

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.

Omaha has ordered all saloons closed during the big strike now on.

All warships but those of Austria will be withdrawn from Salonia.

The more serious forest fires in the Adirondacks are now out and the remainder under control.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington has purchased the new \$500,000 six-story mansion of Mrs. J. F. Carroll in New York.

A French-Belgian syndicate has been formed in Europe with a capital of \$3,000,000 to work the Chilean mines.

Three thousand dollars of the money which was stolen from Express Agent Peterson, of Britt, Ia., last week, has been found beneath the company's building.

In a street-car runaway at Rochester, Pa., the conductor was probably fatally hurt, the motorist badly bruised and six passengers injured. Wet rails caused the accident.

The rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives made a tour of the navigable waters about New York to see what improvements are needed in shipping facilities.

The report that General Matos, the revolutionary leader, has landed in Venezuela from Curacao, is confirmed.

An association for the protection of Germans in the enforcement of the laws of Argentina has been formed at Buenos Ayres.

Physicians of Ira D. Sankey, the singer evangelist, now acknowledge the failure of the operation for the restoration of his sight.

Attempts to wreck two trains at Stamford, Conn., are charged to tramps, and the police are now in pursuit of seven men.

Robbers wrecked the safe of the Bank of Assaria, Kan., and escaped on a hand car. It is not known how much money they secured.

Indiana has had another severe frost which it is believed will practically kill the strawberry crop, plums and other tender early fruits.

Edwin C. Kelley, treasurer and general manager of the Standard Brick company, of Cleveland, O., is charged with the embezzlement of \$25,000 of the funds of the concern. Kelley declares he will be able to prove his innocence.

Rivalry among the associations of engineers in this country may nullify an offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$1,000,000 or more to establish a National center for engineers in New York. A high official in one of the bodies says it is doubtful if all can live in peace in one room.

Portland laundrymen have locked out their employees.

Russia expects war with China and is preparing for it.

Nearly 500 tenants were evicted in the New York tenement district May 1.

Fifty half-naked Doukhobors are on a "search for Jesus," near Saskatchewan, N. W. T.

The Merchants state bank at Freeman, S. D., was raided by robbers. They secured about \$3,000 and escaped.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of civil government on the Pacific coast was celebrated at Champe, Oregon, May 2.

John Firman, 25 years old, living at Paterson, N. J., has two hearts beating in his own breast. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood and constantly enjoys good health.

A bell cast by Paul Revere, that had been in constant use since its making is being recast at Troy, N. Y. The locomotive Congregational church, in the bell of which it hung, was burned a short time ago.

Turkey has proclaimed martial law in Salonia.

An earthquake in Chile caused heavy property loss.

Postmaster General Payne has unearthed a scandal in the Washington office.

Labor troubles are seriously affecting business in many of the cities throughout the United States.

Six passengers were injured in a collision between an electric car and a Lake Shore train in Chicago.

Fruit and garden truck in the Arkansas valley, Colorado, have been seriously damaged by frost. The loss is estimated at more than \$500,000.

Forty persons have been arrested following the robbery of the Wells, Fargo express company at Silao, Mexico, of \$42,000. All but \$11,000 was recovered.

Rebels in Turkey are fighting with bombs, blowing up everything within their reach.

Secretary of the Navy Moody will visit the coast with President Roosevelt and inspect naval stations.

Regulations in regard to matches in New York now provide that no one without a license can sell or give them away. Retailers may not sell more than 1,000 in a box. The applicant must be strong, and the heads must not fly off.

W. J. Peters, an experienced geographer and scientist, will be sent by the National geographical society with the Zeigler Arctic expedition.

Over two clocks of buildings in West Point, Va., the York river terminus of the Southern railway, are in ashes as the result of a fire of unknown origin. The loss is \$125,000.

Between 70 and 80 naval recruits have placed in double irons at Boston as the result of a mutiny which broke out on the receiving ship Washburn.

COLLIDE AT SEA.

Ocean Liners Meet in Dense Fog, and Twenty Lives are Lost.

Norfolk, Va., May 7.—A collision at sea that cost the lives of 20 or more people and the sinking of the Clyde steamship Seginaw by the Old Dominion steamship Hamilton occurred between Winter quarters lightship and Fenwick Island lightship, on the Virginia coast at 4:40 o'clock this morning. A dense fog settled along the shore shortly after daylight, and while going through the fog at reduced speed the Hamilton crashed into the Seginaw's side about 20 feet from the stern.

