An Advertisement

Which brings returns is proof that it is in the right place. The WEST SIDE brings in were.

Oregon Historical Society

West Side.

The Best Newspaper

Is the one that gives the most and freshest news. Compare the WEST SIDE with any paper in Polk county.

VOL. XVII. $1.50 PER YEAR. INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900. Five Cents Per Copy. NO. 922.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

New Orleans has quieted down after the race riots.

King Humbert of Italy, was assassinated at Monza.

Christian Dewet has offered to surrender conditionally.

Thirty miners were entombed by fire in a Mexican mine.

France fears a possible coalition between Japan and China.

General Otis justifies the killing of 89 Filipino bandits in Mindanao.

Speculation in Wall street is checked by possibility of money stringency.

A Wisconsin syndicate has bought 10 000 acres of timber land in Idaho.

A London paper makes serious charges against New York immigration officials.

Plans are on foot to establish a general transportation at Governor's Island.

National quarantine has been declared against Cape Nome and Dutch Harbor.

An "astounding American intrigue" is alleged to have been discovered in Shanghai.

A Kansas stockman is "wanted' for extensive fraud in disposing of second mortgages.

Boer General Prinsloo, with 5,000 men, surrendered unconditionally to the British.

Lady Randolph Churchill was married to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-West in London.

Ex-Director of Posts Rathbone was arrested at Havana for the misuse of government money.

A railroad bridge was burned in Baker county, Oregon, and caught an excursion train out.

Senator Clark acknowledges that he contributed a large sum to the Democratic campaign fund.

German papers condemn Emperor William's instructions to his troops to give no quarter in China.

Yuan, the governor of Shan Tung, assures Consul Fowler at Che Foo that the ministers were alive July 24.

Shong says General Tung Guh Sang threatens to kill all members of the legations if the allies advance upon Pekin.

Ten persons were injured, two or more fatally, by premature explosion of a cannon at the Illinois encampment of National guards.

A missionary who started for Pekin got as far as the walls of the city, but was stopped by Tartar troops. He learned nothing of the foreigners' fate.

Belgium proposes to send an expeditionary corps to China.

Civil government has been established in Vigan, Luzon.

China has appealed to France to use her good offices with the powers.

Desolation and ruin in Tien Tsin. Pigs and dogs are eating the bodies of dead Chinamen.

A mob in New Orleans killed three negroes and wounded several others. The police prevented a lynching.

An explosion and fire in a collar factory at Chicago, caused the death of four women, and five others were injured.

Colombian rebels are fighting hard for the possession of Panama. Heavy artillery fire is being directed against the city.

Pants makers of New York City have struck for shorter hours and an increase in wages. Five thousand are involved.

A passenger train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway was wrecked near Benton, Ill., killing one man and injuring 25.

The Boers have evacuated all their positions and are retreating northward to Lydenburg. Many burghers are anxious to see peace come.

At Truckee, Cal., a faro bank in the rear of a saloon was robbed by two masked men, who covered five players with revolvers and secured $750

The admirals, it is said have decided that an advance on Pekin cannot be made with less than 60,000 men. About half that number have been landed.

Senator Clark, of Montana, says his credentials have been pronounced good by the best constitutional lawyer of the country, and he expects to be seated in the senate.

Li Hung Chang assures the French consul at Shanghai that Minister Pichon is alive, and he will transmit a message to him requesting an answer within five days.

Inventory of the late vice-president Hobart's estate shows him to have been worth $2,628,942.

The National Telephone & Telegraph Company, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, has filed articles of incorporation at Trenton, N.J.

Hon. H. E. Estee, justice of the United States district court of Hawaii, has appointed Walter B. Hailing, of Portland, Me., a nephew of Senator Perkins, of California, clerk of his court.

California hop growers have joined an association to regulate the supply and demand and control the output.

Miss Fickle and Mr. Coy were married in Grundy county, Kan., recently. Among the wedding guests was Vest and Coates.

Senor Silvela, the Spanish premier, say that no Spanish war vessels will go to China, Spain having no interests to defend in the extreme orient.

Last year there were coined 33,000,000 more pennies than in the year before, and the coinage of nickels, dimes, quarters and halves increased largely,

LATER NEWS.

John Clark Ridpath, the historian, is dead at New York.

Lightning killed stock and did other damage near Centralia, Wash.

