

DAYTON
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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 papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, has received Judge Taft at the Vatican, Rome.

Kruger declines to express any opinion whatever regarding the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

Mine engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the anthracite coal district have quit work to the extent of about 80 per cent.

The cable between Manila and Hong Kong is broken. Telegraph communication with the Philippine islands is, therefore, stopped.

Sixteen persons were killed and four wounded as a result of an explosion of gas in an osceola mine in the province of Galicia, Austria.

Senator Mitchell has secured from the interior department a favorable report on his bill for the reorganization of the Sherman county, Oregon, settlers, and it is expected that the senate committee will report the bill to the senate.

The efforts of the Chicago striking teamsters to prevent the delivery of meat by non-union drivers has resulted in many conflicts with the police, in which both officers and men received injuries and a number of the strike leaders were arrested.

Another boxer inaction is reported in China.

Three persons were injured by a tornado in North Dakota.

Two were killed and 18 injured in an automobile accident at New York.

After two years and eight months of war peace has been declared in South Africa.

The transport Meade has arrived in San Francisco from Manila with the Twenty-first infantry.

Senator Carmack, during a speech in the senate slandering the army, was hissed by the gallery.

The senate will consider the Nicaragua canal bill this week. This will be followed by the Cuban bill.

President Roosevelt has appointed Colonel Samuel M. Whiteside and Sumner H. Lincoln to brigadier general.

The Charleston exposition has closed. Financially, it was a loss and the stockholders will receive none of their subscriptions back. Otherwise the fair was a success.

Two men were killed in a slide in a Mercor, Utah, mine.

Hon. Michael Henry Herbert may be British ambassador at Washington.

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer died at his home in Portland on Memorial day.

The grandstand at Hawthorne track, Chicago, was burned. Loss, \$100,000. One man was killed and several injured.

President Roosevelt delivered a Memorial Day address at Arlington cemetery, Washington, to an audience of thousands.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is still on with no prospects of an early settlement and the city is face to face with a most famine.

Many beautiful floral offerings were sent to Panama and relieve the United States to be placed on the tomb of the late President McKinley.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at \$175,000.

Attorney General Knox is confined to his home with a severe cold.

Bituminous coal workers may strike out of sympathy for the anthracite workers.

Another eruption has occurred on Martinique. A party of scientists had a narrow escape.

The 29th annual convention of the National Association of Corrections and Charities is in session at Detroit.

Professor Adolf Kossmul, who introduced the stomach pump into medical practice, is dead. He was born in 1822.

The navy department has ordered the gunboat Ranger, now at San Francisco, to proceed to Panama and relieve the cruiser Philadelphia, the latter coming north for repairs.

West Indian volcanoes show signs of renewed activity.

The president has signed the Indian appropriation and the omnibus claims bill.

An extradition treaty has been signed between the United States and Chile.

Police men's jobs will be offered to the highest bidders at Hasleton, Pa.

A committee of the Massachusetts house reported adversely on an appropriation of \$25,000 for a military statue to the late Benjamin F. Butler.

Mrs. McKinley's condition remains about the same. She goes out driving frequently and visits the cemetery every day that the weather will permit.

The Army Relief Association of the United States has elected Mrs. Daniel Lamont as its president.

Emigration from the west of Ireland to America is assuming what is called "alarming proportions."

A machine for measuring waves of light, now building at the University of Chicago, will rule 32,000 lines to an inch.

Rev. Dr. Charles Olmsted, formerly of Pennsylvania, has been consecrated as bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Colorado.

CRATER LAKE BILL.

Text of the Measure as It Passed Congress—Signed by the President.

Washington, June 4.—The following is the text of the act creating the Crater Lake National Park, in Oregon, and it finally passed congress and was signed by the president:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the tract of land bounded north by the parallel 43 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, south by 42 degrees 48 minutes north latitude, east by the meridian 122 degrees west longitude, and west by the meridian 122 degrees 16 minutes west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles, in the state of Oregon, and including Crater Lake, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

"Sec. 2. That the reservation established by this act shall be under the control and custody of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural objects within said park, and also for the protection of the timber from wanton depredation, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders, and the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires.

"Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within said reserve, or to engage in any lumbering or other enterprise or business occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose whatever, and any person violating the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations established thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall further be liable for all destruction of timber or other property of any such unlawful act; provided, that said reservation shall be open, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, to all scientists, excursionists and pleasure seekers, and to the location of mining claims and the working of the same; and provided further, that restaurant and hotel keepers, upon application to the secretary of the interior, may be permitted by him to establish places of entertainment within the Crater Lake National Park for the accommodation of visitors, at places and under regulations fixed by the secretary of the interior, and not otherwise."

