

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS AND THE COUNT OF TURIN CROSS SWORDS ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

Italy's Representative Is the Victor in a Duel at Sunrise.

FIVE FURIOUS BOUTS FOUGHT NEAR PARIS.

Both Contestants Wounded, but the French Royalist the More Seriously—Thrusts of the Rapier Vindicate the Honor of King Humbert's Army.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 15.—The duel between Prince Henri of Orleans and the Count of Turin, nephew of King Humbert, which grew from statements made by the Prince regarding the conduct of Italian prisoners captured by King Menelek during the recent campaign in Abyssinia, took place at 5 o'clock this morning in the Bois des Marechaux, ten miles from Paris. The fight was desperate. Prince Henri was severely wounded and removed from the field hors du combat. The Count was slightly wounded.

The place where the meeting occurred is a favorite dueling ground. Cynical persons decline even now to regard the affair seriously, and describe it as a "horrible accident." A majority of Parisians, however, treat it as an international event of the most tragic importance.

The victim is the hero of the hour. Bulletins from his bedside are read with breathless interest on the boulevards. He has only to express the desire and France will place her destinies in his hands, so at least the volatile enthusiasm of the crowds which throng the streets would indicate.

Nothing, indeed, has thrown Paris into such a fever of excitement since Carnot was assassinated. Many columns of patriotic rhapsody fill special editions of the Paris newspapers. The story compressed is about as follows:

The principals realized yesterday that the tremendous public interest in the affair forced upon them to choose between a real duel and exposure to such popular ridicule as to destroy their reputations. Conferences between the seconds became more numerous and solemn than ever. The veil of mystery was wound ostentatiously around every feature and every punctilio strictly observed.

The principals and seconds alike knew that the eyes of Europe were upon them, and acted as though the fate of the universe was in their keeping. It was really supremely ridiculous. All manner of false reports were industriously circulated, partly to whet the public curiosity and partly to conceal the time and place of meeting.

It was announced that the fight would not take place on Sunday owing to religious reasons. This proved a complete ruse, and the eager populace retired Saturday expecting that the combat would occur Monday. Consequently only privileged confidants were present when the swords were crossed at sunrise this morning.

Early in the contest Prince Henri's rapier scratched the Count's right hand, but he did not disarm him. Not long after that the Count wounded the Prince in the right shoulder. Either of these wounds would suffice to vindicate honor in an ordinary duel, but merely served in this case to deepen the passions of the combatants.

Five successive bouts were fought, two at the closest quarters, each swordsman apparently trying to rush his adversary. The combat lasted twenty-six minutes.

Finally a lunge from the Count pinked the Prince in the abdomen on the right side, the sword penetrating somewhat deeply. The wound was severe and effectually prevented more fighting. The combatants then shook hands and a physician dressed their wounds. Prince Henri was removed to his father's residence and immediately put to bed.

It is generally stated that the injury endangers life. The count's sword missed perforating the intestines by half a centimetre. The physicians in attendance upon the Prince decline to pronounce upon the gravity of the wound until forty-eight hours have elapsed. A large number of persons have visited the residence of the Duke de Chartres, the Prince's father, and inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY.

ROME, ITALY, Aug. 15.—The result of the duel excited great enthusiasm here. When it became known the Count was the victor crowds gathered in the streets and wildly cheered him and the army. The people demanded repeatedly that bands in the public squares play the royal hymn, which was cheerfully complied with. So great was the popular pleasure at the outcome of the meeting that a large number of people decorated their houses with flags. The newspapers issued special editions, giving everything obtainable concerning the fight. The authorities feared the crowds might make a demonstration against the French representatives here and special guards were therefore mounted at the French Embassy and Consulate.

Congratulatory telegrams have been showered upon the royal family from all parts of the country and many have been received from abroad.

PRINCES FIGHT FIERCELY.

Galant Struggle of the Evenly-Matched Scions of the Field of Battle.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 15.—The absolute secrecy and numerous precautions ob-

served in the arrangements succeeded in preventing any journalist from witnessing the duel, hence all accounts are derived from the seconds or physicians. The following is the most interesting story available, compiled from information so given:

The Count of Turin was ready to cross swords with Prince Henry in France, but one express condition was that not a living soul besides the principals, seconds and medical attendant should be present at the scene of combat. The Count was a stranger fighting in a foreign land in what was regarded in many quarters as an international quarrel. The affair had attracted immense attention, and anything in the shape of a demonstration might lead to trouble. The Italian Prince even went so far as to declare if any outsiders were permitted to witness the fight his seconds would at once stop it, and it might be resumed in his own country.

With these views Prince Henry entirely concurred. Hence extreme secrecy was maintained all along. Some pains, moreover, were taken to put everybody completely off the scent, and by way of additional precaution the representatives of the two Princes had quietly selected several spots, so if any intruder was detected at one place the parties might repair to another. For this reason the place to which they would first proceed was only chosen and the hour for meeting fixed at the last possible moment. Furthermore, in order to foil any one who might be on the lookout in the neighborhood of the hotel during the small hours of the morning, Count Leontieff removed for the night to another house, and his example was followed by M. Mourichon.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock M. Leontieff and Mourichon proceeded in a landau to the Bois des Marechaux, whither Prince Henry drove with his medical attendants, while the Count of Turin went to the trysting place in company with his seconds. On arrival it was at once perceived to their great relief that they were secure from prying eyes.

Both princes were attired in the garb which appears to be de rigueur on such occasions. They wore frock coats and tall hats. There was no picnic air about them. On the contrary they looked stern and serious and as if they meant business. Prince Henry is tall of stature, and although he is rather of slight build, the strong, active and energetic life which he has led has considerably developed his muscles. He is an expert fencer and on Saturday spent some time in practice. The Count of Turin has also a manly figure, carries his uniform well and is un beau cavalier.

No time was lost arranging preliminaries. A glade had been selected, bounded by lofty trees. It was a convenient spot in every respect for the purpose to which it was to be adapted. It was exactly 5 o'clock when the duel began. Henry and Turin, throwing off their waistcoats, took their positions, bare-headed, facing each other. It was a thrilling moment for the seconds, who were to witness an encounter between the scions of the houses of Orleans and Savoy.

Each of the combatants held—the French Prince in his bare and the Italian in his gloved hand—a rapier of the pattern most in vogue in his own country, but each, as expressly stipulated, was the same length as the other. The representatives of Turin had shown a decided preference for the cavalry sabre, but the seconds of his adversary had objected to this, and the rapier had been finally chosen as being the fairest arm.

The fight was directed by Count Leontieff, and as soon as the word was given the principals began with a will. There were in all five encounters, and the vigor with which the attack was carried on will be easily understood when it is stated that several times the duel had to be interrupted, as the principals had come to close quarters. They, in fact, assailed each other with an amount of fire and fury seldom witnessed on such occasions.

They were well matched. Both were in capital condition and both expert swordsmen. Each felt he was fighting not only for himself, but for his country's honor. Hardly had the rapiers been crossed when Prince Henry attacked his opponent with the utmost energy, but in a moment it was Turin who was assuming the offensive. He thrust with great skill, putting his adversary on his mettle. Eventually the Count hit the Prince in the right breast, which brought the first engagement to a close. The doctors speedily examined the injury, and agreed in pronouncing it so slight, skin only having been cut, that the Prince was not impeded in any degree from resuming the combat.

The encounter which followed was carried on with even more vigor than the former one, for the Princes attacked each other with such energy that they had presently arrived at close quarters, and "corps-a-corps" not being recognized or permitted, they were separated.

The third encounter was very exciting. There was a sharp struggle at the close, in which Turin was slightly hurt in the right hand. Again were the doctors at work examining the injury, though the Italian Prince maintained it was of no importance, and continually argued with them that they allow the fight to continue.

The fourth engagement was even more vigorously conducted than its predecessors. On both sides the attack was renewed with an amount of energy which considerably impressed the spectators, as they were making every effort to keep their anxiety and agitation under control. The Prince, with gleaming eyes, thrust and parried with lightning rapidity, and soon there was a moment of breathless suspense when the point of Prince Henry's rapier struck the top button of his opponent's trousers, and was turned so that another weapon had to be substituted. Had it not been that the button was there to parry the thrust, Turin must inevitably have been run through.

The hottest of all was the fifth and final encounter. So closely did they press each other that once more the engagement had to be interrupted. Scarcely had it been resumed when Prince Henry received a wound which put an end to the duel. A thrust from his adversary's rapier caught him in the right side of the abdomen, and Count Leontieff, who had been directing the fight with the utmost impartiality, brought the encounter to an end.

