

NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

A new strike of miners in the West Virginia coal fields is reported.

Northwestern farmers are not disposed to sell new wheat at present.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been again liberated from jail as the result of a hunger strike.

Last year's potatoes are selling at 10 cents a bushel in carload lots on the Kansas City market.

Roosevelt and his two younger sons, Archie and Quentin, will spend two months roughing it in the West.

The 25th anniversary of the Kaiser's accession to the throne was celebrated throughout Germany as a general holiday.

American troops have put hostile Moros to flight and captured their stronghold in the Philippine mountains.

The steamship Yukon is stranded on the rocks off Sannak island and all hope of saving her has been abandoned.

Street speakers arrested in connection with strike riots at the Oregon City paper mills were discharged by request of the city attorney.

The Supreme Court has given decisions against the railroads in various cases, favoring Minnesota, Oregon, Missouri, Arkansas and West Virginia.

A bag of gold nuggets and dust estimated to contain \$10,000 awaits heirs who may be found to the estate of Mrs. Ann M. Bernhart, who died recently in Davenport, Iowa.

President Wilson, in conference with Democratic leaders, has decided to leave it to public opinion whether currency reform shall be taken up at the present session of congress.

Gary says that under the old book-keeping systems the profits of the Steel trust were not always what they appeared to be.

Fierce heat descending suddenly upon the Middle West has caused 21 deaths and innumerable prostrations. Thousands of head of stock died in transit to the Chicago stock yards, and the loss will fall almost entirely upon the shippers.

Torrential rains are causing disastrous floods along the Fraser river in Manitoba.

Union Pacific plans for unmerging were taken under advisement by the Federal court.

Two men were drowned while attempting to cross the Salmon river, in Idaho, on an improvised raft.

Brazil is encouraging the settlement of her lands by Japanese, as there are not enough natives to develop them.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and daughters, and perhaps the President himself, will visit the West within a few months.

Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, refuses to give senate committee records of trials of strikers by court martial.

An American yacht limped into a Japanese closed port and was immediately seized by the authorities, in accordance with international regulations.

Owing to Oregon's new law requiring physical examination before marriage licenses can be issued, Vancouver, Wash., is doing a rushing business in that line.

Great disappointment is expressed by shippers of frozen meats and butter at the suspension of negotiations for a reciprocal treaty between Canada and Australia.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 93c; 94c; bluestem, 97c; 101c; forty-four, 94c; red Russian, 92c; valley, 94c.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32c per ton; stained and off grade, less.

Corn—Whole, \$28.50; cracked, \$29.50, per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24.50/25 per ton; shorts, \$26.50/27; middlings, \$31.

Barley—Feed, \$26.50/27 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$28.50/29.50.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$18.00/19 per ton; alfalfa, \$13.00/14.

Onions—New red, \$1.25 per sack.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c per dozen; asparagus, Oregon, 50c/75c per dozen; cabbage, 14c/20c per head; lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peppers, 30c per pound; radishes, 10c/12c per dozen; rhubarb, 16c/20c; spinach, 75c per box; garlic, 7c/8c pound.

Potatoes—New, 24c/30c pound.

Green Fruit—Apples, new, \$1.50 per box; old, nominal; strawberries, 90c/\$1.15 per crate; cherries, 8c/12c per pound; gooseberries, 2c/3c; loganberries, \$1.50 per crate.

Poultry—Hens, 14c; springs, 23c/24c; turkeys, live, 18c/20c; dressed, choice, 24c/25c; ducks, old, 12c/13c; young, 15c/18c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, case count, 20c per dozen; candled, 21c/22c.

Butter—City creamery, cubes, 28c per pound; prints, 29c/29c.

Pork—Fancy 11c per pound.

Veal—Fancy 14c/15c per pound.

Hops—1912 crop 12c/16c per pound; 1913 contracts 14c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon 104c/164c per pound; valley, 14c/16c; mohair 1913 clip 30c/33c.