The fog whistles of both vessels were distinctly heard by each other for several minutes before the collision occurred. According to Captain Boaz, of the Hamilton, his ship was making about nine miles an hour, and the Seginaw about ten. The fog was so thick that objects a ship's length away were invisible, and when the two crafts were in sight of each other, bow on, there was but a moment's interim before they met.

The inrushing water caused the Seginaw to settle rapidly at the stern, and the impetus of the Hamilton "took her out of sight of the crippled vessel."

The engines, already reversed, were put full steam to the rear, and the Hamilton circled the scene of the wreck, at the same time lowering two lifeboats. There was consternation among the passengers of the Old Dominion ship, and the first thought was for their safety, but as soon as it was discovered that the ship was uninjured save that some bow plates were more in all efforts were directed to the rescue of those on the Seginaw.

COMPILATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

Work Also Covers Laws, Executive Orders and Proclamations.

Washington, May 6.—The government printing office has just issued two quarto volumes entitled, "Indian Affairs, Law and Treaties," compiled by direction of congress by Charles L. Kappler, a clerk in the senate committee on Indian affairs. The volumes contain every treaty made by the United States with the Indians, and all the laws, executive orders and proclamations relating to the Indians up to December 1, 1902, together with statistics of tribes, trust funds, etc.

The commissioner of Indian affairs in his annual reports has urged for some years that such a compilation be made for the reason that the laws and orders relating to the Indians were scattered through a great number of documents, making it exceedingly difficult to be sure that one had before it all legislation on any given question relative to the Indians. The present compilation is indexed carefully, and in its general arrangement follows the form of the statutes at large.

PEAK OVERHANGS TOWN.

People Warned to Keep Away From Turtle Mountain.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6.—A committee of the board of trade examined Turtle mountain this morning and decided to warn people to keep at a safe distance for at least a week so that the town will be absolutely deserted for a time at least. The reason for this conclusion is that an immense peak of Turtle mountain is now overhanging the southern part of the town. Its fall might destroy the remaining buildings in the town, although experienced miners now believe that another slide would spread over the valley, destroying the buildings of the coal company at the base of the mountain but not overwhelming the town proper.

Irish Immigration Increasing.

New York, May 7.—Great increase in immigration from Ireland is shown by the record of the first four months of this year, compared with the same period of other recent years. Statistics given out today show the arrival of 8,206 Irish immigrants for the four months ending April 30, against 4,092 for the same time last year. All other nationalities which come here show a larger per centage of males than females, but of the Irish coming this year about 70 per cent are females. Many are girls in their teens.

May Now Sign Protocol.

Washington, May 7.—Final permission reached the Italian, British and German ambassadors tonight for the allies' representatives to sign with Mr. Bowen, Venezuela's plenipotentiary, the protocol submitting the question of preferential treatment to The Hague tribunal for arbitration. As soon as the allies' representatives can agree among themselves as to whether the Hague convention shall be signed separately among the three powers, or jointly, the signature will be affixed. On this question Mr. Bowen is neutral.

Closing of Convent Causes Outbreak.

Paris, May 7.—An outbreak occurred today in the vicinity of Nancy, where the authorities, upon proceeding to close the convent of the Oblate Fathers, met with lively resistance from the crowd, which received them with the usual hostile manifestations. A strong force of gendarmes and cavalry was called in, and was obliged to carry two barricades before it could force an entrance to the building. During the fighting a number were injured.

Monitor Leaves St. Louis.

Washington, May 7.—The navy department was informed today of the departure from St. Louis for Cairo, Ill., of the monitor Arkansas, which was present at the exposition dedicatory exercises. The vessel will make fast time down stream, and reports received at the department show the depth of the river to be entirely sufficient for the monitor.

TURKS OFF GUARD

SURPRISED BY REBELS WITH MOST DISASTROUS RESULTS.

City of Salonia Plunged Into Darkness by Explosion of a Bomb—100 Turkish Soldiers Killed—City Is Under Martial Law—Germany Sends a Gunboat to Watch Proceedings.

London, May 6.—Except as to the number killed, which is now said to exceed 100, the latest telegrams and mail advices from Salonia fully confirm the previous reports of the serious nature of the outbreak there. Advantage seems to have been taken of the fact that the Turks had relaxed their precautions, and the rebellion was seriously depleted, amounting to only 400 soldiers. The first mine that was exploded cut the principal gas main and plunged the city in darkness. The Ottoman bank and other buildings were attacked with bombs, as already has been described. Soldiers were hurried up to the scene of the disorder. They fired wild volleys, but many of their attackers were killed or wounded by the explosion of their own bombs.

