

Dayton Herald.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Mallof Reza, who assassinated the shah of Persia in May last, was hanged at Tehran in the presence of an immense concourse.

Ben Noyer, who was arrested upon suspicion of having robbed the Willott stage, has been released from jail without having been given an examination upon the charge.

In a fight at Voden, Macedonia, between 150 insurgents and 500 Turkish troops, the former were reinforced after four hours and routed the Turks, fifty of whom were killed.

Frank Farnsworth Barnard, aged 43, a tenor singer well known in theatrical circles, committed suicide in New York by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver.

The cyclists of Olympia, Wash., have formed a club, with a membership of 150, for the vigorous prosecution of a good roads crusade. They propose to immediately begin the improvement of the various roads leading out of the city.

The four-story mill of the Sperry Flour Company, at Paso Robles, Cal., was burned together with three adjacent cabins and a blacksmith shop. The mill was valued at \$35,000, and the stock of wheat and flour on hand was worth \$12,000, and it was a total loss. There was \$20,000 insurance on the building.

A dispatch from Egypt says: "To show the futility of any hope of arresting the course of cholera at present, during the week before last fresh outbreaks occurred in sixty-nine different places and last week in eighty-seven. During the seven days to August 1, 1,200 deaths were reported, and in the following six days 1,700 deaths."

Judge Noble denied the application of the Brown-Holting Company's locked-out employees for an injunction to restrain Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, from calling additional militia into service; to restrain the Brown company from arming its employees and to compel the company to carry out the agreement made with the locked-out men on July 27.

The cannery and machinery of the Anderson (Cal.) Canning & Packing Company, owned by Dan Grover and E. T. Ry, was burned. The cannery was worth \$5,000. A stock of dried fruit worth \$700, 300 sacks of wheat and a large quantity of tin was also destroyed. There is no insurance. Two adjacent cottages owned by Dan Grover and J. T. Ryan, valued at \$700, were also burned.

At San Antonio de los Baños, a proprietor named Domingo Hernandez, who was 70 years old, has been hanged by the insurgents.

At the Novelty theater, London, in a stabbing scene, the spring dagger made for stage use failed to act and an actor was stabbed to the heart so that he died in a few minutes.

Senor Marcel de Azacorta, Spanish minister of war, is considering a scheme to introduce conscription in order to facilitate the recruiting of forces for the Spanish army service in Cuba.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American branch of the Red Cross Society, has started on her return to the United States, her mission of distributing relief to the Armenians having been ended.

A. W. Fawcett, the recently deposed mayor of Tacoma, announces that the fight for occupancy of the office is not yet ended by any means, and that he will immediately carry the contest to the supreme court for settlement.

John Thompson and Jay Leonard were killed by lightning in a violent storm at Sandusky, O. They were working on the new government pier at Cedar Point, with augers in their hands, which attracted the lightning.

The body of a newly born male infant was discovered floating in the Willamette river near New River one day last week. A coroner's inquest was held over the remains, but nothing was developed which would tend to throw any light upon the mystery, as to why the body of the babe was thrown into the river.

The steam schooner Point Arena, bound from San Francisco to Mendocino, went on the rocks near Point Reyes. Captain Johnson, her master, was on the bridge when she grounded. He at once began to back her, and within ten minutes she was free of the rocks. As soon as the vessel was loosened the water began to rush in through a hole in her port bow, just forward of the forward hold. Captain Johnson ordered for San Francisco, and came up under a full head of steam, the pumps being kept in action all the while. By the time she reached the Mission pier, where she was docked, there was four feet of water in her forward hold.

A. W. Pile, of California, secretary of the national silver committee, was found dead at Washington, D. C., under circumstances which lead to a suspicion of foul play. He had been missing for four days. His body was found, under the aqueduct bridge. When last seen he had considerable money, but the money was missing when the body was discovered. A silver watch, however, had not been disturbed. There is no evidence of suicide. Mr. Pile was the son of ex-congressman Pile, of California.

A Cuban woman and two little girls 8 and 10 years old, have been held as spies in Puerto Principe. The former carried a revolver and the children had correspondence addressed to the rebel government in Cuba when apprehended by the Spanish in the Puerto Principe suburbs. All will be court-martialed. A petition, however, is being signed beseeching the queen regent to request Captain-General Weyer to pardon the children if convicted.

Potatoes in Greenland never grow larger than a marble.

Ice famine threatened.
St. Louis is seriously threatened with an ice famine. Prices have been steadily advancing since the opening of the season until now they are up to the highest point reached in this city for several years. This week there was an additional increase of \$1.25 per ton to the trade and another increase may be expected soon. The price to the trade is now \$5.00, or more than double what it was at any time last year. Ice is being shipped in from remote northern points, but the demand cannot be supplied.

An American Citizen Shot.
A young man named James F. Howard is now in the hospital in Juarez, Mexico, with two bullet holes in his body. He became involved in a quarrel with Mexicans and shot three of them dead. They had attempted to assault him. He was seriously wounded in the fight, but managed to escape.

A Demand by Terrell.
United States Minister Terrell has demanded the immediate release of six Armenians (naturalized Americans) imprisoned at Aleppo. Terrell has notified the Turkish authorities that the further imprisonment of Americans would not be tolerated.

Trans-Oceanic Record Broken.
The steamship St. Paul, from Southampton, crossed Sandy Hook in six days and fifty seven minutes, beating the new record made last week by her sister ship, the St. Louis, of six days, two hours and twenty-four minutes.

Drowned in the Columbia.
Mark Van Bibber, a son of W. H. Van Bibber, of The Dalles, was drowned in the Columbia river near that city, where he was swimming in company with several companions. The body has not been recovered.

Fifteen Heroes Poisoned.
Twelve of the fifteen heroes belonging to Charles A. Worth, of San Francisco, are dead and three more are under treatment for arsenical poisoning. The poison was administered by an enemy unknown.

Daniel Pullen Missing.
Daniel Pullen, a prominent farmer of Lapush, Wash., suddenly became insane last Sunday and left his home and has not since been seen or heard of. It is believed he has committed suicide.

Floods in India.
A London dispatch from Bombay says heavy floods have been caused by the rising of the river Kistnah. Immense damage was done, and thousands rendered homeless. A river boat was capsized and 300 persons drowned.

Regulators Badly Needed.
The violent demonstrations by the turbulent elements of Belleville, Ill., against the Salvation Army which have occurred at frequent intervals on the public square for a year past, at last culminated in a riot. For over two hours the mob surged around the little band of Christians, cursing, pushing, striking and creating a perfect bedlam of discordant noises. One of the army flags, on which was the stars and stripes, was torn from its staff and trampled upon. One of the women, who was struck on the head by a missile, was about the only one seriously injured.

They Saw a Large Meteor.
E. Simmons, wife and two daughters were sitting in the yard at their home in Chicago when they saw a meteor descending and aiming directly toward them. Terror overpowered them, bound them to their seats and prevented their fleeing. But fortunately while the mass of molten metal was 100 feet from them it burst, and the fragments scattered with a report like a cannon, the hissing sound which had been growing in intensity culminating in a last dying gasp. No fragments could be found.

Death in the Flood.
A great rain storm burst over Pittsburg and vicinity, deluging a territory several miles in extent, swelling the streams into torrents, sweeping away bridges and sending a score of human beings into eternity. The storm is attributed to the approach of a cool wave from the Northwest. Great damage was done by water in various parts of the city. The streets were covered by debris, car lines tied up and tracks blocked. At Dehaven, a small town near the Wildwood oil well, six people were drowned.

A Boiler Exploded.
A hundred and fifty horse-power boiler at the Lockville Brick & Tile works, near Maximo, O., exploded with terrific force, completely wrecking the building. Isaiah Johnson, an engineer, had his back broken. He will die. Samuel Snider was badly injured about the head and had his breast crushed. He cannot recover.

Train Ran Into a Washout.
An eastbound mail train from Chicago on the Lake Shore road, ran into a washout seventy feet long and thirty feet deep near Otis, Ind., and the entire train, except the four coach, plunged into the big hole. The engineer, James Griffin, and the fireman, Michael Roache, were almost instantly killed. No one else was injured.

Florence, Kan., is proud of being the residence of a humane lady, who bought an ear trumpet for her pet dog.

"Increase of cholera in Egypt" is the principal feature of a report received from the land of the Pharaohs by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service in Washington.

