

# NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

## Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

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 rate cases, favoring Minnesota, Oregon, Missouri, Arkansas and West Virginia.

A bag of gold nuggets and dust estimated to contain \$10,000 awaits any 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, 93¢; 94¢; bluestem, 97¢; 98¢; forty-fold, 94¢; red Russian, 92¢; valley, 94¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$2 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@19 per ton; alfalfa, \$13@14.

Onions—New red, \$1.25 per sack.

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

Potatoes—New, 21¢@30¢ per pound. Green Fruit—Apples, new, \$1.50 per box; old, nominal; strawberries, 90¢ @ \$1.15 per crate; cherries, 60¢ @ 12¢ per pound; gooseberries, 20¢@30¢ per crate.

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, case count, 20¢ per dozen; candled, 21¢@22¢.

Butter—City creamery, cubes, 28¢ per pound; prints, 29¢@29½¢.

Pork—Fancy 11¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy 14½¢@15¢ per pound.

Hops—1912 crop 12¢@16¢ per pound; 1913 contracts 14¢ per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon 10½¢@16¢ per pound; valley, 14¢@16¢; mohair 1913 clip 30¢@33¢.

Cattle—Choice steers 7.75¢@8.25¢; good 7.25¢@7.50¢; medium 7.00¢@7.25¢; choice cows 6.50¢@7.00¢; good 6.25¢@6.50¢; medium 6.00¢@6.25¢; choice calves 8.00¢@9.00¢; good heavy calves, 6.50¢@7.50¢; bulls, 4¢@6¢.

Hogs—Light, \$8@8.30; heavy, \$7@7.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4.65@5.25; ewes, \$4.45@5.00; lambs, 5.55¢@6.75.

## MEAT UNDER PURE FOOD ACT

### Cabinet Officers Combine to Prevent Misbranding.

Washington, D. C.—Probably the most radical and far-reaching exposition of the food and drugs act since its enactment was made Thursday when Secretaries Houston, McAdoo and Redfield, charged with enforcing this statute, ruled that meat and meat products in interstate or foreign commerce which hitherto have been exempt from the provisions of the pure food law, may be seized if misbranded or adulterated.

Beginning at once, manufacturers of meat foods will be required to comply strictly with the food and drugs act as well as with the meat inspection law.

This action was taken on the strength of an opinion by Attorney General McReynolds. The three secretaries revoked a regulation adopted in October, 1906, only four months after the passage of the pure food law, which had prevented the department of Agriculture, according to a statement by Secretary Houston, "from prosecuting manufacturers of meat foods under the pure food law, or ordering seizures or prosecutions for misbranding or adulteration of domestic meats."

Secretary Houston said he could not understand why meat and meat products were not food in the sense of the wording of the pure food and drug act, and why his department could not seize adulterated or misbranded meat once it had entered into interstate commerce. Therefore he had sought the advice of the attorney general.

"Under the meat inspection law," the secretary said, "meat inspectors have absolutely no power to seize meat or meat food products that have become bad or have been adulterated after they have left a Federally inspected establishment. The only remedy possible under the meat act is to proceed economically against anyone selling bad meat, but even in this event, bad meat cannot be seized nor its sale prevented."

## TO FIGHT LOW RATE RULING

### Decisions Against Roads Only Beginning of Struggle.

Washington, D. C.—The state rate decisions which marked the session of the Supreme court recently are regarded by some as merely the beginning of a fight by the railroads against low rates.

In each case where a railroad failed to sustain its claim that the state rates were confiscatory the Supreme court specifically reserved the right of the road to begin new proceedings. This was true as to two roads in Minnesota, twelve in Missouri and two in Arkansas, where Justice Hughes said the data on which the contention of confiscation was based was too general. Whether any road can collect data before the Interstate Commerce commission concludes its valuation of all the railroad property in the United States sufficiently accurate to satisfy the court that proper valuations have been arrived at is a new question.

## Elections Worry Jurist.

Chicago—Charles S. Cutting, for many years judge of the Probate court here, announced that he would resign from the bench September 1, to resume the practice of law.

"I am resigning because of the annoyance of constantly recurring elections," said Judge Cutting.

