

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GOOD WAGES IN HAYFIELDS.

Klamath Basin Farmers Pay \$2 Per Day and Board.

Klamath Falls.—Laboring men can do well in Klamath basin. Haying has brought on a tremendous demand for men of brawn, and wages started at \$2 a day and board in the hayfields. Mason, Davis & Co., contractors on the canal, promptly met the wage with the additional inducement of an eight-hour day, and farmers generally realize that an eight-hour day in caring for a crop of alfalfa would hardly do. It is a bumper crop of hay that is being cut in this county, too, and many ranches report that tonnage of from four to five tons is not unusual.

With all of this vast production, appearances indicate that good prices will be realized, as there are more animals to be fed than ever before. Especially will the demand for hay suitable for horses be called for in large quantity for the animals employed in constructing canals, laterals and other portions of the government work and building the railroads reaching this way for the tonnage the valley is to produce. The government has decided to build the second unit of its canal without asking for further bids on the work and will immediately proceed to equip the additional camps necessary for that work. The wages of men at the government camps has been increased to correspond with that offered by farmers and the contractors.

Work on the canal system is now going ahead rapidly. D. C. Henry, engineering engineer, who succeeded J. B. Lippincott on this project, is acquainting himself thoroughly with the work that has been done and that is outlined for immediate construction. He has spent most of the time on the work since his arrival from Portland.

Barley Stands Heat Best.

The Dalles.—Headers are running all over the county in the farming sections, and the grain is being stacked ready for threshing. As yet no threshing machines have started, but several will begin this week. As harvest advances, it is shown that the wheat crop is better than was thought a week ago. The quality of spring grain is inferior. None of the spring grain is No. 1. The fall wheat is of good quality, but most farmers estimate that their fall wheat will not yield over 15 bushels to the acre—about half a crop. Barley is the best crop this season, having stood the hot weather better than wheat or oats.

Have 72 Per Cent of Offices.

Salem.—Out of 342 county offices in the state the Republicans hold 249 and the Democrats hold 88, while only two are filled by Independents, one by a Prohibitionist and one by a woman who has no political party designation. One office is vacant. The Republicans hold 72.8 per cent of the county offices and the Democrats 27.7 per cent. The Independents elected secured the office of surveyor in two counties and the Prohibitionists elected a coroner. The woman elected is Miss Emma Warren, who was elected school superintendent of Clatsop county. No one was elected coroner of Wheeler county.

For New Woman's Building.

Albany.—After holding a meeting of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, the members of the board came to Albany last week and at an adjourned session in this city awarded the contract for the new woman's building, to be erected on the campus, to H. Snook. The contract price is \$69,000, that being the lowest bid of \$2,000. The building will be constructed of the granite from the quarries at Detroit, the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, and the building stone at Yaquina bay.

Harvesting Begins in Linn.

Albany.—Harvesting has begun in Linn county. While some damage to spring grain has been reported, as a result of unusually warm weather lasting for several days, these reports are the exception rather than the rule. Fall sown grain was damaged but little, and an excellent crop will be garnered. Late sown spring grain will improve considerably yet under the influence of the cool weather now prevailing. Haying is practically over, and the baler will add the finishing touches before the fall rains set in.

Pure Water for Agricultural College.

Corvallis.—Students at the Agricultural college are to have pure mountain water hereafter. At its last meeting the board of regents made provision to have the water brought by the municipality of Corvallis from Mary's peak supplied in abundance for use at the college, and the president and secretary were authorized to contract with the city water board for 100,000 gallons or more at a rate of 15 cents per 1,000 gallons per month.

New Combine Attracts Attention.

Athens.—A combine harvester has been purchased by John Walter which will be the first of its kind to be used in this section. The machine is propelled by a 20-horse power engine, which runs all of the machinery, taking only a sufficient number of horses to draw the machine. The separator and cutting machinery is operated entirely independent of the draft. The feature that most interests farmers is that of doing away with many horses required by other combines.

BEST IN UNION.

Iowa Expert Says Dairying Conditions Excel His State.

Salem.—That Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other state in the Union and that Oregon creamerymen are nevertheless figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, were startling assertions made at a dairymen's meeting here last week.

Professor McKay, of the dairy department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker. He said that although his state produces more butter than any other state, he freely acknowledged that this is a more advantageous region for dairying, for the reason that the climate is less subject to such extreme conditions. He said Oregon should not import a pound of butter, but should be an exporter when that product can be shipped to New York for 2 cents a pound and to Liverpool for 2½ cents. He urged the extension of dairying as a means of retaining farm fertility.

