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NO. 9.

HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY J. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

"Mannuel," said he, "is a double-dyed villain, if he does aught to harm Paul's girl! I can see what he's up to, though; he has given no account of Paul's affairs yet, and if he can get Louie to carry Frank he needs't. He may want all the money he can get hold of soon; the plaintiffs in that patent case have appealed, and he'll have to appear again and fight at the next sitting of the court. But he shan't plunder the lass. I must find if she's with my sister, and if he's frightening her—and if he be, by the Lord, I'll get a writ of mandamus or summary, and tak' th' lass whom I'll me. I'm guardian as much as him, and if the lass would rather bide w' me he can't take her. Yes; I shall set about it."

I drew his attention back to the urgent necessity of doing something in her father's case; had he anything to suggest?

"Well, now, let me think," said he, "We'll suppose Paul came home that night—late, you think, very late—w' his little portmanteau carried in his hand; he pulls out his handkerchief to blow his nose, or his repeater watch to know the time, as he comes down the lane, and so he drops that ticket. It's near one o'clock, may be, and there's not a light anywhere burning; yes, by the Lord, but there is!" he exclaimed, turning and catching hold of my arm. "Right in th' road, as it were, as he comes by the pond, he sees th' light that burns all night in old Jaques's cottage! (Birley always pronounced the name 'Jaques.') 'Th' old chap seldom is put to bed; he usually sits or lies up in that chair of his all night and all day. Paul was eye-fond o' th' old chap; now does he lift latch and go in, just to say 'how-de-do,' or does he think it is too late, and he'd best go and see what Steinhardt's up to? If we could only get th' old chap to speak and tell us!"

CHAPTER XI.

It is not necessary to detail how we finally succeeded, after five days of hard labor, under the direction of a physician, in getting old Jaques to understand what we wanted to know, namely, whether his nephew, Paul Lacroix, had visited him on the night of the 10th of March, 1882. We did succeed, however, in not only getting him to understand, but in obtaining indisputable evidence. Mr. Lacroix had stopped at the cottage that night and had left for the Jaques a package of Paris papers bearing date from the 10th to the 16th of the month and a statement to this effect was signed by the old man, who had sufficiently recovered the use of his right arm to sign his name legibly.

The anxiety and excitement of those five days had been so great for me that for some little time I was almost prostrated. I need scarce say that I was much encouraged by our success with Jaques. I had the papers with his signed declaration, witnessed, of course, by Birley and myself, securely locked away in my desk. This should have stimulated me to immediate further action, and, I have no doubt, would have had I not been still eaten up with anxiety about Louie. What if the hope I cherished as the end of all this—the hope of taking her from the fears and dangers that hung about her, of having her as my very own, my wife!—what if this hope was being balked while I was thus busy? The mere thought of such a contingency was enough to bring my fabric of careful evidence regarding the Lacroix mystery to naught. If I could only discover where she was!—and that she still thought of me, as I fondly believed she had done a little while she was yet in Timperley!—still refused to yield to the cajoleries and threats of Steinhardt, and hoped I would deliver her! But I had no news, and I was devoured with anxiety.

No news—except the confirmation from Birley that she was not with Mrs. Steinhardt. He had written to his sister inquiring about Louie, and had been answered to that effect; Mrs. Steinhardt had reason for supposing she was in Blackpool, but at what address she could not say.

I entreated Birley to go to Blackpool to endeavor to find out, if he could spare the time. But he needed no entreaty, for he himself was also becoming anxious about her.

"I must spare the time," said he; "and I must go and find her. It's, of course, no use asking 'Mannuel' where she is."

But before he had arranged to set out, something occurred which obviated the necessity of going, and produced results of a more remarkable sort; and this I must proceed to relate.

As I have already indicated, my experience of the way in which such evidence as I had regarding Lacroix's fate had rather come to me than been found by me tended to make me what I may call "a waiter upon Providence." I conceived—I may say, I was convinced—I should best attain further result, by keeping myself open to evidence more than by raving about and racking my brain in search of it. All being at rest that our experiment upon old Jaques might have fatal or untoward results (he was now more alert than ever, and frequently asked, in writing, for "the girl"), I had betaken myself to a former habit, and every day almost went into town to the free library to read. Sometimes I read a book, and sometimes the newspapers.

