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White Hand A Tale of the Early Settlers of Louisiana.

And so, for the while, that darkest affliction was forgotten; but after Simon's wound had been properly dressed, it came back again, and the duel became only a passing cloud that was soon lost in the deeper cause of grief. The excitement was gone, and the soul remembered now to weep over the loss of its loved ones. For several days Simon Lohms remained in his chamber, not showing himself at all, save to Peter, who waited upon him; and when he became able to go out, he seemed to take especial pains not to be seen by the people at large. As might be expected he cherished a bitter hatred towards Goupert, but yet he had a deep consolation in the remembrance of the heart-blow he had inflicted upon the youth. He knew Goupert's sensitive nature, he knew how deep and abiding were his emotions, and knowing this he knew how keen must be the anguish of the disappointed lover. And during all this time Goupert St. Denis was much alone, wandering about in the woods. Of course he had given up the idea of going to Louisiana. If she were not St. Denis, for the youth had purposely withdrawn himself. "You will bring my child home," said the old man, in a broken, forced tone. "Of course I shall, and I trust you will receive her kindly."

looks as well as in your words. Once more, and I am done. Let the white men be exterminated! Let them be swept from our land at once and forever! On the next day messengers came from Chopart, the commander of the French fort, to learn what the Natchez had agreed upon. They were informed that they had not yet been able to agree upon a place to which to move, and the Great Sun asked two months in which to prepare, promising, meantime, to pay a new tribute of corn to the French. This message was conveyed to Chopart, and he agreed to the terms, fondly believing that in a rich land springing his people should share the richer soil of this fairest Natchez village. And now the work went on slowly but surely. Word was sent to every tribe, and all were solemnly pledged. The day was fixed upon which the fatal blow was to be struck; and that there should be no mistake, a bundle of sticks was prepared for each village, corresponding in number to the days that must elapse before the death stroke. These bundles were placed in their respective temples. The white men watched at every step, and each red man had his victim marked. Slowly, one by one, as each succeeding sun rolled over, those fatal sticks were removed, and Chopart only waited patiently for his rich prize. One of the wives of the Great Sun was called "Brave Plume," for she had marked upon her arms. Pricked Arm loved the French, and she failed not to serve them on every occasion when she could. She saw these secret meetings of the warriors, and her suspicions were aroused. She knew of the demand that had been made for the village of the White Apple, and she knew that these meetings of the council were touching that matter. She noticed the fierce look of the men, their angry gestures, and their fearful glances towards the French. She knew that the demand of the council was to befall her white friend. Pricked Arm made up her mind to save the French if possible, not only at Natchez, but at all other points; and to this end she must cause the warriors to be removed from the village. Her first movement was to take her way to the temple, but she could not do so, for the women were not allowed within the sacred building. Two nights in succession she skulled about the place, but the warriors within, who watched the holy fire, were too vigilant for her. In this extremity she thought of White Hand, and late one night she went to him and called him out. "White Hand," she said, "whenever they have reached the very tree under which the Great Sun had once before spoken with the youth, 'have you the courage of a warrior?'"

