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.

Sol Smith Russell, the actor, is dead at Washington.

Another revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo.

The insurrection in the island of Samar is practically at an end.

The storm in Wyoming of the past week killed from 12,000 to 15,000 sheep.

A magnificent silver service was presented to Admiral Schley on the first day of his visit to Memphis.

Three of the crew were drowned in the wreck of the steamer Gribbe, of Cleveland, off Point Pelee, Ohio.

The furnace men at the East Helena smelter, at Helena, Mon., have gone on strike for recognition of their union.

The attorney general of Missouri has begun proceedings in the supreme court of that state in an attempt to break up the beet trust.

Five men of the constabulary were ambushed near Manila and one of them killed and another injured. The insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles.

Five were killed in a powder explosion at Shenandoah, Pa.

Illegal recruiting is the cause of much disorder in Finland.

Seven bodies have been recovered from the Pittsburg wreck.

Senator Allison says some form of reciprocity will be granted to Cuba.

Hayti has promised to give Germany a naval station at Mole St. Nicholas.

Five men in jail at Salem, Or., secured a saw and nearly gained their freedom.

The town of Herkimer, Kan., was almost destroyed by fire, which entailed a loss of $100,000.

It is possible to send a message to a vessel 200 miles from land by the new Fessenden system of wireless telegraphy.

Chalmer E. Shuff has been sentenced to death at Wallace, Idaho, for the murder of Eugene Klein, at Mace, in that state.

The form of the coronation of King Edward will consist of 26 sections and will end with the crowning of Queen Alexandra.

The strikers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at South Bend, Ind., have lost their strike and gone back at the company's terms.

The Marquis of Queensbury has been declared a bankrupt.

Congressman Cummings, of New York, is seriously ill.

Saturday was Oregon day at the Charleston exposition.

Henry Schwab was hanged at Newark, N. J., for the murder of his wife and child.

The Boer agents in America are trying to induce President Kruger to visit this country.

With peace perhaps in sight, England is still sending men and munitions of war to South Africa.

A vigilance committee has been organized in Chicago to drive the rougher element from one of the wards.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies are in favor of their sale to the United States.

Two New Yorkers have been held for trial under the new law against the distribution of anarchistic literature.

The petition for an injunction against Miss Stone lecturing under a certain management was denied at Boston.

Colombian insurgents have captured Rio Hacha after an engagement lasting many hours. The losses sustained are unknown.

Heavy rains have relieved the situation in Kansas.

Turkey has released all the suspects in the Miss Stone case.

The Northern Pacific machinists at Brainard, Mont., are on strike.

The condition of Queen Wilhelmina is changed slightly for the worse.

The Cuban congress will convene on May 5 by order of Governor General Wood.

There have been 1,217 cases of cholera and 847 deaths to date in the Philippines.

German nobility is shocked at Emperor William entertaining untitled business men.

Great excitement prevails at Sand Creek, Mont., over a rich gold strike made near that town.

A restaurant has been opened in New York where food will be furnished at one cent a plate.

There are 13,958,622 acres of uncultivated land in Italy, which might be developed and made productive by the application of ordinary enterprise.

Phenomenally mild weather is being experienced in Russia. At Kiev the trees are budding, the river Dnieper is clear of ice, while at Warsaw violets are blooming.

A census of Berlin, Germany, gives the population as 1,901,567.

Thirty-seven designs have been submitted for the proposed Grant statue in Washintgon.

The official copy of the Farris election bill, passed by the Kentucky legislature, has been stolen at Frankfort, and the measure cannot become law.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, vetoed the bill to prohibit the docking of horses' tails, declaring legislation should be directed at those who buy such horses, not the sellers.

TRADE REVIEW.

American Goods in Great Demand in South American Countries.

Washington, April 29.—American coal finds a steady and ever increasing market in Brazil, but our export trade to Brazil, it is said, will never reach its proper development so long as our merchandise has to seek foreign bottoms. It is pointed out that if a line of modern steamers were operated between New York and Brazil, there would be no lack of return freights in coffee, rubber and like products. American hardware, also, it is stated, has earned a reputation for quality and finish which places it beyond competition.

