

OUR FLAG OVER THEM

The United States Will Annex Dawson City.

PART OF YUKON IS IN ALASKA

Strong Efforts Will Be Made to Reclaim It—Serious Complications May Arise—Other Alaskan News.

Port Townsend, Sept. 6.—A letter just received from John U. Smith, United States commissioner at Dyea and Skagway, intimates that government officials now on the way to the Upper Yukon may by their official acts bring on serious international complications with the Dominion government. He says:

"It is announced here by a deputy United States marshal that the United States government is to make claim for a large portion of the Yukon gold fields which have heretofore been supposed to be in British territory, and that the territory which is claimed as being within Alaska includes Dawson City."

"The basis of the claim to be made by the United States official to the disputed territory is in the fact that the boundary line has never been determined, and that the United States claim to possess information as to surveys made by the Canadian government that fixes Dawson City and a large portion of the district in Alaska."

Tars Attacked by Gold Fever.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Sept. 6.—A letter has been received by Deputy Postmaster Griggs from his son, Joseph, who is a member of the crew of the United States gunboat Concord. The letter is dated Juneau, August 25, and gives details of the desertions of 45 men from the Concord during its cruise in Alaskan waters. It says:

"Some of the boys got the gold fever and ran away, but were brought back, and are now in double irons. The ship lost 45 good seamen, but if they are fools enough to go and starve this winter they are not fit for the ship."

To Klondike by Balloon.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Aeronaut Leo Stevens has successfully tested his new generator for manufacturing gas for his balloon, and says he will leave for Klondike the latter part of this month. He declares he will go to Andrew's rescue providing his later experiments are successful.

ALASKA'S SILENT CITY.

Members of the Luigi Party Say They Saw the Mirage.

Seattle, Sept. 6.—Alaska's Silent City has emerged once more from its mysterious hiding place, and revealed its presence to five members of the party that accompanied Prince Luigi up Mount St. Elias. In the early morning of July 13, the party, while returning from the ocean with supplies, suddenly saw the city mirrored in the clear atmosphere. The vision was so clear that C. W. Thornton, who first noticed it, wrote in his notebook as follows:

"It required no effort of the imagination to liken it to a city, for the image was so distinct and plain that it required, instead, a strong faith to believe that it was not in reality a city."

Whereas the Silent City, of which Minor W. Bruce wrote, was seen from Muir glacier, the one observed by Mr. Thornton and company was observed from Malaspina glacier, more than 100 miles distant. It remained a perfect image for 30 minutes, and then slowly faded away, while in its place appeared a rocky ridge.

A BRIDGE-JUMPER.

His Life Probably the Penalty of His Recklessness.

New York, Sept. 6.—William Orton jumped from the Brooklyn bridge this afternoon, and now lies in a critical condition at the marine hospital. He rode on a truck going to Brooklyn shortly before 2 o'clock. When the truck was near the center of the bridge, Orton got off and quickly climbed upon the rail. The bridge was crowded with promenaders, but no policeman was near. Orton stood on the rail for a few moments, and throwing off his hat, jumped out into space. He turned over several times in his descent, and struck the water on his right side. When he came to the surface, the crew of the tug gratitudo fished him out. Orton was in an exhausted condition, and, after a while said:

"I did it; I did it; didn't I?" Then he sank off into a state of coma, from which he had not recovered at last accounts.

Fly Wheel Burst.

Portsmouth, O., Sept. 3.—A 40-ton fly-wheel at the Burgess steel and iron works was burst by a 4,800-pound ingot stopping a roll. The mill was crowded with workmen. John Murphy was hurled 30 feet and badly bruised. The roof was wrecked. Beams two feet square were cut in two like straws. The mill was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished and the furnace destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated, but the damages will close the mill until a new fly wheel is secured.

