

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. VII.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, MAY 15, 1902.

NO. 6.

HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY J. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

I took this as a dismissal, and was going.

"Unwin, bid, lad," said Birley. "I want you to be witness of what I have to say. I may as well say it now; it's been bound to come for a long while. You see that man there—that foreigner, that German—that grinds our Lancashire folk small under his great clumsy boot, and that threatens now to ruin me—that's what he means by saying 'I'll repent this'—I took him into my office when he was a raw lad, with no recommendation but that he was willing to work; I gave him a better place in my print works; I was his friend; I treated him like a brother."

The dear old man's voice well nigh broke; it was not pleasant to see the unrelenting, uncompromising malignity with which Steinhardt listened—"I gave him money to get him a partnership with Paul."

"Which I paid back," interrupted Steinhardt.

"Ay, lad," said Birley, "you paid me back more than that; you paid me back for all I did in your own way—you took my print works from me—"

"Your own mud extravaganza did that."

"You set my friend Paul against me," continued Birley, waving away his interruption; "you've got my other shop now almost into your hands—"

"Your bad management has done that."

"You've done with Paul's money as if it were your own; and you've proposed to me that I should agree to your taking that 20,000 pounds of the lawsuit from his girl's fortune."

"Soh!" growled Steinhardt, becoming more German in his rage. "It is now done! There is an end! We are no more to each other!"

"I know that, 'Mannel, my lad. And you're glad of it, and so, I think, am I. And now you may finish me off—but you shall not beggar the orphan girl. Now my ray is done. You're very proud tonight of having deceived an English court of law; but don't you holla so loud till you're out of the wood; you haven't done yet with law nor with Lancashire."

The old man turned and left the room, looking ten years older; he seemed to falter in his step, and the usually ruddy tints in his face had died out, leaving his cheeks and lips of an ashy hue. I followed him without a word. In the hall he took his hat; I did the same and accompanied him in silence from the house and through the village; I would have seen him home, but he insisted on my leaving him when my lodgings were reached.

I went indoors, but I could not stay. I was in the wildest perturbation of feeling which, I think, I had ever experienced. The close air of my little sitting room stifled me, and when I left it the air of the village oppressed me almost as much. I could not, strive as I would to turn my attention to other things, get rid of the burning impression of that painful scene in the dining room of Timperley Hall. My resentment of the brusque treatment I had myself experienced from Steinhardt was keen; but it was nothing compared with the indignation I felt at the terribly pathetic tale of ingratitude revealed by old Birley's words; and that again had to give place to a feeling of horrible dread and loathing of that unscrupulous, overbearing German ruffian. I had watched him closely, even with a certain fascination of intentness, and throughout the scene I had caught not so much as the wink of an eyelid or the movement of a single nerve or muscle indicative of anything but the most unwavering determination to assert himself and his will, no matter what came in the way. I was appalled, I may say frankly, terrified at the exhibition of such remorseless inhumanity—all the more so that I did not find it out of keeping with anything I had before known of the man. If another stood in his way, he would not merely tread on his toes with a crunch of his big German arm and ding him as he had "eaten up" his old friend, from no small vindictiveness, evident, but from an all-devouring aggrandizement. And what enormity would he hesitate to do so long as it brought him new chief end? To what did all this dread and surmise tend? To me I found that the suspicion of what Steinhardt's fate, which had been whirling and curling in my imagination like a lurid vapor, assuming definite shape and upon Steinhardt! Why should I do to death his partner? I could tell; I could scarcely make worth the name. If he had, method of it such as had been in Dick's confession? If he had where had he bestowed the crime?

CHAPTER VII.

Next evening I went to Fre who was going away for his second morning after. I wished mind Freeman of his promise

inquiries in London concerning Mr. Lacroix, and especially to under-

certain places for inquiry. The reader will understand why I advised Mr. Freeman to institute careful inquiry at the stations of the great railway lines that run northward from London—most careful inquiry at the station of the Great Northern Railway; but Mr. Freeman did not readily understand why I should urge these points.

