

THE DAYTON HERALD

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Secretary Hay's condition continues to improve.

The Russian government has ordered the mobilization of more troops.

Odesa is now involved in the bloody strike riots spreading over Russia.

General Leonard Wood is in Washington on a flying visit from the Philippines.

King Oscar is opposed to raising of a prince of the house of Bernadotte to the Norwegian throne.

A report is current in St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin has been slain and many Russians captured.

The Swedish riksdag rejects the proposal of Norway, but seems willing to accept a dissolution of the union.

The Canadian parliament has passed a bill allowing construction of a railroad to compete with the Canadian Pacific. The new road is being backed by James J. Hill.

The Treasury department has decided that the United States is not bound to return the bodies of those who die in the canal zone while in the employ of the government.

Germany's last note to France on the Moroccan question is very amiable in tone, but an insistence is made that the difficulties must be regulated by a conference of compromise.

Lord Curzon threatens to resign the vice royalty of India.

Germany has assumed a more peaceful tone toward France.

The Japanese are said to be engaged in a great turning movement.

Generals Linovitch and Kuropatkin appear anxious to continue fighting.

A heavy gale in the outskirts of New York wrecked several buildings under construction.

A foreign diplomat at Washington says Germany desires Russia to continue the Far Eastern war.

Secretary Taft says trial by jury in the Philippines could not be wisely adopted at the present time.

A Danish training schooner and a British schooner collided near Copenhagen. The Danish ship sunk and carried 22 cadets with her.

The president has been informed that M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the newly appointed ambassador at Washington, will be two of Russia's peace plenipotentiaries.

Reports of strikes and demonstrations against the government pour in from all over Russia. Red flags fly from barricades in the streets of Warsaw and Cossacks and police charge the crowds, killing and wounding.

War fever in Sweden may overturn the present ministry.

Agitation has commenced for a separation of Hungary from Austria.

Ex-President Alexander, of the Equitable, has returned \$25,000 to the company.

Oryama's advance is making the Russian positions untenable, and months of labor will be lost.

The mining town of Ophir, near Auburn, California, has been entirely wiped out by fire.

He will then investigate the business methods of the various diplomatic posts of the United States in Europe.

The illness of Count Lamsdorff, Russia's minister of foreign affairs, has brought peace negotiations to a standstill.

Colombia is trying to sell the Gallapagos islands to the United States. Financial difficulties are given as the reason.

The outbreak in Lodz, Russia, has spread to Warsaw, and other cities. Hundreds of men, women, and children have been killed. The wounded will number over 2,000.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis has sailed for Europe. He will act as special ambassador of the United States and formally receive from the French government the remains of Paul Jones.

President Roosevelt has small hope of securing an armistice in time to stop the general engagement now imminent.

The feeling aroused by King Oscar's proposition to recognize the independence of Norway is causing much uneasiness in the Swedish capital.

The czar has abolished offices in the Far Eastern territory.

The latest reports from Oryama show that he will soon have the entire Russian army surrounded. Several small engagements have proven victorious for the Japanese.

Paul Morton, chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance society, is preparing to make those who have accumulated millions from the society in a few years, disgorge.

Roosevelt will renew his efforts for an armistice.

France's reply to Germany's Morocco demands is unsatisfactory and negotiations are again deadlocked. A peaceful solution of the difficulty seems further off than before.

Castro has created several new custom house posts in Venezuela, in order to dodge his creditors, who are to receive 30 per cent of the receipts of the regular ports of entry.

The torpedo boat destroyer Perry, at Portland, has established a new record for fast time on the Columbia, having made 11 miles in 16 minutes. This is at the rate of 41 miles an hour.

HENEY BEGINS ARGUMENT.

Testimony in Mitchell Case Has All Been Taken.

Portland, June 28.—With a suddenness almost startling counsel for defense of Senator Mitchell, who is on trial before Judge De Haven, yesterday morning rested its case. The determination on the part of the defense to rest was so abrupt that it was akin to a collapse, and for the space of half a minute, when Judge Bennett announced his determination, surprise held all present. It was not until late Monday evening that the defense concluded it would not place Senator Mitchell on the witness stand.