A leak in drydock No. 2, Brooklyn navy-yard, has caused a great amount of damage.

The Tsung li Yamun refuses to deliver messages in cipher to the ministers at Pekin.

Italian troops took the oath of allegiance to their new king at Rome among much enthusiasm.

A dispatch received at Rome says the Chinese government is holding 600 Europeans as hostages.

It is officially announced that no citizen loses rights through the recent marking of the temporary Alaska boundary line.

Chinese troops bombarded Blagoveshchensk, the capital of Amur, July 26 and 28. The Russians have burned several villages.

The Anti-Imperialistic League has written Senator Hoar a letter condemning him for his decision to support President McKinley for re-election.

The treasury department is sending out the new 2 per cent bonds issued to take the place of the old issue. Of the latter, $320,680,000 have been surrendered.

An undated message received at Tien Tsin from Minister Conger confirms the previous report of his safety. The minister has provisions for several weeks, but is short of ammunition.

All late reports from Pekin agree that the attack on the legations has ceased. The Japanese minister writes under date of July 19 that the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to negotiate.

In moving an address to the queen with reference to the assassination of King Humbert, Lord Salisbury declared in the British house of lords that society is threatened by the depth of human villainy that is beneath its surface.

The fact that the ministers at Pekin are held as hostages perplexes the allies. It is feared that if the international forces advance the Chinese will, if defeated, retreat to Pekin and put all the remaining foreigners to death.

The United States government favors an immediate advance upon Pekin, but its representations are answered from Europe that the campaign cannot be begun before the last week in August. General Chaffee has full power, and the government has confidence in his ability to meet any situation that may arise.

The weakness of the monsoon causes anxiety in famine-stricken India.

Many Boers are surrendering and the Free State army will soon be a thing of the past.

Twelve persons were drowned and 3,000 made homeless by inundations caused by rains in Chile.

Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, worked in a silk mill at Paterson, N. J., until May of this year.

The Populists are planning to have their main campaign headquarters at Lincoln, Neb., with a branch at Chicago.

United States Senator Wellington, Republican, of Maryland, announces that he will oppose the re-election of President McKinley.

Italy deeply mourns the assassination of King Humbert, but the situation is quiet, and no disturbance will attend the accession of the new king.

Every fisherman on Fraser river, with the exception of 700 men of the white fishermen's union at Steveston, started to work and the strike is practically broken.

Russian soldiers in Manchuria have been attacked by Chinese troops and driven southward from Mukden. Boxers have appeared in several towns, and are inciting the inhabitants to revolt.

After a conference with Chairman Hanna, yesterday, Governor Roosevelt said he would be a private citizen during August, and that he had made no definite arrangements for the later months of the campaign.

Caleb Powers, on trial for the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, testified that the object in bringing mountain men to the state capital was to show their interest in affairs, and not to intimidate the legislature or the election board.

The commissioner of internal revenue at Washington has issued a circular prohibiting the use of manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco, when put in statutory packages, of labels containing "any promise of, offer of or any order or certificate for any gift, prize, premium, payment or reward."

A cablegram from United States Consul Fowler, at Chee Foo, says that the American, German, British, Russian and half the French and Japanese legations were defended July 22. It is not doubted that the ministers at Pekin were alive on that date. The state department hopes to have early communication with Minister Conger. England has received a cable dispatch from her minister.

Pol Plancon, the opera singer, sings a whole opera in admirable German without understanding a word of that language.

New York Chinese have issued a proclamation saying none of them are from the tribes involved in Boxer disturbances.

A ranch of 350 acres, with 200,000 chickens and an output of 30,000,000 eggs a year will be established at Manasquan, N. J.

The price of cotton has advanced materially owing to the Chinese war and the scarcity in the crop.

The Catholic legation at Washington has issued a list of the church missions in China, showing 609,360 converts have been made.

Merchants and manufacturers of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places are making plans for big trade-boom business meetings.

Permission has been obtained from the czar to establish a sort of Young Men's Christian association among railroad employes in Russia.

KILLED BY AN ANARCHIST

Assassination of Humbert, King of Italy.

AT MONZA HEALTH RESORT

The Assassin Cynically Avowed His Guilt and But Narrowly Escaped the Fury of the Populace.

Monza, Italy, July 31.—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here last evening at 10:45 by a man named Angelo Bressi, and died at 11:30.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition about 10 o'clock. He had just entered his carriage with his aid de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany. He cynically avowed his guilt of the crime.