Cattle—Choice steers \$7.75/8; good \$7.25/7.50; medium \$6.75/7.25; choice cows \$6.50/7; good \$6.25/6.50; medium \$6.00/6.25; choice calves \$8.00/9; good heavy calves, \$6.50/7.50; bulls, \$4.00/6.

Hogs—Light, \$8.50/9; heavy, \$7.00/7.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4.50/5.25; ewes, \$4.00/4.75; lambs, \$5.50/6.75.

MAKE WAR ON STANDARD OIL

Immense Shipments of Gasoline Reach Pacific Coast.

San Francisco—A new battle between the Rothschilds and the Standard Oil company started here when the Dutch tank steamer Kessler arrived Sunday from Sumatra with 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline. This gasoline, which is the best grade of paraffine oil produced in the Orient, is the first consignment of many which will be used to wrest from Standard Oil its American monopoly exercised for the last decade.

For the first time in its history Standard Oil will be fought by interests controlling wealth equal to itself. The cargo consigned to the American Gasoline company, the corporate name under which the Shell Petroleum and Royal Dutch Petroleum companies controlled by the Rothschilds, will operate on the Pacific Coast.

The years of struggle for control of the trade in the Orient has now shifted to this country, and a battle royal is expected when high-grade paraffine base gasoline from the Orient is distributed on the Pacific Coast at 16 1/2 cents a gallon.

The Kessler proceeded to Martinez, where a \$1,000,000 plant has been established.

On July 1 wholesalers and retailers of the state will be stocked.

Other big tank steamers are already on the way here and the company will also refine oil and export California petroleum.

ETERNAL PEACE NOT DREAM

Ambassador Hints Invaders Would Have Warm Reception.

New York—The crowning episode of an all-day celebration here of the 25th anniversary of the reign of William II, emperor of Germany, was a speech delivered in the Hotel Astor by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, at a kommers attended by nearly 2000 German-Americans. Deep-lunged "Hohehs" crashed out when the ambassador said proudly:

"Although the emperor has kept the peace for 25 years, it is not possible for us Germans to dream a dream of eternal peace. For 100 years no enemy has set foot on German soil."

Gliding into less explosive topics, Count von Bernstorff did not add that no enemy would win German territory for the next 100 years, but there was not a shadow of doubt that his enthusiastic listeners supplemented the speech in their own minds. They cheered, and when the band played "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," the German national anthem, 2000 glasses were lifted in a toast to the Kaiser's health.

BOOTH'S SWEETHEART DIES

One of Last Acts Is to Write Apology for Lincoln's Assassin.

Birmingham, Ala.—In a corner of a cemetery at Birmingham, Ala., practically unscathed, was buried Sunday the body of the woman whose name will be handed down in history as the last sweetheart of John Wilkes Booth, the actor, who killed Abraham Lincoln.

She was known as "the woman of many lovers," but the crowning affection of her life was the soulful-eyed, handsome, dashing, fiery tragedian who died shocked the whole world.

One of the last acts of this woman's life was to publish an autobiography in which she bared the great love of her life and sought courageously in even this late day to lift some of the stain which clings to Booth's name by mitigating his deed.

To Louise Wooster, this woman, even to the last, Booth was a kindly and affectionate gentleman. To her he was an out and out Unionist to whom she attributes the assassination at an inspiration growing out of his belief that Lincoln alone was responsible for the terrific conflict just closed, and that once he was removed strife would be ended.

Would Help Roads Unmerge.

Philadelphia—The statement was made here Monday, and came from a reliable source, that the Pennsylvania railroad in due time will acquire all of the \$125,000,000 of stock in the Southern Pacific, now held by the Union Pacific, if the government accedes to the proposed plan of allowing the Pennsylvania to exchange \$38,000,000 of the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific for the \$42,000,000 par value of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, now held by the Pennsylvania.

Bulgaria Is Willing.

Sofia—The Bulgarian government has replied to the Serbian invitation for demobilization urging in effect that the allies adopt the Bulgarian arbitration proposal.

