

DAYTON HERALD

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DAYTON OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Interest Our Many Readers.

A train wreck in Spain resulted in the death of six persons and the fatal injury of 27.

Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, has completely disappeared, leaving no trail whatever.

A new strike has been made in the Thunder mountain mining district, Idaho, which has proven to be the richest yet made.

No trace has been found of Merrill, one of the escaped Oregon convicts, and officers are at a loss as to whether or not Tracy killed him.

Aguinaldo will come to the United States and start on a tour, delivering a series of lectures and making a plea for the independence of his countrymen.

A large body of Moros of Mindanao Island planned an ambush for American soldiers, but the latter were warned in time and dispersed the rebels.

Venezuelan government troops, under President Castro's brother, were defeated by the rebels with heavy loss. Many of the soldiers deserted to the ranks of the insurgents.

President Castro has gone to the front with the Venezuelan troops.

President Mitchell is confident that the coal miners will win their strike.

Half a million were fed on the occasion of King Edward's dinner to the poor of London.

It has been apparently confirmed that Andreu did not perish, but was murdered by Eskimos.

Eleven men were hurt, three of them fatally, by the overturning of a wagon at Florence, Colorado.

Wind and rain destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property in the western part of New York.

China has appealed to the United States to use its good offices to cause the allied powers who will retain their soldiers in Tsin Tsin to evacuate that place.

Tracy, after several runnings, fought with the officers in the vicinity of Seattle, in which three men were killed and one seriously wounded, has eluded his pursuers and is now heading toward Whatcom.

Minnesota Republicans have renominated Van Sant for governor.

Seventy bills and resolutions were passed the last day in the house.

Slopmen of the Northwestern and Burlington & Ohio are on strike.

The cabinet has begun the consideration of the Isthmian canal measure.

The Columbia river salmon pack this year will be the largest in years.

Many nominations sent to the senate for confirmation were not acted upon.

China refuses to pay the July indemnity installment at the present rate of exchange.

The cash value of real estate at Chicago and Cook county is placed at \$1,263,924,250.

The session of congress just closed appropriated \$49,855,262 more than the session of last year.

An Italian striker at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was shot by a policeman. This is the first loss of life since the great anthracite strike began.

Frequent riots have occurred in South Russia.

The Union Pacific strike has settled down to a stubborn contest.

Two Salt Lake bank employees have been arrested for embezzlement.

The first six months of this year 316,711 emigrants landed at New York.

The features of the new warships will be strength of batteries and thickness of armor.

A board of engineers has been named to inquire into Columbia and Willamette river projects.

Four hundred clerks in the Chicago postoffice have had their salaries raised from \$900 to \$1,000 per year.

One man was killed and several injured and 40 houses wrecked as a result of a tornado in Wisconsin.

The Prince of Wales and Queen Alexandra reviewed the Indian troops who went to London to attend the coronation.

The gunboat Marietta has been ordered to Haiti to protect American interests.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, made a lengthy speech on the annexation of Cuba.

Texas cattle will be shipped to restock Boer farms; 650 head have been shipped from Pensacola.

New York university has conferred the degree of master of letters upon Miss Helen Miller Gould.

The American shipping syndicate is reported to have offered the Cunard line \$56,500,000 for its fleet.

Victory Liu Kun Yi insists in paying the Chinese indemnity in silver against the wishes of foreign nations.

Paul Haseltine Stanley, a young American, rode a horse up the steps of the Altieri palace, Rome, and was arrested.

Over \$11,000,000 in money was burned in the Colonial bank, the only bank in St. Pierre. The total property loss in the destroyed city is estimated at \$40,000,000.

The removal of Jews from Chicago and New York ghettoes to the country, by force, if needed, was advocated at a national conference of Jewish charities in Detroit.

AQUINALDO IS FREE.

Afraid to Go About Streets of Manila on Account of His Enemies.