Director James Withycombe, of the Oregon experiment station, said that the dairy products in this state, this year will have a value of \$8,000,000 and in a few years dairying will surpass lumbering, which is now our greatest wealth producing industry. He said that one creamery operator is figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, and deploring such a condition, when the Willamette valley will produce 10 to 15 tons of green corn feed or 30 tons of green alfalfa per acre.

Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey spoke in a similar strain, saying that he has seen hay offered for sale this year at \$2.50 a ton in the field and yet the farmer had no stock to sell.

Higher Price for Hops.

Salem.—On news that the English and German crops have been seriously injured transactions in futures have been reported at 12 cents. It is estimated that about one-half of the Oregon crop for 1906 has been sold, and George L. Rose predicts that the market will open at not less than 15 cents. Crop estimates vary from 95,000 to 125,000 bales for Oregon this year. Latest local advices from England place the probable English yield at from 200,000 to 300,000 cwt., as against 700,000 cwt. last year.

Athens Needs Laborers.

Athens.—There is a scarcity of laborers in this vicinity. Farmers have advertised for men, but few respond and owing to the fact that the warm weather has hastened the harvest many men are needed and good wages are offered. Much wheat on light soil is ruined and will not be harvested. A few weeks ago this wheat was very promising. John Bannister, a large farmer, says that his crop is damaged one half in many places.

Convicts Make Escape.

Salem.—A loss of 10 per cent of the prisoners is the record of the Oregon penitentiary thus far this season in working convicts on the public highways. About 60 men are kept at work on the roads and at the state fair grounds. Six have escaped and are still at large.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; red, 68c; valley, 71c; new club, 68c; new bluestem, 70c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.50 per ton; rolled, \$24@24.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; cheat, \$6.50@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@2.25 per box; apricots, \$1.25@1.35; cherries, 6@10c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 7c@1.10 per box; plums, \$1.25; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.40@1.50; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1½@2c; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@1 per box; egg plant, 30@40c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12½c; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2@2½c per pound; spinach, 2@3c; tomatoes, \$1.25@3 per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, red, 1½@1½c per pound; new yellow, 1½@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Old Burbanks, nominal; new potatoes, 75c@1.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21@21½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13½c; springs, 16@17; roasters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22½c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 11@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11@12c; olds, 8c; 1906 contracts, 12@13c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 17@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8c 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, fancy, 8@8½c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the exports for 1904. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of imports of iron and steel and other manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$461,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$6,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,350 pounds, as against 66,888,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the abandonment of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,583 pounds, against 14,687,165 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are imperatively needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 homes for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is individual initiative that the city must look. Evidences that this will be forthcoming are beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwell the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Unbreakable Passenger Car.

Washington, July 24.—A steel passenger car has recently been completed in Pittsburgh for the Southern railway which is regarded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of wood for all kinds of railway cars. The car is 74 feet 46 inches long over all and weighs 110,000 pounds. There was no wood used in its construction except for the interior decorations, and that wood was made fireproof. It is said that the car could not be teleported in a collision, neither could the ends be smashed in, and it is non-combustible.

Kaiser as Czar's Evil Genius.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Tonight stories were industriously spread that the emperor's final decision to dissolve parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story, a member of the German embassy engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after receiving and transmitting a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Russian Parliament Tells Them Not to Pay Taxes.

CZAR MAY IMPRISON LEADERS

Guards Prevent Newspapers From Publishing Revolutionary Manifesto—Much Disorder.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The great news of today is the adoption of an address to the people by the deputies to parliament, who assembled at Viborg, the language of which, with its revolutionary demands that the people cease to furnish money and troops to the government and repudiate further loans, affords pretext enough for the government to lodge its authors in the fortress if it feels strong enough. A rumor was spread tonight that this course had been decided upon.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed tomorrow, for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. The authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities, and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their parliament. Minor disorders are reported from a dozen cities. An incipient anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkov railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general tieup of communication, but St. Petersburg, Moscow and most of the other great centers are still calm.

SECRETS OF DREADNAUGHT.

British Admiralty Makes Public Her Plan of Armament.

London, July 24.—The first official announcement regarding the battleship Dreadnaught is contained in a white book on naval construction the past year, which was issued tonight. Besides ten 12-inch guns announced, the Dreadnaught will have 27 12-pound quick firing anti-torpedo boat guns and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of the armament six of the big guns are mounted in pairs on the center line of the ship, and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides.

In view of the modern potentialities of torpedo boats, and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack toward the end of the battle, the anti-torpedo boat guns are widely separated, so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one shell.

The speed is designed to be 27 knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnaught can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at 18½ knots.

The estimated cost of the Dreadnaught, including guns, is \$8,987,485.

