LAND FRAUD APPEAL

Adverse Decision In Cases of Williamson, et al.

SUPREME COURT THE ONLY HOPE

Williamson's Appeal Dismissed and Biggs and Gesner's Writ of Error Overruled.

Portland, March 12.—Thrice tried, finally convicted, and facing sentences of both fine and imprisonment for complicity in the Oregon land frauds, J. N. Williamson, ex-congressman, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion Biggs have met with an adverse ruling from the Circuit court of Appeals, sitting at San Francisco. By a decision handed down yesterday the Appellate court confirmed the conviction of Van Gesner and Biggs, overruling the long writ of errors that they had taken from the findings of the lower tribunal. In the case of Williamson, the appeal was dismissed for the reason that a similar appeal has been taken to the Supreme court of the United States.

Although through a technicality the appeal of Williamson is thus dismissed, the decision is as clearly a victory for the government in his case as in the cases of Van Gesner and Biggs. The ex-congressman's appeal was taken upon exactly the same grounds as those of his co-conspirators. In their cases the decision was absolutely adverse, which is equivalent to an adverse decision in the Williamson appeal, so far as the merits of the case are concerned.

There was imposed against Williamson a sentence of 10 months' imprisonment and a fine of $500 and a similar sentence was pronounced against Biggs. Because of Van Gesner's age and impaired health the court made the imprisonment in his case only five months, but ruled that he should pay a fine of $1,000.

If the law is permitted to take its course, the mandate from the court of Appeals will issue in about 15 days. Application will then be made by the Federal authorities to have the mandate entered in the court here. Following that an order for the imprisonment of Van Gesner and Biggs will be issued by the United States marshal. The hearing of Williamson in the Supreme court will probably occur within the next three months.

HUMILIATION TO JAPANESE.

Limitation on Destination of Immigrants Resented.

Tokio, March 12.—A question has arisen regarding the last clause of article second of the treaty between Japan and the United States, which has been cited by the government at Washington as authority for the statement that the Japanese government hitherto has been issuing passports limiting the destination of emigrants. The passports simply certify to the nationality of their holders and the placing of a restriction on them by an administrative measure, is declared here to be unauthorized by law and an infringement of the personal right to travel guaranteed by the constitution.

In view, however, of the attitude of the American government, in not calling for the enforcement of the clause mentioned, it is thought that the limitation so placed will be left unquestioned. Even then Japanese jurists believe that the action of the American government in restricting the destination of holders of passports will not be upheld before a court. Administrative action and litigation since the San Francisco school trouble have brought the clause into prominence, and Japan has begun to smart under the alleged humiliation. It would be no surprise should pressure be brought on the government to have it abstain from issuing passports limiting the destination of their bearers.

Will Soon Lift Embargo.

Tacoma, March 12. — Indications point to an early release from the embargo on the shipments of lumber over the lines of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which was instituted six weeks ago. Railroad officials report good progress in clearing up the freight that accumulated in the yards and sidetracks along the lines during the floods and snow blockades. Tracks on the Pacific division are rapidly being put in good condition, and traffic is nearly up to the volume attained before the washout.

Plead for Railroads.

Washington, March 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, was in conference with President Roosevelt for two hours today. The financier came here at the request of certain business men of New York to discuss the business situation. He asked the president to grant an interview to four railroad presidents, which request was granted. The object of Mr. Morgan's visit was to urge the president to take some action to allay the public anxiety now threatening to obstruct railroad investments and construction.

Play No Favorites.

Washington, March 12.—No easy help to Wall street by rushing to the relief of the money market; no favoritism to any clique of banks; no more "leaks" of important financial information in advance of action. Such are the promises of the Cortelyou administration of the Treasury department. Secretary Cortelyou intends to put a stop to treasury leaks that give certain financial interests inside information on intended moves by the government.

Drastic Anti-Trust Law.

