

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.

Investigation of hoodlums continues in Missouri and Illinois.

Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, builder of the battleship Oregon, is dead.

William R. Hearst, of newspaper fame, was married in New York to Miss Millicent Wilson.

A movement is on foot in Portland to organize an association of employers to resist growing power of unions.

Three blocks, practically the entire business portion of Melbourne, Ia., was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$45,000.

Twenty people gathered about the corner of Mrs. Martin Mesercher at Chicago were precipitated into the cellar with the corpse by the giving away of the floor. Seven were injured.

President Roosevelt will lay the corner stone for a Y. M. C. A. building at Topeka, Kan., during the session of the international convention of the railroad R. M. C. A., April 30 to May 3, in that city.

Giovanni Banale has asked a New York magistrate for permission to carry a revolver. His life has been threatened for causing the arrest of five Italians, who, he says, attempted to extort money for defense of prisoners in the Madonna murder case.

More serious rioting has occurred at French monasteries.

A great ovation was accorded King Edward on his arrival in Rome.

It is reported that Miss Ruth Hanna will be married at Thomasville, Ga., on June 9.

Russia denies that she wants to close Manchurian ports and offers concessions to the United States.

Fire destroyed a large part of the woods at W. K. Vanderbilt's country home, "Idle Home," on Long Island.

General Chaffee says the officers accused by General Miles have already been tried and their cases disposed of.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his son of the same name are in constant dread of assassins and are guarded by detectives.

Judge Kilpatrick, of the United States supreme court, in New York, has ordered the recovery of the American bicycle company to accept the offer of \$5,000,000 made by the reorganization company.

A posse of citizens who were on the lookout had a running fight with Frankfort, Ind. The intruders escaped.

Governor Davis of Arkansas, has signed an act of the legislature making it unlawful for nonresidents to hunt on fish at any season of the year in Arkansas.

Four burglars blew open the safe of Mann & Sons' private bank at Portland, O., and secured \$3,000 in silver and paper money. They made their escape on a handcar.

The New England manufacturers and erectors of structural steel work have withdrawn from the national association recently formed by 56 concerns in various parts of the country.

John D. Rockefeller has signed the contracts by which the Rockefeller institute of medical research becomes owner of three blocks in New York on which a laboratory is to be built.

Three men blew up the safe in the postoffice at Ferguson, Mo., securing \$120 cash and \$18 in stamps. The police arrested the citizens, who gave battle to the robbers. No one was hurt.

John Wanamaker's son Rodney has taken out a policy for an additional \$1,000,000 on his life. He carries \$2,400,000 insurance now, \$500,000 more than his father, but not as much as King Edward of England.

Great Northern trainmen will vote on a strike.

Turkey is sending a vast army into Macedonia.

Robbers held up a Burlington passenger train, robbing the passengers.

The charge against Funston has been found to be unworthy of further inquiry.

The Illinois legislature has turned down Speaker Miller and elected another man.

Religious riots in France have again broken out. Numerous arrests are being made.

President Roosevelt has left Yellowstone park for St. Louis to attend the dedication ceremonies of the exposition.

Tom Johnson has declined to become a candidate for the presidential nomination. He prefers to see Cleveland run.

A brilliant meteor was seen to pass overhead by citizens of Portland Friday evening. It burst while still in view with a loud detonation.

The Russian demand on China is denounced as a breach of faith. The United States, Britain and Japan will protest. China has rejected the demand.

Agriculture in East Prussia, as well as the sugar industry and trade, will suffer from the prospective German-Canadian tariff war.

Max Zeilner is about to recut the great seal of the United States, and will be closely shadowed by secret service men while at work in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Castro, wife of the president of Venezuela, will visit the United States on her return from Paris, probably reaching here during the coming summer.

W. A. Shoemaker, representing New York capital, proposes to give Pittsburgh, Pa., filtered water, and pay the city \$500,000 a year for the privilege of operating the water system.