Attempts at throwing bombs are now being dealt with summarily. At noon Sunday a man disguised as a Turkish priest tried to throw a bomb into the telegraph office where the rebels were gathered and executed on the spot. The authorities continue to make arrests, and many Bulgarians disguised as Turkish officers are being seized. Among those arrested are professors in the Bulgarian school, who are alleged to have been at the head of the revolutionary movement.

Edib Pasha, who arrived in Salonia last Saturday to carry out the decree of martial law, has issued a proclamation, stating that the sultan has ordered him to deal severely with all persons guilty of outrages.

At Uskub, European Turkey, the police have seized stores of dynamite in the houses of the Bulgarian rebels.

The news that Germany has sent a warship to Salonia has led the Austrian newspapers to discuss the probability of European intervention. In both Berlin and Vienna, however, semi-official statements have been issued explaining that the object of sending the ship was solely the protection of foreign subjects, and that the vessel will be withdrawn as soon as the danger is over.

MORE TIME IN BUTTE STRIKE.

Continuance in Hearing of Injunction Is Granted Western Union.

Butte, May 6.—A continuance has been granted by the federal court to the American labor union in the hearing on the injunction granted to the Western Union telegraph company, restraining all members of the union from interfering in any way with the business of the company. The hearing has been continued until May 18, at which time the court will decide whether the order shall be allowed to stand and be made permanent or withdrawn. Attorneys have been secured by the Trades and Labor assembly to fight the matter out in the courts.

It was announced at the office of the American labor union today that no further action is to be taken in the affair until after the court has rendered a decision. Since the injunction was issued the messengers of the Western Union company have been unmolested and there has been no attempt to intimidate them or persuade them to quit the strike.

The "unfair" banner which was placed in the street in front of the American labor union has been taken away. Since the injunction was issued the messengers of the Western Union company have been unmolested and there has been no attempt to intimidate them or persuade them to quit the strike.

Road Across Andes.

Washington, May 6.—In a report to the state department, Consul Mansfield, at Valparaiso, says that during the last session of the Chilean congress, which adjourned in February, a bill was passed which provided for the construction of a railway across the Andes, from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres.

London Objects to Americanism.

London, May 6.—The Yerkes-Speyer scheme for the consolidation of all the underground railways of London is meeting with much opposition. The newspapers protest against "Americanism" and monopoly and urge parliament not to submit to the scheme. The parliamentary committee of the London county council will submit its report to the council tomorrow. This report will insist upon a further investigation of the consolidation scheme, which the committee contends will raise fares.

Women Inspectors a Failure.

New York, May 6.—Immigration commissioners of several cities met informally at Ellis island today to decide on a uniform way of handling the various measures of the new immigration law. The great rush of immigrants this year was discussed, and it was agreed that the year promised to break all records. The commissioners agreed that the experiment of women inspectors had been a failure, and all voted against further introduction of the plan. Tomorrow they will depart for the west.

Colombians May Migrate to Mexico.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 6.—Senator Camacho Uribe and several other prominent Colombian Liberals arrived here today from Bogota on their way to Europe. They report that large numbers of Colombian Liberals have decided to emigrate to Mexico, having no confidence in the government of Colombia. They say also that a majority of the Conservatives are determined upon the rejection of the canal treaty unless a great sum of money is forthcoming.

Chicago Fire Loss.

Chicago, May 6.—Fire tonight destroyed the five-story building at 151-153 Wabash avenue, causing a loss of \$150,000. The building was occupied by several mercantile firms, whose stock was completely destroyed.

White Hand

A Tale of the Early Settlers of Louisiana.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

CHAPTER XXI.

Slowly and painfully dragged away the hours and the days to the poor sick wife in New Orleans. Old Louisa was very kind, and so was the physician. Yet Louisa had a very severe sickness, and a part of the time she was out of her head. But gradually the delirium passed away, and she was at length able to sit up. Three weeks had she lain thus ere she could rise from her bed; but on the fourth week she was able to walk about the room. It was at the close of the fourth week that her husband returned. "Have I been away longer than you expected?" he asked.

"No," was the quiet reply, "for I've expected nothing about it."

"Ah!" uttered Simon, with show of charity, "I have been too sick to expect anything," explained Louisa.

"Of" uttered the husband, more mildly, "Yes, I have been very sick. I even feared at one time I should never see you again."

There was something so poignant in this that Simon was sure there was sarcasm in it, but he chose not to expose his doubts.

"I, too, have been laid up," he said, after gazing into her face for some moments.

"Ah—how? I noticed your hand was riven in rags. What has happened? Have you been fighting the wicked Indians?"

"Again Simon bit his lip, but he kept calm. "I have had a duel on your account."

"Is it possible? How was it?"

"I heard you shouted most grossly, and I would not bear it."

