A Tale of the Early Settlers of Louisiana.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK

CHAPTER I.

We who turn our eyes westward and beholding the "Star of Empire" setting amid the golden waters of the Pacific, while the folds of our nation's banner almost enwrap the continent, are prone to a region old in civilization. Yet, long after the Atlantic shores were gemmed with cities and thriving villages, the great valley of the mid-continent was a rast solitude unknown to our forefathers. Long after colleges and schools, governhad arisen and flourished in the Atlantic colonies, the red man hunted his game in the forest, and drove his cance over the bosom of the great Father of Waters, nmolested by the pale-faced invader. In the middle of the sixteen century, a

hold and hardy band of knights and warriors, led by Hernando de Soto, landed at the bay of Santo Spiritu. in Florida, and, in all the pride and pomp of glorious array, started off through the deep forests in quest of those fabled cities where untold gold awaited their coming. On they went, meeting and at length, a worn and weary remnant of the once proud host sat down to rest upon the bank of the mighty river. A little further on, they went through the wilds of Arkansas, but the same stern, dark forest, with its avenging hordes of red men, met them at every step, and they came back to the Mississippi, where De Soto laid down and died. His great, hard heart was broken. The remnant of his party hastily constructed a few rude els, and sailed down the river, followed by the curses of the Indians.

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

sought the Father of Waters. Seven years later, the celebrated La Salle, at the head of forty soldiers and a few monks, found the mighty river, and after recrossing the Atlantic, and returning with more aid, and after passing through adventures almost incredible, he fairly commenced a colony in Louisiana. In 1687, he was assassinated by his own were little better than a mere handful of wanderers in the wilderness.

A few years later, came the men whose names are cherished as among those who suffered the most and worked the most faithfully for the noble homes of the South. Most prominent among them were the two brothers, Iberville and Bienville, the latter of whom was the founder of the city of New Orleans, and or many years governor of the colony, From this time really commenced the growth of Louisiana.

This territory was inhabited by numer ous tribes of Indians, more numerous, perhaps, than in any other section of the country. Some of them were mere famflies, insignificant in their capacity as distinctive tribes, but yet speaking an idiom peculiar to themselves, cherishing their wn exclusive traditions, and exercising all the rights of independent powers. But the principal tribes in the southern country were three in number-the Natchez, with these and the Yazoos, did the French of that period have mostly to

It was in the summer of 1727 that we Introduce our readers to a bleasant home on the banks of the Mississippi. Some forty miles above where the city of Baton Rouge now stands, the Marquis Brion St. ulien had located himself, and erected a ouse. He was now past the prime of road through the second half century of is life, and had left France out of pure disgust for the society he was obliged to mingle with there. those who came to the new home in the ast wilderness, he was wealthy. He estors, and her death was a severe blow apon his noble heart.

Money was potent, even in the wildermptuous residence in the country. Near his estate, the great river made a sweep to the westward, and his house was built early south from its source, and at a distance of nearly two miles from the

Here he and his family lived, with such domestics as were needed about m. The large faced to the west, being out ter ods from the rimarriext were buildings, one upon the north and the other upon tire south of the main house, and each about twenty feet distant. These were for the residence of the black slaves. Then back of all these, and distant forty feet, were two more buildings, one of them, twenty feet square, was for the stable, and the other, fifty feet square, was for the general storebeast. In front of the main dwelling(extended a beautiful garden almost to the river. Outside of ail, was a stout, barricade, completely enclosing the grounds on which stood the buildings and most of the garden. It was formed of posts driven firmly into the ground, at the distance of a foot apart and twelve feet high, and then these intervals were tightly filled with other upright timbers, firmly fastened in their places by transverse girths and stout wooden There were numerous loop or port-holes through this barricade, which could be opened or closed at pleasure.

consisted of fifty-two persons. There about together, many and many were the were himself and two children, and one untutored red men who had dwelt with a both sides of a subject.—Noah Webster. of \$300,000 for free seeds.