READY FOR WAR.

Russia Has Long Prepared for Opposition—Never Meant to Evacuate.

Victoria, B. C., April 30.—The Russian demand regarding Manchuria did not come as a surprise to Japan, according to advices received here today by the Japanese press. Japan has been preparing for the crisis and dispatches to Japanese papers from various sections indicate that Russia has also been making warlike preparations. Officers of the Chinese army that for months have been in the border of Manchuria have been ordered to be ready for action. From New Chungking it is reported that 3,000,000 tons have been forwarded to Port Arthur to buy provisions, and from Nagsasaki comes the news that Russian agents have bought up 16,000 tons of Cardiff coal there, and at Chefoo, all on hand. Large purchases of foodstuffs are also reported.

As for the evacuation of Manchuria, dispatches to Japanese papers say it is patent that Russia had no intention of evacuating, although one dispatch says that the garrison of Mowden was ordered to be ready for action when a sudden telegram from Port Arthur forbade the departure and the garrison marched back to its barracks. A Pekin dispatch of April 11 says the Russian troops in Manchuria gave some sign of moving when the plans were changed. Those stationed at New Chungking were moved a mile further from the town and seem to be settling down in the new location and making ready for hostilities.

Moreover, says a dispatch from Pekin to Tokyo points along the coast reporting most suspicious actions on the part of Russian warships. The big battleships coming to reinforce the Russian squadron in Eastern waters, consisting of the 12,700-ton battleship Reivian, the cruisers Pallada and Diana and five torpedo boat destroyers, passed Hong Kong on April 13 for Port Arthur.

Another Pekin dispatch to the Asahi says that numbers of soldiers are being moved into Manchuria, garbed in civilian clothes. Other dispatches tell of the cutting of the telegraph lines in Manchuria by Russian officers and of the cutting of the cable between New Chungking and Chefoo by Russians.

An official of the Tokyo foreign office, interviewed by a Japanese paper, says that Viscount Aoki has been constantly shadowed by Russians during his official visits at Pekin. This official also told of Russia's warlike preparations, of the suspicious movements of Russian warships in the gulf of Pechili, and of the buying up of foodstuffs by the Russian agents.

"Another sensational dispatch, published by the Japanese papers is that Japanese having set fire to the forests at the mouth of the Yalu, Russia has dispatched a force of 1,600 troops overland to that point. It was intended to send a force of 1,000 by the steamer Wuchang, plying between Port Arthur and Tientsin, but this vessel is British, and permission to carry the force was refused. It was increased and sent overland. Russia obtained a lease of these forests in 1896 on the occasion of the flight of the Korean emperor to the Russian legation.

GOVERNOR RICHARDS DEAD.

Chief Executive of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 29.—Governor De Forest Richards died at his home in this city at 8 o'clock yesterday, of acute kidney disease.

Governor Richards was born at Charleston, N. H., August 6, 1846. His father was a Congregational minister. After finishing his schooling at Phillips Andover academy, he went to Alabama and engaged in cotton raising. There he was sheriff, lawmaker and county treasurer in turn. In 1885 he established himself at Chadron, Neb., organizing the Chadron bank. In 1886 he came to Douglas, Converse county, Wyoming, and established the First National bank. He was elected mayor of the town, then state senator, and in 1898 was elected governor on the Republican ticket, succeeding himself in 1902.

The governor's chair now falls to Fenimore Chatterton, secretary of state, as there is no lieutenant governor in Wyoming.

Shipping Coin to Philippines.—San Francisco, April 30.—The authorities at the mint are busy superintending the packing of 1,200,000 pesos, the new coin for the Philippines, which are to be shipped to the islands on the transport Thomas, sailing on May 1. The money will be sent in 600 iron boxes, bound with iron. The pesos are packed in sacks, each containing 1,000 pesos, and two sacks will be placed in each box. Each sack is sealed and each box is doubly sealed, first with the treasury mark and then with the war department's seal.

