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Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Hast thou brought a doctor with thee, my brother?" she asked. "I have brought no doctor except thy brother, my sister," answered Monsieur Laurentie, "also a treasure which I found at the foot of the Calvary down yonder."

"Where, then, is your husband?" he inquired. "He is in London," I answered. "Monsieur, it is difficult for me to explain it; I cannot speak your language well enough. I think in English, and I can not find the right French words. I am very unhappy, but I am not wicked."

"Good," he said, smiling again, "very good, my child; I believe you. You will learn my language quickly; then you shall tell me all, if you remain with us. But you said the signonne is not your sister?"

"No, she is not my relative at all," I replied. "We were both in a school at Noireau, the school of Monsieur Bulte-Pantier. Perhaps you know it, Monsieur?"

"Certainly, madame," he said. "He has failed, and run away," I continued; "all the pupils are dispersed. Minima and I were returning through Grandville."

"I understand, madame," he responded, "but it is villainous, this affair! Listen, my child, I have much to say to you. Do I speak gently and slowly enough for you?"

"Yes," I answered, "I understand you perfectly." "We have had the fever in Ville-en-bois for some weeks," he went on; "it is now bad, very bad. Yesterday I went to Noireau to seek a doctor, but I could only hear of one, who is in Paris at present, and cannot come immediately. At present we have made my house into a hospital for the sick. My best, and put our trust in God. But this little house has been kept free from all infection, and cannot be soiled for one night, so I hoped. The signonne must have caught the fever some days ago. Now I must carry her into my little hospital. But you, madame, what am I to do with you? Do you wish to go on to Grandville, and leave the signonne with me? We will take care of her as a little angel of God. What shall I do with you, my child?"

"Monsieur," I exclaimed, eagerly, "take me into your hospital, too. Let me take care of Minima and your other sick people. I am very strong, and in good health; I am never ill—never, never. I will do all you say to me. Let me stay, dear monsieur."

"But your husband, your friends—?" he said. "I have no friends," I interrupted, "and my husband does not love me. If I have the fever and die—good! very good! I am not wicked; I am a Christian, I hope. Only let me stay with Minima, and do all I can in my hospital."

"I will do all you say to me," I said, "you shall stay with us." I felt a sudden sense of contentment, for here was work for me to do, as well as a refuge. Neither should I be compelled to leave Minima. I wrapped her up warmly in the blankets, and Monsieur Laurentie lifted her carefully and tenderly from the low bed. He told me to accompany him, and we crossed the court and entered the house by the door I had seen the night before. A staircase led up to a long, low room, which had been turned into a hospital for the fever for women and children. There were already nine beds in it, of different sizes, brought with the patients who now occupied them. But one of these was empty. In this home-like ward I took up my work as nurse.

"No, monsieur," I answered. "I called you madame because you were traveling alone," he continued, smiling; "French demoiselles never travel alone. You are mademoiselle, no doubt?"

"No, monsieur," I said frankly, "I am married." "Where, then, is your husband?" he inquired. "He is in London," I answered. "Monsieur, it is difficult for me to explain it; I cannot speak your language well enough. I think in English, and I can not find the right French words. I am very unhappy, but I am not wicked."

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Many others of the great ones of earth some statesmen, authors, churchmen, musicians and business men—have also heard late position had touched him deeply. I ventured to tell him what danger might arise to me if any clue to my hiding place fell into Richard Foster's hands. The afternoon of that day was unusually sultry and oppressive. The blue of the sky was almost livid. I was weary with a long walk in the morning, and after our mid-day meal I stole away from mademoiselle and Minima and betook myself to the cool shelter of the church.

I sat down upon a bench just within the door. There was a faint scent yet of the incense which had been burned at the mass celebrated before the cure's departure. I leaned my head against the wall and closed my eyes with a pleasant sense of sleep coming softly towards me, when suddenly a hand was laid upon my arm, with a firm, silent grip.

(To be continued.)

Nice Turkish Customs.

It is said by a correspondent of the London Telegraph that the habits of the Turkish ladies in Constantinople are wonderfully fastidious. When they wash their hands at a tap from which water runs into a marble basin, they let the water run till a servant shuts it off, as to do this themselves would make them unclean. They cannot open or shut a door, as the handle would be unclean.

One of these fastidious ladies was talking to a small niece the other day, who had just received a present of a doll from Paris. By and by the child laid the doll on the lady's lap. She was horrified, and ordered the child to take it away.

As the little girl would not move it, and no servant was near, the lady would be defiled by touching a doll that had been brought from abroad, the only thing she could think of was to jump up and let the doll fall. It broke in pieces.

The same lady will not open a letter coming by post, but a servant opens and holds it near for her to read. If her handkerchief falls to the ground it is immediately destroyed or given away, so that she may not again use it. Among the men this curious state of things does not exist.