Sacramento, March 12.—The assembly this morning passed Cartwright's anti-trust law, which is almost identical with the Ohio anti-trust law. It is drastic in the penalties that it provides for violations, and is sweeping in its definitions of what constitutes a trust. The bill now awaits the governor's approval, and goes into effect 60 days after it is signed

THIRD TERM TALK.

Movement Refuses to Down and the President May Accept.

Washington, March 11.—Politicians in Washington are trying to figure out the meaning of the sudden outburst of the Roosevelt third term boom here. They regard as especially significant the typewritten memorandum given out by Representative Martin, of South Dakota, after a conference with the president, vigorously defending the third term idea.

They have reached the conclusion that the president realizes that the third term movement must be allowed to run right on in order to head off the progress of the booms of reactionary candidates. The prevailing opinion here remains that President Roosevelt personally will go as far as he can to prevent his own renomination, but will stop at nothing to assure the nomination of a successor in accord with his policies.

Rather than see them succumb, many believe that the president himself, if properly approached, would take a renomination, providing no other candidate satisfactory to himself and friends is strong enough to unite the next Republican national convention.

PLAN TO FORTIFY PHILIPPINES.

President Considers It and Will Push Construction Rapidly.

Washington, March 11.—Fortications of the Philippine islands formed the subject of a lengthy conference at the White House tonight participated in by the president, Major General Franklin Bell, chief of staff; Brigadier General Murray, chief of coast artillery; Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, and Captain Mason Sargent, of the naval general board. There is available at the present time for this purpose $1,435,000 and tenative plans already have been prepared for carrying out the project. These were carefully gone over today by Secretary Taft and Generals Bell and Murray and it was the secretary's intention to be at the White House tonight and join in the conference, but he was unavoidably kept away.

DISARMING IS EXCLUDED.

Russia Will Not Allow Discussion at The Hague Conference.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Professor de Martens, Russian imperial councillor of state, who has been making a tour of the capitals of Europe for the purpose of determining the program to be discussed at the next peace conference at The Hague, is expected back in St. Petersburg this week.

The introduction of any measures fo the limitation of armaments is regarded here as definitely excluded, because of the attitude of several of the powers.

United States Ambassador Riddle has inquired at the Foreign office here regarding the mode of admission to the next conference of certain South American and other states which did not participate in the first conference. He was informed that practically all the signatories had agreed to the method proposed by Russia, namely, notification of acceptance of the regulations, the signing of the protocol of the first conference and the number of delegates.

ALL PRISONERS GOING NAKED.

Refuse to Wear Clothes Because Infected With Leprosy.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Four hundred political prisoners at Smolensk have gone on a very original strike. A week ago they refused to put on any clothes and since then they have walked around stark naked.

The reason is that the prison authorities took away their own clothes and gave them clothes made from the poorest grade of burlap unfit for making bags. After they had worn these clothes a few days nearly all were suffering with a rash covering their whole bodies, but still the prisoners did not mutter. When a number of them had been infected with leprosy, one morning all of the clothes, blankets and sheets were thrown out of the prisoners' cells and they declared unanimously that they would go naked rather than run the risk of contracting diseases from wearing the prison garb.

Will Bridge Gap of Time.

Washington, March 11.—As a result of consultations between Secretary Root and Director North, head of the American Tariff Expert commission, which visited Germany relative to the making of some tariff arrangements before the expiration of the German order suspending for a year the application of the German maximum tariff rates to American exports a new arrangement will have been made which will bridge over the period of time between that date and the reassembling of the next congress.

May Buy Ocean Liners.

San Francisco, March 11.—Agents of a large Japanese steamship company, reported to be the Shosen Kaisha of Osaka, are trying to negotiate the purchase of the three liners of the Oceanic Steamship company—the Ventura, the Sonoma and the Sierre—which are now for sale. The Japanese are believed to wish the Oceanic steamers for the purpose of establishing another trans-Pacific line between San Francisco and the Oriental points, and which may be affiliated with the Western Pacific railway.

Archie Now Recovering.

