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HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY I. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

That was all I wanted, and I soon left the little draper. I went to call on Freeman. I found him sitting with his pretty, pleasant wife at an early dinner. They invited me to sit down and partake. I declined, on the ground of having just had breakfast.

"I," said he, "have managed with more economy. This is my breakfast and dinner combined."

"I wished," said I, "to have a little talk with you."

"If," said he, "it is about that affair of the night, say on; I and my wife are one."

I then told of my gossip with the draper and its purpose.

"You need not have gone to him," said he; "I could have told you that there has been no death of that sort since we have been here, and that's nearly five years. Of course, it's absurd to suppose that the death of 15 years ago is the one poor Dick was thinking of. No; I've come to the conclusion that he had some hair breadth escape from death in his mind, and that that was delirium."

"But, dear," said Mrs. Freeman, "don't you forget, both of you, that Dick's confession, according to himself, was of a murder which has not been found out?"

"You are right, my dear," said he. "But, at the same time, there has no one been missed who could have been disposed of in that way. Two men, I remember, have disappeared, but they had nothing to do with chemicals, and they were last seen near that deep pond in the clough; it would be detective speculation thrown away to imagine how they could be done to death in a chemical vat. Come, said he, seeing my serious, anxious look, "let the matter alone, we can do nothing with it. The chemical works are an abomination, but the only recent death I can suspect them of is that of an unfortunate dog; some one had dyed him a blazing scarlet; for a while he slunk about the streets, an object of loathing to himself, and of terror, curiosity and scorn to the whole dog world; then he disappeared—withdrawn, probably, in shame and despair to that pond in the clough and put an end to the glaring anomaly of his existence. But, after all, I think the chief harm they do is to every green thing and to Steinhardt's reputation for honesty. I see this morning," he continued, turning and picking up the newspaper, "that he is again in court for infringement of some patent."

Our talk then turned on the former case of the same kind, the heavy damages paid, and the strange disappearance of Mr. Lacroix. I asked him if he had ever heard the romantic history of the Lacroix family. He knew all about it; he had heard it from Birley.

I broached to him my hope of either finding the lost Mr. Lacroix, or at least of finding out what had become of him; and I told him I had written some weeks before to some friends who, I had thought, might make inquiries for me in London, but that I had heard nothing from them, and that therefore I thought of going to London myself on that errand as soon as my six months had expired. He shook his head.

"I fancy," said he, "all inquiries have been made. However, since it is desirable to find out if possible anything for certain—he paused and looked at me—"I tell you what, are going for our fortnight's holiday at the end of the month; I will do what I can if you like."

I agreed with him that it might result, in something—safe, at least—and so it was settled. It was less than three weeks to London doing his best to emulate Cœc.

CHAPTER VI.

I had tacitly assented to Freeman's suggestion, that no more was thought or said of Dick's horrible tomic confession; but it imp me as being too vivid to be light carded as without any basis of fact continued to think of it very much thought of it more because, in the unreasonableness of such a confession, and its manifest "waste of five speculations" (as Freeman have said), the vapors, so to speak, of Louise's dream would persist in being in my imagination with the

port of Dick's delirium. Could it really be that Mr. Lacroix had met his death in some such way? And if he had, how had he come by it?—and where? Was it even possible in the mystery of things that Lacroix had been smothered in one of his own vats?

But a discovery I made about this time—trivial, apparently, yet to me significant—fixed my idea more firmly in my imagination. One night while I sat thinking of my return to London I took up my Bradshaw, and carelessly began noting the times of trains from the neighboring large town to the metropolis. The lines of three companies passed through it, and I became interested in noting how the rivals ran fast and still faster trains against each other. In this survey my attention was fixed by a very small fact: one company ran one of its two quickest trains so that it reached the neighboring town about midnight—the only very quick train within two or three hours of that time. I found easy opportunity to test in some degree what significance this fact might have.

Early in the week following Dick's confession, Mr. Steinhardt had gone to London to attend his trial, in the court of Queen's bench, I think it was. He would be absent for more than a fort-

night, and I had therefore many welcome chances of being in Miss Lacroix's company. I was asked several times to dinner, and was encouraged to find other and sundry occasions for calling.

On one of these occasions I found Miss Lacroix alone. After some casual remarks I began to work toward my purpose by alluding to Steinhardt's business in London.

"It will be a serious thing for him," said I, "went it?—if he should be so unsuccessful in his defence as your father was?"