Yield to Prophets.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 30.—After a fight lasting more than a week, the stockholders of the Seventh Day Adventist publishing house have decided to move their plant East, the name of the city has not yet been decided on. This action shows that the majority of the stockholders believed Mrs. Ellen White, a leading prophetess of the society, who predicted disaster if the plant were not moved and the Adventists colonized here failed to scatter to various parts of the country.

Cutting Down Forces.

Dunsmuir, Cal., April 30.—The general management of the Southern Pacific company continues to follow the policy adopted lately of reducing all forces to the very lowest possible limit. Assistant Master Mechanic Hale, of this place, received today wire instructions to reduce the mechanical force at Dunsmuir by 40 men and at the close of working hours ten machinists, one car laborer and 20 laborers, mostly coal heavers, were dismissed.

Electricity for Big Tunnel.

Philadelphia, April 30.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has appointed an advisory committee of experts to assist him in the work of constructing the New York \$50,000,000 tunnel. The committee has already decided to adopt for use in the tunnel an electrical engine, the motor to rest on a truck, so that it will only be necessary to increase the number of trucks to obtain increased power.

REPORT BY MILES

TELLS WAR DEPARTMENT WHAT HE SAW IN PHILIPPINES.

Refers to Misconduct of Officers and Soldiers in the Islands—Report Has Been Asked for Several Times, but Secretary Regarded it as Confidential—Old Story Retold.

Washington, April 29.—The war department has made public that portion of the report of General Miles which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Secretary Root has received several requests for this report, some of them from persons in Boston, who stated that it contained much matter that never had been brought out in the investigations. The secretary has held that such reports were confidential in order that the officers making them might be free to make such comments as he desired, but as it was learned that General Miles had no objection to the publication of the report, it has been made public with a brief comment by General Davis, judge advocate general, who has charge of all matters pertaining to the subjects referred to in this portion of the report. The statements made by General Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippine Islands last autumn and winter.

General Miles' report on his Philippine observations is dated February 19, 1903, and is addressed to the secretary of war in brief. The report complained of the administration of the water cure and that one man was burned to death; that they were concentrated in towns and suffered great indignities.

That 600 people were crowded into one small building and some of them were suffocated.

He tells again the story of the killing of the guides in Cebu, of which Major Glenn has been acquitted by court martial.

He says three men in Samar were subjected to the water cure.

He states that Major Glenn and a party known as "Genn's brigade" were moved from place to place to extort statements by torture.

He has annulled all military orders which seem to encourage cruelty.

He condemns the sale of rice by the military authorities to the natives.

In reply to General Miles' report, Adjutant General Davis says all the cases of alleged cruelty have been subjects of investigation and that the rice sales were a military necessity.

SUCCESSOR TO TYNER.

Charles H. Robb, of Vermont, Gets the Vacant Office.

Washington, April 29.—Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney for the department, has been appointed assistant attorney general for the post office to fill the place vacated by James N. Tyner, who was dismissed. Mr. Robb has assumed the new position.

Mr. Robb, who is from Vermont, is on leave of absence from the department as justice, to which he will return as soon as the investigation of the post office is closed, and the postmaster general is appointed.

Postmaster-General Payne has granted Mr. Christianity an indefinite leave of absence.

The charges recently formulated by the Central labor union, of this city, against the mail equipment bureau have been filed.

Mr. Payne today forwarded to Attorney General Knox additional information regarding the abstraction of papers from the assistant attorney general's office by Mrs. Tyner last summer.

"I am unable to conclude that no other papers were taken than those submitted and returned. Inasmuch as it clearly appears that certain papers of the government were taken, and since, in my opinion, the facts presented tend to show a willful violation of law, I recommend that the matter be referred to the United States attorney for this district, with instructions to submit the case to the grand jury, as decided in our recent interview."

Counterfeiters Caught at Posen.