Washington, March 11.—Marked improvement was shown yesterday in the condition of Archie Roosevelt, the president's son, who is ill with diphtheria. Surgeon General Rixey last evening expressed the opinion that Archie was practically out of danger so far as the diphtheria is concerned, but that the disease has left him in a somewhat weakened condition. He asserted, however, that if no complications set in the boy would soon be well.

Those 600 Not Avenged.

Danville, Ill., March 11.—In the trial here of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter, owing to the Iroquois theater fire at Chicago, in which nearly 600 lives were lost in 1903, Judge Kimbrough today held that part of the Chicago ordinance on which Davis was indicted is void.

ARCHIE HOLDS OWN

Physicians Hopeful for Recovery of President's Son.

REASSURING BULLETINS ISSUED

Notwithstanding Condition of His Son, Roosevelt Attends to Business as Usual.

Washington, March 9.—Archie Roosevelt rested well last night and the attending physicians are hopeful of his recovery. Dr. Alexander Lambert, who was summoned from New York to take charge of the case, has informed the president that while the patient's condition is encouraging, he is not yet out of danger.

A consultation was held at the White House. It was attended by Dr. Lambert, Surgeon General Rixey and Assistant Surgeons Kirby, Braisted and J. C. Pryor, of the navy. At 10:30 Dr. Lambert gave out this bulletin:

"The patient is resting comfortably. No complication has developed since Thursday, and his condition is as good as could be expected at this stage of the disease."

An earlier bulletin issued by Secretary Loeb also was of a reassuring nature.

It was stated at the White House that Dr. Lambert will not leave Washington until he is satisfied that Archie is out of danger.

Notwithstanding the serious condition of his son the president was in his office transacting business at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the usual Friday cabinet meeting was held.

HARRIMAN TO HELP HILL.

Suggestion of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane.

Washington, March 9.—Lumbermen in the Puget Sound region have complained to the Interstate Commerce commission that they have been unable since January 20 to obtain transportation of their products to Eastern points because of the stated inability of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to handle the traffic. Commissioner Lane, of the Interstate Commerce commission, has received letters from lumbermen west of the Cascade mountains, saying that it is impossible for them to get their products to Missouri river points and asking whether the commission cannot afford some relief.

Mr. Lane has suggested that they can make a formal complaint to the commission, requesting it to grant them a through route from the Puget Sound region via Portland, Or., over the Northern Pacific railroad and thence via the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific to Missouri river points.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific admit that they cannot carry more than one-third of the lumber that is offered, but heretofore they have refused to permit the Oregon Short Line or the Union Pacific to make a through route or a joint rate with them. It is expected that the lumbermen will act on the suggestion of Mr. Lane.

WILL RAISE COMMODITY RATES.

Western Railroad Men to Agree on General Advance.

Chicago, March 9.—Following the example of Eastern railroads, Western lines are preparing to make increases in freight rates by changes in the commodities. A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Western trunk line committee, to be held Monday, and it is said the purpose is to consider the advisability of changing commodity rates.

There is declared to be no doubt that the traffic men are preparing to make over the commodity rates wherever it is thought possible to do so. As these are always much lower than the class rates and are created for the purpose of granting concessions, their abolition necessarily mises the tariffs.

Confirms Bribery Story.

Honolulu, March 9.—The opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte to the effect that assisted immigration is illegal has caused the greatest consternation here. It is feared that it will cause the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars involved in the charters of the steamers Heliopolis and Kumeric, besides defeating the effort to introduce European immigration into Hawaii. A special meeting of the Territorial Board of Immigration will be called to consider the subject and will will cable its views to President Roosevelt.

Will Build No More Ships.

New York, March 9.—If the Great Northern steamer Dakota is lost, as now seems almost certain, J. J. Hill will not replace the vessel. He said today that he did not expect to build any more ships under the American flag, and that, so far as the traffic which the Great Northern Steamship company would lose because of the loss of the Dakota was concerned, the Japanese lines would be compelled to care for it. It was to give impetus to the trade with the Orient that Mr. Hill built the ships Dakota and Minnesota.

Consternation in Hawaii.

London, March 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph says that, as the result of much inquiry, he can confirm all the accounts given by the Havana Diario de la Marina of the alleged bribery of the United States senate to declare war on Spain. He asserts that official proofs of the story are now in the national archives at Havana, and he says further that the amounts paid to the intermediaries in the plot was at least $6,000,000.

Raise Freight Rates on Coal.

Chicago, March 9.—The coal carrying roads of Illinois have decided to increase the rates 10 cents a ton on all coal mined in this state and in Indiana and brought to Chicago for use. The increased rates will take effect April 1.

ARCHIE SUFFERS RELAPSE.

Third Son of President Seriously Ill With Diphtheria.

Washington, March 8. — Archie Roosevelt, the president's third son, who has been suffering from diphtheria since last Friday, had a turn for the worse yesterday, and last night, though he had rallied somewhat, his condition is serious.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, in response to a telegram from the president, arrived in Washington at 9 o'clock and took charge of the case. Doctors Rixey, Kennedy and Braisted were holding a consultation when Dr. Lambert arrived at the White House. Just previous to his coming, further anti-toxin was injected into the patient.

Washington, March 8.—At 1:30 a. m. word from Dr. Lambert, who was at the sick boy's bedside, says that he is still in a serious condition. There has been no change.

Washington, March 8.—A message from the White House at 3 a. m. to the house of Congressman Nicholas Longworth says that, while Archie was resting easy, his condition was still critical. The message bore Dr. Lambert's signature.

TIED UP BY LEGAL POINTS.

Iroquois Theater Trial Blocked From Reaching Jury.

Danville, Ill., March 8.—The trial of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter on account of the fire in the Iroquois theater in Chicago in 1903, is now at a standstill so far as evidence is concerned and promises to be tied up in the courts indefinitely on legal points.

When these points have been passed to the court, more of vital importance will be submitted. The defense offers to admit the facts. The prosecution denies its right to do so.

Counsel representing the state said it would be shown that the theater was incomplete when opened and unfinished at the time of the fire, and that Mr. Davis knowingly violated the ordinance relating to safety in public playhouses. The defense moved that the prosecution be required to introduce the ordinance in question, the theory being that, should the court hold the ordinance invalid, there would have been no law for Davis to violate.

The court set Friday for hearing the argument.

JAPANESE SPIES ABOUND.

Military Engineer Dies in Mexico—Hundreds Smuggled In.

Guadalajara, Mex., March 8.—One of the Japanese who deserted the construction camps of the Mexican Central railroad died a few days ago at the Santo Domingo mine of the Ampara Mining company, in the Etzian district, of this state. His papers were turned over to the general manager of the company and it was found he was a military engineer in the employ of the Japanese government. Before his death the Japanese engineer stated that he was on his way to the United States.

Of the 1,400 Japanese landed in the last three months for work on the Mexican Central, only 250 remain. The others deserted and many of them are now in the United States.

One of the interpreters of the Japanese workmen was correspondent of one of the leading Tokio newspapers during the war with Russia. Another is the son of a high government official in Tokio.

May Not See Canal After All.

New York, March 8.—Speaker Cannon and the the other members of the congressional party which sailed a few days ago on the Hamburg-American steamship Blucher, may not be permitted to visit Colon, according to information received here today. The party had planned to stop at Colon on the homeward trip and inspect the canal work. Today the news came that the Panama government has established a quarantine against Venezuelan ports because of a reported outbreak of yellow fever at La Guayra. The Blucher is scheduled to call at La Guayra and also at Puerto Cabello.

Ursuline Nuns are Fined.

Nantes, France, March 8.—A police court judge today inflicted fines of $3.20 upon each of 27 Ursuline nuns and a fine of $5 upon the mother superior for persistently refusing to quit their convent in compliance with the law dispersing religious communities. The defendants pleaded that both the grounds and the buildings themselves belonged to the order, which had been authorized to carry on educational work. The prosecution, while not contesting this argument, insisted upon obedience to the act of congregations.

Illinois Prepares Attack.