Chinese Marries an English Girl.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3.—John H. Taylor, an Americanized Chinese, was married yesterday to Carol Dismore, a pretty woman 22 years old. The bride was born in Manchester, England. She first met her husband in the Mott street mission, after he had moved here from Oakland, Cal.

In the public schools in Japan the English language is required by law to be taught.

AWAITING HER FATE.

A Glimpse at Evangelina Cisneros in Her Prison Home.

New York, Sept. 6.—A special to the World from Havana says: The World's correspondent went to see Evangelina Cisneros in her prison. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are visiting days at the woman's jail, and the ante-room on these days is full of people from 12 to 4 P. M., who have come to condole with and bear good tidings to their relatives and friends.

When the World's correspondent asked to see Miss Cisneros, he was allowed to pass through the outside iron gate into a small room with a stone floor, on one of the walls of which was painted in large letters, "Salla de Justicia." Evangelina was sent for upstairs, and while waiting the correspondent had the opportunity to notice some of the other women who were receiving visits. One was a well-dressed woman who had murdered her husband. Sitting next to her was a good-looking woman who had been caught selling ammunition and supplies to the insurgents. She was a political prisoner. Next to her was a woman who kept a lodging-house in Havana, and had rented a room to two men whom she did not know. While their baggage was being moved into the room the police seized two of their trunks and found arms and ammunition. The men escaped, but the landlady was arrested. She knew nothing of the case, but was held responsible, and is now waiting the result of the full and long investigation.

A few minutes after the arrival of the correspondent Evangelina came tripping down the stairs and walked gracefully across the end of the courtyard and out through the gate into the reception room. She is beyond question pretty. She is petite of figure and graceful in all her movements. Her manners are perfect and her self-possession wonderful. She said she could not make any statement on paper because her friends had told her not to, but she talked freely of her hopes and fears and answered questions seemingly without reserve. She did not receive her meals from the outside, she said, because she was afraid of treachery, and preferred to be content with the rations of the jail.

There are eight or ten other women in this same big room. All looked clean and respectable, and all were white women. One of them was a distinguished-looking lady of about 50, with handsome gray hair. Some alleged political offense is the cause of her imprisonment.

Evangelina is the most animated of all. She is the star boarder, and receives more attention and has more visitors than the others. She said the letters she received from Colonel Berris on the Isle of Pines, and which contain evidence of his guilty intentions toward her, were all sent by her friends to Austria, and from there direct to Spain to the queen regent. She says if they could be produced before a fair court his conviction would be certain. The colonel says that he wrote her but one letter, and that granted the permit to her father to travel as a peddler.

She would not describe the events of the night of July 26, 1896, further than to say that she knew Colonel Berris was coming to her house that night, because his secretary had told her so. She opened the door when he knocked. As to how he was seized, or by whom she would not say. She escaped from the house and was caught and arrested the following morning and brought to Havana. She says that the greatest favor anyone could do for her would be to secure for her an interview with General Weyler. She says:

"I could convince him, if he would only hear me."

In government circles nothing has been heard from Madrid in connection with transferring her to a convent. Opinions differ as to whether such a change would be of benefit. If her case is let alone for a while she will be released and perhaps ordered to leave the island.

EIGHT SUCCUMBED TO FEVER

Fatal Expedition of Nine Prospectors to South America.

Denver, Sept. 6.—George W. Adams, of Cripple Creek, arrived in this city today from the gold fields of South America. Fourteen months ago Adams left this city to try his fortune in South American mines. He went to the gold fields 300 miles from Georgetown in company with eight Americans, remaining there 11 months.

Of the entire party of nine he alone escaped death from the fatal fever. One of the others saw his companions die of the terrible disease; saw holes scooped in the ground, and their bodies, twisted from pain, covered with earth. He was attacked twice himself with the malady, and all but died, and finally, after seeing the last of the eight die in agony, he became terror-stricken and fled from the country, from which he says not one of 70 white men ever returned alive.