"He will not be unsuccessful as your father was," answered she, with a sad shake of her beautiful head; "Mr. Steinhardt is not scrupulous as father was; he tells falsehoods with rude simplicity, like his great chancellor, and so people think him to be all honest truth. He will succeed in his case, I think—I have heard him talk it to Frank—and he will come back more upset than ever. Poor father!" She leaned back, and looked sadly out over the valley, from which rose the smoke and sound of its daily toil, fatigued and forced, I thought, on that warm summer afternoon.

"I have thought a great deal," said I, "of the opportunity her exclamation afforded, 'of that strange dream you told me of.'"

"Yes," said she, turning with sudden interest.

"Do you still dream it?" I asked.

"Yes, I do; but not often now."

"It is a very strange thing. Does the dream come at any particular hour of the night?"

"It does," said she; "and that, I dare say, makes me think more of it. It always comes two or three hours after I have gone to bed. I dream it, and then become wide awake; and after I have lain awake a little I always hear the hail clock strike two—my room is over the hall."

"And the first night you had the dream—do you think it came then about the same hour?"

"Yes," said she, "I think so. But," and she leaned forward, eager and pale, "why do you ask me these questions? Have you found out something from your friends in London, perhaps? You had heard nothing when last I asked you, I know. Tell me—have you heard something now?"

"No, I am sorry to say, I have not. Still I do not despair, I have a hope I may learn something soon."

"Oh, what?" she eagerly demanded.

"I think," said I, "you had better not ask me; it may only end in disappointment, and this matter already preys upon you too much."

"My pulse beat tumultuously, and I was on the point of saying something rash concerning my devotion, when she added, almost as if she knew what I was thinking of, 'But I can think of nothing else much—I can be interested in nothing else. It is very foolish of me, but I cannot help it. Mr. Steinhardt sometimes is rather rude to me about it; he wants me to marry Frank,'" said she, simply; "but I do not wish to marry Frank, and Frank does not wish to marry me. I do not wish to think of marrying at all just yet."

"I suppose," said I, piqued, and jealous, "that you are not going to marry Steinhardt?"

"Oh, that?—I am not going to marry Steinhardt, before I could say a word."

"Will you be quiet, Jim?" said Steinhardt, with restrained voice, but glaring eyes, and that apoplectic, purple flush suffusing his head and face.

"Say, lad," said Birley; "that's a point which I must have my say. Before you tell anybody Louise is going to marry Frank, you must get the consent of at least three people—the girl herself, your son, and her other guardian, that's me." Steinhardt looked at him in unfeigned surprise, but he went on: "Your son, that's your affair, of course; but the girl, that's partly mine; and I shall not see Paul's Louise engaged to marry anybody against her own wish and liking."

"Liking!" scoffed Steinhardt. "What has liking to do with it? Liking should come after marriage with a proper, modest girl, not before."

"That may be your foreign way, Manue, but it's not our English way, nor our Lancashire way, neither."

"Confound your Lancashire!" cried Steinhardt.

"If it had not been for Lancashire, my lad," said Birley, thoroughly roused, "you wouldn't be the big man you are!"

"Are you mad?" exclaimed Steinhardt, striding up and down the hearth rug, and glaring from Birley to me.

"You shall repent this! Mr. Unwin, I had better have a talk with you another time."

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.

Forty-six bodies have been recovered from the City of Pittsburgh wreck.

There is a general stampede to Sand Creek, the new Montana gold field.

American tobacco companies are seeking to gain control of the Cuban tobacco output.

It is said that King Victor will pardon the officers and men of the cruiser Chicago, just sent to jail in Italy.

William McKinley Osborne, United States consul general in London, is dead of Bright's disease and dropsy.

The senate committee on military affairs has reported adversely the bill to create a national park at Appomattox.

An explosion on the submarine boat Fulton, while she was bound from Brooklyn to Norfolk, injured half a dozen persons.

General MacArthur claims that he was responsible for the plan to capture Aguinaldo, and that he is the one to be censured, if anyone.

The German emigration to this country for the past quarter of the present year was three times as great as the corresponding quarter of 1901.

The last parts of the Rochambeau monument have arrived in New York and will be ready for the unveiling by the president in Washington on May 24.

Sol Smith Russell, the actor, is dead at Washington.

Another revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo.

The insurrection in the island of Samar is practically at an end.

The storm in Wyoming of the past week killed from 12,000 to 15,000 sheep.

A magnificent silver service was presented to Admiral Schley on the first day of his visit to Memphis.

Three of the crew were drowned in the wreck of the steamer Gribble, of Cleveland, off Point Pelee, Ohio.

The furnace men at the East Helena smelter, at Helena, Mont., have gone on strike for recognition of their union.