cannot demand admission there, and none shall dare refuse them. Take thy offering of walnut wood and go. Say to the guardians there, 'I come as a Sun of the Natchez, and I would pray to the Great Spirit. Accept my offering, and on a to use the way.' They will not dare refuse thee." As Coqualla spoke she went to the fireplace, and from the wood there piled up she selected ten sticks of walnut, from which she removed the bark. It was a religious law, given by the first Great Sun, that only walnut wood should be used for the sacred fire of the temple, and that the bark must be carefully removed before it was carried in. White Hand took the wood in his arm and went to the temple, and when he reached the door, he demanded admission as a Little-Sun of the Natchez, and when the questions he was admitted. He carried his offering to the altar, and one of the priests placed some of it upon the fire. After White Hand had deposited his offering, his next movement was to step towards the back part of the temple and kneel down. The warrior priest whose turn it was to watch, stood and gazed upon the youth for awhile, and then turned his attention to his fire. Still kneeling, White Hand looked about him, and close to him, against the wall, he saw the bundle of cypress sticks. Seven of the watchers slept, and only one was awake. Slowly the youth worked his way to the wall, still on his knees. The sticks hung loosely in the thong; he could reach them where he was. He cast his eyes towards the watcher, and that individual was poking up the fire. Quickly the youth raised his hand and counted out seven sticks. His heart beat quick, but he thought of his father, and his nerves were strong. Silently he withdrew the fatal time-tellers, and hid them behind him. The watcher still worked upon the fire. With a quick movement, White Hand placed the ends of the sticks in his bosom, and forced them down with his clothing until they lay along his side, reaching from the armpit to the knee. Then he arose, and having waited a few moments with as careless an air as he could assume, he left the temple. After breakfast the next morning Stung Serpent came in, as was his wont. He lit his pipe, and after smoking for some time in silence, he looked up. His brow was clouded, and his countenance wore a sad, moody expression. "White Hand," he said, "are the French a very forbidding people in their own country?" The youth imagined he saw the old chief's drift, and after a moment's thought, he replied: "Not under wrong, my father."

EVENTS OF THE DAY EXPLOSION ON THE IOWA. Shell Bursts Big Gun and Kills Three Men—All Horribly Mangled. Pensacola, Fla., April 11.—A disastrous explosion occurred on the battleship Iowa today while the vessel was at target practice in the Gulf. The forward port 12-inch gun burst from a premature explosion of a shell, 12 feet of the outside turret being demolished. Three men were killed and five injured, two seriously. The men killed and injured were on the second or gun deck at 11:55. Three pieces of the exploded gun, each weighing over a ton, passed downward through the spar deck, falling upon the men at mess, instantly killing three of them. All of the men were horribly mutilated. The heavy missiles, after passing through the gun deck, continued down to the third deck, where they came in contact with the armored deck, the heavy steel bringing them to a stop, thus saving the engineers and firemen who were at work below. Although the upper decks were covered with men, none were seriously injured. The explosion occurred just as the mess had been sounded. The firing was to have ceased after the shot for the dinner hour. The range had been set, and the Iowa was steaming along at the speed of 12 knots an hour when the officer in charge gave orders to load and fire. The time fuse was set, the piece charged, the breech closed and the gun given to fire. Following the report of the gun there was a smothered noise as the shell exploded midway in the gun and pieces of the burst gun and shell were scattered broadcast. Three great holes were torn through the deck. The Massachusetts, six miles distant, was signaled for aid, and one of the cutters put off with a surgeon and assistant surgeon. The injured men were taken to the hospital and their injuries dressed. The dead were brought to Pensacola. Some claim the explosion was caused by a defective shell, and others think that the frequent firing of the piece at Cuba during the winter, added to the work done here during the past ten days, so strained the piece that the force of the charge burst the gun. CANADA STUDIES RECORDS. Preparing Alaska Boundary Case—American Depends on Grammar. New York, April 11.—The American embassy is closely watching the Alaskan boundary dispute, cables the London representative of the Tribune, but is not taking an active part in the preparation of the case. It does not have access to the archives of the foreign office, and cannot compete with the Canadian commission in making the exhaustive study of the documentary evidence relating to the treaty of 1825. The new counsel appointed for the United States are expected to work upon the case at Washington, and depend mainly upon the literal interpretation of the text of the treaty and especially upon the words "windings or sinuosities of the coast" in determining the method of measuring the marine leagues. Minister Sifton and his Canadian associates are working quietly, but with the hearty co-operation of the British foreign office. CREVASSE OPEN AGAIN. Flood at Hymella Bursts its Bounds and Work is Abandoned. New Orleans, April 11.—Hope of closing the Hymella crevasse was practically abandoned today. All day a terrific current swept across the broken ends of the cribbing and through the great 700-foot gap in the levee, undermining the light piling which it had taken 13 days and nights to build. A deluge from the crevasse commission came to the city early today and made a purchase of piling, which will be sent forward tomorrow. It is considered, however, that not one chance in a thousand to close the crevasse remains. The levee board has practically reached the end of its resources, and planters are calling away their hands in order to build protecting levees about their places. JERSEY CITY, UNDER THE STATUTES OF NEW JERSEY, HAS PLANNED A BAN ON ALL PLAYS OF A TRACY NATURE. A measure is now before the New York legislature appropriating \$350,000 for the St. Louis fair. President Roosevelt was escorted by the Yellowstone park from Gardiner, Mont., by the famous Bay troop of cavalry. Cold weather has ruined the peach and strawberry crops of the east and west shores of Maryland. Recent statistics show that the rate of deaths from cancer in Great Britain has doubled in the last 40 years. Representative John H. Ketcham, of New York, who has been ill in Washington, has returned home convalescing. Miss Edna Telfener, niece of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is reported to be engaged to Sackno Gino de Martino, of Naples. The cottage at Tabor, Ia., where John Brown lived for several years, and where he drilled his followers, has been destroyed by fire. A large area of coal and petroleum land has been located in the Southeast Kootenay district of British Columbia, mostly by Americans. Ex-President Cleveland has asked William Pickens, the Negro who won the Ten Cent prize for oratory at Yale, to send him a copy of the oration.

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES. Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers. Two passengers were injured seriously at Battle Creek, Mich., when a Grand Trunk quashed a trolley car. Philadelphia has been offered the entire collection of P. A. B. Wilmer, provided a suitable building is erected for its exhibition. A receiver has been appointed at Chicago to take charge of the affairs of the Mississippi Valley steam company, whose factory is at Fulton, Ill. Robbers wrecked the vault of the bank of Smithton, Missouri, with dynamite. The noise awoke citizens, who drove the thieves away before they secured any booty. Engineer Clark and Fireman Higgins were seriously injured in a collision of a Southern Pacific passenger and freight train, at Lordsburg, N. M. A switch had been left open. Mandlakie Dube, son of a Natal, South Africa, Zulu chief, has been called from his studies in this country to assume the chieftaincy. His father's health is failing. Three salamanders taken from a well 105 feet deep at San Marcos, Tex., were on exhibition in the New York aquarium. The well has thrown up several specimens of blind fish, but none have lived. Israel Isander, owner of the tenement house in Philadelphia in which three lives were lost by fire, is charged with criminal negligence in not providing fire escapes. The coroner's jury holds him responsible for the tenants' deaths. The appellate division of the supreme court of New York has reversed the decision of the lower court giving the heirs of E. I. Hinazole \$10,000 for his death in the Park avenue tunnel disaster. The award is declared to be excessive. Indians may collect a tribal fee from outsiders grazing cattle on Indian Territory lands. The Republicans of the First Oregon district on the 24th ballot nominated Binger Hermann for congress. Rev. Gustave Gotlieb, of New York, is lying at death's door with brain fever. He is nearly 76 years old. The United States bicent centenary, with an authorized capital stock of \$4,000,000, has incorporated at Trenton, N. J. John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer, is going to Mexico city to manage the mining interests of the Guggenheims. The seventh national bank of New York, is to be sold to the Massachusetts national, of that city, for \$2,700,000. It is 70 years old. A trolley car was struck by a Grand Trunk train at Battle Creek, Mich., and smashed into kindling wood. Two passengers were seriously injured. Executors of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden have presented the New York public library with a collection of books, pamphlets, papers and documents. The new Chinese minister at Washington says: "The first part of my name, which corresponds to your John, is spelled Chentung—all one word, Chentung. The middle part is my family name, Liang—pronounced as if it were spelled Leang. The latter part is plain Cheng. My name, therefore, is Chentung Liang Cheng." The canal commission is preparing for work at Panama. Rear admiral George E. Bellnap, retired, veteran of the Civil and Chinese wars, is dead. Jersey City, under the statutes of New Jersey, has planned a ban on all plays of a Tracy nature. A measure is now before the New York legislature appropriating \$350,000 for the St. Louis fair. President Roosevelt was escorted by the Yellowstone park from Gardiner, Mont., by the famous Bay troop of cavalry. Cold weather has ruined the peach and strawberry crops of the east and west shores of Maryland. Recent statistics show that the rate of deaths from cancer in Great Britain has doubled in the last 40 years. Representative John H. Ketcham, of New York, who has been ill in Washington, has returned home convalescing. Miss Edna Telfener, niece of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is reported to be engaged to Sackno Gino de Martino, of Naples. The cottage at Tabor, Ia., where John Brown lived for several years, and where he drilled his followers, has been destroyed by fire. A large area of coal and petroleum land has been located in the Southeast Kootenay district of British Columbia, mostly by Americans. Ex-President Cleveland has asked William Pickens, the Negro who won the Ten Cent prize for oratory at Yale, to send him a copy of the oration.