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HERR STEINHARDT'S NEMESIS

BY J. MACLAREN COBBAN.

CHAPTER XII.

I was so taken aback I could for the moment neither stir nor speak, while a new feeling, a feeling of shame, arose in me for appearing in that woman's presence as Steinhardt's representative. After her outburst of surprise she looked at the letter again, and at me. I rose, uncertain.

"Fraulein," I said, "I do not know what to say. I did not seek to come this journey myself; Herr Steinhardt asked me to undertake it. He thought, and I thought, too, that your advertisement, in which, of course, you could not use many words, signified that you were very ill and alone perhaps, and that you needed a—(I did not quite know how to put it; I added hurriedly)—a friendly hand."

"He did not think that I could wish to see him for his own sake,—I mean for the sake of his own peace?"

Her German was becoming too rapid for me to follow without an effort; I was not sure I understood her.

"He has business," I said, "which prevented him from coming himself."

"I suppose," said she, with some touch of bitterness, I thought, "he is still always very busy making money, and more money in your rich England."

"It is now," I answered, "a lawsuit that keeps him in England."

"A lawsuit? A trial?" she exclaimed, with a strange anxiety. "Is he in danger?"

"Indeed, Fraulein, I do not know. The other party to the trial thinks himself in danger from Herr Steinhardt; he accuses Herr Steinhardt of using, and making much money by using, his patent for chemical dyes."

"I think," said she, simply, "you are not Emmanuel's friend."

To this I had nothing to say for a moment. I took refuge in an evasion.

"Herr Steinhardt," I said, "has sent me to act as his representative. But it appears there is nothing for me to do." (I was standing uncertain, but ready to go.) "What shall I say to him when I return?"

"I wonder," said she, more than half to herself, "if you are the person I have seen lately?"

I was startled; I stared in blank bewilderment. Was the woman a madam? The pupils of her keen eyes seemed to rapidly dilate and contract, while she gazed into vacancy, and at the same time kept a referring glance on me.

"A man," she continued, "who goes about and about, and evidently causes Emmanuel great anxiety about something."

Conceive the sudden turmoil of thought and feeling, of imagination and hope into which I was thus thrown! The Lacroix mystery was until then almost absent from my mind; I seemed to have left it in England, and though I certainly thought of it sometimes, it was as of something waiting in the distance for my return. Now here was I presented with an allusion of it—a vague and uncertain allusion, perhaps, but still unmistakably for me an allusion—here in an attic of an old house in Basel! What strange coincidence was this? Who was this woman that brought it before me again? I was afraid to speak or to stir, lest I should break or dispel that filmy something her fancy or her vision had got touch of.

"You are a pastor," she continued, looking at me with more natural eyes; "Emmanuel calls you 'Reverend Mr. Unwin.' It is surely, sir, a pastor's duty to bring repentance and forgiveness and peace to the hearts of men, and not pride, and fear, and condemnation."

"You say very strange things, Fraulein," I answered; "I think—I hope I understand what you mean. Perhaps I deserve your rebuke. But are you sure you altogether know the terrible mystery?"

"Ach!" she cried. "There is then a mystery—and part of the burden of it is with me! Ach! mein Gott! mein Gott!"

"If you know"—I impulsively began, in ill-suppressed excitement.

"I do not know anything!" she cried suddenly interrupting me, and springing to her feet. She paced nervously up and down the room, her fingers wildly playing with each other, or about her arms and her head. She stopped and looked at me, trembling in every limb and nerve. "You must go away, sir!"

I lingered uncertainly.

"Please go away, sir!" she urged. I cannot bear more now. Come again tomorrow. It may be that my God has sent you to me!"

I withdrew without a word, somewhat awed by the emotion of the strange woman. As I closed the door I caught a glimpse of her with hands clasped and face raised, as if in entreaty or thankfulness.

After leaving the house I walked for a long time, without knowing whither I went, about the streets of Basel and along the Rhine bank.

In spite of my excitement I slept well that night. I spent the next day until evening wandering about the town, examining the windows of the sleepy shops, wondering at the contented, bi-lingual shopkeepers, and gazing at the glorious Swiss mountains which I was so near, yet which I must not think of visiting.