Even before the trial began, it was expected that Senator Mitchell would testify in his own behalf. The United States courtroom was crowded to its limits during the morning session in anticipation of hearing from the senator's own lips an absolute and emphatic denial of all that Judge A. H. Tanner and Harry C. Robertson had told the jury. It was believed by all who knew the Oregon senator that his presence on the witness stand would have had a tremendous effect upon the jury. Some of them believe a denial in toto might offset all that had been testified to by Tanner and Robertson. It is understood that it was Senator Mitchell's desire to appear before the jury, but he did not do so is known only to his counsel and himself.

Judge De Haven then called for the arguments on instructions, and ex-Senator Thurston, who had previously testified that he wished to be heard on this point, presented his argument. He spoke for over an hour. He was answered by Judge Burnett. Judge De Haven then announced that it was not his custom to limit the arguments, but he wished to know the desires of the attorneys on this point. It was quickly decided that there should be no limit placed upon the time that should be taken up in argument and his honor informed counsel that he would be ready to hear the arguments at 2 o'clock, and excused the jurors until that time.

The preparation with which Francis J. Heney entered the Mitchell trial was even more apparent yesterday than it has been since the case began. Without attempt at oratory, he began his plea in behalf of the government, and from 2 o'clock until 4:30, when Judge De Haven adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning, he held the closest attention of all within reach of his voice.

CANAL PLANS UPSET

Resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace Came at Bad Time.

Washington, June 28.—The precipitate action of John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, in resigning his position in a huff, has complicated the plans of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for the main work on the isthmian canal, and when the president and secretary meet at Harvard tomorrow they are expected to hold a hurried conference and formulate plans for the future, as well as to issue an official announcement of the resignation of Wallace.

It is now expected in official circles that the president and secretary will have to do some quick work in selecting a new chief engineer. Secretary Taft has planned to leave for the Philippines by way of the Pacific coast next Saturday. It is an important mission, and the party includes senators, representatives and distinguished friends, and the state of starting cannot very well be postponed.

What official Washington is most anxious to learn is whether the official announcement of the resignation will express the resentment the administration feels against Mr. Wallace. His retirement ends what has been as warm a row as has occurred in official circles in a long time. One official who is in close touch with the officers of the commission says that the whole trouble was brought about by Mr. Wallace desiring to be the "whole thing" in the work of canal construction. He is a man of independent means, and the salary of \$30,000 presented no great attractions.

Cossacks Shoot Socialists.

Warsaw, June 28.—A secret meeting of 200 Socialists in the forest of Zozers, near Lodz, was surprised at noon today. Eighteen of the Socialists were wounded and 180 arrested. The authorities received information that the meeting was being held and sent a squadron of Cossacks, who surrounded the forest and fired into the Socialists, taking them entirely unawares. The wounded were taken to hospitals at Lodz and those arrested were sent to prison at Lonskoye, a distance of twenty miles.

Germany Scores a Victory.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—Private advices from Paris say that Germany has achieved a diplomatic victory over France by reaching an agreement with Premier Rouvier for a settlement covering not only Morocco, but other questions, by which it is presumed that Germany, like Great Britain, will secure compensation for claims against her interests in Morocco. Germany's quid pro quo, according to report, will be obtained in the Near East, in recognition of her influence and hold in Persia.

Yaqui Massacre is Denied.

Nogales, N. M., June 28.—The stories sent out from this place regarding the attack by Yaqui Indians on the Buena Vista ranch, in Sonora, last Thursday, in which over 20 Yaquis and several settlers and their families were said to have been slain, were the grossest exaggerations. The only foundation for the report was a fight occurring at the ranch, in which two Indians were killed, and Louis Caransa was wounded.

Forest Fires in Colorado.

Denver, June 28.—Forest fires are burning fiercely on government lands in the mountains southwest of Denver. Since Sunday morning a fire has been raging five miles northwest of Pine Grove, in Platte canyon. Government rangers have been sent out from different points to check the progress of the flames. The loss thus far will reach \$50,000.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

TAX LAND IN RESERVATION.

One Hundred Thousand Acres in Klamath Subject to Ruling.

