazing permits in the Cascade reserve in the executive committee of the Oregon Woolgrowers' association, satisfaction is generally expressed, and the move was considered a judicious one by the sheepmen who attended an informal meeting of the association in The Dalles last week.

Republican county conventions and primaries were held in a number of counties Saturday. In the Second congressional district the fight between Moody and Williamson was the chief issue. Results seem to have left the contest in as great doubt as ever. Moody appears to have the best of it in Baker county, and Williamson in Union. Wheeler and Gilliam are for Williamson and Sherman for Moody. Columbia county is said to be mostly for the Wasco county man. Clatsop will go for the man from Crook. For governor, Geer has carried a number of counties, and Furnish is in favor in Eastern Oregon. In many of the more important counties, however, the delegations are noncommittal.

Coos county Prohibitionists have placed a ticket in the field.

The district convention of Christian Endeavor societies of Lane and Douglas counties will meet in Eugene March 24.

Of the 41 delegates sent to the Wheeler county Republican convention, 23 are for Moody and 18 for Williamson.

The Polk county Prohibitionists will hold a convention in Dallas April 5, for the purpose of placing a full county ticket in the field.

The board of directors of the Florence school district have decided to extend the school term one month, making the closing of seven months of school on April 18.

Continued heavy rains in Southern Oregon have kept an abundant supply of water in all the ditches, allowing the hydraulic placer mining operations to continue in full blast throughout the Josephine mining district. It is estimated that the output will be 50 per cent greater this year than in any season past.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63½@64c; bluestem, 66c; Valley, 64@65c.

Barley—Feed, $20@21.; brewing, $21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1.15@1.22½; gray, $1.10@1.20.

Flour—Best grades, $2.80@3.40 per barrel; graham, $2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, $18 per ton; middlings, $20; shorts, $20; chop, $16.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@13; clover, $7.50@8; Oregon wild hay, $5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, $1.10@1.30 per cental; ordinary, 70@80c per cental, growers' prices; sweets, $2.25@2.50 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@22½c; store, 13@15c.

Eggs—14c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4.00@5.00; hens, $5.00@6.50 per dozen, 11@12½c per pound; springs, 11@11½c per pound $3@4½ per dozen; ducks, $5@6 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c, dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, $6½@7 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5¾c; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

Veal—8@8½ for small; 7@7½ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3¾@4c; steers, 4@4½c; dressed, 6½@7½c per pound.

Hops—12@13c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12½c; mohair, 21@21½c per pound.

About 32,000,000 tons of water roll over the cliff at Niagara every hour.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

From a twenty-year-old mulberry tree 218 pounds of leaves can be plucked yearly for feeding silkworms.

Hop growing has so greatly increased in the United States that last year 240,000 pickers were employed to strip 72,000,000 hop vines.

The Rothschilds employ 27,000 men in the various copper mines that they own.

Rev. Joseph W. Cook, pioneer of Indian missionary work in Wyoming and the Dakotas, died of valvular disease of the heart in St. Louis. He was en route to Florida.

Rev. William Stark, of Baltimore, has submitted to a remarkable operation, his brain being lifted and the roots of nerves which caused excessive neuralgia extracted. His recovery is expected.

REFORMERS BACK OF IT.

Revolution in Southern China is Serious and Spreading Rapidly.

Victoria, B. C., March 25.—According to the advices received by the two Oriental liners which arrived here today, the reformers are at the back of the big revolution in South China, which is a widespread and serious movement. Coincidentally, reports come from Kansu and Mongolia, in the northwest, of outbreaks fomented by Tung Fu Hsien, an ex-Boxer, aided by Mongolian princes. The Nang correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury says that 10,000 rebels have massed at that city to move on Kwang Si towns.

From Shanghai comes news of excitement over the decision of Germany to maintain her garrison there, which means that France, Britain and Japan will also be obliged to have garrisons there, and Shanghai will become an international garrison town.

The Shanghai Mercury says that before his death, Li Hung Chang surrendered full privileges to Russia in Manchuria, and the negotiations now going on are said to be a blind to hoodwink rival powers. The Mercury says that had Li not died, his adhesion to Russia's policy would have involved China in war.

Anxiety at Washington.