It is a notable fact that many young Brazilians are coming to this country to complete their careers of learning, whereas, until recent years, the better class from that country were sent to Portugal, France or Germany to acquire their literary, professional or scientific training. Now also English is being taught in some of the higher schools of Brazil.

In the Argentine Republic the American goods making the greatest headway are tools, implements, cotton goods, shoes and specialties. A banker of Rosario recently reported that for the half year ended June 30, 1901, the increase of transactions between his house and the United States had been 131 per cent, and he understood that other banks had had similar experiences. But while we are materially increasing the aggregate of our trade with Argentina, here, also, the absence of direct steamship communication is a handicap.

In Chile, where lumbering is the chief industry in its southern provinces, practically all of the wood is cut by mills of American construction. All of the machinery used in the production of flour also comes from the United States.

On account of the political disturbances in Colombia, imports from the United States have increased only slightly. The imports from all other countries have remained stationary.

United States trade with Ecuador shows a gratifying increase, due to purchases for the Guayaquil-Quito railroad, better and quicker transportation, lower freight rates and the coming of American commercial travelers.

FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Fierce Insurgents of Samar Capitulate by the Hundreds.

Manila, April 30.—General Frederick D. Grant's expedition in the gunboats Baseo and Florida, several steam launches and native lighters, has ascended the Gandara river in the Island of Samar, and has brought the insurgent leader Guevarra and his entire command down to the post. Guevarra's command consisted of Rafei Sebastin, Abki and 38 other officers, 189 men and 161 rifles.

Three hundred insurgents with 131 rifles are expected at Catbalogan, Samar to surrender formally to the American authorities. Three thousand bolomen, 28 of them armed with rifles, have surrendered at Sulat, also in Samar.

Surrenders in Negros.

Captain Kennon, of the Sixth infantry, reports from the island of Negros the surrender of the ladrone leader, Rufo, with 158 officers and men of his command, together with 12 guns, 140 bolos, seven spears and a few revolvers and daggers. Captain Kennon says this surrender means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the Island of Negros.

The cholera situation in the islands does not show any improvement. Cholera cases are reported among the American soldiers in Caraines provinces of South Luzon and elsewhere, but so far few Americans have been attacked and the disease is confined to natives and Chinamen. In Manila there have been 555 cases and 445 deaths from the cholera, while the provinces report 1,599 cases and 1,169 deaths.

JAILED IN ITALY.

Men from United States Cruiser Chicago Get Heavy Sentences.

Venice, Italy, April 30.—All the members of the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, arrested for disorderly conduct here yesterday, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from three to four months each. Captain Robert P. Wynne, commanding the marine guard of the Chicago; Robert E. Ledbetter, assistant surgeon of the Chicago; Lieutenant John S. Doddridge, of the Chicago, and a marine named Wilfred Langley are the men sentenced.

At their trial in the San Marco police court, the prisoners admitted that they were intoxicated when the disorders occurred, and pleaded that they acted in self defense when mobbed by the crowd. The public prosecutor demanded a sentence of seven months' imprisonment for Assistant Surgeon Ledbetter, and sentences of six months' imprisonment for the others.

It is understood that the prisoners will pay the costs of the trial and compensate the persons who sustained injuries as a result of their disorderly conduct. Two of the injured persons claim 160 pounds each.

Richardson Returns from Alaska.

Seattle, April 30.—Captain W. P. Richardson, United States army, who, according to reports from the national capital, was dispatched to Alaska to investigate, with Lieutenant R. P Emmons, the reported destruction of Russian monuments defining the international line between Alaska and Canada, has returned from the north. He would neither affirm nor deny that his duties were to investigate matters bearing n the boundary question.

The Sound Fares Well.

