NEAR THE END.

The Delegates Getting Ready to Go Home and Fix Their "Fences."

The Chair and a Delegate Have a Few Words About the Tide Lands.

As Usual, Without Doing Any Work, the Convention Adjourns Till 9 A. M.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 20.—The convention met at 9 o'clock, Gowey in the chair. Prayer by the chaplin. The roll showed thirty-three vacant chairs, and nine absentees.

Henry rose to a point of order. He declared that the chair was occupied by an usurper. [Laughter.]

The chair was willing that any other member should "usurp." Records read, corrected and approved.

Miner reported articles 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, from the revision committee, article 3 only being in print. The committee were unable to get the printing done on the remainder, and rather than keep the committee waiting it decided to report in manuscript. The articles will be printed later.

Articles 3, 6, 7, 9 and 10 were read, agreed to and sent to the enrollment committee.

Dunbar presented a separate report from the state, tide and school lands committee. The tide land report was first considered. It is a condensation and compilation of the article defeated yesterday. After considerable talk on the tide and school lands the convention proposed to adjourn, but Turner said that motion was not in order until our business was finished.

The chair sustained that view, and Sullivan appealed, but the chair was sustained.

Stiles said that W. W. Newlin of Seattle had written him regarding some papers which he had brought for the use of the committee on county organization and wished to recover them. If any gentleman had them Stiles wished he would

HAND THEM IN.

Turner claimed that the motion for recess was not privileged, and the chair so held. Moore moved then to adjourn and called for the ayes and noes by which vote the convention refused to adjourn.

Lindsley moved recess till 2 o'clock.

The chair decided this motion not in order, a motion being already before the house to suspend the rules and to consider the tide lands report.

T. M. Reed claimed that this motion, having been already voted down once and no business transacted since, it was not in order.

The chair differed with him. A roll call was demanded on the pending motion to suspend the rules and resulted—ayes 35, noes 27.

Griffitts moved to suspend the rules and take up the report of the committee on school lands. Roll call again and failure again.

Lindsley moved a recess until 2.

E. H. Sullivan moved to adjourn and had a roll call. Again refused—ayes 13, nays 46.

Manly moved a call of the house and it was ordered, five members, including the president, were found absent without leave.

Sullivan claimed that Hungate was excused.

Griffitts moved that the sergeant-at-arms be sent after members absent without leave and called for the ayes and noes.

The chair said there was a motion pending to dispense with further proceedings which he should put.

Griffitts said that motion had not been entertained nor put by the chair and that the chair had put other motions since. He insisted on his motion being put.

The chair said that pending the motion to dispense with the proceedings he had put a motion to adjourn, which had failed, and now he should put the motion to dispense with further proceedings. If any gentleman didn't feel satisfied he could appeal, but Sullivan made a call for the ayes and noes and got them.

Further proceedings were dispensed with by—ayes 40, noes 26.

Lindsley moved to take a recess.

Cosgrove moved to adjourn, but the chair thought

THE FILIBUSTERS

had had their innings long enough and didn't hear him, and before anybody else could catch their breath to get in another motion he put the question and declared the ayes had it and brought the gavel down with the announcement that the convention stood adjourned until 2 P. M. amidst shouts of laughter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the Tide Lands Question Amendments Are Made.

The convention met at 2 o'clock, the president in the chair.

Eldredge moved that the article on tide lands be taken up.

This is the article which by two separate roll-calls this morning the convention refused to consider to-day.

The chair said that this could not be done save by suspension of the rules. Eldredge moved to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Crowley moved to amend by instituting "school lands."

The chair ruled that this motion was not amendable.

On Eldredge's motion the roll was again called, for the third time to-day, and this time it worked through—ayes 53, noes 15; so the article reported in the morning was read.

Jones offered an additional section providing that the legislature may donate to the United States such tracts of shore or other lands as may be necessary for defense—forts, arsenals, dockyards, etc., being the same provision that stands in section 1 of the article which was rejected yesterday. Jones asked a roll call on this proposition, and after it was over his additional section was a part of the article by ayes 49, noes 18.

Turner called attention to certain

SUPERFLUOUS WORDS

In the section just adopted.

Jones admitted it, saying that in the haste of making his amendment he had overlooked it, so he agreed that all that provision in the latter half of the section regarding the price, disposition, etc., of granted lands be stricken out, and by a vote of the convention it was stricken out.

Roll call was had, and Turner's proposition failed by 48 to 7.

Turner, without any desire to provoke a debate, offered as a substitute for the entire article, the section which he offered, and which failed yesterday, being a declaration of

THE STATE'S TITLE

to the beds and shores of navigable waters, and a declaration against the laws of the territory, or the acts of the officials, that have attempted, or may attempt, to prejudice the state's maintenance of such ownership.