FURNISH DEFEATED

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IS VERY CLOSE.

Republicans Elect Congressmen in Both Districts—Legislative and County Tickets Are Divided—The Returns Are Exceedingly Slow in Coming in—Chamberlain Carries Multnomah County by 500 to 700.

Portland, June 4.—Reports received up to 2 o'clock this morning indicate the election of Chamberlain for governor by about 750 votes. Five counties are yet unreported, and it is estimated that they will break about even. Returns from nearly all the counties are incomplete and it is possible that when the delayed precincts shall be received they will change the totals, but the probability is against a change that will overcome the present lead of Chamberlain. Mr. Furnish, however, still expresses confidence that the full returns will put him ahead.

Republicans are elected in both congressional districts, Tongue in the First and Williamson in the Second. They received large majorities. The Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, was successful by large majorities. The legislature is also Republican.

The following are the returns from each county so far as received showing the vote for governor:

Baker—Unofficial returns from 33 precincts out of 37 give Chamberlain 585 majority.

Benton—With complete returns from all but one precinct, and the estimated vote on that, Furnish's plurality is 33.

Clatsop—Unofficial returns from all precincts except two small ones, give Furnish 1,078, Chamberlain 975.

Columbia—Unofficial returns from 7 out of 13 precincts give Furnish 422, Chamberlain 271.

Clackamas—Complete unofficial returns from 29 out of 37 precincts give Furnish 1,579 and Chamberlain 1,299.

Cook—Unofficial returns from 11 out of 26 precincts give Furnish 537, Chamberlain 416.

Crook—Returns from 111 out of 34 precincts give Chamberlain 322, Furnish 374.

Douglas—In 24 out of 30 precincts Chamberlain has a plurality of 181.

Gilliam—Unofficial returns from 9 out of 11 precincts give Furnish 442, Chamberlain 383.

Jackson—Unofficial returns from practically all of the precincts give Chamberlain 1,515, Furnish 1,444.

Josephine—So far as received Furnish has a majority of 123.

Klamath—Unofficial returns from all the precincts give Furnish 509, Chamberlain 421.

Lincoln—Indications are that Furnish has carried the county by about 100.

Lane—Unofficial returns from 37 out of 51 precincts give Furnish 2,110, Chamberlain 1,951.

Marion—Chamberlain carries Marion county by 273.

Linn—Unofficial returns from 25 precincts give Chamberlain a plurality of 335, and the probability is the other precincts will increase this to 415.

Morrow—Unofficial returns from 14 out of 15 precincts give Furnish 546, Chamberlain 605.

Multnomah—The unofficial returns give Furnish 6,611, Chamberlain 7,156.

Polk—Chamberlain leads Furnish by 127 votes with only one more precinct yet to hear from.

Sherman—Out of a total of seven precincts, complete returns give Furnish 560, Chamberlain 295.

Tillamook—Furnish carries Tillamook county by 200.

Umatilla—Unofficial returns from 29 precincts out of 36 give Furnish 1,758, Chamberlain 1,999.

Union—Unofficial returns from 19 precincts out of 20 give Furnish 1,144, Chamberlain 1,751.

Washington—Unofficial, but complete, returns give Furnish a plurality over Chamberlain of 270.

Wallowa—Unofficial returns from 11 precincts out of 15 give Furnish 461, Chamberlain 731.

Wasco—Unofficial returns from 25 precincts out of 26 give Furnish 1,371, Chamberlain 1,170.

Yamhill—Complete unofficial returns from all but three precincts give Furnish a majority of 78.

KILLED TROOPS BY MINES.

How the Revolutionists Slew an Army of Columbia Regulars.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The British steamer *Atrato* arrived here from Colon, Columbia. She reports that there was heavy fighting at Boca del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have mined the town of Boca. While the government troops were marching into Boca to recapture it, the mines were exploded and almost all of the government soldiers killed. The revolutionists still remain in possession of Boca. Colon and Panama are the only towns on the isthmus now in the control of the government and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the government has decided to reorganize its forces. The *Atrato* carried 40 government field officers from Savilla to Colon, including General Guiveras, who has been selected, it is rumored, as the new governor of Panama. The revolution in the isthmus now greatly hampers the fruit business there and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

To Start With Non-Union Men.

