

THRILLING STORY OF ADVENTURE.

Continued from page one.

be saying to myself, "Will it never, never stop?" Wrenched from the lock, the door of the room swung back against my shoulder. Just then the building seemed to breathe, stagger and sigh.

LAUGHING IN THE STREET.

"The next I remember I was standing in the street laughing at the unholy appearance of half a hundred men clad in pajamas—and less."

The women were in their night robes; they made a better appearance than the men. The street was a rainbow of color in the early morning light. There was every stripe and hue of pigment never intended to be seen outside the boudoir.

"I looked at a man at my side; he was laughing at me. Then for the first time I became aware that I was in pajamas myself. I turned and fled back to my room."

"There I dressed, packed my grip and hastened back to the street. All the big buildings on Market street toward the ferry were standing; but I marked four separate fires. The fronts of the small buildings had been blown into the streets and at some places the debris had broken through the sidewalk into the cellar."

"I noticed two women near me. They were apparently without escort. One said to the other: 'What wouldn't I give to be back in Los Angeles again.'"

"That awakened a kindred feeling, and I proffered my assistance. I put my overcoat on the stone steps of a building and told them to sit there."

"In less than five minutes those steps appeared to pitch right overboard, as if by magic. The groaning and writhing started afresh."

"But I was just stunned. I stood there in the street with details about me. It seemed the natural thing for the tons of buildings to career over and for fronts to fall out. I do not even recall the women screamed. I didn't seem to be a part of it at all."

THE STREET THUNDERED.

"The street gave a convulsive shudder and the buildings somehow righted themselves again. I thought they had crashed together above my head, and I didn't seem to be a part of it at all."

GREW BRIGHTER.

"But the rainbow raiment had disappeared, all was clear in the street. Every one was waiting, but there was no confusion. We didn't even seem in a hurry. Down Market street the flames were growing brighter."

"After we had walked through four blocks I remembered that I had my coat on the steps. I spoke to the ladies and they waited while I went back for it."

"Then I met young Posey. He went back with me to the women. We walked with our luggage to the St. Francis. The fire was burning down to the ferry, but the fire department had turned out. We had faith in the fire department."

"Soon I became aware that squads of soldiers were patrolling the street. It appeared perfectly natural. I do not think I wondered why they were there."

"Men and women were all about us. We looked at each other and talked, even tried lamely to joke. But every few minutes a convulsive quiver swept through the city. The others seemed to be shivering."

"I noticed that the eyes of the men and women were rolling restlessly. Their teeth were pitched high. It seemed to grate on my nerves. Then I felt to wondering whether I was talking shrilly, too."

"I went to a grocery without a front and bought a few supplies, things that would make a cold lunch. The grocer did not even overcharge me. He was particular to give me the right change."

"SOLDIERS MOVED US ON."

"The soldiers came and told us to move on. It seemed the natural thing to do. By this time the fire was creeping down the street. We would have walked to the ferry. We tried it on a street of streets. But that wall of fire was always there. It seemed to creep across in front of us."

"And in front of the fire always walked the soldiers. A number of times I fired express wagons. We would ride for a few blocks and get out on the side walk. In not a single instance were we charged more than a reasonable price for the ride."

SHOOT THAT MAN.

"Once we loitered until the soldiers came up. A rough fellow who had been standing by my side tried to dart through the line. He looked like a beach comb."

"A young lieutenant caught him by the coat."

"Here," he called to his men, "shoot that man."

"I hurried on without looking back. I don't remember that I heard a shot fired. But at the time it seemed so. It is a thing that I did not pay much attention."

"The air was filled with the roar of the explosions. They were dynamiting great blocks. The soldiers and training guns raked rows of residences."

"All the while we were moving onward with the crowd. Clinders were falling about us. At times our clinders caught fire, but little embers were smoked once and went out. The stinging burned our faces and we used handkerchiefs for veils."

"Everybody around us was using some kind of cloth to shield their eyes. It looked curious to see expressions and teamsters wearing those veils. I

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR BILLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

thought I would laugh about that only it was not worth the effort.

AT GOLDEN GATE PARK.

"Quite naturally we seemed to come to Golden Gate Park. It seemed as though we had started for there. By this time the darkness was settling. But it was a weird twilight. The glare from the burning city threw a kind of red flame and shadow about us. It seemed uncanny; the figures about us moved like ghosts."

"The fog and wind blew chill from the ocean, and we walked about to keep warm. Thousands were walking about too, but there was no disturbance. It was like a Quaker picnic."

"Families strolled along together. There was no hurry. All appeared to have time to spare. The streets, walks and lawns were writhing with little parties, one or two families in each. The men had brought bedding and blankets and they made impromptu shelters to keep off the fog."

"The clinders still kept flying. They seemed at times to come right down against the wind. They stung my face and made me restless."

NIGHT AND THE CROWD.

"All night we moved about among the hills. Thousands were moving with us. As the night wore on the crowd grew. Near daylight the soldiers came to the park. They were still moving in front of the fire."

"The clinders still kept flying. They seemed at times to come right down against the wind. They stung my face and made me restless."

"I walked over to the fire made up of squads of soldiers and began to begin. It appeared perfectly natural. I do not think I wondered why they were there."

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FROM GENERAL FUNSTON.

Washington, April 21.—The following dispatch from Gen. Funston regarding conditions at San Francisco, came to the war department at 5:40 o'clock this morning. It was sent from the naval training station:

"Fire is making no progress to the west of Van Ness avenue. West wing of consular building now beginning. Indications now that all that part of the city east of Van Ness avenue and north to the bay will be destroyed. Some considerable apprehension is felt as to the part of Port Mason, but it is believed we can save it. Weather continues fine and warm. Practically no suffering from cold. It will be impossible to at once establish proper sanitary conditions. Much sickness must necessarily be expected. If the city to the west now standing remains intact, there are many good buildings that can be used as hospitals. The water supply is encouraging. The Spring Valley Water company believes it can deliver from 100,000 to 120,000 gallons daily. This, with other sources not mentioned, will prevent a water famine."

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Father Vostoroff Says Czar Has No Right to Abrogate Power.

Moscow, April 21.—At the congress of monarchists which assembled here yesterday, a remarkable speech was made by a priest, Father Vostoroff, in which he declared that the emperor, even if willing to do so, had no right to abrogate his autocratic power, adding:

"The true Russian people, who hereafter will be proud of the name of 'Black Hundred,' cannot consent to it."

FRENCH SQUADRON ARRIVES.

Annapolis, Md., April 21.—The French squadron under command of Rear Admiral Camille de La Jonquiere, arrived off the naval academy last night.

SURVIVORS OF BLACK HAWK WAR

Senator Smoot Has Reported His Bill to Senate for Their Relief.

ALSO MAKES A STATEMENT.

Covers Scope of the Entire Measure And Tells Why It Should be Promptly Enacted.

(Special to the "News.")

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The bill proposes to extend the United States pension laws to the surviving participants of the Black Hawk Indian war of 1855-57. This outbreak of 40 years ago, known as the Black Hawk war, was a series of Indian attacks on the frontier of the United States, and upon the suggestion of General Pope, communicated by command of General Dodge, in response to a request for instructions from the Indian affairs, as shown in the published report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, 1855, at page 120.

The outbreak began on April 10, 1855, when band of Sauketees, led by Black Hawk, killed Peter Ludewegen, near Manitou, Sauketees county, Utah, and the following day killed Barney Ward and Mary Ward, near Barabara, Sevier county, Utah; also drove off a large number of stock. A company of cavalry gave chase and engaged the hostiles, but were compelled to fall back with a loss of two killed and two wounded. Upon securing reinforcements fighting was resumed, but the Indians escaped to the Elk mountains, with all the stock.

Overtures of peace were rejected by the Indians, and the war commenced on the extreme western border of the central and southern portions of Utah territory. Colonel O. H. Irish, superintendent of Indian affairs, called on the United States military authorities at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, for aid, but this was not available for the reason heretofore stated. The militia gave such protection as they could, but notwithstanding their most vigorous efforts it was impossible, owing to the rugged nature of the country, to subdue the hostiles, whose raids continued, resulting in the killing of men, women and children, and the driving off of much stock. In the summer of 1855 there were many conflicts with Black Hawk's warriors, and about 40 of the latter were killed.

The success of the Indians had been such, however, that they were well provided with horses and mules, taken in their raids; and early in February, 1856, with increased forces, they resumed hostile operations in Kane county, Utah, and the central part of the territory was pillaged. Flourishing and property stolen or destroyed, and little grain was raised in the counties most affected. The winter of 1856-57 was a year of famine. During June of this year Col. F. H. Head, superintendent of Indian affairs, reported to the War Department that the weaker settlements in Sanpete county, Col. Head had communicated with the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the war ceased to be a serious matter.

Early in 1857 war was again resumed by an Indian attack upon the Pine Valley, Washington county, followed by other depredations, the killing of women being particularly attended with cruelty. The relief was "Black Hawk," and his efforts were attended with greater success than previously. Finally, in the autumn of 1857, the superintendent of Indian affairs, H. H. Henshaw, obtained a promise from Black Hawk that he would refrain from further depredations upon the white settlers, and the war ceased to be a serious matter.

Your committee is of opinion, after careful consideration of the merits of this bill, that it is but just and right that the men who, at a great risk and sacrifice, responded to the call to suppress this Indian uprising should be allowed the benefits of a pension.

Your committee therefore recommends the passage of the bill without amendment.

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