nephew; eight male white servants and sort of religious awe upon the fair ple EVENTS OF THE DAY Eve female whites! twenty-five black ture. nales, and ten females of the same dusky And now, considering that St. ulien had arms and ammunition lenty, we may suppose that he had litto fear from the red neighbors who

KLAMATH

prowled about his premises. And yet he had one protection that ought to have been more powerful than all else, and that was the perfect honor and genuine kindness with which he treated all the Indians with whom he came in contact. Late one afternoon, the marquis went out into one of his fields that lay upon the rich bottom of the Walnut River. The Marquis St. Julien was a tall man, with a slight tendency to stoop in his gait, though this was more the result of a habit of deep thought which he had ontracted than of any physical cause. His hair was gray-a dark, granite-like

gray, and he wore it long over his shoulers, whither it depended in loosely flowing curls. His features were very regular and handsome, but pale and thought-His dress was mostly of black velvet, and its few ornaments of jet. He was, in truth, a noble-looking man, and just such an one as the common class would love to obey and instinctively respect. Hence his servants were fondly

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

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

"How?" uttered the marquis, stepping back and lowering the muzzle of his pistol; "what does the Stung Serpent here?" "He is only in the path which his white brother has made through the forest,' returned the red man, standing proudly

But wherefore art thou in his path?" "The Stung Serpent is on his way to 'And are there none of thy people with

thee? Does the Stung Serpent-he who stands second among the Suns of Natchez-wander alone so far from home?" Yes, for he is not afraid. He knows the white chief is his friend, and wherefore should be fear?"

the marquis, coming more directly to the "I came to guide some traders on their

way to the town of the great white chief, and my boat is left above where the great river turns toward the setting sun," answered the Indian. Then let my red brother return with

me to my home, and there rest for the

and in a few moments more, he turned on his way, and was soon out of sight. As the marquis turned once more home

ward, he pondered upon this thing. He knew the Stung Serpent well. He was the only brother of the Great Sun, or chief, of the Natchez, and was the most noted warrior of the whole tribe. Thus far, in all their intercourse, St. Julien had found him upright and honorable, Natchez could be, and how the crime of one white man against them could be visited upon the heads of all with whom they might come in contact. That Stung Serpent should have come fifty miles from his village to guide a few traders did not seem probable, and yet the marquis was at a loss for any other causof the visit. At all events, he resolved to be prepared for danger; so when he reached his dwelling, he called his peo ple together, and having informed then of what he had seen, he bade them be or

their guard. After having done this, he was about to turn towards the house, when one of bla blacks, a huge Guineaman of Ashante named Tony, came up to him and spoke when he went down, an' he did hab two

white men with 'im. But he's been a lookin' all 'bout heah dis long while. Dis arternoon I seed him on de hill ober heah by de cattle, an' he was a lookin' sharp life, having been some five years on the all round. S'pose he wants some of your fat oxen, eh, mas'r?"

"When did he go down, Tony?"

"Arly dis mornin'." "And when did you see him first on his

"Jus' 'bout an hour arter noon." "Then see that the dogs are confined among the cattle. The red scamps may

And with this, the marquis turned and went into the house, He did not wish to lose any of his cattle, though he would

have given bountifully of them o those in absolute need. Ah, St. Julien, watch thy cattle, but the red man wants them not. His quest is nearer thy heart!

CHAPTER II.

We have remarked that the Marquis St. Julien had two children. They were wins, and were a boy and a girl. Louis St. Julien had seen seventeen years of life, and he had much of his father's look, save that his frame never promised such eight. Those who knew Louis best, knew how noble he was at heart, and how fearless he was of danger. In the hour of the deepest perii, he carried a steady hand and a cool head, and if he was more than usually moved, it was for some loved friend who might share the danger with him. His hair, which was of a dark golden hue, hung loosely over his shoulders, curling, as did has father's and his eyes were large and bright, and

of a deep-blue color. The sister was called Louise. Not only was she of the same age, but in every respect of feature did she resemble her brother. She may have been a little smaller, but the difference was not readily noticed. She had the same regularity of feature, the same deep golden hair. the same brilliant blue eye, the same fair, open brow, and the same nobleness of expression. She was a beautiful girl, The whole household of the marquis and as she and her brother wandered about together, many and many were the

We have also said that the marquis had a nephew living with him. This was Simon Lobols, the son of St. Julien's GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE sister. He was near five-and-thirty years of age, rather below the medium stature of man, and not very perfect in physical form. His shoulders were heavy, almost to humpiness, and his head was thrown forward instead of standing erect. His arms were very long, and his legs rather short and crooked. His hair was black and crisp, and his eyes also black and small; his face was very regular in feature, and might have been called handsome but for the tendency of the brow to premature wrinkles, the strange sharp ness of the small black eyes, and the un couth crispiness of the hair. He had is dead. been left an orphan at the age of twenty, and had soon squandered what little pat rimony was left him. After this, he had ought his uncle, who kindly gave him a home. Simon was an excellent accountant, so when the marquis resolved to come to America, he took his nephew with him, to help superintend the busi ness, and also to act as tutor for his two children, for Simon was a good scholar. injured, several fatally, by a boiler ex-It was on the second evening after the plosion at Aumston, Alabama. marquis had met the Stung Serpent in attached to him, and his slaves loved the wood that the family were sitting in one of the rooms which looked out upon the garden. ' It was towards 8 o'clock, moon was up, bright and full, in the west, and her soft beams were poured into the sitting room in a gentle flood, which sufficed for all purposes of conversation. vants entered and announced that a ter and food. St. Julien's answer was quickly spoken:

"Give him food, and then conduct him hither.' In the meantime, lights were brought, and when the newcomer entered, the windows had been closed and the room was now brilliantly lighted. He was a tall, nobly formed man, not over five-andtwenty, with a profusion of nut-brown ringlets clustering about his high, full brow, and a sweet smile of gratitude lighting up his handsome face.

"Ha! a white man?" uttered the marthese red dogs, for the past four-andtwenty hours, that I expected to have seen one of them now. And a country-

"Yes, sir," spoke the stranger, in a roice peculiarly soft and pleasant. "France is my native land." "Then welcome again," resumed the host, shaking the stranger once more by

the hand, and then conducting him to a sent. The conversation turned upon the nat-

ural topics of the times, but Simon Lobois did not join in it. He had made one or two remarks at the commencement; but, "But why did you come here?" asked suddenly, he seemed moved by the stranger's appearance, and now was engaged scanning his couptenance. At length, he seemed to have arrived at a solution of the mystery, and a dark cloud gathered

Meanwhile the conversation went on and both Louis and Louise seemed trying to recall some memory of the past. "How far up are you going?" asked the marquis, at length.

"At present," returned the stranger. of the Marquis Brion St. Julien." "Ah!" uttered the host, elevating his

"Did you ever know me in 000,000. eyebrows. "Very well."

"But-really-"

his chair. "Aha!" the youth cried, "I know you "Do you?" said the visitor, arising and

grasping Louis by the hand. 'Yes-yes; Goupart St. Denis!"

"St. Denis?" uttered the old man, start ing quickly from his chair and hastening in recognition of his gallantry. "Goupart!" cried Louise, also springing

forward. "Goupart-Goupart!" she repeated. "O, it is-it is! Dear, good Goupart!" And as these words fell from her lips,

she bounded forward and caught the young man by the hand. His eye burned with a strange light as he met her glad. joyous look, and his voice was marked a perceptive tremulousness as he said Yes, Louise-it is your old friend

Goupart. "Goupart St. Denis!" muttered the dark-browed nephew, to himself, as he daily, cast a look of unmistakable hatred to-

wards the newcomer. (To be continued.)

Conveying a Mild Rebuke. "That is ungrammatical," said Mr. Upperby, a smart young man much given to criticism. "What is?" asked his business partner, an elderly, blueeyed man of a sly humor but unfailing

"That sentence you just now utter "Perhaps it was. I did not notice how I spoke it. By the way, suppose you look in Webster's Dictionary and

see if you pronounced that word 'ungrammatical' correctly. "I am quite certain I did," returned

Mr. Upperby, taking the volume down from the shelf and opening it. "Why," he exclaimed, after a mo ment's search, "I can't find it in Web-

ster!" "I thought perhaps you couldn't," rejoined his partner, with a twinkle in

his eye.

Making Money in Mexico.

A New Yorker who has just returned from a visit to Mexico says that "many Americans are making fortunes out of the mines throughout the Republic. Already there are five thousand silver mines and over one thousand gold mines being operated, and last year the value of these metals exported was nearly \$40,000,000. In no other country in the world are cotton mills paying such dividends as those in Mexico, and new manufacturing plants of every description are going up all over for the transmission of wireless mes the Republic. It has a great future sages across the ocean. and in developing itself it is benefiting the business men of the United States. The importation of machinery from this country in the last year amounted to over \$6,000,000,"

Candor looks with equal fairness at

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.

Ex-senator John B. Allen, of Seattle,

The Kansas legislature has passed bill authorizing the use of voting ma-

Four persons were killed and 11 others injured in a train wreck near La Fox, Ill. Six persons were killed and 20 others

Levi Ankeny was nominated for senator by a Republican caucus in Olympia. His election is now assured.

The United States has reached an agreement with Santo Domingo, whereby the disputed claims will be aritrated. Montana cattlemen say they are threatened with greater losses than usual this year, on account of severe

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, now at San Francisco, will be assigned to command the Puget Sound navy yard when Admiral Sterling is relieved.

Lincoln's old home in Springfield; Ill., from which he went to the white house, narrowly escaped destruction by The damage was slight.

Eleven Chinese smuggled into the United States across the Canadian bor-

Three men have been arrested while attempting to sell postage stamps in Hartford, Connecticut. The police think the men are the ones who secured about \$5,000 worth of goods in a store in Hope Valley, R. I., a few weeks ago.

Wilhelm Jordan, the poet, died suddenly at Baden-Baden.

A bulletin from Boston states that a slight indication of pneumonia.

The conference of printing trades unions at Indianapolis reached an agreement to federate under a central

The widow of Theodore H. Fajardo has been awarded \$40,000 for the death of her husband in the New York Central tunnel accident.

The Mexican tobacco and cigarette had only thought of seeking the dwelling porated two weeks ago, with an authorzed ciapital of \$100,000, has filed papers increasing its capital stock to \$12 .-

Four men robbed the Citizens' bank of Waterloo, Ia., and escaped with The marquis was here interrupted by \$3,500 in cash, exchanging a fusillade Louis, who at that moment sprang from with a dozen citizens as they drove away in a stolen buggy.

Major Lewis B. Lawton, of the judge advocate general's department, has been retired on account of disabilities received during the Chinese campaign. He was promoted prior to retirement,

A witness in the murder trial of William Hooper Young, in New York, says he has received an anonymous letter threatening him with death if he testifies. It contains excerpts from the blood atonement doctrine of the Mor-

An American steamer has been wrecked on the Welsh coast.

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

Oregon's delay in recommending ir rigation schemes may lose her share of

A mob at New Orleans burned : killed a sheriff.

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

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

The governor of Minnesota has ex pressed himself in favor of the Lewis in his power for it.

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

gress as to the power of the Colombian minister, Thomas Herran, to sign the canal treaty for his country. The Colombian constitution says congress The flood at the headwaters of the

Willamette are subsiding, but along the lower river they are still raising. Much damage has already resulted and more may follow. The trial of Major Glenn is nearly

over and it is likely the court will acquit him. Marconi will charge one cent a word

Teller has been elected to congress by Colorado Democrats, but the Repub-

licans will not oppose it. The house has passed the agriculPOASTED IN OIL.

REPUBLICAN.

Passenger Trains on Southern Pacific Collide, Killing Twenty.

Tucson, Arizona, Jan. 30 .- The failure of Night Operator George Clough at Vails station to deliver orders to westbound train No. 9, known as the Sunset Limited, caused a head-on colision at 3 o'clock this morning between trains No. 7 and 8, 14 miles east of Tucson and six miles from Vails station, with disastrously fatal results. At last accounts 20 bodies had been taken from the mass of burned and charred wreckage and it is believed this number will be swelled by the addi tion of several more before the search of the tangled and twisted mass of iron and steel shall have been thoroughly

Train No. 7, which originally was No. 9, but which was several hours late and running as No. 7, stopped at Vails tural; and a number of unimportant station at 2:40 o'clock this morning. The conductor and engineer were furnished with orders to pass an eastbound freight train at Wilmot station. There was another order at Vails station—one to meet train No. 8, known as the Cres cent City express, eastbound, at Esmond. This order, which was the imconcerning No. 8.

ning at a speed of 50 miles an hour, faulting a hotel bill with intent was arrived form all quarters. Pitialti and rounding a sharp curve, No. 9 defeated. crashed into No. 8, running 45 miles an hour. The crash and scenes immediately following were beyond descrip. was passed this morning. tion. So great was the impact from the two flying trains that the engines bill creating the Eastern Oregon agrireared up like two animals engaged in cultural college, appropriating \$40,000 combat and crushed the boilers like for buildings and \$10,000 per annum shells. The cars immediately in the for its maintenance. der, it is thought, are in hiding in rear rushed upon the mass of heated quis, starting up. "Welcome, sir—thrice Pittsburg, and the officers are searching iron and piled up in an indiscriminate welcome! My mind has so run upon for them. and frightfully tangled mass.

Fire broke out at once. The flames the engines, quickly communicated to tion \$3,000, attorney general \$3,000. the cars, and the whole mass was soon in flames. Those who were able to escape from the cars in the rear of the trains quickly came to the rescue. But all their efforts went for little, as the pile of debris was heated to su h a degree that the workers could not approach near enough to do any good. ex-Secretary of the Navy Long shows Smoke from the burning oil and cars. as well as the escaping steam, blinded all those who got near the flames.

FRANCE CLAIMS PRECEDENCE.

Says 40 Per Cent of Venezuelan Custom Should Satisfy All Nations.

Paris, Jan. 30 .- The attitude of the government of France relative to the claims against Venezuela is that the Fulton 21, Geer 13, Wood 14, scatter- lated for the protection of forest re-French claims are in the nature of a ing 18, absent and paired 24, total 90. that under no circumstances are they to be subordinated to other claims. This view has been communicated to the and Clark appropriation to \$100,000. representatives of the allies, to Minister Bowen, and to the state department at Washington. For this reason the officials here express confidence that no arrangements will be made between Mr. Bowen and the allies contemplating giving priority to the claims of the allies over those of France and other

powers similarly situated. It is said that 40 per cent of the customs receipts will probably be sufficient to satisfy France, the allies and all other claimants. Previous to the meeting of Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the allies, France secured an agreement with Venezuela that the French claims shall receive treatment equal to that given to any other power. the federal constitution providing for The view is held here that Venezuela election of senators by direct vote of and all others taking part in the nego- the people. tiations should take cognizance and carry out the agreement. The French doing away with the poll tax law now authorities evidently insist that equal on the code of Oregon. The poll tax, terms are absolutely indispensable.

New Scheme in Utah.

Salt Lake, Jan. 30 .- A new public holiday, to be known as "Health Day," is contemplated by a bill introduced Nergo at the stake who had shot and in the house today by Representative White, of Piute county. The bill provides that the first Monday in October shall be set apart by the governor as a day upon which the owner or lessee of every occupied dwelling house, hotel, restaurant, church, school house, etc., shall thoroughly disinfect the same under the direction of the state board of health, or be fined not less than \$50. The board of health shall determine the disintectants to be used, and the and Clark fair and says he will do all town or city government is to furnish them to all persons financially unable to pay for them.

Murderous Yaqui Indians.

Cananea, Mexico, Jan. 30.— News sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental, down the 14 large dealers promptly re-has just been received here that the growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2@ signed from the exchange. Yaquis three days ago attacked the town of San Marcial, the mining center of the state, and almost took possession of it. Among the defenders of San Marcial against the Yaquis were more than 20 Americans, eight of whom were killed. It is stated that there were a number of Americans on the side of the Yaquis. Among the defenders killed by the Yaquis was Mr. McAllister, formerly superintendent of the Puerto Citos mine, of this place.

Hurrying Repairs on Warships. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30 .- Rush orders were received at the navy yard here today from Washington to hurry work on all ships undergoing repairs. The cruiser San Francisco has been at the yards for some time, and is being repaired, and an extra force of mechanics was placed aboard her today to fit her for sea service. The Prairie is ordered tural bill. It carries an appropriation to be ready for service by Saturday of

THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS OF OREGON ARE DOING AT SALEM.

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

Wednesday.

The vote today stood: Fulton 33, Geer 16, Wood, 17, scattering 20, absent 3, total 90.

The Senate-Most of the day was themselves, but greatly impeded taken up in passing charter bills. A bill was passed to create a state board of health. Bills were introduced fixng the salary of state printer; making burning annex at the time the fire pations except domestic and agricul- ly transferred to the main build

The House-No measure of import. escaped and are still at large, ren ince was brought up, the day being ing it difficult to ascertain the ex spent in special county legislation and number of those burned to death. charter bills.

Tuesday. excepting the appearance of George L. portant one, the operator failed to de- Baker in the field. The result was as were lunatics. Their charred rema liver, and the limited pulled out with follows: Fulton 32, Geer 17, Wood 17, the right of way and with no orders Baker 5, scattering 16, asent 3, total 90. When six miles west of Vails, run. fine and imprisonment for persons de-

> Representative Both's bill to relocate ascertaining that relatives and friency

Representative Murphy introduced a

The Senate - Kuykendall has introduced a bill providing the following flat salaries: Governor \$1,500, secretary of state \$1,500, state treasurer fed by the oil from the broken tanks of \$800, superintendent of public instruc-By request Brownell introduced a bill to create a state board of examiners

> ensing the practice of osteopathy. Marsters' bill, to provide for executions at the state penitentiary, was passed by unanimous vote. Price's bill appropriating \$20,000

> for an Eastern Oregon agricultural college was paseed. Representative Gill's bill for a special library tax of 1-5 mill in Multnomah county passed both houses today Governor Chamberlain appointed Al bert Tozier, of Portland, to be expert

> te measure and examine printing in the office of the state printer.

Monday. tion was introduced today appointing a committee to endeavor to have the Washington legislature raise its Lewis

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

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

A joint memorial was adopted asking congress to call a convention for the purpose of framing an amendment to

Carnahan, of Clatsop, is in favor of Detroit Dealers fry to Dodge Law by as now provided, is \$1, which is assessed on every citizen in the state between the ages of 21 and 50. Carna-

its entirety. PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat- Walla Walla, 75c; blue stem, 86c; valley, 78c. Barley-Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brew ing. \$24.

Flour-Best grade, \$4.30@4.85; graham, \$3.25@3.65. Millstuffs - Bran, \$18@19 per ton

middlings, \$23 @ 24; shorts, \$19@20. Oats-No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.171/2 gray, \$1.12 %@1.15 per cental. Hay - Timothy, \$11@12; clover,

\$8@9; cheat, \$9@10 per ton. Potatoes-Best Burbanks, 60@75c pe 2.25 per cental.

Poultry- Chickens, mixed, 111/20; young, 11@12c;hens, 11@12c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50. Cheese-Full cream, twins, 161/2@ 1716; Young America, 1716@1816c; factory prices, 1@1%c less.

Butter-Fancy creamery, 30@321/cc per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@ 22 %c; store, 15@18c.

Eggs-221/2@25 per dozen. Hops-Choice, 25@26 1/2c per pound. Wool-Valley, 121/2@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 %c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef — Gross, cows, 3@3%c per pound; steers, 4@4%c; dressed, 7%c.