Denver, June 4.—The strike situation in the building trades is unchanged today except for the declarations of the owners of the Ornamental Wire Works that they will start up with non-union labor. No serious trouble is anticipated if the attempt is made.

Palma's Sons Return.

New York, June 4.—Jose and Tomas Palma, two of the president's sons, have sailed for New York, says a Havana dispatch to the Tribune. Jose returns north to take his examination at Columbia Law School; Tomas attends school at Newburg. President Palma, who with other high officials, went aboard to bid them good bye, was quite overcome by the parting. He gave each son a hearty embrace as he left the steamer, and spoke words of encouragement to them.

Striking Bakers Enjoined.

Kansas City, June 4.—Striking union bakers were today enjoined by Judge John F. Phillips, of the United States circuit court, who issued a temporary order restraining them from patrolling in front of the Grand avenue bakery, or otherwise interfering with the employees of that concern. The action grows out of the lockout of the union bakers by six leading firms, members of the Masters' Association.

The Trouble with the Yaquis.

Tucson, Ariz., June 4.—The report of the Yaqui Indian troubles in Sonora, Mexico, has been greatly exaggerated. No revolution is in progress. The trouble grew out of a disagreement between a Mexican and a number of Yaqui laborers who, in a conflict, killed two Mexicans. The Yaquis, fearing the soldiers, left the ranch and took to the hills, where they were joined by some other Yaquis. Soldiers were sent after them and in the fight seven Yaquis were killed.

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Bad Gang Broke Jail.

Leadville, Col., June 4.—A daring jail break took place here today. The jailer was in the front office when a trusty notified him that some of the prisoners were missing, and an investigation showed that five had escaped by an underground tunnel. They had sawed off the lock to a trap door leading to the sewer, broke the sewer wall and then crawled to the outside of the jail through a small hole in the foundation wall.

Fatal Rockaway Fire.

New York, June 4.—Four persons lost their lives and two were fatally injured in a fire today which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach. The fire started in a frame building. In a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building, and then in succession leveled 13 other buildings. The buildings for the most part were of the frame sort found at the seaside, and the loss is estimated at \$120,000. After the fire had been controlled the body of a man was found burned to a crisp in one of the buildings.

HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY J. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER XII.

I was so taken aback I could for the moment neither stir nor speak, while a new feeling, a feeling of shame, arose in me for appearing in that woman's presence as Steinhardt's representative. After her outburst of surprise she looked at the letter again, and at me. I rose, uncertain.

"Fraulein," I said, "I do not know what to say. I did not seek to come this journey myself; Herr Steinhardt asked me to undertake it. He thought, and I thought, too, that your advertisement, in which, of course, you could not use many words, signified that you were very ill, and alone perhaps, and you needed a—"(I did not quite know how to put it; I added hurriedly)—"a friendly hand."

"He did not think that I could wish to see him for his own sake,—I mean for the sake of his own peace?"

Her German was becoming too rapid for me to follow without an effort; I was not sure I understood her.

"He has business," I said, "which prevented him from coming himself."

"I suppose," said she, with some touch of bitterness, "I thought, 'he is still always very busy making more and more money in your rich England.'"

"It is now," I answered, "a lawsuit that keeps him in England."

"A lawsuit?" I said, "he explained, with a strange anxiety, 'is he in danger?'"

"Indeed, Fraulein, I do not know. The other party to the trial thinks himself in danger from Herr Steinhardt; he accuses Herr Steinhardt of using, and making much money by using, his patent for chemical dyes."

"I think," said she, simply, "you are not Emmanuel's friend."

To this I had nothing to say for a moment. I took refuge in an evasion.

"Herr Steinhardt," I said, "has sent me to act as his representative. But it appears there is nothing for me to do." (I was standing uncertain, but ready to go.) "What shall I say to him when I return?"

"I wonder," said she, more than half to herself, "if you are the person I have seen lately?"

I was startled; I stared in blank bewilderment. Was the woman a man? The pupils of her keen eyes seemed to rapidly dilate and contract, while she gazed into vacancy, and at the same time kept a referring glance on me.

"A man," she continued, "who goes about and about, and evidently causes Emmanuel great anxiety about something."

Ceceive the sudden tarmol of thought and feeling, of imagination and hope into which I was thus thrown! The Lacroix mystery was until then almost absent from my mind; I seemed to have left it in England, and though I certainly thought of it sometimes, it was as of something waiting in the distance for my return. Now here it was presented with an allusion of it—a vague and uncertain allusion, perhaps, but still unmistakably for me an allusion—here in an attic of an old house in Basel! What strange coincidence was this? Who was this woman that brought it before me again? I was afraid to speak or to stir, lest I should break or dispel that filmy something her fancy or her vision had got touch of.