I was thus occupied one afternoon with The Times. I turned with a curi-

osity which was half listless to the "agency column," and my attention was at once arrested by this—
"TO EMMANUEL STEINHARDT in England.—Emilie Haas in Basel send this. Though you me have forgotten I not you. I am in very much trouble and fear from you, many times since first, now again. Come to me, come, before the 'Too late' must be gewriten." (A Basel address was appended.)

Was it not natural that I should at once think this was addressed to the Emmanuel Steinhardt I knew? There might be others of the name in England, but surely no other to whom the implication, which I read between the lines of this advertisement, of broken faith with a woman would so well apply. And she seemed in urgent distress; she begged him to go to her. It was scarcely probable, I thought, that Steinhardt would see it; he read little of newspaper literature, I knew, and his usual paper was the local daily. What, then? In spite of my abhorrence of him, and my wish to avoid him, should I not, for the woman's sake, inform him of this? I pondered this idea all the rest of the day, until the evening, when I took it to Birley. "Certainly," said he; "the scamp! Let him know of it. I suppose he only married my sister because she had a bit of brass."

So I called on Steinhardt that very evening. "Thank you, Mr. Unwin," said he, when I had told him my errand; "but some kind friend has already sent me the paper" (taking up a copy of The Times). "Yes," he continued, reading it over and chuckling at its composition. "I suppose she thought she must write English for an English paper." "Poor Emilie, she wants me; but I can't go, you know. I must go to London about my lawsuit again. I might send Frank, but I really want him here." He paused and looked at me, meditatively. "You are doing nothing, Mr. Unwin. Would you go for me? You would, really and truly, do better than I should. She thinks she would like to see me and speak to me, but she wouldn't. She seems to be very ill—dying, I suppose she thinks herself, poor woman—and to speak to people sick and dying is more in your way than mine. She will like to hear you; she always liked clergymen; she liked me a little when we thought I was going to be a clergyman."

He turned slowly to the fire, took up the poker, and carefully raked out the ashes from the bottom of the grate. Was memory leading him back reluctantly to those days of his youth, and compelling him to ask himself whether for all he had gained since then he had not paid too great a price?

"Well," said he, manifestly shaking something off, and turning to me, "what do you say, Mr. Unwin? I will, of course, pay your expenses, and you will take Emilie a letter from me, and money—I daresay she means she needs it."

"I am much obliged to you, Mr. Steinhardt," said I, "but—"
"Oh," said he, "if I will be obliged, but of course that does not matter."

"It is so unexpected," I continued; "I might have asked, 'and extraordinary.'"

"Well, yes; I daresay it is. But you know what the Frenchman says about the unexpected."

"Let me consider it for a day; and if I decide to go I shall be ready to set out at once."

"Oh, yes; consider it, and consult your friends. But if you do not go, nobody will go."

I went immediately from the extra to Birley, and stated at once the extraordinary offer I had received. "Go, lad," said he; "it will be a pleasant holiday for you, and the poor woman, of course, would rather see somebody from 'Mannuel' than only get a letter from him."

I hesitated; I did not desire a holiday then, even on the Continent where I had never been, but at the same time some change was becoming necessary considering the low condition to which my finances had sunk.

"But," said I, "I believe he has asked me only to get me out of the way for some purpose. I think he suspects I have been finding out something more."

"And what does that matter?" asked Birley. "Look here, my lad; I know you're in a way about Louie. Now it strikes me if you go away for a little while (and you may as well go at 'Mannuel's' expense), things will turn out better for you than you may think. You see, at the same time as you are away, he is away, too. Frank must come back to the works, and there will be no reason for keeping Louie at Blackpool. Take my word for it, he'll bring her home; I shall manage to see her, and if she claims my protection as her other guardian, I shall tak' her home with me, and when he comes back he can't ta' her from me. Don't you see, lad?"

