

The Contrabandist; OR One Life's Secret!

A
TRUE
STORY
OF
THE
SOUTH
OF
FRANCE

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

Rose was very proud of her flowers, and she loved them, too. This morning she had brought the first of the rare white roses which had opened in the warm sunshine on her favorite tree. She was continuing her way, when a shadow fell across the sunlit path, and she started. Gazing, her head, she beheld her cousin Gaspard.

"Good morning, Mademoiselle Rose," he said.

Carelessly and briefly she returned his salutation, and was hurrying on to escape from his unwelcome presence, when he laid his hand on her arm.

"Stop a moment, Cousin Rose! I want to ask you a question. I came over to the cottage a moment ago, and found neither your father nor yourself at home. I wanted to see him on business. I caught sight of you coming along the road here, and so hurried on to overtake you to ask you where he is."

"He is at the house of neighbor Antoine, I believe," answered Rose, coldly; "at least, he said he was going there. But let me go, if you please, Gaspard," and she slipped her arm away from his hand, whose lightest touch was disagreeable to her—"let me go; I am in a great hurry. I am going to the chateau."

"O, are you?" he said, coldly; "then I will accompany you as far as neighbor Antoine's, where I may meet your father. One always likes company on so lonely a road as this."

He walked on by her side, whistling some gay air from time to time; but he did not speak again for a long while. Rose was in dread lest the subject of discussion should be renewed. But he kept on, whistling and meditating by turns, without recurring to it; and hoping, as they went on, that he did not mean to trouble her with it again, she began to feel somewhat relieved.

At length, however, he stopped whistling and glanced down at his companion's feet.

"They say the Count d'Artois has arrived at the chateau," he remarked.

Rose was silent, though she saw some rejoinder was expected.

"I suppose there will be gay doings there now," he went on, seeing that she did not mean to speak; "for the count is a gay man, and not a very good one either," he added, maliciously, though he knew nothing whatever of the count's character. "People tell that he is a great spendthrift."

Yet Rose was silent, though her cheeks grew hotter. It was nothing to her what character the gentleman might bear; for she was not almost an utter stranger to him? But she had seen him, and conceived a good opinion of him, and she was ashamed and indignant at Gaspard's mischievous, ill-natured remarks.

"Report says, too," continued Gaspard, "that he is about to marry his beautiful cousin, Mademoiselle Helen. The contract was made years ago. What do you think of all that, Cousin Rose?"

as Gaspard rose again to his feet, shaking his clenched hand with muttered menaces, and seemingly inclined to return the attack.

"Come, you want some more, my fine fellow, I think," said the gentleman. "If that is the case, I can finish you as well as you can finish me. I am quite willing to administer it. Are you ready to receive it?"

The man gave a rueful glance, another warning with that clenched hand, and, turning, walked rapidly down the ascent, without uttering a word.

The count looked after him an instant, and then joined Rose, who, with blended fear and interest, had watched this brief scene.

"Ah, monsieur, I thank you very much," she said, gratefully, as he advanced towards her.

"And I am very glad that I happened to be near," he returned, with a frank smile, "to chastise the insolent fellow. Why, he was over-bold, Rose! Who is he?"

"A worthless cousin of mine, monsieur," replied Rose, "who has undertaken to annoy me occasionally of late. I hope his well-deserved punishment will teach him better manners for the future."

"I hope so; but it will be best to beware of him now. You must keep, as much as possible, out of his way."

"That I have always done, monsieur. But he has never been so daring before."

"I think I heard him mention me, Rose. What did he say?" asked the young count.

Rose Lamonte blushed slightly, as she replied.

"He said that you should never come to the cottage again."

"Ah, yes; I heard it; I remember now. And he knew of my visit by the footprints? He must have been watching me closely. Yet, where could he have seen me? I only completed the journey from Lyons last night."

The good marquis was standing on the terrace steps when they went up.

"Good morning, my child," he said, kindly to Rose. "Out so early with your roses?"

She smiled.

"Yes, monsieur; and they are very fine ones. See?"

"Yes, indeed. And you have brought a rare supply of them. But, after all, you will carry back more than you bring. Your walk has done you good, I see; and he smilingly stroked her damask cheek, to which the exercise, and a little excitement together, had indeed brought the sweetest of roses.

"Coloring still more deeply, our heroine, with laughing eyes, ran up the steps, and disappeared within the entrance of the chateau.

"The young count related to his uncle the incident which had occurred during his morning's ramble. The good marquis listened with interested attention, and strongly evinced sympathy.