Bulgaria, the note adds, is ready for demobilization, but suggests in order to prevent further attempts at pressure it is necessary the contested districts should be occupied by mixed garrisons. The Greek government has submitted to Bulgaria a proposal for demobilization similar to that proposed by Serbia.

Columbia Drops Two Inches.

Vancouver, Wash.—The cold weather has at last apparently had its effect on the Columbia river, which has dropped about two inches. This drop is not rapid, but it is preferable to a rise, as great damage had been done to the lowlands in this county below Vancouver. Crops on many farms have been destroyed and people have been compelled to find new homes.

The mosquitoes on Hayden Island this year promise to be larger and in greater number than ever before.

Money Tight in Germany.

Berlin—The most optimistic of Germany's money market and the general financial situation are obliged to admit that the present conditions are critical. Mortgages which were hitherto regarded as gilt-edged are becoming daily more unplaceable. Money is difficult to get for first mortgages, even at an appraisement of 40 per cent of the value, while money for second mortgages simply cannot be obtained.

OREGON STATE NEWS IN GENERAL

Industrial and Educational Items of Interest To Oregonians

STONE MAY REPLACE WOOD

Discovery of Quarries May Cause Shanties to Disappear.

Silver Lake—Stone houses may replace the regulation two-room shanties which now form the abodes of home-owners on virtually every quarter section in Christmas Lake and Silver Lake valleys. This is made possible by the discovery by F. R. Bass of a half dozen stone quarries on the side of Table Mountain. Table Mountain and the Connolly hills divide the two valleys and the quarries are easily accessible from either side of the slope.

The substance uncovered by Mr. Bass appears to be stone in the making. It is a mixture of clay and sand, which, although not moist, hardens like cement when exposed to the air. It is easily sawed or chiseled out in cubes of the proper size for building purposes.

Old-timers of the valley say there are similar quarries to the south and northwest of the town of Silver Lake. No stone has been taken from these diggings for so many years that their location was almost forgotten until Mr. Bass made the discovery on Table Mountain. The fireplace, chimneys and foundation of the old house on the SO ranch, owned by "Hi" Adams, of Portland, were built of stone taken from one of these workings; the same is true of the buildings on the UK ranch, owned by William H. Hayes, of California; also the Chisman and Martin homes in the town of Silver Lake. But all of these buildings were constructed a quarter of a century ago. New settlers have erected chimneys of stovepipe, sheet iron or tile, imported at considerable expense.

The quarries found by Mr. Bass are within the present national forest reserve and already several home-owners at the foot of Table Mountain are preparing to build stone houses.

RABBITS DESTROYING CROPS

Christmas Lake Outlook Is Fine But for Work of Rodents.

Ficksburg—The fine outlook in Christmas Lake valley for crops this year, will depend upon the state government of Oregon. Rabbits have done much damage, and at the rate of increase, no doubt, before harvest time there will be little to garner unless strenuous methods are adopted to inoculate the rodents. The Ficksburg Development club hopes to be able to secure the assistance of the state veterinarian or some competent official from the State Agricultural college to start the good work.

The area sown to grain and other products shows a considerable increase over any season in the history of this new country, but the rabbit plague seems to keep abreast of the settlers. Drives were held in various sections during the past winter, but owing to the large area necessary to be covered, they proved failures from an extermination standpoint, as the animals would escape in such numbers that it seems hopeless to finish them in this manner. It is rumored that unless something is done, various settlers may take the matter into their own hands and inoculate the rodents with some disease that may be dangerous to man and beast if it gets abroad. The need being great and from people that will suffer greatly if their crops are destroyed, it is believed the state will co-operate and the inoculation process be carried on in a manner that will insure the destruction of the animals doing the damage, and at the same time safeguard the settlers and their livestock.

Three Camps to Employ 125.

Coquille—The Smith-Powers Logging company, one of the largest concerns of its kind on the Coast, is making preparations to open two camps three miles above this city, where it has about 50,000,000 feet of timber. The right of way for a logging railroad to extend two miles into the timber from the main line is now being cleared and the road will be constructed forthwith. The logs will go to the C. A. Smith sawmill at Marshfield.