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON. EASTERN OREGON STATION. Agricultural College Regents Order Extensive Improvements at Union. The board of regents of the agricultural college, under whose supervision the Eastern Oregon experiment station at Union is conducted, has decided to erect a barn on the farm to cost about \$5,000, to be constructed of stone and wood, and of the latest approved design. A modern outcrop and other buildings will be built near the barn for the use of the people in charge of this branch of experimental work. These buildings are erected to enable the station to properly carry on the work of experimenting in thoroughbred livestock, which the regents have decided to add to the work here. Insane Asylum Report. The report of Superintendent J. F. Calbreath, of the Oregon insane asylum, for March shows a total enrollment of 1,297. The number of patients February 28 was 1,298, and during March 21 were admitted and two escapes returned. Twenty were discharged, 13 died and one eloped, leaving 1,297 at the end of the month. There are 167 officers and employees. The cost of maintenance per capita was \$9.90, and per day 32 cents. There are 24 Alaskan patients in charge, for which the state gets \$20 a month each. Will Extend Railroad. The Sumpter Valley railroad people are quietly preparing to make a move of some kind in the way of extending the road this spring. Chief Engineer West has been looking over the country up above Whitney for the past week, and President Eccles has been consulting with his lieutenants for several days. While all of the officials are absolutely non-committal, everything indicates that the road is to be extended this season into Harney county, possibly as far as Burns. Josephine Fruit Prospects are Good. Josephine county orchardists have been busy for the past three weeks and more spraying their trees. Orchardists there are taking a much livelier interest in this work than ever before. Many orchards that have never been sprayed before have been cleaned up this spring and given a liberal spray of lime solution. Taken as a whole the orchards of Josephine county look far better this season than they have ever before been known, and indications point to a good crop of fruit. Timber Land in Wallawa. The secretary of the interior has announced through the La Grande land office that two more townships of timber for filing April 1, and three more additional townships will be open April 5, thus making a total of 730 claims of 160 acres each, or 115,200 acres of new timber land on the market. This land is estimated by local parties to run from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 feet to the quarter section. Clerk of State Land Board. M. L. Chamberlain, clerk of the state land board, is ill with dropsy, and his physicians say he cannot recover. George G. Brown has been elected by the state land board to fill the vacancy caused by his illness and absence from office. Mr. Chamberlain has been ill several weeks but his recovery was not despaired of until a few days ago. Prices of Salmon Fixed. The Columbia river fishermen's protective union held a meeting at Astoria and fixed the prices of fish for the coming season at 5 cents per pound for cold storage fish; that is the weighing 75 pounds or over. As those are the prices already practically agreed upon by the packers, no controversy is anticipated. Quartz Property Changes Hands. Negotiations have been closed here by the Red Sea quartz property, located on Starvort creek, was taken over by a Chicago capitalist, for a \$12,000 consideration, with a large payment down. The mine was bought of Riggs, Flamm & Evans of this city. Riggs is a locomotive engineer. Flamm and Evans are oil hunters. Boring for Oil at Myrtle Creek. Borings are to be resumed at the oil well at Myrtle Creek. The well is now at a depth of 1,800 feet and the drill has been stopped on account of lack of funds. Now that a sufficient amount of stock has been sold to resume operations work will commence at once. Appointment by Chamberlains. Governor Chamberlain has appointed T. B. Howes, of Portland, to succeed Captain Hobson as port warden on the Columbia. The position pays no salary, the incumbent receiving his compensation in commissions. Observation of Arbor Day. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman has issued a suggestive manual for the use of public schools in preparing for Arbor day, which will be April 10. The pamphlet comprises 12 pages. Attendants Want More Pay. The male attendants at the Oregon state insane asylum have petitioned the board of trustees of that institution for a raise in salaries of about 6 per cent. Jackson County Pays Up. Jackson county has paid its state taxes for 1903 in full by remitting \$23,861.