"You are a pastor," she continued, looking at me with more natural eyes; Emmanuel calls you Reverend Mr. Uwin. It is surely, sir, a pastor's duty to bring repentance and forgiveness and peace to the hearts of men, and not pride, and fear, and condemnation."

"You say very strange things, Fraulein," I answered; "I think—I hope I understand what you mean. Perhaps I deserve your rebuke. But are you sure you do not know the terrible mystery?"

"Ach!" she cried. "There is then a mystery—and part of the burden of it is with me! Ach! mein Gott! mein Gott!"

"If you know," I impulsively began, in ill-suppressed excitement.

"I do not know anything," she cried suddenly interrupting me, and springing to her feet. She paced nervously up and down the room, her fingers wildly playing with each other, or about her arms and her head. She stopped and looked at me, trembling in every limb and nerve. "You must go away, sir!"

"Please go away, sir!" she urged. "I cannot bear more now. Come again tomorrow. It may be that my God has sent you to me!"

I withdrew without a word, somewhat awed by the emotion of the strange woman. As I closed the door I caught a glimpse of her white hands clasped and face raised, as if in entreaty or thankfulness.

After leaving the house I walked for a long time, without knowing whether I went, about the streets of Basel, and along the Rhine bank.

In spite of my excitement I slept well that night. I awoke the next day, until evening, wandering about the town, examining the windings of its sleepy shops, wondering at the contented, bi-lingual shopkeepers, and gazing at the glorious Swiss mountains which I was so near, yet which I must not think of visiting.

I was again at the old house with the wailing, but heavy, heart soon after five o'clock. Poor Fraulein Hase seemed to have passed both a sleepless night and a weary day. She was evidently ill at ease and anxious, and I pitied her.

"I fear, Fraulein," I said, "the thought of me and my presence gives you pain. But how may I have to say to me I do not know, I am not able to guess, but it seems saving it will give you great pain."

"We must not care if we give ourselves pain to do right,—must we, Herr Pastor?" said she with a smile of singular sweetness.

"No," I answered; "but I would wish to lighten your pain, Fraulein, if I can."

"I thank you," she said; "it may be that you can. But first I must say this one thing—Emmanuel Steinhardt

of Briach was very much to me many years ago. He went away to England, but you will understand, Herr Pastor, I have never forgotten him. For the first time I knew he was in very great danger and anxiety about a year and a half ago; (I am almost started from my seat; that was the very time of the Lacroix's disappearance). I learned in a dream, indeed, dreams, which is the Almighty God sends oftener and clearer to his chosen ones than to other persons." (She was then a Pietist, if not a fanatic.) "His danger and anxiety, I suppose passed away, for soon I saw no more of them. But now for many weeks I see him and feel him more and more anxious than before, and I am made to feel there is always another man near him making him so anxious and afraid, and the other man seems to be you, I think, Herr Pastor."

I sat silently marvelling.

"I tell you all this plainly, Herr Pastor," she added, "because you are not one of those who laugh at dreams; you say that the Sacred Scripture says that the great God reveals to those who are ready to see, many strange things in dreams and visions of the night."

"You have, indeed," I said, "seen strange things."

"Will you now," she continued, "be plain with me? Tell me, if you know, exactly what is the thing,—the serious matter,—he is anxious and afraid about?"

"I can tell you, Fraulein," I said, "a very serious matter, about the discovery of which I suspect he is very anxious. A little more than a year and a half ago Herr Steinhardt's partner in business went to London from Lancashire, and it was thought he never returned; no trace of him could be found. So his fate remained altogether a mystery for a year, until I went to be curate in the village. Why the mystery should have been left so long, I cannot say, because it was no great cleverness in me that after that made it less of a mystery; perhaps the Almighty left it so long to give Emmanuel Steinhardt time to repent. Soon after I came to the village I began to suspect the man, and that Herr Steinhardt's partner did not stay in London, but came home and then disappeared. I now know, from evidence that I have got, that he did; but what became of him I cannot tell. I suspect that Herr Steinhardt put him out of the way, but I do not yet know that he did. I am sure, however, that the Divine vengeance, which has thus far revealed it to me bit by bit, will yet make clear the whole horrible crime."

She heard me through in silence, gazing intently at me the while; but when I came to the end, she drew back and looked at me in anger and astonishment.

"But," said she, "are you, Herr Pastor, to make yourself the minister of Divine vengeance?"