The Prince's injury was examined by the doctors, who, without the slightest hesitation, declared it was too serious to admit of a renewal of the fight.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Seconds of the Combatants Relate All the Circumstances of the Duel.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 15.—The following official report of the meeting has been furnished by the seconds of Prince Henry and the Count of Turin: "His Royal Highness Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy and Aosta, Count of Turin, having regarded the publication of letters of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orleans in the Figaro as offensive to the Italian army, wrote a letter on July 6 last, demanding a retraction. The letter could not be answered until August 11, the day Prince Henry arrived in France. Prince Henry replied by telegraph, maintaining his rights as a traveler to record his experiences. "The Count of Turin immediately informed him of the departure of his representatives, namely, Colonel Avogadro di Quinto, commander of the Forty-eighth brigade of cavalry of the Italian army, and Colonel Francesco Pallavicino, commanding the Italian cavalry at Genoa. "Prince Henry placed them imme-

diately upon their arrival in communication with his seconds—Count Nicolas Leontieff, Governor-General of the equatorial provinces of Ethiopia, and Raoul Mourichon, his traveling companions. At the first meeting an encounter was regarded as inevitable, and by common accord the following conditions were decided upon: "Weapons used to be dueling swords, each combatant to use that of his own country, but blades to be of equal length. Either combatant may maintain the ground he gains and each will be allowed a space of fifteen meters with which to advance or retire. Each assault will last four minutes and the combat will be resumed in the positions occupied by the combatants and will only terminate on a decision to that effect by the four seconds or on advice of the doctors when one of the adversaries is manifestly in a state of inferiority. The conduct of the meeting will be entrusted alternately to the two parties, lots being drawn at commencement."

"This arrangement was made owing to the objections of Prince Henry to intrust the direction of the encounter to a fifth party. At a meeting on the same day the Bois des Marechaux was chosen for the encounter and the rendezvous was fixed for 5 o'clock the next morning."

The report then formally announced that the meeting was held as arranged and continues:

"The combat lasted twenty-six minutes with five assaults. M. Leontieff and Avogadro di Quinto being alternately umpires.

"In the first assault Prince Henry was hit in the right breast, though the weapon did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue. On the report of the doctors the seconds decided that the combat should continue.

"The second assault had to be stopped owing to the combatants coming to close quarters. In the third assault the Count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand, but the weapon did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

"In the fourth assault the umpire declared that Prince Henry's sword was bent, and, stopping the engagement, furnished his Highness with a new weapon.

"In the fifth assault the combatants again got in close quarters, and were immediately stopped. Prince Henry, in a counterblow, was hit in the right lower region of the abdomen, and the umpires stopped the assault. The doctors on both sides examined the wound, and declared that Prince Henry was thereby rendered clearly inferior to his antagonist. Count Leontieff and E. Mourichon proposed that the combat be stopped. This was done by common accord.

"After the encounter and while his wound was being dressed Prince Henry, raising himself from the ground, held out his hand to the Count of Turin, at the same time saying: 'Allow me, Monseigneur, to shake hands with you.' The Count then shook hands with Prince Henry. The doctors present were MM. Toupet and Hartmann on behalf of Prince Henry and Signor Carle on behalf of the Count of Turin."

POLITICAL SEQUENCE.

It May All Depend Upon What the Italian Government Knew of the Duel.

ROME, ITALY, Aug. 15.—It remains to be seen what the political sequence of the duel will be. It seems beyond doubt that the Government was kept entirely in the dark in regard to the affair, although it is stated in some quarters it was fully aware of what was going on and vainly tried to prevent the duel. Much depends on whether King Humbert was cognizant of the duel.

Despite the assertions that his Majesty acquiesced in the challenge it is not certain that he did so. It seems that the Count of Turin, who was treated as a ward by the King, is a dashing young blood, very prone to escapades, and his uncle found it difficult to control him. It is declared he sent the challenge secretly and that the King only learned of it when it was too late to prevent its delivery. It is also said the Count, who is a major of a crack cavalry regiment, went to France without leave from his military

superiors, thus violating the regulations. If this is true the King, as head of the army, ought to punish him, but to do so would be an extremely unpopular proceeding. The Count is a popular favorite, handsome, lavish with money and prominent on the race course and in society. He is something of a ray Lothario, and now having plucked Prince Henry of his laurels he will be idolized.

HENRY WILL RECOVER.

Destined to Live and Glory Over the Most Fierocious Duel of Modern Times.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 15.—It is now stated the Count's weapon entered Prince Henry's body to a depth of two centimeters, but didn't pierce the intestines. Rest will be absolutely necessary for his recovery, but he will probably soon be himself again. About midnight a bulletin was issued saying the Prince passed a very quiet day. No complication is apparent.

Discussing the duel with a visitor Count Leontieff exclaimed, "It was awful." Another witness said both fought like lions.

COULD NOT PREVENT IT.

French Authorities Tried in Vain to Keep the Princes From Fighting.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 15.—It now transpires that the French Government kept a careful watch upon the principals and seconds from the moment of their arrival, with the idea of interfering at a critical hour. Not only the residences of the Princes and friends were looked after, but foresters and others kept an eye on all the eligible spots where it was presumed the duel might take place.

There was a veritable mobilization of detectives, and M. Mourichon received a visit from an official of the Ministry of Interior, who informed him the affair would not be allowed to come off. It never, however, occurred to the authorities that the Prince would elect to fight at such an absurdly early hour. The fact that it did take place then astonished all the officials intrusted with the duty of preventing it.

GOLLI TO BE GARROTED.

Canovas' Assassin Tried by a Military Court-Martial and Convicted in Short Order.

VERGARA, SPAIN, Aug. 15.—A court, consisting of lieutenant-colonels and six captains of artillery, formed a court-martial here to-day and tried Gollin in secret. The assassin's statements were all submitted in writing, he not being present. The sentence of the court will be withheld till confirmed by the supreme council of war. It is taken for granted that he will be sentenced to be garrotted.

USED A LIVE CARTRIDGE.

A British Shot Canoe's Construction on a Japanese Warship.

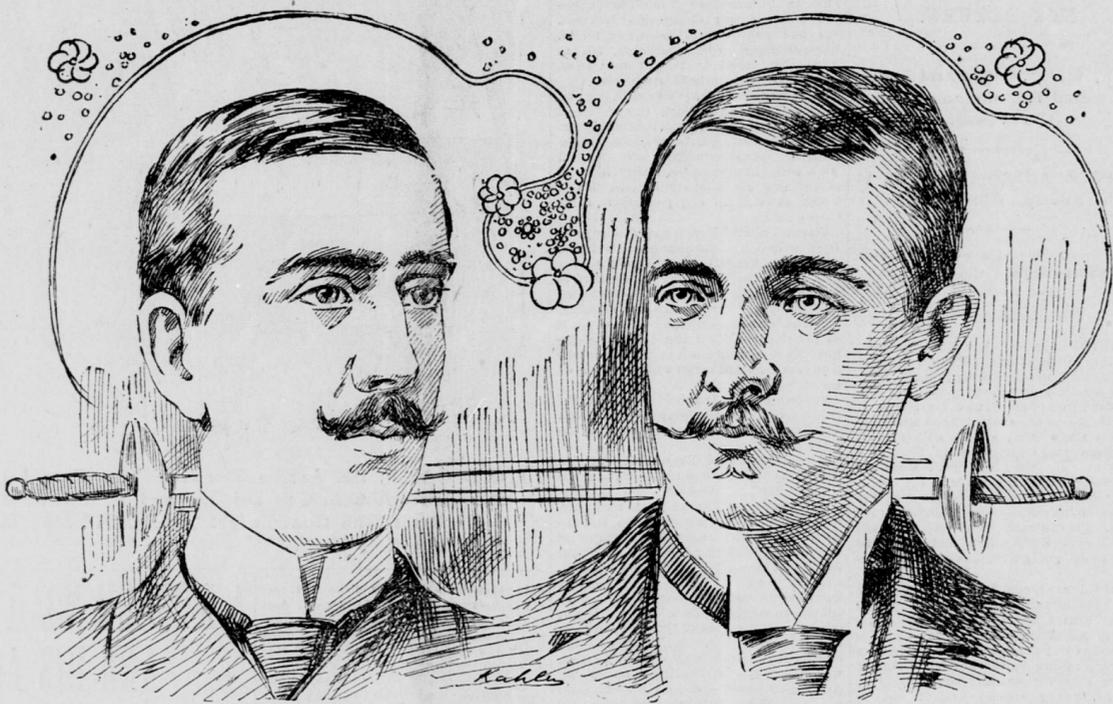
LONDON, ENG., Aug. 15.—With the British battleship Prince George was exercising her crew at "action quarters" in the English Channel on Friday a live cartridge was accidentally used in one of the guns instead of a dummy. When the gun was fired the ball passed between the barrels of the new Japanese warship Fuzi, lying at Portsmouth, causing consternation among the sailors who were on the Fuzi's deck. An inquiry has been ordered by the Admiralty.

To Be Arrived Wednesday.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 15.—A. S. Peters, Easton Square, next Wednesday, George Thomas Jenkins, eldest son of P. Jenkins of Wycliffe, St. Leonards-on-Sea, will marry Mrs. Ella Francis Kellogg Gilroy of Thurlow Cottage, Hastings. She is the only child of C. Whitwood Kellogg of Thurlow Park, San Mateo County, California.

Afghan Troops Joining the Tribesmen.

SIMLA, INDIA, Aug. 15.—British officers who took part in the fighting at Shah Kadar Fort on Tuesday last declare that regular troops fought among the tribesmen. The report that the Government has addressed a note of warning to the Afmeer is confirmed.



The Count of Turin.

Prince Henry of Orleans.

GOING TO TRINITY'S KLONDIKE

Prospectors Heading for the Coffee Creek Region.

NEWS OF A RICH STRIKE OF PURE GOLD.

Two Men Reported to Have Taken \$6,500 From One Pocket.

CREEKS AND RAVINES CONTAIN PRECIOUS METALS.

Active Work to Be Renewed On the Scene of Operations in Early Days.

REDDING, CAL., Aug. 15.—Generally speaking, Sunday is a dull day in Redding, but since the gold excitement on Coffee Creek every day has been one of hurry and bustle, and this Sabbath has been one of the liveliest ever witnessed here. Prospecting outfits, fitting out and starting out for the new goldfields, have kept the streets crowded and the people excited. Not less than half a dozen different prospecting parties have departed to-day for Trinity's Klondike, and as many more will go to-morrow.

One party, headed by William F. Taffe and J. B. Knight, left this evening about 6 o'clock by private conveyance. They carried with them ample provisions and several pack animals and go prepared to do diligent and effectual work. They go in the interest of San Francisco capitalists and expect to spend the winter at the new diggings.

News of new but smaller strikes reaches this city almost hourly and with each incoming report there is a general renewal of the excitement and interest. This afternoon meager news reached Redding of a rich strike of pure gold in the east fork of Trinity River, almost directly opposite Trinity Center. It is said—and the information is undoubtedly authentic—that two prospectors, one recently from Ukiah, Mendocino County, succeeded in tapping a pocket out of which they have taken some \$6500. At first these men prospected for quartz and did succeed in finding a tolerably rich vein of gold-bearing quartz. While carelessly digging around near where they discovered their ledge they ran their picks into what has turned out to be a rich pocket and out of which they expect to take a small-sized fortune.

An old settler of Trinity, who has lived in the Coffee Creek country for twenty years and over, was interviewed by a CALL representative to-day. He gave the information that the news thus far published has been exaggerated very little. He states that it would not surprise him in the least if in a few days news would be sent out of an immensely rich strike right in the town of Weaver. Weaver is situated in a basin, and the ground is known to contain gold in good quantities. Parties digging wells have at various times encountered free gold, and in all the creeks and ravines gold can be panned out at any time. He states that the Hickory Creek discovery of Murphy and Burgess was exaggerated just a trifle, and that instead of \$80,000 the actual amount taken out was \$36,000. Numerous other smaller finds have been made in that neighborhood and many claims are now being taken up.

For over forty years Morrison Gulch,

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisement for a medicine, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Beauty wanes—eyes grow dim and black encircled—radiance fades from the skin—a leathery look supplants the soft peachy appearance—age comes before life has fairly begun. These are but outward signs of the death that lurks within and are only danger signals. Careless or too busy doctors make a hundred diagnoses and prescribe for nervousness, for insomnia, for indigestion—for a hundred different diseases. They are wrong—mistaken nine times in ten. When a woman fades—grows old, weak, sick—the trouble is almost always with the organs that make her a woman—the most important, the most delicate, the most sensitive, the most vital organs in her whole body. They are so closely knit with the fibres of her life that a disorder here means disorder everywhere and anywhere. Such disorders call for the expert skill of the specialist. Such a specialist is Dr. R. V. Pierce, who for over thirty years has been a chief consulting physician and surgeon of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Afflicted women should write to him and show in any case begin at once to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the most successful remedy for all forms of female weaknesses and disease. Tens of thousands of women have been cured by this marvelous medicine without ever consulting a physician. Dr. Pierce's 1008 page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser" is full of useful knowledge from title-page to finish. It may be had in paper covers for the bare cost of mailing. Send 10-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For 10 cents extra (31 cents in all), the book will be sent in cloth binding.