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## FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

### CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

Days passed on and at last rumors reached Ella that Henry was constant in his attendance upon the proud Southern beauty, whose fortune was valued by hundreds of thousands. At first she refused to believe it, but when Mary and Jenny both assured her it was true, and when she herself had seen the demonstration of the fact, she gave way to one long fit of weeping, and then, drying her eyes, declared that Henry Lincoln should see "that she would not die for him."

Still a minute observer could easily have seen that her gaiety was feigned, for she had loved Henry Lincoln as sincerely as she was capable of loving, and not even George Moreland, who treated her with his old boyish familiarity, could make her for a moment forget one who now passed her coldly by, or listened passively while the sarcastic Elyon Hornsdon likened her to a water insect, fit only for a glass case!

Toward the last of April Mrs. Mason and Mary returned to their old home in the country. On Ella's account Mrs. Campbell had decided to remain in the city during a part of the summer, and she labored hard to keep Mary also. Mary promised, however, to spend the next winter with her aunt, who went at parting with her more than she would probably have done had it been Ella. Mary had partially engaged to teach the school in Rice Corner, but George, assuming a kind of authority over her, declared she should not.

"I don't want your eyes to grow dim and your cheeks pale in that little, pent-up room," said he. "You know I've been there and seen for myself."

Mary colored, for George's manner of late had puzzled her, and Jenny had more than once whispered in her ear, "I know George loves you, for he looks at you just as William does at me, only a little more so!"

Ida, too, had once mischievously addressed her as "Cousin," adding that there was no one among her acquaintances whom she would as willingly call by that name. "When I was a little girl," said she, "they used to tease me about George, but I'd as soon think of marrying my brother. You never saw Mr. Elwood, George's classmate, for he's in Europe now. Between you and me, I like him and—"

A loud call from Aunt Martha prevented Ella from finishing, and the conversation was not again resumed. The next morning Mary went to leave, and she stood in the parlor talking with Ida, George came in with a traveling satchel in his hand, and a shawl thrown carelessly over his arm.

"Where are you going?" asked Ida. "To Springfield. I have business there," said George.

"And when will you return?" continued Ida, feeling that it would be doubly lonely at home.

"That depends on circumstances," said he. "I shall stop at Chicago on my way back, provided Mary is willing."

the future, which George said should be all one bright dream of happiness to the young girl at his side, who from the very fullness of her joy wept as she thought how strange it was that she should be the wife of George Moreland, whom many dashing belle had tried in vain to win. The next morning George went back to Boston, promising to return in a week or two, when he should expect Mary to accompany him to Glenwood, as he wished to see Rose once more before she died.

### CHAPTER XXII.

The windows of Rose Lincoln's chamber were open, and the balmy air of May came in, kissing the white brow of the sick girl, and whispering to her of sweet buds and fair young blossoms, which his breath had wakened into life, and which she would never see.

"Has Henry come?" she asked of her father, and in the tones of her voice there was an unutterable longing, for just as she was dying Rose was learning to live. For a time she had seemed so indifferent and obstinate that Mrs. Howland had almost despaired. But night after night, when her daughter thought she slept, she would creep to the young girl, that she might not die until she had first learned the way of eternal life. And, as if in answer to her prayers, Rose gradually began to listen, and as she listened, she wept, wondering, though, why her grandfather thought her so much more wicked than anyone else.

On her return from the city Jenny had told her as gently as possible of Henry's conduct toward Ella, and of her fears that he was becoming more dissipated than ever. For a time Rose lay perfectly still, and Jenny, thinking she was asleep, went about to leave the room, when her sister called her back, and bidding her sit down by her side, said, "Tell me, Jenny, do you think Henry has any love for me?"

"He would be an unnatural brother if he had not," answered Jenny, her own heart yearning more tenderly toward her father, whose gentle manner she could not understand.

"Then," resumed Rose, "if he loves me, he will be sorry when I am dead, and perhaps it may save him from ruin."

The tears dropped slowly from her long eyelashes, while Jenny, laying her round, rosy cheek against the thin, pale face near her, sobbed out, "You must not die—dear Rose. You must not die, and leave us."

From that time the failure was visible and rapid, and though letters went frequently to Henry, telling him of his sister's danger, he still lingered by the side where the brilliant beauty, while she lingered, would be buried, but now she insisted upon being laid by the running brook at the foot of her grandmother's garden, and near a green, mossy bank where the spring blossoms were earliest found, and where the fragrance of the flowers lingered longest. The music of the falling water, she said, would soothe her as she slept, and its cool moisture keep the grass green and fresh upon her early grave.