Berlin, April 29.—Seven counterfeiters have been arrested in a body at Posen. The men counterfeited various kinds of government bonds, including foreign and domestic notes of the United States. They are said to have had American connections. Direct inquiry at the court at Posen for information and details concerning their American connection brought the reply that the court could not answer the query for several days, pending examination of the prisoners.

Collision of Street Cars.

St. Louis, April 29.—In a collision between two Easton avenue street cars this evening one person was killed, one probably fatally and ten others injured. The cars contained about 100 passengers, and a panic ensued. Women fainted and everyone made a frantic effort to get out of the wreck. Spectators and police officers rushed to the rescue and the injured persons were speedily extricated. One aged woman whose name is unknown was unconscious when taken out and died in the hospital.

Two-Thirds of Town Homeless.

New York, April 29.—Ten thousand persons are destitute and camped on the foothills near Piquette, in the province of Tarapacoe, as a result of the fire which destroyed the town, says a Herald dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile. Eighteen blocks of houses were burned, including the banks, churches, schools, prisons, cable and telegraph offices, barracks and commercial houses. More than two-thirds of the port is in ruins.

Five Burned with Molten Metal.

Laconester, Pa., April 29.—By an explosion of molten metal, five men were horribly burned, two of them probably fatally, at Vesta furnace, Marietta, early today. The men were engaged at the cupola preparatory to a cast, when the accident occurred, and were literally showered with molten metal. The accident was caused by a wet projectile being shot into the cupola.

White Hand

A Tale of the Early Settlers of Louisiana.

BY AUSTIN G. BURDICK

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

The old chief took the youth's hand, and having gazed into his face a few moments, he said:

"White Hand, you once gave me an oath, but from all oaths you have ever given me I now absolve you. Coqualla has told me all. She has told me how true you are in heart and how yet you long for the home of your childhood. I do not think your father has fallen in this general massacre, for his place is strong, and the red men owe him no grudge. Yet he may have fallen with the rest. If he has you may sometime find opportunity to reach your native land. But you are under no oath now. Of what has now happened I will not say, only to say that you cannot see nor understand all that has led us to this fearful work. The story of the white man's rule is everywhere the same.

Where a tribe, or a people, have made peace and accepted the friendship of the French, they have been treated with pity. White Hand, I have a strange love for thee, but I hate thy people. And that thy father almost hates them too. I have drawn my heart towards them, but I could not see our people being gradually swept away, and our homes torn from us, without striking this blow. Yet Stung Serpent has fallen. The bullet of white man has found his life. But he died content. The white man has fallen, too."

The old chief sank back exhausted as he ceased speaking, and for some moments he remained with his eyes closed. When he opened them again, White Hand spoke.

"My father," he said, "ere the hand of death has done its work upon thee, wilt thou not tell me why I was taken from my father's house? Surely you cannot object to tell me the story of my life. No, my child, I have no objections. I never promised not to tell. And when I sent for thee now, I meant to tell thee all. Do you remember when your father met me in the woods near his dwelling?"

"Yes," returned White Hand, bending over with eager interest.

"Well, I had then been to see Simon Lebas. By some means he learned that I was down the river, and he sent for me. He had heard that I was a savage chieftain, and a lover of gold. I met him in the woods, and he proposed to me that I should be his son and his heir, and for this he offered me a hundred pieces of gold. I came home and told my brother what Lebas said, and he pondered upon it. He knew the Natchez often sent messengers to the Great Spirit, and the Great Spirit had wished to send a white messenger to the white man's God, even as we told you. He had heard that I was a savage chieftain, and a lover of gold. I met him in the woods, and he proposed to me that I should be his son and his heir, and for this he offered me a hundred pieces of gold. I came home and told my brother what Lebas said, and he pondered upon it. He knew the Natchez often sent messengers to the Great Spirit, and the Great Spirit had wished to send a white messenger to the white man's God, even as we told you."

