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NO. 7.

HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY I. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"It is singular," I said, "that you in your own way should have come to the same conclusion about Steinhardt as I have gradually been coming to. I do not trust him at all; he is pitiless and unscrupulous, and I am sure he would make no more inquiries concerning your father than seemed necessary for the sake of appearances. But, dear Miss Lacroix, I think you can do no good by going to London yourself. Let me act for you in the matter; believe me, I have it as much at heart as if it were my own. Have a little patience, and I think we shall get at something."

"Why," she asked eagerly, "have you heard something at last from the friends to whom you wrote?"

"No," I have not."

"I suppose," said she, with some bitterness, "it is to them only the loss of one stranger out of the crowds all around them."

I then told her of the mission Freeman had undertaken, refraining, however, from saying that I had directed his attention to the railway stations, more particularly to the Great Northern, and I advised her to remain at Timperley Hall for the present, and to conduct herself toward Steinhardt as not to excite his resentment or suspicion.

Upon this we prepared to leave the cottage; and on glancing casually away from her, I was arrested by the behavior of the old man.

"Look at him!" I involuntarily exclaimed.

His face was flushed, and as if puffed with blood; his eyes were extraordinarily bright and watchful; his mouth twitched grotesquely, as if in the effort to use it for speech; and his right leg and shoulder stirred a little under the blankets.

"Oh!" cried Louise, "perhaps seeing us, and hearing us talk—if he has heard us—has roused him! Uncle Jacques," she said, in a loud voice, going to him, and laying her warm, soft hand on his withered, lifeless wrist, "are you feeling better?"

His only answer was a wink of his bright eyes.

"Here is John coming," she continued to him, "I shall come and see you tomorrow again."

We left the cottage as John approached with his wheel barrow, bearing the shell fish for his afternoon round.

"I think your master must be rousing up a little, John," said Louise.

"Yea," said John; "I think he must, miss. Seems to me he may get as well again as he was afore th' other master went to Lunnon."

As I took my way through the village to my lodgings, I found myself turning over these words of John's: how "well," I wondered, had old Jacques been before his nephew went to London? If he could recover speech, could he tell us anything of consequence concerning him?

CHAPTER VIII.

Both Miss Lacroix and myself waited impatiently for news from Freeman in London. From day to day I expected a letter; and day after day, when I met her either in Jacques's cottage or in the little clough beyond Timperley Hall, I had to tell her that no letter had come. She quickly began to show signs of that heart sickness, which in the young is ready to follow upon the steady, indefinite postponement of hope. In my efforts to encourage her I encouraged myself also to believe that an Overruling Power was holding this mystery in hand for some great purpose, only to reveal it eventually with the more force and effect.

One evening when I met her in the clough we were both startled and silenced by the clear, full note of a bird—a liquid "jong-jong."

"Is it a thrush?" I said in a whisper.

She listened breathless, almost panting, with joy.

"Oh," she whispered, at length, "it is a nightingale—it is a nightingale!" and, poor girl, she actually sobbed.

"How can the dear little bird have got so far out of its way as this dreadful place?"

After a rapid attention of some notes to the ravishing song, both were impelled to go away to tell of our delight. The path out of the clough led along the ridge behind perley, past two or three neat houses. From one of these we were surprised, as we approached, to music and singing of an unusually quality. It was just growing dark, lamp shone out from a window, which the blind was not yet down and we could plainly see a man at the piano, and a girl, slight small of figure, standing with her on his shoulder. She sang in a clear and sweet as a bird's, a song much in vogue, called "Ehren's Rhine." As we passed the song and the player turned; we saw him and each exclaimed to the other, "it's Frank!" So here dwell the of his indifference to Louise's beauty and sad grace!

"Oh, what would his father say, if he knew!" exclaimed Louise, in alarm.

"I don't think we'll tell him," said I.