One day, when Mrs. Lincoln was sitting by her daughter and, as she frequently did, against the thin, pale face of Mount Holyoke, etc., Rose said, "Don't talk so, mother. Mount Holyoke Seminary had nothing to do with hastening my death. I have done it myself by my own carelessness," and then she confessed to have taken her death, and thoughtlessly exposed her health, even when her lungs and side were throbbing with pain. "I know you will forgive me," said she, "for most severely have I been punished."

"There, as she heard Jenny's voice in the room above, she added, "There is one other thing which I would say to you, Ere I die, you must promise that Jenny shall marry William Bender. He is poor, I know, and so are we, but he has a noble heart, and now, for my sake, mother, take back the bitter words you once spoke to Jenny, and say that she may wed him. She will soon be your only daughter, and why should you destroy her happiness. Promise me, mother, promise that she shall marry him."

Mrs. Lincoln, though poor, was proud and haughty still, and the struggle in her soul was long and severe, but love for her dying child conquered at last.

"And, mother," continued Rose, "may he not be set for now? I cannot be here long, and once more I would see him and tell him that I gladly claim him as a brother."

A brother! How heavily those words smote upon the heart of the sick girl! Henry was yet away, and though in Jenny's letter Rose herself had once feebly traced the words, "Come, brother—do come," he still lingered, as if bound by a spell he could not break. And so days went by, and night succeeded night, until the bright May morning dawned, the last Rose could ever see. Slowly up the eastern horizon came the warm spring sun, and as its red beams danced for a time upon the Miss Herndon's chamber, he gazed wistfully upon it, murmuring, "It is the last—the last that will ever rise for me."

my coffin, tell him to promise never again to touch the deadly poison." Here she became too much exhausted to say more, and soon after fell into a quiet sleep. When she awoke her father was sitting across the room, with his head resting upon the window sill, while her own was pillowed upon the strong arm of George Moreland, who bent tenderly over her, and soothed her as he would a child. Quickly her fading cheeks glowed, and her eyes sparkled with something of its olden light; but "George-George," was all she had strength to say, and when Mary, who had accompanied him, approached her she only knew that she was recognized by the pressure of the little blue-veined hand, which soon dropped heavily upon the counterpane, while the eyelids closed languidly, and with the words, "He will not come," she again slept, but this time 'twas the long, deep sleep from which she would never awaken.

Slowly the shades of night fell around the cottage. Softly the kind-hearted neighbors passed up and down the narrow staircase, ministering first to the dead, and then turning aside to weep as they looked upon the bowed man, who with his head upon the window sill, still sat just as he did when they told him she was dead. At his feet on a little stool was Jenny, pressing his hands, and covering them with the tears she shed for his sake, as if in vain to weep.

At last, when it was dark without, and lights were burning upon the table, there was a sound of some one at the gate, and in a moment Henry stepped across the threshold, but started and turned pale when he saw his mother in violent hysterics upon the lounge, and Mary Howard bathing her head and trying to soothe her. Before he had time to ask a question, Jenny's arms were wound around his neck, and she whispered, "Rose is dead. Why were you so late?"

He could not answer. He had nothing to say, and mechanically following his sister he entered the room where Rose had died. Very beautiful had she been in life, and now, far more beautiful in death, she looked like a piece of sculptured marble, as she lay there so cold and still, and all unconscious of the scalding tears which fell upon her face as Henry bent over her, kissing her lips and calling upon her to awake and speak to him once more.

When she thought he could bear it Jenny told him of all that had happened by the side of her coffin, with his hand resting upon her white forehead, the conscience-stricken young man swore that never again should ardent spirits of any kind pass his lips, and the father, who stood by and heard that vow, felt that if it were kept, his daughter had not died in vain.

The day following the burial George and Mary returned to Chicago, and as the next day was the one appointed for the sale of Mr. Lincoln's farm and country house, he also accompanied them.

"Suppose you buy it," said he to George, as they rode on the train. "I'd rather you'd own it than to see it in the hands of strangers."

"I intended doing so," answered George, and when at night he was the owner of the farm, house and furniture, he generously offered to Mr. Lincoln a free tree, with the privilege of redeeming it whenever he could.

This was so unexpected that Mr. Lincoln at first could hardly find words to express his thanks, but when he did he accepted the offer, saying, however, that he could pay the rest, and adding that he hoped two or three years of hard labor in California, whither he intended going, would enable him to purchase it back.

On his return to Glenwood he asked William, who was still there, "How he would like to turn farmer for awhile."

"Oh, that'll be nice," said Jenny, whose love for the country was as strong as ever. "And then, Willie, when you come back we'll go to Boston again and practice law, you and I!"

Jenny looked up in surprise while William asked what he meant. Briefly then Mr. Lincoln told of George's generosity and stating his own intention of going to California, said that in his absence somebody must look after the farm, and he knew of no one whom he would as soon trust as Willie.

William pressed the little fat hand which had slid into his, and replied that, much as he would like to oblige Mr. Lincoln, he could not willingly abandon his profession in which he was succeeding even beyond his most sanguine hopes. "But," said he, "I think I can find a good substitute in Mr. Parker, who is anxious to leave the poorhouse. He is an honest, thorough-going man, and his wife, who is an excellent housekeeper, will relieve Mrs. Lincoln entirely from care."

"Mercy!" exclaimed the last-mentioned lady. "I could never endure that vulgar creature round me. First I'd know she'd be eating at the same table, and I couldn't survive that."

Mr. Lincoln looked sad. Jenny smiled, and William replied that he would greatly prefer taking her meals quietly with her husband in the kitchen.

"We can at last try it," said Mr. Lincoln in a manner so decided that his wife ventured no further remonstrance, though she cried and fretted all the time, seemingly lamenting their fallen fortune more than the vacancy which death had so recently made in their midst.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

**A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.**

A general strike has been ordered in all the mills of the steel trust.

The English minister at Pekin refused to sign the settlement protocol. Admiral Howison will be the third member of the Schley court of inquiry.

Governor Gage will be asked to mediate between the contestants in the San Francisco strike.

St. Paul's cathedral, in London, is settling from the vibrations caused by passing underground trains.

Thirty Turks were killed in a battle between Bulgarian bandits and Turkish government troops.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, is trying to engage non-union workmen in New York.

As a result of the recent breaks, plans have been made to convert the Brooklyn bridge into a double-decker.

More raw cotton was exported during the fiscal year just closed than ever before in the history of the country.

The Washington supreme court refuses to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Eben Boyce, the Tacoma murderer.

Owing to the death of the empress dowager, the program for the reception of Von Waldersee will be very simple.

The National Wholesale Grocery Company is the latest trust about to be formed. It will have a capital of \$100,000,000.

Robbers at Vallejo, Cal., entered the vault of the Selby Smelting Works through a tunnel and secured \$280,000 in gold bricks. No clew has been found to the perpetrators.

Rockefeller is going to build a palace to cost \$1,000,000.

The steel trust succeeded in opening a mill at Leeburg, Pa.

Relations between France and Turkey are somewhat strained.

Striking garment makers at Newark, N. J., have won their strike.

Over 600 national banks have been organized under the law of March 4, 1900.

A company has been organized to construct a trolley system from New York to Boston.

Colombian insurgents have been successful in several engagements against the government troops.

Quarantine officials at Victoria, B. C., have been warned to guard against possible introduction of bubonic plague.

Empress Frederick, mother of emperor of Germany and sister of King Edward of England, died after a lingering illness.

The recent murders of miners on Nunivak island are said to have been committed by white deserters from a fishing schooner.

An explosion of gasoline in a grocery store in Philadelphia caused a destructive fire and resulted in the death of about 20 persons.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

### War Tax Receipts Increasing—Sampson-Schley Investigation Will Cost \$25,000.

Instead of falling off \$3,300,000 a month, as was figured would be the result of the reduction of the war taxes, the receipts for the first month of the fiscal year will be a million dollars more than the corresponding month last year.

It is believed by those who have been keeping in close touch with the arrangements for the court of inquiry in the Schley case that a series of sensations will result as the outcome of the investigation. It is understood that pretty generally the jealousy is rampant in the navy. There is an undercurrent of opinion that Admiral Schley realizes this, and in view of his speedy retirement from the navy purposes to open up to public gaze all the ins and outs of the naval management in times of peace and war, at home as well as abroad.

Up to date something like \$4,000,000 has been withdrawn from New York and sent West to move crops. The withdrawals have been as follows: To New Orleans, \$2,235,000; to Chicago, \$1,300,000; to Cincinnati, \$100,000; to St. Louis, \$225,000.

It is estimated that the cost of the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry will be about \$25,000. This estimate is based on what navy department officials have now in sight, but making an allowance for an examination of probably a third more witnesses than are now contemplated the expenses would perhaps be \$35,000 or \$40,000.

Secretary Long has issued imperative orders prohibiting naval officers publicly discussing the Sampson-Schley controversy. It is the purpose of the secretary to keep the course of the newspapers as much as possible until the court of inquiry meets.

With a view to showing the effect of abolishing the army canteen, Secretary Root has called on the officers of the army posts for reports on this subject. It would not be surprising if congress should repeal the anticanteen law.

On account of timber land frauds discovered in Montana and Idaho, Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has suspended all profits made during the present year under the timber and stone act pending the conclusion of the full investigation and inquiry begun some time ago. This action applies to all stations where government timber land is purchased and involves thousands of cases. Many of the large companies and speculators, who, it is alleged, have had "dummies" as agents, make purchases of these lands from the government, as in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Starvation in Alaska.

One Miner Is Dead and Two More Are at Death's Door.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 7.—A story of death from starvation at the mouth of the Agiakup river, in the Agiakup mining district was brought from Nome today by passengers on the steamer Centennial, and as a result of 43 days of unparalleled hardship one man is dead and his two companions cannot live.

The men had been in the Good Hope country prospecting. June 7 they started for Nome by way of the Agiakup river. Traveling was hard over the long stretches of tundra and down streams filled with ice. Before they reached Teller City their provisions gave out and, after wandering along, hunger compelled them to eat grass, snails, birds' eggs and anything they could find, but they became so weakened that further progress was impossible. After reaching a deserted igloo at the mouth of the Agiakup river they decided to remain in the hope that assistance would arrive in the shape of a prospecting party. Summoning courage, they attempted to build a boat, the frame being made of willows, which they attempted to cover with canvas taken from the body of a dead Eskimo. A party of miners, coming down the river heard the cry, "Help, for God's sake; don't leave us." They proceeded to where the cry came from and found the unfortunate, one of whom was already dead, and took them to Teller, where the two are being cared for by the government officials.

Many New Woolen Mills.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Times says: Reports from textile industries show that the number of woolen mills undertaken to be built in the first six months of 1901 was a gain of 250 per cent over the number built in the last six months of 1900. During the first half of 1901 the number of mills constructed or contracted for was 261, a gain of 37 over the 224 reported in all textile manufacturing for 1900. Of the 261 mills 143 are devoted to cotton, 35 to wool, 58 to knit goods, and 25 miscellaneous.

The Venezuelan Revolution.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 7.—The revolutionary movement which has been so long expected has broken out. General Carlos Rangel Gerbrins, formerly president of the senate under the presidency of Dr. Rojas Paul, rose against the government of General Cipriano Castro. He is near San Antonio del Tachira, a town on the boundaries of Colombia, with 4,000 to 5,000 men who, the Venezuelan government admits, are well armed.

## NEWS OF THE STATE

### ITEMS 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.**

The first shipment of Oregon early potatoes to the East has been made. Counterfeit \$5 gold pieces and half dollars are in circulation in Baker City.

The Eugene creamery turned out over five and a half tons of butter during July.

Veteran farmers say Lane county will have more wheat this year than ever before.

A large forest fire is reported to be burning in the neighborhood of Diamond Peak.

A large attendance of students is expected at the Mt. Angel college during the coming year.

A postoffice has been established at Luda, Coos county, to be supplied by special service from Dora.

Wallowa stockmen are protesting vigorously against the presence of Umatilla county sheep herds on the government ranges in the former district.

J. Ball, a Seattle cattle buyer, was in Canas valley last week. He offered \$3.50 per hundred pounds for beef cattle, but could not get anything at that price.

An experimental prune dryer, now being built at the Oregon Agricultural College farm, will have the trays laid vertically in stacks after the Cunningham system.

The special government plat of the abandoned Fort Klamath military and hay reservation has been completed. It covers an area of about 2,200 acres. Application for entry on the lands will be received at the Lakeview land office on and after August 22.

The town well in Lakeview has gone dry and is to be dug deeper.

A fine lot of 84 bucks from the Ladd farm have been taken to Gilliam county for breeding purposes.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company will employ 30 men at Wendling, Lane county.

The Modoc tribe has dwindled to 77 members, mostly women and sick or diseased children. There are only 13 able bodied warriors.

Some Gilliam county cattle were dying of a disease thought to be black leg, but veterinary diagnosis proved it to be caused by eating rusty grass.

Baker City is having lots of trouble because her new gravity water system is not completed. The streets are six inches deep in dust and the sewerage is bad.

The air is now somewhat hazy down the Willamette valley, but not because of forest fires. Numerous farmers and ranchers are clearing land and burning brush.

The Mule Gulch, Grant county placers, owned by Cannon & Johnson, have cleaned up \$8,000 already this season, and are expected to double the amount before snow flies this autumn.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 55¢@56¢ per bushel; bluestem, 57¢@58¢; valley, nominal.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—\$1.15@1.20 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$1.6@1.65; brewing, \$1.65@1.70 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$27 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16.

## UPHELD MONROE DOCTRINE.

### Zelaya Touched a Popular Chord in His Annual Message.

New York, Aug. 8.—General Santos Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, has touched a popular chord in his message to the Nicaraguan congress, just assembled, by advocating the Monroe doctrine and declaring his anxiety for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States, says the Managua, Nicaragua correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

"At the head of our continent appears," he said, "the grand republic of the United States, with the Monroe doctrine on its forehead, the grand international principle that forbids European colonization of American soil. With that government the friend and protector of the weak nations of our continent, we maintain, as is natural, close and cordial relations."

"We have, moreover, with the great American republic, the common interest of our respective lands in the opening of the inter-oceanic canal through our territory, which to her means the realization of her dear purpose to occupy among the nations of the earth her proper position as a maritime power of the first class, and to us means the incalculable benefits which we will obtain by our future progress and aggrandizement. If the realization of this is as it promises, Nicaragua and the United States will come closer and travel united in the future, because of this wonderful link that entwines in a positive way their national interests."

## TUNG FUH'S REBELLION.

### Chinese Court Alarmed by the Rebels' Approach Upon Singan.

Victoria, B. C. Aug. 8.—The Cameron Queen Adelaide brings news that the Tien Chuan Lui rising is growing. A report reached the French force in Pekin from Cheng Ting Fu to the effect that a large number of defeated soldiers of Tung Fu Siang, combined with Lian Chwang Hui, have unfurled in the government premises of Shen Chow many banners with the motto, "Sweep China and destroy the aliens."

"On receipt of a report that Tung Fuh Siang has started a rebellion and is marching upon Singan," says a Shanghai paper, "the Chinese court has enlisted braves in order to prevent him, the number of the present imperial bodyguard being inadequate to meet the emergency. The two provinces of Shen Si and Hu Nan have now gathered, and their number has reached 15 or 16 battalions, but they are devoid of good weapons. The governors and other officials of the two provinces are therefore ordered by the court to procure arms for them at once."

Great loss of life occurred in Japan because of floods. In one colliery 69 were drowned, and loss of life is also reported from many places, as well as destruction of property.

## GENERAL STRIKE ORDER.

### All Union Men in the Employ of the Steel Trust Are Called Out.

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.—After weeks of preliminary skirmishing, at last the great battle between the gigantic steel trust and the thousands of men marshalled under the banners of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers is fairly on. The long talked of general strike order has been issued by President Shaffer, to take effect after the last turn of the mills August 10. What the result will be no man can foretell, but judging by the expressed determination of both parties to the controversy, the battle will be waged to the very last ditch. Much money will be lost, thousands upon thousands of men will be idle, great suffering is looked for, and even bloodshed and death are possible and feared.

The strike includes practically all Amalgamated men in the United States Steel Corporation's employ not now on strike.

## FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

### French Ambassador at Constantinople Is Said to Have Demanded Recall.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The foreign office here refuses either to confirm or deny the advice from Constantinople saying the French Ambassador there, M. Constans, has handed over the question of the right of a French company, known as the Quays Constans, to enjoy rights claimed under a convention with his government, at the same time recommending his own recall and that the passports of the Turkish ambassador at Paris, Sahib Bey, be delivered to him. The Temps says there is reason to believe the foreign office is considering the recall of M. Constans and giving the Turkish ambassador his passports. The Francaise thinks that instead of breaking diplomatic relations with Turkey the French foreign office will suspend them by giving Constans an unlimited leave of absence. An immediate decision is impossible, as M. Celcasse and other cabinet officers are absent on their holiday vacations.

## List is Complete.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry caused by the inability of Rear Admiral Kimberly to serve on account of ill health has been filled by the selection of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, whose appointment was announced by Assistant Secretary Hackett today. At the same time it was announced that this appointment would be agreeable to Admiral Schley.