THE DAYTON HERALD

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DAYTON.....OREGON

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.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is seriously ill.

Susan B. Anthony is stricken with paralysis.

Russia is renewing her encroachments in Mongolia.

Garfield denies he promised the beef packers immunity.

General A. W. Greely is now in command of the Pacific squadron.

George W. Guthrie, reform candidate, has been elected mayor of Pittsburg.

Turkey has given Germany a naval base in the Mediterranean, though other powers protested.

Defective McParland says the Federation officials are responsible for 30 murders that he knows of.

The congress on uniform divorce laws asks a Federal law be passed against "tramp" divorces.

The Ohio legislature has passed a resolution asking its United States senators to vote for the railroad rate bill.

Germany is sure to make some trade treaty with the United States, as she cannot get along without our cotton and copper.

The house committee on mines and mining has agreed to recommend for the endowment of certain state schools for a department of mining.

A split has occurred in the Russian cabinet.

Chinese viceroys are encouraging anti-foreign movement.

The British cabinet has announced a step toward Irish home rule.

Germany still refuses to make concessions to France in Morocco.

The Hungarian parliament was dissolved by force and will meet in defiance of the emperor.

The jury that acquitted Pat Crowe of kidnaping has recsived several anonymous letters warning them to leave Omaha.

Ex-Speaker Henderson has suffered another paralytic stroke, which has deprived him of his sight. It is believed the end is near.

Of the total fund of $3,000,000 raised throughout the world for suffering Russians about $2,000,000 has been thus far distributed.

The Interstate Commerce commission has begun an investigation of oil rates by railroads carrying oil from Kansas and Indian Territory.

The case of Missouri against Illinois, wherein the right of Chicago to divert its sewage into the Mississippi river through the Chicago canal and the Illinois river is questioned, has been decided in favor of Illinois by the Supreme court of the United States.

Fallieres has been inaugurated president of France.

John D. Rockefeller has purchased the Wisconsin Central railroad.

Several quite severe earthquakes have occurred in the West Indies.

One of the Rockefellers has just bought a gold brick in the shape of a mine.

The Chinese minister to the United States denies that foriegners will be attacked by his people.

Castro is said to have all preparations completed for war with France or any other power that cares to show the Venezuelan president his shortcomings.

Two leaders of the miners' union have been arrested in Denver. It is believed they were connected with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Pacific coast members of congress will introduce a bill to prevent the misbranding of salmon. It is not thought Heyburn's pure food bill will cover this point sufficiently.

Fire among Duluth's elevators destroyed much property, including 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Bandits held up a party of American and Mexican miners near Thomas, Mexico. While they failed to get any money, the outlaws escaped after killing three of the miners' party.

Alexander, of Equitable fame, is seriously ill.

A Moroccan gunboat has fired on a French steamer.

It is now said that John D. Rockefeller is in Europe.

Pat Crowe has been acquitted of kidnaping and will now be tried for car robbery.

John A. McCall is slightly improved, but his physicians say he cannot stand many sinking spells.

The governor of West Virginia may call a special session of the legislature to consider the railroad rate problem.

Exports of American agricultural machinery to Russia this spring will amount to fully $25,00,000.

The senate committee on territories has agreed on a bill prohibiting gambling in all territories, including Alaska.

The Iowa house has passed a bill prohibiting the discharge of revolvers, firecrackers and other explosives on July 4.

There is a movement for congress to demand reform in the Congo state.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal company expects by April 1 to have enough coal on hand to last until next September.

There are rumors of mediation in the Moroccan dispute.

GERMANY REBUFFS FRANCE.

Proposes Terms With Regard to Morocco Which Ignore Her Claims.

Algeciras, Feb. 21.— France's and Germany's projects for the creation of a state bank in Morocco were submitted to the conference today. Germany's proposal created even a worse impression among the French and British delegates than did last night's rejection of the French project relative to police. Both the French and British delegates consider that the German proposition shows an absolute disregard of France's position as the largest and privileged creditor of Morocco, and that France should be given every power-controlling capacity of the administrative body without reference to preferential claims relative to existing loans.