The News in Rome.

Rome, July 31.—The news of the terrible event did not arrive here until after midnight. Signor S. Saracco, the premier, immediately summoned a meeting of the cabinet, and the ministers will start at the earliest possible moment for Monza.

The prince and princess of Naples are on board the Yela, yachting in the Levant.

The city presents a normal aspect this morning, the news of the murder not yet being generally known. Signor Saracco, the premier, will leave for Monza at 7 o'clock this morning with the vice-president of the senate, to draw up the certificate of death of the king, whose body will be brought to Rome.

NEW KIND OF FOOL.

Threw Cigarette Into Powder at the Cannon's Mouth.

Springfield, Ill., July 31.—Ten persons were injured, two fatally, by the premature discharge of the evening gun at the National guard encampment, Camp Lincoln, this evening. The explosion was caused by some one throwing a lighted cigarette into powder which had fallen to the ground. The accident occurred in the presence of a large crowd of visitors to the camp. Corporal Balsley and Jesse Ruppert, acting quartermaster, were loading the evening gun, assisted by several men of Battery A. A sack of powder was placed in the mouth of the cannon, and Ruppert was about to drive the charge home. The powder sack was too long for the gun, and in forcing it into the cannon the canvas was torn, some of the powder falling to the ground just below the nozzle of the cannon. Private Ruppert stood facing the gun, ramrod in hand. Balsley also faced the gun, while a number of soldiers and civilians were gathered around, despite the commands of the officers in command to keep back. Suddenly some one uttered the words:

"Watch them scatter."

There was a flash of powder on the ground, the flames were communicated to the powder which was to be fired in the cannon and the gun was discharged. The ramrod was broken and shot from the cannon and Balsley and Ruppert had their clothes blown from their bodies, which were blackened with powder. The others staggered back, burned and blinded. The wounded were taken to the hospitals.

Some say it was a man in uniform who threw the cigarette, but an eye witness declares it was a small boy.

North Dakota Tornado.

Hillsboro, N. D., July 31.—A severe tornado passed through Traill county yesterday afternoon, and across the river into Minnesota, where it split into two parts. The path of the storm i Traill county was 37 miles long and four miles wide. Three miles north of Caledonia the house of Thomas Everson was demolished and his 17-year-old son killed. At Caledonia the city hall and Presbyterian church were wrecked, and nearly every building in the town was injured. So far as known, the Everson boy was the only one killed.

The Nome Tundra Burned.

Seattle, July 30 .—A special to the times says: Cape Nome was treated to a great conflagrationn early in this month. Miles and miles of tundra was burned over and many native homes destroyed. The fire began close to the eastern suburbs of Nome and swept the country from the outer edge of the sand beach to the foothills and far belw Cape Nome, so that the surface looks like a vast prairie that has been burned over.

Prominent New York German.

New York, July 31.—William Kramer, a millionaire real estate owner, founder of the Atlantic Garden Music Hall, owner of the Thalia theater and one of the best known Germans in New York, died today, aged 66 years.

More Troops From Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, July 31.—The Second battalion of the Fifth United States infantry, Major Borden commanding, will leave tomorrow for the United States. The companies at Guantanamo and Baracoa will be taken aboard en route. The officers have received instructions to prepare warm clothing for a hard winter campaign, and to be ready to re-embark shortly after arriving in New York. Al the men are enthusiastic at the prospect of active service in China.

Terrific Hail Storm.

Jamestown, N. D., July 31.—A terrible hail storm occurred during the night, four miles south of here. The train on the Great Northern was two hours late. The stones broke all the windows, and the passengers had to take refuge in the baggage car. The paint and woodwork of the cars were all dented up. The storm was three miles wide. Much damage to crops resulted.

Manassas, Va., July 31.—Ex-Congressman E. E. Meredith died at his home here today.

QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

Army Cannot Forage in China—Must Carry All It Needs.

New York, Aug. 1.—Brigadier-General James H. Wilson departed tonight for San Francisco, where he will embark August 3 on the Japanese steamer America Maru for China. He was accompanied by his aids, Lieutenants J. H. Reeves and G. S. Turner. When asked if he thought the various foreign forces in China could be merged in a homogeneous whole, the general said that such a thing was possible, and that it depended the largely on the skill and tact of the generalissimo. In view of the pressing needs of the situation, he said he felt sure there would be no great difficulties in the organization of the allied forces. He said there would be much preparation required for the advance, on account of the scarcity of forage along the routes to Pekin. "It will be necessary," said he, "for an army to take great quantities of supplies. The country is poor. It is a low plain, almost devoid of vegetation. There are no woods of any consequence that could be used for firewood. The natives even scrape the bark from the trees to get fuel. They burn weeds and rice stalks. There is little to be got by foraging, and there is practically nothing to plunder, and an army would have to take supplies of every kind, including fuel and water. Further than that, it is difficult to say much, and I do not wish to be placed in the position of judging the situation before I am thoroughly familiar with it.

"There are no mountains or other natural obstacles. There are no strong fortifications. It is easy, of course, to throw up entrenchments. The Chinese will have the same difficulties to contend with as far as supplies are concerned as the allies must encounter. It will be impossible to maintain great hordes of men without something on which they may feed. In these military operations the great base will be the sea. Supplies can be brought up the Pei Ho river and its branches to within 12 miles of Pekin and then there is the railroad. Even if it is torn up, still it will not be so difficult to get it into operation. The Chinese have only a vague notion of Western tactics. They have had German drill-masters, but generally they have been drilling only when they felt like it. They are good fighters when they are winning, and they take killing well. They do not fight well when they begin to lose, and they are easily stampeded."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Street Car Accident in Which Ten Persons Were Injured.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Ten people were injured, one fatally, and two seriously, in a street car accident here tonight.

The injured were taken into adjacent drug stores and physician's offices and their injuries cared for until they could be taken home.

The accident was a peculiar one. It resulted from an explosion that happened, no one seems to know exactly how. It had just reached Twenty second street when a blinding flash of electricity, followed by a cloud of smoke, and cries of injured persons, as they were tumbled into the street, attracted the attention of belated passers-by. The injuries are of such a character that they are in every instance extremely painful.

The car was provided with the usual two-light circuits, but the crew are of the opinion that during the storm, lightning struck the short circuit and cut it out. This left but one circuit unprotected with the connecting wires, subject to a cutout or any overcharge of electricity. Just how the explosion occurred is not known, but the circuit fuse blew out with a crash, the car was instantly filled with the lurid flashes of the subtile electric fluid, and cries of pain and astonishment were uttered by men and women, falling over each other out of the car.

FIESTA WAS A FIASCO.

The People of Manila Unenthusiastic Over the Amnesty.

Manila, P. I., Aug. 1.—The two days' fiesta in Manila, organized by Senor Paterno and his politicial followers to commemorate the amnesty, resulted in a fiasco. The people were passive, unenthusiastic and not even interested. Failing to perceive any tangible, effective results of amnesty, they say they can see no reason for celebrating. Judge Taft and his colleagues of the commission felt constrained to decline to attend the banquet as they had been informed that the speeches would favor independence under American protection, and they could not passively lend their acquiescence by being present. Senor Paterno, foreseeing the suspension of the banquet without the Americans, frantically appealed to them to attend, promising that there should be no speeches.

The provost's cautions were extreme. The guards were doubled both days, and the authorities forbade the display of Filipino flags, and of pictures of President McKinley and Aguinaldo fraternally framed.

The fiesta is generally considered to have been premature and unfortunate.

During last week's scouting 10 Americans were killed and 14 wounded. One hundred and eighty Filipinos were killed and 60 taken prisoners. Forty insurgent rifles were captured.

American Corn in India.

Washington, August 2.—The state department has received word from William T. Fee, United States consul at Bombay, India, reporting the arrival at that port June 25 of the ship Quito with 5,000 tons of corn contributed by the people of America for the relief of the faimne sufferers in India.

An electric light plant to supply Roseburg and a large saw mill will be erected at Winchester, Douglas county, by Portland and Eastern capitalists.

Biddeford, Me., August 2.—The prevailing trouble in China has made it necessary to bring about a curtailment of production in cotton manufacturing in this city, and it was announced today that the mills of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company would be shut down from August 18 until September 4. About one-half of the goods manufactured by these mills goes to China. About 8,000 hands are affected.

Joliet, Ill., August 2.—The Joliet Wire Company, anti-trust wire mill, resumed operations today, after a long period of idleness.

CHINESE DEFEAT RUSSIANS

Column Suffered Severe Loss in the Fight.

WERE DRIVEN SOUTHWARD

Russian Forces Forced to Abandon Mukden—Boxers Inciting Inhabitants to Revolt Against Foreigners.

St. Petersburg, August 2.—The Russian general staff has received dispatches from various commanders indicating a serious state of affairs throughout Manchuria. The revolt in the neighborhood of Mukden and the district northwest has assumed such proportions that the Russian column has been compelled to retreat from Mukden southward. Fighting continuously for seven days with difficulty reached Sin Kaitun at the Ajasundsian, where on July 17 it was surrounded by Chinese troops. Reinforcements were sent and the withdrawal of the column was effected to Daschizao with 48 casualties, killed, wounded and missing.

The railway from Mukden to Telin and Daschizao has been completely destroyed and the fate of the workmen and railway officials north of Mukden is not known. The whole Mukden district is menaced by large bodies of Chinese troops with artillery.

Chinese troops and Boxers, in defiance of treaties, have appeared at the towns of Tukshou, Sinjudshi and Gaieff, inciting the inhabitants to revolt. On July 17 the garrison at Sinjudshi was shelled from the town, three men being killed. A Russian detachment returning from an inspection of affairs in Gondun peninsula was attacked and surrounded by Chinese troops July 21. The Russians eventually repulsed the Chinese with a loss of eight Cossacks killed and 10 wounded.

MINISTERS SAFE.

All Except Von Ketteler, German, Were Alive July 22.

Washington, August 2.—The effect of the day's news from China was to freshen the hope that the government can soon get in direct communication with Minister Conger. The mass of testimony as to his being alive as late as the 22d inst. is now so great as to warrant the department in resuming considerations of projects for the future. With all its anxiety to get Mr. Conger and the Americans in Pekin safely away, the department is proceeding with proper precaution, and is by no means disposed to accept any proposition that would unduly jeopardize their lives. Such might be the result of an off-hand acceptance of the proposal to have the Chinese government deliver the foreign ministers at Tien Tsin, for it is realized that the escort might be overpowered by superior forces of Boxers on the way to the city. The state department has come to the conclusion that Mr. Conger himself is the best person to judge of the conditions under which his deliverance shall be effected, and, therefore, it is again looking to the Chinese government to place it in communication with Mr. Conger, in order that it may be advised by him. That requirement was the first of the conditions laid down by President McKinley in his answer to the appeal of the Chinese emperor, so that the situation diplomatically cannot be said to have been materially changed by the developments of today.

Miners Entombed.

Monterey, Mex., Aug. 1.—At Matehuala, a mining camp south of Monterey, in the state of San Luis Potosi, fire broke out in the La Paz mine and before the miners could reach the surface many of them were entombed and either burned to death or suffocated. It is thought the loss of life will reach 30. There is great excitement in the town and the number of missing men cannot be accurately determined. Already 11 bodies have been removed.

Ramon Gomez, the mine foreman, boldly descended the shaft and went into the burning chamber for the purpose of aiding the unfortunate miners. He was overcome with smoke and perished. His body has been recovered. The fire raged fiercely for 11 hours.

Old Excelsior Factory Burned.

Lebanon, Or., Aug. 1.—Lebanon was again visited by a fire last night about 10 o'clock. The building that was recently vacated by the Lebanon excelsior factory was discovered to be on fire and within a few minutes the whole structure was in flames. It was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. The property belonged to O'Neil Bros. & Peterson. The loss is about $1,500; no insurance. The Lebanon Flouring Mills and electric light and water plants were in close range of the burning buildings and were badly scorched, but otherwise were not damaged. The Lebanon fire department did good work.

Imported Laborers Arrested.

Eagle Pass, Tex., August 2.—Seventy-five Mexicans who were about to proceed to the Indian territory as laborers and were suspected of having been hired in violation of the contract labor law were detained here by United States authorities. Fifty of them were found to belong to this side of the Rio Grande and were liberated. The remainder were returned under guard.

Molineux's Petition Denied.

New York, Augst 2.—Judge Dugro, of the supreme court, today handed down a decision denying the petition of Weeks and Battle, attorneys for Roland B. Molineux, for a writ of mandamus to compel Recorder Goff summarily to decide the Molineux appeal papers. Judge Dugro's decision means a delay of many months in the Molineux case, during which the condemned man must stay in the death cell.

Gulf Road Changes Hands.

New York, August 2.—The local officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company confirm the report that the company has acquired control of the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City railroad. For a time, at lesat, the new property will be operated as an independent road.

Increased Pay for 1,000 Miners.

Huntington, W. Va., July 31.—One thousand miners in the Davy coal fields will tomorrow be granted 10 per cent increase in their wages.

OUTLOOK IS SERIOUS.

Report on General Conditions in Alaska—Frightful Sanitary Condition.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The official report of Captain Tuttle, of the revenue cutter Bear, dated July 6, at Nome City, Alaska, and of Captain Roberts, of the revenue cutter Manning, dated July 14, at Dutch Harbor, have been received at the treasury department. Captain Tuttle reports an epidemic of measles and pneumonia at Sinecock, Port Clarence, Cape York and Cape Prince of Wales. In concluding, Captain Tuttle says:

"The situation along the whole coast I regard as very serious. It is estimated that at present there is within a radius (taking the United States postoffice as a center) of 10 miles 25,000 people. Most of them are living in tents, either on the beach or tundra. The sanitary condition of the city where huts have been erected is simply frightful. Typhoid fever is raging, and smallpox steadily gaining. All possible efforts are being made to stamp out the smallpox, but with so many thousands of tents, scattered over miles of territory, it is impossible for the health authorities to keep track of all cases. As nearly as can be traced, the disease was introduced from the steamer Oregon. Afterwards the steamers Ohio and Santa Ana were found to be infected, and were placed in quarantine. The Oregon had left before her cases were discovered. General Randall is commanding with a firm hand, and, having troops at his disposal, will maintain order until such time as civil government is organized. I understand the natives all along the Siberian coast are suffering from influenza and pneumonia, and not disposed to trade for reindeer at present."

BOERS GIVING UP ARMS.

Orange Free State Army Will Soon See Its End.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 3.—General Hunter having received a written unconditional surrender of all the Boers in Caledon valley, intended to accept the surrender. General Prinsloo, lately elevated to chief command, decided to repudiate the unconditional surrender. General Hunter, however, refused any concessions, except to allow the Boers to keep one riding horse.

About 11 o'clock the troops were drawn up in two long lines on the hills and over the valley and the Boers rode between, throwing down their rifles, together wtih a motley collection of clothing, blankets and gear, such as was found in General Cronje's laager. The Ficksburg commando was the first to lay down arms, consisting of about 550 men. Then came the Ladybrand commando with about 450. Fifteen horses, two guns, and 50 wagons were given up. General Prinsloo and Commandant Crowther were received by General Hunter at his tent, where they were well treated and accorded every courtesy.

Many of the Boers have gone through Naauwpoort and will surrender to General MacDonald. Others are still arriving here. The Harrismith and Vrede commandos are yet at large, as well as some Boers who got out of the valley at night, but the prisoners say those outside will surrender and this will practically end the Free State army.

The Boers say they would not have surrendered had they not been surrounded. The prisoners have been placed in a laager under guard and will be kept there until all arrive.

ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

Hundreds Killed by Lava and Rock From Mount Azuma.

Seattle, Aug. 3.—Particulars of the eruption of Mount Azuma, in Japan, on July 17, have been received in Oriental papers. So far as known, 250 persons were killed and many hundreds injured. An English agent of the Japanese government, who was among the natives in the vicinity of Mount Azuma during the eruption, says:

"Early on the morning of July 17, loud detonations as if heavy guns were being fired were heard. They gradually decreased, and finally ceased altogether. But about 6 o'clock the internal disturbances came to a climax and tongues of fire spouted from the crater. We all stampeded towards the valley, not, however, before one of the great boulders had crashed through the palace and killed 20 people. The ashes and small rock were falling like hail, and it became difficult to breathe. I reached the village of Hiyukule after scrambling through the trees for two or three hours.

"Everything seemed to be drying up from the intense heat. The ashes were hot and covered the ground for half an inch. One family of 10 who were too frightened to do anything but pray, got hemmed in by the lava and were ground and burned in the field. Several men and children from the village played out along the road and most of these were burned to death."

Cloudburst in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., August 3.—A cloudburst has flooded canyons and valleys and caused disaster along the banks of many small rivers and creeks tributary to the Verde river. So far as known but two lives were lost. J. H. Jacobson and his partner, believed to be one Williams, prospectors from Iowa, were drowned while engaged in an effort to save a horse and mining outfit.

Two Business Blocks Burned.

Grass Valley, Cal., August 3.—A fire which started early this morning in the Twin City steam laundry, on Lower Main street, burned over two business blocks, causing a loss of $75,000.

At the National Educational Association meeting at Charleston, S. C., it was urged that the bureau of education be given direct charge of schools in Alaska, China, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Canadian Soldiers Ordered Out.

Montreal, August 3.—Two companies of the Eighty-fifth regiment, of Sherbrooke, have been ordered to Magog to prevent rioting among the mill hands who have been locked out because they asked higher wages. The strikers numbered about 1,000.

Queen's Statue Broken by a Vandal.

London August 3.—An unknown vandal has wrenched the head from the queen's statue in Elsewick Park, Newcastle. The police think it was the work of a crank whose mind has been unsettled by the assassination of King Humbert.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Land Titles Just as Secure as Before.

LINE ONLY TEMPORARY ONE

State Department Is Inclined to View the New Arrangement as a Victory for the United States.

Washington, August 3.—None of the protests said to have been made in Alaska against the definition of the provisional boundary line have reached Washington yet, and the impression prevails in the state department that agitation on that subject is based on a lack of knowledge of the exact nature of the agreement effected between the United States and Great Britain, by which a most dangerous subject was removed from the current negotiations between the two countries. It is pointed out by state department officials that this provisional boundary line, the running of which is said to have excited the American miners in the Porcupine region, is not in any sense binding upon either party to the modus vivendi, except as a purely temporary scheme designed to prevent hostile conflicts between the miners and police forces, through lack of knowledge as to their rights. The purpose of the arrangement as to that is fully disclosed by the inclusion in the modus vivendi of a provision in these terms:

"It is understood, as formally set out in communications to the state department of the United States, that the citizens or subjects of either power subject to this arrangement in the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy."

Every American miner whose claim lies on the wrong side of the boundary line now being drawn is, according to the official view here, holding his claim by quite as sound a tenure as he enjoyed before the provisional treaty was made. He has neither lost nor gained in strength of title by this arrangement, so he certainly has no cause for complaint, as he would have were the boundary line now being drawn a permanent one. The officials here, however, are fully prepared to defend the temporary boundary, and point out that, so far from having ceded to Great Britain an increase of territory, Great Britain temporarily yielded to the United States nineteen-twentieths of the teritory in dispute, and suffered her shipping to be kept 10 miles from the boundary line at the nearest point, notwithstanding the Canadian ambition to get a port on Lynn canal.

CONGER HEARD FROM.

Has Several Weeks' Provisions, But Is Short of Ammunition.

Washington, August 3.—The war department this afternoon received two cablegrams from China. The first read:

"Che Foo (undated). — Corbin, Washington—Tien Tsin, July 27.—A message just received from Conger says: 'Since July 16, by agreement, there has been no firing. I have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. All safe and well.'

"I (Daggett) report that the allied forces will soon advance. There is practically no looting by the Americans, and no unnecessary killing. The India arrived July 26. Order McCann, Sladen, both Allens, Mitchell and Brice to join regiment here.

"DAGGETT."

The second read: "Che Foo.—Corbin, Washington. Tien Tsin, July 30.—The Flintshire arrived July 27. Two hundred and fifty-seven of the Ninth infantry are sick. Two doctors, 100 hospital corps men and 20 signal men are needed. There is unavoidable delay in unloading the transports. Foreign troops are arriving.

"DAGGETT."

The official confirmation of the news that Minister Conger is safe and well, coupled with the statement that he has provisions for several weeks, and that the firing on the legation has ceased, was welcome intelligence. The information from Colonel Daggett was promptly telegraphed to President McKinley at Canton.

The last message which came from Minister Conger was that obtained throguh the intermediary of Minister Wu, and was supposed to be dated the 18th, before which time nothing had come since June 12.

Four Girls Drowned.

Ocean City, N. J., August 3.—Four girls, none over 20 years old, were drowned in the surf here today. They were: Virginia and Elsie Lowe, of Germantown, Pa.; Jennie and Bertie Lonsdale, of Windmere, Pa. They were in bathing in the breakers when they were carried out by a heavy undertow. Their screams for help attracted the attention of a lifeguard, who succeeded in bringing the young women ashore. The Lowe sisters were dead. The Lonsdale girls showed signs of life, and doctors were speedily summoned and did all they could to save their lives, but to no purpose. They both died while the doctors were trying to restore them.

Cuban Election in September.

Washington, August 3.—The war department has issued an order for a general election to be held in Cuba on the third Saturday of September, to elect delegates to a convention to be held in Havana on the first Monday of November. This convention is to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba.

You needn't go to war to test your courage; have your teeth fixed.

To Report on Oregon's Damage.

Washington, August 3.—The navy department has sent instructions to Constructor Ruben, who sailed from San Francisco on the Nippon Maru about two weeks ago, to inspect the battle-ship Oregon, now in drydock at Kure, Japan, and make a report of the damage she has sustained. He superintended a portion of the construction of the Oregon, and on that account is particularly fitted to make a report on the damage. Mr. Ruben goes to Manila to relieve Constructor Hobson, whose illness necessitated treatment at the hospital in Nagasaki.

FEW CHANGES IN TRADE.

Numerous Favorable Features in Business Situation.

Bradstreet's says: Important changes in trade and speculation are notably lacking this week, but counter currents of demand in various sections and industries lend a rather more than usually irregular appearance to the general situation. Among the notable features calling for notice are the practical assurance of an immense corn crop by the recent copious rains in the further West, the continued cheerful reports from the sections which have gathered and are now marketing a large winter wheat crop, advices of continued improvement in tone to the Northwest, with reports of renewals of earlier cancelled orders for fall goods, fairly satisfactory gains in gross railway earnings, less weakness in prices of the country's leading cereal products, based apparently on renewed buying for export, and rather more inquiry for raw wool by manufacturers.

Unfavorable elements in trade probably find their chief and greatest exposition in the iron and steel business. That industry, if possible, seems more depressed than at any time for three years past, and expectations that price declines will be checked by the arrival of finished matter at a cost basis have been disappointed, because this week steel bars have been sold in some instances at 1 cent per pound, which is unquestionably below the basis of the cost of raw materials and manufacture.

Export business would undoubtedly expand if ship room were available. Among other metals tin is locally lower, on freer arrivals, after touching the highest price in 20 years.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week, aggregate 2,363,743 bushels, against 3,029,381 bushels last week.

Business failures are smaller, numbering 183 in the United States, as compared with 202 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1¼c.
Lettuce, hot house, $1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, 80c.
Beets, per sack, 85c@$1.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, $1.00
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California, $1.50@1.75 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—$1.50.
Butter—Creamery, 23c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 15@18c; ranch, 15@17c pound.
Eggs—24c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, $3.50.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, $11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $16.00.
Corn—Whole, $23.00; cracked, $25; feed meal, $25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.50; blended straights, $3.25; California, $3.25; buckwheat flour, $6.00; graham, per barrel, $3.00; whole wheat flour, $3.00; rye flour, $3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $12.00; shorts, per ton, $14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, $19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, $20; oil cake meal, per ton, $30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7½c; cows, 7c; mutton 7½; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13¼; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 3½c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 55@56c; Valley, 56c; Bluestem, 59c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $3.20; graham, $2.60; superfine, $2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $14.00@15.00; brewing, $16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, $12.50 ton; middlings, $19; shorts, $13; chop, $14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, $10@11; clover, $7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; store, 27½c.
Eggs—17½c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, $5.00; springs, $2.50@4.00; geese, $4.00@5.00 for old; $4.50@6.50; ducks, $3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 16@17c per pound.
Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, $1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, $1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, $1.
Hops—2@8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@16c; mohair, 25 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3¾c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $5.00; light and feeders, $4.50; dressed, $5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, $4.00@4.50; cows, $3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7¾c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 13@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c.
Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery 22@22½c; do seconds, 21@21c; fancy dairy, 19c; do seconds, 16@18c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 17c; fancy ranch, 22c.
Millstuffs — Middlings, $17.00 @ 20.00; bran, $19.50@13.50.
Hay—Wheat $6.50@10; wheat and oat $6.00@9.50; best barley $5.00@7.00; alfalfa, $5.00@6.00 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@75c; Oregon Burbanks, 80c@90; river Burbanks, 35@65c; new, 70c@$1.25.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, $4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@$1.50; do choice $1.75@2.00 per box.
Tropical Fruits—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6½c per pound.