Comegys moved a new section, providing that no sale or disposition of public lands, except by public auction, shall be valid, unless approved by the governor, secretary of state and attorney general. Adopted.

Sullivan of Tacoma moved to strike out "public lands" in this last amendment and substitute "tide lands."

Comegys opposed it and lost.

Sohns moved to amend by striking out all that relates to navigable rivers and streams in the whole article, and stated that he was opposed to the article in this respect, because Oregon on the Columbia river had no such provision, nor had any state bordering on the Mississippi river. Adopted, and in consequence these words in Section 1 go out: "up to and including the line of ordinary high water in all rivers and lakes."

Stiles offered a substitute for the last section, the effect of which would be to leave

THE TIDE LANDS QUESTIONS

to the legislature, providing, however, that whenever the legislature shall authorize such sales the provisions of this section shall be complied with. He opposed directing the legislature to sell these lands but was willing to let them sell in their discretion, and provide that when they do sell, these people who have made improvements in good faith shall have this measure of protection. To leave this section as it now stands would stop advancement of state and effectually discourage shore improvements for an indefinite time.

Turner was not in favor of either of these propositions, but if he must choose between them he would choose the one reported by the committee, chiefly because that one contains the clause reserving in perpetuity the harbor rim which was significantly absent from Stiles' substitute.

McElroy opposed both substitute and the original section, because neither proposed to take into account any improvements made by persons other than those who owned the abutting shore. This leaves out the Oregon Improvement Company, the Steam Mill, the Mechanics' Foundry, the Marine Railway and others at Seattle, all of which were put there by men who did not own any of the shore, and this section might be construed as confiscating all these improvements.

HE WOULD NEVER CONSENT

to such a course nor vote for this bill if these people were not recognized, and he described the efforts of Governor Stetson of Maine to establish a mill on Elliot bay.

Moore would like to ask the gentleman what he wants this convention to do for Governor Stetson of the state of Maine.

McElroy—Treated him just the same as you would the owners of the abutting shares.

Moore—I would like to ask the gentleman from Whatcom (Eldredge) if he has a mile on the shore of the Billingham Bay and is interested in this question

The chair—Not a proper question.

Eldredge—I will answer the gentleman.

The Chair—The question is ruled out of order.

Moore—I think the question ought to be answered.

The Chair—The chair has ruled that it is

NOT A PROPER QUESTION.

Moore—I think the question ought to be put.

The Chair (Rapping)—The Chair has ruled upon that question, sir. You will proceed in order if at all.

Moore—Don't you think I think the question ought to be answered.

The Chair (Rap, rap.)—You will proceed in order, sir.

Moore—I am proceeding in order as I understand it.

The Chair—The chair has ruled that you are not.

Moore—I will leave it to the house.

The Chair—That is not the question. You can appeal from the chair's ruling if you choose.

Moore—I do appeal.

Chair—The question is, shall the chair be sustained in ruling that the question asked by the gentleman is not a proper question in a parliamentary sense?

The convention sustained the chair.

Moore said this was an illustration of what he had been claiming all along, that the convention was being asked to do something

IN THE DARK,

and information was actually refused. Here was a gentleman, a man who actually owns a mill on the tide lands, and sitting here and voting on this question, and the convention sits down on me when I simply ask a question to bring out that fact to the convention. It would be a proper question before a legislative investigating committee, and if it isn't a proper question here, then it isn't a proper subject for us to act upon here. We should not be asked so boldly to legislate for special people and special interests.

Weir said this section had been drawn to avoid recognizing the pretended claims of non-resident speculators.

Kinnear said the state ought to have every dollar that belonged to it out of these lands, and he believed the squatter on tide lands who had actually made valuable improvements was entitled to buy the land he needed as much as the abutting owner.

J. M. Reed moved the previous question—ayes 36, noes 19—accordingly the question was put on Stiles' substitute, and, by a roll call of ayes 35, noes 34, it was adopted.

Kinnear proposed to amend this last substitute by adding, "and also persons occupying tide lands who have, in good faith, made valuable improvements thereon."

Dunbar had discovered

A DEADLY CONFLICT

between the tide flat men and the abutting owners, which he didn't believe could be settled here, so he should vote against all these propositions.

STILES EXPLAINED

that where there was an express direction to the legislature to sell such reservation it was necessary, but where the legislature was not directed to sell, but only permitted to use its discretion, he took it for granted that it would regard the prohibition in the harbor article, which says that none of the harbor rim shall ever be sold. If it was deemed necessary to tack the same prohibition on he was willing to put it in as often as any one wanted it.

Eldredge favored Stiles' substitute for the reason that the improvements recognized by the committee's report were only such as were made before February, 1889, and the effect of that would be to stop all further public improvements in future, while the legislature was deliberating about selling.