I was again at the old house with the watchful, but heavy eyes soon after five o'clock. Poor Fraulein Haas seemed to have passed both a sleepless night and a weary day. She was evidently ill at ease and anxious, and I pitied her.

Here was such distress and emotion as could only be caused by her being let alone—alone, or only with that Unseen Presence in whom she was doubtless wont to seek strength and peace. I therefore went away without another word, and accompanied for a time by the painful doubt whether it were well to pursue my inquiry, since it caused her such pain; whether there was not even something vindictive in following up evidence which would lead to the incrimination of even such a villain as Steinhardt.

But all doubt was dispelled by a letter I received next morning from Birley.

"Thou must come back, my lad, at once," he wrote. "I was mistaken in my notion that Manuel would bring you know who, back home. Frank came home the same day you left; and his father went off to London next morning. I managed to get to see Frank. He is in very low spirits, poor lad. His father has almost scared him into marrying the girl; but I don't quite think he can bring that about without asking me, at any rate. I shall not be at all surprised if he does ask me one of these days, for he has not yet come down near so hard on me—know what I mean—as I expected. I fancy he wants to reserve the chance for a last big squeeze. But don't thou be afraid, lad; I'll stand by the lass and thee. Well, I prevailed on Frank to tell me the Blackpool address, though I had to promise much to his father should not get to know he had told me. I went straight away, and found her, and she was main glad to see me, poor thing. I told her what I had come for; and the end of it was she packed up her little traps, and came back with me—and here she is with me now. But I've not come to the den yet. Manuel has only gone to London for the week, I find. He will be home on Saturday; and then I expect he will want me to square up with him. So I say you had better come back at once."

Here, surely, was matter for the gravest anxiety and apprehension, though it did not appear what there was to fear exactly, except that Steinhardt might somehow reclaim Louise from Birley's charge, and again hide her away. But the fact is, my dread and suspicion of Steinhardt were such that I was prepared for his committing the greatest and vaguest enormities. It was now Friday morning, and there about the first of June during which I could think of Louise as at rest in Birley's house. I could leave Basel that night by the mail train, and probably reach Timperley late on Saturday night. Greater speed could not be made. But was I, after all, going to leave without knowing what was that damning something concerning Steinhardt which Fraulein Haas's "dream, or dreams," might reveal or suggest? I must endeavor to win it from her.

I called that morning, but was told, as on the first occasion, she would not be home till five o'clock in the afternoon. I got everything ready at my hotel for a prompt departure, and called again soon after the hour named.

"So you have come again," she said, wearily, when she saw me.

"Yes, Fraulein," I answered, "and I have come in haste."

"To urge me, I know. But why is it necessary? It is a terrible law that quick death should be brought upon one man because he brought quick death on another—a terrible law. I do not see it as God's law. Think you it is, Herr Pastor?"

"Fraulein!" I exclaimed, alarmed at her continued disposition to consider too curiously and abstractly, "I am sorry I cannot linger to discuss such things with you. I must travel back to England in a very few hours, on most anxious business, and I entreat you to resolve to tell me what you say has been revealed to you concerning this crime. I have said it already, Fraulein, and I say it again: what the great God may have in store for Herr Steinhardt for all his wickedness, I cannot judge, and I do not seek to put out my hand to force; I say I do not desire to bring punishment on him, I only wish to be able to make him withdraw his hand from the perpetration of more cruelty and oppression."

"Is he so wicked, then?" she cried in an accent of the keenest pain.

(To be continued.)

Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the army, is in receipt of several interesting relics from friends in the Philippines and China, comprising a collection of arms of different varieties, modern and antique, and by the Chinese. In the collection are two jingals, which look a good deal like overgrown muskets. They are too heavy for soldiers to carry about the field, and are usually rested upon a parapet. One of these weapons is more than 10 feet long, with an iron barrel of one inch caliber. Both guns are in good working order, and Gen. Ainsworth has had them dismantled and added to the ornaments of his office in the war department.

Making Artificial Diamonds.

The Chemiker Zeitung describes some experiments in the making of artificial diamonds. Carbon was heated in an atmosphere of inert gas in an iron flask raised to a high temperature by the electric arc. Bits the size of a pea were obtained having the hardness and crystalline form of a diamond. The crystals have a gray tint that makes them worthless for jewelry, but their use in drills seems promising. A French chemist has made minute diamonds by heating pure carbon under pressure.

