

DAYTON HERALD.

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DAYTON, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

An American steamer has been wrecked on the Welsh coast.

The plague at Mazatlan, Mexico, continues to claim four to eight victims daily.

Oregon's delay in recommending irrigation schemes may lose her share of the funds.

A mob at New Orleans burned a Negro at the stake who had shot and killed a sheriff.

A new freight rate has been established between the Pacific coast and Shanghai, China.

President Roosevelt has appointed Judge William R. Day, of Canton, O., to a seat on the supreme bench of the United States.

The governor of Minnesota has expressed himself in favor of the Lewis and Clark fair and says he will do all in his power for it.

The new high school building at Bloomington, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$530,000. It was one of the finest school buildings in the state.

A question has been raised in congress as to the power of the Colombian minister, Thomas Herran, to sign the canal treaty for his country. The Colombian constitution says congress must act.

The flood at the headwaters of the Willamette are subsiding, but along the lower river they are still raining. Much damage has already resulted and more may follow.

The coal strike complication has nearly completed its work.

The trial of Major Glenn is nearly over and it is likely the court will acquit him.

Marconi will charge one cent a word for the transmission of wireless messages across the ocean.

Teller has been elected to congress by Colorado Democrats, but the Republicans will not oppose it.

The house has passed the agricultural bill. It carries an appropriation of \$300,000 for free seeds.

The coal miners' convention, in session at Indianapolis, voted down a proposition to endorse socialism.

Bowen is confident that he will soon be able to reach satisfactory terms with Great Britain and Germany.

Senator Mitchell was ill for several days the latter part of last week and unable to attend to his routine duties.

Great Britain has entered a protest against the Cuban reciprocity treaty, claiming it will hurt the sugar industry.

Ting Fui Siang has been proclaimed emperor of China in opposition to the present ruler and will begin a war to kill off all foreigners.

After three years' delay, the treaty providing for the fixing of the Alaskan boundary, has been signed by the United States and Great Britain.

Severe earthquakes shook South Carolina and Georgia.

Governor Chamberlain has signed the Portland charter bill.

Germans say Venezuelans began the recent fight at Fort San Carlos.

A driving snow storm in Central Kansas has demolished business.

An explosion of dynamite in a tunnel at Pittsburgh resulted in four deaths.

A wealthy Jersey City produce merchant was doped and robbed of \$11,000.

Ex-Governor Charles B. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is critically ill. He is 81 years old.

The bill providing for a fire boat at Portland has been passed by both houses of the legislature.

Action has been brought in New York to have the famous "Flatiron" building declared a nuisance.

At Olympia Friday the vote for senator stood: Ankeny 55, Preston 44, Wilson 9, Turner 22, scattering 6, total 136.

The vote for senator at Salem Friday stood: Fulton 29, Geer 15, Wood 13, scattering 16, absent and paired 17, total 90.

It is said that President Roosevelt has turned against the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona because of a suspicion of jobbery.

Coal miners are demanding the government ownership of mines.

A blizzard in the western part of Colorado has blocked all railroad traffic.

Mild weather and free imports have caused the price of coal to drop slightly in New York.

An Illinois Central train ran into an open switch at Memphis, Tenn., fatally injuring three trainmen.

The second ballot for senator at Olympia resulted as follows: Ankeny 50, Preston 42, Wilson 12, Allen 5, Crow 4, Graves 1, Turner 22, total 136.

A Chicago & Great Western train was wrecked at Freeport, Ill., and three men killed and 15 others injured.

A movement has been started in Indianapolis to buy a residence to be presented to John Mitchell, president of the Mineworkers' union.

The third ballot for senator at Olympia resulted as follows: Ankeny 52, Preston 41, Wilson 11, Turner 22, Sharp 5, Allen 3, Crow 1, Sanders 1, total 136.

FIFTY PEOPLE BURNED.

Insane of Big London Asylum Perish in Smoke and Flames.

London, Jan. 29.—Half a hundred insane patients were hurried to death by a fire at the Colney Hatch hospital this morning. The outbreak occurred in the Jewish wing of the institution.

