

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

Clockwork is to be advanced in price because of the new tariff.

Mrs. Houghton, aged 75, was burned to death in her home near Burlington, Skagit county, Wash.

The July run of salmon, although late, is promising well and the fishermen on the lower Columbia are reporting large catches.

The flat grown for fiber on the Corvallis college farm has been pulled. A portion of it attained the length of 88 inches, while the average length is about 40 inches.

The first mail for the Yukon valley under the new contract left Juneau July 18 in charge of E. W. Hoyt, carrier. It consisted of 1,633 letters, being an accumulation from last April.

The treasury officials have discovered a number of inconsistencies in the new tariff law, some of them, it is feared, incapable of reconciliation. It is pointed out that section 269 places the duty on plums at 25 cents per bushel, and section 264 fixes the rate at 2 cents per pound. An error in the paragraph referring to currants was corrected in conference.

The desire of Germany to institute an European control of Greek finances still hangs over the settlement of the indemnity question. It is understood that the Volo-Larissa railway will be transferred to the Greek administration, with the stipulation that the same facilities shall be granted to Turkey for the transportation of troops as are granted to Greece.

A dispatch from Ottawa announces that the Canadian government has decided to impose a royalty on all placer diggings on the Yukon in addition to \$15 registration fee and \$100 annual assessment. The royalty will be 10 per cent each on claims on which there is an output of \$500 or less monthly, and 20 per cent on every claim producing above that amount yearly. Besides this royalty, it has been decided in regard to all future claims staked out on other streams or rivers, that every alternate claim should be the property of the government, and should be reserved for public purposes and sold or worked by the government for the benefit of the revenue of the Dominion.

The steamer Hope, after coaling at Camplington, C. B., sailed for the Arctic regions with Lieutenant Peary and party on board.

A. A. Fischer, a German, aged 64, because of ill-health succumbed and died in San Francisco. He left a note asking that the gas he consumed be paid for.

Thomas Renberge, a welder, and William Butler, a veterinarian, well known in Washouville, were drowned in the Mississippi river near there while fishing.

Captain J. T. C. Nash has bonded the Golden Standard quartz mine, owned by the Kublis and Judge Watson, near Gold Hill in Jackson county, Or. The price is \$125,000.

The fund for the Omaha World's fair now amounts to \$100,198, paid in private subscription. The state gives another \$100,000. There will be no trouble in swelling the stock to \$500,000.

That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is shown by the latest news from the Japanese government, under date of July 10, which is now made public for the first time. While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy.

Recent advices from Peru, which have been confirmed by C. de Miranda, a petroleum magnate now in San Francisco, state that the wonderfully rich strikes reported from the Clondyke region have been totally eclipsed by fabulous discoveries of gold in the South American republic. In an interview Mr. Miranda said that there no longer seemed to be any doubt that the famous Inca gold fields, which have been considered as myths among the intelligent people of Peru, have at last been discovered.

The schooner Norma arrived at Honolulu from the South seas on the 16th. While the vessel was cruising on the long voyage Captain Roschill secured sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that England has been taking formal possession of a number of small, fertile islands in that portion of the globe, without stopping to inquire who the owners might be. There are many lagoon islands that are very fertile but uninhabited. These are now being brought under cultivation for English companies, who are planting coconut groves and other tropical fruits for the export trade.

The recent appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner-general of immigration has been signed by the president. Mr. Powderly's nomination to the office failed of confirmation in the senate because of the opposition of labor organizations.

After having accomplished one of the most remarkable and perilous trips ever recorded in the marine history of the Pacific coast, the little stern-wheel steamer H. C. Grady, Captain Denny, steamed through the Golden Gate and docked at San Francisco.

ELDER ON THE OCEAN.

The Portland Steamer Clears for the New Eldorado.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 5.—A 4:16 o'clock this morning, the O. R. & N. steamer Elder, with 383 passengers from Portland and 26 from Astoria, bound for the Clondyke, slowly left her dock, and, in the dim light of the early day, set her nose towards the far north, the land of promise to the goldhunters.

Hundreds were on the docks even at that hour, and every passenger was on deck to bid a last farewell to friends and civilization. As the steamer got under way, a mighty shout was given by those on shore, which echoed from the distant hills and was answered by those on board. Last words of warning and advice were spoken, and soon the big ship was but a shadow in the distance.