"The rascal!" he said, indignantly, as he heard of Gaspard's rudeness. "I am glad you gave him a suitable correction. That fellow marries Rose?"

"It is to be supposed that her father will resent his insolence."

"O, undoubtedly—undoubtedly. Louis, it is a sad case," said Hugh Lamonte, and will teach Gaspard his business after this. It is a strange, stern man, silent and reserved, and almost a hermit, as one might say. He seldom leaves home; works in his little garden, and tills the thrifty patch of soil adjoining it from morning till night, or sits in the forest of the wood which is to serve for his winter's fuel, and often a load to carry to the town on market days, with the produce from his land, as may not be required for his own use. He has, I think, no enemies; yet he seems disinclined to court the friendship of any, though the few neighbors about him, among the farm houses, are kindly disposed toward him, and every one of them loves little Rose. He is apart from them—a distant character."

"And a peculiar one, from your description."

"Precisely. He lives a peasant's life, and wears a peasant's garb, and at times, the bearing of a very king. The humility of his position is belied by the spirit and demeanor of the man. He is uncommunicative, distant, almost haughty, toward all others; to his child, he is the tenderest, most affectionate of parents."

"You interest me, uncle. How long have you known this man?"

"He came into the neighborhood some twelve or thirteen years ago, and settled in the place where he dwells at present, remote from every other habitation. His wife, it is supposed, or has been gathered from some remarks made by him or Rose, was dead. Rose herself was then a little creature of, perhaps, three or four years. A peasant he may be by birth, but I cannot treat him like one. I confess, he perplexes me."

"I do not marvel at it. What a mystery the man must be! I have the greatest curiosity to behold him."

"That you will doubtless do, sooner or later, though it will be with difficulty. I think that you will obtain communication with him. But here comes our Rose of the wilderness."

And, as he spoke, the young girl appeared at the door.

"Uncle," said Louis, "I must go back with her, to see her safely to the end of her way. She may meet that insolent fellow again."

"You are right, my dear boy—you are right," returned the marquis.

Louis could not help observing how much more beautiful, if possible, looked Rose this morning, than when he had first seen her, although, even then, it was as if he had suddenly come upon some lovely picture touched with the warmest coloring of an art.

"How pretty she is!" thought the count; "and she is only sixteen."

And it was not her face alone that

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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.

China will ask redress for the recent race trouble in Nevada.

Russia desires a loan to develop commercial enterprises in the Far East.

Great Britain, France and Italy have notified Turkey that the massacres must cease.

Frost did considerable damage to the corn crop in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa.

A report that the king of Serbia had been assassinated caused much excitement in Paris for a time.

Joseph Chamberlain has been invited to visit Chicago and give an address on his views on tariff questions.

The resignation of Secretary Chamberlain has agitated all England. The cabinet crisis has not yet passed.

The irrigation congress selected El Paso, Tex., over Boise for the 1904 meeting, so it can come to Portland in 1905.

The Shamrock II has been sold and will be broken up for the value of the material. The price is said to have been near \$7,000.

Since May 21 Turkish troops have massacred 187,700 people and burned 133 villages. There are 200,000 troops engaged in the murdering and pillaging.

Oregon wants the 1904 irrigation congress.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, says he is not a presidential candidate.

The torpedo boat Lawrence was badly injured in the gale off the New England coast.

Land Commissioner Richards says lien land law is largely responsible for the many frauds.

While Sir Thomas Lipton is seriously ill, his physicians say his condition is not dangerous.

New York has been swept by another gale. Shipping suffered heavily, although the damage on land was not so heavy as before.

Chamberlain, Ritchie and Hamilton have resigned from the British cabinet on account of protection issue. Other members are expected to follow.

A Tonapah, Nevada, mob compelled all the Chinese in the town to leave under pain of death. One old man died from the effect of a beating given him. The city officials have 18 men under arrest for the crime.

Sir Thomas Lipton is quite ill at Chicago.

Frost in the Nebraska corn belt has done much damage to that crop.

Bulgaria will take no steps for war until the powers reply to her not.

A heavy snow has fallen around Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming.

Russia's policy is said to be to let Turkey subdue Bulgaria, then she will seize the land.

Premier Balfour, of England, advocates retaliatory duties against protectionist nations.

An explosion in the basement caused the destruction of a seven story building in New York.

Ex-Senator James K. Kelly, of Oregon, is dead. Of recent years he had lived in Washington, D. C. He was 84 years of age.

The loss from the recent storm along the Florida coast continues to grow as communication is established with the outlying districts.

The Japanese premier says his country will go slow in the Manchurian affair as a clash with Russia is to be avoided if possible.

Admiral Cotton reports all quiet at Beirut.

England is preparing to send a fleet to Salonica.

The British cabinet crisis has been temporarily staved off.

Macedonian rebels have decided to adopt a guerrilla warfare.

The physician at the Turkish embassy at Vienna thrashed the ambassador.

The national irrigation congress opened at Ogden with the largest attendance in its history.

Secretary Shaw has deposited \$4,000,000 in national banks in the cotton and grain growing districts.

France has sent a cruiser to Beirut.

Turks did not spare a single Christian in their massacres at Monastir.

Socialists of Rome threaten to hiss the czar when he visits that city.

It is feared a crisis is at hand in the British cabinet and that the entire body will resign.

The situation at Beirut is improving. The new val is working hard to restore general confidence.

The Portland ministerial association announces its intention of closing gambling and side entrances to saloons.

Russia has asked China to grant it more time for the evacuation of a frontier province in Manchuria.

WAR ON TURK.

Knights Templar Recall Old Wrongs and Consider Aid to Rebels.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—A 20th century crusade against their ancient enemy, the Turk, is being planned by the Knights Templar, with the Balkans, in place of Palestine, as the field in which they will protect Christians against the oppression of the infidels. Prominent members of the order are agitating the formation of a league that will send regiments of well drilled fighters to the aid of Bulgaria, and the crusaders of the 12th century may have their prototype in a movement of the Knights Templar against the troops of the porte.

The plan has received consideration by the Chicago members of the organization for some time, and tonight was formally broached at a meeting of St. Bernard commandery. With 500,000 members under oath, "the ready to die and fight the enemies of Christ even to the death," it is expected that an international interest will be stirred in the movement, and 200,000 Knights from the United States and Europe may be massed in Macedonia to fight the soldiery of Turkey.

Among the 20,000 Knights Templar in Chicago, the outrage at Beirut and Adrianople have revived the spirit that led to the formation of the order eight centuries ago. At the convention at Peoria, leading members of the organization discussed seriously the expediency of issuing a call for volunteer regiments to be sent to the scene of deprivations, with the result that tonight one of the eleven local commanderies was asked to take action. As yet the plan is not perfected, but the general plan is to muster in regiments of Templars and send them to enlist under the Bulgarian government.

HIGHER THAN THE LAW.

Porto Ricans Who Insulted Stars and Stripes Sent to Prison.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 17.—Edward Conde and Leondas Gillo, two socialists, who spoke in a recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor, were put on trial today for insulting the American flag and threatening the life of Governor Hunt.

Their speeches teemed with abuse of the government. One of the prisoners was accused of advising the workmen upon the return of the governor on October 1 from the United States to parade carrying black flags and then to make demands upon the government. If these demands were refused, the speaker added, the alternative of killing Governor Hunt remained.

The other orator was said to have declared that the American flag was a rag fit to cover rascals and criminals. The accused vehemently denied the charges. They were tried before Justice Kopol, convicted of anarchist conduct, and sentenced to six months in prison.

Justice Kopol said the flag is higher than the law and anarchists need never expect any mercy in his court. The case has established a precedent as to attacks on the flag and government must stop. The Americans and loyal Porto Ricans are jubilant, while the socialists are angry at today's decision. The convicted men will appeal from the judgment declaring that Justice Kopol had no jurisdiction and there is no law covering the offense. The interest in the case is intense.

EXPECTS NO BIG BOOM IN SILVER.

Department Official Denies Philippine Coinage is to Be Melted.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Colonel Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department, denied the widely circulated report that the new Philippine coinage will soon disappear in the melting pot, owing to the greater value of silver as bullion.

"The present rise in silver is, in my opinion, merely a reaction from a long period of depression. Looking back over the last six years, the increased use of silver in the arts has been too small to warrant anything of the sort, and the leading continental nations of Europe that use silver in their coinage are not enlarging their purchase. So where is the pretended great use to come from?"

Cable Ship Goes North.

Seattle, Sept. 17.—The United States cable ship Burnside sailed for the north last night, to continue the work of laying the cable from the head of Lynn canal by way of Sitka, the capital of Alaska, to this city. She has a stretch of 600 miles of cable aboard, which was transferred from the steamship Texan, which brought the cable around the Horn from New York. It is expected that the entire consignment of cable on the Burnside will be laid and the vessels will be back for the final link by October 15.

Montana Grain Beaten Flat.

Butte, Sept. 17.—A Miner special from Dillon says: As later reports are received in Dillon, it is evident that the storm of last week was one of the most disastrous in the history of Beaverhead county, and all of the oldtimers assert that it is the severest September storm that has occurred in this country since 1865. A conservative estimate places the damage done to the grain fields of this county at \$100,000.

To Prevent Monopolies.

Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 17.—Premier Seddon has introduced a very drastic bill for the prevention of monopolies in New Zealand. It proposes to establish a monopoly court, with full powers of a supreme court, to investigate all complaints regarding the enhancing of prices by the formation of trusts and prescribe heavy penalties for offenders.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

LEVY IN JANUARY?

Attorney General Asked to Render Opinion on New Tax Law.

Whether a levy of state and county taxes can be made in January, 1903, is a question that has been presented before Attorney General Crawford for his opinion. The attorney-general is out of the city and will not take the matter up until his return.

The question arises out of the fact that the new law changing the time of levying taxes goes into effect January 1, 1904, while the levy of taxes under the present system will not be made until later than that month, when the county courts hold their regular sessions. Under the present system the levy is made in one year, the taxes collected in January and the taxes collected in April.

The last legislature in response to quite a general demand, changed the time of payment from spring to the preceding fall and provided that the assessment should be made prior to July 1. The levy is made in September and the taxes are collected before December 31. Since the old law provided that the levy should be made in January and the new law fixing the time in September will go into effect January 1, it is clear that when the county courts meet next January they will find the law changed.

LIVESTOCK SHOW GOOD.

Breeders Bring Better Herds to State Fair Than Ever Before.

A better lot of dairy cattle were never brought together in the Northwest than those that are now to be seen in the livestock department of the Oregon state fair. For many years the most progressive and enterprising breeders and dairymen have been striving for something better than what they already had, and each achievement has spurred them on to another effort.

The farmer generally was not appreciative of the endeavors of the breeders until in the last few years when dairying became a promising occupation, and farmers found that they must raise less wheat and more stock in order to maintain the productive qualities of their land. Now every one places a proper estimate on the value of the livestock breeders' services to the country as a whole, and great interest centers in the relative merits of the different cattle, individual and herds shown at the fair.

Coming Events.

M. A. A. C. carnival, Portland, September 14-26.

Mulnomah fair association races, Irvington track, September 21-26.

Teachers institutes—Oregon City, September 15-17; Klamath Falls, September 28-30; Lakeview, October 1-3; Hillsboro, October 28-30.

Harney county fair, Burns, September 14-20.

Stock exhibit at race meet, Portland, September 21-26.

Fair, Toledo, September 22-24.

Second Eastern Oregon district fair, The Dalles, September 22-26.

Carnival, The Dalles, September 29-October 3.

Race meet, Sumpter, October 1-5.

Klamath county fair, Klamath Falls, October 6-9.

Carnival Pendleton, October 6-10.

State Baptist association, Oregon City, October 19-23.

Crook county jockey club meet, Prineville, October 27-29.

Scotch reunion, Fossil, October 27.

Logging in Lane County.

An idea of the amount of logging done in Lane county may be gained from the fact that the Borch-Kelly lumber company alone has 50,000,000 feet of logs either in their booms at the mills or ready to be floated down the river. They have 4,000,000 feet of logs at the Coburg mill and 10,000,000 feet more floating down the McKenzie. They have a drive of 5,000 feet more coming down the Willamette to the Springfield mill and 18,000,000 feet more banked ready for a drive. The logs at the Wendling and Sabinaw mills swell the total to 40,000,000 feet.

Fine Salmon in River.

The fall fishing season has now progressed sufficiently to establish the fact that there is an excellent run of steelheads and silversides in the river of fine quality. Fall salmon have not yet put in an appearance, but there are some tules. The price paid is 3 cents per pound for steelheads and 1 cent per pound for silversides. Seaborg's cannery at Eagle Cliff is packing silversides and is receiving all that can be handled.

Anxious for Free Locks.

The Independence Improvement league has been asked by outside valley towns to help in securing free locks at Oregon City. The people there are very enthusiastic in their support of this matter. It is stated that a considerable reduction in freight rates would be the result if this could be secured as there is a toll charged on every boat that passes through the locks at Oregon City.

Shortage of Men for Harvest.

There is any quantity of grain yet unthreshed and in the fields around Independence. And there is an extensive shortage of men to handle the threshing outfits. A number of the threshers have been compelled to close down. Some will not be able to get a threshing crew into their grain inside of two weeks.

Looking for a Creamery Site.

Curtis Seelye of Walport, Lincoln county, one of the firm of Dixon & Seelye, creamery men, has been in Josephine county lately looking up a location for a creamery, and has been interviewing the farmers around Grants Pass, and of the Applegate valley in regard to the feasibility of the enterprise.