Comegys favored Stiles' subititute for much the same reason.

Cosgrove moved the previous question.

Jamieson moved a call of the house. Lost.

The previous question was ordered by ayes 31, noes 12, and accordingly Kinnear's amendment was subjected to a roll call, and failed.

Browne offered a long substitute for the whole article embodying his views on this subject as expressed by him in previous debates.

Jamieson moved the previous question that it was ordered.

Browne called for ayes and noes and got them, of course, and with them a failure for his proposition—ayes 27, noes 42.

Power moved the previous question on proceeding to a third reading.

The chair asked if there were any more amendments.

Godman moved to strike out section 2.

Power's proposition, disclaimed title to tide, swamp and overflowed lands covered by United States patent.

Power rose to a point of order. The previous question has been moved and seconded.

The Chair—The chair has not stated the question for a third reading, so the previous question can not be moved.

Power—That's what I want the chair to do.

The Chair—The chair will state a question whenever he thinks fairness to the convention requires it; not otherwise.

Godman's motion was stated, and upon adopting it by roll call it failed by ayes 19, noes 49.

Eldredge asked to be excused from voting as being one of those

UNFORTUNATE OLD SETTLERS

who had a donation claim, and if the state of Washington had any better right to it than he had it was welcome to it. He was not excused. Ayes 22, noes 25, and so he voted "no."

Turner offered as a substitute for the whole article the article recommended by the committee on state lands yesterday as it stood before any amendments were made. It included both tide lands and school lands, and he expressed his belief that after all the debate and amendments it was the best thing that the convention could adopt on this subject.

Weisenberger thought this not germane, the convention having decided to consider the tide lands and school lands separately.

The chair asked if the convention had taken any such action.

Weisenberger referred the chair to the action yesterday in referring this subject back to the committee with instructions to report these subjects separately.

Turner admitted, but did not think, that this was any bar to his motion.

The chair thought the action of the convention in directing separate reports was conclusive.

Turner appealed, but the chair was sustained, so Turner's effort at substitution was ruled out by a viva voce vote and the article was passed to a third reading.

Dickey moved to suspend the rules and put the article upon its final passage. Lost.

Dunbar moved to suspend the rules and take up the school lands article.

This also had been twice referred to-day on roll call each time, but a different sentiment seemed to prevail now, for the chair declared the rules suspended by a two-thirds vote without announcing any figures or calling for the negatives, and there were a good many who didn't rise on the call for ayes, so they took up the school lands article as reported by the committee this morning and printed in this morning's report.

Dunbar moved a technical amendment, which was made.

Stiles moved to insert in section 1 the words, "granted for educational purposes."

Browne objected. Dunbar suggested "granted lands," and his suggestion was adopted.

Griffitts said he had kept pretty quiet this afternoon, but he had to object to this amendment and he did.

Sullivan of Tacoma did not think there was any force in the objection. Neither did the convention apparently, for by ayes 34, noes 29, it adopted the amendment.

Berry moved to amend so that land worth $100 an acre shall be platted instead of waiting until it is worth $200. Adopted. Ayes 27, noes 26.

T. M. Reed moved an additional section providing that the school fund shall not be loaned, but may be invested in United States bonds and certain state and county bonds. Adopted.

Fowler moved to insert his section confining sales of university lands where the price has been paid in good faith. Adopted.

Browne moved a proviso that not more than one section in each township be sold before January, 1900.

Dunbar thought this was impracticable and useless. He could see no reason for it.

Cosgrove moved a call of the house, but the convention refused it.

Browne asked for the ayes and noes had them, and he failed in his motion.

Shoesley moved to amend section 4 by providing that not more than one-half the lots and blocks platted near cities shall shall be sold before January 1, 1900. Lost. The article was then passed to third reading.

Mires moved to suspend the rules and put the article upon its final passage. Lost.

Griffitts moved to take up the schedule.

Mires moved to adjourn and called for the ayes and noes and the convention stands adjourned to Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

BRIGHAM'S BROTHERS.

Mormons in the Old Dominion Making Sad Inroads.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 20.—Mormon elders have been doing effective missionary work in this state and the effects are beginning to be felt in a serious way. In some sections serious trouble is brewing. In Wheeling there is to be found a congregation of saints with a church building of their own, in which regular services are held. The converts made here have been mostly women, and some of them have been exported to Utah. The elders, or missionaries, as they call themselves, are working in the boldest manner. They have made an astonishing number of converts, and scores of families have been broken up in consequence. Cases are numerous where entire families have renounced their former faith and united with the Mormon church. More numerous, however, are cases where family ties have been broken and where wives have deserted their husbands and husbands their wives to cast their lot with the Mormons. Young girls have been induced to leave their homes and go to Utah.

