

NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The supreme court of Oregon has decided that the secretary of state must audit accounts and draw warrants due. The decision reverses the lower court, and is the outcome of complications arising from the failure of the legislature to organize in January.

An official dispatch received in Constantinople says several thousand Armenian agitators from Persia invaded Turkey and killed 200 of the Migriki tribe, including women and children. The wife of the chief was put to death with the most cruel tortures, and several other victims had their noses and ears cut off.

Consul-General Hayward, in a report to the state department, states that during 1896 American vessels numbered 247, of 243,983 tons, entered Hawaiian ports, while vessels of all other nationalities numbered 139, of 234,014 tons. These are the only foreign ports where a majority of the carrying trade is now under the American flag.

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

A dispatch from a press correspondent in Medellin, Panama, says that Charles Radford, of Alabama, has been condemned to death for the murder several months ago of Charles Simmons, a wealthy merchant of Cali. In all probability the sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment, as capital punishment there is never exercised except in exceptional cases.

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

The natives of New Guinea are murdering Australian miners. The corn crop in Kansas is now said to be damaged 50 per cent by the prevailing hot weather.

Senators Quay and Morgan are to go to the Sandwich Islands to post themselves on the country and its possibilities.

The internal revenue office has issued orders to local collectors to seize tobacco prize packages under the provision of the new tariff law.

Over 100 tramps and harvesters took possession of a freight train on the Northwestern line, near Omaha, Neb. The train was sidetracked, and the sheriff and police were called upon for assistance. After an hour's delay the tramps were dislodged. The sheriff had a desperate fight in trying to jail the men, but was successful. The surrounding country is overrun with tramps.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in San Francisco from Manila, Philippine islands: "Here things are in a frightful mess. Spanish dollars have been introduced at 10 per cent less value than Mexican. Everybody wants to sell out. Native brokers are all over the place trying to sell their possessions, and find no buyers. In the sugar provinces, cane plants are being burned up for lack of rain."

Assistant Secretary Howell has rendered a decision in which he holds that calves should be classed as "hides of cattle," and are therefore dutiable under the new tariff, but at 15 per cent ad valorem.

In the engagement of Chaklara the British troops suffered but slight loss, but the native loss was heavy. Six thousand tribesmen were preparing to attack the fort when they were attacked by the British column, under Colonel Meikeljohn, and completely routed.

ENGLAND AFTER SHERMAN.

British Newspapers Consider His Remarks Highly Offensive.

London, Aug. 11.—Commenting on the interview of the New York World with Secretary Sherman, St. James's Gazette this afternoon says: "Sherman's utterances afford no material for denial by his friends or the statement that he is suffering from senile decay."

St. James's Gazette refers to the Kalnoky incident when it says: "Austria properly severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and Gladstone apologized for his attack on the dual monarchy, and asked why there is one law in Europe and another in America?"

The Globe says: "Secretary Sherman had better rid himself of the idea that Uncle Sam is going to boss this country either on gold or on the fisheries. The idea of Europe being afraid of a third-rate naval power like the United States could only have occurred to a lunatic or to Sherman."

The utterances attributed to Secretary Sherman upon which the comments of the London papers was based are as follows:

"England is a great country, but it is not always safe to assume she is ready to follow up every quarrel with blows. She quarrels oftener than she fights. It would be exceedingly difficult for her to fight us all alone about our seal catchings. Russia and Japan are in a similar position, and any quarrel between the United States and England on this score would probably involve those other countries."

AWAKE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Strange Case of a Carpenter Living at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—John O. Sutte, a carpenter and builder, has been awake 25 years. His last slumber came so many years ago that he has forgotten what it is like to lie down at night and awake refreshed and rejuvenated. Sleep is an unknown quantity with Sutte. He either lies upon his bed and gazes on the stars, or, if in a restless mood, takes long walks into the country, returning at daybreak to begin work in his little shop, just north of the house. His neighbors call him "The man who never sleeps."

Sutte attributes his sleeplessness to a noise which continually roars in his head like a cataract. At times it sounds like the buzz and whirr of wheels sawing their way through heavy timber. Again the sounds resemble escaping steam, but at times they mingle in a horrible deafening roar.

Owing to the noises in his head, Sutte does not hear readily. He says that the ringing in his ears was caused by an overdose of quinine which was administered to him in 1872. He took 52 grains at one dose, and when he awoke next day he heard a noise in his head which has remained there ever since, keeping him awake every day and night for 25 years. Sutte is 70 years old. He carries his age gracefully and does not look the worse for his long siege of wakefulness.

HER BOY WAS UGLY.

A Quitman, Georgia, Mother Commits a Terrible Crime.

