

DAYTON HERALD.

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DAYTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Spain faces serious labor troubles.
All danger of further flood in Kansas is past.
Trouble is feared with miners at Idaho Springs, Colo.
Cardinal Gibbons is reported to be suffering from malaria.
Negro enlistments in the United States navy are to be about 500.
Cardinal Sarto, patriarch of Venice, was elected pope on the seventh ballot.
Sixteen persons were injured in a head-on collision near Hartford City, Ind.
Dry spell in Australia causes mines to close and thousands face a desperate situation.

Spreading rails near Portsmouth, Ohio, wrecked a train. Twenty-five persons were injured.

It is claimed that General Miles will seek national G. A. R. honors as a presidential boon.

Secretary Root will order the department of justice to search for fraud in army contracts in which ex-representative Litvack was interested.

Two negroes maimed a crippled youth at Hartford, Ind., because he did not produce the money they expected. A mob is in search of them.

Tanana valley, Alaska, is said to be similar in size and conditions to Minnesota.

Italy anxiously awaits the announcement of the policy of the next pope for peace or war.

A Chinese reformer has been put to a horrible death by order of the emperor.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra left Ireland amid strains of "Come Back to Erin."

The victory of Chihli province, China, is importing large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The supreme court of Minnesota has decided the great railroad merger case against the state.

One more body has been found under the Morrison street bridge, Portland, but was lost again.

Admiral Cotton entertained the king of Portugal and other high dignitaries on board the Brooklyn.

The convalescing of a pope has taken four ballots without result. Owing to the secrecy which prevails no details as to how the vote stood can be had.

Four new cases of plague have appeared at Iquique, Chile.

The bakers' strike at Santiago, Chile, is spreading and only a few shops are now open.

New York papermakers have gone on a strike to secure recognition of their union.

Boer immigrants who recently established a colony in Chile have discovered a large gold field.

The levying of countervailing duties on imported and bottled sugar has been extended to March 31, 1904.

Charles B. Hare, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has accepted the appointment of government bacteriologist in the Philippines, at a salary of \$1,500.

Robert Lee, who shot an Evansville, Ind., policeman and started a riot that resulted in the death and injury of many citizens, has died in prison.

Seven hundred and eighty-five men are candidates for admission to Yale in the undergraduates' entering classes of next September. Last year the total was 681.

Secretary Root has directed the sale of the military reservation known as Coombs barracks, Columbus, O., 60 days from date, at its appraised valuation of \$200,000.

Owing to the numerous strikes during the summer by men employed in the rapid transit subway, it is likely that New Yorkers will be compelled to travel above ground until the first of next April.

Fire at Hobart, Oklahoma, destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

Britain threatens to deport those Boers who are trying to stir up mischief.

The national general policy board has elected Admiral Dewey president.

The diplomatic body at the Vatican predicts the election of Rampolla or Gotti as pope.

Unusual activity continues in Southern Russian military circles. Large orders for war supplies have been placed.

An uprising of malcontents is reported in the province of Santiago Cuba. Troops have been sent to restore peace.

A statement prepared by the bureau of insular affairs of the war department shows that Philippine commerce is growing very rapidly.

An attempt by Boston negroes to break up a meeting addressed by Booker T. Washington resulted in a riot in which three men were stabbed. Police were called to restore order.

John D. Long, United States consul general at Cairo, Egypt, is dead as the result of a fall.

The dock strike at Odessa, Russia, is spreading and is causing much inconvenience to shipping.

Bryan favors Judge Owen Thompson, of Illinois, for president.

Russia, it is said, has made concessions to the powers, which will assure peace in the far East.

The lumber freight rate on the Southern Pacific will be raised from \$3.10 to \$3 a ton August 30.

TOPEKA GIVEN A SCARE.

Rain Descended on South Volume That Houses are Flooded.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 5.—High water caused much work and excitement in North Topeka today. Rain began falling here shortly after midnight, and by daylight the storm had reached the proportions of a cloudburst. The North Topeka sewers have not been reopened since the June flood, and all of the water ran through the low streets to the river, covering the first floor in a number of houses along Gordon street, and in the street was three feet deep. Many of the residents of North Topeka thought that another flood was upon them.

In South Topeka the water was nearly as high as was north of the river. The state insane asylum, west of Topeka, was cut off from the city for a short time. The little creek that runs through Auburndale, a suburb, was flooded to a depth of four or five feet. The residents of that part of the city poured boats and brought their neighbors to the high land.

The creek returned to its banks two hours after the rain ceased falling. The rain was general in the northern and eastern part of the state.