Chicago, March 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Official steps have been taken by the state of Illinois to attack the validity of $32,000,000 in Alton railroad bonds issued by E. H. Harriman and his associates when they reorganized the Chicago & Alton Railroad company. The Interstate Commerce commission has received an application from W. H. Stead, attorney general of the state of Illinois, asking for a complete transcript of all the testimony taken by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Sorry Ship Subsidy Failed.

Buenos Ayres, March 8.—General disappointment is expressed in commercial and official circles over the failure of the American congress to adopt the bill providing subsidies for steamers trading between the United States and South America. In this connection much sympathy is expressed for Secretary Root, whose efforts to strengthen the commercial and friendly relations between the two Americas are highly appreciated by the public.

Removal Bill is Signed.

Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—Governor Gillett this morning signed the capital removal bill. Sacramento thus loses the seat of government of California, which goes to Berkeley. Governor Gillett was expected to veto the measure. Sacramento is much aroused.

LAND MOSTLY TAKEN

Timbermen Declare Forest Withdrawals Come Too Late.

DOOR LOCKED ON EMPTY STABLE

Others Defend President's Policy and Say Action Will Stop Further Timber Speculation.

Portland, March 7.—Opinions vary as to the probable effect on the timber and lumber industry of the state that will result from the wholesale withdrawal from public entry of the additional 4,051,000 acres that have been added to existing forest reserves by the direction of President Roosevelt. Loggers, timbermen and lumber mill operators, however, are very generally agreed on one important fact, and that is that any proceedings that may now be taken towards protecting the timber lands of the state from further depredations of speculators and land thieves will be just about as effective as to place the lock on the stable door after the mare has been stolen, insofar as furnishing protection to the present timber growth of the state is concerned.

"Practically every acre of merchantable timber land not already included within the forest reserves previous to the president's wholesale order was acquired by timber land speculators or private inidividuals as long as two years ago," said a local timber land dealer.

There is no prospect that the logging and lumbering industries will suffer any serious setback on account of the enlarged forest reserves. Mr. Mann, of the firm of Mann & Montgomery, however, fears that one evil will result to the logging industry. He says it is true individuals are placed on an equal footing with corporations and larger interests in purchasing from the government timber that is located on lands within the reserves, but he says the difficulty will be experienced by the smaller dealer in getting the timber so purchased off of the government land and to market.

"I believe President Roosevelt did exactly right in withdrawing these lands and in doing anything else that will tend to protect the timber interests of the state," said Mr. Poulsen, of the Inman-Poulsen company. "Too much of these lands has already been gobbled up by timber land speculators, and it is time that further speculation along this line was stopped."

"The withdrawal of these timber lands," said John Pearson, of the Western Timber company, "will only hurt the timber speculator, who will be practically put out of business."

WHAT NATION DOES.

Puts Stop to Many Evils States Cannot Control.

New York, March 7.—Senator Beveridge, addressing the Indiana association at a banquet here tonight, made a vigorous defense of a central government as against the doctrine of states rights.

"The states," he said, "could not make internal improvements, so the nation made them; the states could not prevent the scattering of obscene literature, so the nation did it; the states could not suppress lotteries, so the United States did it; the states could not end the poisoning of the people by adulterated food, so the nation is ending it; the states could not compel the sanitation of packing houses, the inspection of meats, so the nation is compelling it; the states could not preserve the country's forests, so the nation is preserving them.

"The constitution is our 'ordinance of national life,' and not the articles of our national death. It was meant to free the hands of the American people and not to shackle them. Marshall so interpreted it in the courts; Lincoln so interpreted it in the council chamber; Grant so interpreted it in the battlefield. And today Roosevelt is following in their footsteps and thus obeying the will of the American people."

Little Hope for Dakota.

Yokohama, March 7.—The position of the wreck of the Great Northern liner Dakota, which ran ashore 40 miles from Yokohama, is reported to be unchanged today. It is only possible to approach her in open boats, which makes it useless to attempt salvage operations. The vessel is exposed to both wind and waves, which apparently must soon result in her total abandonment. The passengers today adopted a resolution thanking the Japanese government. The passengers saved some hand baggage.