Veal-7%@8%c.

dressed, 7 %c. Lambs - Gross, 4c per dressed, 71/c. Hogs — Gross, 61/4c dressed, 7@71/4c.

Mutton - Gross, 4c per

FIFTY PEOPLE BURNED

Inmates of Big London Asylum Smoke and Flames.

London, Jan. 29. - Half a nsane patients were burned to by a fire at the Colney Hatch h this morning. The outbreak or in the Jewish wing of the instit The flames spread with great ra and before they could be got unde trol five wooden buildings were g

All the efforts of the officials directed to removing the inear tients, but the latter became wild excitement and so panic stricken not only were they unable to operations fo those trying to save to

There were nearly 600 women in eight hours a day's work in all occu- discovered and most of them were which was uninjured. Some, howel

The officials admit that about bodies have been recovered, but its The vote today showed no change, feared that the full extent of the dist ter is not yet known. All the victia presented a horrifying spectacle. 1 asylum was beseiged by anxious re The House — Hale's bill providing a tives and friends of the patients w scenes were witnessed as weeping mand women left the premises, aftn

> The nurses had a terrible experiend in trying to assist the insane peop who were so panic stricken that theo had literally to be driven to a place 4a

safety. The circumstances accompanying th destruction of the insane asylum at Conley Hatch have excited much indigate nation against the authorities. It ist alleged tabt, in addition to the lack ofo sufficient water supply and of adequate fire department, the complex system of locks, requiring master keys, whichli could not be found when wanted, wanted for the purpose of examining and liresponsible for the terrible scenes en-

VICTORY FOR SHEEPMEN.

Federal Judge Denies Hitchcock's Power vy to Make Rules.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 29.-Judge Marshall, of the United States District is, court, today sustained the demurrer of rothe defendant in the case of the United States against Frank Martinus, who was charged with running a band of 2.-000 sheep on the Fish Lake forest re-The vote today stood as follows: serve, in violation of the rules formu-Judge Marshall states that congress has exceeded its legislative power in empowering the secretary of the interior to make rules the violation of which would be a criminal act, and held that the law was unconstitutional. The decision is regarded as one of the greatest importance to Utah sheepmen. number of pending similar cases will be

thrown out of court. The effect of Judge Marshall's decision will be to throw open to she and cattle interests more than 1,000. 000 acres of the choicest grazing land in the state, which for the past few years has been carefully guarded by the government. As soon as the situation becomes known, it is believed hundreds of thousands of sheep will be brought across the line from adjoining states. and the forest reserves will be covered

with sheep. COAL COMBINE ENJOINED.

Repealing Illegal Rule. Detroit, Jan. 29 .- The Wayne circuit court today issued the preliminary injunction asked for by Prosecutor Hunt han's bill is to repeal this section in against the Detriot coal exchange, an organization of 30 local coal dealers. The injunction restrains the exchange from acting as an organization to fix the minimum price at which coal shall

be sold. The fact was brought out today that 14 of the largest coal dealers of the city have resigned from the exchange, leaving the smaller dealers to settle with the law. January 9, at a meeting of the exchange, one of the larger dealers offered a resolution rescinding the clause in the by-laws providing for the fixing of a minimum price for coal. It is on this by-law that Prosecutor Hunt's case is principally based. There was opposition to rescinding the by-law, and when the resolution was voted

Crisis Coming in Acre.

Washington, Jan. 29.-The Brazilian minister and Bolivian charge here, called separately on Secretary Hay today to acquaint him with the position of their respective governments in the dispute over the territory of Acre. appears that the situation is really critical, but both diplomats assured Secretary Hay that under no conditions would American interests in Acre suffer beyond the happenings absolutely incident to warfare.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The president today sent to the senate an agree with Cuba extending the time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Under the terms of the Cuban treaty ratification was required by January 31, and it has become apparent that the time limit was too short. The president also transmitted the Canadian boundary treaty to the senate.