The attorney general of Missouri has begun proceedings in the supreme court of that state in an attempt to break up the best trust.

Five men of the constabulary were ambushed near Manila and one of them killed and another injured. The insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles.

Five were killed in a powder explosion at Shenandoah, Pa.

Illegal recruiting is the cause of much disorder in Finland.

Seven bodies have been recovered from the Pittsburgh wreck.

Senator Allison says some form of reciprocity will be granted to Cuba.

Hayti has promised to give Germany a naval station at Mole St. Nicholas.

Five men in jail at Salem, Or., secured a saw and nearly gained their freedom.

The town of Herkimer, Kan., was almost destroyed by fire, which entailed a loss of \$100,000.

It is possible to send a message to a vessel 200 miles from land by the new Fessenden system of wireless telegraphy.

Chalmers E. Shuff has been sentenced to death at Wallace, Idaho, for the murder of Eugene Klein, at Mace, in that state.

The form of the coronation of King Edward will consist of 26 sections and will end with the crowning of Queen Alexandra.

The strikers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at South Bend, Ind., have lost their strike and gone back at the company's terms.

The Marquis of Queensbury has been declared a bankrupt.

Congressman Cummings, of New York, is seriously ill.

Henry Schwab was hanged at Newark, N. J., for the murder of his wife and child.

The Boer agents in America are trying to induce President Kruger to visit this country.

With peace perhaps in sight, England is still sending men and munitions of war to South Africa.

A vigilance committee has been organized in Chicago to drive the rougher element from one of the wards.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies are in favor of their sale to the United States.

More than 20 varieties of rice are known in the Philippines; but, though this cereal is so important to the natives, not enough of it is produced to supply their needs, and large quantities have to be imported annually.

The increased use of the telephone in London has greatly diminished the demand for hansom cabs. That is easily understood, for business men, to whom time is precious, no longer have to drive hurriedly to this or that office.

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Interesting Report of the House Naval Committee on Warships.

Washington, May 1.—The naval program for 1903, as presented in the naval appropriation bill and the report filed by Chairman Foss, of the house naval committee, is of unusual interest. The report does not take an optimistic view of our naval progress as is generally held, and Mr. Foss points out that comparatively few of our ships have any real fighting value. The report says, in part:

"While we have built and are building, all told, 138 ships, yet comparatively few of them have any real fighting value. Our naval prowess lies almost entirely in our 18 battleships, 8 armored cruisers and 21 protected cruisers. The rest of our ships would cut but little figure in actual war. Ships of the battle line practically alone contain the naval strength of the nation."

"Of all the countries, Germany has been building during the past few years faster than any of the others. Her ship building program started in 1898 and will be completed in 1908, possibly in 1907, instead of 1916 as first planned. This programme will give her in all, 38 battleships, 14 large cruisers, 38 smaller cruisers and 96 torpedo boats. After the completion of this program the plan contemplates new constructions to replace ships which, though still serviceable, may have reached the prescribed age limit."

"In view of the fact that there is some public sentiment favorable to building ships in our government navy yards, it has been deemed advisable by the committee to insert a provision in the appropriation bill this year, leaving it to the discretion of the secretary of the navy to build any or all ships in government yards, but making it mandatory on him to construct at least one battleship or one armored cruiser in each navy yard as he may designate, as an experiment, and it is further provided that he shall keep an accurate account of all expenditures for labor and material in the inspection and construction of such ships, and report to congress at each session, and on the completion of said ship he shall make a detailed report showing the relative cost of one built by the government and one built by contract. It is believed by your committee that nothing short of an experiment of this kind will show whether private contractors have been reasonable in their bids, and serve for the future guidance in the construction of our navy. An appropriation of \$175,000 is recommended for each yard in which a ship is built."

Protest Against Discrimination.

Chicago, May 1.—Merchants and manufacturers of Chicago have united in a strong protest to the interstate commerce commission against alleged discrimination in the transcontinental rates. It is charged that by the rates made Chicago manufacturers are placed in competition with New York for Pacific coast trade, and for trade west of the Rockies. Attention is called to the fact that equal rates from New York and Chicago to Pacific Coast points practically eliminate the advantage which should be Chicago's owing to her situation territorially. To this charge the answer of the railroad managements has always been that water competition by the way of the Gulf made it imperative that the same rates be made from New York to the Pacific as from Chicago, St. Louis and other Mississippi River valley points.

Great Interests at Stake.