Aaron Bros. have entered into a contract to log 18,000,000 feet of timber immediately adjoining Coquille on the east for the Coquille Mill & Mercantile company, of this city, and they are now extending their logging road to the timber. The three camps will give employment to about 125 men.

Trout Planting Is Begun.

The fish hatcheries have this year between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 trout, and of these two carloads of about 180,000 have already been sent out. One carload went to Cottage Grove and the other to Corvallis. For shipment of these trout the new car especially designed for the purpose is being used and is proving very satisfactory.

About 1500 birds have already been hatched at the state game farm and nearly 5000 eggs are now setting. Of the pheasants the great majority are to be sent for the stocking of the ranges in Eastern and Central Oregon, since the Willamette valley is already well supplied with these game birds.

Campus Chautauqua Site.

Salem—The Willamette University campus has been selected as the place for holding the first Salem Chautauqua, July 3 to 11, inclusive. There is a fine grove on the campus and the Chautauqua management considers it an ideal place for the meeting of the association. The situation has been fenced and the senior class will present its class play in the grove. Although the Chautauqua will be the initial one for Salem, no other association in the state will furnish a better entertainment this year.

Prune Growers Will Meet.

The prune growers' convention, under the auspices of the Northwest Packers' association, to meet in Salem July 3. "The Standardization of the Oregon Prune" will be the subject on which Prof. Lewis will speak, and Prof. Jackson will discuss "Brown Rot of the Prune." The aim of this prune convention is to improve the status of that fruit as to the growing, evaporating and processing. An effort is being made to draw a large attendance from all parts of Oregon and Washington.

Crop Conditions Good

Salem—Luther J. Chapin, government agricultural expert, who has but recently returned from a trip through a large part of the county, says that crop conditions are unusually good and the prospects are for a record yield. The first crop, he says, will be much better than was expected earlier in the season. Mr. Chapin declares that the opportunities offered fruit growers and agriculturists in this county and the entire Willamette Valley are unsurpassed.

Washington Crops Promising.

Hillabore—Never in the history of Washington county have grain and grass crops been so promising at this season of the year. Farmers are now preparing for clover harvest three weeks in advance of former years. In doing this they hope to evade the late June rains, and get a good harvest, and then cut a second crop for the seed in August. Last year many farmers netted \$35 per acre for clover seed.

CHERRY TO RULE AT SALEM

"Cherrians" Prepare Fine Carnival for July 3 to 5.

Salem—A cherry fair and carnival upon a more elaborate scale than ever before attempted in this city will be given July 3, 4 and 5. An old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration will be held. These and the Salem Chautauqua, which will be held July 3 to 5, inclusive, are expected to attract the capital city's largest crowd. The business men have contributed liberally for the cherry carnival, and the farmers and fruitgrowers have promised to compete more extensively than ever before for the prizes, which will be the handsomest ever offered.

To advertise the carnival and bring to the minds of the people of the city and county a realization of what it means to them, "The Cherrians," an organization similar to "The Rosarians" of Portland, has been formed.

It is composed of progressive men of the city, and they will see that no stone is left unturned to bring people to this city from all parts of the state.

That the cherry carnival is second in importance only to the Rose Festival of Portland, has been proved by the success of the exhibitions of the past, and the prospect for a greater one this year than ever before has aroused the residents of this city and county to a sense of public duty as never before. Many carnival attractions will be in evidence and the streets of the city during the fair will be suggestive of a great exposition, with the usual side features.

OREGON PROGRESSIVE STATE

Recognizes Necessity of Business Methods Among Farmers.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Oregon is the first state in the union to set its official seal upon a public recognition of the necessity of promoting better business methods among the farmers through the public schools. The new text book, "Principles of Bookkeeping," by Dean J. A. Bexell, of the school of commerce of the Oregon Agricultural college, has been placed on the list of books adopted for the Oregon public schools for the next six years. It is intended for the eighth grade and rural high schools, and is an adaptation to such educational work of his previous thorough work in farm business methods for older students now widely used by progressive farmers.