RAILROAD HAS LOST. Patents to Disputed Oregon Lands Set Aside by Supreme Court. The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit, which affirmed the judgment of District Judge Charles B. Leffinger, setting aside the patent issued by the secretary of the interior to the Oregon & California railroad company on February 20, 1893, covering a large area of land within the indemnity limits of its grant, and in effect upholding the title of settlers now upon these lands or establish the rights of settlers to hereafter acquire title to the same. All of the lands affected by this decision are more than 20 and within 30 miles west of the railroad, between Jefferson, in Marion county, and Rossburg, in Douglas county. Outlaw Mined It. It has been found that the original miner and man who dug the mysterious tunnel of a "lost mine" recently discovered on Gravel creek, Southern Oregon, was Tom East, in whose honor East creek, one of the tributaries of Gravel creek, was named. He was a notorious character during the early days, and gained a bad reputation on account of the number of Indians and Chinamen he killed. It is evident the tunnel was developed by East, and the mysterious part of the affair is how he could have removed so much dirt and done so great an amount of work without being discovered. More Land to Be Opened. It is announced through the La Grande land office that 50,000 acres of land in the northern part of Baker county will be thrown open to settlement within a few weeks. The land lies along Snake river and comprises portions of three townships. The country is generally rough and mountainous, but there is a goodly portion of rich land, suitable for fruit culture and general farming purposes. There is plenty of water, with splendid opportunities for the construction of irrigating canals at medium cost. Electric Sawmill. The electric sawmill under construction at St. John's, a suburb of Portland, will begin operation about the first of next month. George W. Brower is the inventor. It is a novel plant. It will require a tonnage of about \$50,000, land will have a cutting capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber per day. The motive power will be supplied by electricity, and the saw will be operated in such a way that the largest logs can be sawed directly into lumber. Indian War Vets Must Wait. Adjutant General C. U. Gantenbein, Adjutant National Guard, is in receipt of a letter from F. E. Rittman, and in which he states that it is impossible at the present time for him to send data which general Gantenbein needs before paying the Indian war veterans of Oregon for their services, in compliance with the act of February 24, 1903. It will evidently be two months before this money can be paid. Large Door Factory at St. Helens. Rainier will probably soon have the largest exclusive door factory in operation in the Northwest. A few months ago W. D. Plue's door factory was burned down at that place, and is now being rebuilt in a new location on a much larger scale. Fish Warden Reports. The monthly report of Fish Warden Van Dusen shows the receipts of his office for March to have been \$866.10, of which \$112.60 was from fines and sales of contraband salmon, and the balance from licenses. PORTLAND MARKETS. Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; blue stem, 70c; valley, 65c. Barley—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$23. Flour—Best grade, \$3.95@4.25; Graham, \$3.45@3.85. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$19.60@20. chop, \$18. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12@1.15 per cental. Hay—Timothy, \$13@12.50; clover, \$10@11; chest, \$11@12 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 50c per sack; ordinary, 25@40c per cental, growers' price; Mercers sweets, \$2 @ 2.25 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12@13c; young, 13@14c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; dressed, 20@22c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$6@8. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16c @ 17c; Young America, 17c @ 18c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30c@32c per pound; extras, 28c; dairy, 20c @ 22c; store, 15@18c. Eggs—16@17c per dozen. Hogs—Choice, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Wool—Valley, 1 1/2@1 5/8; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 32@33c. Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 1/2c per pound; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c. Veal—7 1/2@8 1/2c. Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c. Lambs—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c.