

Charming.

A charming girl is at her best when as a background she has charming surroundings. Furniture, like music, has charms, and certainly no bell of the ball is ever more fascinating than our display of up to date furniture.



Bellomy & Busch, The House Furnishers.

JONES MOWER.

CHAIN DRIVE. FOOT LIFT. BEST ON EARTH!

CARRY a complete line of Hay Tools, including Jones Chain Drive Mowers, Advance Hay Fedders, Advance Hay Rakes, Advance Hay Carriers and Forks, Advance Hay Presses, Lightning Hay Presses, Advance Feed Cutters, Advance Threshing Machinery and a full line of Implements.

Edward Hughes,

Corner Front and Taylor, PORTLAND, OR.

16 YEARS IN OREGON. THE OLD ST. LOUIS. Medical and Surgical Dispensary.

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary in the city of Portland, the first Medical Dispensary ever started in this city. Dr. Keator, the old reliable specialist, has been the general manager of this institution for twelve years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no poor man or woman was ever refused treatment because they had no money.



Rheumatism Cured by an Old German Remedy. This remedy was used by a friend attending medical college in Berlin. It has never failed, and we guarantee it.

Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, carefully treated and permanently cured.

Private Diseases. These doctors guarantee to cure any and all Private Diseases in every form and stage without loss of time from your work or business.

READ THIS. Take this bottle and look at it and urinate in the bottle, set aside and look at it again. If it is cloudy, or has a cloudy settling in it you have some kidney or bladder disease.

CATARH and PILES. We guarantee to cure any case of Catarrh or Piles. Don't be afraid to try because so many remedies have failed. Treated with our own remedies. Address with stamp, ST. LOUIS DISPENSARY, 200 1/2 YAMHILL STREET, COR. SECOND, PORTLAND, OREGON.

R-I-P-A-N-S ONE GIVES RELIEF

MANHOOD RESTORED! NERVE REBUILT. Restored to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Power, Headache, Nervousness, Irritability, Sleeplessness, etc.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. To undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe consumption, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

STREEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS. For Children Cutting their Teeth. IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

Boundary Dispute May Involve the United States.

MONROE DOCTRINE MAY APPLY

Subject Analogous to the British-Venezuela Trouble in Which This Country Took a Hand.

Washington, July 9.—The strained relations of France and Brazil over the French Guiana boundary dispute, to become more complicated daily. The subject is analogous to the British-Venezuela trouble, in which the United States has taken a hand. In the opinion of officials here the French contest with Brazil is rapidly assuming an aggravated aspect, which may again call for the attention of the United States, as the Monroe doctrine applies to one or less than the other. An armed conflict has occurred in the disputed territory between French soldiers and Brazilians. The French government has demanded redress and the Brazilians have published a resolution couched in sharp language, calling for an explanation from France.

Both countries claim a large tract of territory extending north from the Amazon river, and equal in extent to what is usually designated on the map as French Guiana. Each country regards the occupation of this disputed territory as unwarranted. The fault of the recent conflict cannot be placed, the French Guiana is wanted by France as a convict colony for the deportation of the worst classes from the French prisons. As a result the population is a mixture of French, Arabs and Greeks, and the riff-raff of Paris, and they are a lawless class. A few years ago one of the adventures named Gros attempted to set up an independent country. He established a capital and called his government "Independent Guiana."