A Fatal Accident.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 6.—By the upsetting of a lamp the clothing of Mary Hildebrand, aged 4, caught fire and her body was burned almost to a crisp. The child died after three hours of terrible agony. Mrs. Hildebrand was badly burned in her efforts to save her child's life.

Spain's Sick Soldiers.

Havana, Sept. 6.—The last two steamers which have sailed for Spain carried 1,600 sick soldiers. Captain-General General Weyler received from Spain today \$2,000,000 in silver, to be used in defraying the expenses of the war in Cuba.

Four camels have been successfully acclimated in Poland by Count Skorzeski, who has had them broken to the plow on his estate in the province of Posen.

NEARING THE END.

Great Coal Miners' Strike Is Practically Over.

Columbus, O., Sept. 6.—The end of the great miners' strike is in sight. This afternoon the national executive board of the United Mineworkers' Association agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburg operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year, with the additional mutual understanding that a joint meeting of operators and miners shall be held in December, 1897, for the purpose of determining what the rate of mining shall be thereafter.

A delegate convention of all miners who have suspended work has been called to meet in Columbus September 8, at 10 A. M., to act upon the recommendation. President Ratchford and the other members of the board say there is not the slightest doubt but that the miners will approve the recommendation. The proposition does not involve arbitration, and it provides for an immediate settlement of the strike.

As soon as the miners ratify the proposition work will be resumed in all the mines.

McDonald Miners Out.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 6.—Colonel Rend's miners at McDonald, Pa., will not go back at the terms offered by him yesterday. The committee appointed to present his ultimatum to the men reported today that meetings were held last night, and it was decided to accept no rate except 69 cents, and not to work for that price unless all the other miners do it. Operators here say they will not pay 69 cents, and will now go ahead with their arrangements to start the mines with new men.

Marchers Again Enjoined.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Another injunction was served this morning on J. Rea, James Wood and 73 other named and an unlimited number of unnamed and unknown people, prohibiting them from holding meetings or marching near the property of the Worthington Coal & Coke Company. This injunction was issued by Judge J. H. Hagans, judge of the Marion county court.

Assistance From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The San Francisco labor council tonight adopted a resolution recommending the affiliated unions to inure their members to contribute one day's wages to the striking miners in the East, the money to be sent to Secretary Pearce, at Columbus, O.

TWELVE MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in a Coal Mine Near Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Sept. 6.—A coal dust explosion in one of the chambers of the Sunrise Coal Company, the property of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, at Sunshine, 12 miles southeast of Glenwood Springs, killed 11 Italians and one American tonight, a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The men were preparing to leave the mine on the day shift when the disaster occurred. A shot had been fired, and instead of its being a direct explosion, which in miners' parlance is called a "blowout," it created a flame, which shot backward and caught the dust that had accumulated in the chamber instead of dislodging the seam of the coal intended. At the time of the explosion there was a barrel of powder in the chamber, which ignited and aided the disaster which would have occurred through the coal dust exploding alone. The Sunshine mine, where the disaster occurred, is of a peculiar coal, a combination of anthracite and bitumen, and there is a belief that the gathering of coal dust in the chamber was due to excessive explosions caused by a desire to empty the chamber too quickly. In the property there are 50 to 55 men employed. The single chamber where the men were killed, was the only one damaged. Two hours after the explosion occurred, the bodies of the dead men were all brought to the surface.

Vasquez Was Deported.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The steamer Acapulco brought information of another political earthquake in Guatemala. When the vessel reached Acapulco it was met by a telegram from President Barrios and held until 11 o'clock at night, when a special train arrived with General Vasquez, ex-president of Honduras, under guard. It was ascertained that Vasquez, who had taken refuge in San Jose de Guatemala after his expulsion from Honduras, had been ordered deported by Barrios. The refugee was put on board the steamer and landed at Acapulco. It is said he was detected in fomenting a revolution against Barrios.