Manila, July 9.—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from duty at the house where Aguinaldo lives and Lieutenant Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino today to see General Chaffee. It was the first meeting between the American general and the leader of the Filipino insurrection.

Lieutenant William L. McKinley, of the Ninth cavalry, acted as interpreter. Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness.

Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make. He told General Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Viejo, in Cavite province, and inquired what protection American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. General Chaffee replied that Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen.

The former Filipino leader then asked General Chaffee to prevent the courts from requiring him to testify in civil suits. General Chaffee replied that he had no authority to grant this request and advised Aguinaldo to make a social call on Acting Civil Governor Wright. This Aguinaldo said he would do, but that he would go at night, as he was timid about appearing on the streets in daylight.

The release of the ex-leader has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by friends of Luna, and his other enemies. Luna was a Filipino leader whom Aguinaldo caused to be killed in 1899.

Lewis and Clarke Fair.

Committee on Location of Site Urges Selection of City Park.

Portland, July 9.—The first definite step towards selection of an exposition site for the Lewis and Clarke celebration in 1905 was taken yesterday morning, when the report of the subcommittee to which the matter had been referred was presented to the executive committee of the Lewis and Clark corporation. Its report discussed briefly the scope of the Lewis and Clark exposition and its probable needs. It considered only two of the sites that have been mentioned in connection with the fair—the Hawthorne tract and the city park—and its conclusions were in favor of the city park. There was some discussion of the report before a vote on its adoption was taken. With the understanding that the report should go formally before the board of directors, where there would be full opportunity for its consideration, the subcommittee's report was formally adopted by the executive committee. It now stands in the executive committee, and is expected to be reported to the board at its regular monthly meeting.

Fierce Chicago Fire.

Caused Losses Amounting to \$325,000. Partially Covered by Insurance.

Chicago, July 9.—Fire early today destroyed the building at 205-09-11 Wabash avenue, causing losses aggregating over \$325,000. For a time the fire threatened widespread destruction, and it was only through the utmost efforts that the flames were prevented from entering the department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., fronting on State street and separated from the burning buildings by only a narrow alley. Much excitement was caused among the guests at the Auditorium hotel, directly across Wabash avenue from the burning buildings, and at the Auditorium annex. The guests were aroused from their slumbers at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the fire had gained such headway that it threatened other buildings in all directions. On the Wabash avenue side the flames belched out into the avenue so fiercely that it was considered unsafe for trains on the elevated loop to pass, and for over two hours all traffic on the loop was suspended.

No News of Steamers.

Portland and Jeannie Still Reported Afloat in the Northern Ice Fields.

Seattle, July 9.—No news of the missing steamers Jeannie and Portland, is the report made by the steamship Indiana, Captain E. V. Roberts, which arrived from Nome. The Indiana sailed from Nome on the evening of June 26, two days later than the steamer Purser McCullum says there is a great deal of uneasiness at Nome concerning the long overdue liners.

On June 26 the United States revenue cutter Thetis was reported at Teller City on her way back into the Arctic in search of the Portland and Jeannie. She probably passed through the straits of the 27th. The Indiana was at St. Michael on the 25th. There were then in that port the steamship Conemaugh, of the same line, and steamer Elinh Thompson and several river boats; also the steam whaler Bogies, which arrived the same day from Nome. There were no ocean vessels at Nome and only one steam craft, the Sadie.

Big Check Missing.

Indianapolis, July 8.—Indiana officials are worrying as to the whereabouts of a check for \$635,000, drawn by the United States for Indiana in payment of its war claim. The check was mailed in Washington two days ago, but up to this time it has not been seen by the state officers. The fact that the checks to Illinois and several other states in payment of similar claims have been received has increased the anxiety of the Indiana officers.

Resignation of Salisbury.

London, July 8.—King Edward has signed the appointment of Lord Salisbury's principal private secretary, Schomburg McDonnell, to succeed Lord Escher, who retires from the secretaryship of his majesty's office of works. The Times, in an editorial article on this matter, says it thinks it doubtful if Lord Salisbury will try to find a new secretary, and that the appointment of Mr. McDonnell cannot fail to revive the rumors of the premier's resignation after the coronation.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance.—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.—Latest Market Report.

A record apple crop is assured in the Hood river country.

The Ashland Iron Works is the name of a new company just organized at Ashland with \$200,000 capital.

Timber values in the Nehalem country are advancing rapidly. Claims are now selling for three times as much as one year ago.

The Intercon Mining Company, of Baker City, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital, \$1,000,000.

When the supreme court convened last Monday, Judge F. S. Moore sat upon the chief justice's bench, Judge Bean becoming the junior judge.

Arrangements are being perfected for the holding of the fourth biennial fruit fair at Hood River. The date of the fair will probably be set for the second week in October.

There is a movement on foot at Baker City to organize some kind of a society or corporation, the purpose of which will be to collect and publish facts regarding the mining industry of Eastern Oregon. This is brought about by the fact that mines of other states are forging ahead, while the mining industry in this state is seldom heard of outside its boundary lines.

A \$10 gold piece issued by the San Francisco mint in 1852 has been found 12 miles south of Corvallis. There is no likeness of the goddess of liberty on the coin. One side, save a band across the middle, is checkered with delicate lines that form squares by crossing each other like the wires of a sieve. On the band are these words: "United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, California, 1852." On the other side there is the figure of an eagle. An old overland road used to pass the spot where the coin was found.

The receipts of the state land office for June were \$35,240.94.

According to the city superintendent of schools, Portland has a population of a trifle over 98,000.

The run-of-fish on the Columbia has shown another improvement, and the proportion of large fish is also increasing.

The first labor trouble in years in Astoria was caused by the plumbers going on strike for an increase of 50 cents per day in wages.

Fish Warden Van Dusen has made a trip to the Coquille river, where he will establish a hatchery this fall on the south fork of the river.

A petition is being circulated asking the Southern Pacific to extend the service from Sheridan to Portland via Corvallis so as to include Sundays.

Work is progressing rapidly on the repair of the Madison street bridge at Portland. The structure will be open for public travel in about two weeks.

As a result of the labor troubles, all sawmill owners in Portland have advanced the price of rough lumber \$1.50 per thousand feet and \$2 per thousand for clear.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66c; bluestem, 67c@68c; valley, 66c@67c.

Barley—Feed, \$22; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.05@3.50 per barrel; graham, \$2.95@3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$17.50@18; chop, \$16.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20@1.25; gray, \$1.15@1.20.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$6@8 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60c per cental; ordinary, 40c per cental, growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 1 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, 19@21 1/2c; dairy 16@18c; store, 15@16c.

Eggs—15@16c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12 1/2c@13c; Young America, 12 1/4c@14 1/2c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@4.50; hens, \$4.00@5.50 per dozen; 11@11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11@11 1/2c per pound; \$2.00@4.50 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14c, dressed, 15@16c per pound; geese, \$2.00@3.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 2 1/2c@3c per pound; dressed, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7@7 1/2c per pound.

Veal—6 1/2c@7 1/2c per pound.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 1/2c; steers, 3 1/2c@4 1/2c; dressed, 7@8c per pound.

Hops—14@16 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2c@15; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2c; mohair, 25@26c pound.

New York is to have the most magnificent hotel in the world. It will be 20 stories high and cost \$10,000,000.

German experts, after two years' test on four men, declared borax in the human system retards assimilation of fats and albumen.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie gave his second cousin, Miss Harriet Lauder, of Pittsburg, \$1,000,000 when she became Mrs. J. C. Greenway recently.

The foreign commerce bureau reports that foreign imitations of American furniture and goods are making serious inroads on American trade in Germany.

Balzac's works were held immoral by a jury in a Chicago court, and a woman who had bought them for her children is held not liable for the subscription she gave.

Thomas A. Edison announces that perfection of his storage battery which he says, will revolutionize motive power and do away with horses for commercial use.

TO WATER LAND.

Government Will Take Up Small Projects First—Sites to Be Selected Soon.

Washington, July 8.—The indications are that by next spring the secretary of the interior will, through the geological survey, begin the construction of the first irrigation system to be built under the recently enacted law.

Where the start will be made has not yet been determined, but in all probability it will be a project of modest proportions, costing \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and one of which the success is reasonably certain.

The secretary is now planning field examinations, with a view of selecting those sites which give the promise of success, and from which earliest returns may be had. He believes in getting back into the irrigation fund as rapidly as possible all money that is to be expended in constructing reservoirs and canals.

It is very apparent that neither the Milk river project in Montana, nor the Gila river or Truckee canyon projects in Arizona is to be among the first chosen, because of the enormous cost involved.

Moreover, the secretary is now more about these projects from the money standpoint before he orders their building. The numerous reports that these systems will cost very dearly in proportion to the amount of land reclaimed has somewhat alarmed him, and resulted in his deciding to make haste slowly.

This course, moreover, was recommended by many Western senators and representatives before they left for home.

In deciding to begin with small projects the department has made it possible to undertake the building of a number of systems simultaneously, and to distribute the work into several states, as, at the time field operations are commenced, the latter may be available sum of \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 for carrying on the work.

Packing House Fire.

Half Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Chicago Stockyards.

Chicago, July 8.—By a fire which broke out in their plant at the stock yards Swift & Co. suffered a loss which is estimated by the officials of the company at \$500,000. The fire was contained by the fire department at the intersection of Backers avenue and Broadway. This structure was four stories high, built of brick, and was 300 feet square. The first floor was occupied by the wholesale meat market of the company, the second by the shipping department, and the third and fourth by the general offices of the inspectors of Packers and stock and Broadway. This structure was four stories high, built of brick, and was 300 feet square. The first floor was occupied by the wholesale meat market of the company, the second by the shipping department, and the third and fourth by the general offices of the inspectors of Packers and stock and Broadway.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it was discovered near the engine room. It spread so rapidly through the building that it was found impossible to save anything in the structure. The first arrivals of the fire department were unable to check the fire, and repeated calls were sent in for assistance, but all the engines were not able to prevent the entire destruction of the building. Within an hour after the fire was discovered the building was ruined, although the fire continued to blaze for a long time.

The burned building adjoins portions of the plants of Armour & Co., and Libby, McNeill & Libby, and for a time the fire department had a hard fight to keep these buildings from the flames. The wind was blowing strong from the west and at times the flames were touching the sides of Armour's buildings, but the firemen managed to confine the fire to the building in which it had broken out.

Tornado in Iowa.

Severe Storm Accompanied by Cloudburst Does Immense Damage to Property.

Council Bluffs, Ia., July 8.—Southwestern Iowa was visited this evening by the worst storm of the year. In several towns it amounted to a tornado, and fears are entertained that there has been loss of life. Damage to corn and unharvested grain has been very great. In some places the rain which followed the wind storm amounted almost to a cloudburst.

At Whiting a dozen buildings are reported destroyed, and one woman was badly hurt.

At Anthon 20 buildings were demolished. The tornado, and at this place it is believed lives were lost. Communication by wire is cut off.

At Rockwell City the damage done by the wind was less serious, but the rain fell in blinding sheets for an hour, and the whole country is under water. Crops were beaten into the ground and are a total loss in many places.

Fire in Elevated Railway Car.

Chicago, July 8.—A motor car on the Metropolitan elevated railroad caught fire last night while passing Augusta street. There were 200 people on the train, and a panic ensued. Several of the passengers made efforts to jump from the moving train, but were prevented by the guards. In the scramble that ensued when the prisoners endeavored to get out of the way of the flames, a number of persons were crushed, and two women are said to have been seriously injured.

Cars Driven From Cars.

Pawtucket, R. I., July 9.—Two cars of the United Traction company were assailed by a mob of 100 men in Slayville tonight and the crews driven off. The rioters cut the curtains to pieces with knives, broke the windows and battered the woodwork. Two cars were attacked in Central Falls, one at Lonsdale and one in this city, despite the efforts of the police to give the employees protection. Finally the running of cars was suspended.

Hague Tribunal and Danish Sale.

London, July 9.—The Brussels correspondent of the Times says that The Hague tribunal is to be consulted on some protests regarding the sale of the Danish island of St. Thomas to the United States.

Forty-two Buildings Burned.

Clinton, N. C., July 9.—Fire today destroyed 42 stores and residences, causing a loss of \$100,000, on which there was little insurance. Among the buildings burned was the Episcopal church.

GREAT STRIKE IS ON

Freight Handlers in Chicago Out for More Pay.

Over Nine Thousand Men Quit Work Upon Order of Executive Committee of Freight Handlers' Union—Chicago Federation of Labor Disapproves of Strike and Will Not Assist the Freight Handlers.

Chicago, July 9.—Hopes of a speedy settlement of the strike of the Freight Handlers' Union, which was declared yesterday, are entertained by officials of the union and members of the state board of arbitration. The officials of the union, at a conference last night, told Chairman Job, of the board of arbitration, that they were willing to permit employees of the different companies to meet officials of the same to discuss the wage scale, providing a joint conference should be held at which officials of the union would be permitted to act as advisers to the men. The arbitration board is now working on the matter in an effort to bring about a conference between the railway managers and committees representing the men. As the railroad officials have offered this step from the beginning of the controversy, there is little doubt the strike can be settled satisfactorily to both sides if the conference is arranged.

Lack of unanimity already permeates the strike. The Chicago Federation of Labor was ignored when the order was issued for the men to quit work, and its executive officials are somewhat offended and are inclined to let the freight handlers fight out their battle in their own way. There are 12,000 freight handlers in and about the various freight houses of the 24 railroads centering in Chicago. Of this number, more than 9,000 are now involved in the strike. Some of the men who quit work did so under protest. Notably was this the case in the freight house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Central. The men there employed were receiving all the consideration they had asked. They were forced to strike, however, by the order of the executive committee of their union. Before going out the men informed the railway officials of the situation, and said they would seek an immediate return order from the authorities that had ordered them out.

The sudden suspension of customary operations by the freight handlers occasioned considerable trouble in and about the various railroads, warehouses and stations, but the inconvenience and delay were but a drop in the bucket in what will happen if the strike shall not be settled soon.

To add to the present difficulties of the railroads, the Teamsters' and Truckmen's Union threatens to join in a sympathetic strike. If this shall occur, it will affect all incoming and outgoing freight of every kind. Every railroad in Chicago today accepted all freight offered. While it was conceded by several railroad officials that freight was not being moved as expeditiously as heretofore, yet it was said the larger part of it was being handled well. The various freight houses and yards, however, displayed a large accumulation of unmoved freight and cars loaded with freight.

There was no trouble or disorder in or about any of the freight houses. Anticipating the possibilities of such a sympathetic strike, the railway companies had brought to Chicago a number of men to take the place of the strikers. These men were intercepted by pickets of the strikers, and most of them were induced to join the Freight Handlers' Union.

TO DREDGE COOS BAY.

People Request a Change in Plan of Harbor Work—Non-Extension of Jetty.

Washington, July 9.—Senator Mitchell has been advised by wire by the commercial interests on Coos bay that the \$50,000 appropriated in the recent river and harbor bill for extending the jetty at the bay entrance was not sufficient materially to advance that work, and asking if the money could not be used for dredging a channel instead. He has laid the matter before the chief of engineers, and at his suggestion telegraphed Captain Langitt, asking him to take this request into consideration. If it is found that there is authority for changing the project from that specified in the bill, and Captain Langitt favors the dredging, the change will be authorized.

Senator Mitchell also urged expedition in carrying out the work on the Columbia river. He was told that this work would be pressed as rapidly as possible; that as soon as the special board's report and their action is approved, actual work will be begun.

Socialist Riots in Italy.

London, July 9.—A special dispatch received here from Rome says that Socialist riots occurred at Orte, on the right bank of the Tiber, during the municipal elections held there yesterday. The polling place was wrecked and several policemen were stabbed. The police and military fired on the mob. Over 40 persons were wounded. Troops have been ordered to Orte.

Many Earthquakes at Salonica.

Vienna, July 9.—The Neue Erie Presse publishes a dispatch from Salonica, European Turkey, saying that since last Saturday 30 shocks of earthquakes, eight of which were violent, were experienced there. A violent shock caused damage to villages in the vicinity of Salonica. Other dispatches received here from Salonica say that the shock destroyed 150 houses and killed "one child at Guveene, and that two persons were killed at Salonica.

Coronation of King.

London, July 9.—King Edward will be crowned between August 11 and 15. His recovery has been so rapid and satisfactory that his departure is expected at today. No official announcement of the fact has yet been made. The pageant through the streets and the ceremony at Westminster abbey will be much curtailed from the original form. Their majesties will drive from Buckingham palace to the abbey through the Mall, to Whitehall and thence to the abbey, the same route as taken at the opening of parliament.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Congress Makes Them Larger Appropriations Than Ever Before.

Washington, July 5.—The session of congress which has just closed accomplished much for the Pacific Northwest. Both Oregon and Washington have fared well at the hands of the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress. In fact at no other congress have these states fared so well as at this session, although large appropriations were made by former sessions for river and harbor improvements. For rivers and harbors, Oregon, including the Columbia river, gets about \$2,580,000, and Washington over \$961,000. The Indian bill carried the necessary amount for continuing schools and agencies in both states, while minor appropriations were made in the sundry civil bill. The Portland postoffice is assured of \$200,000 and \$10,000 allowed will put the finishing touches on the custom house.

Aside from appropriations, Oregon has been exceedingly fortunate in local legislation, getting an Indian law pension bill; the Crater lake national park; authorization of the sale of Umatilla lands, and relief for Sherman county settlers, aside from a number of private pensions.

Members of the Washington delegation are highly gratified over the liberal treatment accorded their state. Washington, in addition to \$1,100,000 for the Puget sound navy yard gets several lighthouses, \$17,000 reimbursement for state expenditures, public buildings at Spokane and Tacoma, and a bridge across the Columbia at Vancouver.

CHINA REFUSES TO PAY.

Another Wrangle Over the Settlement of the War Indemnity.

Pekin, July 5.—The Taoai of Shanghai has notified the banker's commission that China refuses to pay the July installment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing April, 1901. The foreign ministers consider that the Taoai's declaration is the result of the announcement of the United States minister, Mr. Conger, to the Chinese, that the United States sustains China's contention and is willing to accept payment on the basis mentioned. But the ministers are confident that China will accept the decision of the majority of the ministers when she is convinced that the United States is her only supporter. Some of the ministers insist that the policy of the United States is unreasonable and in direct opposition to the terms of the protocol. They assert that Prince Ching, head of the foreign office, and other Chinese officials, before learning that China had the support of the United States in the matter, admitted that their arguments were rather a plea for mercy than a demand for justice. Great Britain proposes to permit full payment of the indemnity until 1910, on account of China's great loss owing to the depreciation of the price of silver. The ministers of the other powers regard the proposal as being a further complication, and as being equivalent to an admission of China's contentions.

FARMERS ARE RUINED.

Damage by Rain and Floods in Illinois Will Amount to \$1,000,000.

St. Louis, July 3.—A low estimate of the damage wrought within a radius of 150 miles of Alton, Ill., by the recent storm of wind and rain is \$1,000,000. In the American Bottom farming districts the farmers are ruined. Wood river, a small and usually harmless stream, overflowed its banks and the farmers in the vast expanse of bottom lands were forced to get into the upper