DAYTON HERALD.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON .....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

The attempt on the life of King Leopold has revived the question of suppressing anarchy.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake in Utah demolished chimneys and crockery and stopped clocks.

Fire in the freight depot at Pell City, Ala., resulted in the death of two men and the injury of 10, two perhaps fatally.

All hope of finding E. F. Egan, superintendent of the Great Northern, who was lost in the mountains of Montana, has been given up and the search for him abandoned.

Four soldiers at Fort Stevens have been arrested for attempting to burn the fortifications. It is believed that they are guilty of starting all of the recent numerous fires.

The coal strike commission has reached the fourth demand of the miners' union, which calls for a yearly trade agreement, and which means a straight out recognition of the union.

The north bound Southern Pacific express was wrecked Sunday afternoon north of Cottage Grove. Only one man was hurt and he says he was walking along the track and had stepped aside to let the train pass. Every car in the train, except the Pullman, was damaged.

An anarchist fired three shots at King Leopold, of Belgium, but hurt nobody.

A meteor of great brilliancy fell near Lexington, Ky., causing considerable excitement.

Venezuelan government troops are reported to have won an important battle with the revolutionists.

Senator Elkins, who has heretofore fought reciprocity with Cuba, has come out in favor of the measure.

Congressman Babcock has declined to enter the speakership race and has thrown his support to Cannon, thus assuring the latter's election.

The American Federation of Labor adopted resolutions against the ship subsidy bill and demanded a repeal of the law requiring marine engineers to give notice for quitting work.

Secretary Hitchcock has determined that a forest reserve shall be created in the Blue and Strawberry mountains, in Eastern Oregon. The reservation will be made on an entirely new plan.

The Southern Pacific has signed a new agreement with the telegraphers, train dispatchers and station agents on the entire system whereby an advance of 10 per cent in wages is granted.

In his report on the army in the Philippines, General Chaffee upholds General Bell.

A large furniture factory at Beauharbois, Quebec, was burned, entailing a loss of $100,000.

The American Federation of Labor, now in session, is considering a plan to pension men of 60 and over.

A Swedish sailor on the transport Sumner jumped overboard to save the ship's flag and was drowned.

British Columbia accuses the United States of stealing thousands of square miles of territory near Portland canal.

The official returns from the recent election in Pennsylvania show that the Republicans elected their governor by a plurality of 156,410.

A gang of robbers operating in Elyria, N. Y., were interrupted and in the fight that followed one officer was fatally wounded and one robber killed.

Four of the men injured in the furnace explosion at Lebanon, Pa., have died, making the death list eight. Many of the injured are not yet out of danger.

General Chaffee was tendered a reception in San Francisco by the business men.

Southern Pacific locomotive engineers have asked for an advance of 20 per cent in wages.

The war department has announced that additional barracks to hold 416 men will be built at Vancouver at once.

General Bliss has gone to Havana, where he will work for the early adjustment of differences on the reciprocity treaty.

The war department will reduce the cavalry down to 60 men to the troop. At present about 90 enlisted men are in each troop.

A porter in a New York hotel has been found guilty of robbing the guests for a number of years. He has about $15,000 in stolen jewlery.

Members of the German reichstag came to blows in a debate over a bill.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, says that unless trades unions change their course the day is not far distant when they will all go to pieces.

Forty prisoners in the Arizona penitentiary overpowered the guards and escaped. This is the second delivery in a month. A new prison is being built in the solid rock of a mountain side.

Elmer D. Bryan, formerly of Illinois, has been appointed superintendent of education for the Philippines.

The secretary of the navy has directed that the army transport Hancock proceed to New York, where she will be used as a receiving ship.

The monitor Wyoming, nearing completion at San Francisco, will be turned over to the government November 29.

The trouble in Morocco promises to become a serious affair before settled. The country is without a cabinet. Several powers are sending warships to protect their interests.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Oregon Association Meets and Elects Its Officers—Several Addresses.

Portland, Nov. 19.—The first day's session of the Oregon Irrigation Association convention was devoted, for the most part to organization, appointment of committees, and election of officers. A few addresses were delivered, but the work of the convention will not commence until today. The following officers were elected:

President, A. H. Devers, of Portland; vice president, W. R. King, of Malheur; secretary, J. M. Moore, of Portland; treasurer, W. T. Wright, of Union.

Addresses were delivered by Geo. H. Williams, mayor of Portland; J. N. Williamson, representative-elect to congress and state senator from Crook, Klamath, Lake and Wasco counties, and F. E. Beach, president of the Portland board of trade. There are about 275 delegates and visitors in attendance at the sessions.