I admitted the force of the reasons he urged, and at next day (which was Sunday) turned them over. My going might certainly be to Louie's advantage, and to my own. Even if Steinhardt brought her back to Timperley for a visit of a few days, there would be sufficient opportunity for Birley to take her home to himself. On the other hand, my refusal to go would bring no advantage nor prospect of advantage. And might not, indeed, Steinhardt's offer be a suggestion of Providence?

So on Monday morning I called on Steinhardt and said I was ready to set out at once, and in the afternoon I was whirling through beautiful Derbyshire on my way to London and the Continent. I could not forbear feeling something like delight at the change from terrible Timperley to these bright scenes—although I scarcely knew where I was journeying, or for what. Could I then have guessed what strange things I would hear when I reached the me unknown city of Basel on the Rhine, and I had guessed that I was being hurried along by the Divine Vengeance, that I was not so much deputed by Steinhardt to see Emilie Haas as by that Overruling Power who was impelling that man on to his doom, what I have often wondered since, would my feelings have been as I was borne along with rush and roar in the railway train?

The first night of my journey I rested in London. I went to that hotel (Racon's) in Great Queen street, where Mr. Lacroix had commonly stayed on his visits to London, but I found nothing of consequence.

I was wretched, cold and hungry, when, about 7 o'clock in the morning of the third day, I left the train at Basel. I permitted myself to be taken to a hotel, where I ordered breakfast. After partaking of which I revived, and began to think of the errand on which I had come.

Since my arrival I had been necessarily using French and German, and I had been answered in either language (I found later that in the hotel, at least, I might as well use my native English); but on inquiring my way from the Ludwigsstrasse to the obscure street I sought, I had to draw exclusively upon my stock of German. I discovered that Fraulein Emilie Haas lived in one of a row of old tall houses (not unlike some of those in the city of Edinburgh), with little windows in the steep grey roofs, which gave the impression of eyes with sleepy, heavy lids. Up and up the lace stairs of the house I stepped, till I think I was on the fourth floor—at any rate, I was as high as I could climb. I knocked at the door of a humble "apartment" of two rooms, and an old wrinkled woman appeared. I inquired in German for Fraulein Haas, and was informed she was from home, "giving her daily lessons." She was not, then, ill? Oh, no, she was not ill—she was well. I asked when she would be at home, and was told "at five o'clock in the afternoon." So I departed till then, with about six hours in which to tax my ingenuity in guessing why Fraulein Haas's demand to see Steinhardt had been so urgent, since she was not dying, nor even ill.

At five o'clock I called again, and found Fraulein Haas at home. I was asked to come in. I looked curiously at the Fraulein. She was a middle-aged woman, of the thin, nervous type of German (or, perhaps, Swiss), with bright, keen, grey eyes. She rose, smiling, but perplexed, to receive me, and waited for me to state my business.

"I come from England," I said in German. "Then you do not want me to give lessons," said she, pushing away a "prospectus" evidently laid ready for presentation; "my mother thought you had come for that."

"No," said I—"I come from England to see you, and then to go back again."

She looked bewildered. I took from my pocket a copy of the Times advertisement, and handed it to her. At once the expression of her face changed; pale before, it became paler now, and her eyes seemed to dilate, as with fear.

"But you," said she, "are not Emmanuel Steinhardt? Perhaps, however," she made haste to add, "you are his son? He married, I know." I shook my head.

"I am no relation at all to Herr Steinhardt. Very likely that will explain who I am"—and I gave her Steinhardt's letter.

She was moved, when she saw the handwriting. She read the letter through eagerly. It was short, I could see.

"He thinks I am ill, and in want of money—of his money! Ah! this will not do! You must go away sir!"

(To be continued.)
Naming the Child.
Now, necessarily, when the new girl baby arrived there was much discussion among the members of the family as to what her name should be.

"We will call her 'Gerardina,'" said the fond mother.

"Why not call her 'Emeralda?'" asked the first grandmother. "I saw that name in a story once, and always wanted to try it on a baby."

"Oh," murmured the second grandmother, that "could never do. Let us call her 'Fanchon.'"