Washington, March 25.—The situation in Southern China s attracting the anxiety of the state department officials, who are in no mood to become again involved in that quarter of the world. The latest advices to the department from the seat of trouble were contained in a cablegram received here from United States Consul McWade, at Canton, dated March 18, saying: "Viceroy reports rebellion in Kwang Si almost crushed." This is not borne out by the press advices of later date, hence the anxiety of the officils.

Chinese Rebels Capture a Town.

Hong Kong, March 25.—The rebels have captured the prefectural town of Kan Chou, in the province of Kwang Tung, and have seized the arsenal and granaries. The Mandarins of the garrison fled and appealed to Canton for reinforcements. The viceroy of Canton replied that it was impossible further to deplete the Canton garrison, and urged General Ma to make the utmost efforts to put down the rebellion.

STRICKEN FROM THE BILL.

House Committee Rejects Clause Prohibiting Employment of Chinese Sailors.

Washington, March 25.—By an almost unanimous vote the house committee on foreign affairs struck out of the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill the paragraph prohibiting ships flying the American flag from employing Chinese sailors, under $2,000 penalty for each offense. This provision has proved one of the chief sources of controversy over the bill The senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states regard this provision as the most important.

The main argument leading to striking out the provision was that the American ships on the Pacific compete with English and Japanese lines, and that the latter ships would indirectly receive a great advantage in continuing the employment of Chinese at $7.50 per month, whereas the American ships would have to pay about $30 per month for white sailors.

Representative Kahn, of California, has talked with Speaker Henderson as to the exclusion bill when it reaches the house, and it is understood that while Mr. Kahn considers the sailors' clause most important, he will not insist upon it to the extent of jeopardizing the entire exclusion measure.

Cholera in Manila.

Manila, March 25.—The board of health is making a strong effort to prevent the spread of cholera. There have been 16 cases and 15 deaths among the natives in two days, and other natives are suspecetd of having contracted the disease. The importation of vegetable matter from China is prohibited; inspection camps are being established in every district, and leaflets are published advising the people to boil their drinking water before using it. Finally, every one is urged to co-operate in the destruction of this dangerous enemy.

Will Give Bozeman a Library.

Bozeman, Mont., March 24.—Word has been received from Andrew Carnegie, who will furnish Bozeman with a free public library, provided the city is willing to support the institution at not less than $1,500 a year. The library is to cost $15,000.

Troops for Coronation.

New York, March 25.—It is stated, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, that there will be 2,500 colonial troops in London for the coronation. Practically every colony will be represented.

Destroyer Barry Launched.

Philadelphia, March 25.—The Barry, the third of the series of torpedo boat destroyers which have been built for the United States government by Betie & Levay, has been launched. Miss Charlotte Barnes, a descendant of Commodore Barry, after whom the craft is named, christened the boat. The little fighter had steam up when the launching took place and took a short spin down the Delaware river.

Disaster in Japan.

Victoria, B. C., March 25.—A terrible disaster is reported from West Japan, where an avalanche slid down upon petroleum works beneath a hill, February 18, causing the death of over 100 Japanese. About 80 bodies were taken out and four were rescued alive, but terribly burned. The oil works, warehouses, offices and dwellings were crushed, and in parts not entirely submerged, fire started and all the buried buildings, with the embedded people, were burned.

CHAPTER XXII.

Night has quite closed in, a night exceptionally wild and violent, when once more the sound of wheels upon the gravel without catches Vera's ear.

Perhaps she had been listening for it—is even in a measure prepared for it, but even if so, this does not prevent the sudden agitated change that overspreads her face as she hears it. Her pulses quicken unpleasantly and she half rises to her feet.

An hour, two hours, pass, and she is in her room dressing for dinner, when a servant brings her a note.

"I have to thank you for the kind invitation which Griselda gave me. Business matters have compelled me to come here again—for the last time—to-night; to trespass, for the last time, upon your hospitality. I beg you will not let my presence disturb you; my stay will be so short that I dare to hope you will not mark the coming or going."

A quick wave of color dyes Vera's face; she lays the letter with studied slowness upon the table near.

"My compliments to Mr. Dysart, and I hope he will dine with me to-night," she says, calmly, but with an unconscious touch of hauteur. How does he dare to treat her like this, to persist in believing—or rather, to pretend to believe—that his presence is so distasteful to her? What is he to her, one way or the other, that she should care whether he was in her house or out of it?