CHINESE ARE SULKY.
Good Feeling Toward Foreigners Broken by Recent Execution.

Pekin, Aug. 5.—China is witnessing a return to the conditions which followed the coup d'etat of 1898. Political discussion among the Chinese which increased during the imperial court's recent policy of friendliness toward foreigners has suddenly stopped.

The plan of the dowager empress to terrify the reformers by the execution of Shen Chen, which occurred last Friday, has been unsuccessful. All the liberal Chinese, particularly those who have been associated with the reformers, are in the greatest fear of arrest and it is difficult to find a Chinaman who is willing to mention politics or Friday's tragedy, although the latter is about the only topic of conversation among the trusted friends. The officials are particularly dumb.

The affair is a disappointment to the foreigners, who had hoped that the empress dowager's association with the ladies of the legations would have a civilizing influence. Prince Su, the most liberal of the Manchu princes, is reported to have risked his office by opposing the execution of Shen Chen.

HAWAII WANTS SETTLERS.
Honolulu Plans to Advertise the Advantages of the Islands.

Honolulu, Aug. 5.—The citizens of Honolulu have decided to do all within their power to promote immigration to the islands. With this view the Merchants' association and the chamber of commerce have opened extensive headquarters and will advertise the advantages of Hawaii to the outside world, besides catering to the interests of visitors who arrive here.

The merchants' association has cabled Secretary Root, of the war department, guaranteeing a constant supply of coal for army and navy ships and that troops sent to the Philippines be hereafter brought via Honolulu.

Options on three steamers available for government use as revenue cutters, have been sent to Washington by E. R. Stackpole, collector of the port of Honolulu. This action was taken in accordance with instructions received some time since, the war department being anxious to secure a vessel suitable for its officers in Hawaii.

FIRE THREATENS YOSEMITE.
Guardians of Valley Fight Flames—Forest Reserve Scourged.

Yosemite Valley, Cal., Aug. 5.—A big forest fire is raging tonight just outside of the Yosemite valley and has the gateway guarded by El Capitan and Cathedral rocks. Should the efforts of the firefighters prove futile, the flames will enter the valley and destroy a valuable amount of timber. State Guardian Stevens has a large force of men at work fighting the flames and it is hoped that the fire may be kept between the Conditville road and the Merced river.

Would Alarm America.
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 5.—W. C. Deering, of Chicago, who arrived from the Orient by the steamer Tacoma, in an interview, says that although the people of the United States may not be aware of the fact, the insurgents in the Philippine islands are organizing and drilling, and the trouble there is far from over. He says filibusters are continually landing arms on the island coast, and the patrol is looked upon as a farce. Schooners laden with contraband goods have no difficulty in "running their cargoes."

Colima Volcano Belches.
Mexico City, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Colima this morning states that the Colima volcano is in eruption. Great clouds of smoke are issuing from the volcano and are being carried to the northeast by a strong wind from the sea. It is believed that already a flow of lava has occurred, but the dense smoke that surrounds the mountain makes it impossible to determine exactly what has happened. The outbreak has been accompanied by loud detonations. No reports of serious damages have been received.

Used Peasants for Marks.
London, Aug. 5.—The Times this morning prints a Vienna dispatch saying that the emperor of Russia received with his evidence from the Crotians in the United States a petition describing the position of Croatia in the darkest terms. It also says that Prince Urusoff, who on July 27 was reported as having been wounded in the Rasan district by peasants, has become insane. He was in the habit of testing his marksmanship on the bodies of peasants.

Militia Captures Poacher.
Sacramento, Aug. 3.—A special to the Bee from Sheriff Haggerty says that the Placerville militia company successfully captured Sheriff Bossett and his posse in the foothills near Greenwood. The company surrounded the poacher and gradually worked in upon them until they effected a capture while the poacher was preparing their evening meal.

FOSTER TO HELP

WASHINGTON SENATOR APPROVES OF LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

Thinks an Appropriation of \$1,000,000 by Congress Not Too Much to Ask For—All Delegations From Coast States Should Work to That End—Oregon Becoming Better Known.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 5.—United States Senator Addison G. Foster pledged his support today to an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Lewis and Clark exposition, and strongly urged the co-operation of Oregon and Washington congressional delegations, not only for the purpose of securing this appropriation, but also for aiding river and harbor work and other Northwest interests.

Senator Foster accepts it as a matter of course that the congressional representatives will aid the Oregon delegation in securing a big appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition. He regards the exposition as an enterprise of equal interest to both Washington and Oregon and of industrial value.