The flames spread with great rapidity and before they could be got under control five wooden buildings were gutted.

All the efforts of the officials were directed to removing the insane patients, but the latter became wild with excitement and so panic stricken that not only were they unable to help themselves, but greatly impeded the operations to those trying to save them.

There were nearly 600 women in the burning annex at the time the fire was discovered and most of them were safely transferred to the main building, which was uninjured. Some, however, escaped and are still at large, rendering it difficult to ascertain the exact number of those burned to death.

The officials admit that about 50 bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that the full extent of the disaster is not yet known. All the victims were lunatics. Their charred remains presented a horrifying spectacle.

The asylum was besieged by anxious relatives and friends of the patients who arrived from all quarters. Pitiable scenes were witnessed as weeping men and women left the premises, after ascertaining that relatives and friends had perished in the flames.

The nurses had a terrible experience in trying to assist the insane people who were so panic stricken that they had literally to be driven to a place of safety.

The circumstances accompanying the destruction of the insane asylum at Colney Hatch have excited much indignation against the authorities. It is alleged that, in addition to the lack of sufficient water supply and of adequate fire department, the complex system of locks, requiring master keys, which could not be found when wanted, was responsible for the terrible scenes enacted.

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THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS OF OREGON ARE DOING AT SALEM.

Bills of Importance That are Being Introduced and Acted Upon in Both Houses—Measures Signed by the Governor—Progress of the Balloting for United States Senator.

Tuesday.

The vote today showed no change, excepting the appearance of George L. Baker in the field. The result was as follows: Fulton 32, Geer 17, Wood 17, Baker 5, scattering 16, absent 3, total 90.

The House—Hale's bill providing a fine and imprisonment for persons defaulting a hotel bill with intent was defeated.

Representative Both's bill to relocate the county seat of Columbia county was passed this morning.

Representative Murphy introduced a bill creating the Eastern Oregon agricultural college, appropriating \$40,000 for buildings and \$10,000 per annum for its maintenance.

The Senate—Kaykendall has introduced a bill providing the following salaries: Governor \$1,500, secretary of state \$1,500, state treasurer \$800, superintendent of public instruction \$3,000, attorney general \$3,000.

By request Brownell introduced a bill to create a state board of examiners for the purpose of examining and licensing the practice of osteopathy.

Marsters' bill, to provide for executions at the state penitentiary, was passed by unanimous vote.

Price's bill appropriating \$20,000 for an Eastern Oregon agricultural college was passed.

Representative Gill's bill for a special library tax of 1-10 mill in Multnomah county passed both houses today.

Governor Chamberlain appointed Albert Tozier, of Portland, to be expert to measure and examine printing in the office of the state printer.

Monday.

The vote today stood as follows: Fulton 21, Geer 13, Wood 14, scattering 18, absent and paired 21, total 90.

In the House—A concurrent resolution was introduced today appointing a committee to endeavor to have the Washington legislature raise its Lewis and Clark appropriation to \$100,000.

Murphy, of Union, introduced a bill to establish an industrial college at Union. Other notable bills appearing in the house were: By Shelley, of Lane, to extend the Australian ballot to all city elections; By Johnson, of Grant, for a portage railroad above the Dalles; By Robbins, of Baker, for a mining bureau.

A bill providing for creation of the office of state inspector of hops, and to fix the rate of tax on hops, has been introduced by Mulkey in the senate, and La Follett in the House.

A joint memorial was adopted asking congress to call a convention for the purpose of framing an amendment to the federal constitution providing for election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Carnahan, of Clatsop, is in favor of doing away with the poll tax law now on the code of Oregon. The poll tax, as now provided, is \$1, which is assessed on every citizen in the state between the ages of 21 and 50. Carnahan's bill is to repeal this section in its entirety.

In the Senate—The senate spent most of its time on what might be called "legislative grind", or the second reading of bills.

House bills authorizing The Dalles to issue water bonds, and authorizing Linn county to maintain a ferry at Harborsburg were passed.

Governor Chamberlain today signed the Portland freebond bill and the bill for the creation of an irrevocable school fund for Douglas county.