Quitman, Ga., Aug. 11.—Fishermen discovered the body of a 6-year-old boy floating on the surface of a pond near this place and later identified it as the son of Mrs. Idella Powell Banks, a widow, owning a farm just outside of Quitman.

The actions of the mother when notified of the discovery aroused the suspicions of the coroner and she was subsequently arrested and placed in jail. Here she was visited by a minister, to whom she confessed having murdered her child. The reason she gave was that he was too ugly to be permitted to live, and was a constant source of embarrassment to her on that account. She said that she walked by the pond, and when she tried to push him in he resisted with all his feeble strength. She broke down completely in jail, and says she wants to be hanged as soon as possible. The child's face was disfigured by a birthmark.

A Growsome Discovery.

Valley, Neb., Aug. 11.—A grading company at work near here exhumed 19 skeletons. All the bodies were in a good state of preservation, and were evidently buried with their clothes on and without coffins. Five were females. The bodies had probably been in the ground 15 or 20 years, but no resident of the locality can recall any burying ground located here, nor does rumor relate of anything in the past that will account for the presence of the skeletons. The bodies were covered with only a few feet of earth, and were placed in a large trench. Apparently the skeletons are those of white people.

Fall in Spanish Securities.

London, Aug. 11.—On the stock exchange here today Spanish securities fell one-half a point on the news of the assassination of Premier Canovas del Castillo. Later in the day Spanish securities recovered three-eighths of the loss.

The chemist of the agricultural department in Washington thinks that the oil made of sunflower seed, which he says is a perfect substitute for olive oil, is the coming salad oil.

A Head-End Collision.

Indianapolis, Aug. 11.—The Chicago express on the Pennsylvania line and a Monon switch engine came together in a head-end collision at Market street crossing this morning. William Martin, the Monon engineer, was instantly killed and both engines completely wrecked. No passengers were injured.

The tongue of most serpents is really forked, though this member seems to be of no particular use to the reptile.

WEALTH OF THE YUKON

Hugh C. Wallace Talks of the Great Gold Strike.

EXTENT OF THE RICH DIGGINGS

It Is Estimated That 100,000 Men Will Go in the Spring—California Changes Its Mind.

Tacoma, Aug. 10.—Hugh C. Wallace, the prominent banker, who has probably made a more careful investigation of the Klondike than anybody on the coast who has not actually been there, having interviewed a great number of the miners who came down on the Portland last month, and other people who have traveled in the upper Yukon country and prospected along the main river and its branches, said to a press representative:

"There is no doubt that the Yukon will yield more gold than has been taken from any river on this coast, or probably in any other part of the world. The Yukon runs through a country not yet explored by white men, and its bars are universally reported to be rich. Miners who have worked along the river since 1882 agree that ground \$5 to \$100 per day is easily found.

"The existence of gold in such quantities along the main river is abundant proof of rich diggings in other branches than the Klondike. It is certain there was two months ago somewhere between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000 already taken out and sent to Dawson City. Fully one-half of this, it is believed, will come down on the next two steamers.

"The gold thus far taken out has come from two or three small creeks emptying into the Klondike. Reports of other rich strikes have been obtained. Returning miners unite in declaring that prospecting has scarcely begun. Men engaged in profitable enterprises on Puget sound are leaving them for the Klondike. I am informed that profitable diggings and prosperous towns in Alaska are being almost deserted in the rush for the new eldorado.

"There will be a mighty and continuous stream of people from Puget sound for the next six weeks, and I believe it is no exaggeration to say that there will be 100,000 men go in next February, March, April and May. To my knowledge, letters are being received daily from every section of this country, and from European cities as well, making inquiry as to means of reaching Alaska in the spring.

"Old Yukoners say the trip can be made any month in the year. The perilous and difficult part of the trip has consisted heretofore of a climb over the mountain passes requiring a portage of 28 miles from salt water to the first of a series of lakes, forming the Yukon headwaters. This difficulty is now over, for since the using of White's pass began, three weeks ago, horses can be used for packing outfits the entire distance over the mountains, and miners themselves can ride if they choose. It is three days from Puget sound to this pass.

"The effect of these discoveries on business on Puget sound has been electric, and the effect of the immense increase in the production of gold will stimulate every artery of trade."

No Klondike for Him.

Port Townsend, Aug. 10.—An evidence that many people started for the gold fields of Alaska during the strain of mental excitement was given here last night, when the steamer Queen sailed for the north. Just after the steamer blew her whistle to cast off her lines, an excited passenger, who had \$800 worth of provisions billed through to Dyea, yelled out:

"Boys, divide the d—d mess between you; I'm going back to California." The disgusted passenger refused to give his name, but said he would prefer to give up his outfit than to take the chances of crossing Chilkoot pass this fall.

Evidently there were several disciples of counterfeit Dean and wife, of San Francisco, yesterday bound for Alaska, for just before the Queen sailed last night, several well dressed young men rushed around the city in quest of change for greenbacks. They said they were going down the Yukon river in boats, and in case they fell overboard, paper money would be ruined by getting wet. In many cases they succeeded in passing bills, two-thirds of which have been found to be counterfeit. One saloonist, in a batch of \$240 in bills, received two \$20 Confederate bills of the mintage of 1862. Investigation developed the fact that they were left here by people who went north on the Queen.

Impracticable Exposition Schemes.

Paris, Aug. 10.—A hundred projects for attractions for the Paris exposition of 1900 were submitted to the committee today. They included the building of a copy of Bartholdi's statue of liberty in New York harbor 600 feet high; the construction of a restaurant under water, to be built of glass; an enormous vertical screw, with a nut fitted as a cafe; a reproduction of the Trojan horse, capable of holding 1,000 people, and plans for fitting the Eiffel tower with a spiral railroad and toboggan chute. The committee decided that none of the schemes were practicable.

Caught by a Mower.

Wilbur, Wash., Aug. 10.—While cutting grain yesterday afternoon the 4-year-old son of Peter McKay in some way managed to get in the tall grain in front of the machine, and had one of his little limbs completely severed. The other was badly mangled, but Dr. Young thinks that he can save it if he can save the child's life.

A five-cent stamp must adorn every day book, ledger or other account book kept by a business house in Mexico.

MORE REGULATIONS.

Canada Will Now Reduce the Size of Mining Claims.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—A special to the Globe from Ottawa says the Dominion government has received several important decisions in regard to the Yukon country and the working of the gold fields there. It has been decided to appoint an administrator for the district, who will have entire charge of all the Canadian officials there and be the chief executor for the government. Joseph Walsh, a former commander of the Northwest mounted police, is to be appointed to the position. The party of mounted police to leave Manitoba next week for the gold country has been increased from 20 to 35. They will take with them two Maxim guns.

The mining rules have been amended in an important particular. At present a miner is at liberty to stake out a claim of 500 feet, running along with the stream and back to the bank. This has been reduced to 100 feet, and the new regulation will go into force immediately. A court for the administration of civil and criminal questions in the gold districts has also been decided upon. Justice McGuire, of Prince Albert, is to preside over the court.

STEAMER WILLAMETTE LEAVES

The Old Collier Sails With an Immense Cargo.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11.—The steamer Willamette, with the largest number of passengers ever carried by a single steamer to Alaska, is now on her way to Dyea. She carries 815 passengers, 200 head of live stock and over 2,000 tons of freight.

A seething crowd of people thronged the wharf to bid good-bye to Klondike-bound prospectors, and every whistle in the harbor gave lustily a parting salute. Freight was piled in every conceivable nook and corner. In the hold, pilot-house, cabins, dining rooms and staterooms were piled an indiscriminate mass of clothing, hay, grubstakes, lumber and supplies of all descriptions.

Down below were the horses, crowded together in little cubbyholes, called "stalls" only by courtesy. The horses didn't like the prospect. That is to say they made considerable objection before they consented to be swung on the boat by means of an engine and large box.

The work of loading the big steamship Willamette began at midnight. Of the 800 people on board, 565 took passage here, 175 at Tacoma and 85 at San Francisco.

APPEALING FOR FOOD.

Their Families Are Starving While the Strikers Refuse to Work.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—Appeals for food and provisions were numerous at the headquarters of the miners' officials in this city today. It appeared as if there was a wall from every section of the district, and miners in person were present to ask that the suffering ones be looked after. Secretary Warner was kept busy answering the appeals. He said tonight that he had sent more than \$1,000 worth of provisions into various parts of the district. The appeals are now coming in from the families, the heads of which are at the various mining camps using their influence to keep other men from working.

A series of meetings are to be held all over the district. It is expected to keep up the interest in every section and strengthen every point where there is the least indication of weakness. The vigils on the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company are to be kept up, and the vigor increased from day to day.

Early this morning the miners of West Elizabeth made a march on the mines of the Elizabeth Mining Company, formerly operated by Horner & Roberts. About 50 men were going to work. After a consultation the men asked that they be allowed to finish loading a flat. They agreed to go out as soon as it was loaded, which will take several days. Officials of the company made an effort to get permission from the miners' officials to continue work on a 60-cent basis. This was not given, and it is expected that the mine will be idle as soon as the flat is loaded.

From New York to Alaska.

New York, Aug. 11.—The first ship sailing from New York direct to the Klondike gold fields is advertised to leave about August 21. It is to be sent by the New York & Alaska Gold Exploring and Trading Company. The company has not yet selected its vessel, but it promises to dispatch a steamship capable of carrying 200 passengers and 1,500 tons of freight. It says the ship will make the voyage around Cape Horn to Juneau in 50 or 60 days.

More than 50 names have been listed for the voyage. Not more than 200 passengers will be allowed to embark. The cost per passenger, including berth, meals and transportation of 500 pounds of baggage direct to Juneau is to be \$175.

More Steamers for Alaska.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—Two steamers will sail for the north today with their carrying capacity taxed to the utmost. The Umatilla will be sent to Seattle by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the South Coast will also be dispatched. The Umatilla will take away about 400 passengers and transfer them to the City of Topeka at some Puget sound port.

Although the South Coast is not yet loaded she is very low in the water, and seafaring men say that with her load in a rough sea she will have great difficulty in getting through.

The Gypsy's Prediction.

Malaga, Aug. 11.—Old inhabitants of this city relate that when Canovas del Castillo was a young assistant master at a school here, a gypsy woman told his fortune. She predicted that he would become great, and would meet with a violent death.

A MOST TRAGIC FATE

Three Gold-Seekers Perish in Alaskan Ice Fields.

OVERTAKEN BY SEVERE STORM

One of Them Left a Note Giving an Account of Their Terrible Sufferings From Cold and Hunger.

Seattle, Aug. 9.—There now remains no doubt as to the fate of Charles A. Blackstone, George Batcher and J. W. Malique, the Cook's inlet miners who have been missing since April. Blackstone's body has been found, and on his body was a diary stating his partners had frozen to death.

When the steamer Lakme sailed from Seattle for Cook's inlet, Alaska, in March, 1896, she carried among her passengers Blackstone, Batcher and Malique. The men attempted to cross the portage glacier on a prospecting tour and were frozen to death. It is evident Blackstone made his way down the glacier to where it pitches into Prince William sound. His body was found at the foot of the glacier, together with the remains of his dog. On his body was the following memorandum:

"Saturday, April 4, 1897.—This is to certify that George Batcher froze to death Tuesday night, J. W. Malique died Wednesday forenoon, C. A. Blackstone had his ears, nose and four fingers on his right hand and two on his left hand frozen an inch back. The storm drove us on before it overtook us within an hour of the summit, and drove us before it, and drove everything we had over the cliff, except our blankets and moose hide, which we all crawled under. The temperature is supposed to have been 40 degrees below zero. Friday I started for salt water. I don't know how I got there with the outfit Saturday afternoon. I gathered up everything and have enough grub for ten days providing the bad weather don't set in. Sport was blown over the cliff. I think I hear him howl every once in a while."

It would appear that Blackstone went over the cliff with the intention of finding his dog. From his diary it seems that he found his dog, and finally in order to prevent starting to death he was forced to kill and eat the animal, but it was of no avail; no relief came and he starved or froze to death.

On May 27, just two months after the men left Sunrise City, the body of Blackstone was found by George Hall, a prospector from Seattle, and the remains were buried. Blackstone was 39 years old, was a native of Oregon and had lived in Portland, Centralia, Wash., and Seattle.

Batcher was a native of Montana, was 36 years of age, and for many years followed mining.

Malique was a native of Indiana, was 38 years of age, was a graduate of Hamilton college, Mo., and was a practical miner. For many years he had as a partner Mr. Hall, the hero of this story.

FATAL CHICAGO FIRE.

Five Firemen Were Killed and Fifty Wounded.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Five lives were lost in an explosion this evening during a fire in the Northwestern grain elevator, at Cook and West Water streets. Four of the dead are firemen; the body of another fireman is thought to be buried in the ruins. From the force with which the explosion swept the spot on which they were standing, they must have been instantly killed. Either the bursting of a boiler or the explosion of mill dirt caused the havoc. The four firemen, who were killed by the falling walls of the elevator are: Jacob J. Schnur, Joseph Strikman, John J. Coogan and Jacob S. Stramer. An unidentified man was blown into the river, but the body was not recovered.

Besides these dozens of firemen and passers by were more or less cut and bruised by glass and flying debris. In all 51 firemen were injured.

A SLUMP IN SILVER.

The Price Declined One and One-Quarter Cents at New York.

New York, Aug. 9.—Silver bullion experienced today the most violent break of the season's decline. In London, the price dropped 1/2d per ounce from yesterday's price, selling at 25 3/4d per ounce, as against 27 1/2d a month ago. The New York price fell to 55 3/4c bid, a break of 1 1/2c an ounce from yesterday and 14c within a month. At this price the bullion value of the silver dollar is a trifle more than 43 cents.

London dispatches ascribed today's great weakness in silver to liquidation of New York holders of the bullion.

Such a decline as today's has not been witnessed since June, 1893. The India mints were closed to free silver coinage June 26 of that year. On the reverse, bullion fell in London from 37 1/2d per ounce to a price below 30d, but it rallied sharply later.

A huge cypress tree in Tule, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, is 154 feet in circumference.

Flour on the Rise.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Flour is rising in price, and has reached \$5 a barrel. Last April it cost \$4.10, the low price of the year. The advance has been steady since, and some of those in the trade think it will continue until war-time prices prevail.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—Word has been received that during the recent floods 38 persons were drowned by the collapse of a bridge at Kertle, province of Ethonia.

SENOR CANOVAS SHOT.

Spanish Premier Assassinated by an Italian Anarchist.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, was assassinated today at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded man lingered unconscious for two hours, and died at 8 o'clock this afternoon. His wife was but a short distance away when he fell.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, and Vittoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about 30 miles south of Bilbao.

The premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to see United States Minister Woodford, when that gentleman should be officially received by the queen regent.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan, and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed his real name is Angele Angelo Gollu.

The murderer declared he killed Canovas in accomplishment of a "just vengeance" and as the outcome of a conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and was frequently seen lurking in the passage of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner.

The remains of Senor Canovas will be brought here tomorrow.

Marshal Martinez Campos has gone to San Sebastian to attend the queen regent.

Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has sent the following telegram to the government:

"I have heard with deep pain of the crime that has thrown us all in mourning, and I place myself at the orders of the government and queen."

Most of the liberal leaders sent similar messages, placing themselves at the disposition of the government.

The queen regent, on hearing the sad news, dispatched her own physician by a special train from San Sebastian.

Later, on learning that Canovas was dead, she wired her condolence to the widow.

The health of Senor Canovas had improved greatly of late. He had been leading a quiet life, although he attended to the business of state.

At the moment of the assassination he was waiting in the gallery of the bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for lunch. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank, one bullet passing through the body and coming out behind the left shoulder, and the other two lodging in the head. He fell instantly, and only recovered consciousness long enough to speak a few words.

Several medical men and his wife were unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer, but his wounds were mortal, and he died in two hours. Extreme unction was administered amid a scene of mingled sorrow and indignation.

The assassin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the waiters and attendants who rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards immediately secured him. He was very pale, trembled very much and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. He will be first arraigned before the local magistrates at Vergara.

JACK HAMBLET ARRESTED.

Will Be Tried in Long Creek for the Murder of Benjamin Gammany.

Long Creek, Or., Aug. 10.—Jack Hamblet, arrested in Boise City, Idaho, last week, and for whom requisition papers have been applied by Sheriff Livingston, of this county, will be tried for the murder of Benjamin Gammany, whom he killed in an altercation at a dance at Rock Creek on the morning of February 23, 1894. The circumstances of the killing are as follows: Jack Hamblet, who lived in the mountain, and was considered a quarrelsome and dangerous character, was called to order during the night of the dance by Gammany, who was floor manager. Hamblet resented the interference, and, using abusive language, the two men came to blows. Gammany, who was considerably the smaller, was getting the best of the fight, when Hamblet drew his pistol. The pistol was taken from him and the men separated. Everything was again comparatively peaceable until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when Hamblet renewed the quarrel by asking Gammany to step outside with him. Gammany complied, and no sooner had the two men reached the outside when Hamblet turned and fired. The shot struck Gammany's left wrist, and, ranging to the elbow, entered the body. With his left hand wound, body bent, and hands crossed on his breast, Gammany ran back into the room. Hamblet followed him, and, reaching over his shoulder, sent another ball into his brain.

Then, defying any one to arrest him, Hamblet mounted his horse and rode away. Armed parties started after him, but he got into the mountain fastness, and eluded all efforts to capture him. Before leaving the dance hall Hamblet made the remark that Gammany was his fourth man.

Those who touch each other are sometimes farthest apart.

Shortage in Eastern Peach States.

Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—The Blue Mountain peach belt of Southern Pennsylvania and Western Maryland is the only part of the country that will have more than 20 to 25 per cent of a crop this year. According to the views of Colonel James Engle, of Chambersburg, who has returned from a tour of the peach states, the shortage is especially great in Wisconsin, Ohio, Delaware and the Eastern shore in Maryland.