"Oregon has done exceedingly well in behalf of the Lewis and Clark fair," said Senator Foster today. "I doubt if there is another city on the Pacific coast where over \$400,000 could be raised by private subscription. It is doubtful, too, whether any other state than Oregon would appropriate \$500,000 to encourage the exposition. Such enterprise is worthy of encouragement."

"The exposition will be of great value to the entire Northwest and will aid in the development of the whole coast. The co-operation of neighboring states should be hearty and effective."

"I have not had any opportunity of discussing the exposition with other senators and I do not know how a request for a \$1,000,000 appropriation would be received. But it is certain the fair will not receive this recognition unless Oregon asks for it."

"The federal government has been exceedingly liberal with St. Louis. It remembered the exposition at Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville, Chicago and elsewhere in a generous manner. It is hard to understand how Portland's efforts can fail to be encouraged. The Lewis and Clark exposition has a historic value that is only secondary to the Louisiana Purchase exposition."

"The people of America now thoroughly appreciate the value of the 'Oregon country' and the great value of the work that saved it to the United States. It is especially fitting that the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the intrepid explorers, Lewis and Clark, should be observed."

PROTECTION TO WATER SUPPLY.
Mount Warner Land Withdrawal Made With an Eye to the Future.

Washington, Aug. 5.—At the request of the bureau of forestry, the secretary of the interior has temporarily withdrawn from all entry a tract of about 2,500,000 acres in the Warner mountain region of Southern Oregon, with a view to determining its fitness for incorporation into a permanent forest reservation. This land adjoins a large tract similarly withdrawn from entry several miles ago.

Field representatives of the forestry bureau who have been in Southern Oregon during the early summer report that the timber stand on these lands is such as to make their reservation desirable, as a watershed is formed that promises to grow in importance with the development of irrigation in Eastern Oregon.

None of the lands in the withdrawal are said to be valuable for agricultural purposes, but are of considerable importance on account of their timber, and because of the influence of a permanent forest on the water supply.

More detailed examinations of the lands will be made during the summer and fall, with a view of determining what portion of the withdrawal should be eventually included in a reserve.

This withdrawal is considered as an extension of the original Warner mountain withdrawal, which extends southward into California.

Rioters are Slain.
St. Petersburg, via Frontier, Aug. 5. There are reports that there were fresh collisions between the troops and strikers on the Trans-Caucasian railway, near Tiflis, last Thursday. The troops were ordered to fire on the rioters, who were using revolvers, with the result that 21 workmen were killed. The removal of a rail by the strikers wrecked a Trans-Caucasian train. Twelve carriages were smashed and two persons killed. It is asserted that the Armenians are inciting the strikers.

Bridge Badly Damaged.
Butte, Mont., Aug. 5.—A Miner special from Livingston says that investigation shows that the damage done to the Northern Pacific big steel bridge across the Yellowstone river, east of that city, is much more extensive than first reported. The central pier, so badly wrecked that it will have to be rebuilt. The rest of the structure is also out of alignment. The bridge was constructed at a cost of nearly \$100,000. No clue to the miscreants who attempted to dynamite the bridge has been discovered.

Turkish Patrol Ambushed.
Constantinople, Aug. 5.—Isolated conflicts continue to occur in Macedonia. Last Friday a Turkish patrol which was pursuing the authors of a dynamite outrage fell into an ambush laid by the Bulgarians near Drama, which is close to the famous plain of Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated, and seven Turks and three Bulgarians were killed. The Bulgarians announced that 40,000 troops now in Macedonia will be disbanded.

Production of Petroleum.
Washington, Aug. 5.—The United States geological survey gives out the following information as a preliminary statement of the production of petroleum in 1900. Total production for the year 90,594,590 barrels, valued at \$49,410,345, or 86 cents per barrel.

ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

By MRS. FORRESTER.

CHAPTER XVII.

A week before the theatricals the Princess Zerkoff, Lady Dora's old-time friend, arrived. The day after Lady Dora was charmed to have her friend with her again.

Coming every day to rehearse with Lady Dora, Winifred saw, with the terrible instinct of some pang of jealousy, that the beautiful, languid French woman loved the master of Hazel Court. She watched them narrowly, not seeming to see them, and yet painfully conscious of every word that passed between them. She fancied, and perhaps it was not only for the sake of the company. Sometimes Winifred, stung with jealousy, would try the power of her old fascinations upon him. She spoke to him in the low, soft voice he would have given her, and seemed to hear in the French woman's voice, she looked with pleading eyes into his face and sang the songs he loved, and yet she could not keep him by her side.