Other points with regard to control of the finances of Morocco also aroused objections. Count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, has repeatedly expressed the view that the settlement of the bank question was merely delayed by the necessity of first dealing with the police, and this has led the French and British delegates to the belief that Germany was willing to effect a compromise on the financial controversy in return for French moderation regarding police. They consider that France's consent to entertain Germany's demand in the police amply proves her desire for the success of the conference, and therefore the uncompromising nature of the German proposal is very disappointing to them.

Many of the delegates of the other powers also take a pessimistic view of the situation; but Henry White, the head of the American delegation, is still inclined to believe that there is a possibility of an eventual agreement.

PREPARE FOR TRIAL.

Alleged Instigators of Steunenberg Outrage to Have Hearing.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21.—For the first time in the history of the troubles of the Western Federation of Miners, its officers will be brought into court and placed on trial for one of the many dastardly crimes charged against that association. This morning President Moyer, Secretary Heywood and George A. Pettibone, and perhaps Steve Adams, who was arrested at Haines, will be taken to Caldweil. Attorney E. T. Richardson, of Denver, who arrived at Boise yesterday, will appear for the prisoners. The prisoners will be taken before Judge Frank J. Smith, and a time will be set for the preliminary hearing.

The plans for taking the prisoners into court were made by J. H. Hawley, who has been especially employed by Governor Gooding to prosecute the officials of the Federation and all those who have been and are to be arrested. While at Caldwell Attorney Hawley had an order for a special grand jury issued, and Saturday the grand jury which will hear the evidence against the prisoners will be organized.

In spite of the repeated denials of the Orchard confession from Detective McParland and others in authority, it is almost a certainty that such a confession is in the hands of the Idaho officials. Governor Gooding stated last night over the long distance telephone from Nampa, where he had gone to attend a banquet, that as soon as all of the men wanted are arrested, he will have Attorney Hawley prepare a statement covering the entire case. This statement, it is believed, will be of a most sensational character, and will expose the workings of the "inner circle" which has flourished for 18 years.

Railroad Threat Effective.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Heyburn bill permitting shipment of livestock for periods not exceeding 36 consecutive hours is to be amended so as to eliminate that provision requiring railroads to maintain an average speed of 16 hours on stock trains. The railroads had raised considerable opposition to this feature of the bill and threatened to defeat it. Rather than run this risk, the stockmen have urged that this provision be stricken out and Thursday, when he calls the bill up for consideration, Mr. Heyburn will offer an amendment to this effect.

Agreement on Appeals.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Substantial progress was made today among senators holding divergent views regarding rate legislation toward reaching a compromise on the feature providing for judicial reviews. It became apparent that there was a majority in favor of an amendment to the Hepburn bill, granting appeals to the courts and to determine whether a specific rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce commission is lawful or otherwise. Such an amendment was drawn by Senator Knox, and will be submitted.

All Quiet at Pekin.

Pekin, Feb. 21.—Foreigners here are receiving telegrams from relatives indicating that there is a feeling of alarm abroad over the possibility of an outbreak of Chinese hostility. No disquiet whatever is felt at Pekin. All the foreign ministers agree that the Chinese here, both officials and people, were never more friendly towards foreigners, personally, although following an independent line politically. There is no anti-foreign movement in North China likely to lead to hostilities. The troubles elsewhere are not felt here.

Laid Waste by Tidal Wave.

Panama, Feb. 21.—Advices received here from Colombia state that on February 5 President Reyes was informed that Telemli, Cauca, and neighboring towns suffered terribly by the tidal wave of January 31. The water rose over 30 feet, and 52 families disappeared in the flood. Great underground disturbances were felt and the temperature rose more rapidly than has ever been known. When the tide receded the coast was covered with dead birds.

Makes Two-Cent Rate Minimum.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—All forms of transportation except the regular 2-cent rate provided by law will be cut off by the railroads in Ohio. The action contemplated will deprive Ohioans of all reduced transportation for conventions, of the 1000 mile books of charity business, and of all round trip rates and clergymen's rates.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

LAW WILL NOT STAND.

Bill to Restrict Giving of Free Rides by Railways Not Properly Drawn.

Salem — The anti-pass law initiated by the People's Power league is minus an enacting clause, and is therefore void.

The constitution expressly provides that all laws initiated by the people shall contain the enacting clause, "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon." The copy of the bill filed with the secretary of state has no such clause.

The discovery was made when Secretary Dunbar sent the bill to the state printer, preparatory to having 100,000 copies printed for distribution among the voters of the state.

Attorney General Crawford says the secretary of state cannot permit any one to correct this defect, because each of the 8,000 or more petitioners signed the bill in its present form. He rules that the secretary has no authority to change it or to allow any one else to amend it, but that he must submit it as it came to him from the petitioners.

The supreme court has held in the case of the state vs. Wright, 14th Oregon, page 375, that the deliberate omission of an enacting clause is a fatal defect.

The discovery of this error brought to light the fact that there is no enacting clause or formal declaration of any kind on any of the bills for amendments to the state constitution, for which petitions are on file. This applies to the woman's suffrage amendment, as well as to the amendments submitted by the People's Power league. It has not been determined whether this omission makes the amendments void or not.

The officials are looking up authorities. No authority has been found to allow the secretary of state to refuse to submit a measure to a vote of the people, even though it may contain defects which make it void on its face, provided the bill or amendment comes to him with the proper number of signatures.

Land for Reservoir Site.

Washington—The secretary of the interior has finally withdrawn land for the Cold Spring reservoir site in connection with the Umatilla irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, the land lying in townships 4 and 5 north, ranges 29 and 30 east. Persons who have made entry of any land embraced in this reservoir site prior to the preliminary withdrawal, August 16 last, and have not acquired vested rights, will lose their land through the cancellation of their entries. The government, however, will pay for any improvements they may have made.

Will Show How Alfalfa Grows.

McMinnville — H. E. Lounsbury, traveling freight agent of the Southern Pacific company, has purchased for the company five acres near McMinnville, to be used as an experiment for growing alfalfa, with the hope of promoting dairying interests. Numerous other tracts of land throughout the valley have been purchased by the Southern Pacific for the same purpose. The company will furnish the seed together with a supply of land plaster and inoculated soil from successful alalfa fields in other parts of the state.

Will Start in 60 Days.

Eugene—The deeds transfering the Eugene Woolen mills from Wilbur & Wright, of Union, Or., to the Salem company, headed by T. B. Kay, which recently acquired the property, have been signed in Salem and Emil Koppe, who is to be the resident manager of the plant, has arrived. Manager Koppe has already begun to make improvements at the mill, and expects to have it in operation in 60 days. A new brick and concrete picker house will be constructed immediately.

Work on Bald Mountain.

Sumpter—Allen & Reilly, owners of the Sunnybrook group, in the Bald Mountain district, are preparing to develop their property as soon as snow disappears. Very rich ore was taken from the claim in the fall, and gave big returns from treatment. The discovery was so late in the fall that the locators had to satisfy themselves with the necessary assessment operations. Bessler & Dunne, owners of an adjoining group known as the Gold Nugget, have prosecuted development of their property almost all winter.

Big Crops in Umatilla.

Pendleton—Umatilla county farmers are looking forward to an unusually good yield of wheat this year. It is reported from the country near Helix that the indications in that country could scarcely be very much better. The grain is in better shape now than for several years at this season. The ground has plenty of moisture, and a frost would not do any great amount of damage should the temperature take another drop.

To Develop Coal Mines.

Eugene—The Spencer Butte Coal & Petroleum company has been incorporated here, with $100,000 capital. The incorporators are: J. W. Zimmerman, C. F. Mitchell, W. J. Williams and S. E. Stevens, of Eugene, and I. W. Love, of Portland. The company has a coal prospect ten miles southwest of Eugene, which it will at once begin to develop on an extensive scale. Later on oil prospects will be bored.

Appropriations for Chemawa.

Washington—The Indian appropriation bill about to be reported will carry $116,200 for the Chemawa Indian school, including $4,000 for a new bakery and $10,000 for a viaduct to cross the railroad tracks, which run through the school grounds. The latter improvement is intended to insure the safety of pupils in passing the railroad.

MANY CLAIM WATER.

Numerous Filings on Oregon Streams Recorded at Salem.

Salem—The numerous filings that have been made on the waters of rivers and mountain streams for power purposes in this state during the past year, have awakened interest in the question of the electrical possibilities of Oregon.

Many of the power projects have good financial backing. The majority of the recent filings, indeed, are said to emanate from the same source.

The doctrine of beneficial use which it is desired to apply to the waters in all streams of Oregon is responsible for much of the activity displayed of late. As the law stands, any one can file on water for power purposes, and by doing a small amount of work each year can prevent any one else from appropriating or using the water. This rule applies to irrigation and a movement is on foot to change the law so that no man can appropriate more water for irrigation purposes than he can put to good use. State regulation of the flow and distribution of all waters is fast becoming a principle of law in all the arid land states. To regulate abuses and prevent their repitition, the leading waterusers are preparing to urge numerous changes in the law, so that the ownership of the waters in all streams and lakes shall vest in the state, for the use and benefit of the people.

If this is done, it will be necessary to make careful surveys and measure the flow of all streams that the water may be equitably distributed.

Ask for Pool in Wool.

McMinnville—The Yamhill Livestock association has elected the following officers: President, William Dilerst; vice president, John Redmand; secretary, M. B. Hendrick; treasurer, W. S. Link; directors, William Gunning, John Eborall, R. O. Jones, Amos Nelson and D. A. Walker. At the last meeting of the association a resolution was passed recommending that the trustees set April 7 as the date for selling the mohair pool. It was also recommended that a wool pool be formed by the Yamhill growers.

Wasco Willing to Help.

The Dalles—That Wasco county will join with the other counties of the state and the board of trade of Portland in advertising Oregon was determined by the county court after the recent meeting of business men of this city and a delegation from Hood River at the Commercial club parlors, called to confer with the county court and J. B. Labor, secretary of the Portland board of trade. A resolution asking the court to appropriate $1,000 for the purpose was adopted, and the court authorized the appropriation.

Cost for Month $664.

Portland—It cost $664.29 to conduct the Boys' and Girls' Aid society in January, and the bills were ordered paid at the February meeting of the board of trustees. Superintendent Gardner reported that 26 children were received and 33 disposed of during the month. The number of children in the society's care February 1 was 46. One family living in Tillamook county took three children, brothers and sister. The family is well to do.

Indians Want Lands.

Pendleton—About 25 Indians, members of the Columbia river tribe, have made formal application to join the Umatillas and share in the allotments of the reservation, claiming that they are of the same tribe and failed to come in with them when the allotments were made several years ago, preferring to stay with the Columbia river tribe.

Much Freight From Dallas.

Dallas—Twenty cars of lumber were billed out of Dallas in a single day recently, besides several cars of spars and piling. The mills here and at Falls City have a combined output of from 10 to 20 cars daily. The freight service on alternate days will soon give way, as the Southern Pacific has promised a daily freight train.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69@70c; bluestem, 70@71c; red, 66@67c; valley, 72c.

Oats—No. 1 white, feed, $28@29; gray, $27.50@28.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, $23 50@24 per ton; brewing, $24@24.50; rolled, $24@25.

Buckwheat—$2.25 per cental.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, $13@14 per ton; valley timothy, $8@9; clover, $7.50@8; cheat, $6@7; grain hay, $7@8.

Fruits—Apples, $1@2.50 per box; cranberries, $12.50@14.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1¾@2¼c per pound; cauliflower, $1.90@2 per crate; celery, $4 per crate; sprouts, 6½@7c per pound; squash, 1¼@1½c per pound; turnips, 90c@$1 a sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@$1 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, No. 1, $1.10@1.25 a sack; No. 2, 70c@$1 a sack.

Potatotes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 60@65c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; sweet potatoes, 2¼@2½c per pound.

Butter — Fancy creamery, 27½@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 16@17c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 12½@13c; broilers, 19@20c; young roosters, 12@12½c; old roosters, 10@11c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice 18@20c; geese, live, 9c; geese, dressed, 12@14c; ducks, 16@18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@10½c; prime, 8½@9c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2½c pound; cows, 3½@4½c per pound; ccuntry steers, 4@5c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8½@9c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 8@9½c.

Veal—Dressed, 3½@8½c per pound.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound.

For The Term of His Natural Life

By MARCUS CLARKE

CHAPTER I.

On a certain May the garden of a large red-brick bow-windowed mansion called North-end House was the scene of a domestic tragedy. Three persons were the actors in it. One was an old man, whose white hair and wrinkled face gave token that he was at least sixty years of age. He stood erect, in the attitude of one surprised into sudden passion, and held uplifted the heavy ebon cane upon which he was ordinarily accustomed to lean. He was confronted by a man of two-and-twenty, unusually tall and athletic of figure, dressed in rough seafaring clothes, and who held in his arms, protecting her, a lady of middle age. The face of the young man wore an expression of astonishment, and the slight frame of the gray-haired woman was convulsed with sobs.

These three people were Sir Richard Devine, his wife, and his only son Richard, who had returned from abroad that morning.

"So, madam," said Sir Richard, in the high-strung accent which in crises of great mental agony are common to the most self-restrained of us, "you have been for twenty years a living lie! For twenty years you have cheated and mocked me. For twenty years you have laughed at me for a credulous fool; and now, because I dared to raise my hand to that reckless boy, you admit it, and glory in the confession!"

"Mother, dear mother!" cried the young man, in a paroxysm of grief, "say that you did not mean those words; you said them but in anger! See, I am calm now, and he may strike me if he will."

Lady Devine shuddered, creeping close, as though to hide herself in the broad bosom of her son.

The old man continued: "I married you, Ellinor Wade, for your beauty; you married me for my fortune. I was a plebeian, a ship's carpenter! you were well born, your father was a man of fashion, the friend of prodigals. I was rich. I had been knighted. I was in favor at court. He wanted money and he sold you. I paid the price he asked, but there was nothing of your cousin, my lord Bellasis in the bond."

"Spare me, sir, spare me!" said Lady Ellinor, faintly.

"Spare you! Ay, you have spared me, have you not? Lookye," he cried in sudden fury, "I am not to be fooled so easily. Your family are proud. Col. Wade has other daughters. My lord Bellasis, even now thinks to retrieve his broken fortunes by marriage. To-morrow your father, your sisters, all the world, shall know the story you have told me."

"You will not do this!" burst out the young man.

"Silence!" cried Sir Richard.

Lady Devine slipped through her son's arms, and fell on her knees at her husband's feet.

"Do not do this, Richard. I have been faithful to you for two and twenty years. I have borne all the slights and insults you have heaped upon me. The secret of my early love, the confession that I never loved you, broke from me when, in your rage, you threatened him."

Sir Richard, who had turned to walk away, stopped suddenly, and his great white eyebrows came together in his red face with a savage scowl. He laughed, and in that laugh his fury seemed to congeal into a cold and cruel hate.

"You shall have your wish—upon one condition."

"What is it, sir?" she asked, rising, but trembling with terror, as she stood with drooping arms and widely opened eyes.

The old man looked at her for an instant, and then said, slowly:

"That this disobedient son, who has wrongfully squandered my money and eaten my bread, shall pack! That he keep himself from my sight, and never set foot again in house of mine."

Richard Devine gently loosed the arms that again clung around his neck, kissed the pale face, and turned his—scarcely less pale—toward the old man.

"I owe you no duty," he said. "You have always hated and reviled me. When by your violence you drove me from your house, you set spies to watch me in the life I had chosen. I have nothing in common with you. I have long felt it. I accept the terms you offer. I will go."

Sir Richard Devine laughed again. "I am glad to see you are so well disposed. Listen now. To-night I send for Quaid to alter my will. My sister's son, Maurice Frere, shall be my heir in your stead. I give you nothing. You leave this house in an hour. You change your name; you never by word or deed make claim on me or mine. I return in an hour, madam; let me find him gone."

He passed them, upright, as if upborne by passion, strode down the garden with the vigor that anger lends, and took the road to London.

"Richard," cried the poor mother. "Forgive me, my son! I have ruined you."

Richard Devine tossed his black hair from his brow in sudden passion of love and grief.

"Mother, dear mother, do not weep," he said. "I am not worthy of your tears. Forgive! It is I—impetuous and ungrateful during all your years of sorrow—who most need forgiveness. Let me share your burden that I may lighten it. He is just. It is fitting that I go. I can earn a name—a name that I need not blush to bear nor you to hear. I am strong. I can work. The world is wide. Farewell, my own mother!"

"Not yet, not yet! Ah! see, he has taken the Belsize road. Oh, Richard! pray heaven they may not meet."

"Tush! They will not meet. You are pale, you faint!"

"A terror of I know not what coming evil overpowers me. I tremble for the future. Oh, Richard, Richard! forgive me! pray for me!"

"Hush, dearest! Come, let me lead you in. I will write. I will send you news of me once, at least, ere I depart. So, you are calmer, mother!"

Sir Richard Devine, knight, shipbuilder, naval contractor and millionaire, was the son of a Harwich boat carpenter. Early left an orphan with a sister to support, he soon reduced his sole aim in life to the accumulation of money. A shrewd man of business, a thorough master of his trade, troubled with no scruples of honor or of delicacy, he made money rapidly, and saved it when made. He married his sister to a wealthy Bristol merchant, one Anthony Frere, and married himself to Ellinor Wade, the eldest daughter of Col. Wotton Wade, an uncle by marriage of a remarkable scamp and dandy, Lord Bellasis. At that time, what with lucky speculations in the funds, and the legitimate profit on his government contracts, he had accumulated a princely fortune, and could afford to live in princely magnificence. But the burden of parsimony and avarice which he had voluntarily taken upon him was not to be shaken off, and the only show he made of his wealth was by purchasing on his knighthood, the rambling but comfortable house at Hampstead, and ostensibly retiring from active business.

His retirement was not a happy one. He was a stern father and a severe master. His servants hated and his wife feared him. His only son Richard appeared to inherit his father's strong will and imperious manner. Under careful supervision and a just rule he might have been guided to good; but left to his own devices outside, and galled by the iron yoke of parental discipline at home, he became reckless and prodigal. The mother—poor, timid Ellinor, who had been rudely torn from the love of her youth, her cousin, Lord Bellasis—tried to restrain him, but the headstrong boy, though owning for his mother that strong love which is often a part of such violent natures, proved intractable, and, after three years of parental feud, he went off to the continent, to pursue there the same reckless life which in London had offended Sir Richard. Sir Richard, upon this, sent for Maurice Frere, his sister's son, and bought for him a commission in a marching regiment, hinting darkly of special favors to come. His open preference for his nephew had galled to the quick his sensitive wife, who contrasted with some heart-pangs the gallant prodigality of her father with the niggardly economy of her husband. Between the houses of Devine and long-descended Wotton Wade there had long been little love. Sir Richard felt that the colonel despised him for a city knight, and had heard that Lord Bellasis and his friends had often lamented the hard fortune which gave the beauty, Ellinor, to so sordid a bridegroom.

Lord Bellasis visited at Sir Richard's house during the first year of his cousin's marriage; but upon the birth of the son he affected a quarrel with the city knight, and cursing him for a miserly curmudgeon, departed, more desperately at war with fortune than ever, for his old haunts. He was now a hardened, hopeless old man of sixty, battered in health and ruined in pocket; but who, by dint of stays, hair-dye and courage, yet faced the world with undaunted front. Of the possessions of the house of Wotton Wade, this old manor, timberless and bare, was all that remained, and its master rarely visited it.

On the evening of the 3d of May Lord Bellasis had been attending a pigeon match at Hornsey Wood, and having resisted the importunities of his companion, Mr. Lionel Crofton, who wanted him to go on into town, he had avowed his intention of striking across Hampstead to Belsize. "I have an appointment at the fir-trees on the Heath," he said, "with a parson."

"A parson!"

"Well, he is only just ordained. I met him last year at Bath, on his vacation from Cambridge, and he was good enough to lose some money to me."

"And now waits to pay it out of his first curacy. I wish your lordship joy with all my soul. Then we must push on, for it grows late."

"Thanks, my dear sir, for the 'we,' but I must go alone," said Lord Bellasis, dryly. "To-morrow you can settle with me for the sitting of last week. Hark! the clock is striking nine. Good-night."

At half-past nine Richard Devine quitted his mother's house to begin the new life he had chosen, and so, drawn together by that strange fate of circumstances which creates events, those two approached each other.

As the young man gained the middle of the path which led to the Heath, he met Sir Richard returning from the village. It was no part of his plan to seek an interview, and he would have slunk past in the gloom, but seeing him thus alone returning to a desolated home, the prodigal was tempted to utter some words of farewell and of regret. To his astonishment, however, Sir Richard passed swiftly on, with body bent forward as one in the act of falling, and with eyes unconscious of surroundings, staring straight into the distance. Half terarified at this strange appearance, Richard hurried onward, and at a turn of the path stumbled upon something which horribly accounted for the curious action of the old man. A dead body lay upon its face in the heather, beside it was a heavy riding whip stained at the handle with blood, and an open pocketbook. Richard took up the book and read, in gold letters on the cover, "Lord Bellasis."

The unhappy young man knelt down beside the body and raised it. The skull had been fractured by a blow, but it seemed that life yet lingered. Overcome with horror—for he could not doubt but that his mothers' worst fears had been realized—Richard knelt there holding the man in his arms, waiting until the murderer should have placed himself beyond pursuit. It seemed an hour to his excited fancy before he saw a light pass along the front of the house he had quit, and knew that Sir Richard had safely reached his chamber. With some bewildered intention of summoning aid he left the body, and made toward the town. As he stepped out on the path he heard voices, and presently some dozen men, one of whom held a horse, burst out upon him, and, with sudden fury, seized and flung him to the ground.

At first the young man so rudely assailed did not comprehend his own danger. His mind, bent upon one hideous explanation of the crime, did not see another obvious one which had already occurred to the mind of the landlord of The Three Spaniards.

"Heaven defend me!" cried Mr. Mogford, scanning by the pale light of the rising moon the features of the murdered man, "but it is Lord Bellasis! Oh, you villain! Jem, bring him here; p'r'aps his lordship can recognize him!"

"It was not I!" cried Richard Devine. "My lord, say——" Then he stopped abruptly, and being forced on his knees by his captors, remained staring at the dying man in sudden and ghastly fear.

Those men in whom emotion has the effect of quickening circulation of the blood, reason rapidly in moments of danger; and in that terrible instant, when his eyes met those of Lord Bellasis, Richard Devine had summed up the chances of his future fortune, and realized to the full his personal peril. The runaway horse had given the alarm. The drinkers at The Spaniards Inn had started to search the Heath, and had discovered a fellow in rough costume, whose person was unknown to them, hastily quitting a spot where, beside a rifled pocketbook and a blood-stained whip, lay a dying man.

The web of circumstantial evidence had enmeshed him. An hour ago escape would have been easy. He would have had but to cry, "I am the son of Sir Richard Devine. Come with me to yonder house and I will prove to you that I have just quit it," to place his innocence beyond immediate question. That course of action was impossible now. Knowing Sir Richard as he did, and believing, moreover, that in his raging passion the old man had himself met and murdered Lord Bellasis, he saw himself in a position which would compel him to sacrifice himself. He knelt, stupefied, unable to speak or move.

"Come," cried Mogford, again; "say, my lord, is this the villain?"

Lord Bellasis rallied his failing senses, his glazing eyes stared into his son's face with a horrible eagerness; he shook his head, raised a feeble arm as though to point elsewhere, and fell back dead.

"If you didn't murder him, you robbed him," growled Mogford, "and you shall sleep at Bow street to-night, Tom, run on to meet the patrol, and tell him to leave word at the Gate-house that I've a passenger for the coach! Bring him on, Jack! What is your name, eh?"

He repeated the rough question twice before his prisoner answered, but at length Richard Devine raised a pale face which stern resolution had already hardened into defiant manhood, and said, "Dawes—Rufus Dawes."

His new life had begun already; for that night one Rufus Dawes, charged with murder and robbery, lay awake in prison, waiting for the fortune of the morrow.

Two other men waited as eager. One, Mr. Lionel Crofton; the other, the horseman who had appointment with the murdered Lord Bellasis under the shadow of the fir-trees on Hampstead Heath. As for Sir Richard Devine, he waited for no one, for upon reaching his room he had fallen speeless in a fit of apoplexy.

(To be continued.)

GOOD COAL FOUND IN IDAHO.

Expected Output to Supply the State and Eastern Oregon.

The announcement that coal of a very fair quality has been discovered in Thunder Mountain serves to revive the interest in the development of that powest of Idaho's resources, says the Boise Statesman. Discoveries of coal have been reported at various points during the past few years, but those who control the locations as a rule have been unable to develop the properties to a depth sufficient to demonstrate the value of their holdings from a commercial point of view. The surface has been scratched enough to indicate the existence of bodies of coal, usually of doubtful bituminous value, still giving moderate satisfaction in the limited local uses to which the product has been put.

The coal found in Thunder Mountain is said to have increased in quality and quantity with depth, having been developed about fifty feet. Tests are claimed to show 40 per cent fixed carbon and less than 8 per cent ash. It has been used for blacksmithing there and is said to give entire satisfaction. If these claims are borne out and if the properties continue to improve with development, the discovery will constitute another highly important factor in the future of that section.

In Lemhi County the coal situation is most encouraging. It has passed the experimental stage, having been developed to a point where its superiority as a fuel for general purposes has been clearly demonstrated and the supply shown to be practically inexhaustible gauged by the present and prospective demand. The Pollard mines there have been opened up systematically and are yielding a large production. Teams are hauling from the mines continuously, the coal selling for $4.50 a ton, and, according to the Salmon Herald, the consumers being well satisfied.

The fuel problem has developed into such a serious one in this State that the coal developments will arouse the liveliest interest. It is only a matter of a short time until the Lemhi coal deposits, and others, too, will be reached by a railroad. This will stimulate development that it is expected will eventuate in the opening up of vast deposits from which the greater portion of western Idaho and eastern Oregon will be supplied at prices far below those exacted at the present time.

In Great Demand.

The London "season" was particularly active this year, and the crowded condition of all the high-class hotels reminded a contributor to the Strand Magazine of a game of billiards he once played with a friend at a West End hotel at the height of a previous season. He says:

It was close upon midnight, but for half an hour or so we had noticed a weary-looking American anxiously observing our play. I may tell you we played a bad game, and it made us nervous to have him watching. We felt sure that he must be a crack player. By and by another spectator drifted in and took a seat on the other side of the table, and this made us still more nervous.

At last, when the score was about 70—75, the first man broke in.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, "but can you tell me about when that game will be finished?" We looked at one another.

"Are you waiting for a game?" my friend asked.

"Well," replied the American, "not that exactly. I was thinking of having a dream about home and mother."

"We don't understand."

"Don't you. Well, I hate to hurry you, gentlemen, but I've been waiting about an hour to get my bed made up. You're playing on it."

Then the second spectator spoke up. "Your bed?" he exclaimed. "Pardon me. That billiard table's my bed. I got it reserved at the office the first thing after breakfast this morning."

Made Him Jump.

"That old plug moves pesky fast these days, Hiram. How did you break him of the habit of stopping still in the road?"

"Why, I learned to make a noise like an automobile and every time he slackens I go 'toot-toot' and 'chug-chug' and he starts off like a colt."

Hypocritical.

Mrs. O'Riley—Pfwat koind av a felly is it th' new sooperintindent do be?

O'Riley—He's wan av thim fellies that's all th' toime shlappin' payple's faces behoind their backs.

Be self-confident, but not conceited.