"You should not have borne it, at least, if you loved your wife. But who was it?"

"Goupard St. Denis," Louisa started.

"Explain," she said, earnestly and eagerly.

"If the name moves you, does it? 'Why should it not? You know he was once a lover of mine.'"

"You are a woman, so frank and honest, seemed to please Louisa, and she went on to explain:

"No matter what was said, but St. Denis struck me. Of course I challenged him. We have sworn for ever since."

"What do you think of that?"

"Perhaps I ought not to speak my thoughts."

"Surely you ought. What do you think of it?"

"Well, then, I think you have told me very few stories."

"Eh? Do you doubt my word?"

"Doubt you? Doubt the word of Simon Louisa? Believe that my own husband should speak falsehood? Never, Simon never!"

Sharply the scamp looked into Louisa's face, but he could detect nothing there, save a calm, cool expression of utter simplicity; yet he knew she was quizzing him.

"But you did not tell me how this all came out," she said. "What did you do after Goupard had struck you on the hand?"

"What could I do? My hand was powerless. I might have knocked him down with my left hand, but I spared him. He was beneath all notice, save that of mere contempt."

"Poor Goupard! Did he know how deep was your contempt for him?"

"What mean you?"

"Why, simply that you could have inflicted no worse punishment upon him than to have let him know that you held him in contempt. It must have nearly killed him!"

"Look ye, my fine girl, you are venturing on dangerous ground. You may say too much!" uttered Louisa, now showing his anger.

Louisa bowed her head a moment, and she seemed to think that her companion spoke the truth, for she quickly replied, after she looked up:

"Excuse me—please me. I have but just recovered from a severe sickness, and my first feelings were naturally those of joy and gladness, and you know how hard you and I have joked and teased each other. I have often said very bad things in jest, and I have even pulled your hair till you fairly cried with pain, and yet you never got provoked before."

This was spoken so earnestly, and with so much apparent feeling, that Simon was mollified in a moment.

"Let it pass," he said; "only in future choose a light occasion for light conversation, and do not say anything of more importance. When can you be ready to go up the river?"

hand he made his appearance. That very day there was a barage to start up the river, New Orleans was all alarm and excitement. The garrison at Natchez had been surprised by the Indians, and nearly every soul murdered. Only a few had escaped, and four of those had this very morning reached the town. Gov. Perier had sent messengers up to the plantations along the river to put the French on their guard; and now the large, full of soldiers, was about to start up to see if any assistance was required anywhere on the way, and in the meantime a council of officers was to be held to determine what further should be done.

Louisa gained passage for herself and wife, but they were forced to put up with such accommodations as the others had, save that a shivered place was fixed for Louisa, near the stern, in consideration of her recent illness.

Of course the passage up, against the current, was slow, the heavy barage not making a headway of over three miles an hour, and stopping sometimes at the few plantations on the way, so that it was not until the morning of the fifth day that they reached the establishment of Brion St. Julien. But the captain of the boat, contented not to go up to the plantation, so Simon and his wife were landed at the mouth of Walnut river, and from thence they made their way up on foot.

They had gained about half the distance when they were startled, on making a turn upon the river's bank, by seeing a small canoe ahead with two Indians in it.

"Why?" uttered Louisa, after gazing upon the strange scene a few moments.

"They are Natchez Indians. Do the villains mean harm here?"

"Rather a small party for that," said Louisa, upon whose mind the sight of the Natchez had not so peculiar an effect that it had upon her companion's.

"But we'll watch them. Here—let us keep further away from the bank, and then we can follow them, and not be seen."

They surely moved to approach the house. Come, let's hasten, and we'll have them captured. Of course they had a hand in the dreadful massacre."

Louisa made no objection to this, and accordingly they took the cross path, and ere long they reached the garden. Halt way up the wide path they walked, and here they came to the closed gate of the barage; but a few loud calls from Simon brought old Tony forth, and they were soon within the enclosure. The faithful negro could at first hardly believe his eyes. He gazed upon the "apparition," as he afterwards called it, and finally a big tear rolled down his sable cheek.

"Mam'le Louise!" he gasped, extending his broad hands. "Bless heaven! With glancing eyes she returned the faithful negro's grasp and salutation, and then bounded away towards the house, for she saw her father upon the piazza; she waited not for her husband now."

"Father!"

The frantic parent caught his child to his bosom, and with streaming eyes he murmured his thanks, for in that moment of reunion he forgot the dark cloud that hung over his loved one. Before the old man had found his tongue Simon had reached the piazza.

"My father," he uttered, "forgive me if I am abrupt—but you have heard of the dreadful massacre at Fort Rosalie?"

"Yes."