Mayor Schmitz is Home.

San Francisco, March 7. — Mayor Schmitz arrived in the city at 2:15 this afternoon on the belated Coast Limited train at Los Angeles. With him were the members of the board of education, who accompanied him to Washington. Schmitz declined to talk to any of the newspaper reporters, saying he would issue a statement on the whole Japanese situation. In response to a question as to whether he would be a candidate to succeed himself, he declared that he "would stand by his guns," and that he would not be driven out.

Salton Sea Damages Track.

Los Angeles, March 7.—Advices at the Southern Pacific's general offices here from the vicinity of the Salton sea state that yesterday's storm produced high waves on the inland sea, causing a portion of the railroad company's tracks to be submerged and entailing some damage. Trains were delayed yesterday, but were moving again today and the damage had been repaired. The storm had entirely subsided and the sea is quiet again.

Light-hour Day for Employes.

Sacramento, March 7.—The assembly this afternoon passed and sent to the governor a bill providing an eight-hour day for conductors and motormen and other employes on street and interurban railways.

BESIDE THE CAMP FIRE'S DYING LIGHT.

Night seems but warp and woof of many sounds
That blend their voices as the darkness falls;
The hum of myriad insect wings resounds
And solitude is filled with mystic calls.
Each throbbing note of mournful whip-poor-will,
Each hurtling cry of loon out on the lake,
Intensify the fancies strange that thrill
And fill me as I lie but half awake.

The waves lap time upon the shore.
The camp fire's crackling embers fall apart
And fade to ashen gray; while more and more
The forest's magic charm steals o'er my heart;
Till, lulled by all the voices of the night,
I dream beside the camp fire's dying light.

—The Outer's Book.

Nothing to Say

When Sadie and I started on our buggy ride I felt that it was incumbent upon me to say something. I had prepared myself to some extent by a careful study and memorizing of the jokes in a patent-medicine almanac, and these I endeavored to call to mind during the first half mile or so that we traveled. But for some reasons I found myself totally unable to recollect a single one of them with any degree of clearness, and when at last I remarked that it was a right nice evenin', that piece of meteorological information was uttered with an effort.

"Ain't it?" said Sadie.

That should have broken the conversational ice, but it didn't. It was a peculiar thing, too. Time had been when I talked with that girl quite easily and naturally. Even on the occasion of our last meeting when I had invited her to go buggy ridin' with me I hadn't felt the timidity that now hampered my tongue and befogged my intellect, though, naturally I had experienced certain tremors. Of course, she was not "fixed up" then, and that made a difference. Another thing, I could say, "Well, I guess I hafter be goin'," and stroll away—whistling, if necessary. But here I was penned right in, as I might say, with her, with no possible avenue of escape and the sense of being actually her "company" and as such bound to be decently entertaining, weighing upon me. After the weather, what?

I chirruped to the mare and flicked her lightly with the whip. She jumped a little and accelerated her pace more than a little, and I let her have her way until she broke. Then I had to check her, of course, and it was not easily done. Sadie gave a little gasp, but I think it was more of excitement than of fear, for she did not attempt to grab at the reins during the minute or two that the mare fought for her head. When I had got her back into her gait—the mare, of course—some misgiving expressed itself, however.

"Don't make her go so fast," said Sadie.

"Shucks!" I said. "That ain't fast. She ain't got steadied down yet. You wait an' I'll show you."

"Please don't," begged Sadie, as I raised the whip.

I held the mare in, feeling a sort of exultation at my control of her. At this moment one of the patent-medicine stories came to me. It was about a Congressman who, in the course of a speech, said: "'As Daniel Webster remarks in his great dictionary—' 'It was Noah who wrote the dictionary,' corrected a colleague."

I remember now that "colleague" rather stumped me. We had the unabridged up at the school house, but there had been no time for me to consult it. I was rather afraid that I might mispronounce it and I thought of various substitutions, but none seemed to me to be perfectly safe. It was a pity, too, for it was not a bad story.

"'What are you talking about?' responded the Congressman, indignantly. 'Noah built the ark!'"

What was that other story—the one about the German who bought a pig from an Irishman, unsight unseen? Then I happened to think that the almanac I had read might be familiar to Sadie and I abandoned the idea of relating it. I wondered why she didn't say something. Girls usually have such a lot to say.

I glanced at her. Gosh! She looked pretty.

I don't believe that was a "fascinator" she was wearing. It comes to me now that it was a white straw hat with a floppy brim and trimmed with daisies and blue bachelor buttons, with the most natural-looking wheat ears sticking out here and there. A little strand of her fair hair was blowing across her face and as she raised her hand to put it where it belonged her blue eyes met mine and she smiled.

I was game, and I "stared her down," though I was conscious that my face was reddening; but it was a victory that came near to being defeat and I was mighty glad when she did turn her head away. My heart beat fast and my cheeks burned for a good five minutes after and I kept my attention to the mare and the road.

The twilight was fading fast now and that thin crescent moon was growing brighter. The road ran between gray rail fences, whose angles were filled with fragrant wild growths. The dog roses were still in bloom and their scent hung heavy on the air. Now and again we passed some farmhouse with vine-clustered porch and stretch of tame grass lawn, merging into an orchard of gnarled apple trees. Lights gleamed within, and without men moved shadowlike, doing belated chores. Then the last of the white pickets would flash by us and we were again among the corn fields and pastures, alone.

"There's going to be a dance over to Fairfax to-morrow night," said Sadie.

That meant nothing. Her folks would never have let her attend a dance—never in the world. Yet it thrilled me, for I had once been near enough to one of those revels of the ungodly to climb on the fence by the window and look in. Boys and girls were moving easily and gracefully over the candle-waxed floor to the music of a melodeon.

"WILL YOU COME AGAIN SOME TIME?" I ASKED.

I said, "Is that so?" And later I observed that it was cloudin' up some. Later still that it wasn't late. As near as I can remember that was all that I did say on that ride. I was happy, inexpressibly happy, and yet miserable, in my tongue-tied awkwardness. I could look at her now from time to time and in the dim white light the moon gave she seemed more beautiful than ever—an ethereal beauty—and when a wheel dropped into a rut and the buggy swayed and I felt the soft, warm touch of her I seemed to suffocate momentarily with the ecstasy of it. Yet I felt a desire to be away somewhere to get my muddled wits together.

We were back again. I jumped out of the buggy and hitched the mare to the post before I helped her out. For an instant there was the slight pressure of her hands on my shoulders and then we stood facing each other in the kind of obscurity thrown by the maples at the gate.

"Won't you come in, Henry?" she asked.

I shook my head. "Uh-uh—I'll have to be goin'."

There was a dim light in the kitchen window.

She held out her hand and I took it awkwardly.

"Will you come again some time?" I asked, and she nodded and smiled. Her hand still lay in mine. My heart began to beat tumultuously, to rise to my throat and choke me. I hesitated an instant and bent forward. She drew back.

And I? I released that little warm hand and turned away with a silly laugh and she ran to the house. At the porch she called: "Good-night, Henry!" —Chicago Daily News.

A Friend in Need.

Immediately after the earthquake in California relief stations were established in San Francisco and Oakland. Supplies poured in from neighboring ranches, other towns and other States; but almost all that was sent needed to be cooked before it could be eaten, and, of course, in many instances, homeless wanderers were in immediate need of food.

The volunteer cooks did the best they could. They boiled great kettles of soup, caldrons of coffee and oceans of tea; but it was impossible to cook rapidly enough to supply all comers.

Late one afternoon, when the cooked-food supply was running low and a long line of hungry persons still waited to be fed, a wagon halted before one of these stations and a bluff old ranchman addressed the lady in charge.

"Say," said he, "I've brought you three hundred dozen of the best eggs in the State, but you won't need to cook them. I've been boiling eggs since 8 o'clock this morning."