"Come," said he, looking at me

particular inquiry at King's Cross for you. I used to be very friendly with an official there of high standing; I will write to him."

I wrote to my old friend as soon as I returned to my lodgings; I related the circumstances of Lacroix's disappearance, and mentioned the suspicion which "those who are interested in his fate entertain," that he really set out by train, probably from King's Cross, to return home, and asked him to be so

good as to give such help as he could to my friend Freeman in his attempt to find out whether that were so or not.

It was very late next morning on returning along the Lacroix lane from the little station to which I had accompanied Freeman and his wife that I met Louise near the pond again. She came toward me at once with a look of premeditation.

"I have been looking for you," said she. (How sweet those words sounded.) "I knew you were gone to the station. I have something I wish to say—will you come with me into Uncle Jacques's cottage?—we shall be there safe from being watched."

What suspicion, I wondered, prompted that? I entered the little octagonal building for the first time, and was immediately in the presence of the old paralytic, who sat huddled and wrapped in blankets in a great arm chair, with his lifeless hands lying limp in his lap. It was with a strange feeling of pity, and something like awe, that I looked upon this feeble, almost lifeless, remnant of a famous historic family, spending the last flickers of his existence in a humble cottage in a foreign land. A single flash of fancy was enough to show me behind him a long line of warriors, statesmen, courtiers, and priests of the old French regime, from which stood out near the end, the figure of the white-haired old soldier of the Bastille falling slaughtered amid the Paris mob—and that the glory, and honor, and courage of the past should end in this and here! Was it not sufficient to fill the heart with an unutterable sadness and despair of life? His eyes were bright, but there seemed to be no speculation in them; his toothless gums mumbled, but no sound was uttered.

"He cannot speak a word," said Louise to me. "And I do not think he can quite hear now," but for all that she spoke in a low voice. "He looks better, though, since the summer began, poor Uncle Jacques. The old man who looks after him is gone out, so we may talk as if there were no one here."

She threw off her hat and jacket, for the air of the room was very close; a small fire burned in the grate. I felt impelled to sit—what I could observe of the old man without turning, for his appearance fascinated me.

"I want to go away, Mr. Unwin," she began at once in a low tone of intense feeling, "out of this terrible place, away from the despot, Mr. Steinhardt; I want to go and find out what has become of my poor father, and I want you to help me to go, if you will be so good."

"Has Mr. Steinhardt, then," I asked, "been saying or doing something to you?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! Yesterday, you know, I saw Mr. Birley, and he said very sadly, almost with tears, that he must not come to see me any more. I asked him why—and then it all came out: he told me you know it all—how Mr. Steinhardt has been so terribly ungrateful, how he has ruined him."

His name, he said, would appear any day now in the Gazette. In the evening, then, I told Mr. Steinhardt that I wanted some of my money, or of my father's money, to help Mr. Birley. He laughed and said I had no money, and what little of my father's was left could not be touched till his death was proved. I then, I think, was angry and called him ingrate; and he was angry in his way, and rude. He said I must be a rude, ungrateful girl. He said I thought of men before they asked me. I don't know at all what he meant. He told me I must make up my mind to marry Frank, as he wished and as my father had wished, or I should not stay long in his house. I said, my father would have never wished me to marry anyone without love. He answered, that was of no consequence; he was now in my father's place. I left him and went to my room, and, thinking it over, it came to me how he could speak to me so, and how he, perhaps, did not much wish to have father's death cleared up. Then I thought that it was likely he had not taken much trouble to inquire about him in London—all that, you see, was in his hands. But now I go to London myself, away from his rudeness, and find out the whole matter for myself—if you will help me."

For French Academics.

The French Academy has appropriated a sum for the maintenance of an album in which three photographs of every immortal—one showing the full face and two the profile—will be carefully preserved. When an academician dies it is usual to adorn what may be called the literary Hotel des Invalides with his bust, but occasionally the sculptor experiences difficulty in finding a trustworthy representation of the departed great.

Immense Output of Petroleum.

If all the petroleum produced last year in the United States was put in standard barrels, and the barrels placed in a row touching each other, the line would completely belt the earth. Enough coal was produced to give three and one-half tons to every one of the 76,000,000 persons in the United States, and enough gold to give every American a gold dollar.

The Way to Keep Good.

Brooding over the evil that you have done will never correct that evil. Rather will it make possible a repetition of the thing dwelt upon. Set your mind the other way. Think honest, pure, kind, courageous thoughts all the time, and your mind will have no time for their opposites.—Success.

Flag Has Peculiar Interest.

General Eugene Griffin has in his possession the American flag made by the sailors in Lieutenant Gilmore's party out of patches and stripes of their clothing after their rescue from the surf in the wildest part of Luzon.

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.

Representative J. S. Salmon, of New Jersey, is dead.

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson is dead at Washington.

Thousands of sheep are dying in New Mexico on account of the drought, which has been unbroken since the latter part of March.

The president has pardoned five members of the Miners' organization who were sentenced to jail in Virginia for contempt of court.

Four men were killed and two others fatally burned by being caught in a torrent of molten metal that flowed from a smelter in a foundry at Harrisburg, Pa.

Margaret Taylor, the Cincinnati child kidnapped four years ago, has been found in Italy. Steps have been taken to extradite the aunt who carried her away.

An American company has purchased the wrecks of the Spanish warships Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya and they will be converted into scrap iron and shipped to Philadelphia.

Three Wall street firms failed and created a flurry in stocks.

General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been selected as United States consul general at Havana.

H. G. Squires, secretary of the legation at Peking, has been selected by the president to be minister to China.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Frank P. Sargent to be commissioner general of immigration.

A mob of 50 Italians, crazed with liquor, ruled the town of Cortina, Wis., for a day and terrorized the inhabitants.

Queen Wilhelmina is said to be on the way to recover after her narrow escape from death on account of an operation.

Secretary Moody has authorized Captain Dayton of the cruiser Chicago to convene a court of inquiry to probe the affair at Venice.

General Chaffee has cabled the names of the killed and wounded in the Bayan fight. The serious nature of the wounds of the majority show that desperate fighting occurred.

The heavy run on a Cripple Creek bank has subsided.

Forest fires are creating considerable havoc in portions of Colorado.

About 3,000 Roumanian Jews will emigrate to the United States in the very near future.

Ex-Secretary Long says that John Hay and Elihu Root will continue as members of the cabinet.

British columns are raising the siege of O Okiep, which has been besieged by the Boers for many weeks past.

Dr. Leyds has gone to Utrecht to confer with President Kruger on the peace terms of the British government.

President Palma is pleased with the work of Americans in Cuba after a thorough inspection of the various improvements.

A rehearing has been granted by the interior department on the claim of the Wisconsin Oneida Indians, for about \$2,000,000 from the government for Kansas lands, ceded to them in 1838, but which they never occupied.

Queen Wilhelmina is slowly recovering from her illness.

The revolutionists are marching on the capital of Santo Domingo.

Tornadoes in Iowa injured a large number of persons and destroyed much property.

Bjornstjerne Bjornso, the famous Norwegian author, is dangerously ill at Christiania.

Two trainmen were killed and 13 mail clerks injured in a railroad wreck near Clyde, N. Y.

It is stated that more than 1,000 lives were lost in the Guatemalan earthquake of April 18.

The Mexican government refuses to surrender Charles Kratz, the St. Louis councilman charged with bribery.

The outlook for peace in South Africa is good. General DeWet is satisfied with the British terms and Delany will abide by the decision of the majority.

The most serious feature of the political situation in Russia is the inclination of the troops to act against the people. Eight hundred men of one regiment have been punished for not firing on the rioters at Moscow.

It will probably be a surprise to learn that Mary is the most popular name among actresses. Next in number are contractions of Eleanor.

All Orientals are great linguists. They seem to have a faculty for picking up languages that is not enjoyed by Anglo-Saxons.

The hardest wood in the world is not ebony, but cocus, which is much used for making flutes and other similar instruments.

HAS AUTHORITY.

Treasury Department May Prevent Landing of Chinese in Transit.

Washington, May 8.—The chief justice of the United States supreme court has rendered opinions in two test cases affecting the transit of Chinamen through the United States to other countries, sustaining the governmental authorities having them detained at San Francisco. There are said to be 40 or 50 Chinamen who have been thus detained in San Francisco for the past four or five months, and who have been very restless under the restraint. The result of the decision will be the deportation to China of the Chinese detained.

Two Chinamen were on their way to Mexico and claimed the right under the treaty of 1844 to transit, on the desire to go by rail, and the other merely to transship. They were denied this right under the provision of the treaty giving the treasury department authority to make regulations for control in such matters. The federal authorities discovered evidence in both cases, as in those of their detained countrymen, that the passengers did not intend to remain in Mexico. The prisoners sought release by the consular proceedings, their petitions being denied by the district court for the Northern District of California. In his opinion, the chief justice said:

"Congressional action has placed the final determination of the right of admission of Chinese in executive officials without judicial intervention, and this has been for many years the recognized and declared policy of the country. The regulations to prevent the abuse of the privilege of transit have been and are intended to effectuate the same policy and recourse to the courts by habeas corpus to determine the existence of such abuse. The record does not present a case of regulation or action in contravention with the Constitution, and we think that upon the admission of facts the orders of the collector cannot be held to have been invalid."

Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

FAVOR OLEOMARGARINE.

Live Stock Association Makes Representations to the President on Pending Bills.

Washington, May 8.—William M. Springer, representing the National Live Stock association, called on President Roosevelt and presented to him a telegram from the president of the association, stating that the passage of the oleomargarine bill, the effort to enact the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, and the government's action against the beef trust, all are producing heavy losses to livestock producers of the United States. The president is urged to give immediate consideration to these matters. Mr. Springer explained that he did not know how the livestock association stood with reference to the government's suit against the beef trust, but he was confident that what it most desired was prompt action that the cattle raisers of the country may be relieved from the uncertainty of the present situation. Mr. Springer, on behalf of the association, made an argument to the president to show that the oleomargarine bill should not receive executive approval.

Against American Vessels.

Vancouver, B. C., May 8.—The boards of trade of the various cities of British Columbia are petitioning the Dominion government to revoke an order in council which permits American bottoms to carry Canadian bonded freight from this port to the north.

In its unamended form, the Canadian law does not permit foreign bottoms to carry Canadian bonded freight, but three or four years ago, during the rush days, when there were few British boats plying between this port and Skagway, the boards of trade of Vancouver and Victoria petitioned the government to allow bonded freight to go north on American bottoms. As a result of that petition an order in council was passed permitting such. That order has been renewed year by year ever since, but local business men now desire that it should be revoked.

Fifty Egyptians Cremated.

Cairo, Egypt, May 6.—Fifty persons have perished in a fire at Mount Gami, a town on the right bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile. The flames were started by the intensely hot weather prevailing. Thousands of native residences and 200 stores were destroyed.

Terrible Conditions in Russia.

Vienna, May 8.—In a dispatch from Warsaw, the correspondent of Di Information gives a gloomy picture of the conditions of terror in Russia. He says there is scarcely a single Russian town where sentences of banishment and imprisonment are not constantly being imposed. There has been a great demonstration, says the correspondent, at Ekaterinowsky, in Southern Russia, where the Cossacks killed 20 persons, wounded 40 more, and arrested 150.

Insurgents Successful.