Lead Industry Booming.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—Prosperity has struck the lead industry, and the market is on the boom. Prices are higher than they have been for the past five years, with the prospect of attaining the highest point in the history of the metal. Missouri mines, which were on the point of closing down, have resumed operations in full blast, and will produce a larger tonnage than ever before. Since August, 1896, when the price of lead reached the lowest, it has been gradually climbing, until today it was quoted at \$4.05 to \$4.10 per 100 pounds.

Bicycles Are Personal Property.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 6.—Judge Eli Worth has ruled that a bicycle is personal property and exempt from execution if used by the owner in his daily business.

French Monuments.

France is the country of monuments. It has set up about 300 monuments to more or less distinguished Frenchmen during the last 25 years, and there are now 127 committees collecting money for more.

TO SEIZE THE CANAL

Japan Has Designs Upon the Nicaragua Waterway.

UNITED STATES TO BE IGNORED

Negotiations Upon the Subject Pending Between Japan and the Greater Republic.

New York, Sept. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Japan, not content with an interference in President McKinley's Hawaiian annexation policy, now has designs upon the Nicaragua canal. According to semi-official advices just received here from Nicaragua, the Japanese government is secretly negotiating with the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, which recently met in Salvador, for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, independently and in defiance of the interests of the United States or other nations.

This action of Japan, taken in connection with her recent attitude in regard to Hawaiian annexation is of the greatest significance, showing as it does to the authorities that there is no limit to the ambition of the nation, and that her aggressive policy may yet get her into trouble with the United States. That the administration will resent any interference with the Nicaragua canal project as it did in the case of the Hawaiian annexation treaty goes without saying.

If Japan can encompass it, according to the Nicaraguan advices received here, she would like to obtain the abrogation of all treaty rights possessed by the United States in relation to inter-oceanic transit and the forfeiture of the American canal concessions from Nicaragua, and to immediately make a treaty with the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America giving her control of the route through Nicaragua.

In the negotiations Costa Rica has not been consulted, it being well known that she would not assent to a violation of a treaty right. It has been suspected in some quarters that England, which has always been anxious to acquire at least a joint control of the canal, might be working in collusion with Japan in the "dickering" with the diet now understood to be in progress, but nothing has yet come to the surface to indicate that she has encouraged Japan in the move.

It is said that the agent of the Nicaragua canal here has laid the facts before Mr. Hitchcock, president of the canal company in New York, with the suggestion that the department be apprised of the secret negotiations that are now being carried on between Japan and the diet.

Senor Zelaya, the president of Nicaragua, it is understood, has admitted to close personal friends that Japan is now negotiating with the diet, but in each case he advised the strictest secrecy.

A private letter just received in this city from Nicaragua says:

"Among Americans in Central America the belief is general that the Greater Republic of Central America, which is represented in diplomatic affairs by a diet composed of three members, one each from Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, was organized principally in order that Nicaragua might absolve herself from individual responsibility as a nation, and thereby abrogate her inter-oceanic transit treaty with the United States. The so-called Greater Republic, resenting the failure of the United States to recognize the Greater Republic (receiving Senor Rodriguez) and in failing to accredit a United States minister to the Greater Republic, is likely to make a treaty with Japan granting her a concession for the construction of the canal."

"The United States minister here believes that when this news reaches Washington the state department will send a note to Japan asking if she is seeking to interfere with our treaty rights in the premises. The Americans in Nicaragua believe that the United States government will insist that her inter-oceanic treaties with Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Colombia are yet in force, although the diet claims that Nicaragua and Honduras are no longer separate and individual nations and are therefore irresponsible."

Although state department officials will not admit that any official news has come to confirm the private advices, there are reasons for believing that the authorities have been watching Japan's movements in Central America with more or less suspicion for some time past.