"Well, there are two Natchez Indians making their way up here in a canoe. Perhaps they know not of our habitation. Let me be sent out at once to capture them, and we will interrogate them, at least."

That was enough for Tony, for he had followed Simon to the house, and heard this remark. Ever since the abduction of his young "ma's" and "ma's," he had longed to get hold of an Indian, and here was a chance.

"Only two ob'um, d'ye say, Ma'r' Simon?"

"That's all, Tony."

"I hab 'um." And with this the stout Afric disappeared, and in a few moments more he had four stout companions at his heels on his way to the river.

In the meantime, Simon followed the marquis and his child into the house, and when they reached the sitting room, they found St. Denis there. He looked up and saw the marquis; he saw Simon Louisa, and then he was seated upon that female form. He started to his feet and turned pale as death. That love face was turned upon him; those soft eyes, now swimming in tears, were bent upon him, and her name dwelt upon his lips.

"My wife, Monsieur St. Denis," said Louisa, in malignant triumph.

"O, my soul!" burst from the wretched man's lips, and covering his face with his hands, he sank back upon his chair.

Louisa seemed upon the point of speaking, but at that moment the tramp of feet and the sound of voices were heard in the hall, and in a moment more the door was thrown unceremoniously open.

CHAPTER XXII.

"Bless heaven!" cried old Tony, bounding into the hall at himself and planting his feet directly in the middle of the floor. "We's co'tched 'um, ma'r'—we's co'tched 'um, an' here dey am!"

At this White Hand and Coquella came forward. Simon Louisa was the first to recognize beneath the Natchez garb and the walnut stain, the youth whom he had hoped to destroy, and a stifled cry broke from his lips, while he turned pale and trembled like an aspen.

The next to recognize the living truth was Louisa, and with one bound the brother and sister were in each other's arms. Their stifled exclamations of joy awoke the parent to his senses, and in a moment more he held them both upon his bosom.

"My children," he cried, "raising his streaming eyes to heaven, 'O, how bliss is this moment! Almost it makes me feel to bow in humble resignation to the dreadful blow that has been inflicted upon me.'"

"Louis, my dear boy," at this juncture exclaimed Simon, having now recovered his senses of mind sufficiently to hide his real emotions of fear and chagrin.

"Dear Louis, let me welcome you back to our home."

And as he spoke he advanced and extended his hand. The youth gazed upon him a moment in stern silence.

"Simon Louisa," he uttered, drawing proudly up, "I did not think you would offer me that hand!"

"How—ah?" gasped the wretched, turning pale again. "You should not thus reject the hand of your brother-in-law."

White Hand started.

"Brother-in-law!" he repeated. "Are you mad?"

"No—I am a husband."

White Hand crossed over to where Louisa stood and took her by the hand. They whispered together a moment, and the youth turned towards St. Denis. "Villain," he exclaimed, "you forced her to this!"

afford a glimmer of light to know I am not all forgotten by my soul's idol."

"Goupard, he forced me to the marriage—"

"Silence!" thundered Louisa, starting towards where the speaker stood. "Louisa, remember you are my wife, and as such I claim obedience. Breathe another word of calumny on my head and I'll make you wish your tongue had been torn out by the roots ere you used it so."

"Simon, you know you did force me to become your wife."

At this moment St. Denis started up, and his dark eyes burning with fire, he said:

"Stand back, villain! You are her husband, but dare to interfere now and I'll smite you as I would a venomous reptile."

"And I am with you, Goupard," added White Hand, starting forward, and clenching his fists. "Go on, sister."

Simon Louisa gazed first upon St. Denis, and then upon the dark-skinned youth, and he feared them. Then he looked towards the aged parent, who stood with his hands to his eyes sobbing as though his poor heart would break; and the villain evidently felt uncomfortable.

"I refused him at first," continued the unfortunate one, "and told him I loved Goupard St. Denis. Then he told me he had seen my father's wealth accumulate under his care, and had looked on a part of it as belonging to him, and he would not now see another come in and snatch that wealth away. He determined to have his share. I told him if he forced me to become his wife I would beg of my father to give me a 4000. Then he swore if such a thing were done, he would make my life such a scene of torture I should pray for death to come and relieve me."

"Liar!" blazed Simon.

"No—no," calmly replied Louisa; "I speak but truth." Then turning to her listeners: "But I refused to marry him, and on the very next night, after midnight, two stout men came and carried me away. I was weak and faint then, for I had but just recovered from sickness. Yet they carried me away and locked me in a dark prison house. They refused me both food and drink. There I came nigh fainting with hunger and thirst. At length the villain came to me; and when I begged for a drop of water he swore I should