At dinner, however, she will have an opportunity of widening his knowledge somewhat. It will be the simplest thing to let him see how utterly unimportant an item he is in the scheme of her existence. There is a brilliant light in her eyes as she turns to receive the woman who has now come back with an answer to her message to Dysart.

There is a timidity in the woman's air that warns her.

"Mr. Dysart's compliments and thanks, madame, but he has already dined in town."

"Fasten this bracelet," says Vera, holding out her arm. She is aware that the woman is watching her, curiously if nervously, and she so moves that the sudden pallor of her face, the sole thing that shows her indignation, shall not betray her. "That will do; you can go," she says after awhile. She sweeps down stairs almost in the servant's footsteps, and into the green drawing room, a smaller apartment than the usual reception rooms, and now looking delicately cozy beneath the touches of lamps and firelight, and with the perfume of many flowers hanging around it.

The wind, the thunder, the lightning, still rage, but the rain has ceased, and in the murky heavens above, a pale, sickly moon is striving feebly to break a way through the dense clouds. Suddenly the door is thrown open by an agitated hand, and the woman who had attended her upstairs comes hurriedly, without ceremony, into the room.

"Oh, madame, I thought you would like to know—that you should be told—" she stops, frightened by the expression on Vera's face.

"Well?" says Vera, going a step nearer to her.

"There is a ship in great distress, madame—somewhere out there," pointing vaguely in the direction of the ocean, "upon the rocks, they say! There is scarcely any hope——"

"But the life-boat?" cried Vera, sharply, forgetting everything now but the awful thought of death—and death so near—out there upon those cruel rocks, with the boiling, murderous waves leaping to receive their prey.

"Yes, madame, but that accident yesterday—you will remember it?—they say it has disabled six of the men, and it is almost certain death to go at all, and the hands being short, there must be volunteers, and who will risk their lives——" the townbred girl stops short with a quiver, and covers her face with her hands.

"Volunteers! Where is Mr. Dysart?" cries Vera, suddenly, with prophetic instinct. "Speak, girl!" turning fiercely on her maid.

"Gone down to the beach, madame, to see what can be done."

"Gone!" says Vera, slowly, as if dazed, and then again, "gone!" A little convulsive shiver runs through her—it is the final breaking up of any lingering deceits, any last illusions, that she may still have clung to.

"Order the carriage," she says, after a minute or two, during which mistress and maid have remained silent. This sudden waking-up has been so far a shock that it has killed all immediate nervousness. She feels chilled, calmed, strengthened.

The moon has in a measure conquered the clouds, and now shines out with a pale, watery luster, that rather adds to than takes from the weird wildness of the night. The thunder still rattles overhead, and vivid flashes light the blackness. Here and there, as the carriage passes by the outskirts of the wood, these intermittent bursts of light show where a tree has been felled, or the road ripped up, or a small bridge carried bodily away by the force of the swollen current underneath.

All through the deadly crashing of the storm a booming sound may be heard at long intervals. Half maddened by it, and by that other greater fear, Vera lies back in the carriage, pressing her fingers now to her ears, now to her throbbing brow, that feels as if it were bursting.

Arrived at the entrance to the village, a drive of about a mile from Greycourt, she stops the carriage, and opening the door springs to the ground. A sudden gust of wind passing by almost dashes her to the earth, but by a superhuman effort she defies it, and half blinded by the flashing lightning, and bewildered by the raging storm, she turns aside, and runs panting, struggling, down a side pathway that she knows leads to the beach below.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The wild scene that meets her sight strikes terror to her heart. The mad roaring of the waves that, mountains high, rush impetuously inland to dash themselves to pieces against the granite rocks; the cries of the women; the hoarse calls of the men; the flaming, restless torches that fling a weird light upon the picture; all serve to unnerve her.

And now a shout from the beach! A dark object being dragged forward, a valiant cheer, perhaps meant to reach those miserable souls hovering on death's brink, and so give courage to their failing hearts; it is the life-boat, and now——

A tall figure has suddenly become prominent; he seems to tower above all those around him. He is evidently addressing them with passionate words, and now he springs into the boat, and with renewed eloquence seems to compel those present to follow him. His voice, in its vehemence, rises even above the storm. Not that the stricken girl crouching within the shelter of her rock needs that testimony to know that it is he whom her soul loveth.