Washington, April 30.—The Puget sound navy yard fared better than any other navy yard in the United States in the appropriations that are made in the naval bill reported to the house. The yard got everything that was asked for it. Representative Dayton, ranking Republican member of the committee, said that the committee has been thoroughly convinced that one of the finest navy yards in the world can be built economically at Bremerton. Consequently the large appropriation for that yard.

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.

Wheeler and Lincoln counties have paid their 1901 state taxes in full.

Mrs. Ann Bowen, a pioneer of Oregon, died in Baker City, aged 73 years.

Cummings & Cole have sold their sawmill at Sandy to two men of Orient. The consideration was $1,524.85.

Sixty children were vaccinated at Oswego in one day. So far only one case of smallpox has developed there.

The board of trustees of the state reform school at Salem has awarded contracts for supplying that institution with 200 cords of fir wood.

Seven feet of snow is reported in some places on the mountains between Dallas and the Siletz Basin. Hundreds of timber claimants, however, are making their semi-annual trip.

Both sides to the strike at the woolen mills in Oregon City continue firm. The employes will not return to work under the present wage scale, and the company still refuses to make any concessions.

Marion county hop contracts representing 19,000 pounds of the 1902 crop were recently filed at Salem. The contracting firm was Lilienthal Bros., of New York; Myrtle B. Cole will deliver 10,000 pounds at 12¼ cents, and Mrs. M. E. Arms will receive 12½ cents for 9,000 pounds.

The North Pole mine near Baker City is now said to be the richest mine in Oregon. A few months ago the English syndicate owning the mine would have sold it for $750,000, which would have been equal to the sum expended in buying the mine and improving it. Today the mine could not be bought for $10,000,000.

The superintendent of the Golconda mine, in the Sumpter district, reports the cutting of three feet of ore running over $70 to the ton. Also that he has the same rich shoots of ore on the 300, 400 and 500-foot levels that made the mine famous a few years ago. The working force has been increased by an addition of 25 miners.

John Burke of Whatcom is under arrest, charged with embezzling $1,000.

The weavers of the Oregon City mills are on strike for an increase in wages

City Attorney Chane of Sumpter resigned after being reinstated by Mayor Robbins.

A rich discovery of a copper ledge on Snake river, near the mouth of the Imnaha, is reported.

The Buzzini placer mines on Beaver creek are attracting considerable attention. A strata of very rich gravel has been struck.

The state supreme court has decided that when grain stored in warehouses is sold without authority of depositors they may recover from the purchasers.

Messenger H. Leighton Kelly, of the Clackamas United States fish commission station, is distributing 45,000 Eastern brook trout in the streams of Eastern Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat — Walla Walla, 65@65½c; bluestem, 66@66½c; valley, 65c.

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

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

Flour—Best grades, $2.85@3.40 per barrel; graham, $2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs — Bran, $16@17 per ton; middlings, $19; shorts, $17.50@18.50; chop, $16.

Hay — Timothy, $12@15; clover, $7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, $5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.25@1.60 per cental; ordinary, $1.20@1.25 per cental; Early Rose, $1.50@2.00 per cental; growers prices; sweets, $2.25@2.50 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 17½@20c; dairy, 15@16c; store, 13@15c.

Eggs—15@16c for Oregon.

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4.50@5.50; hens, $5.00@6.00 per dozen, 11@11½c per pound; springs, 11@11½c per pound, $4.00@5.50 per dozen; ducks, $5.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c, dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, $6.50@7.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½c per pound; dressed, 7½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½c; dressed, 7½@8c per pound.

Veal—6@7½c for small; 6½@7c for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4@4½c; steers, 5c; dressed, 8@8½c per pound.

Hops—12½@14 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@14; Eastern Oregon, 9@11c; mohair, 23½c per pound.

The steel vessel builders on the Great Lakes are assured a year of great activity. The contracts for 1902 aggregate a carrying capacity of 3,000,000 tons. This will be an addition of 10 per cent. to the present lake tonnage.

