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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A strike of Portland street car men seems imminent.

Swam has started a movement for the abolition of gambling.

Plans are being prepared for a new lightship off the Columbia bar.

Major Dreyfus has been assigned to command of the crack French regiment.

Alfred Beit, who controlled the gold and diamond output of Africa, is dead.

A peace conference between Central American republics may be held on a United States warship.

Secretary Metcalf says congress did not intend to authorize a lightship for Switzer bank, off Cape Flattery, and he does not feel authorized to spend the \$150,000 appropriated by mistake.

It is said the War department is planning an immense supply depot and barracks for marines at the mouth of the Columbia. Young's bay is to be dredged until anchorage for the entire Pacific and Asiatic squadrons is secured. The mouth of the Columbia is 700 miles nearer Japan than San Francisco and is also better for rail facilities than Bremerton.

Cassie Chadwick is in her prison home at Columbus, Ohio.

Dreyfus is the hero of France since he has been proven innocent.

Peasants are causing a reign of terror throughout the Russian empire.

Hitchcock resents the statement of Senator Fulton that he is in his dotage.

Suits have begun in San Francisco against the "six-bit" insurance companies.

Two men attempted to rob a Denver bank in daylight, but were foiled and both were caught.

A British steamer in Chinese waters was attacked by pirates and two passengers killed and the captain wounded.

Milakoff is the choice of the Russian Democrats for premier, but the czar still balks at yielding to the party's demands.

Four negroes are under arrest in North Carolina for murdering an entire family. One of the men has confessed, implicating the other three.

A flood in Rhodes canyon, 15 miles north of Trinidad, Colorado, swept away a number of houses. One man was drowned and a hundred people left homeless.

The war in Central America may involve Honduras and Nicaragua.

The government has begun an investigation of the elevator business.

Italy wants Great Britain and France to reduce their standing armies and says she will do likewise.

Thirty-nine laundry companies of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been indicted for violating the anti-trust law.

The only hope of averting an open contest in Russia is for the czar to make terms with the moderates.

Ether Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield admit they conspired to kill George Mitchell. No others were in the plot.

The vatican is fast falling into decay and it will be necessary for the pope to spend \$100,000 to put the building in condition.

Japan says she is not trying to monopolize the Manchurian trade, but that the door is wide open and every country has an equal chance to capture the prize.

The whole of the province of Veronesh, Russia, is affected by excesses arising from the agrarian movement. The peasants are rising everywhere and burning estates.

Extensive reforms are proposed in the British army.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Russia. It is claimed 40,000 left Warsaw in a single day.

The Longworths are visiting in Paris.

Some of Bryan's admirers say he will organize a new party.

The Russian cabinet has offered its resignation to the czar.

Anarchy reigns in Russia and open rebellion is expected at any time.

The most destructive fire in 80 years has just swept Stockholm, Sweden. The loss is placed at \$710,000.

Captain Drayfus has been declared innocent and will be restored to his old rank and shortly promoted.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has indicted the ice company officials of Washington for conspiring to control and raise the price of ice.

Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, died from the wound inflicted by a sailor in revenge for the admiral having refused to pardon some men who had mutinied.

The upper house of the Russian parliament favors the abolishment of the death penalty.

MONEY FOR KLAMATH.

Hitchcock Adds \$1,000,000 to Fund for Reclamation.

Washington, July 16.—The acting secretary of the Interior has transferred another \$1,000,000 of the reclamation fund for the Klamath irrigation project, making \$2,000,000 now immediately available for construction. The greater part of this will be spent in Oregon, a small portion of the irrigated land being in California. Work is being energetically pushed on the construction of the outlet tunnel from Klamath lake.

The secretary also pledged \$2,400,000 to complete the project. This additional money is to be available as soon as needed. This increase is the result of Senator Fulton's work during last session.

This increased allotment is possible because the public land receipts for the past year greatly exceeded the department's estimates. While the returns are not complete, it is found that the receipts will exceed the estimates by more than \$2,000,000, and this increase has been divided among four states, Oregon and California on the Klamath project; Washington, whose increases have been heretofore announced, and Idaho, which gets additional money for its two projects now building.

Doubling the cash allowance for the Klamath project opens the way for the letting of new contracts to reclaim land not included in the first unit, now under construction. Just what work will be taken up next has not been fully determined. Much will depend on the recommendations of Engineer Henry, who now has full charge of this project.

The Klamath project can be built as a whole or in sections. It was originally intended to build it by units, completing one unit before taking up the next. It has been found, however, that there will be no trouble in getting settlers upon these lands as fast as water is ready and for this reason it was determined to push work hereafter.