The feeling is very bitter against them, and an organized movement to drive them out is quite probable.

THE CRONIN CASE.

The Chicago Police Think They Have a Clue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The police have secured some important evidence in the Cronin case. It is said that on the night of the murder of Cronin, a pair of horses belonging to Sullivan, the iceman now in jail as one of the Cronin murderers, was attached to one of his ice wagons and were driven rapidly in the vicinity in which the murder was committed by three excited men; that the horses were driven up in front of a saloon in Lake View about 9 o'clock; that they were covered with foam, and that the men in the wagon went in and had drinks. It has been supposed that ever since the murder these horses remained in the barn all of that night. The police are not in the substantial correctness of these statements, but decline to speak further about the matter, except to say that neither of the men in the wagon are in jail.

Advantage of Location.

The Medical Lake Ledger says: The announcement is made that the Southern Pacific company will at once commence operations leading to the construction of a line of railroad from Portland to Spokane Falls by way of Yakima. Such a line would pass through an exceptionally rich country all the way and prove of great importance to Washington. In case it should touch Yakima as announced that fact would practically settle the capital question, as in that event that city could be most conveniently reached from all parts of our new state. Even under present conditions Yakima has better chances of securing the capital than any other city in Washington, and should this railroad scheme referred to materialize, that place is assured of the seat of government.

Sage Removed a Mortgaged Stock.

Chief Warren received a telegram yesterday from Sheriff A. A. Holton of Castlewood, Dak., asking him to hold B. F. Sage, the man arrested Sunday, until he could arrive with requisition papers.

The dispatch stated that Sage had skipped out from Castlewood with a stock of harness and other goods which were under mortgage to the Konatz Saddle Company.

The Dakota sheriff is now on his way to this city with the proper papers for the returning of the prisoner to where the crime was committed.

Spokane and Northern Progress.

The grading for the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad is now completed to Colville and Colonel Hakes' teams returned to the city yesterday. The tracklayers will to-day reach Squire's ranch eight miles above Loon lake, and forty miles north of this city. Passenger trains are now running on schedule time, leaving Spokane Falls at 4:30 P. M. and returning in the morning.

Death of Twins.

The twin children of Mr. and Mrs. James Crossley died yesterday. They were 9 months old.

THE COAST.

Another Cruiser Soon to Be Delivered to Uncle Sam at San Francisco.

New Railroad Projected--A Bad Man Skips Away for Canada.

Various Accidents and Incidents Occurring Throughout the West Duly Narrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The date for the trial trip of the Charleston has not yet been named. The cruiser made another circuit of the bay, and it is unofficially stated that her machinery worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

PORTLAND'S PRIDE.

The Big Hotel will Furnish Good Meals, if Possible.

PORTLAND, Aug. 20.—Work is progressing favorably on the big hotel. The boilers and machinery for heating, making ice and running the cold storage rooms are in place. The building is completely wired for electric call bells and fire alarms. The plastering is completed in the attic and the seventh story. A large part of the furniture has been selected, and the manager, Mr. Chas. Leland, is negotiating for the services of one of the most celebrated cooks in the East. Work is being pushed, and every effort will be made to have the building opened to the public by the end of the year. It will be called "The Portland."

EARTHQUAKE.

Hills Split Open, Houses Downed and People Killed In Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The steamer City of Sydney from Hong Kong and Yokohama, which arrived yesterday, was expected to bring details of the earthquake at Kumamoto, the first news of which was cabled from Yokohama August 4th. The cablegram gave the loss of life 5000. Another dispatch stated that almost the entire town of Kumamoto, with a population of 38,000, was destroyed. Full details had not been received when the City of Sydney sailed from Yokohama, but the newspaper of that city, issued August 2d indicates no such loss as given by cable. Several late telegrams from Yokohama gave the loss at twenty to thirty killed. A Japan newspaper says that by the great earthquake at Kumanoto on the 28th of July many hills were split, houses demolished and people killed, eight wounded in the city independent of the surrounding villages. Another shock had been felt and the inhabitants are fearing further disaster. The people have been seized with superstitious fears on account of the hills being broken open.

Butte Races.

HELENA, Aug. 20.—The Butte races were nearly spoiled by a cold rain to-day. Two dashes were run in the mud before a small crowd.

First race, 600 yards dash—Bob made first, Nettie S second, Sunday third. Time, :32.

Second race, three-eighths mile dash—Rose Burch won but was disqualified by the judges for an alleged fouling of Emma Nevada. The men who went to place declare that Rose Burch did not come within fifteen feet of Emma Nevada, but the judges gave the race to the latter. Time, 1:07.

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The feeling is very bitter against them, and an organized movement to drive them out is quite probable.

THE CRONIN CASE.