An aerolite fell near Chatillens the other day. The stone was triangular in shape, of a dark gray color, about eleven ounces in weight. This is only the second meteoric stone that is known to have fallen in Switzerland.

The German naval budget this year calls for about $50,000,000, while Great Britain asks for about $115,000,000.

Dutch fishermen are accused of showing their pro-Boer sentiments by attacks upon English fishermen in the North sea.

During the past ten years 249 accidents have occurred in the Swiss mountains, resulting in 313 deaths. Thirty-seven of the victims were guides. Of the whole number 237 deaths could have been prevented by the observation of common precautionary rules.

HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY J. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

That was all I wanted, and I soon left the little draper. I went to call on Freeman. I found him sitting with his pretty, pleasant wife at an early dinner. They invited met to sit down and partake. I declined, on the ground of having just had breakfast.

"I," said he, "have managed with more economy. This is my breakfast and dinner combined."

"I wished," said I, "to have a little talk with you."

"If," said he, "it is about that affair of the night, say on; I and my wife are one."

I then told of my gossip with the draper and its purpose.

"You need not have gone to him," said he; "I could have told you that there has been no death of that sort since we have been here, and that's nearly five years. Of course, it's absurd to suppose that the death of 15 years ago is the one poor Dick was thinking of. No; I've come to the conclusion that he had some hair breadth escape from death in his mind, and that the rest was delirium."

"But, dear," said Mrs. Freeman, "don't you forget, both of you, that Dick's confession, according to himself, was of a murder which has not been found out?"

"You are right, my dear," said he. "But, at the same time, there has no one been missed who could have been disposed of in that way. Two men, I remember, have disappeared, but they had nothing to do with chemicals, and they were last seen near that deep pond in the clough; it would be detective speculation thrown away to imagine how they could be done to death in a chemical vat. Come," said he, seeing my serious, anxious look, "let the matter alone, we can do nothing with it. The chemical works are an abomination, but the only recent death I can suspect them of is that of an unfortunate dog; some one had dyed him a blazing scarlet; for a while he slunk about the streets, an object of loathing to himself, and of terror, curiosity and scorn to the whole dog world; then he disappeared—withdrew, probably, in shame and despair to that pond in the clough and put an end to the glaring anomaly of his existence. But, after all, I think the chief harm they do is to every green thing and to Steinhardt's reputation for honesty. I see this morning," he continued, turning and picking up the newspaper, "that he is again in court for infringement of some patent."

Our talk then turned on the former case of the same kind, the heavy damages paid, and the strange disappearance of Mr. Lacroix. I asked him if he had ever heard the romantic history of the Lacroix family. He knew all about it; he had heard it from Birley.

I broached to him my hope of either finding the lost Mr. Lacroix, or at least of finding out what had become of him; and I told him I had written some weeks before to some friends who, I had thought, might make inquiries for me in London, but that I had heard nothing from them, and that therefore I thought of going to London myself on that errand as soon as my six months had expired. He shook his head.

"I fancy," said he, "all inquiries have been made. However, since it is desirable to find out if possible something for certain"—he paused and looked at me—"I tell you what. We are going for our fortnight's holiday at the end of the month: I will gladly do what I can if you like."

I agreed with him that it might, or might not, result in something: a very safe concord—and so it was settled that in less than three weeks he would be in London doing his best to emulate Lecocq.

CHAPTER VI.

I had tacitly assented to Freeman's suggestion, that no more was to be thought or said of Dick's horrible pantomimic confession; but it impressed me as being too vivid to be lightly discarded as without any basis of fact. I continued to think of it very much: I thought of it more because, in spite of the unreasonableness of such a conjunction, and its manifest "waste of detective speculation" (as Freeman would have said), the vapors, so to say, of Louise's dream would persist in mingling in my imagination with the vapors of Dick's delirium. Could it really be that Mr. Lacroix had met his death in some such way? And if he had, how had he come by it?—and where? Was it even possible in the mystery of things that Lacroix had been smothered in one of his own vats?