"But don't you think 'Eltesa' is a pretty name, and so odd, too?" put in one of the aunts.

"Excuse me, ladies," ventured the poor father, who sat near by, but you seem to forget that we are trying to find a name for a human being, and not for a 5-cent cigar."

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.

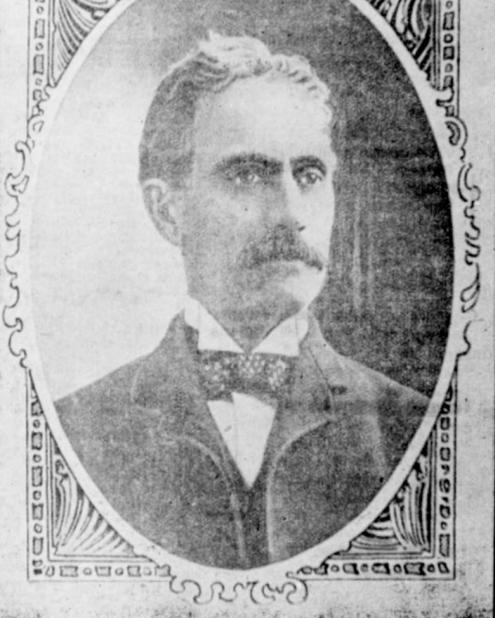
The entire French cabinet has resigned.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at \$175,000.

Attorney General Knox is confined to his home with a severe cold.

Bituminous coal workers may strike out of sympathy for the anthracite workers.

Another eruption has occurred on Martinique. A party of scientists had a narrow escape.



SENATOR C. D. CLARK OF WYOMING.

Senator Clark is one of the champions of the policy of national irrigation. He is a native of New York. His parents moved West at an early day and he got his higher education in the University of Iowa. He was admitted to the bar and in 1881 located at Evanston, Wyoming. He declined appointment as associate justice of the state supreme court, served two terms in congress, was elected to the senate in 1895 and re-elected in 1899. He is a strong advocate of Western development.

The 29th annual convention of the National Association of Corrections and Charities is in session at Detroit.

Professor Adolf Kossmul, who introduced the stomach pump into medical practice, is dead. He was born in 1822.

The navy department has ordered the gunboat Ranger, now at San Francisco, to proceed to Panama and relieve the cruiser Philadelphia, the latter coming north for repairs.

Express Company refused today to handle meat, because of the fear that its drivers would strike.

Striking teamsters attempted today to curtail the meat supply of downtown hotels and restaurants by surrounding drivers for Swift & Co., and threatening them. Policemen sent in response to a riot call dispersed the crowd, however, and soon were in full possession.

Further steps to extend the strike were taken when orders were issued from the teamsters' headquarters that no coal should be delivered to concerns that refrigerate meat for "unfair" butcher shops or packing houses. This development promises the most complete tie-up of teaming deliveries ever experienced in Chicago. Butchers that use meat delivered by non-union drivers will lose their ice, and concerns that make their own ice will lose their coal.

Low Rates to Eastern Points.
The Northern Pacific Railway Company is now naming low excursion rates to all points East. If you are thinking of visiting the old home—your childhood's home, write or call on any agent of the company and full particulars will be furnished you, or write A. P. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent at 255 Morrison street, corner of Third, Portland, Or., for details, rates, routes, etc.

Attitude of Firemen and Pumpmen.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 30.—The officers of the United Mineworkers' Assemblies of this city, held a meeting here today and reports were received from committees appointed to interview the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed at the various collieries in this vicinity. These reports, it was stated after the meeting, showed very few of the firemen and pumpmen willing to join the striking miners, unless they were granted an eight hour day.

Solicited Campaign Funds.
Washington, May 30.—The civil service commission has decided that funds were solicited and collected for the presidential campaign of 1900 from employees under Collector of Internal Revenue Henry, of Terre Haute, Ind., with his approval and co-operation, but holds that the evidence does not justify the institution of criminal proceedings against him or any of his subordinates.

Policemen's jobs will be offered to the highest bidders at Hazleton, Pa.

A committee of the Massachusetts house reported adversely on an appropriation of \$25,000 for a military statue to the late Benjamin F. Butler.