I was dumb for a moment under this warm rebuke.

"I think, Fraulein," I said a length, "you mistake me. I do not put myself forward as the agent of Divine vengeance. I first began to look into the mystery at the request of the missing man's orphan daughter, who longs to know what has become of her father; since then all I have learned concerning his fate has been revealed to me with little or no effort on my part."

"Ach! Mein Gott!" she exclaimed. "The poor man has left a daughter!"

"Yes," I replied; "and Herr Steinhardt, who is her guardian, uses her very cruelly. If it were not for that, I think I should let the whole matter rest, and take no more part at all in bringing the crime home to the guilty man. But so long as she is in danger I must do what I can,—I must let the Divine Power use me. God has sent me to you, Fraulein; if you then have had anything more revealed to you than I yet know, I beg you will tell it me."

"Ach, Herr Pastor!" she cried, "you know not what you ask! You ask me to condemn Emmanuel Steinhardt?—me to condemn him! Ach! Gott! mein Gott! why hast thou laid this on me!" She clasped her hands in her lap, and looked fixedly before her.

"Fraulein, I ventured to urge, 'I only wish to hinder Steinhardt from going on his cruel, unscrupulous way.'"

"What you may wish, Herr Pastor," she said, with her look still fixed on vacancy, "will not matter very much. The great God, I know, is a God of justice as well as a God of mercy, and he will work his own will with both you and me! I have prayed for Emmanuel, as a mother might for her only son! Surely my God will hear me! If he only had time and warning to repent! Oh, was not that why I wished him to come!"

"What can I say, Fraulein, to lessen your pain?"

"You can say nothing, Herr Pastor. Leave me for tonight—leave me, if you please! I cannot speak to you more now!"

Here was such distress and emotion as could only be calmed by her being left alone—alone, or only with that Unseen Presence in whom she was doubtless wont to seek strength and peace. I therefore went away without another word, and accompanied for a time by the painful doubt whether it were well to pursue my inquiry, since it caused her such pain; whether there was not even something vindictive in following up evidence which would lead to the incrimination of even such a villain as Steinhardt.

But all doubt was dispelled by a letter I received next morning from Birlsey.

"Thou must come back, my lad, at once," he wrote. "I was mistaken in my notion that Manuel would bring you, who, back home. Frank came home the same day you left; and his father went off to London next morning. I managed to get to see Frank. He is in very low spirits, poor man. His father has almost scared him into marrying the girl; but I don't think he can bring that about without asking me, at any rate. I shall not be at all surprised if he does ask me one of these days, for he has not yet come down near so hard on me

—you know what I mean—as I expected. I fancy he wants to reserve the chance for a last big squoze. But don't thou be afraid, lad; I'll stand by the lass and thee. Well, I'll presentise on Frank to tell me the Blackpool address, though I had to promise much that his father shouldn't get to know he had told me. I went straight away, and found her; and she was main glad to see me, poor thing. I told her what I had come for; and the end of it was she packed up her little traps, and she came back with me—and here she is with me now. But I've not come to London for the week, I find. He will be home on Saturday; and then I expect he will want me to square up with him. So I say you had better come back at once."

Now, surely, was matter for the gravest anxiety and apprehension, though it did not appear what there was to fear exactly, except that Steinhardt might somehow reclaim Louise from Birlsey's charge, and again hide her away. But the fact is, my dread and suspicion of Steinhardt was such that I was prepared for his committing the greatest and vaguest enormities. It was now Friday morning, and there was only another day during which I could think of Louise as at rest in Birlsey's house. I could leave Basel that night by the mail train, and probably reach Timperley late on Saturday night. Greater speed could not be made. But was I, after all, going to leave without knowing what was that damning something concerning Steinhardt which Fraulein Hase's "dream, or dreams," might reveal or suggest? I must endeavor to win it from her.

I called that morning, but was told, as on the first occasion, she would not be home till five o'clock in the afternoon. I got everything ready at my hotel for a prompt departure, and called again soon after the hour named.

"So you have come again," she said, wearily, when she saw me.

"Yes, Fraulein," I answered, "and I have come in haste."

"To urge me, I know. But why is it necessary? It is a terrible law that quick death should be brought upon one man because he brought quick death on another—a terrible law. I am not sure it is God's law. Think you it is, Herr Pastor?"