But a discovery I made about this time—trivial, apparently, yet to me significant—fixed my idea more firmly in my imagination. One night while I sat thinking of my return to London I took up my Bradshaw, and carelessly began noting the times of trains from the neighboring large town to the metropolis. The lines of three companies passed through it, and I became interested in noting how the rivals ran fast and still faster trains against each other. In this survey my attention was fixed by a very small fact: one company ran one of its two quickest trains so that it reached the neighboring town about midnight—the only very quick train within two or three hours of that time. I found easy opportunity to test in some degree what significance this fact might have.

Early in the week following Dick's confession, Mr. Steinhardt had gone to London to attend his trial, in the court of Queen's bench, I think it was. He would be absent for more than a fortnight, and I had therefore many welcome chances of being in Miss Lacroix's company. I was asked several times to dinner, and was encouraged to find other and sundry occasions for calling.

On one of these occasions I found Miss Lacroix alone. After some casual remarks I began to work toward my purpose by alluding to Steinhardt's business in London.

"It will be a serious thing for him," said I—"wont it?—if he should be so unsuccessful in his defence as your father was?"

"He will not be unsuccessful as poor father was," answered she, with a sad shake of her beautiful head; "Mr. Steinhardt is not scrupulous as father was; he tells falsehoods with rude simplicity, like his great chancellor, and so people think him to be all honest truth. He will succeed in his case, I think—I have heard him talk it to Frank—and he will come back more despot than ever. Poor father!" She leaned back, and looked sadly out over the valley, from which rose the smoke and sound of its daily toil, fatigued and forced, I thought, on that warm summer afternoon.

"I have thought a geat deal," said I, seizing the opportunity her exclamation afforded, "of that strange dream you told me of."

"Yes," said she, turning with sudden interest.

"Do you still dream it?" I asked.

"Yes, I do; but not often now."

"It is a very strange thing. Does the dream come at any particular hour of the night?"

"It does," said she; "and that, I daresay, makes me think more of it. It always comes two or three hours after I have gone to bed. I dream it, and then become wide awake; and after I have lain awake a little I always hear the hall clock strike two—my room is over the hall."

"And the first night you had the dream—do you think it came then about the same hour?"

"Yes," said she, "I think so. But," and she leaned forward, eager and pale, "why do you ask me these questions? Have you found out something from your friends in London, perhaps? You had heard nothing when last I asked you, I know. Tell me—have you heard something now?"

"No, I am sorry to say, I have not. Still I do not despair, I have a hope I may learn something soon,"

"Oh, what?" she eagerly demanded.

"I think," said I, "you had better not ask me; it may only end in disappointment, and this matter already preys upon you too much."

"You are very kind to me," said she.

My pulse beat tumultnously, and I was on the point of saying something rash concerning my devotion, when she added, almost as if she knew what I was thinking of, "But I can think of nothing else much—I can be interested in nothing else. It is very foolish of me, but I cannot help it. Mr. Steinhardt sometimes is rather rude to me about it; he wants me to marry Frank," said she, simply; "but I do not wish to marry Frank, and Frank does not wish to marry me. I do not wish to think of marrying at all just yet.

"I suppose," said I, piqued, and jealous, too, I dare say, "Mr. Steinhardt wants you to marry his son that he may keep your father's money, which you will inherit, in his business."

"I do not think" said she with a smile, "that there is much now of poor fathers money; Mr. Steinhardt reckons off it that 20,000 pounds which, he says, father lost without any cause."

"But does Mr. Birley, your other guardian, agree to that fraud?—for fraud it is."

"I do not know," said she listlessly. "But I think dear Mr. Birley is somehow in Mr. Steinhardt's power; I think he fears to say much."