Eighteen Berries Fill Box.

Hood River—Some of the largest strawberries ever seen in this city were displayed this week in the show windows of a local jewelry store. They were grown by Oscar Vandervilt on his East Side place, and 18 of them filled a box. The new variety is known as the Goodell berry.

Mr. Vandervilt declares that his earlier berries were larger than those on exhibition. "It is not just a few of them that reach such size," he said, "for all of the fruit is simply monstrous. It keeps well, too—just about as well as the Clark Seedlings, for which the valley has become so famous. I put several boxes in my refrigerator the other day and they were in fine condition four days after."

Mr. Vandervilt has been receiving numerous applications for plants of this large variety of strawberries.

Shipment of Trout from the Bonneville hatcheries and of pheasants from the state game farms at Corvallis has already been begun by the state fish and game warden.

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The Chronicles of Addington Peace

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON
Co-Author with H. Coran Doyle of 'The Hound of the Baskervilles,' etc.
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MR CORAN'S ELECTION

Ten o'clock! Big Ben had no doubt about it; for the giant clock in the tower of the house of parliament is a noisy neighbor. The last stroke thundered out as I climbed the stairs that led to the modest lodging of Inspector Addington Peace, and silence had fallen as I knocked at his door. I was alone that night and in the mood when a man escapes from himself to seek a friend.

I found the little detective at his open window, staring across the tumbled roofs to where the abbey towers rose under the summer moon. The evening breeze that came creeping up with the tide blew gratefully after the heat of the July day. He glanced at me over his shoulder with a short nod of welcome.

"Even the police grow sentimental on such a night," I suggested.

"The reflections of Diogenes the detective, or the Aristotle of Scotland Yard," I laughed. "May I inquire as to the cause of such profound thought?"

He held out a slip of paper, which I took and carried to the central lamp. It was an old newspaper clipping, stained and blurred, relating in six lines how James Coran, described as a student, had been charged at the Bow street police court with drunkenness, followed by an aggravated assault on the constable who arrested him. He was fined three pounds or seven days. That was all.

"Not a subject of earth-shaking importance," I said.

"No; but it has proved a sufficient excuse for blackmail."

"Then the victim is a fool," I answered hotly. "Why, from the look of the paper the affair must have taken place a dozen years ago."

"Thirty-two years this month."

"Which means that the riotous student is now a man of over fifty. If James Coran has gone down the hill, the past can't hurt him now; if he has led a respectable life, surely he can afford to neglect the scamp who threatens to rake up so mild a scandal. Blackmail for a spree back in the seventies—it's ridiculous, inspector."

The little man stood with his hands behind him and his head on one side, watching me with benevolent amusement. When he spoke it was in the ponderous manner which he sometimes assumed, a manner that always reminded me of a university professor explaining their deplorable errors to his class.

"Mr. James Coran is a respectable middle-class widower who lives with his sister Rebecca and two daughters in the little town of Brendon, twenty-four miles from London. He arrives at the 'Fashionable Clothing Company'—his London establishment in Oxford street—at ten o'clock in the morning, leaving for home by the 5:15. In his spare time he performs a variety of public duties at Brendon. He is a recognized authority on drains, and has produced a pamphlet on dust carts. As a temperance orator his local reputation is great, and his labors in the cause of various benevolent associations have been suitably commended by a presentation clock, three inkstands, and a silver tankard. His interests are limited to Brendon and Oxford street; of world movements he thinks no more than the caterpillar on a leaf considers the general welfare of the cabbage patch. Please remember the facts, Mr. Phillips, in consideration of his case."

"Six months ago an envelope arrived at his house with two inclosures. One was the newspaper clipping you hold; the other a letter denouncing him as a hypocrite, and warning him that unless the sum of twenty pounds was placed in the locker of a little summer house at the end of his garden the writer would expose him to all Brendon in his true character as a convicted drunkard."

