

BEST DAY'S WORK YET

Two Entire Schedules Finished by the Senate.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Tillman Wants Bill Loaded As Heavily As Possible—Wool and Flax Is Next in Order.

Washington, June 19.—The senate made greater progress today on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering 20 pages, were completed, namely, schedule H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the flax schedule with the important wool schedule standing next.

The portion of the bill passed today is substantially the same as that reported, the committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Jones of Arkansas and Vest were systematically rejected by majorities varying from five to ten.

Allison secured the adoption of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view of compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

In paragraph 289, on motion of Allison, the house provision was restored. The remaining paragraphs on spirits (290 to 293 inclusive) were agreed to as reported, without opposition.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

White presented statements from representative wine men of California, criticizing the paragraphs on wines as not affording sufficient protection. White added his views that these wines, brandies, and similar articles should be liberally taxed on the principle that they are articles of luxury, although he would not make the tax prohibitive.

Vest said the rates were practically prohibitive. In effect, it compelled people to drink California wine or go without wine.

The senate paragraph was agreed to. The paragraph on cherry juice, etc. (298), was modified by the committee to include the house proviso of "containing no alcohol, or not more than eight per cent of alcohol," and thus agreed to.

On ginger ale, soda water, etc. (299), the committee changed the wording from "other similar waters" to "beverages containing no alcohol." The paragraph was then agreed to with a committee provision that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles.

Schedule I, cotton manufactures, was then taken up. The first paragraph (301), cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Jones of Arkansas. He spoke at length on the ability of the American cotton manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duties.

The debate, although on the first paragraph of the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Jones of Arkansas offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarns. Rejected, 20 to 30, McEnery voting with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic senators, Bacon, Clay, McLaurin and Tillman, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton, were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton. After this contest, rapid progress was made on the schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 315 was changed to exclude braids and gorings, inserting suspenders and braces at 40 per cent and reducing the rate on labels for garments to 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Allison also proposed a new paragraph, 319½, with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later date. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and on the goods manufactured thereof, the duty shall be 10 per cent in addition to the rates of the cotton schedule.

Tillman said he was one of the Democrats voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded as heavily as possible, so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out."

Train Ran Into a River.
Chicago, June 21.—A north-bound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ran into the Chicago river tonight at Kinzie street. Six men were hurt, but it is not expected any will die.

Murderer Butler Convicted.
Sydney, N. S. W., June 21.—The trial of Frank Butler, charged with the murder of Captain Lee Weller, while the two were on a gold-prospecting trip, was concluded today, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. Butler attempted to cut his throat with a piece of tin this morning, but was seized before he did himself any injury. Later he made a violent resistance to the keepers while on the way to the courthouse. He fought like a wild beast.

CUBANS ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

Gomez Will Soon Strike a Decisive Blow at the Spaniards.

New York, June 21.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: General Gomez contemplates a decidedly aggressive movement to begin some time during next month. The plans which he has been forming for the last few months are now matured, and the Cubans are looking for a big movement very soon.

General Gomez is concentrating his forces in Havana province and will probably make a demonstration near Havana. General Bandera, with 1,000 Orientals, is reported to have arrived in Melina, Havana province. It is known that he left Trinidad and was marching through Matanzas several days ago. General Gomez has called a council of war, which will be held in a day or so, when he will disclose his plans to his officers.

General Weyler intends to leave Havana for the country next week.

Within the last week the insurgents have displayed unusual signs of activity. Yesterday an expedition was landed in Havana province, this time only 15 miles from Havana, in Guanabacoa. This is the second expedition landed in Havana province during the present month.

Advices from Puerto Principe state that the rebels are active in that province. Several skirmishes between insurgents and Spanish forces have recently occurred.

During the last week a Spanish column 800 strong, under Colonel Reyter, was attacked while marching to Santa Cruz. The rebels were repulsed, but Colonel Reyter was badly wounded and 23 Spanish soldiers were killed. The rebel loss is not known.

TO SAVE RIVERA'S LIFE.

Steps Taken in Washington to Prevent the Execution.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: A telegram from Senor Palma, of the Cuban junta at New York, received tonight by Secretary Quesada of the provisional legation reads:

"Prosecuting attorney has asked for death sentence of Ruiz Rivera and Bacallao."