Mr. Steinhardt returned from London resplendent with success and self satisfaction. He had won his case. He had been able to lead the court to believe that he had found out for himself the chemical process for which the plaintiffs had taken out a patent, with this difference, that he had employed a wet method, whereas they used a dry—or vice versa; I do not remember which it was. The plaintiffs were going to carry their case to a higher court, but he did not care for that. He called together his friends and his neighbors to rejoice with him, of whom I was one; for since he got the better of me over the lecture affair he had been as amicably disposed as before. The dinner was a very sumptuous affair, and Mr. Steinhardt thought himself so much master of the situation that, I think, he indulged rather more freely in wine than was his habit. In the drawing room after dinner his eye was the brightest and his talk the loudest and most voluble. He watched his son paying gallant little attentions to a strange young lady, while Miss Lacroix was surrounded by the beaus of the neighborhood, and he called him, in audible asides, "Fool!"—"Idiot!"—"Blockhead!" At length he became so impatient that, shouting "Frank, I want you!" he strode out of the room. Frank at once arose and followed him in evident alarm.

After some time he returned, looking pale and agitated. He came up to me (I sat talking with Mr. Birley), and to my great surprise said:

"Mr. Unwin, the governor wants to speak to you in the dining room." I had a disagreeable recollection of a former interview there, but before I could say anything he continued—"I'm afraid I've got you into a row, without meaning aught of the sort. The governor's always at me to—to make love to Louise; he wants me to marry her." (Mr. Birley shifted uneasily in his seat.) "That was what he called me out about now; he jawed me, and I told him I didn't want to marry Louise; he got very angry, and then I said, what was the use of my making love to a girl that was in love with somebody else. I shouldn't have said that, I know, but I was very riled; I am very sorry."

The hot suspicion now dawned on me that I was the fortunate "somebody else" of his legend. I felt I grew burning red; I scarcely heard what he said afterward, but it was to the effect that this father angrily dismissed him with the order to send me to the dining room. Birley sat unusually silent and disturbed. I also was silent a moment. I turned to him.

"Do you think I ought to go?" I asked him.

"Yea, lad; go," said he, laying his hand on my shoulder, "and I'll go wi' tha."

We entered the dining room together. Steinhardt stood on the hearth rug. He frowned and pulled his great moustach on seeing Birley with me.

"I wished to speak to Mr. Unwin privately, Jim," said he.

"Well," said Birley, "I've come to be a sort of interpreter, 'Manuel, lest you, being a foreigner like, leastways not altogether English yet, mightn't undestand some things an Englishman like my friend here would very likely say. You see, 'Manuel, for one thing you don't seem to understand that an English clergyman is not the flunkey you may get a pastor of the fatherland to be. You mustn't say 'Come here!' and 'Do this!' or 'Don't do that!' without any rhyme or reason but your own high and mighty will. That may be Bismarckian, 'Manuel, but it's not English. An Englishman would say, 'You be d——d, sir! Who are you talking to? A dog at your heel?'—as, I daresay, my friend here would say if he didn't happen to be a parson."

"When you've quite done, Jim," said the brother-in-law.

"Eh?" said Birley, as if he caught faintly a distant interrupting sound.

"Perhaps, Mr. Birley," said I, "I had better hear what Mr. Steinhardt wishes to say to me."

"Yes, of course," said he, and imposed an unwelcome silence upon himself.

"I only wish to tell you, Mr. Unwin," said Steinhardt, looking hard at me, "since you have seen a good deal of my ward, Miss Lacroix" (Birley evidently chafed at that), "especially lately, I understand, and since it may have entered your head that some time she might make you a beautiful wife, I wish to tell you that you must give up thinking anything of the sort, because she is going to marry my son Frank."

"Oh, that d——d for a tale, 'Manuel" exclaimed Birley, before I could say a word.

"Will you be quiet, Jim?" said Steinhardt, with restrained voice, but glaring eyes, and that apoplectic, purplish flush suffusing his head and face.

"Nay, lad," said Birley; "that's a point on which I mun ha' my say. Before you tell anybody Louise is going to marry Frank, you must get the consent of at least three people—the girl herself, your son, and her other guardian, that's me." Steinhardt looked at him in unfeigned surprise, but he went on: "Your son, that's your affair, of course; but the girl, that's partly mine; and I shall not see Paul's Louise engaged to marry anybody against her own wish and liking."