The agitation and excitement of the last few days before the Court was almost too much for Winifred. She had to sleep at night, she could scarcely be induced to touch food, and Mrs. Clayton really felt a little anxious at seeing her so low.

Every one was charmed with the entertainment. It had not been too long. The tableaux were lovely and as for the play, "Cross Purposes," it was charming. Not very much plot in it, perhaps, but so wonderfully well acted, that it was a rare treat to see gentlemen and ladies play thoroughly well; and they had all been so handsome, so graceful.

Miss Champion and Lady Laura, by the admiration Miss Erre excited, by the Princess Zerkoff was in a torment of jealousy. She, the unassuming, the pale, impassible Diana, as she had been called, was at last in love, and with Mr. Hastings. She did not know if he cared for her; nay, when she saw his passionate look at Winifred at the end of the play, a terrible fear seized her that his affections were centered on the graceful English girl.

In the heroism, drawn by four magnificent bay horses, Flora Maxwell looked like a queen. Perhaps she felt like one as she bowed right and left to the crowd of country people who stood on either side of the Manor gates to see her pass.

Mr. Hastings and Winifred danced together at the ball in the evening; but there was an unpleasant kind of stiffness in the heroine's movements, and she was wished to avoid her; he thought the same of her, and danced more than usual with the Princess Zerkoff.

How glad it shall be to get away from this, but Le Maxima must be abandoned. Mrs. Clayton looked rather blank, but felt secretly pleased.

"Then we have all been misinformed," she said, laughing. "And, forgive my pertinacity, but, surely, you are not engaged to the princess?"

"I am not. I feel greatly vexed that there should have been a discussion about the matter."

Mrs. Clayton sat down on a garden bench; she was silent for a moment, and then, looking up in her companion's face, said, with some hesitation:

"We are old friends, Errol—are we not?"

"We are, indeed," he returned, smiling, with some surprise.

"May I take an old friend's liberty?" she asked again, with still more hesitation.

"You may do anything that you wish or please," he answered.

"And you promise not to be offended?"

"I promise solemnly."

"Thank you. Then, Errol, I am going to say something exceedingly distasteful to myself and perhaps painful to you, for which some one else would, I think, never forgive me. I am bold—am I not?"

"You are enigmatical," Mr. Hastings replied, still smiling.

"I love you very sincerely; I love her," Mrs. Clayton went on, hastily, "and I want you both to be happy; therefore I am about to perform a Quixotic action, which may be the means of losing me your friendship and her love. I see you frown; perhaps you guess of whom I am speaking."

"I would rather have a certainty than a surmise," he said, gravely; "tell me, if you please."

"I speak of Winifred Erre. My task is all the more difficult because I do not, in truth, know, nor can I guess at the circumstance which has caused your estrangement. Do not be angry with me, Errol; I must ask you one question—do you love her?"

"I love her," he said, seeming to force the words from unwilling lips, "but I am trying to forget her."

"But, Errol, if you thought she cared for you, would you still try to forget her?"

"I cannot answer you, after a pause. 'Miss Erre is not what she seems.' I believed her to be sweet, and graceful, and womanly; and I have found her hard, and proud, and cold."

"Oh, Errol, you mistake—she is neither."

"She is to me," he said, sternly. "Mrs. Clayton waited for some moments. 'If I might only tell you,' she said, in great perplexity. 'She broke down once when we were speaking of you. She condemned her own false pride bitterly; she said you must hate her; that she—'

And Mrs. Clayton stopped suddenly in her rapid utterance, feeling a terrible fear that she had committed an unwelcome breach of trust.

A sudden thrill of pleasure came into Errol's heart, but the expression of his face remained unchanged.

"Mrs. Clayton," he said, with some passion, "I asked Miss Erre twice, say, three times, to be my wife. I made myself her slave because—well, the reason matters little—suffice it that I humbled my pride into the dust for her sake. She treated me with scorn, and yet I bore it, for I believed in my heart she loved me. When I asked her the last time, her re-

fusion was such, in such terms that I felt the utter impossibility of a thought of love coming between us again."

"She has forgiven you now from the depths of her heart. And she suffers, Errol—suffers; and at night, when she is alone, she cries bitter tears. I went one night to her room, and I heard her sobbing as though her heart would break, and went away again."

Mr. Hastings felt a sudden choking in his throat, and turned away. The groom was just bringing his horse round. He rose.

"Thank you a thousand times for your kindness," he said, in a low voice; "I shall not forget it. Good by," and he took her little white hand in his and kissed it. Then he rode thoughtfully away.

For days and days after his conversation with Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Hastings mused upon her words. So many doubts divided his mind, and kept him from deciding on what course he should pursue. "Could he be true?—did Winifred really love him, and regret her harshness and pride to him, or was it a kindly thought mistaken attempt on Mrs. Clayton's part to bring them once more together?"

He again and again gave him the same answer, his pride would never recover such a terrible humiliation.

A whole month of restless uneasiness passed away before he could make up his mind to visit Endon Vale again. Then one morning he plucked up courage suddenly and went.

At first Mrs. Clayton had anticipated the happiest results from her visit with Mr. Hastings; but as day after day wore on, and he did not return, she fell into despair, and wished with some bitterness of heart that she had forbore to interfere. One thing was for certain, she had not breathed a word to Winifred of what had passed between them.

(To be continued.)

LIVING IN IDYLIC EASE.

Residents of Pitcairn Island Have Little to Worry About.

One of the most delightful spots on the habitable globe is Pitcairn Island, in the South Sea, which is chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty.

These people are entirely isolated from the world, with the exception that they live sufficiently near one of the great ocean routes to induce the captains of vessels wishing fresh meat or fruit to make a slight detour from their course, sight the island, land on it with one of the ship's boats and get their needed supplies. The island has no good harbor or roadstead, hence in stormy weather it is practically unapproachable.

According to the official report, the islanders are under the government of one of their number, who appears to be a man of ability and determination, and are in a contented, though hardly a progressive, state. The entire community numbers about 15 members, with a somewhat disproportionate number of females. There are no diseases on the island, and absolutely no medical means of treating them if they were. The local authorities when offered medical supplies said that they neither needed nor cared for them. There appears to be an abundance of food and vegetables, and a sufficient supply of goats to furnish the comparatively little animal food required in a tropical region.

The system of control is evidently largely socialist. From 8 a. m. until 2 p. m. all of the male grown population are engaged in public works of various kinds. After 2 p. m. they are at liberty to do what they care to for themselves, or to enjoy their leisure. They are all devout members of the Seventh Day Adventist faith, and the American missionaries of this religious organization are endeavoring to do what they can to build up some slight commerce between Pitcairn Island and Tahiti, believing that it would be of advantage to the people of the former island. These latter appear to be in certain ways undergoing a species of degeneration, in consequence, presumably, of too close intermarrying. One evidence of this is the very early loss of their upper front teeth, although, on the other hand, it may be said that when they are engaged in public work they appear to have the strength and endurance needed to do more than most workmen would be able to do in this country or in Europe. Another defect, due to extreme isolation, is the corruption of language. There has been a tendency among them to adopt what may be termed a language of their own, made up by the careless and clipping use of English words, so that at the present time it is somewhat difficult for the younger members of the community to quickly understand English when they are addressed in that tongue.

True to Her Charge.

Every now and then we hear a story of a man or a woman who has never ridden on a railroad train, though living for a generation within sound of the locomotive's whistle. Similarly, the telephone is still an uncanny mystery to numbers, even in our big cities. In one of the residence sections of Philadelphia a gentleman had a telephone installed in his house the same day on which his wife had engaged a new servant. The first time the girl heard the telephone bell ring she went to the front door, found no one there and returned puzzled. Then she heard her mistress's voice upstairs. Thinking that she was being called she went up to the room. There she saw the telephone in use for the first time in her life. She could think of but one explanation. "Oh, the poor thing gone crazy. Don't worry, darlin'. I'll stand by," she cried, and immediately ordered up by her indignant mistress.

"Nervous" was the reply. "Never will be said of me that I left my poor lady talking into a wall, and her with three little children."

Pears a Pious Fraction.

Unless vast new stores of coal which can be mined and transported at a reasonable cost are discovered ere this generation draws its last breath the expense of crossing the Atlantic in the fastest steamships is likely to soar to lofty figures. The number of coal-consuming vessels, naval and mercantile, is increasing rapidly every year, and the demand for fuel for such craft is steadily expanding. Coal fields which can be worked to advantage for the supply of steamships do not contain in exhaustible treasures of carbon. The biggest and steadiest boats on the sea burn 500 tons or more each day. Long before this century ends the fuel problem may become perplexing.—New York Tribune.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Effective 12:01 A. M., September 1, 1900.

South Bound	North Bound	South Bound	North Bound
Daily Freight	Daily Freight	Daily Freight	Daily Freight
Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
7:30 a.m.	1:34 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	1:34 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	1:34 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	1:34 p.m.
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1:30 a.m.	1:34 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:34 p.m.
2:00 a.m.	1:34 p.m.	2:00 a.m.	1:34 p.m.
2:30 a.m.	1:34 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	