Salem.—The right of Klamath county to tax 100,000 acres of land owned by the California & Oregon Land company inside the Klamath Indian reservation has been sustained in an opinion rendered by Attorney General Crawford. The land in question was formerly owned by the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road company, having been acquired by that company through a Federal grant to the state of Oregon for aid in building a military road. The owner of the land objected to having it assessed and taxed, giving as a reason for their position that the land is in the possession of the Indians and thereby of the United States, and is thereby exempt from taxation.

In his opinion Attorney General Crawford quotes from two decisions of the United States Supreme court in cases involving title to this land. In each case the government was trying to defeat the company's title, but in both cases the company won. The Supreme court held that the company's title is perfect and beyond challenge. Authorities are also cited to show that private property inside an Indian reservation is subject to the jurisdiction of the state for the serving of process and for taxation. In view of these adjudications upon the subject, the attorney general holds that the conclusion is irresistible that the lands are subject to taxation the same as any other private property. The opinion was rendered in response to a request from County Judge Baldwin, of Klamath county.

HOOD RIVER CHERRY CROP.

Shipments Will Reach Between 5,000 and 7,000 Boxes.

Hood River.—The Hood River cherry crop, which is now being gathered and shipped, will amount to between 5,000 and 7,000 boxes. The crop is of good quality. The greater part of it has been bought up by a California buyer, who is paying \$5 a pound for the fruit. He is putting up a strictly fancy pack, and is making shipments for the New York market. The berry crop is nearing the final wind-up. Over 100,000 cases were shipped from Hood River this season, returning to the growers \$140,000. The yield exceeded the early estimates by at least 40 per cent. It is believed by the shipping associations that as much money would have been realized with a crop of only 75,000 cases.

City Files on Water.

Eugene.—A committee from the city council drove to Vida, 20 miles up the McKenzie river last week to file on the waters of that river for power to operate a municipal electric light plant. At the city election in April, 1904, the voters decided that the city should own its electric light and water plants, and the council is now preparing to secure a site for the light plant. The franchise of the Lane County Electric company, which now supplies the city with lights, expires in about four years, when the city will enter the field.

Belmont Group Reported Sold.

Sumpter.—It is reported that Gilkey and Kershaw, owners of the Belmont group, in the Greenhorn district, have sold their property at a snug sum. The amount said to be realized is \$30,000, with a holding still in the group on a share proportion. Neither Mr. Gilkey nor Mr. Kershaw could be seen, therefore the report could not be verified by them. This is the same property for which such phenomenal cleanups have been made during the past three months.

Douglas Men Awaken.

Roseburg.—Douglas county has at last awakened to the fact that it is necessary to do something or remain the laughing stock of the entire state on account of the poor showing at the exposition. Colonel D. S. K. Buick, in charge of the exhibit, arrived in this city last week, and the committee in charge of the funds immediately held a meeting, heard Mr. Buick's report, and seeing that it was necessary to raise the money to complete the exhibit, placed M. F. Wright in charge of the work at this end to collect and forward exhibits to Portland.

Columbia Timber Purchase.

St. Helena.—Ellis Jennings, who resides near St. Helena, has sold to a company of capitalists of Alabama, 280 acres of choice timber lands located about three and one-half miles from St. Helena, on Milton creek, for \$3,500, the highest price ever paid for timber lands in this vicinity. The timber is mostly yellow fir and cedar. The purchasers expect to erect a large sawmill on the property. Other large deals are now being negotiated for.

Cut Fir When Line is Finished.

Dallas.—The Dallas Oak mills are now running on full time. The mills will continue to cut oak lumber until the extension on the Dallas & Falls City railroad is finished, when it is understood the mill will be enlarged and the production of a large scale. This mill is on the Falls City road, and was already supplied with switching facilities and yard accommodations for a 50,000-foot mill.

Susanville's Good Crop Prospects.

Susanville.—Prospects for a good harvest this year in the immediate vicinity were never better, and farmers are all making preparations for an unusually big yield of hay and grain. All the stock on the range is doing finely and from present outlook there will be enough grass to last till fall in the winter. It has rained constantly here since early in March.

Cool Find Near Cottage Grove.

Cottage Grove.—Cottage Grove men have discovered a good vein of coal somewhere near town, but are very backward about telling the location. The specimens they brought in will burn with the best, and have the appearance of coking coal. A small part of the specimens brought in are slate, but not enough to cause much trouble.