New York, May 8.—The insurgents have obtained possession of the entire republic, with the exception of this town, says a Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, dispatch to the Herald. Governor Deschamps declares that he will not surrender Puerto Plata without an official notice from the government. The governor is said to have been an aspirant for the presidency and has been bitterly opposed to the present revolution.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

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

The camps and mills near Alma are vainly applying for men.

Fire at Prairie City destroyed an entire block and caused a loss of \$20,000.

La Grande is enthusiastic over the Lewis and Clark fair and a general meeting will be held to get subscribers to the stock.

Ed Graves, of Marquam, has contracted 5,000 pounds of hops from his yard five miles east of Woodburn, for 12½ cents per pound.

A bill has been introduced in the United States senate, granting a right of way across the Cascade forest reserve for the Oregon & Southeastern railroad.

The city council of Baker City has awarded the contract for the extension of the mains of the waterworks system to a contractor of that city on a bid of \$33,314.77.

The wool industry of Oregon ranks well up with wheat and lumber, and out in the eastern part of Wasco county's plains is the greatest wool market in the world.

The Eastern Oregon term of the supreme court opened at Pendleton with 32 cases on the docket, all but three being appeals from Umatilla, Baker and Union counties.

The Oregon national guard will assemble at some centrally located point in the Willamette valley, in brigade camp, for instruction, for a period of eight days, July 17-24, inclusive.

A strike of seven inches of what appears to be almost pure cobalt in the Standard mine, in the Quartzburg district, excited more than ordinary interest around Sumpter. In addition to the heavy per cent of cobalt it carried, it is reported that the ore in the streak assays \$243 gold.

The strike of the weavers at Oregon City is still on.

An electric line will be built from Pendleton to Walla Walla, Wash.

Contracts will be let for the paving of portions of Albany's streets with vitrified brick.

At Baker City the Bonanza mine cleaned up \$75,000 in April and the Virtue mine cleaned up \$25,000.

In the case of the state against George Miller and James Caldwell, at Burns, the jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree. Bert Bailey was discharged by the state and used as a witness.

Reports from the Cable Cove district confirm the news that the deep crosscut tunnel being driven by the California mine has found either the big Winchester or the famous Imperial lead, of the Imperial group. The ledge struck in the crosscut is 13 feet across.

It is stated that an Oregon and a Michigan capitalist are about to purchase the Southern Oregon Company property in Coos county, which consists of over 100,000 acres of land, the town site of Empire City and one of the largest lumber mills on the coast.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65½¢@66¢; bluestem, 67¢; valley, 65¢.

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, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$17@18; chop, \$16.

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

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.50@1.85 per cental; ordinary, \$1.25@1.35 per cental; Early Rose, \$1.50@1.75 per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 3¢@3½¢.

Butter—Creamery, 16¢@17¢; dairy, 12½¢@15¢; store, 10¢@12¢.

Eggs—15¢@15½¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13½¢@14¢; factory prices, 1¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$5.00@5.50; hens, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen, 11¢@11½¢ per pound; springs, 11¢@11½¢ per pound, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 16¢@18¢ per pound; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢; dressed, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 8½¢@7¢ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4½¢; steers, 5½¢; dressed, 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

Hops—12½¢@15¢ cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢@14¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 23½¢ per pound.

In order that a rainbow may be produced the sun must not be more than 42 degrees above the horizon.

No less than 30,000,000 acres of Cuba—nearly half the island—are forested. There are 30 different species of palms alone found there.

Selling elevated railroad tickets for 50 cents apiece is the latest ruse adopted by swindlers who prey upon newly landed immigrants at the Battery in New York.

INDIAN LANDS.

Will Be Difficult to Secure Passage of Bills Opening Them to Settlement.