The great enthusiasm that is being shown by the delegates to the irrigation convention will have its weight toward securing a liberal apportionment of the national irrigation fund for Oregon. It is the desire of the department of the interior, which has the matter in hand, to satisfy public sentiment. Much will depend upon the surveys and the condition of the country, but the department will not think of forcing irrigation upon sections that do not seem to wish it. A section so situated as to be easily and economically accessible to water, and shows enthusiasm, is probably the one that will be the most favored. Lack of enthusiasm may tend to turn the department against a section, but any amount of enthusiasm cannot change the natural conditions of the country.

WHEAT ESTIMATE TOO LOW.

So Says the State Grain Inspector of the State of Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 20. — State Grain Inspector Arrasmith, in an interview, said today: "I believe the estimate of the 1902 wheat crop, recently published, is much too low. The published figures place the yield of the state at 18,900,000 bushels. I have no desire to pad the figures of this year's crop, but I am satisfied that 24,000,000 bushels is a very conservative estimate. I base my estimate as follows: The acreage sown to wheat this year was about a 10 per cent increase over the acreage sown last year. The crop this year has been much lighter than last, but the decrease per acre will not amount to more than 30 per cent. Add the 10 per cent increased acreage, and we have at least 74 per cent of last year's crop, or about 25,000,000 bushels. "I have just returned from a trip through the eastern part of the state, and find that in many counties the yield was considerably underestimated. For instance, in Whitman county the yield was from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, which is a very fair average yield. There are other localities where the yield has been overestimated, and where the crop did not run over 15 bushels to the acre, but those places are not many. There is an immense amount of wheat held in the warehouses of the eastern part of the state. In many of the towns along the line the warehouses are full, and great stacks of wheat are piled up along the sidetracks and covered with tarpaulin. There is also a large amount of the crop still in the hands of the farmer. While east I visited many farms where practically the entire crop was still stacked up in the fields or stowed away in the barns."

HOLD-UP MAN ARRESTED.

Made Claim in Idaho That He Was a Son of H. W. Corbett.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 20.—Saturday night Harry Corbett and a pal attempted to hold up a dry goods clerk in the residence district of Spokane, were later captured by the police, and Corbett made a full confession. It now develops that the young man lived in Kendrick, Idaho, for two months, and while there claimed to be a son of Millionaire H. W. Corbett, of Portland, ex-United States senator. Young Corbett showed intimate acquaintance with the family affairs of the elder Corbett. Corbett told the Sopkane police that he was a high liver, and his money went fast; hence it was necessary to do a little rough gambling.

After his departure from Kendrick a black sateen shirt was found in his room with the back cut out. It was then remembered that a house of ill-fame in the lower part of Kendrick had been robbed of a small sum of money, two masked men holding up the inmates of the place with drawn revolvers. It is believed that young Corbett and his pal were the perpetrators of this outrage.

Case to Be Reopened.

New York, Nov. 20.—Immigration Commissioner Williams received a letter from the treasury department at Washington today ordering that the case of the 11 Cuban children be reopened. The department makes this order in response to a request from Mrs. Tingley, who says that she has a quantity of evidence to introduce which she claims will utterly refute the charges which were made against her character at the former hearing. Mr. Williams cannot say yet when the new hearing will take place.

Apples Rot on Ground.

New York, Nov. 20.— Thousands of bushels of fine apples are rotting on the ground in this state, says a Tribune dispatch from Greenwich, Conn. If barrels could be procured the farmers say they might ship large quantities to England and even to the Philippines, but they cannot procure them. Everything in the shape of a barrel commands a high price, the most dilapidated bringing 35 cents each. Farm laborers are also extremely scarce.

Big Haul in Lisbon.

Lisbon, Spain, Nov. 20. — Thieves have broken into the underground strongrooms of the banking firm of Pelurinho and have stolen a sum of $165,000. One of the clerks of the bank has been arrested in connection with the robbery. The frequency with which such robberies have occurred recently is causing great alarm here.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The fourth annual Angora goat show of Oregon will be held in Dallas January 14 and 15.

Operations at the Tillamook fish hatchery have been suspended on account of the recent heavy rains

The freshet on the Siuela river caused by the recent heavy rains did considerable damage to the fish hatchery on that river.

A postoffice has been established at Inglis, Columbia county. An office has also been established at Tiller, Douglas county.

The safe in the depot at Newberg was opened Friday night and $1,180 secured by a burglar. The crook evidently knew his business, as he worked the combination of the lock.

There were 360 bales of hops sold at Dallas last Saturday for 27 cents f. o. b. No sales have heretofore been made above 26 cents, though offers of 26½ cents were out

The board of directors of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association, at a meeting held in Oregon City last week, decided to take some steps toward reorganization and appointed a committee for that purpose.

Two different companies are endeavoring to secure franchises for operating street car systems in the city of Roseburg. One company is composed largely of local capitalists and the other is made up of Eastern men.

It is expected that the lumbermen on the lower Columbia will advance the price of yellow fir logs from $7.50 to $8 per thousand. Yellow fir logs bring a much higher price than ordinary fir, and are in great demand.

During the first two years of his term Governor Geer granted 15 pardons and 20 commutations, and during his last two years 10 pardons and 16 commutations Of the 10 men pardoned in the last two years two were guilty of murder, two of manslaughter, four of larceny, one of assault with a dangerous weapon and one of obtaining money under false pretenses.

George L. Dillman, state engineer for the examination of land applied for under the Carey arid land act, expresses the opinion that private operations will not prevent government work, as the amount reclaimed is small compared with the total area of arid land in the state.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman has decided that as soon as a parent or guardian moves into a school district with the intention of making it his bona fide residence, a child of such parent or guardian is entitled to free tuition from the time he moves into the district.

Linn county farmers are preparing a protest to be presented to the next legislature against the proposed change of the game law, under which upland birds may be shot from September 15, instead of from October 1. Open season before October 1 means at a time when the farmers are busy with harvesting and they desire to have an even chance with hunters from the cities.

Twenty thousand of the 75,000 booklets advertising Lane county have been printed and are in the hands of the advertising department of the Harriman company for distribution in the Eastern states.

George Smith, colored, who murdered his white wife in Portland, has been sentenced to hang on December 19. Fifteen days' time has been granted to prepare a bill of exceptions to be used in an appeal to the supreme court.

The burglars who blew open the safe at Helix a few days ago have been captured and a portion of the stolen money and goods recovered.

The Three Sisters canal company has filed in the office of the state land board an application for contract for the reclamation of 30,000 acres of arid land lying in the western part of Crook county. The tract is located between the mountains known as the Three Sisters and the Deschutes river. It is proposed to isrigate the tract with water from tributariks of the Deschutes.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68@69c; bluestem 73½@74c; valley, 70c.

Barley—Feed, $21.00 per ton; brewing, $22.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.50@3.70; graham, $3.00@3.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, $19.00 per ton; middlings, $23.50; shorts, $19.50; chop, $17.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1.12½@1.15; gray, $1.10@1.12½ per cental.

Hay — Timothy, $10@11; clover, $8.00; cheat, $8@9 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@80c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, $1.75@$2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.50@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, $4@4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11c; springs, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, $2.50@3.00; broilers, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $4.50@6.00 per dosen; turkeys, young, 12½@13c; geese, $6.00@6.50 per dozen.

Cheese — Full cream, twins, 15@16c; Young America, 15½@18½; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32½c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 15@18.

Eggs—25@30c per dosen.

Hops—New crop, 22@25c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c.

Veal—7½@8½c.

Mutton — Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lambs — Gross, 3½c per pound; dressed, 6½c.

Hogs—Gross, 6¾@6½c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

LORD OF THE DESERT

By PAUL DE LANEY.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

Bertha Lyle had come all the way from Scotland to look after an estate supposed to have been left her by her father. He and a brother had come to America eighteen years before, when she was a mere child. At the age of two years she had lost her mother, and her father had placed her in school and come to America to drown his troubles and make his fortune. Before he had been here ten years the report came that he had been killed by Indians. This was shortly after the report that he and his brother had inherited an immense fortune from a brother in New York, and while neither Bertha nor her friends could ever get any information concerning what became of this fortune, her uncle in America had supplied her with plenty of funds to complete her education and meet all her wants. He wrote her that they had invested their inheritances together in American property and that the speculation had proved a failure, and that while her father had left assets above his liabilities there was nothing to speak of coming to her. Out of pure benevolence, however, he, the uncle would see that his niece should not suffer for the necessaries of life.

Economizing the funds he had sent her from time to time until her savings amounted to considerable she started for America, not informing her uncle of her coming until she reached New York City, from which place she wrote him of the probable date that she would reach Boise City Army Post.