Mrs. McKinley's condition remains about the same. She goes out driving frequently and visits the cemetery every day that the weather will permit.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

May Result in Stoppage of 40,000 Men at Stockyards.

Chicago, May 30.—If the four great packing concerns at the union stock yards shall not yield to the demands of the striking teamsters within a short time it may result in a general stoppage of 40,000 employees at the yards. Already nearly a hundred persons have quit. The situation is becoming so involved that it apparently will be impossible for the union men to remain at work much longer without violating the rules of the Chicago Federation of Labor, under which they hold charters. Conferences between several of the firms and representatives of the union were held this afternoon in an effort to adjust the trouble, but the packers refused to concede any of the demands of the strikers, and the probability of an early settlement seems as remote as on the first day of the tie-up. Tonight 225 boxmakers employed at the National Box Company's plant struck because they had been asked to furnish boxes to the packers against whom the teamsters are struggling. The American

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

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

The registration throughout the state was slightly less than that of 1900, although in some places it was larger.

The Travelers Protective Association of America will meet in Portland in June.

State Superintendent Ackerman is busy addressing public school graduates in various parts of the state.

Hop contracts continue to be filed for record in the various hop sections of the state. Twelve cents is the ruling price.

A mass meeting will be held in Albany in the near future for the purpose of promoting the interests of the 1905 exposition.

The work of removing the old street car tracks in Baker City preparatory to laying new for an electric line is well under way.

The Sugar Pine door and lumber company, of Grants Pass, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will rebuild immediately.

The 22nd annual commencement exercises of the Chemama Indian school were held last Thursday, when 16 pupils received diplomas.

A head-on collision occurred between a freight train and a light engine near Ashland. Several of the trainmen were slightly injured but none seriously.

Oregon Italian prunes are meeting with great favor in the East, and there will be an increased demand for the product this year, with encouraging prospects for remunerative prices.

T. W. Clark, president and manager of the Bandon Woolen Mills, of Oregon City has returned from the East. He made a contract at Chicago involving \$50,000, which will keep his mill in operation day and night until July 1, 1903.

Ex-Senator George W. McBride was married a few days ago.

Ten horses were burned in a livery stable fire at Oakland. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$1,500.

Professor L. R. Trayer, of Roseburg, has been elected city superintendent of Salem's public schools.

The postoffice at Ale, Marion county, was entered and burglarized of the entire stock of stamps and stamped envelopes.

Arthur McEwen, who represents a wealthy English syndicate, is in Baker City looking for paying mines that can be bought.

Harry Granelli, a young man who attempted to wreck the Harriman special train near Roseburg last week, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years.

In the shaft of the Golden Wizard mine, of the Minersville district, near Sumpter, a most remarkable ore body is being developed. It was struck at a distance of 70 feet from the collar, and for 50 feet has continued high grade, with no immediate prospect of going out.

PORTLAND MARKETS.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 65½@66c; bluestem, 67c; valley, 65c.
Barley—Feed, \$22@22.50; brewing, \$23 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.
Millet—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@1.40 per cental; ordinary, \$1 per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 3@3½c.
Butter—Creamery, 16@17½c; dairy, 12½@15c; store, 10@12½c.
Eggs—15@15½c for Oregon.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½@13c; Young America, 13½@14½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.00; hens, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen, 11½@12c per pound; springs, 11@11½c per pound, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14c, dressed, 15@16c per dozen; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.
Mutton—Gross, 4½c per pound; sheared, 3½c; dressed, 7½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, 6¼c; dressed, 7½@8c per pound.
Veal—6½@8c for small; 6½@7c for large.
Beef—Gross, cows, 4½c; steers, 5¼c; dressed, 8@8½c per pound.
Hops—12½@15 cents per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12@14; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

England Gratefully Accepts.
London, May 29.—The British government has gratefully accepted the offer by the United States of a warship to bring home the body of Lord Pauncefote, late British ambassador at Washington. Deep appreciation was expressed at the foreign office at this and other signs of American sympathy.