Seattle, May 1.—The sale of the Ebner Copper Mining properties at Juneau and the building of the Valdes-Eagle Railway will depend upon the result of the investigations to be made by H. H. Douglas, who has left for the north. He represents the Land, Credit & Mortgage Company, of London, in which Frank M. Bradshaw, the Los Angeles promoter, is interested. Captain Healy also is connected with the concern. The company is the one which has announced its intention of building the Valdes-Eagle City Railway, and of doing an immense amount of development within the Copper River and Tanana valleys. If Mr. Douglas decides that the Ebner group of mines is what it has been represented, or in any way comes up to the expectations of the company which he represents, the deal will be closed, and the first payment of \$600,000 will be made.

Will be Taken to Arlington.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.—The remains of the late Major General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., will be disinterred about May 10 and conveyed for interment to the National cemetery at Arlington, near the city of Washington. When it arrives in Washington it will be in a coffin. Elaborate funeral ceremonies have been planned to take place in the national capital May 17. Since the death of General Rosecrans the remains have rested at Rosedale cemetery, Los Angeles.

Coin Bolivars in Washington.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 1.—The Venezuelan government has decided to use the mint at Washington instead of the Paris mint, as formerly, for the coining of bolivar silver coins, worth about 20 cents. About 2,000,000 bolivars are to be coined.

Immense Amount of Wheat Sold.

Walla Walla, Wash., May 1.—W. H. Babcock, the wheat king of Eureka, has closed out his holdings, amounting to 175,000 bushels. He sold at terminals for 67 1/2 cents, equal to 57 cents a bushel free on board cars at Walla Walla. His wheat was stored at different points on Puget Sound, and was the biggest individual holding in Walla Walla Valley.

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.

A building boom is on at Salem.

Albany is to have all its residences numbered in preparation for free delivery of mail.

Negotiations are in progress which will probably soon terminate the strike of the weavers at Oregon City.

A Salem creamery has just made its first shipment of butter to Seattle for supplying the Alaskan market.

A large vein of almost pure coal has been struck in the Southern Pacific company's mine near Medford.

W. F. Wintermantel, of Jefferson, has contracted to deliver 8,000 pounds of 1902 hops to New York parties at 12 cents per pound.

General Russell A. Alger is said to be at the head of a syndicate which, it is rumored, will purchase the Cornucopia mine at Baker City.

Late spring is retarding the early development of the Eastern Oregon gold fields. Roads are still in very bad shape, but a few warm days will make a wonderful improvement.

W. O. Tyer and Thomas Vennum, arrested in Brownsville on the charge of robbing the bank at that place of \$1,700, have been bound over to the June term of the circuit court and taken to Albany for sale keeping.

Superintendent J. D. Lee, of the state penitentiary, reports that the institution recently undertaken by that department for the clearing of land belonging to private parties, under a contract granting a five years' lease of the premises so cleared, has proven a success. In addition to accomplishing the clearing of the land, the state gets the wood, employment is furnished convicts, who otherwise might be idle, and the state acquires without any expense additional acreage for agricultural purposes.

Wheeler and Lincoln counties have paid their 1901 state taxes in full.

Mrs. Ann Bowen, a pioneer of Oregon, died in Baker City, aged 73 years.

Cummings & Cole have sold their sawmill at Sandy to two men of Orient. The consideration was \$1,524.85.

Sixty children were vaccinated at Oswego in one day. So far only one case of smallpox has developed there.

The board of trustees of the state reform school at Salem has awarded contracts for supplying that institution with 200 cords of fir wood.

Both sides to the strike at the woolen mills in Oregon City continue firm. The employees will not return to work under the present wage scale, and the company still refuses to make any concessions.

Marion county hop contracts representing 19,000 pounds of the 1902 crop were recently filed at Salem. The contracting firm was Lilienthal Bros., of New York; Myrtle B. Cole will deliver 10,000 pounds at 12 1/2 cents, and Mrs. M. E. Arms will receive 12 1/2 cents for 9,000 pounds.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65@65 1/2; bluestem, 66@66 1/2; valley, 65c.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20; gray, \$1.10@1.15.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16@17 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$17.50@18.50; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.40@1.65 per cental; ordinary, \$1.20@1.25 per cental; Early Rose, \$1.50@1.60 per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 14@17 1/2; dairy, 12 1/2@15c; store, 10@12 1/2c.

Eggs—15@16c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 1 1/2c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.50; hens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen.

11@11 1/2c per pound; \$4.00@6.00 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@15c, dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, \$5.50@7.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2@8c per pound.

Veal—6 1/2@8c for small; 6 1/2@7c for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4@4 1/2c; steers, 5c; dressed, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—12 1/2@15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@14; Eastern Oregon, 9@11c; mohair, 23 1/2c per pound.