Several joined the ship here at the last moment. One man traded a diamond and \$500 gold watch for another's outfit; and one man bought half interest in the outfit of another whose partner left him, and a man from Portland, who jumped on the steamer at the last moment, found an outfit here all packed, which the person who ordered it failed to call for. Without question, he paid the invoice price and had it loaded on the steamer.

During the day, the passengers of the steamer were entertained by the citizens, and a jolly time was had while the ship's machinery, which was slightly damaged on the trip down the river, was repaired.

The Shooting in Scotland.

Scottsdale, Pa., Aug. 5.—Coroner Owens today held an inquest on the remains of William Cummings, the non-union mill worker who was killed last night in a quarrel with strikers. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the only one who gave positive testimony was Constable Longnecker, who testified that he was standing within a few feet of the parties when the shooting took place, and plainly saw the flash from the revolver in the hands of William C. Hubbs. The jury found Hubbs guilty, and he was arrested. Hubbs was a roller in the employ of the Scottsdale Iron & Steel Company before the strike, and is one of the best known men in town. While opinions differ as to the effect of Cummings' death, it is believed that the trouble last night will end the rioting and bloodshed, and the strikers will be more moderate in their actions. The town tonight is quiet.

Five Violent Deaths.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 5.—This has been a sad day for Carlisle, a town 20 miles south of here. Four persons were drowned at Hyatt's Ferry, in the Wabash river, and one was ground to fragments by an Evansville & Terre Haute freight train. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Grant Ammond, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Morris and Charles Hines. The first four were seen to go in bathing, and later their clothing was found on the river bank. It is believed one of the women was seized with cramps and the others were unable to help her. Charles Hines was found lying close to the Evansville & Terre Haute track at Carlisle. The head was crushed in, the right hand torn off and the body almost severed. It is thought Hines fell from the train while stealing a ride.

The Pantsmakers' Complaint.

New York, Aug. 5.—The general strike of the pantsmakers' union, a branch of the socialist trades alliance, went into effect today in 250 shops in Greater New York. The strikers are enthusiastic, and believe this effort on their part will end the sweating system and restore the old rate of wages. Under the present system they are able to make only \$1.50 for a week's work. Under the old schedule, which they want restored, the operators made from \$10 to \$12 a week. There are nearly 3,000 operators, and, in consequence of the strike, 5,000 finishers are idle.

Shipwrecked Sailors Reach Home.

New York, Aug. 5.—Among the passengers today per the Clyde line New York from San Domingo was Captain Hall and six shipwrecked sailors of the American schooner Belle Hooper, which was lost July 8, on Silver cape, 80 miles northeast of Macoris, and became a total loss. The crew was obliged to abandon the vessel and take to the boats, and was picked up by the Norwegian steamer Bratten and landed at Macoris, and then sent home by the United States consul.

Potters Want Their Wages Raised.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5.—The working potters of this city held a mass meeting last night at their clubhouse, and decided to ask the manufacturers for the restoration within 60 days of the 12 1/2 per cent cut in their wages made in 1894. The men claim that the increased tariff rate on pottery made by the Dingley bill justifies the request. A committee of the men will seek a conference this week with the manufacturers on the subject.

The Sheet-Iron Workers' Strike.

Phillipsburg, N. H., Aug. 5.—The American Sheet-Iron strikers held a meeting, at which the committee reported the result of its conference with Superintendent Danby. The company offered the men work at out wages, but they refused to accept the proposition, and decided not to depart from their stand.

New Norwegian Tariff Law.

Christiansburg, Aug. 5.—The startling has issued a maximum customs tariff against all countries, according to favorable treatment to Norwegian products and ships than is accorded to other countries.

They Tried to Change Seats.

Boston, Aug. 5.—Robert Stott, aged 80, and John Peters, aged 31, were drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat on the Charles river tonight during an attempt to change seats.

THE SEAL CONFERENCE

A Diplomatic Triumph for the United States.

WILL MEET LATE IN OCTOBER

A Permanent Agreement Will Probably Be Reached—A London Paper's Opinion.

London, Aug. 5.—Much satisfaction is expressed in official and mercantile circles at the prospective settlement of the seal question by aid of the Washington conference, especially as such an arrangement will remove a cause of hot discussion between the United States and England. Although at the outset of Mr. Foster's journey diplomats and newspapermen ridiculed the idea that there was anything necessary to be done, Ambassador Hay and Mr. Foster have completely changed this view, and Great Britain is finally doing everything possible to meet the demand of the United States. Doubtless this is partly owing to the support Mr. Foster's ideas received from Russia and Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Davies have all along favored conciliatory attitudes toward the proposals of the United States.