Damaging Storms in Texas.
Fort Worth, Tex., May 30.—Severe storms causing floods in the Panhandle along the Red river have resulted in great damage to the Fort Worth & Denver City road and also the Colorado Southern. There are reports of heavy damage to Texas. Crops have been badly damaged. Railroad bridges at Parker creek and over Red river are ruined.

Forest Fires in Colorado.
Salida, Col., May 29.—The worst forest fires in the history of the mountains of the continental divide are raging in the Collegiate range, and the Saugre de Cristo. More than a dozen fires can be seen from this city. The water supply and grazing grounds will be materially injured, and the loss of timber will aggregate a vast sum. The origin of the fires is unknown, but it is suspected that some of them were started by men who wanted to avoid paying stampage to the government.

Result of Belgian Elections.
Brussels, May 29.—The final election returns show that the chamber of representatives will be composed of 96 Catholics, 34 Liberals, 34 Socialists and two Christian Democrats. The government thus has a majority of 20, as compared with a majority of 20 before the elections. The new Belgian senate will contain 62 Catholics, 41 Liberals and six socialists, thus increasing the government's majority in this body one.

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THE SIDEWALK GAVE WAY

One Man Killed, One Hundred Hurt—New York.

New York, May 29.—One man instantly killed and about 100 injured this evening by the breaking down of a temporary sidewalk at F. avenue and Eighteenth street. So many of the injured may die.

Those who fell were part of the crowd gathered to watch the parade of mill in honor of the visit of the Free Rochambeau commission to this city. Two thousand persons were on the sidewalk when it gave way. They were precipitated 20 feet into an excavation for a new building, and fell on piles of building material. Considering the nature of the accident, and the number of persons in it, the hospital surgeons express surprise at the few who received serious hurts. Many were able to go directly home after having the injuries treated by the ambulance surgeons.

Early in the afternoon the police became suspicious of the strength of the sidewalk, and a detail for hours kept the people from crowding on it. When the time for the procession drew near the crowd became unmanageable, and in spite of the force of police, crowded onto the forbidden sidewalk, and there stayed until the breaking of the supporters landed them in the excavation.

Palma is censured.
Made His Message Public Before He Sent It to Congress.
Havana, May 30.—The house of representatives has reconsidered the bill which provides amnesty for Americans who were under sentence or in jail in Cuba, and has added an amendment which provides that amnesty be granted to native born Americans only. In this form the bill was sent to the senate. The purpose of the amendment is to exclude from the proposed amnesty those naturalized American citizens who might be released under the bill, and who might still continue to reside in Cuba.

The house has voted to fix the salary of the president of the republic at \$25,000 a year, and that of members of congress at \$3,600.

President Palma's message to congress was read. Much scandal has arisen from the fact that this message was published here before it had been delivered to congress. The house passed a resolution to the effect that it considered the premature publication of the message a discourtesy on the part of President Palma.

Army Transport Statistics.
Washington, May 29.—Secretary Root today, agreeable to a hint from the senate to the senate a further mass of information respecting the army transport service, based on mail reports of officials stationed outside of Washington. Because of the magnitude of the task, the secretary finds himself unable to submit itemized vouchers for each expenditure, but the figures produced show that the total cost of the transport service repair to date is \$9,936,001.

In Marion County.
Salem, Or., May 29.—L. I. Reynolds, treasurer of the Oregon state board of horticulture, says: "As near as can be estimated, the prune crop of this locality will not exceed 30 per cent of the crop of last year. The above is for the prune orchards north of Salem. I have not yet received enough reports from the district as a whole to give an accurate estimate of the prune crop of the second district."

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A committee of the Massachusetts house reported adversely on an appropriation of \$25,000 for a military statue to the late Benjamin F. Butler.

Mrs. McKinley's condition remains about the same. She goes out driving frequently and visits the cemetery every day that the weather will permit.

The boiler of a freight locomotive on a Virginia road exploded, killing the engineer and fatally injuring five men.

The majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections is opposed to the house resolution providing for the election of senators by the people.

The senate committee on naval affairs has agreed to report favorably the bill providing for the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at \$175,000.