"Coran was in despair. He had imagined his unfortunate spree long forgotten. Not even his own relatives were aware of it. He was trying for a seat on the county council; the election was due in a month, and he relied for his success on the support of the temperance party. As an election weapon the old scandal could be used with striking effect. So he paid—as many a better man has been fool enough to do under like circumstances."

"In three days—on Saturday, that is—the election takes place. This morning he received a letter similar to the first, save that the demand was for a hundred pounds. He had just sense enough to see that if he allowed himself to be blackmailed again it would merely encourage further attempt at extortion. So when he arrived in town, he took a cab to Scotland Yard, and told his story, and caught the next train down to Brendon. I did not call at the house, but gathered a few details concerning him and his family. In all particulars he seems to have spoken the truth."

"Must the hundred pounds be placed in the summer house tonight?"

"No. The blackmailers gave him a day to collect the money. It must be in the locker tomorrow night by eleven o'clock."

"Which means that you will watch the place and pull out the fish as he takes the bait. It seems simple enough, anyhow."

"Oh, yes," he said. "But it is the faulty sense of proportion in Coran which provides the interest in the case. Even at the time the scandal was no very serious matter. What must be his frame of mind that it

should terrorize him after all these years?"

When I left him half an hour later it was with the promise that I should have first news of the comedy's conclusion—for a tragedy it certainly was not, save for the blackmailier, if Peace should catch him.

The following afternoon I was sitting in my study with the cigarette that comes so pleasantly after tea and buttered toast—between my lips, when my servant, Jacob Hendry, thrust in his head to announce visitors. They came hard upon his heels—a long, gray-whiskered man in the lead, and the inspector trotting behind. As they cleared the door the little detective twisted round his companion and waved an introductory hand.

"This is Mr. James Coran," he said. "We want your assistance, Mr. Phillips."

The long man stood staring at me and screwing his hands together in evident agitation. He had a hollow, melancholy face, a weak mouth, and eyes of an indecisive gray. From his square-toed shoes to the bald patch on the top of his head he was extremely, almost flagrantly, respectable.

"I am taking a great liberty, sir," he said humbly, "but you are, as it were, a straw to one who is sinking beneath the waters of affliction. Do you, by chance, know the town of Brendon?"

"I have never been so fortunate as to visit it," I told him.

"I understand from the police officer here that you have traveled abroad. Accustomed, therefore, to the corruption that taints the municipal life of other cities, you can scarcely comprehend the whole-souled enthusiasm with which we of Brendon approach the duties, may I say the sacred trust, of administering to the sanitary and moral welfare of our country. Those whom we select must be of unstained reputation. From a place on the sports committee of the flower show I myself have risen through successive grades until even the houses of parliament seemed within the limit of legitimate ambition. But now, sir, now it seems that, through a boyish indiscretion when a student at the Regent's street polytechnic, I may be denounced in my advancing years as a roysterer, a tippler, almost a convicted criminal. They would not hesitate, Mark my words, sir, if Horridge and Panton—my opponents' chief supporters in Saturday's election—are informed of these facts, they will mention them on platforms, they may even display them on boards."

He paused, sighed deeply, and wiped his face with a large silk pocket handkerchief. The situation was ridiculous enough, yet not without a certain pathos underlying the humor, for the man was sincerely in earnest.

"If I can help you, Mr. Coran, I am at your disposal," I told him.

"It is a matter of considerable delicacy," he said. "My younger daughter, Emily, has formed an attachment which is most disagreeable to me."

"Indeed," I murmured.

"The young man, Thomas Appleton by name, is of more than doubtful character. Miss Rebecca, my sister, has seen him boating on the Thames in the company of ladies whose appearance was—distinctly theatrical."

"You surprise me."

"He has been known to visit music halls."

"Did Miss Rebecca see him there, too?"

"Certainly not, sir; but she has it from a sure source. It was obviously my duty to forbid him the house. I performed that duty, and extorted a promise from my daughter that she would cease to communicate with him. In my belief, it is he who has discovered the scandal to which I need not again refer, and in revenge, is levying this blackmail. The law shall strike him, if there is justice left in England."