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DAYTON, OREGON, AUGUST 17, 1904.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

A woman's Klondike syndicate has been organized in New York city. The transatlantic liner, St. Paul, has again, powered by her engines, across the ocean.

Mrs. C. A. Shurtz and her two children were suffocated by smoke in their home at Arlington, Va.

Word has been received in New York from Calcutta that the Indian relief expedition which left San Francisco last June, has arrived safely. The cargo, it is said, will be more acceptable even than expected.

A wind, rain and hailstorm which passed over Northern Wisconsin did more than \$100,000 damage to the tobacco farmers on Coon prairie, the heart of the growing section of the county. Fully four-fifths of the crop is destroyed.

A rich gold find is reported from the Sparta district in Union county, Oregon. The find has caused no little excitement, and a big amount of quartz has been boxed up for shipment direct to the mint. It is estimated that it will go at least \$40,000 to the ton.

For a month or more people living near Bald Knob, Ark., have been finding valuable pearls in a lake near that place. Hundreds of people have been opening mussel shells in search of the pearls, and some of the gems have been found, some being sold for as much as \$300.

Either drugged by liquor or laboring under a delusion that he was being persecuted, John Thomas, a prospector lately from Fort Steele district, started a fusillade with a revolver on the streets of Spokane, which resulted in mortally wounding two men and painful injuries to another man and boy.

A special to the Toronto Globe from Ottawa says that the Dominion government has received several important decisions in regard to the Yukon country, and the working of the gold fields there. It has been decided to appoint an administrator for the district, who will have entire charge of all the Canadian officials there and be the chief executor for the government.

Freight rates have been reduced considerably by the O. R. & N. and N. P. to British Columbia points.

The Seattle Coal & Iron Company men at Issaquah, Wash., have quit work. They want more pay, and object to a deduction by weight for carloads having slate and shale.

The government armor board met in Washington and accepted the offer of Cramp to furnish diagonal armor for the battleship Indiana. The government price was satisfactory.

The New York Tribune, in discussing events that led up to the assassination of Canovas, makes the statement that the government is responsible for the rise and progress of anarchy in Spain.

An explosion of a lamp started a fire in a load of hay in a livery barn in Lewiston, Idaho. The flames spread with great swiftness, and before they could be suppressed caused a total loss of \$11,000.

F. L. Johnson, while driving a band of horses near the Pine Creek reserve, in Baker county, Oregon, bent over to drink out of a stream in the ravine, his revolver fell out of his pocket, and, exploding, killed him instantly.

An official dispatch received in Constantinople says several thousand Armenian agitators from Persia invaded Turkey and killed 300 of the Mikir tribe, including women and children. The wife of the chief was put to death with the most cruel tortures, and several other victims had their noses and ears cut off.

Consul-General Hayward, in a report to the state department, states that during 1896 American vessels numbered 247, of 248,983 tons, entered Hawaiian ports, while vessels of all other nationalities numbered 139, of 234,014 tons. These are the only foreign ports where a majority of the carrying trade is now under the American flag.

Goliath has confessed that he killed Senator Canovas to avenge the Barcelona anarchists, and the insurgent leader, Don Jose Ribal, who was executed at Manila, Philippine islands, December 30 last, as the instigator of the Philippine revolution. Dr. Ribal denied that he was a rebel leader, but he admitted that he had drawn up the statutes of the Philippine league.

A Portland, Ind., dispatch says: A south-bound Grand Rapids & Indiana freight train went through the bridge spanning the Wabash river a mile north of Geneva. The engine and tender fell into the river and cars piled on them. Engineer Barney Reid and Fireman James Gallagher went down with the engine. The former had both legs crushed, and was otherwise badly injured. He will die. Fireman Gallagher and brakeman James Clifford were severely injured.