The Cruiser Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The new cruiser Charleston, was given a trial run in the bay this afternoon. No government officials were aboard and the trial was simply to test some alterations, which have been made in the machinery since the official trial trip of three months ago. There was no attempt to develop a maximum horse power or high rate of speed. It is understood the builders consider the trial satisfactory.

GOOD SHOOTING.

A Little Aeronaut Saved from Death at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Little two-year-old Sophie Sewab involuntarily became a baloonist to-day, and was wafted high up over the broad bosom of lake Michigan. A rifleman's skill saved the child's life. The exciting incident took place at Sheffield Park, and was witnessed by 1500 picnickers. An Italian peddler of toy baloons attempted to serve two purchasers at once and in doing so let go his string of bright-colored globes. The cord got twisted about Sophie's left arm, and also in her hand, and the buoyant rubber bubbles started heavenward taking the youthful aeronaut along. Sophie's mother shrieked and fainted. The bystanders stood horror stricken, scarcely breathing, as the baloons swept close to a large oak tree, and the infant grasped a handful of twigs and checked her flight. A muscular young German was ascending the tree in an instant and then crept out on the branches nearest the child. At this moment Sophie's puny strength gave out and the balloons, suddenly released, went again upward at least a thousand feet and drifted out over the lake. Gust Koch, a young sharpshooter who was attending the picnic with his sweetheart, Miss Fritz, hurriedly jumped into a skiff with two companions and pulled out into range. Koch succeeded in piercing several balloons, each successful shot helping the bunch to descend. Before it finally reached the water the boat was at the spot and little Sophie didn't even get her feet wet.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Cars Roll Down an Embankment on the Burlington and Missouri Road.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 20.—At 7:20 this morning a Burlington and Missouri passenger train of three cars met with a serious accident about a mile and a half from the depot in this city. The brake beam broke and dropped down, forcing open a switch. The smoker was derailed and with the car in the rear rolled down a high embankment. Eighteen people were injured, as follows: Wm. Bohakek and Son of Wilber, Neb., bruised; Mrs. May McKesson of Wymore, knee sprained; E. K. Clark of Syracuse, Neb., face torn and hand crushed; W. F. Wood, Waverly, Neb., left eye hurt; O. A. Jones of Lincoln is in a serious condition. The following were members of the bridge gang: C. P. Olsen, badly hurt, internally; Wm. Sundison, severely injured; W. A. Brown, badly cut; John Griffiths, side and back hurt; Lonsen Fromstead, cut and bruised; Robt. Kelly, back injured; Geo. Holland, cut; W. J. Monier, head injured; C. Talley, shoulder crushed; Wm. Reed, back hurt; Wm. Gibbins, Frank Graham and conductor Haight, cut and bruised. None will die.

PEARLS.

Large Quantities of Pearls Found at Prairie Du Chien, Wis.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Aug. 20.—The pearl fever here continues to run high and the largest number of pearls yet reported in this state has been gathered during the past day or two. More than 1000 pearls were sent from here yesterday by two or three parties. Some of the pearls are quite large and very valuable. While hunting pearls a man by the name of Laroque finded up a large bomb-shell that has been in the river a great many years, probably from the time of the capture of the old fort by the British.

A Choking Bee.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Walter Asbury, colored, was lynched at Pooler this morning for an assault upon Lulu Kisman, a 11-year-old German girl, yesterday. She was terribly beaten in the struggle with her assailant, but successfully resisted him. Her cries attracted a colored man who was near by and who rescued her from her assailant. Asbury sprang through a window and escaped and in the next hour he knocked down a woman and seized a double-barrelled shotgun and fled to the woods. In another hour the whole town was in arms and a posse in pursuit. About midnight Asbury was found at a dance about a mile from the scene of the assault. He was taken back to the girl's house and she identified him. He confessed the crime and begged for mercy. Three hundred masked men hurried him to an open thicket near the road, where he was strung up to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Boulanger in London.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Five hundred French residents of London visited General Boulanger in a body and presented him with an address of sympathy and confidence. The general, in a speech, said he had never used money belonging to France except when trying to secure her against her enemies. If he had been a civil or military constituted court of assizes he and his colleagues would have taken the first boat for France to face a trial. The French government did not dare to avail themselves of the ordinary courts, but formed a special tribunal composed of his political enemies, which had virtually condemned him before it met.

Suicide by Cable Car Route.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—A. Musser, at one time a well known and respected citizen of Brunswick, Mo., made a novel attempt at suicide that will doubtless prove successful. Musser was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Union depot charged with the theft of numerous satchels. To-day, guarded by two officers, he was taken out to find papers which were contained in the satchels, and while passing the cable road he threw himself in front of a passing train before the officers could restrain him, and sustained injuries that will prove fatal.