I was that night more cheerful and hopeful than I had been since my coming to Timperley. I was not addicted to writing letters to the newspapers, but the presence in that district of the little bird of song, that usually suggested soft, clear skies and scented groves, was so extraordinary, and seemed to me so delightful, that I sat down and wrote a letter concerning the

phenomenon to a daily paper of some importance published in the neighboring large town. The paper, I knew, was widely read, but I had not reckoned upon my letter attracting such attention as it did. The second night after I had written it men and women of all conditions, but chiefly of the working class, were inquiring their way through the village, or finding their way along all the roads and lanes to "the Nightingale Clough." The small weekly papers of course copied the letter, and on Saturday and during the following week parties came from long distances in buses and vans to hear the nightingale sing. I went first one night, and then another, and another to see the crowd thus drawn together.

It was a strange and touching spectacle: the men and women, the ladies and lassies standing under the trees down to the very edge of the discolored little lake, and the mischievous boys among the branches—all hushed while the summer twilight deepened into dark about the n, waiting patiently for the unseen little bird to break forth like a voice from heaven into rapturous song. And when at length, after a few timid notes it poured out its full heart, I heard many a low sob mingling with the strains of the artless music.

Whether the nightingale took alarm at this invasion of its solitude, or whether some mischievous persons frightened it, it is certain that by the end of the week it was heard no more, and the people went away disappointed and noisy. One of these evenings I was returning with the crowd, when an old fellow was walking alongside me, looking at me hard, and at length speaking.

"Thou'rt parson as wrote th' letter—eh?"

I answered I was.

"Ah, an' thou'rt fo' London—eh? A gill place that—w! gardens, I've heard say, full o' a' kinds o' birds and beasts."

I said I supposed he meant the Zoological Gardens.

"Ah, happen that's them. I'm rare and fond o' birds and beasts; I'm gone to London some day, and see them gardens. Happen I may come across there: I hear thou'rt leaving Timperley."

"In a few weeks," I said.

"Weel, now, I like thee; and I'm come and hear thee preach afore thou goes. Ee, mon, I a' something here, th'—he produced an old pocket book, and from one of the compartments he took a square of paste board which he gave me—"happen that may come in handy when thou goes back to London. I found it in Lacroix's lane yest' morn' a year ago, and says I, 'I'm keep this till I go to London,' but I do not think I'll ever ride in a first class carriage—so thou'rt better tak' it, mon."

"What is it?" I asked.

"To be sure," said he, "'thoo can see. It's a first class ticket'."

I thanked him, and put it in my pocket.

We were then upon the cottage in which I had seen Frank Steinhardt sitting at the piano. Sounds of music and singing were again proceeding from it, and I was not surprised to see that many of those who had been disappointed by the nightingale stood listening in silence to the girl.

When I reached my lodgings I took out the old fellow's singular little present. It was the "return" half of a first class railway ticket from London Bridge to Crofton. It was tolerably clean; it must have been thrown away or dropped, soon after it was issued, and picked up soon after it was thrown away. A suspicion which had begun to creep upon me when first I looked at it shot up with startling suddenness when I turned it over and read the date stamped on its edge—"Mar 15 '02."

This ticket had been found by the old man in Lacroix's lane; had the person who had lost or dropped it there been the same as the person who had bought it in London? If he had, had he been a resident in Timperley? In a word—had the person been Mr. Lacroix? It was impossible to say, until after such inquiry as I saw little chance of being made.

There are comparatively few Japanese in the United States. There are but 100 in Chicago, and many of them are students in various schools. Several merchants and foreign representatives are here, while from one to a dozen Japanese business men pass through Chicago every day. There is no disposition on the part of the Japs to emigrate to the United States as the Chinese do.

—Chicago Chronicle.

Wendell Phillips Warning.

Wendell Phillips once said that unless our next step in progress, as a nation, was in a spiritual direction, that boy was now living who would write the downfall of the American republic, as Gibbon wrote that of the Roman empire.

We are not inquiring for that boy now, but for one who will make that history impossible.

History of American Cities.

American cities are built to be burned. Their histories read something like this: Flourishing, public library, handsome churches, blocks of stores, new courthouse, first class hotels; destroyed by fire; loss, millions.

High Price for a 'Cello.

A record price for a Stradivarius 'cello is reported from Berlin. It is stated that Platti's 'cello by Stradivarius has been bought for \$20,000 by a banker, who is a grand-nephew of Mendelssohn.

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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.

Congress has raised its relief appropriation to half a million dollars for Martinique.

The Danish parliamentary committee is deadlocked on the Danish West Indies treaty.

There are 2,000 dead at St. Vincent island from the volcanic disturbance in the West Indies.

French troops are entering the dead at St. Pierre very slowly. Looting of the bodies has begun there.

Since the capture of General Methuen the British have reduced the force of General Delarey by 860 men taken prisoners.

The president has ordered a review of the Rathbone case. This may necessitate amendment of the Cuban criminal law.

Three thousand and fifty gas workers are on strike in Chicago because their companions had been discharged for joining a union.

Oregon has received 14 gold medals, four silver medals, 18 bronze medals and 82 honorable mentions at the Charleston exposition.

At Tucuman, N. M., three men were killed in a fight.

The strike in the Oregon City woolen mills is practically over.

Americans will own the ships of the new shipping combine, but they will fly the English flag.

The coal shortage is already apparent at Reading, Pa., in consequence of the Scranton mines being idle.

The Italian government will send a cruiser to represent Italy at the inauguration of the new Cuban republic.

In explosion of naphtha near Pittsburgh a score of lives were lost and about 200 persons were injured, many of whom will die.

It is now generally admitted that 30,000 people lost their lives at St. Pierre. The streets of the city are covered with corpses.

The new steel casting combine, to be known as the American Steel Casting Company, will control one-fourth of the production of the country.

Another revolution is on the tapis in Hayti.

Peace may be officially proclaimed in South Africa on May 20.

The government bill for enjoining the beef trust has been filed at Chicago.

Government troops who were ordered to disband in China have raised the standard of revolt.

It is reported that three other islands of the West Indies were extensively damaged besides Martinique.

Natives whose kraals were burned by burghers, attacked a Boer laager in the vicinity of Scheepers Nek May 5, and killed 32 Boers.

The United States government has dispatched vessels to Martinique to render any assistance possible to the stricken inhabitants.

Further details add only to the extent of the St. Pierre horror. From all over the world assistance is being sent to the unfortunate.

The anthracite companies have told their miners not to report for work at Scranton, Pa., and it looks like a lock-out. Both sides are preparing for a long struggle.

President Simon Sam, of Hayti, has resigned.

Admiral Sampson's remains have been buried in Arlington cemetery.

The British press demands that the government take action on the steamship combine.

The attorney general of Missouri has filed proceedings against the beef trust in his state.

The nomination of H. Clay Evans as consul general to London has been confirmed by the senate.

The house has passed the omnibus statehood bill admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

It is now estimated that fully 40,000 people perished in the earthquake at St. Pierre, Martinique. The American consul and his family are among the dead.

The attorney general of Washington has rendered an opinion that Mr. McBride is still lieutenant governor, but is invested with the power of chief executive.

Queen Wilhelmina is convalescent.

Nine men were injured in an explosion in an Anaconda smelter.

Over 2,000 pounds changed hands in betting upon a game of ping pong in London recently.

Athens expects to be visited by more than 10,000 tourists, chiefly English and American, during the present season.

Sixty-two miles an hour is to be the average speed maintained by a new train to run on the English service, between Paris and Calais. The journey will only occupy three hours.

ON ST. VINCENT.

Two Thousand Dead as the Result of Volcanic Disturbances.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 15.—The United States government tug Potomac, which came to Martinique from San Juan, P. R., cruised the coast of this island Tuesday. She encountered an inky black column of smoke, which made it necessary for her to go five miles out of her course.

The Potomac brought a ton of supplies to Martinique, consisting in part of codfish and flour. A famine here is imminent. The northern section of the island is depopulated. Business here is suspended.

The Potomac will leave here for the island of St. Vincent, where conditions are reported to be worse. La Soufriere, on St. Vincent, was in full eruption May 10. A stream of stone and mud half a mile wide was then issuing from the volcano. Stones two inches in diameter fell 12 miles away. At Kingston, the capital of the island, the ashes were two inches deep. Seven hundred dead were reported Sunday, May 11. It is estimated that the total number of deaths in St. Vincent will reach 2,000. Most of the seven estates on the island have been burned to ashes, and it is authentically reported that two earthquakes occurred there. It is believed that the submarine cables in St. Vincent have been broken by the disturbances. The present volcanic eruption on St. Vincent is the first since 1812. Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, has asked Louis Ayme, United States consul at Gaudeloupe, who is now here, what assistance he could render. Governor Hunt's offer has been communicated to the government, which will accept it.

The looting of the ruins at St. Pierre has begun already. While coming to Fort de France the Potomac picked up a boat containing five colored men and one white man, whose pockets were filled with coin and jewelry, the latter evidently stripped from the fingers of the dead. Lieutenant B. B. McCormick, commander of the Potomac, arrested these men and turned them over to the commander of the French cruiser Sachet for punishment.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

President Asks Relief for the Stricken People of the West Indies.

Washington, May 15.—The following was issued from the White House during the afternoon:

"The president has appointed a committee to receive funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disaster in Martinique and St. Vincent. The gentlemen appointed from each city will be asked to collect and receive the funds from their localities and neighborhoods as expeditiously as possible and forward them to Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the New York committee, which committee will act as a central distributing point for the country. The president directs all the postmasters throughout the country and requests the presidents of all the national banks to act as agents for the collection of contributions and to forward the same at once to Mr. Bliss at New York. The postmasters are also directed to report to the postmaster general within 10 days any funds collected on this account. The president appeals to the public to contribute generously for the relief of those upon whom this appalling calamity has fallen, and asks that the contributions be sent in as speedily as possible."

The National Red Cross Society has also issued an appeal for aid for the same cause.

The Number Increased.

Pittsburg, May 15.—A careful and systematic search for the dead and injured in the Sheridan horror reveals a list of 23 dead and 202 injured. A complete list of the injured may never be known, as many were able to get away without making known their identity. A conservative estimate by those familiar with the situation places the number more or less seriously hurt at not less than 300.

Former Senator in Mining Deal.

Pierre, S. D., May 15.—Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and ex-Senator W. J. McConnell, of Idaho, have joined in a mining venture and will operate in New Mexico. They have incorporated the San Ygnacio de Bora Mining Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Profits of Steel Trust.

New York, May 15.—Checks aggregating \$10,000,000 were sent out by J. Pierpont Morgan Co., in payment of the second distribution of profits resulting from the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. The amount of cash advanced by the syndicate was \$25,000,000, which was required during the early stages of the corporation's negotiations, and returned after the first six or seven months.

Violated Rules of War.

New York, May 15.—Great carnage was wrought at Carupano, the Venezuelan seaport town, which was attacked, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald, by land and sea, May 6, by government troops and gunboats, without 24 hours' notice having been given, so that non-combatants could leave the town. Foreigners are without assistance from their governments. Many women and children were killed.

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.

Tillamook is being benefited by a rate war between two navigation companies.

The settlement of the weavers' strike at Oregon City hinges upon the recognition of the union.

A great deal of enthusiasm is being aroused throughout the state in the Lewis and Clark fair project.

Professor F. S. Dunn, of the Chair of Latin in the University of Oregon, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the college year.

The Geiser Grand Hotel Company has been incorporated at Baker City with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new corporation has acquired the Geiser Grand hotel.

State Senator G. C. Brownell, of Oregon City, fell in trying to catch a train at that place, and narrowly escaped being ground under the wheels of the last car. He was bruised but not seriously injured by the fall.

The Oregon State Grange Patrons of Husbandry will convene its 29th annual session in the senate chamber of the capitol at Salem on Tuesday, May 27. The grange will be in session until the Thursday evening following, when a big banquet will be spread.

The board of county commissioners of Clackamas county has granted a franchise to the Oregon City & Suburban Railway Company to lay down and operate railroads, telephone, telegraph and power lines upon the Abernethy road and the Oregon City and Oswego road.

The Linn county court has appropriated \$800 for the completion of a road from Albany to the southern boundary of Linn county, on the way to the Blue River mines, the remainder of the road to be built by private subscription. It is believed this will do much towards the further development of the claims on the Albany side of the Calapooya mines, some of which are pronounced rich.

Many emigrants are arriving daily at Medford.

The fruit growers around Medford are jubilant over the recent rains and the fact that prospects for a good yield are better than for years.