"A man is no longer judged on his merits as a judge. Judges are praised or blamed according to the parties they belong to. The constant worry and annoyance of this sort of thing has been too much for me. If it were not for that I would gladly remain on the bench."

Judge Cutting has been on the bench since 1899.

## Angora Goat Is Humbled.

Washington, D. C.—The Angora goat can no longer lord it over the pastoral sheep and proclaim its aristocracy, for the Democrats of the senate finance committee have put both on a level. By striking off the Underwood rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on the hair of the Angora goat and transferring it to the free list, with raw wool, the committee ran counter to the ways and means committee of the house and decided a much disputed point in the woolen schedule.

## Big Sale of Notes Near.

New York—The Southern Pacific approved plans at a special meeting approved for the sale of probably \$30,000,000 of notes to local banks. While the amount is not definitely known, this was the total of the notes issued, permission for which was obtained from the California Railroad commission. Later, however, the Arizona commission raised some objection to this issue as originally proposed, and arrangements have been made for a distinct issue to finance the company's needs.

## Mexican Loans Barred.

Berlin—The issues of the proposed Mexican National railways and Mexican government loans were barred from the German market by the Prussian minister of commerce. He notified the banks interested that they could not be listed on the Bourse. This action was taken as a sequel to the request of the German government to the great foreign banks to desist from further German flotations, in view of the monetary pressure at home.

## Spanking Costs \$100,000.

Monticello, N. Y.—Mrs. B. Wolfe, of Ferrisville, Sullivan county, near here, tried to spank her young son in so doing upset an oil stove. In the fire that ensued 12 business houses and three dwellings, including the Wolfe home, were destroyed. The loss will reach \$100,000.

## Three Rise 15,480 Feet.

Vienna—The French aviator, Edmond Perron, who holds the world's altitude record for an aeroplane with pilot alone, and pilot and one passenger, broke the world's record for carrying two passengers Thursday. He reached a height of 15,480 feet.

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

General News of the Industrial and Educational Development and Progress of Rural Communities, Public Institutions, Etc.

## STONE MAY REPLACE WOOD

### Discovery of Quarries May Cause Shanties to Dissapear.

Silver Lake—Stone houses may replace the regulation two-room shanties which now form the abodes of home-steaders 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 "H. I." Adams, of Portland, were built of stone taken from one of these workings; the same is true of the buildings on the UR ranch, owned by William H. Hayes, of California; also the Chrisman 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 Fremont national forest reserve and already several homesteaders 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 noticeable, before harvest time comes 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.

A contract has been entered into for a tract of 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.

## Referendum Bill Unconstitutional.

Salem—Circuit Judge Galloway has decided that the Day bill, providing for a special election for referendum measures next November, is unconstitutional. The decision is far from clearing the situation. The decision was in connection with one declining to compel the secretary of state to file petitions for reference of the bill regulating the practice of dentistry. Judge Galloway held that the petitions were irregular in that they did not contain a copy of the bill, but only the caption.

## Bandon Man Is Inventor.

Bandon—C. Me. C. Johnson, of Bandon, has completed the invention of an automatic lumber assessor. His application for a patent has been forwarded to Washington. This labor-saving device is the first thing of its kind. There are other assessors which handle the various cuts of lumber speedily, but the hand of man is necessary for their operation. Mr. Johnson's invention is being tested now by daily trials that the entire cut of the big Randolph mill can be assorted automatically, going away with 12 men.

## Washington Crops Promising.

Hillaboro—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 are the Salem Chautauqua, which will be held July 3 to 8, 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 returned 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 Vanderbilt on his East Side place, and 18 of them filled a box. The new variety is known as the Goodell berry.

Mr. Vanderbilt 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 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."

## Trout Planting Is Begun.

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.

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 campus 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 are the entire Willamette Valley are unsurpassed.

# The Chronicles of Addington Peace

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

Ten o'clock! Big Ben left 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.

"Or philosophic."

"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 5:18. 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 commemorated 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 to get 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. I heard 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 blackmailer 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

for he had paused in a flurry of indignation.