Reaching the latter place she grew impatient waiting the arrival of an escort from her uncle and started with

Bertha.

a pack train for the interior. On the night in which the converstion at the beginning of this chapter opened, the pack train had reached a point on Snake river on the Old Oregon Trail near the Oregon and Idaho line. Fortunately, on the same night, the escort consisting of cowboys, sent out under the leadership of an expert frontiersman, met her at this place.

Both parties had camped in a small valley near the river, surrounded by mountains, covered with rocks and boulders. The pack train consisted of thirty mules and two wagons, while the escort consisted of ten men, besides its leader and a dozen horses, one of which was used exclusively for a pack horse, and another was brought along for Bertha to ride.

Tired and worn out by the hardships of the trail, the packers had hobbled out their mules, prepared their meal, and gone to bed early. The members of the escort, while not so fatigued, had prepared for retiring early also, partly to keep from disturbing their neighbors and partly to be refreshed for the following day's journey, for from this point the pack train would continue to the west and Bertha and her escort would take a course over the trailless plains and mountains to the south.

After she had retired to a bed of straw, this girl from a comfortable home in Scotland had plenty to think about before she fell asleep. This barren plains and mountains over which she had passed during the past few days, and the trackless desert before her looked gloomy enough, but the probable attack from Indians and a long trip through a barren country to her destination were calculated to increase her anxiety, while the reference of the leader of the escort to the danger from Indians and the same tribe who, it was alleged, had murdered her father thickened the mantle of gloom that hung about her, and besides, she did not like the appearance of the man under whose charge she had fallen. Woman's intuition had properly aroused her suspicions on this point.

How long she had been asleep she did not know when awakened by the fiercest yells that had ever pierced her ears, and these intermingled with the discharging of firearms and a din of oaths and shouts as if a thousand demons were engaged in war. And it was a war, and the men fought like demons! The packers and cowboys, though outnumbered five to one, stood their ground until the struggle became a hand to hand one, and not until she had been snatched from her bed and dragged a short distance and bound on the back of a horse, and was being rushed out through a deep canyon in the mountains, surrounded by a band of Indian warriors, each seemingly claiming her as his prize, did she fully realize that her people had lost and that the red skins had won.

It was fortunate for Bertha that she did not remove her clothing upon retiring that night, and that she placed her shoes on her feet upon being first awakened, for the chill night air of that altitude even penetrated these.

CAPTER IV.

The Chase.

The following morning showed the effects of the Indian raid. Two of the packers lay dead upon the ground, their scalps taken, while one of the escort had been killed, and three mortally wounded. Not a horse or mule remained in the vicinity. These, an important object of the attack, had been driven away and treasured more highly even, than the fair captive, whom they had taken, for stock of all kinds was scarce with them. They had been forced into the rimrocks and lava beds by the United States soldiers, and the scanty vegetation there had caused their animals to disappear almost as rapidly as the pangs of hunger, which prompted the decaying race in butchering and eating them. While viewing the band of fat mules and horses from the crevices of the rimrocks the previous evening, the eagle eyes of old Egan, the chief, saw Bertha Lyle in the camp and she was indeed a rare picture in this section of country, and especially so after the proposition that had come from the lips of Martin Lyle, the Lord of The Desert. As it were, it was the killing of two birds with one stone with the chief. It was the obtaining of animals for his hungry and hard beset tribe and obtaining a prize of far more personal value, which meant more wealth for his tribe and a white squaw for his wigwam.

After the surprise of the attack of the previous night the men rallied to defend the camp. But it was too late, the work was done. While the main body of the red men had charged on the camp, detachments of the party had not been idle. They corralled the horses and had them on the road, ready to join the main band with their captive. They disappeared as silently as they came and the handful of whites that still survived knew that it was useless to follow them in the dark, besides, they did not know but that a redskin lurked behind every boulder on the mountain sides.

They had spent the remainder of the night in ministering to the wounded, and preparing the dead for burial. They were in a predicament indeed. They had neither horses to pursue the maraunding band of Indians, or to continue their journey. While some of the members of the party aroused at the fate of the white girl, were willing and anxious to pursue the Indians on foot, all saw the futility of such an attempt, and the leader of the escort showed no concern about her capture and no inclination to follow her captors, but rather cursed the fate of being left afoot. The morning was consumed in burying the dead and the afternoon in reconnoittering. The trail of the Indians was discovered, which showed that they had gone in a southerly direction, a course that led to the east of the stone house, on Mount Juniper.

Fortunately, that night another pack train arrived from the west. It had a few surplus horses, and as these men of pioneer days were always willing to lend a helping hand to the distressed, they supplied the stranded party with a few horses. The stranded packers returned with this train to Fort Boise, while four members of the escort with the daring equal to those times, and against the admonition of their leader, entered into a solemn oath that they would follow the Indians and would never return until they had recaptured Bertha Lyle and placed her in the stone house with her uncle. Early the following morning, armed and provisioned and mounted these four started out on the trail of the bandit Indians. The packers moved on, taking the wounded cowboys with them, all of whom died and were buried at Boise City. Dan Follett and the others started for the Stone House.

The four cowboys who went in pursuit of the Indians were familiar with that part of the desert, and being on comparatively fresh horses made better time than the Indians, so that by night they came to where the red men had stopped to prepare their dinner the same day. Each camping place of the Indians was marked by the carcass of a mule, for hungry as they were, and their party was so large that it required a full grown animal for every meal. Arising bright and early the following morning they soon reached the camp of the Indians of the previous night and came upon the Indians at noon. The latter were conscious of their power and boldly ate their dinner in full view of the whites, and took their time about moving on, shouting out words of defiance as they went.

The brave four were rewarded by see-

Old Egan saw Bertha in camp.

ing Bertha from the rimrocks, still well and unharmed, but it was with a shudder that they beheld the attention that she received from the leader of the band.

The Indians numbered about forty warriors and were a set of as ugly and vicious looking fellows as ever won the unenviable name of their tribe. The whites could do nothing but follow at a distance with the hope that something might transpire by which they would be enabled to relieve the young woman from her dilemma. But now that they were discovered by the Indians their prospects seemed far less flattering than when they first started out.

Strategem was their only hope. To make the Indians believe that they had abandoned the chase and, thus throwing them off their guard, approach the camp by stealth at night and rescue the woman was the plan they formed.

So in full view of the Indians they saluted them as if bidding them good bye, and turned and rode away as if they had abandoned the chase.

But as soon as they were fairly hidden behind the rimrocks at the crest of the mountain overlooking the plain in which the Indians had camped they turned down a gulch, and continued, cautiously, traveling in a direction parallel to that taken by the Indians.

As already described, travel among the rimrocks is difficult. Openings in the wall are few, and subwalls lead off in many directions. The traveler must needs go a zigzag course and frequently travel many miles out of his course to reach a given point, so that when night came the little pursuing party had lost sight of the objects of its pursuit, and the succession of walls of rimrocks and level plains lay alike in every direction.

There was but one hope and that was when it grew darker to abandon their horses and climb to the top of the highest rimrocks and try to discover the campfires of the marauders. Selecting a spot near where a seep of stagnant water flowed from the rocks, with which they were compelled to quench their thirst, they pitched a temporary camp and waited.

As the night grew darker the stars grew brighter and the wild howls of the coyote rang in the distance, interspersed now and then with the weird cry of the hungry mountain lion.

CHAPTER V.

Two Villains.

It is the fourth night after the Indians attacked the pack train. At the Stone House the Lord of The Desert sits at his accustomed place, sipping from a goblet of old Scotch whiskey. Of late years he has done but little besides drink from the flowing bowl. One day he deadens all sense of feeling, to rise the following with a keener appetite and a conscience more stinging. On this night his eyelids are heavier than usual, his eyes look more glassy and the grimaces are deeper in his face.

No wonder. If Dan Follett, the Canadian Frenchman, has followed his instructions and old Egan, the Indian chief, has kept his eyes open and been prompt in action, another crime has been added to his life. He stares into the vacant darkness and this, so still and gloomy on the desert, reminds him of a distant cave in the rimrocks, and the picture there causes a shudder to come over the great frame of Martin Lyle, the Lord of The Desert.

The welcome bark of the dogs announces the arrival of one who is not a stranger. In his eagerness, the Lord of The Desert rises and paces the floor, now and then stopping at the arm chair and taking a sip from the goblet. Presently a lank form enters the door. His dark heavy eyebrows, and the natural scowl upon his face, his careless ambling walk, depict the character of the man at a glance. But nothing ever tells the inmost thoughts of Dan Follett. Whether after victory or defeat, or during anger or in a happy mood, the oily black eyes of this man never change. It is only when he speaks or acts that his mood is known.

Upon entering the house, and after greeting its Lord, he soon unburdens himself.