Pope on Women's Clothes.

The Pope has recently manifested a preference in regard to ladies' apparel over and above the strict regulation in regard to ladies who are received by the holy father at the Vatican. A niece of the Pope was about to be married, and her distinguished relative took so great an interest in her trousseau as to stipulate that the young lady should only have white, blue or black gowns, adding that these were the three colors most becoming to young girls.

"Gray and brown," remarked his Holiness, "are only suitable for old women, and I do not like any other colors."

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NEWS OF THE STATE

TERMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Governor Geer pardoned three convicts the day before Christmas. Murderers Wade and Dalton have been sentenced to hang January 31. Another rich strike has been made in Southern Oregon, near Grants Pass. The assessment roll for Lane county for 1900 shows \$5,709,853 assessable property.

Another holdup near Oregon City has been reported, in which a shot was taken at the highwayman. A new logging corporation, the Yeon & Pelton Company, has been formed, with a capital of \$150,000, to operate an extensive plant at Rainier. Three timbers, 100 feet long and about 18 inches by 20 inches, cut from Oregon trees, have been shipped East for bridge purposes. They extended over three flat cars.

The immigration to the vicinity of Independence in the past three months has been equal to that of the four previous years. The new comers are generally people of means and on the lookout for good homes. Great preparations are being made for the Oregon Farmers' Congress, to be held in Salem January 6-9. The Oregon Dairymen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place in conjunction with the congress.

The drill of the oil well being bored near Springfield, has encountered gold in small quantities. A farmer near The Dalles was robbed of \$1,400 recently. The money was concealed in the barn. The new smelter at the Standard mine, Baker county, has been running some time and has proved a great success. A rich quartz ledge has been uncovered on Tip Top mountain, of the China creek district, a few miles east of Grants Pass.

Coyote hunting is a very profitable employment in the eastern part of the state, the law allowing \$2 for each scalp taken. The new 25 stamp mill of the Hoosier Boy Mining Company, Prairie Diggings district, has been installed and is running constantly. The new strike at the Lucky Boy mine, in the Blue river district, is even richer than estimated at first. The ore assays from \$600 to \$900 to the ton.

A new hydraulic mine has just been started up on Louse creek, Southern Oregon. The grounds are very rich and the new mine promises to become an important placer gold producer. Chief Justice R. S. Bean, of the Oregon supreme court, has been chosen to represent this state at a gathering of lawyers at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 50@60c; blue-stem, 61c; valley, 59@60c. Barley—Feed, \$17@17.50; brewing, \$17.50@18 per ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1@1.10; No. 2, 95c@1.00. Flour—Best grades, \$2.70@3.30 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$18; chop, \$17. Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton. Mutton—Lamb, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; gross; dressed, 6 1/2c per pound; sheep, wethers, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; gross; dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound; ewes, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; gross; dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, 5 1/2c; dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound. Veal—8@9c per pound. Beef—Gross, cows, 3 1/2c; steers, 3 1/2@4c; dressed, 3@7c per pound. Butter—Creamery, 25@27 1/2c; dairy, 18@20c; store, 12 1/2@15c. Eggs—20@22 1/2c for cold storage; 22@25 for Eastern; 28@30 for fresh Oregon. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3; hens, \$3.50@4; 8 1/2@9c per pound; springs 9@10c per pound, \$2.50@3 per dozen; ducks, \$5@6 for young; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12 1/2c; 13@14 dressed per pound. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young America, 14@15c. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 85c@90c per cental; ordinary, 70c@80c. Hops—8@10c per pound. Wool—Valley, 11@14c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12 1/2c; mohair, 21@21 1/2c per pound. Invention of England by American shoes raises a plaintive protest from British makers. The British tobacco trust caused a page advertisement to be printed in 100 papers urging smokers to boycott American importations. Chicago apartment freshmen held a debate on the question whether football should be continued as an athletic sport of colleges, and decision was in the negative.

THE BORDER ISSUES.

Diplomats Again to Tack Up the Alaska Boundary and Other Questions.

Washington, Jan. 1.—It is expected that efforts will be renewed before long for the settlement of the numerous controversies which have long existed between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of relations along the Canadian border, the Atlantic fisheries, warships on the Great Lakes, the Alaska boundary and other questions. Heretofore the negotiations designed to secure a settlement of the matters recited have not proved effective, largely because of the cumbersome machinery of negotiation, and this has led to the belief that much more could be accomplished by direct negotiations between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot on the main points and the subsequent assembling of a commission representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada to give form to the basis of agreement rendered.