The conference will meet on the third or fourth week in October, the exact date being left to be determined by the arrival of the British experts from the sealing grounds. Great Britain will be represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the ambassador, and Professor D'Arcy Thompson. The United States will probably be represented by John W. Foster and Japan by the Japanese minister at Washington; Russia by a committee headed by Dr. Matsui, professor of international law at the university of St. Petersburg, who was delegated by Russia to hold the parley with Mr. Foster. Canada will be represented by Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Davies.

The conference will discuss the whole question as raised by the United States, will draft a scheme of protection for the seals, with details for carrying out the same, and will decide all open claims. Its report will be a referendum, but, as Russia and Japan are entirely favorable to the pretensions of the United States, and as Great Britain is indifferent so long as Canada is satisfied, the conference may be said to be a diplomatic triumph for the United States, and a personal triumph for Mr. Foster. Unless it results in a divided report, which is not expected, the governments concerned will immediately embody the scheme in a permanent agreement in the form of a referendum, so that it can be executed in the season of 1898.

St. James's Gazette, referring to the conference, says: "Americans will consider another conference as a climb-down for the British, and not unnaturally. Sherman's dispatch will be regarded as the direct cause. The United States makes a quite unwarrantable demand. We ignore it. The American state department sends a menacing and insulting dispatch. We promptly reply. It is the Venezuelan business and Cleveland message once again, and once again it will confirm the American political mind in the conviction that John Bull always knuckles down when bullied and threatened. Our statesmen are preparing a future disaster for both countries by carelessly encouraging this dangerous delusion."

MEASURES OF RETALIATION.

San Francisco Outfitters Will Appeal to the Government.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Merchants of this city, who have profited by the Clondyke excitement are considering seriously the advisability of communicating with the treasury department in Washington and asking for retaliatory measures against the new Canadian tariff. It has been estimated by many of them that nearly \$1,000,000 have been expended within the last few weeks in this city in the purchase of supplies and outfits for the Yukon mines.

Since the news was published that the Canadian government had imposed a high protective duty on all goods coming across the border and would send a force of mounted police to collect the duty there has been a large falling off in purchases. No definite plan has yet been decided upon by the projectors, except that they contemplate holding a meeting with a view of securing the assistance of the chamber of commerce and board of trade in furthering the movement. It is thought that the popular sentiment throughout the country will result in substantial assistance from other states and steps will be taken as soon as a temporary organization is effected to have the merchants of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma unite in the project.

Greece Will Not Submit.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Post says Russia and Germany have counseled Greece to submit to the conditions imposed by the powers. M. Ralli, the premier, replied officially that Greece would never entertain the idea of financial control proposed, and that she would help herself.

Her Hundred-and-Third Birthday.

Morrisstown, N. J., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Christiana French celebrated her 103rd birthday at her home here today. In honor of the event there was a family reunion.

An expert at figures says 12,000 vehicles, a quarter of them omnibuses, pass through the Strand in London every day, and the narrowness of the street causes each of their 83,000 occupants to waste on an average three minutes.

BAD WRECK ON BIG FOUR.

A Fast Passenger Train Ditched and Four Men Killed.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2.—A Times-Star special from Thorntown, Ind., says the Chicago express on the Big Four, due in Cincinnati at 7 A. M., was wrecked about 2:30 o'clock. A coupling pin had been driven into a switch so as to hold it open, and throw the fast train from Chicago to Cincinnati off the track as it passed this point. The engine and tender, mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a bad shaking up.

Seth Winslow, the engineer, and B. C. Rickmers, the fireman, and two unidentified tramps were killed outright. The train was passing Thorntown at a high rate of speed when the engine struck the switch that had been opened and fastened open.

The two tramps who were killed were stealing a ride on the front end of the mail car, and their remains cannot be identified.

A relief car was sent from Indianapolis to Thorntown early this morning, and as soon as the track was cleared a new train was made up for Cincinnati, and other points.

Officials of the railroad company have instituted a thorough investigation as to the perpetrators of the wreck. All the available detectives were set at work today.

IMPRISONED AMERICANS.

List of Those Still Remaining in Cuban Prisons.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Consul-General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American, Lewis Semolin, now confined at Havana, there will remain in Cuba in addition to the five Competitor prisoners only the following: Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez Diaz, at Sagua la Grande; Jolia Thomas Sains and Frank A. Gramont at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The United States consul at Manzanillo has cabled the secretary of state a contradiction of the story that Albert Blusser, an American, has been captured by Spanish troops and taken to that place. He says that nothing is known of Blusser's arrest.

Seven Persons Killed.

San Jose, Ill., Aug. 2.—At 7 o'clock this evening a cyclone struck the farm of A. McDowell, two miles north, and his house and barn were destroyed. Seven people were killed and three severely injured. The killed are: A. C. McDowell, McDowell's grandson, wife of Samuel Brownlee, three of Brownlee's children, Miss Jessie Groves. Severely injured: Mrs. M. C. McDowell, her son Charles and daughter Mary.

Miss Jessie Groves was a neighbor of the McDowells and was spending the day there. The storm came directly from the north, and entirely destroyed the McDowell house, barn and walnut grove. It then rose and went over the town of San Jose. At Mason City, lightning struck the spire of the Presbyterian church and set it on fire.

Believes Annexation a Certainty.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Ellis Mills, the retired consul-general at Honolulu, arrived from the islands on the steamer Alameda. Mr. Mills was succeeded by William Hayward, and with his wife, he is on his way back to his home in Virginia. Speaking of political affairs in the islands Mr. Mills said: "Annexation is now regarded universally by the people of Hawaii as a certainty. Their enthusiasm over the annexation movement is more intense now, if such a thing be possible, than it has ever been, and almost everybody has an abiding faith in the happy result that they all wish for and anticipate. It is confidently expected that the whole matter will be settled when congress meets this fall."

A Whaler Lost in a Storm.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—A message has been received announcing the loss of the whaler Cape Horn Pigeon, in the Japanese sea, during a furious storm. Captain Scullman and the crew of 13 were saved, but 90 barrels of sperm oil went down with the vessel. Two thousand pounds of bone had been shipped home a short time before the disaster. The Cape Horn Pigeon was owned by J. and B. Wing, of Bedford, Mass.

The Treaty Renounced.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1895, was renounced today by Great Britain, and ceases to be operative a year hence. The Reichs-anzeiger says the supplementary conventions which were concluded when the treaty was extended to the German states joining the Zollverein will expire with the main treaty next summer.

A Hanging in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 2.—Maximo Martine was hanged at Floresville this afternoon for a triple murder committed on June 6 last. He killed Jesus Carrille and wife, an aged couple, and Juanita Acosta.

A Disasterous Pennsylvania Storm.

Hinton, Pa., Aug. 2.—A terrible rain and thunder-storm occurred in this city and county. The Episcopal church, one of the finest buildings in the city, was blown to the ground, as well as several other houses in the immediate vicinity. Crops are practically ruined.

Fisherman Drowned.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 2.—A fisherman named Ibbotson was drowned Monday at Green's slough near Ladner. It is stated he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Mrs. Lease Will Reign as Queen.

Topeka, Kan., July 31.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Populist orator, has been elected as queen of the fall festivities, a harvest demonstration. She will reign as queen for a week and wear a \$30,000 crown.

HURLED TO HIS DEATH

Professor McClure's Fall on Mount Rainier.

DEATH WAS INSTANTANEOUS

He Was With the Mazamas—The Body Was Found by a Searching Party and Taken to Tacoma.

Tacoma, Aug. 2.—Professor S. E. McClure, of Eugene, a member of the Mazamas society that made the ascent of Mount Rainier Tuesday, lost his footing while descending the mountain Wednesday and fell 800 feet. He struck on a pile of rocks and was instantly killed. His body was recovered several hours later by a searching party, and was brought to Tacoma tonight.

The Mazamas encamped in Paradise valley Monday, and about 30 of the party began the ascent to the peak that night, where they camped.

Early Wednesday morning Professor McClure, Professor Ballie, Professor Mitchell, of New York, and Dr. E. Dewitt Connel, of Portland, started ahead of the main party, and arrived at the mountain top about noon. Professor McClure carried a barometer for the purpose of taking observations on the top of the mountain.

Returning, they met the remainder of the party near the summit, and, arriving at Gibraltar rock, awaited their return.

They arrived at Camp Muir about 9:30, on their way to Paradise valley, and soon after leaving that point, lost their way. The leader and the various members of the party began cautiously to search for the trail. The lights of the camp in Paradise valley were plainly visible, and, although it was a tramp of nearly four hours, the way to this camp seemed so plain that nobody felt the least alarmed.

Professor McClure ventured toward the edge of a cliff, and announced that he saw a large pile of rocks a few hundred feet distant, and thought he had discovered the trail. Dr. Connel went within 50 feet of him, keeping up a conversation, and attempting to direct his movements.

Darkness had fallen, and the only light came from the snow, which rendered the members of the party only half visible. Dr. Connel says he had just answered Professor McClure's call, and was peering intently in another direction, when he heard a sudden crash, like the falling of rock. He looked in the direction where Professor McClure had stood a moment before, but he was not to be seen. He at once called to him, but received no response, and the members of the party began a systematic search, but, failing to find McClure, concluded that he had fallen off the cliff.

It was nearly an hour before the trail to camp was found, and the members of the party, with the exception of Dr. Connel and a lady and gentleman from Oregon, started to come to report the accident.

A searching party was instantly organized, and under the direction of Dr. Nunn, of Portland, began the search for Dr. McClure's body. The place of the accident was so closely described by the members of the party who had been with Dr. McClure that the searchers were soon able to reach the point on the side of the mountain directly underneath.

Daylight broke about 8:30, and the body of Dr. McClure was found lying on a great pile of boulders, forming a great, forbidding shelf.

Professor McClure's body fell a sheer 300 feet, and bounded about 40 feet toward the edge of the cliff. It lay within 12 feet of the face of the mountain, and, had it fallen over, would have dropped two or three miles, and in all probability would have disappeared into one of the huge crevasses which seam the mountain there.

Professor McClure carried a heavy roll of blankets and his barometer, strapped upon his back. The barometer was broken, but all of his papers and notes of observation were found in his pocket intact.

Dr. Connel had remained on the mountain all night, to enable the searching party to locate the spot where the accident occurred by shooting to them through the darkness. The lady who remained at this point was put into a sleeping bag, and passed a fairly comfortable night.

The Sun's Eclipse.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—A partial eclipse of the sun was observed here this forenoon. Ira R. Hicks, an astronomer, said: "It was a peculiarly beautiful exhibition, my telescope showing violent perturbations. To the southwest appeared an enormous spot with black chasm in its center into which, like nodding plumes, waves of fire seemed to fall. Toward the northeast the giant spot and just above the line of the moon's pathway were two smaller spots of similar description. These indicated unusual activity in the sun due to a season of storms on that planet. The earth always feels the effect of extraordinary sun perturbations, and I predict we shall have storms and electrical displays as the result of the solar disturbance."

By the Breaking of the Dam.

Middleton, Conn., Aug. 2.—At 8 o'clock this morning a dam 40 feet wide, containing water from which three factories get power, burst, letting down a tremendous volume of water. Huge stones of which the dam was built crashed into the factory of William Wilcox's lock shop and the lower floors of the factory were flooded. Forty workmen were compelled to flee for their lives. Much damage has been done.

AT HAVANA'S VERY GATES.

Cubans Held the Suburbs of the Spanish Stronghold.

New York, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Havana's outposts have been again attacked by a large body of rebels, who before the Spanish troops could be gathered to resist had swept through the suburbs, carrying all before them. They used, it is believed, rapid-firing guns and a large quantity of dynamite. The attack was made late last night. Today there is an inclination among the Spanish officials in Havana to deny the fact that the rebels had evaded the forts and swept into Havana limits. The facts, however, remain and the path left by the rebels through the suburbs southeast of the city may be plainly traced.

At the first sound last night the Spanish soldiers in the city and suburbs sprang to arms. They proceeded hurriedly to the southeastern part of the city where the booming of heavy guns or dynamite could be heard plainly all over Havana. Then the sound of firing increased, and finally after a few hours, died away, showing that the rebels had retired. Several wounded Spanish soldiers were brought to Havana and removed to hospitals after the engagement, and several were killed. The reticence of Spanish officials prevents any knowledge of the result of the attack becoming general. It is a fact, however, that great damage was done by the insurgents on their bold raid, and that a considerable quantity of dynamite was used.

There was great excitement in Havana during the rebels' attack. Hundreds aroused by the heavy firing, poured into the streets and the word passed along, "The rebels have attacked the city," created almost a panic in some quarters. There is still much excitement here, due largely to the refusal of the officials to give out information.

This attack on Havana was not unexpected. For weeks past the rebels have been within sight of the capital and have practically moved without interference. The insurgent leaders near Havana are Brigadier-General Castillo, with a large force at Mariano, nine miles southwest, and Colonel Nestor Aranguren, of Guanabacoa, across the bay. General Alexander Roderiques, rebel commander of Havana province, with a large force, is near Minar and Colonel Aranguren is at Colorado.

It is believed the rebel raid was led by Aranguren, who is noted as one of the most daring of the rebel chiefs.

Captain-General Weyler has left Havana for Matanzas, and the belief is expressed that the knowledge by the insurgents of this intention on his part led to the attack.

It is understood that large bodies of insurgents have recently crossed from Pinard del Rio and Matanzas, and that the rebels' strength in this province has assumed formidable proportions. Quintin Bandera with 800 men is among those who have come into the province from Matanzas.

Mob Fired on at Scottsdale.

Scottsdale, Pa., Aug. 2.—Wild excitement prevails here tonight. As the afternoon turns of striking ironworkers at the Scottsdale works, were going home, one of them became incensed at the remarks of some boys, and fired at them. A large crowd gathered about the station at the time, and they started after the nonunion man, who fired five shots into the crowd before he reached the boarding-house. The hotel was surrounded by an excited crowd, and it was with difficulty that Burgess Porter got them cooled down, and had he not had the assistance of strike leaders there is no telling what the crowd would have done. Another nonunion man, whose name could not be learned, drew a revolver and fired several shots. He was knocked down and pretty badly beaten before he could be reached by the officers and taken away. The second crowd is massed about the station and nonunion men are afraid to venture out.

Destructive Hail Storm.

Denver, Aug. 2.—A Republican special from Sioux Falls, S. D., says one of the most destructive hail storms known passed this morning. The storm started three miles west of Dell Rapids and went southwest, destroying absolutely everything in its path around Galveston. Everything is a total loss. One branch of the storm that passed over Hermantown and Luverne, Minn., went in two paths, one north of Luverne and the other south clear across Nobles county. The path of this branch of the storm is fully 10 miles wide. It is estimated that fully 1,000,000 acres of crops were destroyed by the storm. Hundreds of farmers have lost every vestige of a crop.

Ammunition Running Low.

Bombay, Aug. 2.—The situation at Camp Makakland has become serious. Word has been received that natives in large force made a second attack on the forts today. The fighting was severe. Thirteen of the British were killed and 80 wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant Catello. The tribesmen lost 100 men. The worst feature of the situation is that the garrison is short of ammunition, and it is feared the whole supply will be exhausted before reinforcements arrive. It is reported that Madmullah has mustered at least 40,000 tribesmen.

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NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

The Washington county court is debating the question of building a county jail.

A new wheat warehouse has been built at Mission to take the place of the one that burned recently.

The estimated sum of money that has left Grant county during the last year for bicycles is \$4,500. This sum would give a bicycle to about every twentieth voter.

A brass shoe weighing 1,800 pounds was cast at the Astoria Iron works last week. The shoe is to be put on the keel of the Manzanita to hold the stern-post, rudder and screw.

Work is piling up at the Pendleton foundry so rapidly that it has been found necessary to work nights. A night force has been hired and in a few days the hum of the machinery will be heard almost without cessation in the establishment.

The citizens of Marshfield, Myrtle Point and other towns in Coos county have complained somewhat of a sugar famine, but Coquille has been worse off. There has been a shortage of flour, sugar, butter, eggs and fruit jars, and steamers and trains would come and go without replenishing the stocks of flour and sugar.

The 12th annual catalogue and guide-book of the state normal school at Drain, in Douglas county, has been published. A feature of the catalogue, not usually found in such publications, is the remarks addressed to the different classes, to those who expect to become pupils, to the instructors, and to the school directors throughout the state.

The Odd Fellows hall in Pendleton is being moved and the contents of the copper box deposited in the corner-stone of the building May 8, 1879, have been removed. The articles contained in the box consist principally of a number of coins, two business cards, several newspapers, a copy of the old constitution and by-laws and the family record of Lot Livermore.

The report of the officials of the La Grands land district, which includes Baker, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallawa counties, shows a total land surface area in the district of 8,848,000 acres, of which 15,860 acres are reserved, 2,820,425 acres have been disposed of, leaving a total of 5,871,215 acres yet undisposed of, of which 4,894,601 acres are surveyed and 1,476,614 acres unsurveyed land. Union county embraces a total land surface area of 2,028,000 acres; 678,814 acres have been disposed of, and there is yet available 1,349,186 acres, of which 867,353 acres are surveyed and 481,833 acres unsurveyed. Of the land in Union yet undisposed of, 75 per cent is timbered, 20 per cent grazing land, and 5 per cent farming land.

Washington.

H. T. Jones has been tendered and has accepted the position of chief grain inspector for