Steps were taken immediately to prevent if possible the summary execution of such a sentence. Senator Morgan and others were seen and their services enlisted. Arrangements were made to have influential senators called early tomorrow upon Secretary Sherman to urge him to request interference by the Madrid government, and a direct appeal will be made to the president. It is expected that Minister Taylor will be instructed to obtain from the Madrid government assurances that the lives of the two men will be spared.

Unless action is taken early in the day it is likely that Mr. Morgan will bring the matter to the attention of the senate by a resolution, although there is one on record already in behalf of Rivera.

Butte Gateway Not Open.

Denver, Colo., June 21.—In answer to a message of inquiry sent him from this city, S. W. Eccles, general traffic manager of the Oregon Short Line, wired:

"Have not opened the Butte gateway, and do not contemplate doing so at present."

Had the Butte gateway been opened it would have let the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads into Utah to compete with the Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific and would have given the Union Pacific a chance to practically freeze out the Oregon Short Line on through traffic between Ogden and Butte by cutting the rate from the Missouri river to Ogden to \$5 or \$10.

Affairs in Brazil.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the government has been officially informed of the recapture of Canudo by the fanatics. There was a fierce encounter, continuing for several hours. The rebels are now safely entrenched around the city and are well prepared for an attack from the government troops.

A mixed commission has been appointed to place the landmarks on the frontier of Brazil and Peru.

Accepted by the Porte.

London, June 21.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: It is reported here tonight that the peace conference and the porte have accepted a settlement giving Turkey either the town of Ligaria, southeast of Milonna, or Nezeros, north of Larissa. The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle says: The porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the powers.

Debs' Colony Named.

Chicago, June 21.—The name for Debs' Co-operative Colonization Society is "The Social Democracy of America." Debs advanced reasons for the title which were approved by a majority of the delegates.

The Balcony Gave Way.
River Falls, Wis., June 21.—During the street parade of Leman Bros.' circus, a balcony, occupied by about 20 people, gave way, falling 20 feet. Many of the people were slightly injured.

The Santa Fe's Padded Payrolls.

Kansas City, June 21.—An official of the Santa Fe railroad said that the investigation of "padded" payrolls on that system had already disclosed a loss to the company of over \$20,000. Of this amount, it is said over one-half has been made good to the company.

It rains on an average 208 days in the year in Ireland, about 150 in England, at Kozan about 90 days and in Siberia only 60 days.

DISCRIMINATION MUST CEASE.

American Cattle Are All Right and the Government Will Prove It.

Washington, June 21.—The action outlined in the interview with Bellamy Storer before his sailing for Europe, looking to making vigorous representations to Great Britain, Germany and Belgium and doubtless to France, for a modification of the discriminating measures against American cattle, is the result of the indefatigable efforts of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to combat the prejudices of the Old World against our farm products and to secure to our exporters at least the same rights as are enjoyed by those of other countries. Ever since the new administration began, Secretary Wilson has been pushing this matter. He has had frequent interviews with the president and Secretary Sherman on the subject. Several new diplomatic appointees have had conferences with the agricultural department officials, at which questions of this kind were discussed and the situation explained.

The state department is now co-operating in the movement and in various ways has instructed its representatives going to the countries named to state their cause to the respective governments, setting out the discriminations imposed on our products, together with data showing them to be unjustifiable. These statements will also show that the restrictions placed on American cattle preclude any material danger of loss by disease or otherwise.

Official reports of experts in the field will be cited to demonstrate that American cattle products show a greater exemption from disease than those of practically all other countries. These representations will be accompanied by the significant warning that if the unjust discriminating measures are continued, proper action will have to be taken by this government. Discriminating nations will be given to understand that the rights of American exporters must be recognized, or else privileges accorded foreign producers will be withdrawn.

SHE SHOT TO KILL.

A Texas Contractor Killed by a Young Woman.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—A special to the Republic from Paris, Texas, says: Ed Kilgore, a contractor and builder, met his death at the hands of Miss Fanny Jackson and her three brothers today. Kilgore was sitting in the waiting room at Ladonia station when Miss Jackson, accompanied by a sister and three brothers, entered, the men taking positions at the door. The girl drew a revolver and fired at Kilgore. The bullet went wide, and struck her brother, Brode Jackson, in the forehead. Kilgore dashed down the railroad track behind some freight cars. Bud Jackson, another brother, intercepted him and shot him in the back. After Bud Jackson had emptied his revolver, Miss Jackson walked up and fired two more shots at Kilgore, exclaiming:

"You coward, you have slandered me long enough."

Examination showed that nine shots had taken effect, any one of which would have proved fatal.

Fell Into a Trap.

Havana, June 21.—A large force under General Quentin Bandera succeeded in destroying a body of Spanish near Sabana. Bandera placed his men in ambush and then instructed five scouts to approach a fort where the Spanish were barricaded. The Spaniards sallied from the fort in pursuit of the scouts, who fell back, leading their pursuers into the heart of the Bandera ambush. A hot fight ensued, first with musketry, but finally hand to hand. All of Bandera's men were armed with machetes. Ten of the insurgents were killed, and the entire pursuing party of the Spaniards.

No Polygamy Among Indians.

Perry, O. T., June 21.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were brought up over the new law which goes into effect July 1, relating to polygamy. After that time each of the 40 Cheyenne Indians who have more than one wife will have to choose one of the two, three or more wives that he has, and the cast-off wives must leave him. To the squaws who have become enlightened as to their situation, the matter has become tragic. Every squaw who wants to remain with her husband is doing her best to please him, so that she will be the lucky wife. There are 40 of these polygamists, and in all they have over 100 squaws.

Drowned While Bathing.

Greenville, Tex., June 21.—Last night, while bathing in a pool six miles from this city, Cashier King, of the First National bank; Miss Austin, of this city, and Ida Schneck, of Sherman, Tex., were drowned. Mr. King and Miss Austin were together, and got beyond their depth. King called for help, and Fred Norsworth, who was with Miss Schneck, went to the rescue, but both were drowned before help reached them. Miss Schneck, becoming frightened, followed Mr. Norsworth, and, jumping on his back, nearly drowned him also. All parties were prominent.

Lake Steamers in Collision.

Milwaukee, June 19.—The steamer Virginia, of the Goodrich line, with 200 passengers on board, ran down the schooner Eveline, bound from Menominee, Mich., to Chicago, near this port last evening. The Eveline's cabin was shifted forward and her bows demolished. A panic prevailed among the Virginia's passengers, but the steamer continued on her course to Chicago and the Eveline was towed to the Milwaukee drvdock.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Astoria now has a paid fire department.

Pendleton is considering the proposition of buying in its own paper, as an investment for funds.

The locks at the Cascades were opened for the season last week, as high water is over for this year.

Baker City's praises are loudly sung by all the visiting firemen who took part in the tournament there.

Indian Agent Harper says that many fish are being taken in the Umatilla river by persons using dynamite.

Winans Bros. brought into The Dalles 1,200 pounds of salmon one day last week. The run is light, but the fish are of excellent quality.

Seven emigrant wagons passed through Lakeview. Three of them were bound for Indiana, and the rest for Nebraska. They were from Rogue river valley.

The bicyclists of Astoria are talking of building a bicycle path, and it is suggested that the county join them in building a good road to John Day's and Knappa.

Lane county's jail has been without an occupant since the March term of circuit court, the longest period it has been empty during the present sheriff's term of office.

The Lane county court has let the contract to build a 100-foot strain beam truss bridge, with crib pier, across Salmon creek, for \$890. Seven bids were handed in by four bidders.

The grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in the vicinity of Lexington, Or. Gardens have been completely ruined, and in many places entire fields of wheat have been eaten up.

The graduating class at the Corvallis college this year numbers 17, against 45 last year and 51 the year previous. The reduction in the number is largely due to an extension of the course from three to four years.

There will be no grain raised in the northern part of Morrow county this year, and but a small amount of hay, the grasshoppers having destroyed everything in sight. The portion of the county that they have not visited will raise an average crop.

The Weston Leader says that a number of pioneer relics were exhibited at the reunion tent there recently. Thomas Spence's contribution was a pocket rifle 100 years old, made in Massachusetts. It is a harmless-looking affair now, but was considered a trusty weapon by Mr. Spence's father, who, armed with it alone chased a band of Indian horse-thieves for three days.

Washington.

The free text-book proposition was voted down in Mount Vernon.

Steamboat men at Gray's harbor are talking of putting a steamer on North river, above the jam.

The number of deaths in Seattle during May was 38. Eight of these were children and two were from drowning.

At the school election in Walla Walla the proposition to furnish free text-books was defeated by a vote of 31 to 14.

Winfield Scott Rich, of Cambridge, Mass., has been engaged as principal of the Spokane high school, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

All laws passed by the last session of the Washington legislature, to which no emergency clause is attached, have become operative.

Bemis' shingle mill, in Cowlitz county, that has been delayed on account of the jam of bolts in the Toutle river, will be started up at once.

An ordinance has been passed by the Olympia council denying to all bicycle riders the use of the sidewalks for riding during the dry season.

Three Seattle wheelmen made the run from Seattle to Olympia and return last Sunday, covering the entire distance of 154 miles on their bicycles.

The Atlas Lumber Company, at Murray, is putting an additional engine into its sawmill. Last month the company shipped more than 70 carloads of lumber East.

The Lewis county commissioners at their latest meeting, decided to postpone indefinitely the proposition to issue funding bonds to take up the county's floating indebtedness.

Two rolls of steel wire cable were received in Shelton, Mason county, recently for Simpson's logging camps. Each roll is 4,000 feet long and weighs 5,000 pounds. They cost in St. Louis \$2,000.

Miners in the Swank district in Kititas county have begun work for the season and clean-ups are yielding well. Two large dams on Baker creek, to hold 25,000,000 gallons of water, are to be built this summer.

The state land commission has arranged to put six land cruisers in the field to overlook the new townships recently surveyed, and make state selections therefrom. Some of the cruisers are already taking to the field.

Fish Commissioner Crawford was on the Sound and at the Baker lake hatchery last week. The report that the hatchery will close down on account of the failure of the legislature to appropriate funds, he says, is incorrect. The hatchery is maintained out of the license fund.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There were a number of considerations in the wheat market to unsettle the ideas of traders. The uneasiness over the July deal on account of the small stocks has been one of the factors. It was started by the discovery that trades in July would not settle with one of the prominent elevator concerns, and the conclusion was at once reached that this concern had bought enough July wheat to develop an interesting situation with local contract stocks of wheat so abnormally low. Not only are local stocks and the American visible away below last year's level, but the recent decreases have each week been greater than expected. On account of the good cash trade the local out inspection has been heavy, and each week a large percentage of the local stock is moved out. The position taken by the board of trade directory on the elevator question was inclined to add to the uneasiness regarding the possibility of a July squeeze.

Among the minor considerations have been the changes in the weather, the reports of locusts in the Northwest, the good spring wheat flour trade. In a general way the market has been unsettled and easily influenced in either direction by a comparatively small volume of trade.

Portland Markets.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$3.75; Benton county and White Lily, \$3.75; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70¢ 71¢; Valley, 73¢ per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38¢ 40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 37¢ 39¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$10.00@13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50, shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.50.

Butter—Creamery, 35¢; dairy, 20¢ 25¢; store, 17¢ @ 30¢ per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢ 50¢; Garnet Chilies, 55¢ 65¢; Early Rose, 35¢ 40¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, \$1@1.10 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.25; geese, \$2.50@4.50; turkeys, live, 10¢; ducks, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11¢ 12¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢ 8¢.

Hops—7¢ 8¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢ 6¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½¢; dressed mutton, 4½¢ @ 5¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$3.00@4.75 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3½¢ @ 4¢; small, 4½¢ @ 5¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Wheat—Choice, \$21@22 per ton.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.60; Novelty A, \$4.30; California brands, \$4.60; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$5.25.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton; whole, \$19.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$30.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$17; California, \$13@14.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11¢; spring chickens, \$3.50@3.80; ducks, \$5@6.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 16¢; ranch, 10¢ 12¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢ 11¢; Eastern, 11¢; California, 9½¢.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$10.00 @ 11; Yakimas, \$12@13; rhubarb 1½¢ @ 2¢ per pound; onions, \$1; carrots, per sack, \$1; cabbage, native, per 100 lbs, \$1.75@2; new potatoes, 1½¢ @ 1½¢ per lb.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14¢ 15¢.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½¢; cows, 6¢; mutton, sheep, 6½¢ per pound; pork, 6½¢ per pound; veal, small, 6¢ 7¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3¢ 4½¢; salmon, 4¢ 5¢; salmon trout, 7¢ 10¢; flounders and soles, 3¢ 4¢.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 6½¢ per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$3.00@3.50; choice, \$2.50; oranges, seedlings, \$2.50; Mediterranean sweets, \$3.50@3.80; bananas, shipp ng, \$1.75@2.75 per bunch; apples, \$1.50@2 per box.

San Francisco Markets.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80¢ 75¢; Early Rose, 60¢ 70¢; River Burbanks, 50¢ 65¢; sweets, \$1.25 per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 16½¢; do seconds, 15¢ 15½¢; fancy dairy, 14¢ 15¢; seconds, 13¢ 14¢.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8¢ 8½¢; fair to good, 7¢ 7½¢; Young America, 8¢ 9¢; Eastern, 14¢ 15½¢.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8¢ 10¢; San Joaquin plains, 7¢ 9¢; do 12 months, 7¢ 9¢ per pound.

Onions—New, red, 60¢ 70¢.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

A Decline From One Hundred Millions to Twenty Millions.

Washington, June 21.—A significant report on our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock, of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department, has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show very clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba on the commercial intercourse of the United States with that island.

During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only \$47,548,610, as compared with \$103,864,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent in these returns. Returns already available for the current fiscal year indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as \$14,926,817. At this rate, the figures for the fiscal year 1898 will hardly reach \$20,000,000, or less than one-fifth the value recorded in 1893.

The report also demonstrated that in past years our imports from Cuba have generally been much in excess of our exports to that island, the balance of trade being decidedly against the United States.

GENERAL WOODFORD'S TASK.

The New Minister Will Bring Spain to Terms.

Chicago, June 21.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Spain is to be brought to terms. General Stewart L. Woodford, the new minister to Spain, after dining with President McKinley last night, spent the evening at the White House. He received instructions as to his work in the Spanish capital, for which he will start in a week or two.

General Woodford's task is divided into three parts. His first mission will be to present a demand for reparation and indemnity for the death of Dr. Ruiz. His second task is to prepare the Spanish government for the inevitable, and the inevitable is the loss of Cuba as a colony. The third phase of his work is the presentation of a distinct proposal from the United States as to the disposition of Cuba.

It is as to the first and second chapters that General Woodford is now conferring with the president. He will receive full instructions as to the third either before he sails or as soon as he shall have had an opportunity to report upon the state of mind in which he finds the Spanish ministry and the queen regent.

President McKinley also instructed General Woodford to impress upon the public mind at Madrid these vital points:

First—The United States is not actuated by an unfriendly feeling toward Spain.

Second—The United States does not desire to take advantage of Spain's troubles with her colony to bring about the annexation of Cuba to this country.

Third—Unless Spain will herself make a move toward meeting the inevitable, toward giving Cuba freedom, the United States will be compelled to interfere and in the case of intervention annexation might naturally follow.

The Tornado's Path.

Lincoln, Ill., June 21.—A tornado which passed over the central and southern portions of Logan county this afternoon destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property and completely demolished the immense cow barn on the farm of the state institution for the feeble minded. Twenty-six persons seeking refuge from the storm were buried in the debris. Four of the refugees, boy pupils from Chicago, were taken out dead. Five others were severely injured, one of whom, the farm superintendent, will probably die.

Italians Fought Frenchmen.

Paris, June 21.—In a fight between Italians and French workmen at Barcine yesterday, two Frenchmen were killed. The district is intensely excited and the police are taking steps to quell further disturbances. Another affray between French and Italian workmen has taken place near Arles. Troops have been sent to the scene.

Cyclones Add to Spain's Misery.

London, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail says: A succession of cyclones and fierce hail storms have destroyed the crops and vineyards in the provinces of Valladolid and Guadalajara. In the district of Newcastle, houses have been flooded, hundreds of cattle drowned and a number of lives lost.