Odd Idea in Jewelry.

One sees curious things in jewelry these days, especially in the cheaper line. A girl on a street car the other day wore a brooch which looked exactly like a set of false teeth in brilliants.

—New York Letter.

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 senate has passed the Philippine bill.

The house is considering the anarchy bill.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

The senate is considering the Nicaragua canal bill.

The rebellion in Southern China has been practically suppressed.

The Idaho state Republican convention will be held in Boise August 20.

Two villages were destroyed and 75 people killed by a volcano in Bolivia.

The Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles is in session at Minneapolis.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago continues with no signs of an early settlement. More rioting has occurred.

Joliet, Ill., is suffering from the worst flood in its history. All the lower portion of the city is under water.

The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, has received Judge Taft at the Vatican, Rome.

Kruger declines to express any opinion whatever regarding the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

Mine engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the anthracite coal district have quit work to the extent of about 80 per cent.

The cable between Manila and Hong Kong is broken. Telegraph communication with the Philippine islands is, therefore, stopped.

Sixteen persons were killed and four wounded as a result of an explosion of gas in an ozocerite mine in the province of Galicia, Austria.

Senator Mitchell has secured from the interior department a favorable report on his bill for the relief of the Sherman county, Oregon, settlers, and it is expected that the senate committee will report the bill to the senate.

The efforts of the Chicago striking teamsters to prevent the delivery of meat by non-union drivers has resulted in many conflicts with the police, in which both officers and men received injuries and a number of the strike leaders were arrested.

Another Boxer insurrection is reported in China.

Three persons were injured by a tornado in North Dakota.

Two were killed and 18 injured in an automobile accident at New York.

After two years and eight months of war, peace has been declared in South Africa.

The transport Meade has arrived in San Francisco from Manila with the Twenty-first infantry.

Senator Carmack, during a speech in the senate slandering the army, was hissed by the gallery.

The senate will consider the Nicaragua canal bill this week. This will be followed by the Cuban bill.

President Roosevelt has appointed Colonel Samuel M. Whitehead and Sumner H. Lincoln to be brigadier generals.

The Charleston exposition has closed. Financially, it was a loss and the stockholders will receive none of their subscriptions back. Otherwise the fair was a success.

Two men were killed in a slide in a Mercur, Utah, mine.

Hon. Michael Henry Herbert may be British ambassador at Washington.

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer died at his home in Portland on Memorial day.

The grandstand at Hawthorne track, Chicago, was burned. Loss, \$100,000. One man was killed and several injured.

President Roosevelt delivered a Memorial day address at Arlington cemetery, Washington, to an audience of thousands.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is still on with no prospects of an early settlement and the city is face to face with a meat famine.

Many beautiful floral offerings were sent to Canton from all over the United States to be placed on the tomb of the late President McKinley.

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.

Germany has appealed to the United States to assist in preventing monopoly in wireless telegraphy.

The statue of liberty torch in New York harbor is to be dark hereafter because congress refused a \$50,000 appropriation for lighting it.

The refusal of the Manitoba government to allow the Northern Pacific railway to extend its lines across the border is taken as notice to all American railroads to keep out.

CRATER LAKE BILL.

Text of the Measure as it Passed Congress—Signed by the President.

Washington, June 4.—The following is the text of the act creating the Crater Lake National Park, in Oregon, as it finally passed congress and was signed by the president:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the tract of land bounded north by the parallel 43 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, south by 42 degrees 48 minutes north latitude, east by the meridian 122 degrees west longitude, and west by the meridian 122 degrees 16 minutes west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles, in the state of Oregon, and including Crater lake, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

"Sec. 2. That the reservation established by this act shall be under the control and custody of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural objects within said park, and also for the protection of the timber from wanton depredation, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders, and the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires.

"Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within said reserve, or to engage in any lumbering or other enterprise or business occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose whatever, and any person violating the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations established thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall further be liable for all destruction of timber or other property of the United States in consequence of any such unlawful act; provided, that said reservation shall be open, under such regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, to all scientists, excursionists and pleasure seekers, and to the location of mining claims, and the working of the same; and provided further, that restaurant and hotel keepers, upon application to the secretary of the interior, may be permitted by him to establish places of entertainment within the Crater Lake National Park for the accommodation of visitors, at places and under regulations fixed by the secretary of the interior, and not otherwise."

KILLED TROOPS BY MINES.

How the Revolutionists Slew an Army of Columbian Regulars.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The British steamer Atrato arrived here from Colon, Columbia. She reports that there was heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have mined the town of Bocas. While the government troops were marching into Bocas to recapture it, the mines were exploded and almost all of the government soldiers killed. The revolutionists still remain in possession of Bocas. Colon and Panama are the only towns on the isthmus now in the control of the government and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the government has decided to reorganize its forces. The Atrato carried 40 government field officers from Savatilla to Colon, including General Guirivas, who has been selected, it is rumored, as the new governor of Panama. The revolution in the isthmus now greatly hampers the fruit business there and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

To Start With Non-Union Men.

Denver, June 4.—The strike situation in the building trades is unchanged today except for the declarations of the owners of the Ornamental Wire Works that they will start up with non-union labor. No serious trouble is anticipated if the attempt is made.

Palma's Sons Return.

New York, June 4.—Jose and Tomas Palma, two of the president's sons, have sailed for New York, says a Havana dispatch to the Tribune. Jose returns north to take his examination at Columbia Law School; Tomas attends school at Newburg. President Palma, who with other high officials, went aboard to bid them good bye, was quite overcome by the parting. He gave each son a hearty embrace as he left the steamer, and spoke words of encouragement to them.

Striking Bakers Enjoined.

Kansas City, June 4.—Striking union bakers were today enjoined by Judge John F. Phillips, of the United States circuit court, who issued a temporary order restraining them from picketing in front of the Grand avenue bakery, or otherwise interfering with the employees of that concern. The action grows out of the lockout of the union bakers by six leading firms, members of the Masters' Association.

RESULT IS IN DOUBT

CHAMBERLAIN LEADS BY BUT TEN VOTES.

Complete Returns Have Been Received for But Nine Counties—Four Have Sent in No Figures as Yet—Complete Count May Throw the Balance Either Way—Closest Contest on Record.

Portland, June 5.—According to figures received up to 2 o'clock this morning Chamberlain leads Furnish for governor by but 10 votes. But complete returns for governor have been received from only nine counties in the state, and no figures at all have been reported from four of the more remote counties. From 23 of the counties the reports are more or less incomplete.

The counties yet to be heard from are Curry, Grant, Harney, and Malheur. Estimates from these counties are of little value as governor, because the lines of ordinary political affiliation are not followed this year for that office.

All reports indicate that the result will be much closer than at first supposed and with a possibility of Furnish being elected.

Republicans are elected in both congressional districts, Tongue in the First and Williamson in the Second. They received large majorities. The Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, was successful by large majorities. The legislature is also Republican.

The following are the returns from each county so far as received, showing the vote for governor:

Clatsop—Returns are in from all but two precincts and give Furnish a plurality of 390.

Columbia—The official vote gives Chamberlain 485, Furnish 803.

Morrow—The official vote gives Chamberlain 614, Furnish 559.

Marion—Chamberlain carries Marion county by 273.

Klamath—The official count gives Furnish 501, Chamberlain 414.

Gilliam—With all but four small precincts in, Gilliam county gives Furnish a plurality of 45.

Lake—Unofficial returns from 10 precincts out of 12 give Furnish 425, Chamberlain 247.

Jackson—Complete unofficial returns from the 33 precincts of this county give Chamberlain 1,626, Furnish 1,523.

Benton—The official vote of Benton county gives Chamberlain 842, Furnish 890.

Wasco—Complete unofficial returns give Furnish 1,370, Chamberlain 1,180.

Baker—Complete unofficial returns from all the precincts give Chamberlain 614 majority over Furnish.

Lane—The Democrats contend that Furnish will have only 150 plurality in this county, while the Republicans claim 225.

Umatilla—Unofficial returns from 32 out of 35 precincts give Furnish 1,805, Chamberlain 1,985.

Wheeler—With five precincts to hear from, Furnish has 289, Chamberlain 206.