"I saw from the smoke above the distant rimrocks the evening before," said Follett, "that old Egan was ready for action, but in spite of my efforts the clash came in a way that several lives of our men were lost. I tried to have the surprise so complete that the girl and animals should be taken away without the loss of a life, but our boys were on their feet instantly and fought bravely, and it was certainly a miracle that any of them escaped after they engaged such odds." Then he detailed the circumstances of the fight as the reader knows them.

"Do you think there is any chance of those four dare-devils rescuing the girl?" inquired Lyle.

"None in the world," replied the Frenchman. "They will either lose their lives by their foolhardiness or come in in a few days starved out, as I saw to the fact myself that they took but few provisions with them."

"How did the girl take her captivity?" inquired the Lord of The Desert.

"I only saw her for a moment by a flash o the campfire after she was secured, and she wore a bold look of firmness and defiance, as if she feared not even the devils into whose hands she had fallen."

"She's a Lyle!" muttered the Lord of The Desert.

"This is a costly affair, Martin," insinuated Follett.

"Yes, I know," replied the man of wealth, "but old Egan wanted animals for his men and would not do the other work, you know, without the horses as he said his men would not be satisfied with taking the girl alone."

"The twenty-five head which I am to deliver at Gray Butte and the forty head they got the other night," said Follett, "are a pretty heavy tax, besides the men we have lost. Better if you had let the girl come on and made away with her as I did with her father."

"That would never have done," replied Lyle. "The notoriety of her visit here would have led to an investigation, but now that the Indians have done the work it is a natural turn of affairs in this country and the American's—'Uncle Sam,'—will reward Egan and his warriors by giving them a reservation and feeding and educating them. The English would reward the whole gang by hanging them. But enough of this. Tomorrow arrange to deliver the twenty-five cayuses to the old brute, but before you do it require positive proof that he's performed his part of the contract, he has to kill her, you know!"

"And the deed to the Spring Creek Valley," replied Follett, "don't forget that. While Egan must be rewarded for his damnable deeds, I must be paid for my bloody ones!" and he gave the Lord of The Desert a piercing look that made that man of nerve shrink like a coward.

At this time Follett's companions came in from attending to the horses and the three repaired to the dining room, while the owner of the Stone House sat down and drank and thought, and drank and thought.

(To be Continued.)

A $5,000,000 Palace.

Seven hundred artisans, backed by Clarence H. Mackay's millions and directed by Mrs. Mackay, have set about building near the little village of Roslyn, L. I., the most beautiful country home in America. Already the work is well under way, and the wilderness of

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY.

wooded hills is fast becoming a land of perfect enchantment. The vastness of Mr. Mackay's plan is fairly illustrated by the fact that his estate is almost as large as Central Park, and that the estimate of the cost in the end will closely border upon $5,000,000. The gateway, or lodge, alone will cost $150,000. The structure is of granite, and is 228 feet long from east to west and 100 feet broad from north to south. It will in every way be a palace.

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

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

South bound	South Bound	STATIONS	North Bound	North Bound
Daily Freight	Daily Pass.		Daily Pass.	Daily Freight
Arrive	Arrive		Leave	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
8:30 a.m	2:14 p.m	Wasco	10:45 a.m	2:56 p.m
8:40 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
9:05 a.m	2:43 p.m	Hay C Je	10:15 a.m	2:12 p.m
9:12 a.m	2:48 p.m	McDo'ids	10:12 a.m	2:08 p.m
9:25 a.m	3:00 p.m	DeMoss	10:00 a.m	1:52 p.m
9:56 a.m	3:32 p.m	Moro	9:50 a.m	1:40 p.m
	3:19 p.m	Erskine'l	9:39 a.m	
10:50 a.m	3:41 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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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 6:50 p.m. via Huntington.	Walla Walla Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago & East	8:10 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.	7:00a. m.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE

FROM PORTLAND.

8:00 p.m.	All sailing dates subject to change For San Francisco—Sail every 5 days.	6:00 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 4:00 a. m. Daily except Monday.	Snake River. Riparia to Lewiston	Lv. Lewiston 7:00 a. m. Daily except Monday.

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Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 7 p. m.
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Arrives Ashland 12:35 a. m., 11:30 a. m.
" Sacramento 6 p. m., 4:35 a. m.
" San Francisco 7:45 p. m., 8:15 a. m.
" Ogden 6:45 a. m., 12:45 a. m.
" Denver 9 a. m., 9 a. m.
" Kansas City 7:20 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 12:48 p. m., 12:48 p. m.

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