"I then offered to do what he wished. But this time his wants had received an addition. He not only wanted the gold, but he wanted the Natchez captured and carried off towards New Orleans. I agreed to this; but I made him give me a written promise to pay me the money when the work should be done. He hesitated at first, but at length he wrote the pledge and signed it; and then it was arranged that Louise should be left upon the bank of Lake Pontchartrain, at the end of the middle trail, and I should be sent to you with me. I will kill you, for you know this had been my purpose in seeking you."

"But the paper—the pledge—you had of Louise—where is it?" uttered White Hand.

"It is safe. Coqualla, go to my closet, and you will find it in the oaken casket. The princess went, and in the box she found the paper, which she handed to her father. He took it, and having opened it, he handed it to White Hand, saying, as he did so:

"Here it is yours. And now all I ask is pardon."

"For that you have done to me," murmured the youth, "but from the manner of her breathing, he could tell that she was deeply moved by something."

"White Hand," she said, "our plot has worked exceeding well. Not a blow has been struck save where the Natchez, the great mass of the French are saved. But thou art in danger here. The moment the Natchez find that their plan has failed they will suspect thee, for it has been whispered that you visited the temple, and the Great Spirit, when he looked towards the west for the moon last night and saw it not, was perplexed. This night they saw the new moon for the first time, and they remembered that you had been too, that the moon ought to have been a week old. Amid their mad joy they have not thought of this before. But they think of it now, and fear has already seized upon some of them, although they keep it to themselves. Now you can judge how much risk you run."

"And will you suspect me?" the youth uttered, tremulously.

"They will be likely to: for you are of the hated people, and your powerful friend is dead. Dark, angry eyes have been bent upon you, because you have shown your loathing of the cruelties you have done to the Natchez. The French will soon be on the Natchez trail. The future is dark for us all, but you may escape. Can you not remember the trail by which you came?"

"I fear not."

"But you can follow it part way from here."

"Yes, for it is broad towards the village."

"There you can take the river. You know the southern trail. You went it once hunting with Stung Serpent."

"Yes—I remember that."

"Then all is safe. Follow that trail to the right, and it will bring you out upon the river fifteen miles below here. Among a clump of broken trees you will find a canoe. It is mine. Take it and float down the river. Still retain your present garb, and let the walnut stain be upon your face. In that way you may escape the Natchez, should any of them meet you, and by your speech you could quickly convince the French. I can do no more for you. I would have saved all the French if I could, for I loved them; yet I must follow the fortunes of my own people."

White Hand thanked the old princess for her kindness, and with a thoughtful set he returned to his lodge. Coqualla asked him what Pricked Arm had wanted, and he sat down and told her all.

"And will you go?" the princess asked. "Yes, I must. But Coqualla, have you changed your mind?"

"Only to be more strongly bound to thee. And yet," she added, putting her arm about her husband's neck, "speak but one word—simply whisper to me—that thou wouldst rather go free from care or thought of me, and—"

"Hush, Coqualla! You wrong me now. O, I should never sleep in peace again, did I think thou remainedst here when thy wish was with me. But we must flee tonight."

"I am all ready, dearest."

"But we need provisions."

"I have such all prepared as we can carry."

"Then you have thought of this?"

"Yes. But O, speak the truth, my love. If within thy inmost soul there dwells a thought—"

"It is all of love for thee, Coqualla."

Interrupted the youth, seeing at once her drift. "So let me hear no more of it. Now let us prepare."

"Bless thee," murmured the fair girl, sinking upon her companion's bosom. "O, since we first spoke of this, my heart has sunk deep down in its darkest mood when the thought of staying here has dwelt with me. Those sweet words you whispered to me have been with me ever since, and they have wrought a wonderful change in my feelings. When we get to our new home we will talk more about it, and you shall teach me to read the great book wherein these precious truths are written."

"I will," promised White Hand. "But the night comes; on the morning will be the speediest approach. Come—we will talk on the way."