The committee on agriculture adopted a report that the "one-mile-limit" sheep grazing bill be not passed. This action kills the measure.

A bill was passed placing bicycles in the same class with horses in the law for the punishment of larceny.

Over \$200 in nuggets and coarse gold was picked up off the bedrock of the Dry Diggings in Southern Oregon the past week. The grounds now being worked in the diggings by the Golden Drift mining company are supposed to be the richest ever encountered. The two giants have been steadily operating since early in November, and more dirt has already been moved than was washed off during all of last season. The company expects a large clean-up.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; blue stem, 80c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.

Flour—Best grade, \$4.30 to \$4.85; granular, \$3.25 to \$3.65.

Millet—Feed, \$16 to \$19 per ton; middlings, \$23 to \$24; shorts, \$19 to \$20; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 to \$1.17; gray, \$1.12 to \$1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$11 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$9; cheat, \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60 to 75c per sack; ordinary, 40 to 50c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2 to \$2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11c; young, 11 to 12c; hens, 11 to 12c; turkeys, live, 15 to 16c; dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, \$7 to \$7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7 to \$8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16c to 17c; Young America, 16c to 18c; factory prices, 16c to 18c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30 to 32c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20 to 22c; store, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—22c to 25 per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 25 to 26c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12c to 15c; Eastern Oregon, 8 to 14c; mohair, 26 to 28c.

Beef—Good, 13c to 15c; 3c to 3c per pound; steers, 4c to 4c; dressed, 7c to 7c.

Veal—7c to 8c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7c.

Hogs—Gross, 6c per pound; dressed, 7c to 7c.

White Man's Land

A Tale of the Early Settlers of Louisiana.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK

CHAPTER I.

We who turn our eyes westward and behold the "Star of Empire" setting amid the golden waters of the Pacific, while the folds of our nation's banner at most swarthy continent, are prone to look upon the valley of the Mississippi as a region old in civilization. Yet, long after the Atlantic shores were genned with cities and thriving villages, the great valley of the Mississippi was a vast solitude unknown to our forefathers. Long after colleges and schools, governments and courts, societies and churches, had arisen and flourished in the Atlantic colonies, the red man roamed his game in the heart of the mighty river, unmolested by the pale-faced invader.

In the middle of the sixteenth century, a French knight and warrior, led by Hernando de Soto, landed at the bay of Santa Spirit, in Florida, and, in all the pride and pomp of glorious array, started off through the deep forests in quest of those golden cities which were said to be hidden in the west. On they went, meeting and overcoming obstacles innumerable, and, at length, a worn and weary remnant of the once proud host sat down to rest in the heart of the mighty river, where De Soto laid down and died. His great, hard heart was broken. The remnant of his party hastily constructed a rude raft, and sailed down the river, following the current of the Mississippi.

After this the great valley remained untrodden by the white men for a century and a half, when, in July, 1673, a small band of Europeans and Canadians, under Joliet and Marquette, reached the banks of the great river. They had come from the St. Lawrence, and had wandered through the vast solitudes of the Maumee and the Wabash. They floated down as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, where, having made themselves known to the Mississippi, they returned to their people in Canada. Great rejoicings were held over the reports these adventures brought with them, yet Joliet and Marquette both died ere the white man again sought the Father of Waters.

Seven years later, the celebrated La Salle, at the head of forty soldiers and a few monks, found the mighty river, and after recrossing the Atlantic, and returning through adventures almost incredible, he fairly commenced a colony in Louisiana. In 1682, he was followed by his own companions, and the few white men left were little better than a mere handful of wanderers in the wilderness.

A few years later, came the men whose names are associated with the name of Louisiana. They were the noblest of the South. Most prominent among them were the two brothers, Iberville and Bienville. They were the sons of the founder of the city of New Orleans, and for many years governor of the colony. From this time really commenced the growth of Louisiana.

It is said that the land was inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians, more numerous, perhaps, than in any other section of the country. Some of them were mere families, insignificant in their capacity as distinct tribes, but yet speaking an idiom peculiar to their own characteristics, and their own exclusive traditions, and exercising all the rights of independent powers. But the principal tribes in the southern country were three in number: the Natchez, the Choctaw, and the Chickasaw. With these and the Yazoos, did the French of that period have mostly to deal.