Vera staggers to her feet and stares blindly into the semi-darkness. A hearty cry goes up from those crowded together on the beach. The mists have cleared away from the moon, and she can see as well as those eager watchers that the five black spots that were upon the rigging are no longer there.

They have been successful, then, so far. They have taken those five half-dead creatures into the blessed lifeboat. Surely, if the rescuers could go through such a sea in safety, they can return.

A blessed relief comes to her, so sharply, so unpreparedly, that she almost gives way beneath it. The good ship, indeed, is gone! Where the black, indistinct mass stood a minute since, now all is bare—there is but sea and sky, and the memory of it! But the lifeboat still lives.

Every onward dash of the tempestuous waves drives the lifeboat the more surely into shelter, until at last it touches ground. A hundred eager hands are stretched out to prevent the returning wave from carrying it backward, some of the men, more adventurous than the rest, rush into the surging tide up to their waists and seize the boat and drag it forcibly into safety.

Dysart, springing to land, helps out the rescued men, now exhausted by fear and exposure—one of them, indeed, has fainted—but there are kindly arms open to receive them and kindly voices to bid them welcome—and to praise the God of sea and land for their delivery from death this night.

With a hurried wave of the hand he turns abruptly away from the cheering crowd and the dancing torchlights, and makes his way through the heavy darkness toward the small pathway that will lead to the road above. Stumbling, uncertain, and feeling altogether exhausted, he nevertheless finds it, and puts out his hand to grope for the rock that he knows stands at the right side of it, where the beach commences.

"Good heavens, what is this? He starts violently, and then his fingers fasten with almost convulsive energy over the small cold hand that has been thrust into his. A sharp little cry breaks through the darkness, and then the cold hand is hurriedly withdrawn, and two arms are thrown round him, and cling to him with passionate vehemence.

"It is you—you! And you are safe! Oh, Seaton! Oh, thank heaven, thank heaven!"

Whose voice is it? Not Vera's? Vera! and yet the clinging arms are warm, living, and genuine; the sobbing voice is real; a small disheveled head is very close to him—very! What has happened? Has he gone mad?

He is ghastly pale, white as the death from which he has but just now so narrowly escaped, and across his right temple there is a slight streak of blood, still wet. This adds to his pallor. Vera, seeing it, shudders violently, and involuntarily, almost unconsciously, lifts her hand, and presses her handkerchief to the wound.

"Speak!" says he, and now the word is a command. It rings sharply. There is a very anguish of doubt in his tone, and his eyes, burning into hers, are so full of desperate question, that they utterly unnerve her.

The strain of the past terrible hours has been too severe, and now she sinks beneath it. She bursts into tears.

"Oh, yes, yes, yes!" she cries, giving him thus vaguely the answer he requires.

In a moment his arms are round her, crushing her against his heart. To him those incoherent words are full of sweetest meaning. Yes, she loves him. Who shall tell the joy this knowledge brings him—joy that is almost pain?

"Darling, darling!" whispers he, softly. And then after a little while, "I am too happy. I do not know what to say. I cannot speak." And then again, "May I kiss you?"

He does not wait for permission, but presses his lips to hers—dear lips, that kiss him back again, with honest, heartfelt gladness.

(The end.)

Where There Is No Twilight.

The days and nights are of equal length at Guayaquil. The sun knocks off promptly at 6 o'clock in the evening and gets up at 6 in the morning with equal regularity the whole year around. There is no twilight, no gloaming, no interval whatever between daylight and dark—only a brilliant illumination, the sudden disappearance of a red ball into a blue ocean, a spread of flame color over all the western sky for a few minutes and a purple haze in the east. Then the surface of the ocean, like the heavens, is lighted with millions of strange and shifting stars, for the water is so impregnated with phosphorus that each tiny wave is tipped with light, and the foam that follows in the wake of the vessel is often like a stream of fire. Sometimes you can see porpoises swimming along the bow of the vessel livid with phosphorescent light and followed by a streak of sparks like a comet's tail. The southern cross, with the right arm tipped out at proper angle, lies straight ahead, in the midst of myriads of unknown worlds that look strange to those accustomed to the northern constellations. Under the left arm is a large black spot in the heavens, brightened by only a single modest star, which the sailors call "the devil's dinner bag." Over the stern of the vessel in the early evening you can plainly distinguish the familiar constellation of the "great bear," but it goes to bed with the children.—Chicago Record.