LAND FRAUD CASES IN MARION.

Jury List Has Been Drawn, Composed Mostly of Farmers.

Salem.—The jurymen who will serve at the July term of the Circuit court in this county, when the land fraud cases will probably be tried, have been drawn from the jury list by Sheriff Culver, and Clerk Rowland. The panel is composed chiefly of farmers, comparatively few business men being on the list.

No arrests have yet been made in the land fraud cases, nor have the names of the indicted men been made public. It is understood, however, that the men charged with complicity in the state land frauds are well known operators residing in Oregon and in the East, and that they can be easily taken into custody when wanted. Some of them have indicated their willingness to come to Oregon whenever called upon to do so, but it may be necessary to issue requisition papers in order to bring them to the jurisdiction of the Oregon courts.

The jury at this term will also try Wright and Monte on the charge of passing rifles over the prison walls in 1907 for the aid of Tracy and Merrill in making their escape.

MERLIN PEACH YIELD.

Crop Both Heavy and Early, Reports Arthur Hussey.

Grants Pass.—Arthur Hussey, of Merlin, reports the peach crop in that vicinity heavier than it has been for a number of years past, and says several of the larger growers have had men employed for several days thinning out the crop. The Merlin district is a very favored locality for peaches, frost seldom catching them, and the soil being of a very productive nature. The large growers of that district are A. C. Ford and Charles Dorsey, although Henry E. Booth has a splendid orchard coming into bearing this year. The early spring all through the Southern Oregon country makes the crop an exceedingly early one this year, and Mr. Hussey reports that the Early Crawford will be ready for market about August 1 this year.

Cottage Grove Crops.

Cottage Grove.—The crops around town are in fine condition and some of the grain will outlast most yields heretofore made. Much of the fruit was damaged by the late frosts, however, and in some cases entirely ruined. Cherries are scarce. Strawberries are three boxes for 25c, and about off the market. There will be a good crop of pears and apples on the McKenzie river, but the valley fruit here is almost ruined. The warm weather has brought garden stuff to a fine growth. Some of the corn in town is three feet high.

Another Rural Phone Line.

Eugene.—The McKenzie Valley Telephone company has organized among the citizens of the McKenzie river valley, with the following officers: President, William Platt; vice president, Noah Rhodes; secretary, C. R. Hastings; treasurer, Charles Gray. The intention of the company is to construct a telephone line from Hendricks Ferry to Springfield, a distance of 12 miles, to connect with the Pacific States company's extensive system in this county. Already 29 farmers have agreed to put in phones.

Taboo Trade Stamps.

Eugene.—Eighty-two business firms have signed an agreement not to adopt the trading stamp system, which is at present offered by a stamp firm which has located here. In a resolution adopted by the Merchants' Protective association, it declares the system detrimental to good business methods. Five firms have already contracted for the stamps, but it is said that some of these are trying to have their contracts canceled.

Sawmill and Electric Drills.

Sumpter.—A crew of men is now engaged at the Standard mine on the erection of a sawmill recently shipped there. The installation of the electric drills will also be made immediately. The Standard expects to be a heavy shipper of smelting ore to the smelter here during the present summer. Roads are now in pretty good shape again, and the result is that shipments are constantly being made to this place from the outlying mines.

Motorists Need Licenses.

Salem.—A number of owners of motor cycles and probably several owners of automobiles are liable to a fine of \$25 for failure to take out state licenses, as required by the act of 1905 for the regulation of the use of motor cycles, etc. Thus far licenses have been issued by Secretary of State Dunbar to 144 owners of automobiles and 11 motor cycles. Of the 11 motor cycles five are owned in Salem and five in Roseburg.

Open New Timber Tract.