It was in the summer of 1727 that we introduce our reader to a pleasant home on the banks of the Mississippi. Some forty miles above the city of Baton Rouge now stands the Marquis Brion St. Julien. He had located himself, and erected a house. He was now a man of some life, having been some five years on the road through the second half century of his life, and had left France out of pure disgust for the society he was obliged to mingle with there. He was a man of those who came to the new home in the vast wilderness, he was wealthy. He had left his wife in the tomb of her ancestors, and his noble heart was a severe blow upon his noble heart.

Money was potent, even in the wilderness, and the marquis had the most sumptuous residence in the country. Near the western end of his house was a small tributary stream, which ran nearly south from its source, and at a distance of nearly two miles from the house, and his cry was heard by the French of that period have mostly to deal.

Here he and his family lived, with such of his domestics as were needed about him. The house faced to the west, being about ten rods from the river. Next were the gardens, and upon the north and the other upon the south of the house, and each about twenty feet distant. These were for the residence of the black slaves. Then back of all these, and distant from the river, were two more buildings, one a stable and the other a kitchen. The stable was for the general storehouse of provisions for both man and beast. A front of the main dwelling extended a beautiful garden almost to the river. Outside of all, was a stony, barricade, completely enclosing the grounds on which stood the buildings and most of the gardens. It was formed of posts driven firmly into the ground, at the distance of a foot apart and twelve feet high, and then these intervals were tightly filled with other upright timbers. The whole household of the marquis consisted of fifty-two persons. There were himself and two children, and one nephew; eight male white servants and five female whites; twenty-five black men, and ten females of the same dusky hue. And now, considering that St. Julien had arms and ammunition in plenty, we may suppose that he had little to fear from the red neighbors who preyed upon the helpless. And yet he had no protection that ought to have been more powerful than all else, and that was the perfect honor and genuine kindness with which he treated all the Indians with whom he came in contact.

Late one afternoon, the marquis went out into one of his fields that lay upon the rich bottom of the Walnut River. The Marquis St. Julien was a tall man, with a slight tendency to corpulence, his hair, though this was more the result of

a habit of deep thought which he had contracted than of any physical cause. His hair was gray—a dark, granite-like gray, and he wore it long over his shoulders, whether it depended in loosely flowing curls. His features were very regular and handsome, but pale and thoughtful. His dress was mostly of black velvet, and he wore ornaments of jet. He was, in truth, a noble-looking man, and just such an one as the common class would love to obey and instinctively respect. Hence his servants were fondly attached to him, and his slaves loved him.

He had nearly gained the southern edge of the copse, when he was startled from his reverie by hearing a crashing sound among the dry sticks near him. He stopped quickly, and on the instant his pistol was in his hand. He had time to see a dark object glide from the path in front of him towards the river, and he immediately resolved that this was some twenty hours that I expected to have thing which wished to escape him. Another thing, also, occurred to his mind, and that was that no man could escape by the way the mystic object had taken; for not over six feet from the path in that section was a deep, wide ditch, which he had caused to be dug for the purpose of draining a piece of wet land beyond the hickory wood.

The marquis stopped, and as he did so, a tall, powerful man stepped back in the path. It was an Indian, who stood nearly a head taller than St. Julien, and whose form was straight and muscular.

"How?" uttered the marquis, stepping back and lowering the muzzle of his pistol; "what does the Stung Serpent here?"

"He is only in the path which his white brother has made through the forest," returned the red man, standing proudly erect.

"But wherefore art thou in his path?" "The Stung Serpent is on his way to his people."

"And are there none of thy people with thee? Does the Stung Serpent—his name stands second among the Sons of Natchez—wander alone so far from home?"

"Yes, for he is not afraid. He knows the white chief is his friend, and wherefore should he fear?"

"But why did you come here?" asked the marquis, coming more directly to the point.

"I came to guide some traders on their way to the town of the great white chief, and my boat is left above where the great river turns toward the setting sun," answered the Indian.