The British marquis working before the mast has turned up in St. Helena on a sailing vessel plying between England and Australia, according to the St. Helena Guardian. It is the Marquis of Graham, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Montrose, 21 years of age. He wants to find out all about the merchant marine and to earn a master's certificate.

O. R. & N.

UNION PACIFIC

OREGON SHORT LINE

AND UNION PACIFIC

DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES Portland, Or.	ARRIVE
*Chicago Portland Special 9:00 a. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	4:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express 8:00 p.m. via Huntington.	Walla Walla Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago & East	6:10 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p. m. via Spokane	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	7:00 a. m.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE

FROM PORTLAND.

8:00 p.m.	All sailing dates subject to change For San Francisco—Sail every 5 days.	4:00 p. m.
Daily Ex. Sunday 8:00 p. m. Saturday 10:00 p. m.	Columbia River Steamers. To Astoria and Way Landings.	4:00 p. m. Ex. Sunday
6:45 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Willamette River. Water permitting. Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence, Corvallis and Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday
7:00 a. m. Tues., Thur. and Sat.	Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Water permitting. Oregon City, Dayton, & Way Landings.	3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
Lv. Riparia 4:05 a. m. Daily except Monday.	Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston	Lv. Lewiston 7:00 a. m. Daily except Monday.

A. L. CRAIG,
General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent,
Third and Washington Streets.

EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—

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Shasta Route

Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 7 p. m.
" Albany 12:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m.
Arrives Ashland 12:33 a. m., 11:30 a. m.
" Sacramento 5 p. m., 4:35 a. m.
" San Francisco 7:45 p. m., 8:15 a. m.
" Ogden 5:45 a. m., 11:45 a. m.
" Denver 9 a. m., 9 a. m.
" Kansas City 7:25 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
" Chicago 7:45 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
" Los Angeles 1:20 p. m., 7 a. m.
" El Paso 6 p. m., 6 p. m.
" Fort Worth 6:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
" City of Mexico 9:55 a. m., 9:55 a. m.
" Houston 4 a. m., 4 a. m.
" New Orleans 6:25 p. m., 6:25 a. m.
" Washington 6:42 a. m., 6:42 a. m.
" New York 12:43 p. m., 12:43 p. m.

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trains. Chair cars Sacramento to Ogden and El Paso, and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

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R. B. MILLER, G. P. A.,
Portland, Oregon.

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Effective 12:01 A. M., September 9, 1900.

South bound Daily Freight Arrive	South Bound Daily Pass. Arrive	STATIONS.	North Bound Daily Pass. Leave	North Bound Daily Freight Leave
7:30 a.m	1:34 p.m	Biggs	11:25 a.m	3:40 p.m
8:00 a.m	1:59 p.m	Gibsons	11:00 a.m	3:12 p.m
8:20 a.m	2:14 p.m	Wasco	10:45 a.m	2:56 p.m
8:45 a.m	2:27 p.m	Klo'dyke	10:30 a.m	2:40 p.m
8:53 a.m	2:33 p.m	Summit	10:25 a.m	2:33 p.m
9:08 a.m	2:45 p.m	Hay C Jc	10:15 a.m	2:12 p.m
9:12 a.m	2:48 p.m	McDo'lds	10:12 a.m	2:08 p.m
9:28 a.m	3:00 p.m	DeMoss	10:00 a.m	1:52 p.m
9:50 a.m	3:09 p.m	Moro	9:50 a.m	1:40 p.m
.....	3:19 p.m	Erskinyl	9:39 a.m	.....
10:50 a.m	3:44 p.m	G's V'y	9:15 a.m	1:00 p.m
.....	4.06 p.m	Bourbon	8:55 a.m	.....
.....	4:26 p.m	Kent	8:40 a.m	.....
.....	4:40 p.m	Wilcox	8:30 a.m	.....
.....	5:20 p.m	Shaniko	8:00 a.m	.....

GEO. H. MOHLER, Gen. Manager. D. J. HARRIS, Superintendent.

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