Mail Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—It is claimed that the registered letter pouch supposed to contain parcels, valued at $10,000, was stolen from the mail car on the Vandalia road while the clerks were at supper at Terre Haute last night. The postmaster said the only information he had was that the pouch had been stolen and afterwards found near the track cut open and rifled of its contents. He could give no idea as to the value of its contents, but said that probably a large portion was checks, which would not be negotiable.

Killed His Wife.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Parker Harris, colored, aged 30 years, killed his wife Lettie to-night by cutting her throat with a pocket knife. He afterwards cut his own throat and inflicted wounds that in all probability will prove fatal. Jealousy was the cause that prompted the act.

ELISE'S BEAUTIFUL ARMS.

The Great Triumph and Tragic End of An Artist's Model in Berlin.

[From the New York Sun.]

Two years ago Elise Kemmler, then 18 years old, was a waitress at a restaurant in the students' quarter in Berlin. She was not pretty. She was freckled, square shouldered and dumpy. She was so plain that she did not even get the usual caresses and love pats which the German waitresses almost invariably get from every man they serve. She had, however, one beauty of form—her arms. They were large, white and exquisitely molded. A young artist noticed them one day as Elise, with her sleeves rolled up, brought him his beer and roast goose. From that day on Elise was probably more sought after by young men than any other waitress in Berlin. Every artist wished her to sit for him, so that he could paint her beautiful arms.

After the young artist who discovered her arms had given their counterparts to his Hebes and Venuses and Dianas, dozens of other artists wished to reproduce them on their canvases. As a model Elise made double and treble the money that she had earned as waitress. She spent it all upon her person, and became immediately vain. By means of a bit of lacing, a free use of cosmetic and a lot of new gowns she made herself over into a very attractive young woman. She had lovers by the dozen. Hardly an evening passed for the next two years but that she drank wine with an artist or student in a fine Berlin restaurant, or sat beside him in some second-class theater.

A few weeks ago Elise had an engagement to sit for the young artist who discovered her. She went to his room and prepared to reveal the beautiful arms that he had wished to paint. He told her, however, that she need not take the trouble. He had found a woman with more finely molded arms than hers. She threw herself on the floor and wept. He tossed her some money to comfort her. She threw it back at him and hurried off home. There she locked herself in her room. For two days she refused admittance to every one and ate nothing. On the morning of the third day her landlady was attracted to her bedroom by groans. In the bed lay Elsie in convulsions. She confessed she had poisoned herself, but begged the lady not to summon a doctor, as she wished to die. A physician who was called in considered her incurable. She was sent to the Charity hospital, where she died two days late.

SHE SAVED THE TRAIN.

How a Girl Telegrapher Foiled a Band of Robbers.

When I was a girl of 18, I went to a small station on the Pacific railway in Wyoming—a desolate spot in the desert—where I took the position as station agent.

No. Four express, bound east, was due at 2:15 in the morning, but it never stopped unless flagged. It was the only train during the latter part of the night, and you can imagine my lonely situation. When the doleful howling of the wolves was borne to my ears from the distant sand hills, I would pick up my guitar and endeavor to drown their cries with music and song.

One night, shortly after midnight, I thought I heard a shuffling footstep at the station platform. A few minutes later I heard a low knocking at the door, which I always kept locked. I approached the door and asked:

"Who's there?"

A gruff voice replied:

"A traveler who desires to take the east-bound train." And with trembling fingers I drew the bolt.

Instantly the door was pushed violently open, and seven burly men, wearing masks on their faces and armed to the teeth, entered the office. One of them, pointing a large revolver at my head, said in a low, firm voice:

"Gal, we don't want to hurt you; but if you make a suspicious move or scream I'll spile the looks of that pretty face with a bullet. What's your red light?"

It was yet three hours until the train was due, but I could not think of any captors to arouse the section men, and I knew by the ugly gleam in the leader's eyes, through the holes in his mask, that if I made the least outcry he would not hesitate to carry out his threat and murder me. I knew they would find the light usually by searching for it, and in a trembling voice I told him it was hanging just inside the door of the freight room. One of the men got it. The leader lit his pipe, and, looking at me steadily for a few moments, said:

"Young gal, when that air train toots her whistle we've got some work for you. You must go out thar on the platform and flag her, to take on some passengers."

A desperate resolve had been taking place in my bewildered brain. I replied that I fully understood him, and with a piteous cry I threw my arms and head down upon the table, and began to cry and sob as if my heart was breaking. Had he seen my face he might have noticed a total absence of tears. I was crying for a purpose. When my arms dropped upon the table I allowed my hands to fall upon the sounder, so as not to attract attention, and commenced sobbing so violently that any noise which the key might make could not be heard. I opened it and slowly made the telegraphic characters:

- - - - - - - - - - - -

H E L P

Then I slowly and distinctly wrote these words, still sobbing violently.