Rainier.—George Rocky has built a railroad to his camp, about one and a half miles from Rainier, and his engine has arrived. Mr. Rocky will open about 300 acres of choice timber land.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, \$3.65; per bushel; bluestem, 90¢; valley, 85¢. Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$30 per ton; gray, \$30. Hay—Timothy, \$14.16 per ton; clover, \$11.12; grain, \$11.12; cheat, \$11.12. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½¢ per pound. Strawberries—\$1.50 to \$2.25 per crate. Apples—Table, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box. Potatoes—Oregon fancy, old, \$1.10; Oregon, new, \$1.50. Hops—Choice, 1904, 19¢ to 21¢ per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, best, 19¢ to 23¢; valley, 26¢ to 27¢; per pound; mohair, choice, 31¢ to 32½¢ per pound.

YOLANDE

BY WILLIAM BLACK

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

It was a beautiful clear, bright night, and seated on the balcony on the terrace there were several groups of people—among them two or three ladies. As Winterbourne passed them, he could not but think of Yolande on complaint that she had never even once been in the House of Commons. These were, no doubt, the daughters or wives or sisters of members; why should not Yolande also be sitting there? John Shortlands had sharp eyes; and he instantly guessed from his friend's manner that something had happened.

"More trouble?" said he, regarding him.

"Yes," said the other. "Well, I don't mind—don't mind, as far as I am concerned. It is no new thing."

"I have told you all along, Winterbourne, that you brought me a complaint. You should have taken the bull by the horns."

"It is too late to talk of it—never mind that now," he said, impatiently. "It is about Yolande I want to speak to you."

"Yes?"

"You won't guess what I am anxious for now," he said with a sort of uncertainty.

"No," said the other. "You won't guess it in a month, Shortlands. I am anxious to see Yolande married."

"Faith, that needn't trouble you," said the big ironmaster bluntly. "There'll be no difficulty about that. Yolande'll be married in a twinkling."

"And they say," he added, jocosely, "that her father is pretty well off."

"She cannot remain longer at any school and not like leaving her home here at Oldlands Park or any similar place. Poor child! Do you know what her own plans are? She wants to be my private secretary."

"None of your nonsense, man. Of course a girl like Yolande will get married. Your private secretary! How long would it last? Does she look like the sort of a girl who ought to be smothered up in correspondence or business to do what she herself at Oldlands Park or any similar place. Poor child! Do you know what her own plans are? She wants to be my private secretary."

"I think I shall take Yolande away for another long trip somewhere. I don't care where; but the moment I find myself on the deck of a ship, and Yolande plump into my arms, I feel as if I can breathe freely. Oh, by the way, I meant to ask if you knew anything of a Col. Graham? You have been so often to Scotland shooting. I thought you might know. Inverness, I think, is the name of his place."

"Oh, that Graham. Yes, I should think so—a lucky beggar. Inverness? I don't know where that is, but I have heard of it—quite unexpectedly—one of the finest estates in Invernesshire. I don't think India will see him again."

"His wife seems a nice sort of woman," said Mr. Winterbourne, with the slightest touch of interrogation.

"I don't know her. She is his second wife. She is a daughter of Lord Lyn."

"That is a daughter of Lord Lyn?" Yolande had made their acquaintance, and they had been very kind to her. Well, this Col. Graham was saying the other evening that he felt as though he had been long enough in the old country, and would like to take a trip as far as Maluta or Suva or Aden, just to renew his acquaintance with the old route. In their proposal that Yolande and I should join them."

"The very thing!" said John Shortlands, facetiously. "What did I say? A voyage will marry off anybody who is willing to marry."

"I meant nothing of the kind," said the other, somewhat out of temper. "Yolande may not marry at all. If I went with these friends of hers, it would not be to get rid of her."

"At least she had a young fellow who is worthy of her, for she is a thundering good girl, that's what I think, and whoever he'll get a prize—though I don't imagine you'll be over-well disposed toward him, old chap."

"If Yolande is happy, that will be enough for me."

By this time the terrace was quite deserted; and after some little further chat they turned into the house, where they separated. Winterbourne taking his seat below the gateway on the government side, John Shortlands depositing his magnificent bulk on one of the opposition benches.

There was a general hum of conversation. There was also some laborious discourse going forward.

What dreams visited the member for Sligo, as he sat with his eyes distracted? His getting up some faintly evening to move a vote of want of confidence in the government? His appearance on the platform of the Sligo Mechanics' Institute, with the great mass of people there, and waving their handkerchiefs? Or perhaps some day—for who could tell what changes the years might bring—his taking his place on the Treasury benches there?