"Liking!" scoffed Steinhardt. "What has liking to do with it? Liking should come after marriage with a proper, modest girl, not before."

"That may be your foreign way, 'Manue, but it's not our English way, nor our Lancashire way, nowther."

"Confound your Lancashire!" cried Steinhardt.

"If it had not been for Lancashire, my lad," said Birley, thoroughly roused, "you wouldn't be the big man you are!"

"Are you mad?" exclaimed Steinhardt, striding up and down the hearth rug, and glaring from Birley to me. "You shall repent this! Mr. Unwin, I had better have a talk with you another time."

(To be continued.)

Rugy With a History.

The king's coronation crown is to be adorned with what is termed "the Black Prince ruby." It is not generally known that this stone, which now forms the center of the Maltese cross on the late Queen Victoria's crown, is not a ruby at all, but simply a red spinel. It is of large size, and if it were a true ruby would far surpass in value the Koh-i-noor itself, for rubies never run to the same size as diamonds, and being also far rarer are considerably more valuable in price per carat. A four carat ruby, for instance, would be worth about $10,000, probably even more if it were a flawless stone; a four carat diamond would not be worth the half of that sum.

The so-called "Black Prince ruby" derived its name from the fact that it was given to Edward, the Black Prince, by Don Pedro of Castile in gratitude for the victory of Longoro in April, 1367, which restored the throne of Spain to Don Pedro. Henry V wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt, and it has ever since formed part of the crown jewels of England. In spite of its having been proved to be nothing but a spinel it still figures in the description of the regallia as a "ruby," and as such was shown at the famous exhibition of 1862, when the royal jewels were one of the most interesting exhibits.

Harding Davis' Ideal Heroes.

When Richard Harding Davis was in Philadelphia the other day he was interviewed by the representative of a literary periodical, who proceeded to put to the young author some very literary questions. Mr. Davis declared that his favorite hero in fiction was Henry M. Stanley, and his favorite heroes in real life Mulvaney, Otheris and Learoyd —Philadelphia Press.

No Snow in Siam.

"This is the first snow storm I've seen in 26 years," said William Hessel, of Bankok, Siam, to a Philadelphia reporter the other day. "Snow is unknown to Siam. When we went to Bankok we had a picture representing a snow storm and Mrs. Hessel intrusted it to a Siamese artist to be cleaned. The latter took the snowflakes to be spots or daubs of paint and carefully covered them over."

Queen Alexandra's Violinist.

Queen Alexandra's appointment of Lady Halle as her majesty's violinist is taken as another instance of the warm favor with which the sovereign has always regarded her gifted compatriot. It is well known that the marriage of the great Danish violinist to the late Sir Charles Halle was brought about through the friendly intervention of Queen Alexandra.

Ingenuity of Two Cyclists.

Two irgenious cyclists have collaborated to turn the handle bar into a gas generator for an acetylene lamp. The handle bar is divided into a water chamber and a carbide chamber, the two being connected by a pipe, and the flow of water being controlled by a valve from the outside. In the center is a gas chamber having an outlet to feed the lamp.

True Enough.

The trouble with most of us is not so much that we have a hard row to hoe but that we dislike hoeing.—Puck

O. R. & N.

UNION PACIFIC

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DEPART		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.	8:30 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

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Shasta Route

Leaves Portland 8:00 a. m., 7 p. m.
" Albany 12:20 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., 6:15 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 9:50 a. m., 9:50 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		STATIONS.	North Bound	
South bound			North Bound	North Bound
Daily Freight	Daily Pass.		Daily Pass.	Daily Freight
Arrive	Arrive		Leave	Leave
7:20 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
8:55 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 Je	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	Erskinvl	9:39 a.m	.....
10:50 a.m	3:44 p.m	G's V'y	9:15 a.m	1:00 p.m
.....	4:05 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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AND

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