"What shall I telegraph?" was the reply.

I released the sounder and clicked out:

"Brace up. I'hear you.—H."

"H" was the train dispatcher's call.

With a rude shout the leader sprang forward and rudely snatched me away from the table, and asked:

"Gal, what's that?"

"Only a distant office asking for orders for a freight train," I responded.

"None of your lyin, you little imp," he roared.

"Yer up to some trick. Keep away from the table, an' I'll ketch you at any tricks I'll chain you like one of yer."

I heard a telegram to the sheriff at Green River, twenty miles west, asking him to arm a posse of men at once, and get on board a special train. Then another to the young superintendent, who was at Green River, asking him to supervise the preparations to fly to my relief. Then a third to the master mechanic, instructing him to fire his fastest passenger engine. My heart beat so violently that it almost took my breath away. It seemed an age ere I heard the Green River operator call the dispatcher and say:

"The superintendent with sheriff and twenty armed men, are aboard, and train ready for orders."

"Special East departed 1:15."

I mentally figured that the train on such a desperate errand should make nearly a mile a minute, and reach the stopping point at 1:36.

The robber chief gave his men their instructions: "Bill, you jump on the engine as she stops, and hold the engineer and fireman under cover. Jack, you pile into the mail car, an' make the clerk give up his registered letters, an' Yank and Aleck'll work the express car, while Tom and Shorty hold the conductor and brakeman back."

At 1:40 there came a fearful crash of glass, and the black muzzles of rifles were thrust through every window, and pointed directly at the robbers. Then a voice cried out:

"Throw up your hands. I am the sheriff, and in the name of the law I demand your surrender. Make a move and I'll order my men to fire."

The band suddenly held aloft their hands. The sheriff and men entered, and the robbers were quickly secured."

De Young for Senator.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

M. H. DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for United States senator from California to succeed Senator Hearst. Mr. DeYoung is an able journalist and a staunch republican.

RICHLAND.

A Station on the Spokane Falls & Northern in the Heart of a Rich Region.

Mr. McKenman, who is located twenty-one miles north of this city, on the Spokane & Northern railway, was in the city yesterday. The company has put in a side-track at that point and it is predicted that a town of considerable importance will spring up there, as the adjacent country is already quite thickly populated. It is understood that the station will be called Richland, and Mr. McKenman says the name is exceedingly appropriate, for he has never seen or heard of a region so productive. A few days ago he assisted a neighbor in stacking his wheat, the straw of which was nearly four feet in length and the heads proportionately heavy. The ranchers are now moving for a postoffice at Richland, which is greatly needed.

Thomas Symons Dead.

The evening Journal of Flint, Mich., of the 14th inst., announces the death of Thomas Symons of that city.

Mr. Symons was the father of Captain Symons, of the United States army, who is well known in this city, and who has quite extensive property interests here.

SHORES OF CHELAN.

Terribly Scorched by the Unprecedented Fires of the Forests.

Criminals Fleeing From the Sheriff Put the Torch to the Woods.

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.]

Mr. Alfred Downing has just returned to this city from a summer jaunt among the lofty hills of Okanogan county. Leaving Seattle, Ellensburg was reached by train. A short stage ride brought him to Rock Island Landing, on the swift Columbia, between which point and the mouth of the Okanogan a steamer plies. Mr. Downing, who was accompanied by a friend, disembarked to Chelan Landing, some twenty-five miles below the Okanogan. Lake Chelan is distant four miles from the Columbia, and is reached by a very bad wagon trail. The walking is fairly good. At the foot of the lake is a little community of half a dozen families and a sawmill. Here will be built the city of Chelan, which is expected to be a flourishing place, the outlet of rich mines and the seat of a great lumbering industry. Lake Chelan runs in a northwesterly direction, having a length of seventy miles and an average width of two miles, although at one point it narrows to three-quarters of a mile. The water is very deep, and the shores rise abruptly from the water, affording no opportunity for a trail along the margin. The country is built of granite, and the hills are well timbered to their summits. Parallel with the lake trend spurs of the Cascade mountains, rising to a height of 4,000 feet and more. Some snow yet lingers in the pines of the peaks.

THE LONG MOUNTAIN LAKE.

"We left the foot of the lake," said Mr. Downing, "early in the morning on a little steamer, and reached its head at 10 o'clock at night. The scenery during the trip was magnificent. From the water back, as far as the eye could reach, were piled the granite hills, furrowed by the action of water. Misty streams dashed down the walls. The looking-glass of the lake bore on its bosom the image of the rocks and trees above. Here and there a little patch of level ground intervened between the hills, and a settler had built a neat log cabin beside running water. At the head of the lake rises a mountain to the height of 6800 feet.