"Notwithstanding the measures taken by Dr. Rogers Pasha," says the report, "the proportion of the cholera outbreak shows the disease has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities. It is no reflection upon Rogers Pasha or the members of the staff who are assisting him."

Greeks May Extend Aid.
A London dispatch from Athens says: "Owing to the recent Mussulman atrocities the Greek government has decided no longer to place hindrances in the way of arms and volunteers going to Crete for the insurgents. The government considers it would be inhuman to leave them a helpless prey to the Turkish ferocity."

A syndicate has been formed in England to work coal beds in Kent, one of the few green bits of the land where the stain of the stoker's trade has not yet fallen on the landscape.

PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

Result of the Fusion in the State of Washington.

Last week, at Ellensburg, the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans of the state of Washington held their respective conventions. After much debate and concessions on the part of the three conventions, a combined ticket to be called the "People's Party" ticket, was agreed upon and placed in the field. It is as follows:

For governor—John R. Rogers, of Pierce, Populist.

For lieutenant-governor—Thurston Daniels, of Clarke, Populist.

For secretary of state—Will D. Jenkins, of Whatcom, Populist.

For state auditor—Neal Cheatham, of Whitman, Populist.

For commissioner of public lands—Robert Bridges, of King, Populist.

For justice of the supreme court—John B. Reavis, of Yakima, Democrat.

For attorney-general—Patrick Henry Winston, of Spokane, Silverite.

For state printer—Gwin Hicks, of Thurston, Democrat.

For superintendent of public instruction—F. J. Brown, of King, Silverite.

For congressman—James Hamilton Lewis, of King, Democrat; W. C. Jones, of Spokane, Silverite.

For presidential electors—H. N. Caton, of Whitman, Democrat; I. N. Maxwell, of Whatcom, Democrat; Charles E. Cline, of Whatcom, Populist; B. A. Newman, of Spokane, Populist.

Democratic Platform.

Following are the three platforms adopted at Ellensburg:

"Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the state of Washington, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly maintained by Andrew Jackson. We believe that a constant recurrence to those fundamental principles of a free and popular government, based upon individual liberty and the consent of the governed, is necessary, especially when the control of this government threatens to fall into the hands of aristocracy, monopoly and despotism."

"Section 2. We greet with hearty approval the new declaration of independence, announced by the Democracy of the United States of America at the recent convention in Chicago; endorse every principle of its platform, and pledge our united support to the candidates there selected. We recognize in the nomination of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall an inspiration from the Supreme Ruler of Nations, by whose favor our country has passed through every hour of trial and peril and has ever found leaders equal to the occasion, grand as the opportunity, sufficient to the struggle, great as the greater need required."

"Section 3. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth. We denounce the pretense of Republican administration of our state as extravagant, corrupt, scandalous and a willful abuse of the people's rights. With a pretense of honoring the memory of the great names of champions of the people, we bow down to political bosses and have not enrolled upon its banner the name of any man unswerving to the dictates of the money power."

"Section 4. We call the attention of the common people to the perpetration in our state of the gigantic Republican ring, which uses the public patronage to control future elections to perpetuate itself in the control of the public purse; uses the public earnings of corporations (by the methods of Federal receiverships) to dictate the election of our representatives in congress and the senate; abuses the franchise of the public press by opening the columns of its newspapers to but one side of public discussions; demands of and receives from its votaries absolute prostitution of individual liberty to the dictates of machine politicians."

"Section 5. We write the serious attention of the laboring classes in our state to the attempted control of the elective franchise by threats on the part of the Republican leaders. They do not hesitate to threaten their employees with discharge unless they submit to a sale of the free voting right guaranteed them by the constitution. Nor will they open any of the shameful abuse of power unless checked by the righteous indignation of a free people."

"Section 6. We pledge the people of this great state that when given the control of its government we will reduce the burden of state taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a just and careful administration of the governmental functions. We will stop the present squandering of the great public domain, and we will, if we have the opportunity, use the public lands for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the purpose of pulling the purse-strings of private corporations. We will reduce the burdens laid upon production by the greed of transportation companies, aided by legislation purchased from Republican legislators. To this end we favor a law providing for freight rates not exceeding those of the Home Bill, and we favor a 3-cent per mile passenger fare. We will endeavor to make possible the carrying out of our system of public schools, now closed as the result of Republican extravagance. Free common schools are the nursery of good government. They should when necessary demands, be preserved even at the expense of every other function of government. The Republican control of the towns, cities, counties and state has resulted in the bankruptcy of our school districts, and we demand the overthrow of such control."

"Section 7. We condemn the refusal of the Republican party of this state to divide it into congressional districts, and pledge our party to fair division of the same."

"Section 8. We condemn our present election laws, contrived to throttle opposition to the ring in power; pledge our party to their unconditional repeal, and the enactment of such laws as will enable each voter to vote as he pleases

and have such vote counted.

"Section 10. Whereas, the railroad companies of this state have from time to time issued free passes to legislators and other public officers, thereby influencing their action, we demand that the legislators shall promptly pass adequate laws to enforce the constitutional provision against the granting of free passes to public officers and the use of same by such officers."

"Section 11. We demand better laws in relation to mortgage foreclosures; the abolition of deficiency judgments; and that the possession and use of real property remain in the mortgagee during the full period of redemption. Provided: That such laws shall not interfere with the obligation of existing contracts."

"Section 12. We pledge ourselves to place before the people amendments to the constitution reforming the present extravagant judicial system and system of state commissions."

"We recognize in the coming election a crisis in the affairs of government. Free government is self-government. We are threatened with a destruction of the principle of self-government. The national banks, the transportation and manufacturing corporations, the gold manipulators of Wall street and Lombard street claim the right to govern us. Democracy wears no collar; it serves no master; it has on its side the plain, every-day people of the country and state, and to them we appeal with an unquestioning belief that in the hour of trial and tribulation right will conquer, wrong will be deposed, ever-controlling masses will overthrow classes, the people will again assume authority and prosperity return, heralded by the announcement of a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

The Populist Platform.

"We, the representatives of the People's party of the state of Washington, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated at Omaha and St. Louis, and most heartily commend them to the favorable consideration of all lovers of freedom."

"Firmly believing that the present system of representative government is inadequate, and that it enables the few to control the policy of the government to the detriment of the interests of the people at large, and further believing that no permanent relief will be possible until the people can speak more directly on laws which they are required to obey, we demand that the people shall be given a direct vote on all important legislation, and that all officers shall be made the servants of the people, subject at any time to recall or dismissal, and not, as at present, the masters of those who create them."

"We demand the enactment into law of the following propositions. The material reduction of excessive salaries of all executive, legislative and judicial officers; lessened freight, passenger, telephone and telegraphic rates within the state; the adoption of the Torrens system of registering land titles; a general system of non-interest bearing warrants, receivable for taxes throughout the state; that school books be furnished to the people's pupils in our public schools at the expense of the state, that in case of sale of property under foreclosure decrees the debtor shall retain possession of the property throughout the redemption period; and the prohibition of stock judgments, and that the period of redemption shall be two years instead of one; liberal exemption from taxation of personal property and improvements in or upon land; that the next legislature shall take the necessary legal steps to submit to the electors of this state to be voted upon at the next regular election an amendment to the state constitution conferring the elective franchise upon women citizens of this state; that the legislature pass a law in conformity with our state constitution making it a felony for any county, city or state officer to accept or use a railroad or other transportation pass, and that the law shall also be applicable to those who offer such passes, and we condemn all city, county and state officers who may have accepted and used such passes as betraying a trust reposed in them by the party and as violative of their duties as citizens."

"We condemn the chief executive of this state for his ill considered and unjust votes of the deficiency judgment bill and the free text book bill, after having recommended it in his former message."

Free Silver Platform.

"We believe that the widespread prostration of our industries, the decline in agriculture, the embarrassment of our commerce and the ever-increasing distress of all our producers, the conditions and existence of which is admitted by all, are directly traceable to a contraction of the currency resulting from the demonetization of silver, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver by a law requiring its free, unlimited and independent coinage at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 at our mints. We call the attention of the public to the fact that the people of the United States produce and consume of all the important products of industry more than one-half as much as all the balance of the earth combined; that the tonnage of our railroads exceeds by 60,000,000 tons annually the tonnage of all the foreign railroads added to the entire water traffic of the world, and that as a consequence of such enormous industrial energy our people annually transact fully one-third of the entire volume of the world's business, and we therefore denounce as cowardly, pusillanimous and unworthy the declaration of the national Republican platform that this country cannot regulate its own financial system without foreign aid or interference, and regard the suggestion of an international agreement, as inexcusable and contemptible, and we demand the repeal of any and all laws authorizing the destruction of the legal tender quality of money by private contract."

"We demand the foreclosure of the mortgage held by the government on the Union Pacific, and should such foreclosure come into the ownership and possession of the same, we favor its operation by the government."

Some of the British steamship companies employ more than are enlisted in some of the second-class European navies. The Cunard line employs 10,000.

BIG BILL OF DAMAGES

Spain's Claims Against the United States.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FILIBUSTERS

Precedent Established Against Great Britain in the Alabama Award.

Will Be Invoked.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Spanish government is preparing a big bill of damages to be presented to the United States on account of the numerous expeditions alleged to have gone from its shores to the relief of the Cuban insurgents. In support of its claim for reparation, it intends to invoke the precedent established against Great Britain in the celebrated Alabama claims award, made by the Geneva arbitration tribunal. There have been reports heretofore that Spain, at the proper time, would present a series of claims on account of the use of the insurgents have made of the United States as a base of supplies of hostile operations in Cuba. These were nothing more than rumors until today, when the government officials received copies of a report from the Spanish legation made by its legal adviser, Mr. Calderon Carliste. The report is handsomely printed in pamphlet form, and with its five appendices, makes a book of over 300 pages.

The Wiborg case, recently decided by the United States supreme court, is cited and referred to as the one solitary conviction obtained in the United States since the beginning of the present Cuban insurrection. The attorney says it is thought proper to show from the case of the severe award against Great Britain what the United States expected of a neutral nation, and also to recall the attitude of Spain toward the United States during the civil war. The principles indicated and enforced by the United States against Great Britain, as those which should have governed her conduct would seem, the report says, to be clearly applicable to the duties and legislation of the United States towards Spain in the recent instance.

In reviewing the Geneva award, the report says that it was clear that the United States made its complaint mainly upon the fitting out and shipping from England of vessels and supplies. In concluding the first section of his report, Mr. Carliste says the powers invested in the president of the United States have not been effectively used for preventing the carrying on of military expeditions forbidden by the statutes. The United States, he says, contended at Geneva that no nation can, under cover of the deficiencies of its own laws, disregard its duties toward another power. Whatever pretext and attempts may be made to carry on these expeditions, as peaceful and lawful voyages, the fact remains, says the attorney, that from the beginning of the insurrection, the base of supplies for war material has been in the United States. This branch of Mr. Carliste's report concludes as follows:

"To tolerate this state of affairs and these acts is a violation of the treaties of neutrality under the law of nations as they have been proclaimed to the rest of the world by the United States. To prevent and punish these acts, which are in violation of the statute laws of this country, it is believed that the federal government has all the attributes of sovereignty with respect to the subject under discussion. Nor is it perceived what distinction or difference in principle can excuse the exercise of the diligence commensurate with the existing emergency which in the sight of the world they required, and enforced against Great Britain at Geneva."

In conclusion, after a review of the proclamations of various presidents of the United States, the attorney says that, while it could not be insisted that the nation is bound to take notice of the existence of an insurrection in another country, as it is bound to recognize a state of public war, it is nevertheless bound to take notice of such condition to the extent that it gives warning to the citizens and inhabitants in the discharge of obligations which one friendly nation owes another, and as a measure of precaution must prevent the violation of this obligation. He declares that the proclamation cited in the appendices fully illustrates the recognition of this principle by the United States, which is especially accentuated by the proclamation of President Cleveland on June 12, 1895. He concludes this portion of his report by saying:

"The laws made by the municipal authorities of the United States cannot measure or limit the international responsibility of the United States."

The official to whom copies of this pamphlet were addressed did not care to discuss the matter for publication, but all privately expressed the opinion that the only object of its preparation was the basis of a claim to be presented against the United States by Spain on account of filibustering expeditions."

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains from ten to twenty yards of the finest and softest muslin.

Florence, Ala., Aug. 18.—A terrific storm passed over Florence about 5 o'clock this evening. Great damage was done, but no fatalities have been reported. Two frame houses were blown down and awnings, chimneys and trees were wrecked. Trees were uprooted all over town and on Court street, large plate glass windows were broken by the fury of the wind. The storm came from the northwest, one cloud being met by another black cloud from the southwest.

Aeronaut's Shocking Death.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 18.—B. Frank Jacobs, an aeronaut traveling with a circus, met with a horrible death here today in the presence of his wife and an assembled throng. He was having a balloon race at Baldwin park with Professor Dudley, when his balloon burst, 200 feet from the ground. His parachute failed to open and he was dashed to the ground, breaking almost every bone in his body.

A new style of cat has just appeared in Danbury, Conn. It is a kitten, with two tails and six legs.

LAURADA SCARE OVER.

Facts Satisfactorily Explained to the Spanish Secretary of War.

Madrid, Aug. 18.—The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has received from Washington a dispatch giving satisfactory assurances regarding the alleged filibustering expedition of the Laurada.

History of the Case.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The steamer Laurada, referred to in the Madrid dispatch, has figured frequently in the claims made by Spanish authorities that American merchants were engaged in filibustering operations. In January last the then captain of the vessel was indicted in the federal courts of South Carolina, but was acquitted after a jury trial. Frequent reference has been made to the experience of the Laurada at many ports in May last. The captain on that occasion failed to take out health papers required by the law, and this led to the surveillance of the Laurada by the Spanish war vessels. It is claimed that ten Cubans were thrown into the water after the Spanish vessel put in an appearance. It was also represented at the time of the appearance of the Spanish cruiser that thirty men were drowned, owing to the precipitated haste in getting ashore to avoid apprehension. The Spanish authorities claimed that the United States had taken no proceedings toward apprehending the vessel or arms in accordance with the neutrality law.

CORNWELL'S THREE WIVES.

Dead Engineer's Widow Surprised Each Other at the Funeral.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—George W. Cornwell, the oldest locomotive engineer on the coast division of the Southern Pacific, died recently, and at his funeral three women appeared, each claiming to be his widow. Two used the name of Mrs. Cornwell, but the third said she had been married to the deceased under the name of George Parker. The one of the three who has known Cornwell longest is known as the San Jose widow, because she resides in that city. She declared the dead engineer is the father of her son, aged 35. Cornwell lived with her from 1860 to 1872. Then he met and married the woman who is known as Mrs. Cornwell, at 1802 Howard street. In 1888 Cornwell met Mrs. Parker, and telling her his name was the same as that of her former husband, George Parker, married her. He installed her in a house a block from that of Mrs. Cornwell. No. 2. Mrs. Parker knew nothing of the other two wives, and No. 3 was not aware of the existence of No. 2, in whose house he died. The engineer was 69 years old, and had been on the Pacific coast thirty-six years, all of the time in the employ of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads. He leaves only about \$3,000, his earnings having all gone to support his numerous wives.

BOY'S TRAGIC DEATH.

He Falls Under the Wheels of a Salem Electric Car.

Salem, Or., Aug. 18.—Willie McDonough, a 14-year-old boy, was run over and killed by a car of the Salem Motor Railway Company, in North Salem, this afternoon. The accident occurred in front of the residence of Harvey Massey, at 615, as the car was coming from the fair grounds toward the city. The unfortunate boy, in company with two other boys, was passing the Massey residence just as a horse was being led through the gate into the street. At this juncture the street car came along and was on the down grade. The horse frightened, and in the attempt to get out of its way, Willie McDonough started to cross the track and was struck by the car. The car passed entirely over his body, mangle the head terribly. Traces of blood were left for fifteen to twenty feet along the track. The body was picked up fifty feet or more from where the boy's companions stood, leaving it uncertain as to how far the car may have dragged it. The boy's father, Harris McDonough, met with a similar fate just four years ago, in being run over and killed by a railroad train near Cincinnati. Joseph Wilson, now in Portland, is the boy's step-father.

NOTED CAROLINIAN KILLED.

By a Negro Boy After Both Had Exchanged Shots.

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 18.—Captain John H. Blasingame, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this city and state, was shot and killed this afternoon by Chris Cannon, a negro boy. Captain Blasingame was alone in his sister's house, and Cannon entered the house for the purpose of robbing it. Pistol shots were heard, and the negro was seen running from the house. Captain Blasingame was found dead, shot twice through the head. The negro was tracked to a house half a mile distant, where he was found shot through the chest. Two empty pistols found in the house indicate that both parties engaged in the shooting. The negro was taken to jail. His wound is not thought to be fatal. There is some talk of lynching, but the law will take its course.

Captain Blasingame was a member of one of the most prominent families in the state, and a man respected and honored by all.

Oil Tank Struck by Lightning.

Lima, O., Aug. 18.—At 1 o'clock this morning lightning struck a 36,000-barrel oil tank on the Kemper farm, three miles south of here, owned by the Standard Oil Company. The fire communicated to three other tanks. The Standard people hired 300 men to throw up embankments, and are shooting the tanks to let the oil out. The smoke from the burning oil makes it as dark as night. The total loss will reach \$75,000.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the council of administration of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, held here, the following was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That this council earnestly recommends that the banks and bankers of Pennsylvania, as a high patriotic duty, follow the example of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, and deposit at an early day largely of their holdings of gold with the treasurer of the United States, in exchange for legal tender notes, to assist the government in maintaining the gold reserve intact."

THE SALMON PACK

Output Not Much Affected by the Strike.

PROBABLY REACH 450,000 CASES

Cannermen Made Out Far Better Than They Expected An Excellent Quality of Fish

Notwithstanding the fishermen's strike, which was prolonged through two of the five months' salmon season just ended, the output this year compares favorably with that of other years, and will not be more than 60,000 cases short of last year's pack. The pack this year, according to the best information, will probably reach 450,000 cases, the greater portion of which was made after July 1, as against 505,000 cases packed in 1895. The cannermen made out far better than they expected, owing to the strike, and are especially congratulating themselves upon the extraordinary fine quality of fish which has made up the great bulk of the catch.

If the outlook for marketing the pack was only better, there would be no regrets associated with the past season. Unfortunately, the unsettled financial condition has affected the buyers, and George Taylor, of Taylor, Young & Co., stated that Eastern purchasers who formerly placed orders for 1,000 cases are now contenting themselves with 50 and 100 cases. As a consequence, the pack will move rather slowly.

The great bulk will go East, though a considerable portion will go abroad. The British ship Sutherlandshire, in port at Portland, is loading salmon for England, and a good proportion of the pack is being forwarded to San Francisco to be shipped from that port.

At the ruling market prices, the pack, when sold, will bring, in round figures, \$2,700,000 on this section. Prices, however, are not as good as those obtained last season. The tendency of the cannerymen this year has been toward fancy packing, and, in the opinion of some, this has been rather overdone, and will certainly affect the prices of flats and ovals.

The strike was somewhat of a benefit early in the season to the packers at Eagle Cliff and vicinity. Through the inactivity at Ilwaco and Astoria they secured more than their usual proportion of fish. That the strike was not a success while it lasted is evidenced by the fact that in the neighborhood of 150,000 cases were packed up to June 20, when the strikers began fishing. Among the canneries that packed during the strike were the Eureka and Epique Packing Companies, Hagood, J. W. Cook & Co., Seaborg's cannery at Ilwaco, William Hume at Eagle Cliff, and McGowan at Chinook. There was no fishing on the upper river until after the strike, when F. M. Warren and McGowan made large packs, very considerably more than last year. Around The Dalles, though the catch was not as good as had been expected, and the pack was only medium.

The season has been an extraordinary one in many respects. Very few, if any, bluebacks and steelheads were caught, the salmon being all chinooks, and far finer and fatter fish, on the average than have been taken in the river in years, and as the run was very large and steady, increasing to the last week of the season that the river was full of fish, the cannerymen were fortunately able to make up the anticipated shortage. The catch proved the truth of the saying among the Columbia river fishermen that more than half of the pack is to come after July 1. In fact, the fish were so plentiful the last few days of the season that the packers cut the price down to 3 1/2 cents per pound, thereby precipitating a small strike.

Notwithstanding its superiority, the Columbia river fish will encounter considerable opposition from the Alaska and British Columbia salmon. The Alaska fish is much inferior in quality, but, on account of its low price, it finds a good sale. The British Columbia fish is also affecting the market for Columbia river salmon in England, as it is good in quality and packed by the most approved appliances, while it is sold at a lower figure. The prestige of the Columbia river pack, however, will sell it in any market.

Fire in a Penitentiary.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 14.—Fire in the Anamosa penitentiary started at 9 o'clock in the cellar