Moving the Grain Crops.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A million dollars a day at a low estimate is the amount of money being sent out by the banks of Chicago to help the farmers move the big grain crops which they have begun to harvest. Fifteen million dollars is a close approximation to the sum which has been sent to the West and Southwest during the past two weeks, and yet the movement has only begun. It shows signs of growing in strength every day. The bulk of the money thus far sent out has gone to Kansas City and Omaha, but large sums are reported as going to Minneapolis and Duluth and the Northwest.

Buried in a Collapsed Building.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Montreux, 14 miles from here, announces that the asylum for the insane, which was in course of construction, has collapsed, burying a number of workmen in the ruins. The bodies of seven dead men have been recovered.

A Minneapolis genealogist reckons up four billions of persons between William the Conqueror and one of his descendants now living.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

We have had a week of nervous, erratic markets, fluctuations covering a wide range, but finally settling near the figures of a week ago. Receipts are comparatively light, with a good demand both home and abroad. Exports for the week were again very heavy (6,288,247 bushels), and that ratio will probably be increased shortly. The report of the Hungarian minister of agriculture estimates the deficit in the world's wheat crop at about 326,000,000 bushels. This a very bullish estimate and will make itself felt in the calculations of the grain trade. Thrashing returns from the Northwest, while meagre as yet, are very disappointing the yield falling below even the latest estimates, while the quality is very poor indeed, and there will be a great deal of low grade and rejected wheat on the market when the crop gets to moving more freely. We feel very bullish indeed on the general outlook, and believe that wheat will sell far above the dollar mark before Christmas. It is perfectly natural that we should have reactions; it is a sign of a healthy market, but we consider we have had ours after the late advance.

There has been a very firm undertone to corn, and while it has reacted from the sharp rally that followed the break of last week, yet there is no sign of any real weakness and there is a feeling that it will seek a much higher level of prices than those now prevailing. Receipts have been large, with a good demand. The export demand still continues to make itself felt, and clearances last week aggregated nearly 3,000,000 bushels, and would have been larger had there been vessel room to ship it in. Crop news continues practically unchanged, the crop making fair progress during the week.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 84c; Valley and Bluestem, 87c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$4.40; Graham, \$3.85; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 30c; choice gray, 35c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$18; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, 20¢; shorts, \$15.50.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.
Eggs—13@14c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 47½@55c; fair to good, 37½@45c; dairy, 30@35c per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@2.75 per dozen; broilers, \$1.25@2.25; geese, \$4@4.50; ducks, \$3@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.
Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢@45¢ per sack; new potatoes, 50¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental.
Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1 per cental.
Hops—10c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 5@6c.
Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 6½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 4½c; small, 5½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20c; ranch, 10@12c.
Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 19@20c.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$30 per ton.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22.
Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$23 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 5@5½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½c@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 11@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.
Hops—5@10c per pound.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19@22; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton.
Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1@1.10 per cental.
Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@60c.
Fresh fruit—Apples, 40@65c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainebleau grapes, 20@35c; muscats, 40@50c; black, 30@50c; peaches, 40@50c; pears, 40@50 per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 15@25c.
Hay—Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$9@12; alfalfa, \$8.50@10 clover, \$7.50@9.50.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7½c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 23½c; do seconds, 21@22c; fancy dairy, 20c; good to choice, 18@20c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 15@18c; ranch, 20@24c; Eastern, 14@17; duck, 16c per dozen.
Citrus fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$3@3.00; Mexican limes, \$5@6; California lemons, fancy, \$3; do common, \$1@2 per box.

A Large Flock of Pigeons Has Taken Possession of a Grove in Shasta County, Cal.

A large flock of pigeons has taken possession of a grove in Shasta county, Cal.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The Business Done in July the Largest in Our History.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The figures of exports from the United States for July show an increase over the corresponding month last year of about \$4,100,000. The domestic exports last year were the largest in our history. The total exports in July were \$519,943,879, against \$500,372,050 for the first seven months of last year. The exports of agricultural products show a decrease during the period, while those of manufactured products increased.

The exports of gold for July were \$5,463,869, against \$11,971,438 for July, 1896, and for the first seven months of this year, \$30,559,071, against \$54,926,948 for the corresponding period last year. The exports of silver for the first seven months of 1896 were \$32,859,204, against \$36,033,559 last year.

WANTS TO KEEP HIS OFFICE.

A Superintendent of Mails Sues the Postmaster-General.

Washington, Sept. 6.—John G. Woods, superintendent of mails at the Louisville postoffice, today brought suit against Postmaster-General Gary and the postoffice department to prevent them from removing him from service. Woods was notified his services would be dispensed with, and he refused to resign. The court has issued a temporary restraining order to protect his rights.

At the postoffice department, it is stated that the office of superintendent of mails, which Woods is seeking to keep, is uniformly filled by details of employees of the railroad mail service. This is the nature of a temporary promotion, and the order against which Woods complains directed him to "resume" his former run in that service.

With this notification to Woods to return to his old work, was the formal detail of Clerk O'Donnell to succeed him as superintendent. The restraining order issued by Judge Bingham was served on Postmaster-General Gary and First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath today.

ALLEGED SPANISH VICTORY.

Official Account of Engagements With the Insurgents.

Havana, Sept. 6.—It was officially announced today that a force of 200 Spanish infantry, commanded by Captain Caesaro Ponton, at sunrise yesterday surprised an insurgent force camped on the heights of Joro, province Pinar del Rio, killing 26 of the enemy and wounding several others. The Spaniards captured several prisoners.

Another Spanish column, while reconnoitering in the hills of Ruby and La Guana, province of Pinar del Rio, killed 24 insurgents, the official reports say.

Captain-General Weyler, escorted by a detachment of 150 cavalry from Madruga, passed through San Antonio and San Nicholas yesterday, and camped for the night at the sugar plantation of Amistad, near Guines, this province. On his way through San Nicholas, the captain-general fined the mayor of that place \$100 and imprisoned the military contractor at San Nicholas, both of them having been concerned in delivering incomplete rations to the troops.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Santiago de Cuba yesterday.

Caught by an Alpine Avalanche.

Berne, Sept. 6.—Further advices from Lausanne, near Mont Pleureur, show that the reports of an accident to a party of Alpine tourists in that vicinity were not exaggerated.

Eight persons started from Sion, the capital canton of Valais, to ascend Mont Pleureur. The mountain is 12,165 feet high, and is not very difficult of ascent. The tourists were led by Pastor Gonin, of Sion, and they made the ascent divided into two parties of four each.

The first party reached the summit, and the second was only a short distance behind, when the four persons composing it were swept by an avalanche into a crevasse a thousand feet deep. It is hoped that some of the tourists may be rescued. The ascending party was composed of Pastor Gonin, six schoolboys and a young Englishman named Bernard.

Tragedy of the Arizona Desert.

Hackberry, Ariz., Sept. 6.—During the latter part of last week four men who had been working at White hills, 50 miles north of here, left camp and started toward Nevada. They had been on a protracted spree, and when they left camp it was night, and they took no water. Yesterday they were found 10 miles from the river, two of them dead. The others were nearly dead, but may recover. Jara Maguire, a blacksmith, and an unknown man are dead. Their tongues are swollen and cracked and showed the marks of indescribable suffering. James Rogers and P. Goldsworthy were found nearly dead, but were carried to a settlement, where they may recover.

Hostile to Woodford.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—All the newspapers of the city publish strong protests against the mission of General Stewart Woodford, the new United States minister to Spain, thus causing widespread irritation against the United States.

Many Families Homeless.

Kansas City, Sept. 6.—Thirty-five families were rendered homeless tonight by a fire on the Kaw river bottoms, just across the Kansas line. An entire block of frame buildings bounded by James, Reynolds, North James and North First streets, were destroyed, entailing a property loss of \$60,000.

Wild geese make about 48 miles an hour, and the average height at which they travel is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet.