

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. VII.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, APRIL 24, 1902.

NO. 3.

HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY I. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

I went in the morning and discovered how the strange tints of the water were produced. The pond was fed by a runlet, which flowed at the bottom of the bank on one side of the lane called by the name of Lacroix. This lane, I had already learned, had been in other days the private carriage drive of the first Lacroix (before a Steinhardt had been heard of) from his fine mansion to his dye works and his model farm. The mansion, with its noble rookery, had long ago become the prey of the omnivorous speculative builder; the model farm had disappeared, all but the farm house which, squeezed into a sordid corner of the spreading village, was now let out in tenements; a Steinhardt now reigned in the Lacroix dye works and, in his scorn of the past, was in the habit of "tipping" his aniline refuse down among the tree roots of the charred avenue, narrowing more and more the already constricted channel of the little stream, and poisoning and discoloring the once clear flow of water in the whole neighborhood. This it was which washed color into the pond and gave it its varying tints.

I stood thus in some doubt and great indignation—doubt whether Miss Lacroix's dream might not after all be capable of as simple an explanation as I had found for the tints of the pond, and indignation at what I saw around me. I had never before ventured into Lacroix lane; I now passed under its wretched dying trees, along the brink of its sinister mud, plunged a foot deep into rats by lumbering coal carts and wagons, and fancied it metamorphosed back into the private, shady, well-kept avenue of the first Lacroix. I had walked almost the whole length of the lane when I met Mr. Birley, Mrs. Steinhardt's brother "Jim."

"Ah, there you are," he called cheerily, when he espied me. "I was just coming to look you up and take you round a bit; there's not much 'bid' doing, and so I've taken a holiday."

After greeting I gave vent to the indignation of which I was full. We returned along the lane.

"Well," said he, laying his hand on my shoulder, "it's not nice of course,"—standing and surveying the lane. "But it's not for you or me to mend it, though I'm joint guardian with 'Manuel' of Paul's girl" (he meant Miss Lacroix); "I've nothing to do with the property, and 'Manuel' you see, can't bear to sell the brass, and doesn't care a—well, a button—for Paul's family history. Poor Paul! he was a good chap. I suppose the name Lacroix is done for, and it has been what you learned fellows would call historical."

I asked what he meant. He stopped and pointed up the lane, away from Timperley.

"You mightn't believe it," said he, "but if you follow this lane right out to the end you'll get to the Bastille." (The dear old gentleman called it "Bastille.")

I looked at him: I failed to comprehend.

"You don't mean," I said, "the famous French Bastille—the fortress prison of Paris?"

"That's it," said he. "You've read, I suppose, in your history books of the taking of the Bastille, and the man that was governor at that time, De Lacroix;—that's the family. The poor old fellow was killed in the streets. I believe."

Thus he went on, with much fullness of irrelevant detail. I gathered these facts of consequence which I here set down.—At the time of the great emigration of French nobility to this country, a member of the De Lacroix family found his way to Lancashire with one or two dependents, a packet of jewels, and some scientific learning, and without his aristocratic prefix "de." He prospered about a little, and at length invested the money he got for his jewels in the Turkey red and Indigo dye works of Timperley. He prospered. He was one of the first to apply chemical science to the manufacture of dyes. He made a large fortune, and became the great man of the neighborhood. He had, however, a family of four sons who gave him great trouble. They almost ruined their father and quite broke his heart before their several courses of extravagance and debauchery came to an end. The eldest, Paul's father, drew up just in time, married and settled down to the business; another broke his neck in a steep chase; the third died of delirium tremens, or worse and the fourth still existed, for he could scarcely be said to live; he was the tongue and limb-tied paralytic, known as old Jaques, who inhabited the little octagonal house near the pond, which had been the lodge of his father's model farm. Paul had wished him to make his home his home, but he insisted on settling down there.

This sad and fateful story lay heavy on my mind and heart for the rest of the day. In the evening I took down the first volume of Carlyle's French Revolution, and read with new interest the wonderful passages in which he describes the taking of the Bastille by the mob, and the part which the old officer of the fortress played in its hopeless defence.

After that I sat down and wrote to a pair of London friends, asking them to make certain inquiries concerning Mr. Lacroix.

CHAPTER III.

I had in all this abundant food for rumination during the next two or

three weeks. But I had little time for rumination and no time at all for visits to Timperley Hall until Whitesentide was just. Whitesentide is the great festival in the Lancashire calendar. Then mills and pits are idle for a week, and the work people have a spell of serious enjoyment, and wearing of new summer clothing, for which money has been saved from Christmas or earlier. Some go on jaunts to the seaside for the week or for a day or two; but the recreations and dissipations of the multitude are those connected with the Sunday schools, which are gigantic and popular institutions; the time and energy are expected to give to them the last of the year. One day there is a grand procession round the parish of scholars and their friends arrayed in their new finery, accompanied by dancing banners and a blatant brass band, and headed by their clergyman. The procession halts at fixed points, forms into mass and sings hymns, led by the brass band, while the banners take up positions to display their hideous devices and pictures. For another day a short excursion in wagons, with tea or milk and buns, and games are arranged for the benefit, especially of the younger scholars; and for a third day a long railway excursion for the others. All these arrangements I had to undertake (some of them much against the grain, I confess; for I prefer to go through the parish as through life, unaccompanied by instruments of brass)—to undertake alone, along with all the duties more properly parochial and clerical; for the rector was still too ill to attend to anything.

For three weeks or so, therefore, I had no time to ruminate upon extraneous matters, and no time to spend at Timperley Hall. But I then made an acquaintance that considerably influenced the later events of a quaint little Dissenting Chapel in the village. We encountered first on the day of the procession in the Lacroix lane. He was marching along from the opposite direction to us at the head of his modest and silent troop; the lane was narrow; he halted, took off his hat, and smiled (while I could do no less in return), and he and his people (some of them with reluctance, I have no doubt) stood aside to let our noisier and more imposing procession pass. That was our introduction. When the Whitesentide matters were all disposed of, he called on me one evening to ask me to be chairman at a lecture he was about to deliver in the little public hall of the village on some point of the land question. I was somewhat taken aback by his request, and I suppose I showed that I was.

"You are surprised, I dare say, Mr. Unwin," said he, with a little condescending laugh (he was a bright, genial little man, with a big, red beard). "I will explain why I ask you—because, I understand, you, like myself, come from the south, where pure streams, and clear skies, and healthy trees may be seen, but especially because I believe you are the only man in the neighborhood who holds something like the same opinions as I do; my friend, Mr. Birley, has told me of the talks he has had with you about the way our Lancashire friends treat nature."

"Your friend, Mr. Birley," I exclaimed.

"Yes," said he, with a comical twinkle in his eye. "Mr. Birley and I meet not on theological, but on simply human common ground, and he is the friend of everyone who knows his good heart."

CHAPTER IV.

This adventure with Mr. Freeman had results that I had not foreseen; but that I might have guessed had I considered sufficiently the situation in which I had placed myself—results which at the time caused me some anxiety, yet which, in the end, proved much to my advantage. Mr. Steinhardt, of course, heard of it, and took an early opportunity of calling me to task with characteristic German—I may perhaps say, Bismarckian—brusquerie. He had been asked to dine at Timperley Hall. He said little during dinner, but I found his eye on me several times. When the ladies withdrew from the table, he sent Frank after them. Then he opened upon me at once.

"What the deuce, Mr. Unwin, is this you've been doing with that ass, Freeman?"

I stared in speechless surprise—less at the actual question than at its dictatorial tone. His complexion was usually very ruddy; it now became a curious purplish red, even to his eyes and his bald crown, as if he had been dipped in a vat of his choicest dye.

"You mustn't do that kind of thing, you know, you'll spoil your chances in the church; and, more than that, I can't have you and him disturbing my workpeople, and setting them against me. I can't say anything to him, but I must tell you I can't have it; it won't do at all."

"I don't know," I answered, "what right you have, Mr. Steinhardt, to talk to me in this fashion."

"I was angry. He moved about the glasses and decanters near him.

"What right? Your salary comes out of my pocket; your rector can't say 'I don't know.'"

"That," said I, "is a matter between you and the rector, sir."

"Perhaps it is. But I want to tell you that I must be master in this village; and if you are bent upon interfering with me, or between me and the people, you shall go away—that's all. You keep to your preachings, and your visitings, and your tea meetings," he continued, in a tone, doubtless, meant to be placatory, "and you will do very well."

"I take it to be my duty, Mr. Steinhardt," I replied, "to concern myself with whatever affects the welfare of the people; and, to my mind, the dreadful condition of the valley, and—"

"Oh,—d—d sentimental nonsense!" he exclaimed. "The valley is here for us to make money out of the best way we can."

"It is, of course, of no consequence that I don't agree with you," said I, "but as to what I shall think or say on these or any other matters, I can certainly take no orders from you, sir. You must excuse me saying it."

"Very well." He sat a moment in silence, fingering his glass; he seemed not to have expected this conclusion. Then he rose and said, as if he were quite unconscious of having treated me with rudeness. "We had better join the ladies."

"If you will excuse me," said I, "I think I must say good night."

"Eh?" He looked at me in some surprise. "Oh, you should talk to the women a little while at any rate. But just as you please."

The invitation was exasperatingly unceremonious, but, thinking this was but his habitually choleric Teutonic way, and that if I did not appear in the drawing room the ladies might be distressed, I accompanied him. Both of the ladies glanced at me rather curiously; probably I showed signs of discomposure. Soon Mr. Steinhardt withdrew to his study and his pipe.

"You've been having words with Emmanuel, Mr. Unwin," said Mrs. Steinhardt, almost as soon as her husband was gone. "It's all about that dreadful lecture affair, I suppose. He thinks you've gone against him in it, and Emmanuel can't bear to be gone against. (The good lady always pronounced her husband's name with a lofty sense of its scriptural prestige.)"

"I do not see," said I, still rather sore, "that Mr. Steinhardt should expect to have his own way everywhere and in everything, any more than another man."

"Mr. Steinhardt," said Miss Lacroix, "is now alone in his authority, now that father is gone, and he is by his nature what you would say a despot—oh, yes, dear Mrs. Steinhardt, he is! any one is not obedient to him he is not nice at all. He said hard, rude, cruel things to you, Mr. Unwin—indeed, yes," said she in answer to my look of surprise. "I know he did; I felt him saying them all the time—and besides, I saw him saying them with his eyes all dinner time. But you must not trouble about his words; they come from his nature, which he cannot help, I suppose."

"What things, to be sure, you do say, Louise!" exclaimed Mrs. Steinhardt, "and what eyes you have got! My word!"

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.

The Russian minister of the interior has been assassinated. Strikers in Brussels are using dynamite to blow up buildings. A serious hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Boer peace negotiations.

WORK SOON TO BEGIN.

Railroad to Be Built From Valdes to Eagle City, Alaska.

Seattle, April 17.—According to the plans of the Land, Credit & Mortgage Company, of London, work on a railroad from Valdes to Eagle City will begin shortly and will be rushed to completion without delay. The company is an English and American concern, and is capitalized at 3,000,000 pounds. The distance to be covered by the railway is 400 miles. It will provide an all-American route to the Klondike. It is the intention of the company to begin operations at several points along the route in order to facilitate and hasten construction. The promoters of the enterprise believe that it promises to be one of the most profitable that can be undertaken.

DEFEAT EXCLUSION

SENATORS KILLED THE MITCHELL-KAHN MEASURE.

The Platt Substitute is Adopted in its Place by a Majority of Fifteen—It Continues the Present Law and Applies the Exclusion Regulations to All Insular Territory of the United States.

Washington, April 17.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill, originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states, met defeat in the senate yesterday, and its place was substituted a measure offered by Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was ayes 48 to noes 33.

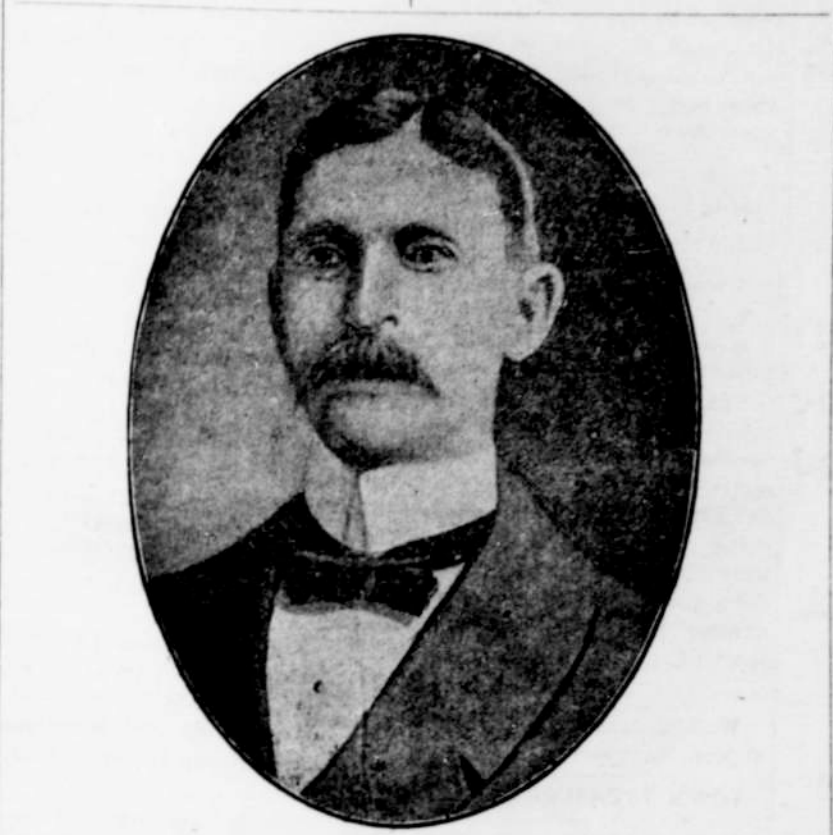
Once the substitution had been made all the senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Hoar, the substitute being passed, 76 to 1.

Some minor conditions were made admitting Chinese persons connected with national exhibitions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Platt presented it.

The senate failed to substitute the enacting clause of the house bill for the senate measure, so that the bill will now go to the house as an original measure, and, from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the house had not passed a Chinese bill already.

The special Platt amendment is a substitute for the entire bill. The amendment reads:

"Section 1. That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein be and the same are hereby extended and continued, including the act entitled 'An act to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States,' approved September 13, 1888, so far as the same is not inconsistent with treaty obligations now existing in full force and effect until the 7th day of December, 1904, and so long as the treaty between China and the United States, concluded on March 17, 1894, and proclaimed by the president on the 8th of December, 1894, shall continue in force, and said laws shall apply to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."



ATTORNEY GENERAL W. B. STRATTON

Of the state of Washington, who has entered a motion before the United States supreme court for leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company on behalf of the state of Washington. The briefs were accepted by the supreme court.

The Chinese government is unable to suppress the rebellion in the south. It has been definitely decided that the St. Louis fair cannot be held in 1903.

Flour has advanced a shilling a sack in price in England as a result of the Boer war.

An explosion on board a British warship resulted in the death of 10 men and the serious injury of four others.

Secretary Root has ordered an investigation of barbarities in the Philippines and a number of officers may be court-martialed.

Two men were killed in a mine explosion near Lake City, Colo.

Congress will not appropriate the necessary funds to raise the Maine this year.

The Standard Oil Company has secured control of its only rival in West Virginia.

One thousand Chinese government troops have deserted in a body and joined the rebels, taking with them their arms, munitions and treasure.

Friends of the Chinese exclusion bill in the senate have about given up hope of the measure passing in its present form.

The situation throughout Belgium remains unchanged. Fresh outbreaks may occur at any time.

During severe fighting in the Transvaal, 200 Boers were killed, captured or wounded. The British also lost heavily.

General Miles will be forced to retire at an early date.

The cholera situation is growing worse in the Philippines.

Fire in a Louisville, Ky., lumberyard destroyed \$70,000 worth of property.

The house has passed the bill granting Mrs. McKinley a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Major Waller has been acquitted of the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial.

Rioting continues in the cities of Belgium. Martial law will be declared throughout the country.

A new independent steel company is to be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$200,000,000.

England is very hopeful over the prospects of peace. The Boer leaders have been in communication with Lord Kitchener.



ATTORNEY GENERAL W. B. STRATTON

The Chinese government is unable to suppress the rebellion in the south. It has been definitely decided that the St. Louis fair cannot be held in 1903.

Flour has advanced a shilling a sack in price in England as a result of the Boer war.

An explosion on board a British warship resulted in the death of 10 men and the serious injury of four others.

Secretary Root has ordered an investigation of barbarities in the Philippines and a number of officers may be court-martialed.

Two men were killed in a mine explosion near Lake City, Colo.

Congress will not appropriate the necessary funds to raise the Maine this year.

The Standard Oil Company has secured control of its only rival in West Virginia.

One thousand Chinese government troops have deserted in a body and joined the rebels, taking with them their arms, munitions and treasure.

Friends of the Chinese exclusion bill in the senate have about given up hope of the measure passing in its present form.

The situation throughout Belgium remains unchanged. Fresh outbreaks may occur at any time.

During severe fighting in the Transvaal, 200 Boers were killed, captured or wounded. The British also lost heavily.

General Miles will be forced to retire at an early date.

The cholera situation is growing worse in the Philippines.

Fire in a Louisville, Ky., lumberyard destroyed \$70,000 worth of property.

The house has passed the bill granting Mrs. McKinley a pension of \$5,000 a year.

Major Waller has been acquitted of the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial.

Rioting continues in the cities of Belgium. Martial law will be declared throughout the country.

A new independent steel company is to be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$200,000,000.

England is very hopeful over the prospects of peace. The Boer leaders have been in communication with Lord Kitchener.



OREGON ODD FELLOWS' HOME, AT PORTLAND. To be dedicated April 26, the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of the order.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

Boers' Request for an Armistice Refused by British Government.

London, April 17.—The Daily Mail says it understands a serious hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations in South Africa. The cabinet has decided to refuse a strongly worded request from the Boer leaders at Pretoria for an armistice pending the negotiations. This alone is not likely to cause the Boers to withdraw from the conference, says the Daily Mail, but what threatens to stop the negotiations is the fact that the government declines to place the Cape rebels on the same footing as the burghers with respect to amnesty and is not inclined to withdraw the banishment proclamation. These features are regarded by the Boers as two cardinal principles.

Favorable Reports on Pension Bills.

Washington, April 16.—The senate committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report from the bill granting increases of pensions to soldiers who have lost arms, legs or feet. The increase will be \$15 per month each, and will increase the annual pension appropriation bill \$1,300,000. The committee also ordered a favorable report on a bill increasing from \$30 to \$40 per month the pension of those who are totally deaf.

Oregon Wheat in Germany.

Bremen, April 18.—The German sailing ship Nesai has arrived here from Portland, Or., with a full cargo of Oregon wheat. This is the first shipment of the kind. A local mill has installed machinery for the purpose of grinding the hard grain product of the American Northwest, which will hereafter be used regularly in making flour for the German market. The cargo is in excellent condition.

SOUTH CHICAGO FIREBUG.

Seventeen Incendiary Fires were Started During One Night.

Chicago, April 15.—After extinguishing 10 fires yesterday, most of the close together, and apparently of incendiary origin, the firemen of South Chicago at daybreak today were called upon to contend with the most serious of the long string of blazes.

The first of this morning's fires consumed a barn containing several horses. St. Patrick's church came next, and was destroyed before the firemen could reach it. Scarcely had they reached the church when they were recalled to fight a dangerous looking fire at Wilford Sons bell foundry. After a hard fight here the flames were checked. Meanwhile the warehouse of the Washington Ice Company had caught fire, and before the flames were subdued \$5,000 damage had been done. The Calumet theater came next, sustaining \$10,000 damage before the fire was extinguished. A four story structure, having a feed store on the ground floor, and dwellings above, was discovered to be burning before the theater fire was put out. Two families escaped in their night clothes. The building was destroyed. Meanwhile a saloon had burned down.

The total loss of this morning's fires is put at \$50,000. As the buildings were not near each other, the firemen declare that the fires were the work of an incendiary. The people of South Chicago were greatly alarmed by the rapid work of the firebug.

The financial loss in the fires yesterday amounted to \$60,000. Evidence of incendiarism was so convincing, however, that citizens joined the police in patrolling the streets in an effort to guard property and capture the incendiary or incendiaries. In spite of the extra precautions, however, today's fires were started. Citizens were bewildered at the attack, and daylight was welcomed with great relief.

MEAT FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

Retailers Determined that Consumers Shall be Made to Suffer.

London, April 15.—The so-called meat famine, which has been exploited throughout the British press, has become a matter of keen interest to Londoners, who hitherto have not been affected by the prevailing scarcity. A careful canvass of London shows that the retailers at the present time are the sole sufferers by the advance in the wholesale price, which amounts to a penny per pound on all grades of meat. Since January, the majority of the retailers have been running their business without profit, because lack of organization prevented a uniform increase of prices. A meeting, however, has been called, which undoubtedly will result in a uniform increase in the price of meat on the part of retailers throughout London.

OFFICE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

New Seven Million-Dollar Building Planned for Washington.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the senate committee on buildings, has reported favorably a bill providing for a building for the executive, the department of state and the department of justice. Senator Fairbanks consulted President Roosevelt before the report was made, and found him agreeable to having the executive offices in the new building.

The proposed building is to be erected north of the present state, war and navy building. It is estimated that the new building and site will cost \$7,000,000. Senator Fairbanks submitted an elaborate report upon the bill, showing the necessity of relieving the White House of the executive offices and the need of more room for the other departments. The building is to be constructed under the direction of the secretary of state and attorney general, with the approval of the president.

Helen Gould's Gift to be Dedicated.

New York, April 15.—The new \$100,000 building for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, near the Brooklyn navy yard, built with funds contributed by Miss Helen Gould, is so nearly completed that it is expected the work of the branch can be transferred to it within two weeks. The formal dedication will take place on May 15. Secretary Long will make an address. The building has five stories, a basement and a roof garden, and is in the architectural style of the French renaissance.

Revolt in the Congo.

Paris, April 15.—The minister of the colonies has ordered that reinforcements be sent to the scene of the troubles in the French Congo, as the result of the dispatches he received yesterday confirming the report of a revolt of natives in the Sangha district. The Paris manager of the Sangha Company attributes the outbreak to the fact that the fanaticism of the natives has been aroused by human sacrifices which were celebrated recently. He adds that the natives are well armed with modern rifles.

Brigands Exterminated.

Constantinople, April 15.—A band of seven Bulgarian brigands has been exterminated in the Viquez of Monastir, in Macedonia, by Turkish troops. The brigands captured the tower of the village of Kadi Koi and then fortified themselves. The troops surrounded the place and demanded the surrender of the brigands, who replied with a fusillade, which was returned by the Turks until all the occupants of the tower were dead.