Brazil was originally a Portuguese colony, and Portugal insisted that it extend to the French Guiana boundary now shown on maps. Gros claimed that her territory ran down to the Amazon. In the treaty at Utrecht the river Vincoet-Pinzon was fixed as the boundary. Portugal then claimed that this river was the northerly stream now marking the boundary, while France claimed that it was the stream near the Amazon. The dispute was left the dispute as far open as ever. Since the recent armed conflict, French soldiers have crossed the boundary and persistently established themselves in the disputed territory, which they propose to hold by force.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

Federal Officials Have Taken a Hand in the Trouble in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., July 9.—Governor McConkie today said that he would try and induce the operators to make an honest effort to resume work tomorrow, and if they say they cannot he will at once order troops out to protect all men who want to work. The governor says he is confident that the troops will have to be ordered out tomorrow. However, a telegram received at the state house from K. Lawless, the local labor leader in that section, states that he had ordered all the strikers to cease carrying guns, as per order of the governor, except two or three who will act as his body guard, as he says his life has been threatened by some of the guards employed by the companies. The governor says he was glad to hear of the decision, for he had warned him that turbulent demonstrations must cease, or troops would be called out to suppress them.

A telegram from the governor's private secretary, Captain J. B. White, at Elkhorst, says a passenger train from the North Fork of the Norfolk & Western was derailed last night by someone throwing a switch, but that no one was hurt. The dispatch adds that the men are all quiet today. It had been reported that the United States Marshal Gordon and eight deputies arrived at Elkhorst today, and took possession of the railroad property. This was the first word that Governor McConkie had received that the federal authorities were taking hand in suppressing the trouble.

Tacoma Banks to Consolidate. Tacoma, July 9.—It was announced today that the Pacific National and the Citizens' National, two of the strongest banks in Tacoma, will be consolidated as soon as the legal requirements can be complied with. The present combined capital of \$300,000 will be increased to \$500,000. The primary object is to enable them to do business on a larger scale. The name Pacific National will be retained. The officers of both banks will remain with the consolidated bank. Charles P. Masterson, president of the Pacific National, will continue as president; O. B. Hayden, president of the Citizens' National, and L. R. Manning, cashier of the Pacific, will be vice-presidents; L. J. Fontaine, cashier of the Citizens', will be cashier. The other directors are included in W. M. Ladd and T. B. Wilcox, bankers of Portland, and George Donald, president of the Yakima National bank, of North Yakima.

Made to Fight Indians as Punishment. Nogales, July 9.—General Fencio, commander of the Mexican gendarmes, federal border guards, has received information that in the vicinity of Fronteras, the scene of the recent robbery and summary execution of bandits, the Mexican government has arrested forty residents and sentenced them to service in the army campaigning against the Indians in Yucatan, as a penalty for complicity in numerous petty robberies and cattle thefts of Sonora.

Called Him a Liar. Rome, July 6.—In the Italian deputies, Signor Galli, under-secretary of state, called Signor Marescalchi a liar. As a result there will be a saber duel.

SHALL THEY FAST?

Working People Are to Be Absented From Keeping Lent.

New York, July 9.—The Rev. Father Ducoy is the authority for the statement that the pope has promulgated a decree absolving poor people and working people from the observance of all days of abstinence in the year, except Fridays, even during Lent. The rumor that such a decree was in existence has been in circulation for some time, and Father Ducoy says the document will be forwarded to the bishops of the United States and promulgated in the West. Speaking of the decree Father Ducoy said: "Many of the ecclesiastics in this country have felt for years that the burden of denial placed on the conscience of the struggling and working people was more than a hardship, almost martyrdom. I have not seen the official document sent to the bishops of the United States, but this information came to me about two months ago. It has seemed to me for years that legislation in favor of God's hard-working people was most necessary. What a hardship it is to ask of men and women, whose fare is always meager and doubtful, and who are certainly practicing a denial that robs them of their strength and unfit them for the proper discharge of their duties and labor, while the comfortable and the well-to-do, and the rich and luxurious are feasting sumptuously every day, and find fat as I have known them to do, with the hardships of the holy season of Lent."

The Rev. Father Lovell, of the archbishop's residence, says that the rumor is absurd, and was manufactured in New York.

DEFENDER'S SECOND TRIAL.

Result Was in Every Way Satisfactory to Those on Board.

Bristol, July 9.—The second trial of the Defender was made today and proved satisfactory in every respect. Captain Herreshoff and members of the syndicate, who were on board after their return, declared that they were delighted with her. The yacht Colonia was the Defender's running mate, and the syndicate boat fairly sailed around her. The Defender also encountered several crack sailers, who were anxious for a brush, but were quickly left behind. She carried her canvas well, and could have stood a much stronger breeze without straining. The hundreds who watched the Defender exhibited great surprise to see how her sails held the wind, and when the breeze died away she was equally surprising in laying up to the wind. Another pleasing point was the remarkable speed with which she can be brought about. By actual time the Defender was performed in 15 seconds, or 10 seconds quicker than the best time the Vigilant made in coming about. From today's trials it was found that she outsailed the Colonia by 10 minutes in ten miles. After the second race both yachts returned to Bristol.

TOOK A SHOT AT HIM.

How a Young Miss Put an Insolent Tramp to Flight.

San Bernardino, Cal., July 9.—Last evening Miss Louise Bogart, put a tramp to flight by firing a pistol shot from a 22-caliber rifle. Dr. and Mrs. Bogart were out and Miss Louise, who is only 14 years old, and her younger brother were entertaining some company. Son after the other, a rough-looking man came up on the porch and laid down in a hammock. The children retreated into the house and fastened the doors. Miss Louise then ordered the hobo to move away, which she did, and she stood guard at the glass door. The tramp tried to enter the door, but was threatened with a shot, and desisted, but said: "Well, why don't you shoot?" The tramp finally started up the street, when the girl stepped on the porch. Seeing this the tramp started back and ran again. The intrepid girl also shot the tramp, and he ran wildly down the street.

Three Thousand Per Ton. Healdsburg, Cal., July 9.—R. G. Burton, of the 50's block, quartz mine, has made a valuable discovery. It is a vein of gold-bearing quartz, located on the ground of William Board, in the Dry creek valley, ten miles north-west of this city, and much excitement prevails in that section. Burton states that the ore assays \$3,000 per ton. The gentlemen who have taken an interest in the gold vein, and the excitement in regard to the discovery of the ledge. Flakes of platinum were mixed with the placer gold. It is a well-known fact that gold exists in the gravel deposits of Dry creek, and the 50's there was a great deal of excitement in regard to the gold found in these deposits. They never proved to be profitable, however, and were abandoned. All the gold found in the gravel had its origin in quartz, and it is possible that Burton may have discovered in the ledge the source of it all.

Ruth and Esther Have a Baby Sister. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 9.—Just before 5 o'clock this afternoon news reached the village that a girl had been born at Gray Gables. This report was soon verified by Dr. Bryant, who announced that the happy event occurred at 4:30 P. M., and that both the mother and child were doing as well as could be expected. This is the third child born into the president's family and all are girls. Ruth is 4 years old and Esther 2. Only a passing glance could be obtained of the president this afternoon, but that was sufficient to note an expression of satisfaction on the face of the chief executive, although it was an open secret that a boy would not have been unwelcome.

Head of Last Projected Road. Healdsburg, Cal., July 9.—A meeting of the board of trade of this city will be held early next week, at which time a committee representing the Soledad and Humboldt railroad will appear before the organization and ask that the city donate a depot site and grounds for shops and other buildings. The company will also expect Healdsburg to secure a right of way through the Dry Creek valley to the Mendocino county line.

Venues in Frisno. Naples, July 6.—A fissure has appeared in the northwest side of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius, and a stream of lava is flowing down the mountain.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Wholesalers in All Lines Are Greatly Encouraged.

INCREASE IN WAGES GENERAL

Continued Advances in Prices of Iron Products and Higher Range of Wool Values the Features.

New York, July 8.—Bradstreet's Trade Review says: Notwithstanding the week is broken by the holiday, favorable trade conditions heretofore reported continue to exercise a pronounced influence. General advance in the price of staples and the wages of industrial enterprises is a prominent feature. The extent of the voluntary advance in wages reported within a month or two has outgrown the resources of voluntary statistical bureaus which have endeavored to keep track of them. The latest advances are that more than 1,000,000 industrial workers have received an advance averaging about 10 per cent.

At the East, the most active trade is reported from Pittsburgh, where the revival among the iron and steel industries has stimulated trade in almost all lines. At the West, the most favorable condition of business is reported from St. Louis, and the incentive afforded by reports of favorable crops prospects throughout the region tributary to that city. No material improvement is reported from the South, rains continuing to be damaging to agriculturists. But advances from nearly all cities reported agree that wholesalers in nearly all lines are greatly encouraged as to the outlook for business during the autumn, believing the demand will be stimulated by the very general, and it is believed permanent, improvement in prices. Exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States amount to 27,000,000 bushels this week.

STRANGE STORY FROM INDIA.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Nephew Killed by His Wife.

San Francisco, July 8.—A strange story is brought from India by the steamer City of Rio Janeiro. The narrative tells of the murder of W. F. G. Lester, acting superintendent of police at Godra, by his wife. The woman makes excuse for her terrible deed by explaining that her husband was most brutal to her, and in a moment of passion she shot Lester through the back, killing him instantly. Peculiar interest is taken in the case. Mr. Lester is the nephew of Sir Edwin Arnold, and the son of an old Bombay gentleman, and Mrs. Lester is the daughter of Colonel Braham, an old Indian campaigner. She married Lester five years ago.

The tragedy occurred the night of May 8, at the top of what is known as Pawngah hill, Panoh Mahals district. The Lesters had been encamped there for some time, and it was desired that the camp be moved 2,500 feet higher. The wife objected to moving, and begged to be permitted to return to her home in Bombay, but Lester refused to grant her request. She finally agreed to accompany her husband, and on May 7, the moving party started up the grade. Camp was reached on the morning of the 8th. The morning after, a courier arrived from the hill, with the news of Mr. Lester's death. A letter written by Mrs. Lester was handed the Littlelades, in which communication she made the statement that she had shot her husband, as she could stand his brutal treatment no longer, and asking that the authorities be notified. Mrs. Lester was arrested, but expressed no sorrow for her terrible deed, which has created a profound sensation throughout India.

SPAIN WILL TAKE PART.

Representatives to Be Sent to the Next Monetary Conference.

Washington, July 8.—Senator Du Puy de Lome, the Spanish minister, says that Spain will take part in the next international monetary conference, as she is interested in the solution of the bimetallic question. Spain uses both gold and silver, the latter being coined at a fixed rate of gold, and there is also an issue of paper currency. Only two of the Spanish colonies, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, use silver almost exclusively. For these reasons Spain's policy is definitely favorable towards the use of both metals, and her interests, particularly in the colonies, are toward an enlargement of the use of silver. The belief is expressed by some of the best posted representatives for foreign countries that an international money conference agreement should embody certain essential figures. To assure its power it must secure the adherence of the United States and at least one of the three great money centers of Europe, Great Britain, France or Germany, and the adherence of as many less countries as possible. It should include that feature of the Latin Union by which the amount of silver to be coined by each member of the union will be definitely fixed in advance, in accordance with its needs. The opinion is expressed that this feature will tend to make an international agreement very effective and dominant on the money conditions of the world.

THE DEATH OF LENZ.

It Is Now Said That the Bicyclist Was Murdered by Turkish Officers.

Pittsburg, July 8.—Another letter concerning the death in Armenia of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg wheelman, has been received here by T. P. Langness, of the Pittsburg office. The name of the missionary is now given, because his life would be endangered. The missionary is working with Sachtelben, the St. Louis man who was sent in search of Lenz. The letter says they have discovered Lenz was murdered by Turkish officers high in the service, and that the reason the work is attended with great danger. The bell of Lenz's bicycle was found at Toharok. His mirror, mailbox, and another box which he is known to have carried, were found in the river between Shamir and Muersta, while the tires of his wheel were discovered at Toharok, where a Kurd was using them for a saddle girth. The letter states further that Sachtelben could find the remains of Lenz if it were safe to undertake the work, but owing to the high standing of his murderers, and the task is too dangerous, and all further inquiry will have to be abandoned unless the government furnishes instructions.

Wants Divorce and Lottery Prize. San Francisco, July 8.—Maricco Cavagnah is suing his wife for divorce and a share of the \$15,000 she won in a lottery. His wife does not object to the divorce, but she is unwilling to give up any of the money. Cavagnah claims that the money is community property, having been acquired while they were living together as man and wife. Mrs. Cavagnah alleges that she did not purchase the lottery ticket that won the prize with the money earned by herself or her husband. She says a drunken man accosted her on the street one day and offered her a lottery ticket. She refused, but the man was persistent, and in order to get rid of him, she accepted the ticket. The ticket drew \$15,000.

Will Aid English Colonies. London, July 6.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new secretary of state for the colonies, received representations of the different colonies at the colonial office today. Referring to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, who was spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could only rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their best interests and increase their influence.

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THE COLIMA WRECK.

The Local Inspector's Report on the Fatal Disaster.

Washington, July 8.—General Dumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, has received from the inspector of the San Francisco district the following report of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamship Colima: "We have to report the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Colima, J. F. Taylor commander, for Panama and way ports in Mexico and Central America, with 41 cabin and 82 passage passengers and a crew of 80 persons all told, and 190 tons of cargo, founded in a violent gale about 10:45 A. M. on May 27, about 40 miles south from Manzanillo, taking down with her all who were on board excepting, so far as known, 27 passengers and 13 of the crew who were fortunate enough to have been able to struggle and save themselves by swimming and clinging to floating wreckage. Some of these were picked up by that company's steamer San Juan, and others drifted to the beach. We have investigated the nature of this deplorable disaster, taking the testimony of passengers and the surviving passengers and crew, including that of the third officer, O. C. Hansen, who is the only officer saved, and also of others who were competent to speak of the vessel herself. We find from the testimony that nothing unusual occurred on the voyage from San Francisco to the way ports Manzanillo, San Blas and Manzanillo, and she gave no evidence or indication whatever of being cracked or tender from the time she left San Francisco and crossed the bar, which was rough, until the morning she was lost.

At the way ports above named, several passengers left the ship and others boarded her for south ports, and at the same time about 100 tons of cargo were discharged and an equal amount received on board. The Colima left Manzanillo at 4 o'clock A. M., May 28. A strong breeze sprang up at 6 P. M., from the east-southwest, with a southerly swell and continued throughout the night till the morning of May 27, when it blew a gale, which at about 10:30 the same morning suddenly increased to what is described as a hurricane by some of the survivors, and in which the steamer was knocked on her beam ends and filled and sank. From the evidence they were in five or ten minutes before the ship went down. It appears there was a good discipline maintained on board in deck and engine departments. All orders were obeyed, and we, therefore, can attach no blame to the third officer, Mr. Hansen, or to the captain, Taylor, who was in charge on the bridge all morning of May 27 until she foundered, and it may be he was attempting to keep her off before the sea or wear her ground on the other tack when she was caught in the trough of the sea and thrown on her beam ends. But without this testimony or that of his first officer and the chief engineer of the steamer, it is impossible to decide the true cause of the disaster.

With regard to the steamer Colima, there can be no doubt she was a staunch and seaworthy vessel. She was inspected March 15, 1895, and had a boiler and equipment found to be in good order. She was examined in dry-docks May 14, 1895, and her bottom found in good condition, and new blades put on her propeller. She was classed 33, L. 11, in Bureau Veritas, which is the highest class which that society awards steam vessels. The exact number of lives lost is not obtainable at present, for the reason that the number of way passengers received is not yet reported by the agents to the company's office in San Francisco. The number so far known with any degree of certainty to be lost is 85 passengers and 68 crew."

BEAT STEVE BRODIE

Daring Feat of a California Boy in Chicago.

DIVEN FROM A HIGH BUILDING

Harry A. Harmon Jumps 110 Feet Into the Chicago River to Win a Bet of Fifty Dollars.

Chicago, July 5.—Harry A. Harmon, a San Francisco boy, took a novel means today to set all Chicago talking, and at the same time win a bet of \$50. From a plank from the top of a building 110 feet high he turned a double somersault into the Chicago river this afternoon and came out unharmed. The feat is unparalleled. Steve Brodie and his would-be imitators, have taken longer leaps, perhaps, but they never jumped into a body of water anything like the Chicago river. It is a wonder that Harmon came out with an unbroken bone in his body. The Chicago river is beyond doubt the filthiest stream in the country. It is claimed by certain people who live along the river, and who ought to know, that the water is so thick that a man can walk on it without getting his ankles wet. Yet into this the daring young San Francisco jumper leaped, and needed only half a pint of whiskey to set him right when he swam out. Harmon, it would seem, is looking for cheap glory, for he made the jump so that George A. Ginn, his "manager," could win \$50 from John A. Kane, a Chicagoan who had the idea that no man could fall into the river and remain alive.

For several days an effort has been made to secure a place for the feat and the Galena elevator, which is higher than the Brooklyn bridge, was secured. On Saturday afternoon the government boat Calumet anchored at the Galena dock, just where Harmon was to fall, and that necessitated a new place. The Hoyt building was chosen and a plank taken to the roof on Sunday evening. The leap into the water was to have been made at 3 o'clock, but it was 5 o'clock when the crowd gathered. The signal was started by the sight of a human form whirling through the air to the water and disappearing beneath the surface. Three big boats had just passed through the draw, and a large number of pedestrians had been held at either side. As the bridge swung into place there was a rush upon it. The last of three vessels had just cleared the space where Harmon struck the water when a man on the bridge waved a handkerchief. Several nosed the action and looked in the direction the signal was given. They saw a tall figure clad in a plaid shirt and sack and purple tight step upon the jumping plank on the roof of the Hoyt building. Turning his back to the water, with his hands on his hips, Harmon balanced himself on his toes on the end of the plank, glanced over his shoulder at the water below, and, falling backward, turned a somersault in mid distance and landed feet first in the water. The backward revolution in midair was made at full length, without drawing up of the limbs or body, and without an apparent effort. It was a daring feat gracefully performed, and the few who were not mystified stamp Harmon as one of the greatest in his line.

Buchanan's Lawyers Are Determined. New York, July 5.—Colonel George W. Gibbons, who, with A. C. Butta, labored hard to save the wife-murderer, Dr. Buchanan, from the electric chair, said he did not intend to let the case drop. "Nothing, however, can be done unless the United States supreme court decides in our favor, we will push the case to the limit," he replied.

Will Test the Trust Clause. San Francisco, July 5.—The attorneys, trustees and heirs under the Pair will be said to be desirous of testing the validity of the trust clause in the document first presented. It is argued that the trust feature of the first will is illegal, and that much time and money could be saved by obtaining a legal decision on this point. If, for instance, the trust should be declared void, then there would be no objection to the document. It is claimed that an agreement has been reached that the validity of the trust clause should be tested at once.

Will Sacrifice Her Jewels. San Francisco, July 5.—The Chronicle says that Mrs. Leland Stanford is about to dispose of her collection of jewels, valued at over \$500,000. Among the jewels is the famous Empress Eugenie diamond necklace, which cost a fabulous price. The Chronicle says Mrs. Stanford's action is her desire to make the university a success. The litigation with the government has tied up the income, and funds are badly needed. In order to raise the money Mrs. Stanford will sacrifice her jewels.

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For several days an effort has been made to secure a place for the feat and the Galena elevator, which is higher than the Brooklyn bridge, was secured. On Saturday afternoon the government boat Calumet anchored at the Galena dock, just where Harmon was to fall, and that necessitated a new place. The Hoyt building was chosen and a plank taken to the roof on Sunday evening. The leap into the water was to have been made at 3 o'clock, but it was 5 o'clock when the crowd gathered. The signal was started by the sight of a human form whirling through the air to the water and disappearing beneath the surface. Three big boats had just passed through the draw, and a large number of pedestrians had been held at either side. As the bridge swung into place there was a rush upon it. The last of three vessels had just cleared the space where Harmon struck the water when a man on the bridge waved a handkerchief. Several nosed the action and looked in the direction the signal was given. They saw a tall figure clad in a plaid shirt and sack and purple tight step upon the jumping plank on the roof of the Hoyt building. Turning his back to the water, with his hands on his hips, Harmon balanced himself on his toes on the end of the plank, glanced over his shoulder at the water below, and, falling backward, turned a somersault in mid distance and landed feet first in the water. The backward revolution in midair was made at full length, without drawing up of the limbs or body, and without an apparent effort. It was a daring feat gracefully performed, and the few who were not mystified stamp Harmon as one of the greatest in his line.

Buchanan's Lawyers Are Determined. New York, July 5.—Colonel George W. Gibbons, who, with A. C. Butta, labored hard to save the wife-murderer, Dr. Buchanan, from the electric chair, said he did not intend to let the case drop. "Nothing, however, can be done unless the United States supreme court decides in our favor, we will push the case to the limit," he replied.

Will Test the Trust Clause. San Francisco, July 5.—The attorneys, trustees and heirs under the Pair will be said to be desirous of testing the validity of the trust clause in the document first presented. It is argued that the trust feature of the first will is illegal, and that much time and money could be saved by obtaining a legal decision on this point. If, for instance, the trust should be declared void, then there would be no objection to the document. It is claimed that an agreement has been reached that the validity of the trust clause should be tested at once.

Will Sacrifice Her Jewels. San Francisco, July 5.—The Chronicle says that Mrs. Leland Stanford is about to dispose of her collection of jewels, valued at over \$500,000. Among the jewels is the famous Empress Eugenie diamond necklace, which cost a fabulous price. The Chronicle says Mrs. Stanford's action is her desire to make the university a success. The litigation with the government has tied up the income, and funds are badly needed. In order to raise the money Mrs. Stanford will sacrifice her jewels.

Escaped in the Mountains. Albuquerque, N. M., July 5.—Pedro Garcia and Felix Apodaca, the alleged murderers of the sheepherders, Maximo Sandovir and Pedro Libatov were surprised forty miles from here, while they were rebranding the stolen sheep, by a posse of deputies and shot dead. The horses ridden by the men were shot from under them, but the men escaped in the mountains. If captured they will be lynched.

Will Aid English Colonies. London, July 6.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new secretary of state for the colonies, received representations of the different colonies at the colonial office today. Referring to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, who was spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could only rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their best interests and increase their influence.

Venues in Frisno. Naples, July 6.—A fissure has appeared in the northwest side of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius, and a stream of lava is flowing down the mountain.

Wants Divorce and Lottery Prize. San Francisco, July 8.—Maricco Cavagnah is suing his wife for divorce and a share of the \$15,000 she won in a lottery. His wife does not object to the divorce, but she is unwilling to give up any of the money. Cavagnah claims that the money is community property, having been acquired while they were living together as man and wife. Mrs. Cavagnah alleges that she did not purchase the lottery ticket that won the prize with the money earned by herself or her husband. She says a drunken man accosted her on the street one day and offered her a lottery ticket. She refused, but the man was persistent, and in order to get rid of him, she accepted the ticket. The ticket drew \$15,000.

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The Russian Consul's Examination. Sacramento, July 5.—The preliminary examination of Ivan Kovales, the Russian refugee arrested in San Francisco for the murder of F. H. L. Weber and wife last December, was held