Linn—Complete unofficial returns give Chamberlain a majority of 287 over Furnish.

Clackamas—Complete unofficial returns from 29 out of 37 precincts give Furnish 1,579 and Chamberlain 1,299.

Cosco—Unofficial returns from 11 out of 26 precincts give Furnish 537, Chamberlain 416.

Crook—Returns from 11 out of 34 precincts give Chamberlain 322, Furnish 374.

Douglas—In 24 out of 30 precincts Chamberlain has a plurality of 181.

Josephine—So far as received Furnish has a majority of 123.

Lincoln—Indications are that Furnish has carried the county by about 100.

Multnomah—The unofficial returns give Furnish 6,611, Chamberlain 7,156.

Polk—Chamberlain leads Furnish by 127 votes with only one more precinct yet to hear from.

Sherman—Out of a total of seven precincts, complete returns give Furnish 560, Chamberlain 295.

Tillamook—Furnish carries Tillamook county by 300.

Union—Unofficial returns from 19 precincts out of 20 give Furnish 1,144, Chamberlain 1,751.

Washington—Unofficial, but complete, returns give Furnish a plurality over Chamberlain of 270.

Wallowa—Unofficial returns from 11 precincts out of 15 give Furnish 461, Chamberlain 731.

Yamhill—Complete unofficial returns from all but three precincts give Furnish a majority of 78.

Bad Gang Broke Jail.

Leadville, Col., June 4.—A daring jail break took place here today. The jailer was in the front office when a trusty notified him that some of the prisoners were missing, and an investigation showed that five had escaped by an underground tunnel. They had sawed off the lock to a trap door leading to the sewer, broke the sewer wall and then crawled to the outside of the jail through a small hole in the foundation wall.

Interest on Transvaal Bonds

Pretoria, June 4.—A proclamation which was issued yesterday in connection with the signing of the peace terms declares that, notwithstanding the proclamations of Mr. Kruger, interest on the bonds of the Transvaal republic would be suspended so long as the war lasted, such interest shall begin to accrue June 1, June 26 and 27, the days of King Edward's coronation, have been proclaimed public holidays here.

PEACE IN AFRICA.

Terms Signed After Two Years and Eight Months of War.

London, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which tried the British empire to its uttermost and wiped the Boers from the list of nations.

The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that he, Lord Milner and the Boer delegates had signed "terms of surrender." This announcement has been anticipated for several days, but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the house of commons would hear the first news today. The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the house of commons was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight:

"The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

The news which Great Britain was so anxiously awaiting came characteristically on an entirely pacific and uninteresting Sunday afternoon, when London presents a deserted appearance. Very late Saturday night a dispatch was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he said the Boer delegates were coming to Pretoria, that they had accepted Great Britain's terms and they were prepared to sign terms of surrender. Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, personally communicated this message to King Edward, who was at Buckingham palace. But the government declined to take any chances and nothing concerning the receipt of this message was allowed to leak out. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the war department received the message from Lord Kitchener, announcing the signing of the terms of peace.

The clerk on duty at the war office transmitted this message to Buckingham palace, where King Edward was lunching. At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of this message, and the small notice which was stuck up outside the war office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put outside the colonial office. Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper, London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost all deserted, the momentous news was ticked out on the tape.

Then like wildfire, at about 6 o'clock, London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. By 8 o'clock the news had become generally known. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept union jacks, feathers and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence.

Cabling from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to the generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

Forest Fires in Arizona.

Tucson, Ariz., June 5.—Forest fires continued unabated in the Huachuca mountains. Hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber have been destroyed in the last four days. A large force of men has left Tombstone to fight the flames back from the watershed of the Huachuca Watershed Company, which supplies the town of Tombstone with water. Two companies of soldiers have been sent to help fight the fire.

Fight With the Yaquis.

Nogales, Ariz., June 5.—An outbreak of Yaqui Indians has occurred. A fight took place 30 miles from Hermosillo, in which eight Yaquis were killed and two Mexicans. The Yaquis retreated in a southerly direction and another fight is expected. The disaffected Indians number about 400, of whom 100 are fighting men. These Yaquis have hitherto been peaceful. They are not hostile to Americans.