He had got hold of a blue book. It was the Report of a Royal Commission; but of course all the cover of the folio volume was not printed over—there were blank spaces. And the member for Sligo began idly and yet thoughtfully to pencil certain letters up at one corner of the blue cover. He was a long time about it; perhaps he was picturing as he slowly and complacently formed each letter; perhaps no one but himself could have made out what the uncertain penciling meant. But it was not of politics he was thinking. The letters that he had faintly penciled there—that he was still worriedly regarding as though they would show him things far away—formed the word YOLANDE. It was like a lover.

CHAPTER III.

Next morning Mr. Winterbourne's nervous anxiety to get Yolande away at once out of London was almost pitiable to witness. Yolande was greatly disappointed. She had been secretly nursing the hope that at last she might be allowed to remain in London, in some capacity or other, as the constant companion of her father. Yet, when once they were really on their way from London her father's manner seemed to gain so much in cheerfulness that she could hardly be sorry they had left. She had not noticed that he had been more anxious and nervous that morning than usual; but she could not fail to remark how much brighter his look now they were out in the clear air.

"Yolande," said he, "I had a talk with John Shortlands last night. I half threatened to throw up my place in Parliament, and then the arrangement would be that you and I, Yolande, should start away together and roam all over the world, amusing ourselves—going just

where we liked—you and I all by ourselves."

"You would become tired of being amused. You could not always travel, she said. She put her hand on his hand.

"Ah, I see what it is," she said, with a little laugh. "You are concealing. That is your kindness, papa. You think I am too much alone. It is not enough that you sacrifice to-day, to-morrow, next day, to me; but you wish to make a sacrifice altogether; and you pretend you are tired of politics. But you cannot make me blind to it. I see—oh, quite clearly I can see through your pretense."

A new suggestion entered his mind. He glanced at the girl opposite him—timidly and anxiously.

"Yolande," said he, "I—I wonder now—suppose at your age—well, have you ever thought of getting married?"

She looked up at him with her clear, frank eyes, and when she was startled like that her mouth had a slight pathetic droop, that made her face sensitive and charming.

"Why, hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of times!" she exclaimed, still with her soft clear eyes wondering. "Of course, when I say I have thought hundreds of times it is about not getting married that I mean."

"Resolution. Oh, many a time I have said that to myself. I shall not marry—never—no one."

"Oh, but, Yolande, that is absurd. Of course you will marry. Of course you must marry."

"When you put me away, papa. Yes," she continued quite simply. "That was what madam used to say. She used to say, 'If your papa marries again, it is what you must expect. It will be better for you to leave the house. But your papa is rich; you will have a good portion; then you will find some one to marry you, and give you also an establishment.' 'Very well,' I said, 'but that is going too far, madam; and until my papa tells me to go away I shall not go away, and there is not any necessity that I shall marry any one.'"

"I wish madam had minded her own affairs," Mr. Winterbourne said, angrily. "I am not likely to marry again. I shall not marry again. But as for Mrs. Graham, don't you see, child—I can't live for ever; and you have got no very near relatives; and besides, living with relatives isn't always the pleasantest of things; and I should like to see your future quite settled."

He found it was no use trying to talk to her seriously about this matter. She laughed it aside. She did not believe there was any fear about her future. She was all content with the world as it existed.

The Grahams were the very first people they saw when they reached Oldlands. Col. Graham—a tall, stout, grizzled, good-natured looking man—was lying back in a garden seat, while his wife, standing close by, calling to her husband, which plump small person was vainly trying to walk to her, under the guidance of an ayah, whose dusky skin and silver ornaments and flowing garlands of Indian red and blue were enough on an English lawn. Mrs. Graham was a pretty woman, of middle height, and possessed herself overjoyed when Mr. Winterbourne said there was a chance of his daughter and himself joining her and her husband on their suggested trip; but the lady, good-natured looking soldier glanced up from his paper and said:

"Look here, Polly, it's too absurd. What would people say? It's all very well for you and me; we are old Indians and don't mind; but if Mr. Winterbourne is coming with us—and you, Miss Winterbourne—we must do something more reasonable and Christian-like than run out to Suva or Aden and back, all for nothing."