Just as the first gray streaks of dawn appeared in the east, the fugitives reached the great river, and without much trouble they found the bridge and the canoe. They easily pulled the light craft from its nest and dragged it to the river. It was a smooth, beautifully finished boat, fashioned from a huge log of yellow pine, and seasoned without crack or warp. This the adventurers put upon their little store, and then, with hopeful hearts, they entered and pushed out into the broad stream.

(To be continued.)

PIANO OF MUSICAL STONES.

After Years of Search M. Baudre Collected the Flints.

It was a work of years, says L'illustration, for M. Baudre to make the collection of flints which constitute his geological piano. The stones do not belong to the class of resonant rocks known as "phonolites," such as are found in Auvergne, not far from Mont-Dore, but are flints collected by M. Baudre with infinite toil and search, each giving when struck a true musical note.

By accident, while taking a country walk one day he picked up a flint, and, chancing to strike it, heard a faint response to the blow. The idea took hold of him to gather, if possible, enough flints to form a complete chromatic scale. Difficulties in the search for these stones only increased his ardor. For more than thirty years he pursued the quest, making it the principal aim of his life to form out of a collection of flints the instrument he called the "geological piano."

From the neighborhood of the little village of the department of L'indre, where he lived and first met with the singing flint, he extended his search far and wide. Only once in a while would he hit on the ideal flint which uttered a true note with generous vibration. But when he found one, he was so sure which would repeat his blunder and his disappointments, his toilsome wanderings, his diligent search in stony places.

After many years he had at length got together the full scale in flint notes, and numerous examples of each, with the exception of one. He had been so far unsuccessful in putting his hand on the first "do." Perhaps it did not exist in nature. He gave up hope that he could meet with it in France. He would try Canada. But the new world showed no trace of the initial note of the octave, and M. Baudre returned to his native land resigned to the notion that the chase must be abandoned in his old age. Fortune once again smiled, and the stone of which he despaired suddenly appeared, as he was walking in Berry.

Advanced in years, he now passes his leisure in playing, as he does with skill, on this curious piano.

An Australian Fish Story.

Writing from Bunbury, West Australia, to a brother in London, Reginald Shaw relates the following amazing incident, which, he states, happened to one of his party when fishing from the jetty:

His friend had baited his hook with a large whiting, hoping to catch a kingfish, when a shark about seven feet long swallowed it! The angler gently brought the shark to the surface of the water, while a man working on the jetty came to his assistance with a big iron hook and after several ineffectual attempts to jab the hook into the shark's mouth the latter got away.

On pulling up his line the fisherman found that he had lost the whiting bait, but had hooked two large ribs of beef from the stomach of the shark. Then, to the amusement of the crowd, one of whom remarked, "Well, exchange is no robbery," he landed the beef safely on the jetty.—London Mail.

La Grole Versus a Cow.

An Irish farmer went into an ironmonger's shop to buy a scythe. After serving him the shopman asked him if he would buy a bicycle.

"What is that?" queried the Irishman.

"It's a machine to ride about the town on."

"And shure, what might the price of it be?"

"Fifteen pounds."

"I'd rather see fifteen pounds in a cow."

"But what a fool you would look riding around the town on the back of a cow!"

"Shure, now," replied the Irishman; "not half such a fool as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle!"—Tit-Bits.

Time-work.

May-Mr. Huggard called on you last evening, didn't he?

Fay—Yes, and he made me very tired. May—I suppose he tried to kiss you. Fay—Yes, and every time he kissed me I had to slap him.—Philadelphia Press.

Idleness is the burial of a living man.—Jeremy Taylor.

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Effective 12:01 A. M., September 9, 1900.

Southbound	Southbound	Northbound	Northbound
Daily Freight	Daily Pass.	Daily Freight	Daily Freight
Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
7:30 a.m.	1:34 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	1:39 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	2:09 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:40 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	2:39 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:10 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	3:09 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	3:39 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	1