MANY BURIED ALIVE.

Building in Massachusetts Town Collapses on Workmen.

South Framingham, Mass., July 24.—At least eight and perhaps twice that number of masons, plumbers and Italian laborers were crushed to death today in the sudden collapse of a building in process of erection on Concord street, while ten others were dragged or dug out of the wreck, some seriously injured. At a late hour tonight ten men were missing and a large force of laborers was at work on the ruins, searching for the dead.

Firemen and members of the Ninth regiment of infantry of the state militia, in camp here, succeeded in digging out half a dozen injured, and later found others.

Panic Among Odessa Jews.

Odessa, July 24.—The Jews here are in a state of panic, fearing an anti-Jewish outbreak as the result of the killing of a drunken Cossack who recently wandered through the Jewish quarter brandishing his saber and shouting: "Death to the Jews." Governor General Kaulbars, addressing a delegation of Jews today, said: "I vouch for my soldiers, but I am unable to say what the Cossacks or Christian civilians might do." The slightest incident might start trouble. Cossacks this morning looted three Jewish shops.

Bloodshed by Railroads.

Washington, July 24.—The accident bulletin, which has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce commission for the three months ending March 31, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employees to be 18,296. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 274. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,490, of which 289 collisions and 167 derailments affected passenger trains.

British Express Sympathy.

London, July 24.—A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and parliament is being circulated. Already the signatures of many persons have been obtained.



The pearls found on the gulf coast of Lower California are said to exhibit a greater variety of colors than those of any other part of the world, and the business of pearl-fishing there is growing. The chief colors are black, gray, red, bluish-green and yellowish. The red pearls rank among the most valuable. They possess a fine luster, and many of them are large and of the most perfect shape. They are, however, found only occasionally.

Spiders are not always solitary creatures. A scientist has lately found in southern India a species of spider that builds spongy nests with outlying webs, each nest being occupied by forty to 100 spiders, with a large excess of females; sometimes five or six nests are clustered together. The spiders not only live and work together, but they share with one another any prey that may be captured, and some even show maternal affection approaching self-sacrifice.

A problem for the horticulturists is the production of a profitable rubber-bearing fruit, which would make possible an unlimited supply of valuable material without injury to the plants. The fruits of the ordinary plants contain little rubber, but Prof. Warburg, a German, points out that certain parasitic plants—the caoutchouc mistletoes discovered three years ago in Venezuela—hold out the hope that the ideal fruit may be realized. The caoutchouc in some of these species amounts to one-fifth of the weight of the dried fruit. The fruit is not large, but varies in size in the three groups of species of these mistletoes. The caoutchouc, instead of being a milky juice, is in the form of a solid envelope surrounding the seeds.

The common cold is now classed by some authorities among the diseases due to bacteria. It has not been settled that any particular organism is the cause, but it seems that more than one species may play an active part, and a recent British investigator reports that in one severe local epidemic he found *Micrococcus catarrhalis* present in all cases, while in two other epidemics, both of a severely infectious character, the bacillus of Friedlander was recognized in every case examined at its onset. The organism, however, often disappears within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In the second and third epidemics re-infection sometimes occurred, producing either a second acute cold or else a chronic cold lasting for months, and the bacillus was so virulent that it killed inoculated mice, guinea pigs and even rabbits.

Prof. Joel Stebbins and F. W. Carpenter of the University of Illinois have recently succeeded in applying astronomical methods to the solution of a hitherto unsolved problem of biology. This relates to the height of the flight of birds during their migrations at night. Two telescopes were placed at measured distances apart (from 10 to 21 feet), on an east and west line, and with them two observers simultaneously watched the moon. The tracks of birds flying across the face of the moon were noted by each observer independently on a lunar chart, ready at his side. The tracks, being projected from separate points of observation, of course were not identical in position, and their distance apart furnished the basis for a calculation of the "parallax" of the flying birds. Two sets of observations were made, in May and in October. The deduced heights above the ground varied from 1,400 to 5,400 feet. The last, however, was an extreme case, most of the measures running from 1,500 to 2,500 or 3,000 feet.

An Ants' Sewing Circle.

F. Doflein, a German naturalist, has recently seen in Ceylon a species of ant, the *Oecophylla smaragdina*, in the act of "sewing" two leaves together for the purpose of forming a nest. This observation confirms the report of the English naturalist, Ridley, made in 1890. Doflein saw a row of the insects pulling the edges of the leaves together; then others trimmed and fitted the edges, and finally a seam was made by fastening the edges with a silky thread, yielded by larvae of the same species which the workers carried in their mandibles. He made a drawing illustrating the method of working. According to Ridley, the sewing ants pass the thread-giving larvae like shuttles through holes in the edges of the leaves.