FOUR CROPS OF ALFALFA.

Demonstration of Success of That Crop on Heavy Clay Soils.

One of the entirely new and valuable exhibits made by the Oregon agricultural experiment station at the state fair, is a collection of specimens of alfalfa, showing the successive crops taken from a field in a single season. The station has been experimenting with alfalfa for several years for the purpose of demonstrating what can be done on heavy clay soils without irrigation. The college people do not conduct their experiments under unusually favorable conditions, but sow their seeds on just such soil as the average Willamette valley farmer is using.

The alfalfa exhibited was taken from the field at four successive cuttings in one year. The first crop was cut on May 22, and yielded in green forage 11.22 tons per acre. The second crop was cut on June 22 and yielded in green forage 2.70 tons per acre. The third crop was cut on July 28, and yielded 2.80 tons per acre. The fourth crop was cut on September 3 and yielded 1.47 tons per acre.

CHALLENGE HOP YIELD.

Lane County Yard Turns Out Nearly 3,000 Pounds Per Acre.

The best record for hopyards that has been reported for this season, or in fact for several years, comes from the yard of George A. Dorris, near Springfield, which is regarded as one of the best yards in the county. Mr. Dorris has 10 or 12 acres, and from the first five acres picked and baled he had 14,000 pounds of hops, or a yield of 2800 pounds per acre. The yard foreman says that instead of this report coming from the choice parts of the yard that the whole yard will not fall below that average, and single acres could be picked that would yield 3000 pounds.

Big Chunks of Gold.

There was a display of gold nuggets at the Medford bank a few days ago which were taken out of the celebrated Sterling mine, owned by H. E. Amey, about 15 miles south of Medford. The value of the nuggets is between \$3500 and \$4000. They were all good sized pieces and were all picked up by hand during the clean up process. The largest nugget weighed nearly \$140. They represent but a very small part of the season's clean up of this mine. The bulk of gold from this mine is made into bricks, which weigh nearly \$3000 each, of which several have been sent to the mint.

Fortunes From Cascara.

Nearly \$60,000 in cash is the amount realized from cascara bark purchased and shipped from Benton county this season. Careful compilation and conservative estimates place the exact figures at \$59,400. The product is represented in 27 11-ton cars of bark, either shipped or to be shipped this season. The aggregate weight of the bark was 594,000 pounds. Through much of it went at 14 cents and better, so much left the peeler's hands at 4, 5 and 6 cents earlier in the harvest to have fallen at about 10 cents that the average price is between.

High Grade Goats and Sheep.

William Riddle of Monmouth, has taken his pens of pure-blooded Angora goats and Cotswold sheep to Salem for the state fair. He has been awarded in the past a number of premiums and his stock are in fine condition to enter this year. Mr. John Stump also has some pens of blooded Cotswold sheep at the fair grounds, and they are handsome types of the breed. Both these breeders have had much experience and raise the best of stock.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 78¢@79¢; blue-stem, 80¢@82¢; valley, 80¢.

Flour—Valley, \$3.65@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.50@4.00; hard wheat, patents, \$4.10@5.60; Graham, \$3.35@3.75; whole wheat, \$3.85@4.00; rye, wheat, \$4.50.

Barley—Feed, \$1.00@20.00 per ton; brewing, \$2.1; rolled, \$2.1@2.60.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10; gray \$1.05@1.10 per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$2.1 per ton; mid lings, \$2.5; shorts, \$2.1; chop, \$1.9; linseed dairy food, \$1.9.

Hay—Timothy, \$14.00 per ton; clover, nominal; grain, \$10; ches nominal.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢@37¢ per pound; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, @16¢.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14 Young America, 15¢; factory price 1@1½¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11¢; 12¢ per pound; spring, 14¢@14½¢; hens, 12¢@13¢; broilers, \$2.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢@12¢; duck, dressed, 14¢@15¢; ducks, \$4@4 per dozen; geese, \$5@6.50.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 25¢.

Potatoes—Oregon, 75¢@85¢ per sweet potatoes, 2½¢ per pound.

Wheat Sacks—In lots of 100, 5¢ dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—8¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, \$3; dressed, 5½¢; lamb, gross, \$3.50; dressed, \$3.50—Gross, \$5.50@5.75; dra, \$6.

Hops—1903 crop, 21¢ per pound.

Tallow—Prime, per pound, 4¢.

No. 2 and greas, 3½¢@3.

Wool—Valley, 17¢@18¢; Eco Oregon, 19¢@16¢; mohair, 36¢@37¢.