The British authorities have maintained for some time that when the isthmian canal treaty is once disposed of there will be a renewal of the efforts to adjust the Alaska boundary and other pending questions, the canal treaty being regarded as one of the many pending questions. Now that the British government has yielded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and other points in the isthmian negotiations, it desires to take up some of the other questions in which it has important interests involved. Lord Pauncefoot desires to clear up all the pending differences and have a "clean slate" before his present term as ambassador comes to a close. When he came to Washington there were four issues between the two governments. The first of these was the Behring sea question, which had reached an acute stage. The diplomats disposed of this question. The next was over Venezuela, which, like the seal question, at one time threatened war. But the efforts of diplomacy were again successful in averting trouble and bringing about a settlement. The third important issue was the isthmian canal, which has been satisfactorily disposed of by the recent Hay-Pauncefoot treaty. This leaves only one issue remaining in order to bring about a "clean slate," namely, the border controversy, both as to Canada and Alaska. The British officials link these various boundary controversies together, as they are more or less connected.

At present a modicum of interest exists as to the Alaska boundary question, chiefly for the purpose of avoiding a clash along the border and holding each side in check until a final boundary has been determined upon. It seems to be conceded on both sides that the modus cannot be carried on indefinitely, and that sooner or later the question of establishing a permanent boundary must be settled.

LANDSLIDE CAUSED WRECK.

Four Lives Lost in an Accident on the Chesapeake & Ohio. Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 1.—A landslide on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, near Reussen station, five miles south of Lynchburg on the James river branch, yesterday, caused a wreck in which four men were killed and several persons injured, but none of them severely. Several passengers from the scene of the wreck say that probably one or two passengers are buried under the debris caused by the slide, but no names can be ascertained of any passengers known to be missing. The train to which the mishap occurred was known as No. 7. It left Lynchburg behind schedule time, and consisted of an engine, tender, baggage car and one passenger car, which was pretty well filled with passengers. It is stated that without damage, and the trainmen and some of the passengers had succeeded in pushing the passenger car back from under the cliff. They were trying to do the same for the baggage car when a second heavy slide came down. A shout of warning as the second slide came enabled most of those who were in danger to escape without injury.

TURNING BONDS INTO CASH.

Carnegie Making His Gift to the Government Available. New York, Jan. 1.—It is reported on Wall street that at an auction sale by Adrain H. Muller & Co., 5 per cent bonds of the Carnegie Steel Company sold at 113 7/8, say the Journal. Andrew Carnegie tendered \$10,000,000 in these bonds to the government for the Washington Memorial University for Original Research, and that Mr. Carnegie has begun to indicate that the bonds into money in order that the government should be relieved from any embarrassment on account of the bonds. At the price realized, the \$10,000,000 in bonds would be equivalent to \$11,387,500, a substantial increase of the promised endowment.

Street and Freight Cars Collided.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1.—A street car collided with a number of freight cars attached to a switch engine here today and one man was killed and two injured. Chicago Apartment Building Burned. Chicago, Jan. 1.—A Christmas tree loaded with inflammable ornaments and candles caused a fire tonight that destroyed the Alexander apartment building, a six story structure.

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Told in a Few Lines.

St. Louis police are engaged in a war on the pool rooms. The United States Supreme Court Monday took a recess until Jan. 6. A \$15,000 fire occurred in the business section of Pawnee, O. T. W. H. Rogers, a railroad man, was killed by a train at Blackwell, O. T. Bids for a site for a new county court house at Lawrence, Kan., are asked for. Topka, Kan., was 47 years old the other day, and the anniversary was duly celebrated. The Postmaster General has ordered the consolidation of the postoffices at Empire City with Galena, Kansas. "Roosevelt at San Juan Hill" is to be the subject of a painting by Vassili Vereshagin, a Russian painter of battle scenes. The Pope will not send a delegation to attend the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII., as his holiness was not notified of the King's accession to the throne.

Work Completed at a Cost, Approximately, of \$3,000,000.

The government history of the Civil War has finally been completed and delivered to those entitled, under the law, to receive it. It is an immense work and consists of 128 volumes, nine and a half inches long, six and a half inches wide, and averaging over two inches in thickness. In addition to the text, there are several atlases containing maps of the military operations of the armies. The gigantic work has cost the government, according to an official statement, \$2,858,514.97, not counting the salaries of army officers detailed from time to time to duty connected with the preparation of the work. The total cost is probably over \$3,000,000. About 12,000 sets of this work have been printed and distributed to libraries and individuals. Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine is going to St. Joseph, Mo., to remain with her mother for an indefinite period.

Equal to the Occasion.

Liveried Menial—"Me lud, the carriage waits without." His Lordship—"Without what?" "Without horses, me lud, 'tis an automobile."—"Till-Bits."

Fish of the Nile.

The Nile is noted for the variety of its fish. An expedition sent by the British Museum brought home 2,200 specimens.

Historic British Regiments.

The names of no fewer than 105 battalions are emblazoned on the banners of the various regiments which form the British army.