THE STEHEKIN RIVER.

"Arriving at the upper end of Chelan, we obtained a pack horse and set out to ascend the Stehekin river, the main tributary of the lake, which rises near the summit of the Cascade range, and whose headwaters are fomed of those of that Cascade river, on the west side of the watershed. There is an old trail from Puget Sound to the Columbia by following the Skagit and its tributary, Cascade river, up to a high pass, and then descending the Stehekin and lake Chelan. I had been on the summit of the pass in 1882, with a government survey party, having ascended from the Methow, and now I wanted to reach the same point from the lake. I had made a sketch seven years before, from which I was confident of locating the old camp-ground.

"The Stehekin flows through a narrow gulch, from the Northwest, like the lake. In 1882, Captain Pierce of the United States army named the river after himself, having had occasion to explore the waterway, but the war department rejected the nomenclature. The timber along the stream is dense.

DRIVEN BACK BY FIRE.

"We started up the river on the 24 of August. The same day the whole country burst into a blaze. It seems that criminals fleeing from the sheriff put the torch to the woods behind them in their rear, up the Stehekin and across into Skagit county, to baffle pursuit, and the fire served them well. We marched afoot five miles up the hot, smoky canyon, hoping to get beyond the blaze. Then our pack horse gave out, the hair being singed from his back and hide being burned. We turned back and camped that night on a low bar near the mouth of the river, our horse being picketed on the wet sand to police his burned feet.

"Next day we packed our food and blankets on our backs and started afoot up the trail. The fired roared like thunder, and the air was stifling. Our path lay among cinders, and often we were in danger from falling trees. By day we could see only a few rods ahead out at night the view was grand and terrible. The first night our camp narrowly escaped burning, and at the close of the next day we found we could go no further, our shoes being badly burned. We had traveled eighteen miles, and were then twenty-five miles from the summit, from which point we could have descended to the Skagit in six days. So we went back to the lake.

TROUT AS BIG AS SALMON.

"There we fished for a day, in company with three tourists. The five of us caught eighty pounds of speckled trout. The largest was twenty-two inches long and the smallest weighed a pound and a half. We trolled with a spoon just as we would for salmon in Seattle harbor. We took a few specimens back with us to the steamboat landing, to show Captain Gray how little he knew about the country when he said there were no fish in the lake. We offered the Chelan steamer we had no luck, securing only chubs, suckers and graylings. The fire had driven all the land game far back into the mountains, and the settlers are rather anxious about their winter supply of meat. A hunter who had a cabin at the head of the lake told me that he would lose $500 which he expected to make this winter by killing bears, goats, deer and other game. We saw only a single mountain goat.

THE FLAMING HILLS.

"When we descended the lake the fire still raged furiously on all the shores, leaping from hilltop to hilltop, and licking up great trees as if they were but straw. At night the heavens were red, and billows of flame tossed on both sides of us. The wind blew furiously from the north. How far the desolation extended I cannot say, but it seemed to rage from the time of our return August 2 to August 10, when I left the lake, the fire devoured more timber—cedar, fir and pine—than all the mills of Washington could cut in a year.

"It was dangerous to run too near the shore in our boat, for great boulders of granite, detached from the parent rock by the heat, rushed down the mountain sides and plunged hissing into the bay, splashing the water fifty feet high when they fell.

OPEN TO ALL SQUARE MEN.

"A settler named Horton has a cabin at the head of Lake Chelan, and a signboard over the doorway reads thus 'Horton's cabin the gateway to the mines. Our door is wide open to all square men; all others please take due notice!' As Horton's cabin resembles a small arsenal inside, and being a dead shot, he would in all probability make it sultry for those who tried to jump his claim. Some men broke into his cabin last winter and stole his effects, while he was away, and this is why he puts up his sign now.

THE CASCADES.

"About twenty-five miles from the upper end of the lake, on the west shore, are Macnomah falls. A creek of considerable size comes rushing along, when suddenly it finds itself at the brink of a precipice seventy-five feet high. It leaps out into the lake and is lost in spray before uniting with the big basin below.

"The Rainbow falls are extremely beautiful. Five miles above the mouth of the Stehekin a little creek comes in through a gorge on the west side. Tracing it back for a mile we come upon a barrier 300 feet high, over which the water is dashed to pieces. The gorge and its fall resemble Oneota, on the Columbia.

THE PAINTED ROCKS.

"I had heard of the painted rocks of Chelan, and we paid them a visit in the boat. Imagine a perpendicular and nearly smooth wall of granite, with no chinks or crannies that would enable one to descend from the heights above or to ascend from the water below. Twenty feet above the water are painted a series of figures of Indians, bears, deers, owls and other animals. The pigment used is black and red, and the pictures are