While only \$2,000,000 is actually available for immediate use, another \$2,400,000 will be forthcoming by the time the engineers are able to use it. Considerable land to be reclaimed is now lake bed or swamp. Until the water has been drained off and these lake beds dried, it will be impossible to complete the project. This draining and drying process will require several years; but in the meantime all land now arid which is intended to be reclaimed will be brought under ditches. Under the allotment just made it is believed that work on the Klamath project can proceed without interruption until the last ditch is dug and water turned on every available acre.

The allotment for the Boise-Payette project is increased to \$1,490,000, and for the Midskoda to \$1,555,000. The previous allotment for each was \$1,300,000. The Boise-Payette project will cost more than the original allotment.

WILL BUILD GREAT CANAL.

J. J. Hill Says He Will Connect Hudson Bay and Great Lakes.

Chicago, July 16.—Not satisfied with his gigantic railroad undertakings, which after 30 years appear to be only a little more than half completed, James J. Hill is now turning his attention to canal building and has given his word to his friends that boats will be running from the Great lakes to Hudson bay before the first vessel passes through the Panama canal. As the proposed water route is through the Winnipeg river and Lake Winnipeg, his purpose in making the Manitoba capital the eastern terminal of his new Canadian transcontinental line instead of some point on Lake Superior is explained. The building of the canal will make him practically master of the transportation business of the North-west and will protect him against the incursions that have been made into his territory by other railroad interests within the past few years.

It is proposed to have the canal start from some place on Lake Superior, traverse the district northwest through the Rainy river and the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg river and past the city of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg. From there it would be necessary only to dredge out the canal channel into Hudson bay, thus connecting the Great lakes with the bay and Atlantic ocean.

Roosevelt Willing to Mediate.

Oyster Bay, July 16.—In extending the good offices of the United States in conjunction with Mexico to end the dispute between Guatemala and Salvador, President Roosevelt has a program of action outlined. The United States will follow the suggestion of the contending governments, if they indicate a desire to accept the mediation offered. No suggestion as to the mode of procedure to be followed will come from the United States, it is announced here today, unless request or suggestion should be made by Guatemala or Salvador.

Honduras Joins In.

Panama, July 16.—A telegram received here from San Salvador says that Honduras declared war against Guatemala today. According to this same message the following proclamation has been circulated in Salvador: "General Bonilla, commander of the Salvador army, has repelled the Guatemalan forces at Matzapana, in Salvador, 10 miles east of the Guatemalan frontier. The victorious army of Salvador retained the positions captured."

Government Loss by Disaster.

Washington, July 16.—Quartermaster General Humphrey of the army has compiled a statement showing that a result of the fire in San Francisco under the various titles of appropriations for his department aggregates \$2,268,478.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GROW RUBBER IN UMATILLA.

Colorado Man Says the Climate and Soil Are Good.

Pendleton.—There is a prospect that Umatilla county may become the rubber growing center of the Pacific Northwest in the near future. G. T. Douglas, of Durango, Col., representing the rubber trust of the United States, is here for the purpose of looking over the country and making an examination of the soil. He is now looking over the country in the vicinity of Echo, where the soil and climate is similar to that of New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah and southern Colorado, where the plant is grown very successfully. The plant is said to flourish in dry sandy soil, and in semi-arid districts. Mr. Douglas believes this section to be adapted to the successful growing of the plant which he says requires about two years to come to maturity. It can be put in at from \$8 to \$10 per acre and will yield from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Mr. Douglas will make a report of his investigations to his company in a few days.

Sodaville as Seat of Learning.

Albany.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the county clerk's office for the Mineral Springs college, at Sodaville. The college will be opened next fall in the building at Sodaville formerly occupied by the old Mineral Springs seminary, which closed its doors several years ago from lack of financial assistance. It is now planned to establish a school the equal of any institution in Oregon, except those supported by the state. Classical, scientific, literary, normal, business and musical courses will be taught, and the institution plans to give degrees as high as master of arts.

Demand for Labor in Linn County.

Albany.—There is no excuse for a laboring man to complain for lack of work in Oregon this year. In Linn county there is a demand for laborers of every sort, and especially those who will do farm work during the harvest season, and who are willing to work around a sawmill, or in the woods. Farmers in Linn county are looking in vain for needed assistance to garner their crop, and the lumbering mills along the rivers of Linn, Marion and Lane counties are advertising for help all the time. Many college students are spending their vacation weeks at the sawmills.

Labor Famine in Valley.

Salem.—As an illustration of how great is the demand for manual and team labor in the Willamette valley, the Willamette Valley Traction company, in commencing work upon the Portland Salem electric line, was unable to secure men and teams, and employed a steam traction engine to do the ground breaking. It is quite probable that help will have to be imported from other states in order that the company may be able to fulfill its contracts with the city council of Salem—to have the line completed between this city and Chemawa and ready for operation on or before September 10.

Wasco Farmers Begin Harvest.

The Dalles.—Haying is well advanced throughout Wasco county, the bulk of the grain hay now being in the stack and the second cutting of alfalfa has begun. More hay has been cut in the county this year than for many years previous. This was owing to so much of the grain having been injured by heat, making it unfit to thresh. Next week cutting of grain will begin in sections where fall grain is raised, and in most sections barley will be ready to cut by the last of the week. Farmers estimate that about half a crop will be harvested. The fall wheat will be No. 1, but most of the spring wheat will be inferior.

Hot Weather Hurries Harvest.

Eugene.—The condition of the crops in the Upper Willamette valley, especially around Eugene, during the past week have been excellent, and all the farmers are happy. The haying season is about half over and the crop to be harvested will be one of the largest for years. The warm wave which has extended over the valley has been somewhat detrimental to the wheat crop, which, according to the farmers, has advanced too far. Harvest hands are reported scarce, even with the good wages offered.

Hot Wave Spoils Prospects.

Moro.—The hot wave that has prevailed in this section for the past two weeks has materially shortened the very flattering prospect for a big wheat crop. Reports from farmers are conflicting, but there can be no doubt that all grain is more or less shriveled and there will be not over half an average crop. Many are already cutting their wheat for hay, but at the present price for hay that will bring very satisfactory returns.

Exhibits for Jamestown Fair.

Salem.—Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark commission, and one of the commissioners to the Jamestown exposition, was in Salem recently closing up the affairs of his commission and also consulting with officers of the state fair board relative to the collection of exhibits for the Oregon exhibit at Jamestown. Colonel Myers says that all exhibitors at the state fair will be asked to preserve as much of their products as possible and the commission will purchase such as is meritorious for exhibit at Jamestown.

FOOD LAW QUESTIONED.

Legal Interpretation of Two Words Means Much to Its Friends.

Salem.—Upon the legal interpretation of the words "adulterants" and "adulteration" hangs the fate of Oregon's pure food law when it comes up for decision before Judge George H. Burnett, of the Circuit court, for this county in the case of the state vs. George Fendrick, who is charged with selling the state lard that has been adulterated with tallow.

Fendrick, who is a meat dealer in this city, is under contract to furnish the state insane asylum with a quantity of lard, and it is charged by the state dairy and food commissioner that the lard furnished contains a certain percentage of tallow.

Big Real Estate Deal at Eugene.

Eugene.—One of the largest real estate deals ever made in Lane county was consummated recently when Eli Bangs, Eugene's pioneer liveryman, sold a quarter block of ground at the corner of West Ninth and Olive streets to G. M. Bennett, a farmer of this city, for \$35,000. A two story brick building and a large frame livery stable building are on the ground, and they are included in the sale. Mr. Bangs secures in the deal a 900 acre stock farm in Harney county, which his son, Abraham, of this city, will conduct.

Construction Slow.

The Dalles.—W. F. Nelson, president of the Oregon Trunk road, says construction work is progressing slowly because of the scarcity of laborers. Mr. Nelson expects to secure plenty of laborers of the company to push the road on to Madras, a distance of 110 miles from the Columbia, as soon as it can be built, and then to build through Central Oregon and make connection with some southern road.

Grocers Not To Buy Infected Fruit.

Salem.—County Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong has called upon all retail grocersmen and secured from them an agreement not to buy from farmers any fruit infected with San Jose scale. The dealers were willing to make the agreement and will keep it in letter and spirit. If the retail merchants prevent the sale of diseased fruit to them, the inspector can give his entire time to watching the farmers who peddle fruit about town direct to the consumers.

Treasurer-Elect Files Bond.

Salem.—State Treasurer-elect George A. Steel has filed his official bond in the sum of \$50,000, which was approved by the governor. Later he will be required to furnish an additional bond in the sum of about \$50,000, the amount to be determined by the governor.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 73c; red, 69c; valley, 71c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, 32c; gray, 31c per ton.

Barley—Feed, 23.75 per cent; brewing, 24c; rolled, 24.50@25.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, 48@50; cheat, 36.50@37; grain hay, 47@48; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; apricots, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cherries, 4@8c per pound; currants, 9@10c per pound; peaches, 75c@1.10 per crate; pears, \$1.50@2.25 per box; plums, \$1@1.25 per box; Logan berries, \$1.35@1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c@1 per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per dozen; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2@3 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25@2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, red, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/4@2c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy graded old Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; ordinary, nominal; new potatoes, 75c@1.50 per hundred.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2@12c; fryers, 16@17c; broilers, 16@16 1/2c; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22 1/2c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2@13c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11c; olds, 8c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@7c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lamb, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

SHOT BY SISTER.

Slayer of Holy Roller Creffield Murdered in Seattle.

Seattle, July 13.—Eather Mitchell shot and killed her brother George, the slayer of Franz Edmund Creffield, in the Union depot at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as George and his brother Perry were on their way to take a Northern Pacific train for Portland.

Miss Mitchell was walking behind the two brothers, in company with a third brother, Fred. She had gone to the depot for the purpose of killing her brother, and with a smile and a hearty handshake, she loitered behind to get her opportunity. A revolver purchased the day before by Mrs. Creffield for the assassination was carried concealed under a cape thrown carelessly over Eather Mitchell's left arm.

Fred Mitchell offered to carry the cape, and as she handed it to him, the sister raised her revolver and fired. The bullet struck young Mitchell behind the left ear and he died instantly.

As the gun was brought up Fred Mitchell leaped to seize the weapon but he was too late. He grabbed Eather's arm just after she fired and the girl collapsed in his arms. She stayed there until depot policemen hurried up and placed her under arrest.

Both Eather Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield, who was arrested at 7 o'clock last night while on her way back from the cemetery where "Joshua" Creffield is buried, acknowledged in statements taken before Chief Wapenstein that they had conspired to kill George. Had it been necessary Eather Mitchell was prepared to follow her brother to Portland. It was this insane demand for vengeance that prompted her to refuse to accompany her father on his return to Illinois.

"I killed George because he had killed an innocent man, and because he had ruined my reputation by saying that Creffield seduced me," Eather Mitchell declared, but both her statement and that of Mrs. Creffield indicate that the two had conspired to assassinate.

Mrs. Creffield prompted the shooting and she bought the gun with which it was done. It had been agreed between them that the first one seeing George should slay him.

REBELS WIN GREAT VICTORY.

General Toledo Routs Government Forces With Great Loss.

Mexico City, July 13.—According to advices received here, General Toledo, the Guatemalan revolutionist, who has been recruiting his forces and has now some good artillery, offered battle yesterday to Guatemalan regular troops in the department of Jutupa, at a point about four miles from the Salvadoran border, inflicting decisive defeat on Guatemalan forces. There was heavy loss on both sides. The revolutionists are jubilant over their success.

Regalado, former president of Salvador, and the leader of the Salvadoran troops in the present conflict with Guatemala, was killed in the battle.

Guatemala Claims Victory.

Panama, July 13.—Senor Parrios, foreign minister of Guatemala, cabled to the Panama government this afternoon as follows: "Guatemala, July 12.—The Salvadoran government has invaded Guatemalan territory, compelling us to make an energetic defense. We obtained a complete victory yesterday at Jicardo, where General Tomas Regalado, the chief commander of the Salvadoran army, was killed."

Plans to Suppress Revolt.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The preparations which the War office has been making at all principal cities to meet an armed revolutionary movement prove to have been very elaborate. The plans for the defense of Riga have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary paper Misa, which this morning publishes the entire plans of defense.

The garrison is divided into three divisions of two battalions of infantry, half a company of Cossacks and three machine guns each, to prevent the invasion of the city from three open sides, namely, the canal, the dam and the river Dana.

Asks Root to Give Help.

San Juan Porto Rico, July 13.—The lower house of the insular legislature adopted a resolution asking Secretary Root to use his good offices in behalf of Porto Rican citizenship and an elective insular senate. The Republicans, who constitute the minority in the legislature, opposed the resolution, holding that Mr. Root was the island's guest and that the time and place were inappropriate. It is reported that the document was not presented before the signing of Mr. Root, the authorities not desiring to interfere with his visit.

Uprising in Transvaal.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, July 13.—The disquieting rumors that the blacks of the Rand contemplated an uprising July 17 are borne out by the fact that the native servants have warned their mistresses to retire to places of safety. Similar rumors have been circulated in the Reef, but the police ridicule them. However, much anxiety is expressed over a paper read at a conference of the Ethiopian church which says an uprising has been openly advised.

Trade With Britain Killed.

London, July 13.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats; in June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received, but thus far this month none has arrived from the United States.

CONVICT STANDARD TAKES ON NEW LIFE

Government Will Prove Guilt of Heads of Monopoly.

RAILROAD MEN AS WITNESSES

Testimony To Be Used for Indictment of Standard Oil Officers Who Extort Rebates.

Cleveland, July 17.—The Plain-Dealer this morning says: Basing his opinion upon the testimony already submitted to the Federal grand jury in this district, Attorney General Moody believes that the government has at last secured the evidence which will bring the Standard Oil company to its knees. The return of District Attorney Sullivan this morning from an all day conference with the attorney general at New York yesterday will make a complete change of the government's policy in connection with the fight to stamp out trade discriminations in favor of giant corporations.

The change of plans includes a complete reversal regarding C. J. Grammar, vice president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Grammar will not be indicted in this or any other Federal district. Instead, he will be asked to assist the government in forging a chain of evidence about the necks of some of the biggest Standard Oil officials in the country.

It is known that the government officials are eager to obtain one more link in the evidence already secured against the Standard Oil company. A most determined effort will be made to complete the chain through Grammar and Clark. What the government officials particularly want is the names of the Standard Oil officials through whom, it is alleged, rebating arrangements were made with the Lake Shore and other railroads. With these names in their possession the government attorneys will be ready to strike.

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

Railroad Men Cannot Agree As To Meaning of Ex-Parte Law.

Chicago, July 17.—Executive officials and general counsel of every railroad west of Chicago had a conference today with a view to determining the meaning of all of the provisions of the new rate law. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, presided and outlined the purposes of the gathering.

It developed, however, that there were almost as many views regarding the interpretation of the statute as there were lawyers and traffic men present. It was decided, therefore, to appoint two committees, one of traffic men and one of legal men. The traffic men are to meet and arrange their plans for carrying the law into effect, and whenever they encounter a provision that they are unable to solve they are to call on the legal committee for opinions. In the meantime the committee of lawyers is to hold meetings and determine what it considers the statute requires.

GRAIN BAGS RISING.

Shortage is Accentuated by Recent Fire in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 17.—It is estimated that 6,000,000 grain bags were destroyed by the recent fire and in consequence the market is paralyzed. New orders cannot be filled and brokers on "Change are in a quandary as to the future. The price for bags has jumped nearly 50 per cent and at that the commodity is not to be had. Formerly sacks sold for 6 1/2 cents and today the price of 10 1/2 cents prevails.

The prospective supply reaches in round figures to 40,750,000 sacks, and against this must be chalked the needs of California, computed at 23,500,000 sacks, and for the north 27,000,000 sacks, leaving a deficit of 9,750,000, with no possible output to cover the shortage.

Leishman Can Manage Turk.

Naples, July 17.—Minister Leishman is here on his way to Constantinople, where he will present his credentials as ambassador within a fortnight. He says he does not anticipate any difficulties, the reports to that effect being the result of misunderstandings concerning the intention of the United States to take a more active part in the Armenian and other questions in the Near East. There is reason to believe certain countries encouraged this view for the purpose of diminishing American influence.

Earthquake in New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 17.—This section of New Mexico experienced a slight earthquake today. Objects moved perceptibly and a dull, sickening sensation was experienced. No serious damage has been reported. The people in the Armijo building thought that the building was about to collapse and ran into the street. Towns south of Albuquerque also felt the shock and residents of Socorro and San Marcial are in a state of alarm.

Put Rojstvensky to Work.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—It is understood that Admiral Rojstvensky, who was acquitted by court martial of the charge of cowardice in surrendering to the enemy after the battle of the sea of Japan, will be restored to the active list of the navy and assigned to a prominent position on the technical committee of the navy.

Alaska Gold is Stolen.

Seattle, July 21.—Over \$100,000 consigned to the Alaska-Pacific Express company here has been stolen from aboard the steamer Ida May and no clew has been obtained to the robbers. The shipment was sent from Fairbanks and was transferred at Nenana. The Ida May was to transfer it to the Sarah at Fort Gibbon and it was there that the loss was discovered.

San Francisco's Business Resuming Normal Condition.

BIG BUILDING BOOM HAS BEGUN

When Insurance Companies Pay Up Reconstruction of Metropolis Will Proceed in Rush.

San Francisco, July 12.—Although the city's building laws were in a chaotic state during the month of June, building permits were issued to the value of \$1,600,000, and in this sum are not included those one story temporary structures which may be erected for a time without special permit. Now that the building law has been pronounced, reconstruction will take its real start. It is hampered solely by the slowness of the insurance companies.

Up to the present time but \$15,0