Motionless for Months.

A most curious and sluggish creature is the tawana, a small lizard, whose home is in New Zealand. The little animal has the reputation of being the laziest creature ever created. It is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes, and has been known to remain in one position perfectly motionless for many months. How the creature manages to exist is a mystery which naturalists have been unable to solve.

Wordy but Vague.

"Have you seen Prof. Gableston, the scientist, lately?"

"Yes; I listened to him for more than an hour at the club last night."

"Indeed! What was he talking about?"

"He didn't say."—Puck.

Giving Mother a Hint.

Distressed Mother (traveling with a crying baby)—Dear me! I don't know what to do with this child!

Bachelor (in the next seat)—Shall I open the window for you, madam?—New York Mail.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1644—Battle of Marston.

1685—Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, beheaded at Edinburgh.

1720—The "Mississippi bubble" burst.

1745—Capture of Cape Breton by the English.

1770—Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C. ... Battle of Long Island.

1777—Dr. William Todd executed at Tyburn.

1778—Battle of Monmouth. ... Turkish fleet defeated and destroyed.

1797—Richard Parker, head of the naval mutiny at the Nore, hanged.

1800—Act passed for legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland.

1815—U. S. brig *Penacook* captured British cruiser *Nautilus* in Straits of Sunda.

1817—Pius VII. condemned Bible societies by bull.

1831—United States treaty with Black Hawk, chief of Sacs and Foxes.

1832—Cholera appeared in New York.

1837—Act of British Parliament to discontinue use of pillory for punishment.

1838—Coronation of Queen Victoria.

1840—Blockade of Canton by the English.

1844—Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, killed by mob at Carthage, Ill.

1846—Repeal of English corn laws.

1848—Archbishop of Paris shot while acting as mediator.

1857—Ship *Montreal* lost near Quebec; 250 persons perished.

1861—Battle of Falling Waters, Va.

1862—Lee defeated McClellan at battle of Gaines' Mill, Va.

1863—Gen. Meade succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of Army of the Potomac.

1864—Confederates victorious at battle of Kennesaw mountain, Ga. ... President Lincoln signed repeal of fugitive slave law. ... Invasion of Denmark by the Prussians.

1873—First reception of foreign ministers by Emperor of China at Peking.

1874—Henry Ward Beecher requested Plymouth church to appoint a committee to investigate the Tilton charges.

1875—Great flood at Budapest.

1876—Democratic convention nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President.

1879—Great tornado in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

1881—Assassination of President Garfield.

1882—Charles Guiteau hanged at Washington for murder of President Garfield.

1885—James D. Fish, bank defaulter, sentenced to prison for ten years in New York.

1891—Pike's Peak, Colo., reached by first railroad passenger train. ... Nineteen victims of the Samoan disaster buried at Mare Island.

1893—Gov. Altgeld of Illinois pardoned the Chicago anarchists. ... Peary's vessel *Falcon* sailed from New York for the Arctic regions.

1894—The Tower Bridge, London, formally opened by Prince of Wales.

1897—Coal miners in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia went on strike.

1898—No newspapers published in Chicago owing to strike of printers.

1900—Great Hoboken dock fire.

1902—Roosevelt signed Isthmian canal bill.

1904—Prohibitionists nominated Dr. Silas C. Swallow for President. ... Steamer *Norge* lost off Scottish coast and 646 persons perished.

1905—Mutiny broke out on board Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* at Odessa. ... John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to permanent endowment fund of Yale University. ... Warsaw besieged by revolutionists; 200 persons arrested.

Cobalt for Storage Battery.

Thomas A. Edison, in an Asheville, N. C., interview, said he had found in that section cobalt that would reduce the weight of storage batteries in automobiles one-half and the cost of city traffic more than half. He says the vein of cobalt runs from a point east of Nashville, Tenn., in North Carolina, and traverses four counties. He thinks it means a revolution in the electrical world. Most of the cobalt hitherto known to the world has been found in France and Australia. Cobalt is a hard, white metal, with granular structure, which is malleable, at red heat and capable of receiving weak magnetic power when rubbed with a magnet. It is nowhere found native, except in some meteorites, but usually exists as an oxide, and the ores are known to have been in use in the sixteenth century for imparting a blue color to glass.

Religious Novel Prohibited.

"Il Santo, or the Saint," is the title of a much-discussed novel by Senator Fogazzaro of Italy, which has just been added to the list of prohibited books—"Index Librorum Prohibitorum"—by the Vatican authorities. The author is a devout Catholic, but stands for liberal reforms. The theme of the book is the fate of a devout and