As a result of war between Atlantic coast lines, freight is being carried from New York to Galveston for 2 cents a hundred weight.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, received in London, Captain Mortensen, of the bark Ansgar, bound from Dublin to Orono, at the mouth of the Orono river, on the White sea, reports that on July 13, when about two days' sail east of North Cape, the northernmost point of Europe, then being in Arctic waters, he saw a collapsed balloon, which he believed to be Andrew's.

Warning notices, evidently directed against the Chinese Society for English Education, have been posted on the walls of Chinatown, in San Francisco. Without being named the society is pointed at as having levied blackmail from women of ill-repute imported from China. The poster says: "Lives have been lost before for such little things, and they will be lost again." It is signed "Mook Ching Society," and has caused considerable consternation. The police, who have torn down the notices, treat the matter seriously, and think there will soon be more murders in the Chinese quarters.

The Undertow at Atlantic City Claimed Two Victims.

Atlantic City, Aug. 17.—Two youngsters were drowned in the surf today. They were Thomas C. Laswell, aged 21, of Princeton, Ind., and another boy, whose name is not known, an excursionist from Philadelphia.

Laswell came here this morning with his friend P. M. Parrott, also from Princeton, on his first visit to the seashore. The young men went into the surf shortly before noon, and Laswell, who seemed to be unaware of the dangerous undertow, was soon beyond his depth and calling for help. The life-guard made a brave effort to save him, but the surf was so heavy that they were unable to reach the drowning man. Laswell struggled in the water for about 15 minutes in full view of about 10,000 people, gathered on the pier, board walk and beach.

Parrott nearly lost his life in attempting to save that of his friend, and was taken from the water in an exhausted condition. Late in the afternoon the body of Laswell came ashore. It was turned over to a local undertaker, who prepared it for shipment to Indiana.

When Laswell checked his valuables at the bathhouse where he obtained his bathing suit, he laughingly remarked to the clerk: "I will leave my address, so that in case I am drowned you can send my valuables home." The clerk was a tragedy in less than an hour.

The second drowning occurred about 3 o'clock, and the body of the man had not come ashore to a late hour tonight. The surf today was the heaviest of the season, owing to a gale which prevailed, and between 25 and 30 persons were rescued, many of them women.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Young Lady Caught on a Railroad Trestle Near Chehalis.

Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 17.—A young lady who lives near Newaukum, while walking on the railroad track toward this town one afternoon a short time ago, had a very narrow escape from death under the wheels of a passenger train. She was upon the long trestle south of town when the train came. She started to run, hoping to reach the end of the trestle before the train caught her, but, after running a short distance, she fell. As soon as the engineer saw her he put on the brakes. When the train came to a standstill, the nose of the locomotive, touched her prostrate body. She was assisted to raise and went on her way unhurt, except for a few trifling scratches. When the train got under way the passengers held a meeting and passed a resolution commending Engineer Jones warmly for the coolness and promptness with which he acted.

THE COTTON CROP.

Estimated at Nine and Three-Quarter Millions Bales.

New Orleans, Aug. 17.—H. M. Neill, the well-known cotton statistician, has issued a circular on the growing crop. After referring to the correctness of his estimate made in July, 1894, of the crop of that season, Mr. Neill says:

"At this moment for this year the promise is equal to any previous year in every state but Texas, and even allowing that Texas should fall short of her maximum product by 1,000,000 bales, the outlook now is for a crop of at least 9,750,000, with 500,000 to 1,000,000 more within the range of possibility. This figure of 9,750,000 is very conservative. If there are good rains in Texas, her crop will also be near perfection, and the possibilities for the total crop would then be something enormous."

Mines Must Close.

Denver, Aug. 17.—It is probable that the great silver mines of Creede, Colo., will be closed down on account of the low price of silver, unless the railroad and smelting rates are reduced. Several conferences have been held between the mine-owners and the smelter and railroad officials, and it is said the latter evinced a disposition to make every concession possible in order to keep the mines in operation.

It is also understood that the miners at Creede are willing to accept a reduction in wages from \$3 per day of eight hours to \$2.75 in wet mines and \$2.50 in dry, rather than have the mines closed.

The Work of Whitecaps.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17.—For three months, a band of whitecaps has been causing terror in the vicinity of Kensington, Ky., and a determined stand will be made against them. About two weeks ago, they called at the home of Ward B. Harrison, superintendent of Kensington subdivision, and by force compelled him to go to the woods with them. There they whipped and beat him in a most brutal manner. Later they found a man named O'Hara camping on Kensington lake, with a woman, he claims was his wife, and they beat the man and woman shamefully.

Impure air is not always of the same weight, there being various grades of impurity. But an absolutely pure air always weighs .31 of a degree, rain per cubic inch. The weighing of air is a good test of its purity.

Wasco, Or., Aug. 17.—Last night,

about midnight, fire broke out in a sleeping tent in which the small children of Mr. C. H. Hark's family were sleeping. One little one, about 6 years old, was burned until only the charred trunk remained. The fire originated from a lighted candle which was allowed to burn too low. In trying to save the child, Mr. Hark was overcome by smoke, and came near losing his life. His hands, feet and legs were frightfully burned.

Modern Guns for Mexican Army.

City of Mexico, Aug. 17.—General Francisco Z. Mena, secretary of construction and public works, has been commissioned to go to Berlin and personally receive from the manufacturers 25,000 Mannlicher rifles and 10 rapid-firing guns, with which the Mexican army is to be equipped.

According to Prof. Dwyer, when the earth freezes and all forms of life disappear, there will float above the present ocean of water, long since changed to ice, an ocean of liquid air 33 feet deep on the average.

A Prince and Count Met on the Field of Honor.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Count of Turin and Prince Henry of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock this morning in the Bois de Vincennes, at Vincennes. H. Leconte acted as umpire.

BOTH COMBATANTS WOUNDED

Prince of Orleans Seriously Cut on the Shoulder and Abdomen, the Count Slightly Wounded on the Hand.

The second of Prince Henry were M. de Leontieff, governor-general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia, and M. Raoul Mourichon. The Count of Turin's seconds were General Count Aguado de Quinto and the Marquis Carlo di Ginoce.

The fighting was most determined, and lasted 26 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henry received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and in the right side of the abdomen. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henry was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres and received medical attendance.

The condition of Prince Henry of Orleans this evening is as satisfactory as could be expected. The doctors, after a consultation, have expressed the opinion that no important organ was touched, but absolute rest is necessary for recovery.

Owing to rumors at Naples and elsewhere, the public had not expected a duel to come off. It was, therefore, quite private.

The official account furnished by the seconds recites fully the circumstances leading up to the encounter. The Count of Turin, considering the letters of Prince Henry of Orleans to the Figaro offensive to the Italian army, wrote to him on July 6 demanding retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11, the day of the arrival of Prince Henry in France. He replied to the count's demand by telegram, maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experiences.

The official account then describes the arrangements for the duel, gives the names of the respective seconds, and says that at their first interview they agreed that an encounter was inevitable. By common accord the conditions were settled as follows:

The weapons to be dueling swords, each combatant to use those of his own country, but the blades to be of equal length; each combatant to be at liberty to maintain the ground he gets, and each to be allowed the space of 15 metres within which to advance or retire; the combat to continue four minutes; the combat to be resumed in the positions occupied, and only to terminate on the decision of the four seconds or the advice of the doctors that one of the adversaries is manifestly in a state of inferiority; the conduct of the meeting to be intrusted alternately to the two parties, lots being drawn at commencement. This latter feature of the arrangement was due to formal objection of the seconds of Prince Henry of Orleans to direction of the encounter by a fifth party.

At a later meeting yesterday the seconds decided upon the rendezvous. The precise verbal details proceed to describe the encounter. It says that in the first assault Prince Henry was hit in the right breast, though the weapon did not penetrate the thorax. On the strength of the report of the doctors, the seconds decided that the combat must go on.

The second assault was stopped because the combatants came too close quarters. In the third assault the Count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand, but the wound was slight. In the fourth assault, the umpire, Major Leontieff, declared that the sword of Prince Henry was bent, and stopped the engagement long enough to furnish the prince with a new weapon.

In the fifth assault, the combatants again got into close quarters, and were immediately stopped. Prince Henry in a counter blow being hit in the right lower region of the abdomen. The doctors on both sides examined the wound, and declared that Prince Henry was rendered by it clearly inferior to his antagonist.

Major Leontieff and M. Mourichon proposed that the combat be stopped, and this was done by common accord. While his wound was being dressed, Prince Henry raised himself up on the ground, and extended his hand to the Count of Turin, saying:

"Allow me, monseigneur, to shake hands with you."

The count extended his hand. The physicians present were Dr. Turpet and Dr. Hartman on behalf of Prince Henry, and Dr. Carle, on behalf of the Count of Turin. This account of the fighting was signed by the seconds.

The details of the duel show that the encounter was sharp and determined. Immediately on the crossing of swords, Prince Henry vigorously pressed his adversary. The Count of Turin retreated to the limit of the ground, and, resuming the offensive, touched his opponent. The third and fourth assaults ended in the long engagements within guard.

The Temps says that the wound in the abdomen of Prince Henry is serious, but not alarming. Had the Count of Turin's steel gone half a centimeter deeper, the prince would have been perforated.

At a recent wedding in India the entire week was given up to feasting and merry-making, and nearly 150,000 of the groom's tribe assembled for the occasion.

The Wreck of the Ville de Malaga.

London, Aug. 17.—Further details have been received here of the loss of the French steamer Ville de Malaga, bound from Rouen, which was wrecked off Alderney island, on the coast of Normandy. It was reported that the captain and 19 members of the crew were missing. It now appears that only six were drowned. The remainder scrambled upon the rocks and were rescued after many hours by tugs.

Japan had only one newspaper 25 years ago. Now it has 5,000.

THE OFFICERS BRING THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 16.—The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer, George W. Elder, arrived tonight from Dyer, after a very pleasant trip down the coast. She brought "accommodation" mail, and one passenger. The officers of the steamer gave the latest news from the north.

The passage up was delightful. The ocean all the way was as smooth as a mill pond, and very few of the passengers were sick. The livestock fared extremely well. Not one animal was injured in the slightest, and all were landed in safety.

When the Elder arrived at Skaguay bay men immediately came aboard and offered fabulous prices for horses. Animals such as are being canned at Linton are selling for from \$600 to \$700, but none could be purchased from the Elder's passengers. One of the passengers had a large bull, for which he was offered \$400. The offer was refused. There is plenty of grass to feed the livestock, and horses are greatly in demand.

The men were charged 25 cents per 100 pounds to have their luggage taken ashore. All the baggage was landed safely. The rate for taking stuff over Chilkoot pass is 25 cents a pound.

The officers state that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that men are selling their outfits at Dyer. They say that every one who can possibly get over the passes is going. The weather at Dyer is all that could be desired, and but little difficulty will be experienced in making the trip.

The most important item of news brought by the Elder is to the effect that, while party is being placed in a passable condition. One hundred miners, who were delayed by the condition of the road, banded and agreed to corduroy the road. Timber is plentiful in the vicinity, and the work should shortly be completed. When this is done horses can easily be taken over the trail.

Two drownings and a mining-camp incident resulted occurred at Dyer. On August 8, Dwight Fowler, of Seattle, lost his life. He was carrying a load on his back and parcels in each hand over a log, when he slipped and fell into the Skaguay river. Fowler is said to be the son of well-known Seattle people.

The other fatality occurred August 6. Thomas Wall, of Naimo, while attempting to ford Dyer river on a pack-horse, was lost. He left a wife and three children in Nanaimo, who are in destitute circumstances.

Two men named Young and Cleveland are engaged in packing near where the drowning occurred, and recovered the bodies. They took them to Dyer, where they demanded \$10 for their services. The citizens immediately called a mass meeting and served notice on one of the men to leave town within 24 hours. He applied for passage on the Elder to Juneau, but as she was not bound for that port, he was compelled to leave town until he could secure transportation.

The day the steamer left citizens called another meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of serving a like notice on the other man. The parties were making from \$800 to \$300 a week each, carrying freight, but their demand for pay for bringing in the bodies of the men has lost them fortunes.

On August 8 a man was shot and killed for stealing freight on Chilkoot pass. One of the men in charge of a pack train caught him in the act, and his life was the penalty. His name could not be learned by the officers or passengers of the Elder.

At Dyer, according to a letter received from C. R. Scovely, of this city, there is a scarcity of provisions. The writer says that the stores were crowded, and that all the flour was sold. There was some difficulty in securing more. The demand was created by men who left with money instead of provisions.

There was but one returning passenger. Theodore Lang, who sailed on the Elder, was attacked with rheumatism and forced to sell his outfit and return. The passage down was made in good time, the steamer being 71 hours from Sitka. She left up for Portland at 7:15 tonight.

The route from Skaguay via White pass is more level and easier traveling, though 25 miles farther. But the prospector is landed on Lake Bennett, the second lake above Linderman, where travelers by Chilkoot pass are landed. Besides, there is plenty of timber on Bennett to build boats, while there is none on Linderman.

Every day hundreds are arriving there, and scores and small steamers are making fortunes in lighting goods from steamers.

Letters from Astorians who went on the Elder advise others not to go this fall, as they cannot get through except at great expense and hardship.

Top Notch for Wheat.

Walla Walla, Aug. 16.—The top notch wheat market for the season was reached today. The market opened firm at 75 cents for bluestem, 73 cents for club. Several lots were sold at these figures, when the price jumped up one cent and several thousand bushels were sold for 76 cents. This afternoon the price dropped back to 75 cents, at which figure it closed.

No More Pig Brand.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Acting Collector Thomas has received a ruling from Secretary Gage, of the treasury, relating to the distillation of certain fruits, particularly in California. Last May the Tenny Fruit Packing Company, of Fresno, distilled some fig brandy, but the treasury department has decided that the distillation of figs is illegal. The brandy in question will be released, but hereafter the law will be strictly enforced.

Immigration Falling Off.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject, in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics, during the last fiscal year, was 250,832, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 119,458. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1892, when the number from all countries was 279,948. The year of the heaviest immigration was the first of the period beginning with 1883, when arrivals numbered 788,009.

Interference With De Armit's Miners Must Cease.

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—The much-talked-of injunction against the United Mineworkers was filed in the county court today by counsel for the New York & Cleveland Gas & Coal Company. The defendants are named The United Mineworkers of America, Patrick Dolan, president; William Warner, secretary and treasurer, and others.

IS ONLY A TEMPORARY ORDER

Court Will Render a Final Decision—President Dolan Declares Trouble Will Follow Its Enforcement.

The plaintiff company sets forth that it is a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$1,000,000 invested in coal lands of Pennsylvania. Three of their mines, employing 1,200 men, are the Plum Creek, Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek. The bill then recites the conditions prevailing at their mines since the strike has begun and alleges the strikers have paid no attention to the sheriff's warnings, and that the lives of miners and property of the company are in danger.

Judge Collier granted a temporary injunction, restraining and enjoining the defendants from assembling, marching or encamping in proximity to the mines and houses of the miners, for the purpose of intimidation, threats and opprobrious words, of preventing the miners of the plaintiff from working. It further restrains the defendants from inducing or compelling any employee or miner to quit work. A hearing was fixed for August 18.

The injunction is regarded as the most sweeping yet issued. President Dolan expressed surprise when informed it had been granted and added: "It will make no difference to us. We will go right along as usual until the matter is tested in the courts. We will stay there regardless of every judge in any county, and if they attempt to enforce the injunction they will have to build more jails to accommodate the men."

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

Strikers to Test the Legality of Judge McIlwain's Order.

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—The striking miners at Cannonburg have determined to force the injunction issue by continuing their daily marches and meetings in the neighborhood of the McIlwain and Cannonburg mines in spite of the order of Judge McIlwain, forbidding marches on the roads leading to the mines. The purpose is to have the men arrested in order to test the legality of the injunction.

Patrick Dolan stated it had been determined to keep up the marches, and as fast as one group was arrested another one will take its place until there will be so many of them in jail that opinion will be aroused on the question of urging a new form of injunction.

In these movements the support of all the leading trades unions of the country are said to have been pledged at a secret meeting in Columbus during the last 10 days, presided over by Samuel Gompers.

Information has been received by the Pittsburg operators that the miners of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Company have struck in Reynoldsville, and the rest of the mines of the company are idle. The company is one of the largest tonnage producers in the northern field. About 8,000 men are employed.

The usual march of miners was made at Turtle Creek at 4 o'clock this morning, but more men went into the pit today than yesterday. Firms from all sections are coming to the rescue of the strikers. A certain cereal company at Akron, O., sent a dispatch offering to donate two tons of corn meal. The offer was accepted. The Fishermen's Protective Association, of Astoria, Or., has started East by fast freight 100 cases of canned salmon for the miners.

The Injunction Extended.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 16.—J. H. Cook, a coal operator of McGovern, came into court this afternoon and complained that the strikers were again trespassing on his property, that Andrew Savage, leader, already enjoined, was there, and he thought they had instructions to go where they pleased in disregard of the injunction. At his request the court made another including the United Mineworkers of America, President Rathford and Secretary Pierce, and the Pittsburg district miners, President Dolan and Secretary Warner, in the injunction.

Work of Trainwreckers.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 16.—The north-bound M. & T. train was wrecked this morning near Caddo Mills by some one removing the fishplates and bending the rails. Every car, but the rear sleeper was turned over. Messenger Rawlins was instantly killed. Several passengers were injured, but how severe could not be learned. The injured will be taken to Greenville. A wrecking crew has reached the scene. No further particulars are obtainable.

Work in the Fields.

Spokane, Aug. 16.—There is an unprecedent demand for harvest hands throughout Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. Farmers are expressed that enough men cannot be found to harvest the large crop.

The cells in the jail at Dover, N. H., are arranged in a circle and revolve, so that the inmates can successively see the country at all points of the compass.

Eighty Thousand Oregon Sheep.

Kansas City, Aug. 16.—J. A. Knollin, a livestock commission merchant of this city, has bought in Oregon 80,000 sheep, which are now being driven overland to Kansas, where they will be fed next winter and marketed the following winter and spring. This immense herd has been divided into 12 bands, each of which is driven by eight men. Knollin expects to reach Kansas with the sheep by October.

Some are active, because they fear to be thought idle.

Such Is Hawaii From a Military Point of View.

Washington, Aug. 16.—"From a military as well as a commercial point of view," said Director Smith, of the bureau of American republics, "the Hawaiian islands, owing to their location, are of great importance. Hawaii may be said to lie but one-third the distance of the accustomed route from San Francisco to Japan and China ports, from San Francisco to Australia, from ports of British Columbia to Australia, and British India, and about half way from the Isthmus of Panama to Yokohama and Hong Kong. The construction of a ship canal across the isthmus would extend this geographical relation to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Atlantic seaboard of North and South America. A glance at the map will at once make clear the fact that no other point in the North Pacific has such a dominating relation to the trade between America and Asia as a place for coaling and a depot of supplies for vessels."

"From a naval standpoint Hawaii is the great strategic base of the Pacific. Under present conditions of naval warfare, created by the use of steam, as a motive power, Hawaii would secure to the maritime nation possessing it an advantage as a depot for the supply of coal. Modern battle-ships, depending absolutely upon coal, would be enabled to avail themselves of their full capacity of speed and energy only by having some half-way station in the Pacific where they could replenish their stores of fuel and refit. A battle-ship or cruiser sailing from an Asiatic or Australian port with the view of operating along the coast of either North or South America, would be unable to act effectively for any length of time at the end of so long a voyage, unless she was able to refuel her bunkers at some point on the way."

"On the other hand, if the United States possessed Hawaii, she would be able to advance her line of defense 2,000 miles from the Pacific coast, and with a fortified harbor and a strong fleet at Honolulu would be in a position to conduct either defensive or offensive operations in the North Pacific to a great advantage than any other power."

STILL HAS FAITH.

Captain Windrow Says That Andrew Will Yet Return.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Captain John Windrow, of San Francisco, does not believe the story that Professor Andrew's balloon was seen floating in the ocean by a ship's captain. The captain is visiting his brother, Dr. S. Windrow, of 233 La Salle avenue. He has returned from Sweden, where he visited his relatives among whom is the family of Professor Andrew's brother. The captain said:

"I was in Stockholm when the news arrived that Andrew had left Spitzbergen in his balloon. His family, that is, his brother's—Andrew is not married—fully believe that he will be heard from. Andrew told them that if no news was received from him in two months, probably nothing would be heard for a year, as he then would have landed in such a locality that it would require months for him and his party to reach a locality where they could communicate with the outside world."

"My own belief is that Andrew has struck a southwest wind, as these are the winds that most usually prevail at this time of the year in the northern latitudes, and that he has been carried into Siberia, and it may be months before he will be heard from."

"As to the story of a vessel having passed a balloon floating in the sea, that is a good yarn for landmen. There is not a captain so inhuman, so absolutely without senses that he would not at once send a boat to investigate the thing, and, anyhow, the basket and provisions that Andrew carried with him weighed six tons and would sink the balloon when immersed in water. Never fear, Andrew will be heard from, depend upon it."

Filled the Baby With Wind.

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—Mrs. George Ruthman, of Beaver Falls, heard a peculiar noise on the back porch of her residence. She found her two sons, one aged 7 and the other one year older, in a corner. The babe was on his back. The elder brother had inserted the tube of a bicycle pump in the baby's mouth and was filling him with wind as fast as he could work the pump. The infant was unconscious and its little stomach was inflated like a balloon. The mother pulled the tube from the child's mouth and the air followed with a sharp sound like the exhaust of an air brake on a railway train. The baby recovered consciousness.

Cigarette Making Stops.

New York, Aug. 16.—Twenty-five hundred men and women who made tobacco cigarettes are out of work because of the failure of the internal revenue department in Washington to supply the deputy collectors in this city with the new \$1 revenue stamps, provided for in the new tariff.

The President Will Attend.

Columbus, O., Aug. 16.—President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio fair at Columbus, opening August 31.

Denver, Aug. 16.—A special to the

News from Del Norte, Colo., says: A messenger just arrived from Summitville, bringing news of a powder explosion, which occurred in the lower working of the Little Annie mine at Summitville, by which four men lost their lives. Foreman Robert Jones is one of the dead. The names of the others have not been learned. The explosion occurred at 4 o'clock and caused a cave-in and the men were suffocated before they could be reached.

Resignation of Weyler.

New York, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says: "I have learned on what seems to be the best authority that Captain-General Weyler has sent his resignation to Madrid. This report is generally believed to be true."

There is no doubt that the resignation of Weyler is due to the assassination of Canovas del Castillo."

The Bank of England employs about 1,100 men, and has a salary list, including pensions, of about \$500,000 per annum.

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

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

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The spring fishing season on the Columbia has closed. The pack will be a trifle over 400,