Washington, May 7.—It is going to be difficult to secure the passage of the bills now pending before congress providing for opening to settlement portions of the several Indian reservations of the West, unless the friends of these measures will consent to the insertion in the bills of a provision requiring that settlers taking up the ceded lands are to repay the government the price per acre paid to the Indians. There are 10 or 12 bills of this character involving large amounts of land and calling for a considerable appropriation in the aggregate. Among them is the bill for opening the Klamath reservation, in Oregon, and others in the several Western States.

When a bill was under consideration in the senate the other day, to open the unceded portion of the Rosebud reservation, in South Dakota, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressed a very decided opposition to the bill unless it was amended to require the settlers to pay the purchase price of the land. Other senators contended that after the passage of the free homes bill a few years ago it would be unfair to insert such a provision in this or any other similar bill, but the Connecticut senator remained firm. He said the government would not think of going into an Eastern state and purchasing land from farmers, with the view of turning around and throwing it open to homestead settlement. Nor would the government undertake to buy land from settlers whose holdings adjoin Indian reservations, and turn about and offer that land to settlers free of cost. He said there was no more reason for buying Indian lands at \$1.50 to \$2.50 and even \$3 an acre, and allowing it to be taken up by homesteaders without cost. Such a policy, he contended, would involve the government in great expenditures, probably \$50,000,000 or more in the end, and he did not believe such an outlay was warranted or justified.

A number of other Eastern senators agree with Mr. Platt in his contentions and may abolish the practice of the government buying the Indians' lands and throwing them open free of cost to intending settlers.

CORRIGAN IS DEAD.

Noted Archbishop Passes Peacefully Away in New York City.

New York, May 7.—Archbishop Michael Augustine Corrigan died at 11:05 last night, aged 62 years. The death of the archbishop came as a great surprise and shock to those in the archiepiscopal residence. It was more to the general public, for the last bulletin of the day was that so certain were the physicians of an improvement of the patient that there would be no more bulletins that night. Up to 10:30 there was no evidence of collapse; in fact, the archbishop talked with his secretary. About 11 o'clock, however, the trained nurse at the bedside noticed a change. Acting on instructions, the physicians were telephoned for. At the same time, the archbishop's two brothers were summoned to the room, as well as a number of priests. It was quickly seen by the physicians that the end was at hand, and in less than a quarter of an hour the prelate was dead. His last moments were peaceful and without evidence of suffering. Besides the two brothers of the archbishop, there were present in the room a dozen priests, among them being some of the most prominent in America.

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Machine Shops and Section of a Foundry Destroyed by Fire from Lightning.

St. Louis, May 7.—For a short time in the afternoon a terrific storm of wind and rain prevailed in this city and vicinity, causing much damage. Lightning resulted in several fires, one of which destroyed the machine shops and a section of the foundry of William and Phillip Medarts' patent mill plant in South St. Louis. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. In all parts of the city trees, fences, signs, awnings, etc., were blown down and other damage done by the wind, which came in terrific gusts. As far as learned, nobody was killed or injured. For one minute this afternoon the wind reached a velocity of 65 miles an hour, and for the five succeeding minutes it blew at the rate of 52 miles an hour, after which it moderated.

In the downtown district the wind carried away immense signs, throwing them into the streets and breaking plate glass windows in several of the large stores. Of the crowds on the streets at the time, many had narrow escapes from death and injury.

Moros Attempt to Escape.

Manila, May 7.—Eighty-four Moro prisoners under guard made an attempt to escape during the day. At a preconcerted signal they got between the soldiers forming the guard and a company at dinner. The latter, realizing what had happened, fired on and pursued the Moros, killing 35 of them and capturing 9. The other fugitives escaped.

Potter Palmer Dead.

Chicago, May 7.—Potter Palmer, for nearly half a century one of Chicago's most prominent business men, is dead at his residence on Lake Shore drive.

When he retired Saturday night he was feeling, if anything, better than for several days. During the night, however, he seemed to lose all his energy, and in the morning was unable to leave his room. He gradually grew weaker during the day and at 5:40 o'clock in the evening he died.