"Fraulein!" I exclaimed, alarmed at her continued disposition to consider too curiously and abstractly, "I am sorry I cannot linger to discuss such things with you. I must travel back to England in a very few hours, on most anxious business, and I entreat you to resolve to tell me what you say has been revealed to you concerning this crime. I have said it already, Fraulein, and I say it again: what the great God may have in store for Herr Steinhardt for all his wickedness, I cannot judge, and I do not seek to put out my hand to force; I say I do not desire to bring punishment on him, I only wish to be able to make him withdraw his hand from the perpetration of more cruelty and oppression."

"Is he so wicked, then?" she cried in an accent of the keenest pain.

(To be continued)

Makes Tin Fast Long.

Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the army, is in receipt of several interesting relics from friends in the Philippines and China, comprising a collection of arms of different varieties, modern and archaic, used by the Chinese. In the collection are two jingals, which look a good deal like overgrown muskets. They are too heavy for soldiers to carry about the field, and are usually rested upon a parapet. One of these weapons is more than 10 feet long, with an iron barrel of one inch caliber.

Both guns are in good working order, and Gen. Ainsworth has had them burnished and added to the ornaments of his office in the war department.

A Versatile Genius.

A Laredo, Texas, business man has issued a circular in the form of a typewritten letter which shows him to be a versatile man and a humorist. He advertises himself as proprietor of a "hotel, annex, sample-room, restaurant, fish hatchery, gas plant, chicken farm, saloon, lunch room, billiard hall," etc. At the head of the sheet appears the line, "Me-an-'Old-Old-Woman, Sole Proprietors." On either side of this line are pictures; under one is printed, "This is Me," and under the other, "This is the Old Woman."

Making Artificial Diamonds.

The Chemiker Zeitung describes some experiments in the making of artificial diamonds. Carbon was heated in an atmosphere of inert gas in an iron flask raised to a high temperature by the electric arc. Bits the size of a pea were obtained having the hardness and crystalline form of a diamond. The crystals have a gray tint that makes them worthless for jewelry, but their use in drills seems promising. A French chemist has made minute diamonds by heating pure carbon under pressure.

English Princesses Lack Beauty.

All the English princesses favor Victoria's side of the house and show uniform lack of good looks, though Queen Alexandra was a remarkably attractive woman in her youth and is even now quite good looking. Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of King Edward, is understood to love where she may not wed, and will therefore probably end her days in spinsterhood.

Increase of Cancer.

The German imperial council of health has issued tables referring to cancer. They show that the number of cases has materially increased since 1892, the proportion of increase surpassing that of the population. The age of the subjects averages younger than in former years. Women are more frequently affected than men but do not succumb to the cancer in as large a proportion.

Sermons to Order.

A pastor in central Pennsylvania sends out a slip to his parishioners asking them to name any subject or text upon which a sermon would be especially helpful to them, and deposit it in a box prepared for the purpose. He hopes in this way "to be of more service to his congregation, whose confidence in this matter will give him sincere pleasure."

O. R. & N.
OREGON SHORT LINE
AND UNION PACIFIC

DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES	ARRIVE
Chicago Portland Special 9:30 a. m. via Huntington	Salt Lake, Denver, Pt. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	6:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express 9:30 p. m. via Huntington	Walla Walla, Lewin, Spokane, Minn. neapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn., see Chicago & East.	6:10 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p. m. via Spokane	Salt Lake, Denver, Pt. 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.	4:00 p. m.
4:05 a. m.	For San Francisco—sail every 7 days.	7:30 a. m.
Daily Ex. Sunday 8:00 p. m. Saturday 10:00 p. m.	Columbia River Steamers	4:00 p. m. Ex. Sunday
6:45 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Willamette River, Oregon City, New- berg, Salem, In- dispen, Corvallis, Astoria and Way Landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday
7:00 a. m. Wed. and Sat.	Willamette and Ya- mhill Rivers, Oregon City, Day- ton and Way Land- ings.	3:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.
10 a. m. Daily except Monday.	Snake River.	10 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
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Shasta Route

Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 7 p. m.	Albany 12:30 p. m., 11:30 a. m.
Arrives Ashland 12:35 a. m., 11:30 a. m.	Sacramento 5 p. m., 4:30 a. m.
San Francisco 7:40 p. m., 8:15 a. m.	Ogden 5:45 a. m., 11:45 a. m.
Denver 8 a. m., 9 a. m.	Kansas City 7:25 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
Chicago 10:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m.	St. Louis 10:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
Los Angeles 1:20 p. m., 7 a. m.	El Paso 6 p. m., 6 p. m.
San Antonio 4 a. m., 6:30 p. m.	City of Mexico 9: