

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.

The Korean revolt is spreading. Japan plans to monopolize the trade of the Orient.

Fire at Los Angeles destroyed a block in the wholesale district.

A number of Russian newspapers have been suppressed for printing news of the Bialystok massacre.

The house has passed a bill granting California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands.

It is expected that the Italian government will soon issue an order for the complete exclusion of American canned meats.

Count Witte expresses the opinion that the Russian drama is becoming revolutionary in its character. He also says the Jews have brought their troubles on themselves.

A submarine eruption recently threw up a small island near Boroslov, an island in Alaskan waters. Boroslov was upheaved in the same way 100 years ago and another small island in 1882.

Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, has tendered his resignation to the president and the latter has announced the appointment of Dr. Elmer E. Brown, professor of education at the California university, as his successor.

Revolutionary feeling is spreading in Russia.

Tobacco trust officials have been indicted for conspiracy.

Evidence is being found that Dreyfus was convicted by forgery.

California is pushing the fight on "six-bit" insurance companies.

The president and house committee have agreed on a meat inspection bill.

The Hermann land case trial at Portland is expected to take place the first of July.

The Russian nobility will refuse to divide their estates with the peasants in order to prevent a revolution.

The 131st anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Boston, where the day is always regarded as a holiday.

Al. L. Craig, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N., has resigned to take a better position with the Great North Western Railway of Portland.

Presbyterian churches throughout the United States are raising a fund of \$300,000 with which to rebuild the edifices of that denomination destroyed by the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Japan has suppressed the outbreak in Corea.

Castro will resume the presidency of Venezuela July 5.

The army will soon abandon San Francisco relief work.

The car is preparing for an open revolt in Southern Russia.

A Texas negro has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 999 years.

Half of San Francisco's present water supply is wasted by leaks in the mains.

The Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana will be opened to settlement.

Germany is planning to spend \$50,000,000 in widening and improving the Kiel canal.

A pretended president of the Philippine republic has surrendered to the authorities.

The house committee on agriculture has agreed to Roosevelt's demands on the meat inspection bill.

Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of the ex-minister to China, has sold for \$7,000 a rug which she bought in Peking for \$90.

A movement has started to depose the insane king of Bavaria.

Many Oregon and Washington postmasters have received an increase in pay.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has decided that saloons may open July 5.

Light earthquake shocks are felt frequently at San Francisco, but no damage is done.

Rioting has been resumed at Bialystok, Russia, and parliament has sent a committee to investigate.

Leaders in congress agree to loan \$10,000,000 to San Francisco banks for use in rebuilding the city.

Roosevelt condemns the meat inspection bill and threatens to call an extra session if action is not taken on the canal.

The naval bill provides \$65,000 with which to establish wireless telegraph stations along the coast of Oregon, Washington and California.

The governor of California and mayor of San Francisco have joined in an appeal to the insurance companies for a square deal to San Francisco.

There is a general feeling throughout Russia that a revolution cannot help but come soon.

The Japanese Red Cross has given a total of \$110,000 to the relief of earthquake sufferers of California.

Insurance companies contemplate a raise of 25 per cent in rates in Washington as well as Oregon and Idaho.

Thirty-two insurance companies have refused to pay claims of San Francisco losses 25 per cent and will pay in full.

Peasants are rioting and killing land owners in Southern Russia.

DISHONEST MORTAR THE CAUSE

Japanese Tells How to Make Earthquake-Proof Buildings.

San Francisco, June 20.—"Dishonest mortar—a corrupt conglomerate of sea sand and lime—was responsible for nearly all of the earthquake damage in San Francisco," said Dr. T. Nakamura, professor of architecture of the Imperial university of Tokyo and a member of the committee dispatched to this city by the Japanese government to investigate the effects of the tremble and fire. Dr. Nakamura will sail on the Kurea today, to report to his government.

"I find," said Dr. Nakamura yesterday, "that much of the damage to San Francisco from the earthquake was due to poor mortar and faulty construction, and the greater portion of the damage to the class 'A' buildings by fire was the result of misguided use of hollow tiling and so-called fire blocks instead of concrete.

"There has developed as a result of the earthquake in San Francisco, great prejudice against brick buildings. However, they are largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in this city are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used. The mortar should either be composed of one part cement to two parts of sand, or of one part cement, three of lime and five of sand. The bricks should be thoroughly wet before being laid. And when the mortar has set under these conditions, a wall becomes practically one stone."

COMPANIES WOLF MAY SUE.

Namias Those Which Disobey Law and May Forfeit Licenses.

San Francisco, June 20.—The following insurance companies, by reason of their failing to comply with Insurance Commissioner Wolf's demand that they either sign stipulations extending the time for filing proofs of loss to August 18 or furnish the commissioner with their lists of policy holders, have rendered themselves liable to forfeiture of their right to do business in the state of California:

Agricultural, American of Boston, American of Philadelphia, Dutchess, Eagle, German of Peoria, Germania, Globe and Rutgers, Girard, New York of New York, Northwestern Fire & Marine, National Union, North German of New York, Stuyvesant, Security of Baltimore, Traders, Union of Philadelphia, Westchester, Western Underwriters.

Commissioner Wolf intends to proceed against these companies without delay unless advised to the contrary by the attorney general of the state. He made this statement yesterday and added:

"Furthermore it will be my business to see that these companies are compelled to meet their just obligations. If any retire without paying, I shall insist that action be taken against them by the insurance commissioners of the state under whose laws they are incorporated."

SHAW WILL MAKE BIG DEPOSIT

San Francisco Assured of \$12,000,000 of Government Funds.

Washington, June 20.—A tacit agreement was reached today by the president, Secretary Shaw and the delegation of representative citizens of San Francisco by which substantial aid will be given San Francisco by the government. It is proposed that the United States treasury deposit with the San Francisco banks \$12,000,000 of government money, the bonds of the city as security, the money to remain in the banks until the government shall call for it.

Under the law the secretary of the treasury has authority to deposit government funds in this way, but cannot bind his successor. It is hoped in California to organize a corporation with a capital of several millions of dollars, to issue bonds to guarantee the government against loss through the banks.

Other plans have been suggested for the raising of money to enable the people of California to rebuild their homes and business houses, but thus far nothing has been proposed that will meet the ideas of congress.

Boy Found in Carcunele.

Victoria, B. C., June 20.—A seemingly well authenticated account of a strange birth is reported by the Tokio Asahi. A boy born to a woman of Yamato province had a carcunele on the left eyelid as large as a man's fist. The child was removed to Osaka hospital, the carcunele cut and it was found to contain a diminutive boy, with complete set of limbs and fingers. The older boy suffered little from the operation. It is not stated whether the other child lived.

Troops in Mutiny.

Odesa, June 20.—General Kaulbars has received word from 11 of the best regiments in Russia to the effect that the troops there are mutinous and have refused to act as police in quelling street disturbances. The identity of these garrisons is being concealed, but all the facts have been telegraphed to the minister of war. It can be stated on the authority of a general officer of the staff that the reason why the government has not carried out its plan to mobilize 700,000 Cossacks is the fear of civil war.

Swedish Town Burned Up.

Stockholm, June 20.—Fire started Sunday night in the little city of Hudikval, and, fanned by a strong easterly gale, spread with such rapidity that all efforts to extinguish it were fruitless. Practically the whole town was wiped out and 1,500 families were made homeless. The fire extended to the borough of Arvik, where 2,000 persons were burned out. The total loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000. Many large factories were destroyed.

Militia Fund is Doubled.

Washington, June 20.—The militia bill, which passed congress yesterday, will double the annual allotment to various states for their National Guard. Under the new appropriation Oregon will receive \$15,958; Washington, \$19,947; and Idaho \$11,984. This annual appropriation will begin July 1, 1908.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

CHANGE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Attorney General Crawford Would Remedy Many Defects.

Salem.—Attorney General Crawford has started a movement for the revision of the criminal laws of the state by removing defects and enacting new laws, so that the guilty shall not escape upon technicalities. He has addressed a letter to each of the prosecuting attorneys of the state, asking them to submit to him such recommendations upon the need of criminal legislation as they may think best, and he will lay the whole matter before the judiciary committee of the next legislature.

In his letter Mr. Crawford says that in his experience he found some laws which are so defective in their terms that men who are guilty cannot be convicted, and have found some offenses for which no statute whatever is provided. He says that the time to remedy the defects in the criminal laws is during a session of the legislature, and, in order that this may be done properly, the laws should be drafted before the legislature meets.

The prosecuting attorneys, he thinks, are in the best position to learn of the defects in the laws, and he wants them to suggest the changes that should be made. With such recommendations before him from all the prosecuting attorneys, the attorney general will be able to lay before the legislature information that will enable the body to place the criminal laws in a much better condition than they have ever been before.

A very striking illustration of the defective condition of the criminal laws was found when the state land found prosecutions were begun in Marion county something over a year ago. There was no law under which the offender could be convicted after he had sworn falsely in making applications for the purchase of school lands.

There was no statute making it a crime to sign a fictitious name to an application for the purchase of school land. There was no law to be found for the punishment of a notary public who affixed his seal to an instrument which he had drawn, and to which he had signed a fictitious name.

At nearly every trial of court men who are placed on trial escape punishment because of technical defects in the statute does not quite cover the crime committed. It is defects of this kind that Attorney General Crawford wishes to remove. He is not seeking to make crimes of small offenses, which are of no importance, but merely so to correct the laws that it will be possible to secure conviction when men are found guilty of acts which every one recognizes as criminal in character.

Settlement Named After Wagon.

Arlington.—Some 30 years ago a few men settled on a flat about 12 miles south of Arlington. In the crew was only one wagon—an old Schuster. In some way they began calling this neighborhood Schuster Flats, and the name has stuck. A few years later it was, as it is now, known as Schuster Flats. When the Condon branch railroad of the O. R. & N. Co. was built, a station was established near this place, and is named Schuster. This is one of the finest farming sections in Gilliam county, and thus from an old wagon a name is found for a fine wheat belt.

Grain Sack Problem Serious.

Pondleton.—The grain sack problem promises to be serious for the farmers of Umatilla county, who will use 2,000,000 this year. At the present prices, 10 cents each, these 2,000,000 sacks in this county. Other Eastern regions, it is estimated, will use at least 2,000,000 more, making a total of 4,000,000 for this section. This entails the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars for grain sacks, which, together with the expense of harvesting the crop, represents an enormous expenditure of money before anything is realized from the crop.

Resume Work on Reservoir.

Eugene.—Work on the great reservoir for irrigation purposes started at Lake Waldo, in the Cascade mountains 100 miles east of Eugene, by A. R. Black last fall, will be resumed within a few days. Mr. Black has left here with a good sized force of men to continue the work. A year ago this summer Black fled on the waters of the lake and announced a big irrigation project for the upper Willamette valley. He claims to be backed by Eastern capitalists, and says he will carry his plans to consummation in the not far future.

May Test New Law.

Salem.—Just what additional revenue will come to the state treasury as a result of the passage of the laws taxing the gross earnings of telegraph, telephone, express and other corporations is not known for a certainty. The Western Union Telegraph company will have to pay about \$3,800. The Pacific States Telephone company will have to pay more probably. None of the corporations will pay until it has tested the law in the courts, so it is said. Some have estimated the revenue at from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year.

Working for Coast Railroad.

Newport.—J. F. Stewart, William Smith and O. Kroghstad, members of the Toledo corporation organized for the purpose of securing the right of way for the coast railroad, were in this city last week agitating the forming of a company of Newport people to help in the endeavor to bring the railroad through this section. They succeeded in arousing the citizens to such an extent that a company with \$5,000 capitalization is proposed to be formed.

Band Ships Horses.

Bend.—Many horses are being shipped from Bend and vicinity to Portland and other points in the valley. Many riders are out on the range rounding up all available horses. It is feared that considerable horse thieving has been going on in this section, as a number of valuable horses are missing, and as some suspicious characters have been seen on the range of late it is feared that the animals have been run off.

WILL SHIP 400 CARS.

Bountiful Yields From Grand Ronde Orchards is Assured.

La Grande.—It is estimated by the principal fruit growers of Grand Ronde valley that the output for this section this year will be 400 carloads. The estimate on apples, which are the largest crop, is 314 cars; pears, 65 cars; peaches, plums and cherries, 20 cars. These figures are considered reliable, as there was but little variance in the different estimates given and the estimates of the growers are based on a continuation of the present favorable conditions, which could hardly be improved upon; the fruit is set on the trees as full as it can be to give first-class quality.

In securing the foregoing report it was also possible to obtain some interesting figures relative to the enormous increase in the apple orchard acreage. There are now 200,000 apple trees in this valley and of this number 146,000 are in bearing. That is to say, this is a number of trees of five years old and upwards. Five years hence, when the whole number of trees are in bearing, the yield of an average crop year will be a million boxes, or about 1,666 car loads. It is not too much to say that within a short time the apple crop income of this valley will be a million dollars a year.

Even at the older factory price of 45 per ton, ten-year-old trees will net average yield at the rate of \$142.63 per acre.

While the apple is in the ascendancy as the commercial fruit of this valley, the cherry plays quite a part. Cannery representatives are here now making contracts for cherries at 4 to 4½ cents per pound. The La Grande fruit growers will have about 20 tons to offer, but this includes only the sweet varieties suitable for canning, such as Royal Anne and Centennial.

Old cherry trees in some orchards in the valley have yielded as high as 800 pounds to the tree. The price paid is \$80 per ton and at this rate old trees will yield \$3,200 and upwards per acre. All these figures and estimates are based on as reliable facts as are obtainable. It is not necessary to exaggerate the fruit industry of Grand Ronde. The truth is good enough.

Special Prizes at State Fair.

Salem.—The state board of agriculture has voted to offer three special prizes for the best individual farm exhibits to be made at the state fair this year. The prizes will be \$75, \$50 and \$25 in cash and in addition the State boarder company will give a \$100 wagon, the E. S. Lampert company a \$40 set of harness and F. E. Shafer Saddlery company a \$10 robe. It is expected that a large number of farmers will compete for these prizes. Secretary Smith will supply applicants with all the necessary information.

Historic Sites To Be Marked.

Eugene.—Acting upon a suggestion made by Professor F. G. Young, of the State university, the Native Daughters of Martha Mulligan cabin No. 3 have taken up the matter of marking some of the early historic places of interest in or about Eugene. Miss Ann Whiteaker has appointed committees of finance, location and program. It was decided to mark with basaltic columns, taken from Skinner's butte, the location of the Skinner cabin, the first built in Eugene, the first schoolhouse and the place where the first court was held.

Prunes Promise Great Yield.

Salem.—The rains of the past two weeks have done as much damage to berries in this vicinity as expected, and a good crop is being gathered. The wet weather has made pasturage excellent and artemesiorum crop is growing. With few exceptions, prunes growers report bumper crops, and in some orchards the fruit is so abundant that weak limbs are already breaking. A few cherries have been cracked by the wet weather.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat.—Club, 72@73c; blossom, 74@75c; red, 70@71c; valley, 72c.
Oats.—No. 1 white feed, \$31.50@32; gray, \$31.50 per ton.
Barley.—Feed, \$24@24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25@26.
Hay.—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$12.50@13 per ton; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$13.
Fruits.—Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; apricots, \$1.25@2 per crate; cherries, 75c@81 per box; strawberries, 5@7c per pound; Logan berries, \$1.75 per crate.
Vegetables.—Beans, 6@8c; cabbage, 1½c per pound; lettuce, head, 15@25c; onions, 8@10c per dozen; peas, 2@5c; radishes, 10@20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; parsnips, 25c; turnips, \$1.125 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.
Onions.—New, 1½@2c per pound.
Potatoes.—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 20@24c per pound.
Butter.—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c per pound.
Eggs.—Oregon ranch, 21@22c per dozen.
Poultry.—Average old hens, 13@13½ per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12½; broilers, 15@16½; roosters, 9½@11c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17½c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 8½@9c; ducks, old, 11@12c; young, 12½@13c.
Hops.—Oregon, 1905, 9½@12c.
Wool.—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23½c; valley, coarse, 22½@30c; fine, 24@25c; mohair, choice, 25@30c per pound.
Veal.—Dressed, 4@7c per pound.
Beef.—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c; Mutton.—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 8c.
Pork.—Dressed, 7@9c per pound.

For The Term of His Natural Life

By MARCUS CLARKE

CHAPTER XXI.

Rufus Dawes had been a fortnight at the settlement when a newcomer appeared on the chain gang. This was a young man of about twenty years of age, thin, fair and delicate. His name was Kirkland, and he belonged to what were known as the "educated" prisoners. He had been a clerk in a banking house, and was transported for embezzlement. Though, by some, grave doubts as to his guilt were entertained. The commandant, Captain Burgess, had employed him as butler in his own house, and his fate was considered a "lucky" one. So, without a trial, and might have been, had not an untimely accident occurred. Captain Burgess, who was a bachelor of the "old school," confessed an amiable weakness for swearing. Kirkland belonged to a Methodist family, and owned a plectrum of ivory, which he used to play the organ in the church. The language of Burgess made him shudder, and one day he so far forgot himself and his place as to raise his hands to his ears. "I'll soon cure you of that," said Burgess, and forthwith ordered him to the chain gang for "insubordination."

He was received with suspicion by the gang, who did not like white-handed men in human nature, perhaps, placed him next to Gabbett. When the muster bell rang, and the gang broke up, Rufus Dawes, on his silent way to his separate cell, observed a notable change of countenance on the face of the new convict. Instead of placing him in a cell by himself, Troke was turning him into the yard with the others.

"I'm not to go in there?" says the ex-bank clerk, drawing back in dismay from the cloud of foul faces which lowered upon him.

"But you are, then," says Troke. "The governor says a night in there'll take the starch out of you. Come in, yer so."

"Let him out, watchman," said North, who happened by.

"Can't, sir, without an order from the commandant."

"Very sorry, yer reverend, but your reverence knows that I don't do such a thing."

North rushed away to the commandant, and the instant his back was turned, Halles, the watchman, flung open the door and darted into the dormitory.

"Take that," he cried, dealing Kirkland a blow on the head with his keys, that stretched him senseless. "There's more trouble with you aristocrats than enough, lie quiet!"

The commandant roused from his slumber, told Mr. North that Kirkland might stop where he was, and that he'd thank the chaplain not to wake him up because a prisoner set up a howling.

North returned to the prison disconsolately, found the dutiful Halles at his post, and all quiet. "What's become of Kirkland?" he asked.

"Fretted himself to sleep, yer reverence," said Halles, in accents of parental concern. "Poor chap! It's hard for such young 'uns as he, sir."

In the morning Rufus Dawes, coming to his place on the chain gang, was struck by the appearance of a new prisoner. His face was of a greenish tint, and wore an expression of bewildered horror.

"Cheer up, man," said Dawes, touched with momentary pity. "It's no good being in the mopes, you know."

"What do they do if you try to bolt?" whispered Kirkland.

"Kill you," returned Dawes, in a tone of surprise at so preposterous a question.

"Thank God!" said Kirkland. "The work of the gang that afternoon was the carrying of some heavy logs to the water-side, and Rufus Dawes, exhausted by the task, was accompanied. "They'll kill you, you little beggar!" said he, unkindly.

He had hardly uttered the words when the boy flung himself beneath the log. In another instant the train would have been scrambling over his crushed body, had not Gabbett stretched out an iron hand and plucked the would-be suicide from death.

"Hold on to me," said the giant. "I'm big enough to carry double."

Kirkland uttered a cry, and then, holding up his iron with his hands, he started to run for the water.

"Halt, you young fool!" roared Troke, raising his carbine. But Kirkland kept steadily on for the river. Just as he reached it, however, the figure of Mr. North rose from behind a pile of stones. Kirkland jumped for the jetty, missed his footing and fell into the arms of the chaplain.

"You young vermin—you shall pay for this!" cries Troke. "You'll see if you won't remember this day."

"Oh, Mr. North," says Kirkland, "did you think I'd rather be dead than stay another night in that place?"

"You'll get it, my lad!" said Gabbett, when the runaway was brought back. "You'll see if I don't find a way to keep you here for this, see if I don't!"

Kirkland only breathed harder, and looked round for Mr. North; but Mr. North had gone. The new chaplain was sitting at the desk, and it was incumbent on the old one to be present at the reception.

Troke reported the ex-bank clerk that to Burgess, and Burgess, who was about to go to dinner with the new chaplain, disposed of his case out of hand. "Tried to bolt, eh? Must stop that fifty lashes, Troke. Pick out some likely man, will you. That last fellow you had ought to have been tied up yourself. His flogging wouldn't have killed a flea."

"You can't get 'em to warm one another, your honor," says Troke. "They won't do it."

"Oh, yes, they will, though," says Burgess. "Or I'll know the reason why. I won't have my men knocked up with flogging these rascals. If the scourger won't do his duty, tie him up and give him five-and-twenty for himself. I'll be down in the morning myself, if I can."

"Very good, your honor," says Troke. "Kirkland was put into a separate cell that night, and Troke, by way of securing him a good night's rest, told him that he was to have 'fifty' in the morning. "And Dawes'll lay it on," he added. "He's one of the smartest men I've got, and he won't spare yer."

"You will find this a terrible place, Mr. Meekin," said North to his superior, as they walked across to the commandant's dining room. "It has made me heart sick."

"I thought it was a little paradise," said Meekin. "Captain Frere says that the scenery is delightful."

The dinner went off successfully.

Burgess—desirous, perhaps, of favorably impressing the chaplain whom the bishop delighted to honor—was urbane enough. "You'll find us rough, Mr. Meekin," he said, "but you'll find us 'all there' when we're wanted. This is a little kingdom in itself. Pray help yourself to wine."

"Thank you, none," said North, filling a tumbler with water. "I have a headache."

His manner of speech and action was so awkward that the silence fell upon the party, caused by each one wondering why Mr. North should grow confused, and drum his fingers on the table, and stare everywhere but at the decenter. Meekin was the first to speak. "Have you many visitors, Captain Burgess?"

"Very few. Sometimes a party comes over with a recommendation from the governor, and I show them over the place; but, as a rule, we see no one but ourselves."

"I asked," said Meekin, "because some friends of mine were thinking of coming. Do you know Captain Frere?"

"No, I should say so," returned Burgess. "I was quartered with him at Sarah Island. So he's a friend of yours, eh?"

"I had the pleasure of meeting him in society," he is just married, you know. To Miss Vickers, a charming young person. They are going to Sydney, where Captain Frere has some interest, and Frere thinks of taking Port Arthur on his way down."

"A strange fancy for a honeymoon trip," said North.

"Captain Frere takes a deep interest in all relating to convict discipline," said Meekin, "and is anxious that Mrs. Frere should see this place. A romantic story, Captain Burgess. He saved her life, you know."

"Ah! that was a queer thing, that mutiny," said Burgess. "We've got the fellows here, you know."

"I saw them tried at Hobart Town," said Meekin. "In fact, the ring-leader, John Hax, gave me his confession, and I sent it to the bishop. Captain Frere tried to make me think his letters contained a hidden meaning, but I don't believe they did. He seems to me to be truly penitent for his offenses—a misguided but not a hypocritical man, if my knowledge of human nature goes for anything."

"I hope he is," said North. "I wouldn't trust him."

"Oh, there's no fear of him," said Burgess, cheerily. "If he grows uproarious, we'll soon give him a touch of the cat."

Here attention was called by the strange behavior of Mr. North. He had risen and, without apology, flung wide the window, as though he gasped for air. "Hallo, North! What's the matter?"

"Nothing," said North, recovering himself with an effort. "A spasm. I have these attacks at times."

"Have some brandy?" said Burgess. "No, no, it will pass. No, I say. Well, if you insist. And seeing a tumbler offered to him, he half-filled it with raw spirits and swallowed the fiery draught at a gulp. The Reverend Meekin eyed his clerical brother with horror.

"Ha!" said North, looking wildly round upon them. "That's better."

So they went on to the veranda, and looked down upon the lights of the prison, and listened to the sea lapping the shore. The Rev. Mr. North, in this cool atmosphere, seemed to recover himself, and conversation progressed with some sprightliness.