"Perhaps I had better explain," Peace interposed. "Owing to this unfortunate love affair, it is plain that no member of Mr. Coran's family must learn that this young man is suspected or that steps are being taken for his arrest. It would not be unreasonable to fear that he might be warned. I am staying with Mr. Coran tonight, but I do not want to go alone. I might take an assistant from the Yard, but it is hard to pick a man who has not 'criminal investigation department' stamped upon him. You look innocent enough, Mr. Phillips. Will you come with us, and lend me a hand?"

I agreed at once. It could not fail to be an amusing adventure. After some discussion, it was arranged that Peace and I should be introduced as business friends of Mr. Coran, who had asked us down to Brendon on a sudden invitation. A telegram was sent off to that effect.

For the first fifteen minutes of the train we shared a crowded compartment. Gradually, however, our companions dropped away until we were left to ourselves. Mr. Coran was in evident hesitation of mind. He shifted about, screwing his hands together with a most doleful countenance. When he commenced to speak he leaned forward as if afraid that the very cushions might overhear him.

"I have mentioned my sister Rebecca," he said. "She is a woman of remarkable character."

"Indeed," I murmured, for he chose to address me more directly.

"We have differed lately on several points of—er—local interest. It is very important that she should not learn the cause of my appeal to the police. Anybody who aroused her suspicions might lead to consequences very disagreeable to myself."

"I will be discreet."

"My daughters will—er—benefit largely under her will. She would cut them out of it without hesitation if she learned that their father had been connected with so—er—disgraceful a scandal. You understand the situation?"

"Perfectly. It must render your position additionally unpleasant."

He sighed and relapsed into a melancholy silence, in which the train drew up at Brendon station. A cab was in waiting, into which we climbed. A couple of turns, a short descent, and we drew up at a gate in a long wall of flaming brick.

As we walked up the drive I looked carefully about me. The house was also of red brick and of mixed architecture. I believe the architect had intended it for the Tudor period, with variations suggested by modern sanitary requirements. The garden before the house was of considerable size, with lawns and quick-growing shrubs lining the edge of a lawn and several winding walks. At the farther end a thatched roof, rising amongst the young trees, showed the position of the summer house which played so important a part in the story we had heard.

It was striking six as we entered the hall. Our host led us straight to our rooms on the first floor. We had been told not to bring dress clothes, so that ten minutes later we were ready to descend to the drawing room.

Mr. Coran's daughters, a pair of pretty, bright-faced girls, were seated in those carefree attitudes which denote the expected appearance of strangers. Miss Rebecca, a tall, spectacled female, whose sixty years had changed curves for acute angles, reposed in the window, reading a volume of majestic size. She laid it down with a thump, removed her glasses and received us with great modesty and decorum. The inspector and a fox terrier, that set up a barking as we entered, were the only members of the party that seemed natural and at ease.

I found the dinner pass pleasantly enough, despite the gloom that radiated from the brother and sister.

Emily, the victim of the "unfortunate attachment," quite captured my fancy, though I am not a ladies' man. Twice we dared to laugh, though the reproving eyes of the elders were constantly upon us. In the intervals of my talk with her I obtained the keenest enjoyment from listening to the conversation of Peace and Miss Rebecca. The lady cross-examined him very much as if he were a prisoner accused of various grave and monstrous offenses. Upon the question of anti-vice chronicles she was especially urgent.

(CHRONICLES TO BE CONTINUED.)



## PLAYED WITH FIRE TOO LONG

### Many Will Understand the Feelings That Must Have Inspired This Los Angeles Man.

What chance is there for mere man when a woman who has declined marriage 106 times accepts it on the 107th opportunity? Lots of men have gone through life enjoying their liberty, happily melancholy because the girl of their choice refused to marry them. Some have even proposed occasionally just to keep alive the pleasant melancholy and just to be able to congratulate themselves on their good fortune again.

That is what F. A. Mackie, of Los Angeles, did, but he tried it once too often and at last he was snared. Now the coy object of his affections who so long withstood his appeals is suing for a divorce.

Before Judge Monroe in the divorce proceedings Mrs. Mackie declared that in thirty-six days Mr. Mackie asked her 106 times to marry him. When he began the thirty-seventh day with the same question she says she gave up rather than listen longer to Mr. Mackie's monotonous chorus.