The mill on the Lucky Bart group at Gold Hill is running day and night on ore from the Donofrio claim. A 30-inch vein of high grade free milling ore assaying \$45 per ton was recently struck in this claim, which will bring the Lucky Bart group to the front again, something over \$150,000 having already been mined from the several ledges on the property.

The number of strangers now pouring into Oregon is being felt even in the backwoods. A year ago it was believed that all the public timber land worth taking had passed into private hands, and investors were buying freely from the original locators. But since then the more inaccessible and less timbered land is being eagerly sought by people anxious to file on timber tracts.

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, \$1.25@1.30; gray, \$1.15@1.25.

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@1.65 per cwt; ordinary, 1.25@1.35 per cwt; growers price; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cwt; new potatoes, 3@3½¢.

Butter—Creamery, 16@17½¢; dairy, 12½@15¢; store, 10@12½¢.

Eggs—15@15½¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½@13¢; Young America, 13½@14½¢; factory prices, 10@11¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.00; hens, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen, 11½¢ per pound; \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 18@14¢, dressed, 15@16¢ per pound; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; sheared, 3½¢; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6¼¢; dressed, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 6½¢@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, 25¢ per pound.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London Times Reviews Their Course in South Africa.

London, May 14.—The Times relates the course of the peace negotiations as follows:

"On the receipt of the Dutch correspondence intimating that Great Britain was ready to listen to proposals from the Boers in the field, Acting President of the Transvaal Schaalkburger came to the British lines and asked permission to consult with Mr. Steyn, ex-president of the Orange Free State. This led to the Boer delegates going to Pretoria. Their first proposal to Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioners in South Africa, was that the republics should merely concede all the demands made by Great Britain regarding the franchise, etc., before the war. The British government, in reply, referred them to the Middleburg conference, as the maximum of possible concessions and refused permission to the Boers to consult their friends in Europe. Eventually, while refusing an armistice, Lord Kitchener undertook not to molest the burghers while they were actually holding meetings with the commandoes to authorize the leaders to negotiate on the basis of the surrender of independence, but they were told it was useless to return to Pretoria without being armed with full powers to negotiate. Schaalkburger assented to this, but Mr. Steyn's acquiescence seemed doubtful.

"Mail advices received from Pretoria," continues the Times, "declare that Lord Kitchener and Milner promised generous compensation for burned farms, promised an amnesty for rebels, which did not present insuperable obstacles."

WASHINGTON LANDS.

Their Disposition Will Be Determined by a Forestry Reserve Official.

Washington, May 14.—Representative Cushman recently called on the commissioner of the general land office to ascertain whether or not certain lands in Skagit and Snohomish counties are to be eliminated from the Washington forest reserve and opened to settlement. Reports to this effect recently reached Washington from the state, and have led to considerable speculation. Mr. Cushman learned that on April 18 Commissioner Hermann directed D. B. Sheller, superintendent of forest reserve in Washington, to make an examination of township 32 north, ranges 8, 9 and 10 east; township 31 north, ranges 10 and 11 east, and township 30 north, range 11 east, with reference to whether it is better suited for forestry purposes or agricultural purposes. No report has yet been received.

When Superintendent Sheller shall have been heard from, the general land office will convey his recommendation to the secretary of the interior, where the matter will be finally acted upon. It is probable that no final action can be had until late in the fall. In case all or a part of the land is found to be agricultural, that much will undoubtedly be restored to settlement; otherwise its present status will not be altered.

FOR RELIEF.

Congress Votes \$200,000 for the Sufferers of Martinique.

Washington, May 14.—The volcano calamity in the West Indies came up before the house during the afternoon, the District of Columbia measure being laid aside to permit the relief bill to be considered.

In view of the president's message urging an appropriation of \$500,000, the house committee on appropriations unanimously reported a substitute to the senate relief bill making it \$200,000, and placing its disposition under the president of the United States.

Hemmaway, of Indiana, the acting chairman of the appropriation committee, secured unanimous consent for immediate consideration. The amount, he said, had been limited to \$200,000 because the committee was informed that large contributions were being made by private parties.

The bill was finally passed and went through the senate without division.