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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

Bryan opposes annexation of Cuba.

Speaker Cannon says he is not a candidate for presidential nomination.

The Chicago city council is working for cheaper telephones, lights and street cars.

Stensland has arrived in Chicago. He will plead guilty and expose all his confederates.

Negroes ambushed and killed five police at Atlanta. A round-up by militia will follow.

An infernal machine addressed to Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, has been stopped by postal authorities.

The Hepburn rate law will abolish the housekeepers' rates which have been given by railroads to Pacific Coast points.

Manchurian business is dead since the Russian army left. Harbin is deserted and nothing flourishes except robbery.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been asked to assist in the California campaign.

Admiral Dewey says the United States can best avoid war with another power by having more warships than that power.

The Interstate Commerce commission investigating Union Pacific coal land frauds in Wyoming, has found the company used dummies to locate the land.

Taft has a plan by which peace may come without intervention.

The government is buying many horses for use by the army.

The Standard Oil company's only rival in Canada has lost its plant by fire.

The bodies of 11 Japanese fishermen slaughtered by Russians have been found.

The United States will send a cruiser squadron to Mexico to support our minister in his demands.

Twelve persons have been arrested for an attempt upon the life of Premier Stolypin, of Russia.

The United States has all preparations made for sending a strong army to Cuba if necessary.

Senator Beveridge in a speech declared that if the American flag is again raised in Cuba it will never come down.

Negro assaults on white women at Atlanta, Georgia, caused a race war in which many of the blacks were killed or injured.

The German press is bitter in its denunciation of the action of Great Britain in ordering a German liner out of Portsmouth.

An outbreak is reported to have occurred in Vera Cruz, Tabasco and Chiapas provinces, Mexico. Ten thousand men are said to have joined the movement.

Premier Stolypin is declared to be insane.

Anarchy in Morocco may force intervention.

Russian terrorists have sentenced the czar to death.

Secretary Root was received with high honor at Panama.

The steamer Mongolia has been floated and taken to Midway.

There are now 12 warships of the different classes in Cuban waters.

The death list from the recent Hongkong typhoon will probably reach ten thousand.

Medical authorities in India have discovered that the spread of the plague has been largely due to rats.

A collision between two freight trains on the Great Northern at Cut Bank, Mont., resulted in the death of five men.

An edict has been issued in China giving the people ten years to quit opium using. At the end of that period its use and sale is to be prohibited.

A dynamite explosion at Jellico, Tenn., killed 12 persons and injured scores of others. The property damage will amount to \$500,000. A carload of dynamite was exploded in some manner unknown.

A new treaty with San Domingo is proposed.

A new law in Russia grants more religious freedom.

General Funston will join Taft and Bacon at Havana.

The stench from corpses at Hongkong is causing sickness.

The sugar markets of the world are unsettled by the Cuban revolt.

FAIR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Citizens Desire to Show That Metropolis Has Not Lost Grip.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—A very ambitious scheme has been put forward here this week in the form of a proposal that San Francisco hold a world's fair in 1911. The idea had been suggested early in the year, but nothing was heard of it following the fire until this week, when W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific, in a letter to James D. Phelan, revived the plan. It was originally intended that the exposition should be commemorated by the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa in 1513. The date 1911 has been suggested for the exposition, as it follows so closely on the world's fair to be held in Paris in 1910, and would enable San Francisco to have the exhibits transferred as they were from St. Louis to Portland.

The suggestion of Mr. Mills has been well received. Mr. Phelan in a cordial reply suggested that Mr. Mills consult with others who are known to be interested in such a project. If sentiment warrants, it is understood that preliminary steps will then be taken to form a corporation to finance the undertaking.

It is the general opinion that such an exposition more than anything else would contribute to the future welfare of San Francisco. It is not intended to operate on any such scale as the St. Louis fair, but to use the Portland exposition as a model and build on lines unique and artistic. As a site for the necessary buildings, the burned area and Golden Gate park have been suggested.

MANY ASSETS OVERLOOKED.

Illinois Bank Examiner May Be Asks to Resign.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Depositors in the looted Milwaukee Avenue Savings bank, of which Paul O. Stensland was president, will make a demand on Governor Deneen this week for the removal of Bank Examiner C. C. Jones. How the state examiner overlooked for 10 years such gross frauds as those continually perpetrated in the Stensland bank was a subject of comment among the members of the depositors' committee immediately after the failure.

This oversight may have been overlooked, however, had it not been discovered yesterday that \$340,000 in assets passed unnoticed when the examiner made his last investigation into the institution's condition. Of this sum, \$81,000 is in actual cash, and perhaps the most startling feature of the case is the fact that had any one cared to pocket this money no one would have been the wiser.

Receiver Fetzer will report the discovery to Judge Brentano tomorrow, and the report will be followed by a request from the depositors for an explanation or a resignation from Examiner Jones.

TWENTY BODIES EXHUMED.

More Victims of the San Francisco Disaster Found.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Another tragedy has been brought to light through the finding of the remains of a score or more of bodies in the ruins of a lodging house at the corner of Fifth and Minn streets.

J. K. Armstrong, a contractor, made the gruesome find while clearing away debris which choked the thoroughfare. The lodging house, which was a four-story frame building, was tossed bodily into Minn street in a heap by the earthquake and immediately took fire. It is said that the fire south of Market street originated here.

Fifty people were in the place at the time of the quake, only seven of whom have been accounted for. Mrs. Murray, the landlady, has never been seen or heard from and it is thought that her remains are among those found. She is said to have a wealthy daughter residing in New York city and a brother-in-law in Vallejo.

Armstrong positively identified one body as being that of a young man named Woods who was employed by the Risdon Iron works.

Motors for All Lines.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25.—As rapidly as the cars can be turned out of the shops the Union Pacific is equipping its branch lines with its new gasoline motors, which, in the opinion of E. H. Harriman, will revolutionize the railroad business of the country by making the small feeder lines profitable and by overcoming the threatened dangerous competition of the electric roads by providing an efficient, rapid and economic interurban service on the tracks of the steam roads. The motors are built on an entirely new plan.

Decisive Battle Imminent.

Washington, Sept. 25.—According to information which reached Washington from San Domingo, a battle between the government troops and rebel forces is imminent and the forthcoming engagement is expected to be a decisive one. The contending forces are assembled in the vicinity of Monte Cristi, where the battle is expected to be fought. It is said that should the government gain a victory over the rebels it may end the rebellion.

Up in the Billions.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The foreign commerce of the United States has crossed the \$3,000,000,000 mark. In the 12 months ending with August the imports were \$1,254,399,735 and the exports \$1,750,417,898, a total for the year of \$3,004,817,633. These figures are supplied by the bureau of statistics of the department of Commerce and Labor.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Hood River October 11 and 12 Promises Well.

The fourth annual meeting of the Oregon Irrigation association will be held at Hood River in connection with the Hood River Valley Fruit fair, October 11 and 12, 1906, and all who are interested in furthering the irrigation movement which at this time means so much to the development of the state, are invited to be present and participate in the work of this organization.

The appointment of delegates will be as follows: All state officials, including members of the legislative assembly, senators and members of congress, including members of congress elect and senators nominated, the mayor of all cities, the presidents of the state university, state agricultural college and state normal schools, shall be considered ex-officio members of the association, and delegates shall be appointed as follows: Fifteen by the governor of the state, ten by the mayor of the city of Portland, five by the mayor of each other city in the state, five by the county judge of each county and five by each chamber of commerce, board of trade or other commercial body or regularly organized irrigation, agricultural, horticultural or engineering society within the state.

It is respectfully urged that in the appointment of delegates, persons shall be selected who are sincerely interested in the subject and who are likely to attend the convention, and that appointments shall be made as early as possible. The appointing powers will please have the full name and postoffice address of their appointees mailed to the secretary, A. King Wilson, at his office in the Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, immediately upon appointment being made.

Information of every character relative to this meeting will be furnished by the secretary.

A partial program has already been arranged as follows:

"Irrigation Under the Carey Act in the Deschutes Valley," Jesse Stearns, attorney for D. I. & P. Co.; "Need of Legislation in Oregon on the Subject of Waters," John H. Lewis, state engineer; "Irrigation for Humid Regions," (Oct. 12) Prof. F. L. Kent, dairy instructor, O. A. C.; "Irrigation Conditions in Malheur County, Oregon," F. W. Metcalf, manager famous Arcadia farm; "Fruit Growing on Irrigated Lands," Judd Geer, of Cove, Oregon; "Some Legal Phases of Irrigation," John H. Lawrey, attorney, Pendleton; "Irrigation in the Willamette Valley," Grant S. Dimick, county judge, Clackamas county; "Irrigation in the Rogue River Valley," J. W. Perkins, member of legislature, Jackson county.

Teach Spanish in University.

Eugene.—The University of Oregon has established a new department, that of romance languages, which will be under the charge of Dr. Timothy Clovan, who has just returned from a year's travel in France and Spain. Heretofore the university has offered courses in French, with the instructor under the direction of Professor F. G. Schmidt, professor of modern languages and literatures. But with the coming of Dr. Clovan Spanish will be added to the university curriculum, and there will be opportunity for broader work in the department of Germanic language and literature under Professor Schmidt.

O. A. C. Starts Well.

Corvallis.—In spite of the fact that the O. A. C. opened early this year, the first two days showed the largest enrollment for a similar time in the history of the institution, 498 being enrolled and many are still coming. This enrollment is an increase of 56 over last year. At this rate an enrollment of more than 900 will be reached this year. With an expectation of this four new professors and assistant professors have been added to the faculty. Very noticeable among the new students is the increase in the number of high school students, several coming from the Portland high school.

Working Old Hammersley Mine.

Grants Pass.—The old Hammersley mine, in the Jump Off Joe district, is again the scene of active mining operations, after lying idle for a number of years. R. G. Smith, of this city, has a force of men at work, and the stamps of the old mill are again dropping on good ore. The old pile of tailings, of which there are in the neighborhood of 350 tons, is being run through a cyanide plant which has been erected. The tailings, according to assays, carry \$11 in gold, and as the expense of working them is small, a handsome profit will be realized.

Siuslaw is Full of Salmon.

Eugene.—Reports from the Siuslaw river state that the present run of chinook salmon is the biggest in a number of years, and the pack of the canneries and the cold storage plant at Florence will be a record breaker. The canneries are owned and operated by O. W. Hurd and William Kyle & Sons, respectively, and the cold storage plant by the latter. The silversides are just now beginning to run, and they, too, promise to be very plentiful.

Offers Big Ranch for Sale.

Athens.—J. J. Ranstone has placed his large ranch on the market. He has 1,100 acres of the very best wheat lands in Umatilla county, has farmed it for many years and reaped a fortune. The price asked is \$75 an acre.

COBALT IN GRANT.

Is To Be Found in No Other Section of United States.

Salem.—According to the statistical information furnished Labor Commissioner Hoff, by the United States geological survey bureau, at Washington, D. C., there are 2,170 mines of different kinds in the state of Oregon, under development, the greater number of which are gold and copper, while in some portions of the state deposits of some kinds of mineral are found which do not exist elsewhere in the United States. Notable among these latter are the cobalt mines of Grant county, said to be the only discovery of this valuable mineral to have been found in the country.

Cobalt is used extensively and is of great value for coloring purposes and in the arts. It is found in combination with copper, carrying a large per cent of gold. In his forthcoming biennial report, Labor Commissioner Hoff will comment upon this statistical data as follows:

"A large number of the mines given in the table are not operated, some having been abandoned, and many are in the first stages of development, on account of the lack of capital to carry on the work. Considerable harm has been done the mining interest of the state by unscrupulous promoters who, by 'wildcatting,' have succeeded in swindling many unsuspecting investors and are responsible for the general development of the industry generally. The principal mining counties in the order of the number of miners employed are: Baker, Josephine, Jackson, Grant, Lane, Douglas and Coos. Other counties have extensive mining interests, and the industry, already of some magnitude, will continue to grow. At present there are about 3,370 miners in the state who draw an average wage of \$3 per day. Estimating that they work, on an average, two-thirds of the time, the amount paid them annually in wages is \$2,022,000."

Chittam Bark in Demand.

Eugene.—Chittam bark is going up in price rapidly. All the past winter Eugene dealers have been paying 3 1/2 and 4 cents for the bark, but at present the price offered is 6 cents. Light peel for the past two seasons is given as the cause for the rise. Manufacturers' stocks are running low. There are about seven carloads of the bark in Eugene warehouses, some of which was purchased two and three years ago at a price about the same as is now offered.

Farmers Catch Salmon.

Arlington.—The John Day river, a few miles west of Arlington, is simply alive with fine big salmon, and farmers are catching them there each day by the wagon load. It is expected that at least 10,000 of these fish will be captured in that stream within the next two weeks.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 64@65c; bluestem, 67@68c; valley, 67@68c; red, 61@62c. Oats—No. 1 white, 24@24 1/2; gray, 22@23 per ton.

Barley—Feed, 20@21 per ton; brewing, 21 1/2@22, rolled, 22. Rye—11.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, 27; cracked, 28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10 @ 11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12 @ 14, clover, \$7 @ 7.50; cheat, \$7 @ 7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7 @ 7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c @ 1.25; grapes, Oregon, 50@75c per crate; peaches, 75c @ 1.15; pears, 75c @ 1.25; crab apples, \$1 @ 1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c per box.

Melons—Cantaloupe, \$1 @ 1.25 per crate; watermelons, 3/4 @ 1 per pound; casaba, 42.50 per crate.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 15@20c per pound; cauliflower, \$1 @ 1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 40 @ 50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 15c per pound; turnips, 90c @ \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1 @ 1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1 @ 1.25 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@90c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2 @ 30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 29c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14 @ 14 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 13 1/2 @ 14c; spring, 15c; old roosters, 9 @ 10c; dressed chickens, 14 @ 15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16 @ 21c; turkeys, dressed, 21 @ 22 1/2c; geese, live, 9 @ 10c; ducks, 14 @ 15c.

Hops—1906, 15 @ 17c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15 @ 19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20 @ 22c, according to fineness.

Mohair—Choice, 2 1/2 @ 30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2 @ 8c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bull, 3c per pound.

Cows, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c; country steers, 5 @ 6c.

Mutton—Dressed fancy, 7 @ 8c per pound; ordinary, 5 @ 6c; lambs, fancy, 8 @ 9 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7 @ 8 1/2c per pound.

BIDS FOR CHINESE.

Four Firms Offer to Supply Them for Work on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Proposals were submitted to the Isthmian Canal commission yesterday for the furnishing of Chinese labor to be employed in the construction of the Panama canal. The requirements of the specifications were, in brief, that the contractors should agree to supply the commission with at least 2,500 Chinese, the commission having the privilege of calling upon the successful contractor for additional labor not exceeding 15,000. It was further specified that the laborers should be on the isthmus ready for work within three and a half months of the opening of proposals and that the contractors should deposit with their proposals a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee to fully carry out the terms of the contract.

While the commission has been in communication with about 150 individuals and corporations who had signified a possible desire to submit proposals, only four proposals were finally offered to the commission. In the presence of the contractors and others interested the proposals were opened by W. Leon Pepperman, assistant chief of the office of administration of the commission.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposals, Mr. Pepperman announced that no award would be made of the contract until the proposals had been examined by the commission and its general counsel. In accordance with the specifications, the proposals were made for the furnishing of different classes of labor at a price fixed by the hour in American gold.

A summary of the four proposals submitted follows: The American-China Contracting company: Common laborers, 10 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 20 cents an hour; physicians, 40 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 15 cents per hour.

International Contracting company, Washington, D. C.: Laborers and cooks, 13 cents per hour; doctors, 39 cents per hour; assistant doctors, 38 cents per hour; interpreters, 2 1/2 times 13 cents per hour; foremen, 1 1/2 times 13 cents per hour.

Wah Me Lee Hang & Co., Baltimore: Laborers, clerks and barbers, 12 1/2 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 15 cents per hour; doctors, 25 cents per hour.

Joel Julian Reuben, Washington, D. C.: For the first 2,500 Chinese laborers, 11 cents per hour; foremen, 40 cents per hour; doctors, 60 cents per hour; interpreters, 60 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 30 cents per hour. For additional laborers above 2,500 per hour: First 1,000, 11 cents; second 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; third 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; fourth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; fifth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; sixth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; seventh 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; eighth 1,000, 10 cents; ninth 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; tenth, 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; eleventh 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; remainder of 15,000 9 cents.

The last proposal is assumed at the department to provide that, if the commission enters into a contract with Mr. Reuben and wans the full quota of 15,000 Chinese, he will furnish them at the rate of 9 cents per hour for common laborers.

TESTIMONY IS SHELVED.

Interstate Commission Turns Down Pacific Coast Lumbermen.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Various Eastern and Western railroads, through their legal representatives, made strenuous objections today before the Interstate Commerce commission to the presentation of testimony by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers association in its petition against 25 Western railroads. The lumber manufacturers are asking to compel the railroads to furnish adjustable racks on flat cars for the transportation of lumber. They claim that the racks furnish proper facilities for the shipping of other commodities, and is not doing likewise for the lumbermen, discriminating against them. After the attorneys on both sides of the lumber case had made exhaustive arguments, the commissioners declared that the case would be indefinitely postponed.

Passengers in Need of Food.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The plight of the 500 passengers of the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, which recently went ashore near Midway island, was made known to government officials here today through a cablegram received by the manager in this city of the Commercial Cable company. The necessity for the immediate sending of supplies was made apparent. There are ordinarily less than 40 people on Midway island, and the influx of 500 would mean a serious drain on the resources of the island.

Mexican Plotters Held for Trial.

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 21.—The preliminary hearing of Thomas Espinosa and Elifanso Martinez, who, with a number of other Mexicans, were arrested here recently on a charge of conspiracy against a friendly power, and violation of the neutrality laws, was concluded today before United States Commissioner Sames. The men were held to the Federal grand jury, bond being fixed at \$500.

Opens More Oklahoma Land.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 21.—The president has issued a proclamation opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands in Oklahoma. The Interior department will announce the date for the reception of sealed bids under which the 50,000 acres of land are to be disposed of to homesteaders.

MUST INTERVENE

Only Disposition of the Controversy in Cuba.

TAFT DESPAIRS OF MEDIATION

Moderates Willing to Accept Terms of Mediators, but Liberals Not Inclined to Yield.

Havana, Sept. 22.—Peace for Cuba, unless accomplished through American intervention, seems to be further away now than when Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon began negotiations to harmonize the opposing factions. The arrival today of three United States battle ships and two cruisers in addition to those already here has had little effect on the insurgents in the field, and when the leaders of the revolution were apprised of the squadron's presence they greeted the information with Spanish expressions to the effect that: "They cannot come into the brush."

A meeting of the executive committee of the Moderate party was hastily summoned this evening and it was voted unanimously to accept whatever disposition of the controversy Messrs. Taft and Bacon may decide upon, in the hope that such a concession will induce the Liberals to yield similarly. The latter however, have as yet signified no willingness to accept the decision of the American mediators.

Messrs. Taft and Bacon have practically abandoned their hope of finding a middle ground and fear that a decision in favor of either side would result in no more than temporary tranquility for the island. It is their belief that American occupation is the only way to end the civil warfare, and it is not denied that intervention must be followed by American sovereignty. Mr. Taft has cabled to President Roosevelt regarding the gravity of the situation, and Mr. Roosevelt is expected to dictate any further program.

MEAT LABELS TO TELL TRUTH

Wilson's Rules Forbid Calling Pork Beef and Labels on Lard.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Further rulings in connection with the enforcement of the meat inspection law after October 1 next were made public today by the secretary of Agriculture and give an idea of what consumers are to expect hereafter when purchasing meat products, particularly canned goods. Anything savoring of a false or deceptive name will not be tolerated and no picture, design or device which gives any false indications of origin or quality will be permitted on any label, as for instance the picture of a pig appearing on a label placed on beef products, or the picture of a chicken upon the label of a veal or pork product.

Geographical names are allowed to be used only with the words "cut," "type," "brand," or "style," as the case may be, except upon foods produced or manufactured in the place, state, territory or country named. For instance, "Virginia ham" must be marked "Virginia style ham;" "English brawn" must be "English style brawn;" "Westphalia ham" must be "Westphalia style ham." The word "ham," without prefix indicating the species of animal is considered by the department to be a pork ham, but trimmings removed from the ham and used in the preparation of potted meats or sausage, or when used alone, may be known as "potted ham" or "ham sausage."

Frankfurter sausage no longer can be known as such, but must be called "Frankfurter style sausage."

The rules clearly define what constitutes pure lard, but prescribe that a substance composed of lard, stearin or other animal fat and vegetable oil may be labeled "lard compound."

Suits Secretary Wilson.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary James Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, today, when shown the London dispatch regarding the action of the city corporation in pledging itself to urge a bill for the compulsory inspection of carcasses at the time of slaughter, said it was a step in the right direction. He felt sure that any standard set by the British government could be fully met by American packers and he therefore had no fears that the exportation of meats to England would be diminished by such a law.

Peasants in Grip of Famine.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The official report just issued gives but little ground for expectation that the famine which has already a grip on many provinces in Russia will be less this winter. Although the winter wheat harvest was above the average, spring wheat proved a disappointment. The Zemstvo officers are empty through the failure of the peasants to pay taxes, and all the work of relieving the famine falls upon the central government.

Kuropatkin's History of War.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—General Kuropatkin has completed his book reviewing the Russo-Japanese war. The work is in several volumes and has been submitted to the general staff. It may not be permitted general circulation.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Many Killed and Injured in Oklahoma Train Wreck.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 19.—Eight people are dead, 20 more or less injured, and as many more are missing in the most disastrous wreck in the recent history of the Rock Island, which occurred three miles from Dover, Okla., yesterday.

The engine, tender baggage and mail cars, smoker and day coach of passenger train No. 12, northbound, left the high bridge that spans the Cimarron river, and plunged into the current flanked by treacherous quicksands. The locomotive disappeared from sight almost immediately. The mail and baggage clerks escaped from their coaches and swam to the shore.

The accident was due to the defective condition of the bridge which was swayed out of line by the pressure of driftwood carried down by the swollen stream. The train was on a high rate and was running at high speed to make up time. The engineer did not see the condition of the bridge until he was within a few yards, when it was too late to stop. He slouched to his fireman, threw on the brakes and jumped. He landed on the very verge of the river bank and escaped injury. The fireman was less fortunate, sustaining severe injuries.

When the engine struck the bridge the whole structure suddenly collapsed, precipitating the engine and coaches into the water. The chair car and two heavy