The steel vessel builders on the Great Lakes are assured a year of great activity. The contracts for 1902 aggregate a carrying capacity of 3,000,000 tons. This will be an addition of 10 per cent to the present lake tonnage.

An aerolite fell near Chattanooga the other day. The stone was triangular in shape, of a dark gray color, about eleven ounces in weight. This is only the second meteoric stone that is known to have fallen in Switzerland.

TRADE REVIEW.

American Goods in Great Demand in South American Countries.

Washington, April 29.—American coal finds a steady and ever increasing market in Brazil, but our export trade to Brazil, it is said, will never reach its proper development so long as our merchandise has to seek foreign bottoms. It is pointed out that if a line of modern steamers were operated between New York and Brazil, there would be no lack of return freights in coffee, rubber and like products. American hardware, also, it is stated, has earned a reputation for quality and finish which places it beyond competition.

It is a notable fact that many young Brazilians are coming to this country to complete their careers of learning, whereas, until recent years, the better class from that country were sent to Portugal, France or Germany to acquire their literary, professional or scientific training. Now also English is being taught in some of the higher schools of Brazil.

In the Argentine Republic the American goods making the greatest headway are tools, implements, cotton goods, shoes and specialties. A banker of Rosario recently reported that for the half year ended June 30, 1901, the increase of transactions between his house and the United States had been 131 per cent, and he understood that other banks had had similar experiences. But while we are materially increasing the aggregate of our trade with Argentina, here, also, the absence of direct steamship communication is a handicap.

In Chile, where lumbering is the chief industry in its southern provinces, practically all of the wood is cut by mills of American construction. All of the machinery used in the production of flour also comes from the United States.

On account of the political disturbances in Colombia, imports from the United States have increased only slightly. The imports from all other countries have remained stationary.

United States trade with Ecuador shows a gratifying increase, due to purchases for the Guayaquil-Quito railroad, better and quicker transportation, lower freight rates and the coming of American commercial travelers.

FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Fierce Insurgents of Samar Capitulate by the Hundreds.

Manila, April 30.—General Frederick D. Grant's expedition in the gubatns Baseo and Florida, several steam launches and native lighters, has ascended the Gandara river in the island of Samar, and has brought the insurgent leader Guevarra and his entire command down to the post. Guevarra's command consisted of Rafael Sebastian, Abki and 38 other officers, 189 men and 161 rifles.

Three hundred insurgents with 131 rifles are expected at Catheragan, Samar to surrender formally to the American authorities. Three thousand bolomen, 28 of them armed with rifles, have surrendered at Sulat, also in Samar.

Surrenders in Negroes.

Captain Kennon, of the Sixth infantry, reports from the island of Negroes the surrender of the ladron leader, Ruffo, with 158 officers and men of his command, together with 12 guns, 140 bolos, seven spears and a few revolvers and daggers. Captain Kennon says this surrender means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the island of Negroes.

The cholera situation in the islands does not show any improvement. Cholera cases are reported among the American soldiers in Caranina provinces of South Luzon and elsewhere, but so far few Americans have been attacked and the disease is confined to natives and Chinamen. In Manila there have been 555 cases and 445 deaths from the cholera, while the provinces report 1,596 cases and 1,169 deaths.

JAILED IN ITALY.

Men from United States Cruiser Chicago Get Heavy Sentences.

Venice, Italy, April 30.—All the members of the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, arrested for disorderly conduct here yesterday, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from three to four months each. Captain Robert F. Wynne, commanding the marine guard of the Chicago; Robert E. Ledtner, assistant surgeon of the Chicago; Lieutenant John S. Dorr, of the Chicago, and a marine named Wilfred Langley are the men sentenced.

At their trial in the San Marco police court the prisoners admitted that they were intoxicated when the disorders occurred, and pleaded that they acted in self defense when mobbed by the crowd. The public prosecutor demanded a sentence of seven months' imprisonment for Assistant Surgeon Ledtner, and sentences of six months' imprisonment for the others.

It is understood that the prisoners will pay the costs of the trial and compensate the persons who sustained injuries as a result of their disorderly conduct. Two of the injured persons claim 160 pounds each.

Richardson Returns from Alaska.

Seattle, April 30.—Captain W. P. Richardson, United States army, who, according to reports from the national capital, was dispatched to Alaska to investigate, and destruction of Russian monuments defining the international line between Alaska and Canada, has returned from the north. He would neither affirm nor deny that his duties were to investigate matters bearing on the boundary question.