NEW KIND OF FUSION

How Three Silver Parties Are to Combine.

UNION CONVENTION AT SEATTLE

Equal Representation for Populists and Democrats—Boss Maloney's Plan Adopted.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15.—The great scheme of Boss Maloney for a union convention of the "forces opposed to the Republicans" has been accepted by all the Bryan parties in this state. The new style of fusion was practically effected at the meetings of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican state central committees in this city yesterday, but not without some travail and dubious questionings as to whether the Maloney guarantee that it will cure any political ill is worth very much. The committee meetings settled at least one thing, and that is the complete boss-ship of Maloney over the Democratic party, and its allies as well. Maloney is the one great figure in fusion affairs, grand, gloomy and peculiar in his exclusive domination of men and measures. What Bryan is to the Nation, Maloney is to the party here. This is said in no jesting spirit, but is intended as a solemn statement of fact—a tribute to real genius. Anybody who can reconcile the irreconcilable purposes and interests of the three silver parties in this state must be acknowledged to possess qualities of real greatness. Maloney has done that thing. But fusion is a trick mule, and none can tell how long its master may ride—not even the mule.

Proxies were the feature of the Democratic committee meeting, and all but two were held by Maloney or his able factotum, Secretary Goddard. The way the committee had been stuffed was so apparent that a great howl was raised in the very beginning. Judge Million, of Skagit County, was the protestant. When the roll was called, he wanted the proxies referred to a committee on credentials. This brought forth a decision from Maloney that a proxy is all right till it is shown to be wrong; and he evidently did not propose that any chance be given to question the title of any of his friends to a vote. Judge McDonald, of King, who held a proxy from Clallam, had started to speak on Million's motion, and his right to say anything was challenged. Judge Battle, of Seattle, who had another proxy, maintained that "until a question as to the genuineness of a proxy is raised, the holders thereof have a right to sit," and sit they did. A division of the committee at this point showed that the Maloney faction had 24 votes and the opposition 3. A committee on conference with the other parties was then appointed, and the fusion negotiation was fairly under way.

The Populists had a serene time. The anti-Rogers faction, which corresponds to the Maloney faction, was in control. A motion was made and carried declaring it the sense of the committee that a joint convention for the nomination of state officers be held, and a conference committee was named to bring it about. A feature of the meeting worth noting was the appearance of National Committeeman Eugene Way, the single-taxer, who was at Kansas City. Mr. Way gave an explanation of why Towne was turned down and Stevenson selected in the following:

I was at the Kansas City Convention, and am pleased with the outcome. I believe the nominations will give general satisfaction. Towne's geographical location had much to do with his failure to secure second place. It was not deemed best to select both candidates from territory west of the Mississippi. At no time did Hill stand any show, his strength being mostly in the galleries, and the sympathy aroused by the fact that he was turned down by the New York delegation in their refusal to put him on the platform committee.

Towne being out of the question, the convention began to inquire as to who would give the greatest satisfaction both East and West, and Stevenson was decided upon, as he has a spotless character, was an original Greenbacker, and is very strong in his own state. These characteristics would insure him Western support, while the Eastern Democracy, having once unanimously supported him and found him eminently satisfactory, would support him again.

This was accepted as a very clear and satisfactory Populist vindication of the Democratic convention in refusing to accept a Populist candidate. So far as the Eastern Democracy is concerned, however, it seemed to be forgotten that Mr. Stevenson was acceptable to them in 1892 solely because Grover Cleveland was acceptable.

The Silver Republicans were also in session, but with most meager attendance, by proxy and otherwise. The counties of Columbia, King, Mason, Walla Walla, Yakima, Pierce, Kittitas, Clark, Lewis, Stevens, Clallam, Kitsap and Skagit were said to be represented; but it is stated that only one person living outside of King County was actually there. The Silver Republicans were given scant consideration in the arrangements for the union convention. In the conference committee there was a disposition to cut them down to very small representation; but they finally secured 172 delegates, while the Populists and Democrats were each given 464, making a total of 1000 delegates. It was also decided to require two-thirds vote to nominate, following the precedent of National Democratic conventions, but an innovation in Washington politics. The reason for this action was not, however, based on any desire to follow Democratic precept; but it seemed to both Populists and Democrats mutually desirable that neither be given too easy a chance to dominate the convention. It is now so arranged that the Populists cannot combine with the Silver Republicans and outvote the Democrats, nor can the Democrats unite with the Silver Republicans with any similar result; but the Democrats and Populists together can absolutely control the convention, leaving the Silver Republicans out of consideration.

Another important reason for adoption of the two-thirds rule was the belief of the anti-Rogers men that it effectually disposes of his candidacy. Their view is not shared by the Rogers men, who say that two-thirds is satisfactory to them. A. C. Little, the Rogers manager, says his candidate will secure the necessary number. He regards the Maloney bossship as likely to be of short duration.

One great purpose of Maloney's generalship is to defeat Rogers for Governor. But what he intends beyond that is not so easy to define, except that he is prepared to go down the line against any of Rogers' allies. Maloney is notoriously allied to the Godwin faction in King County, and therefore opposed to the Hart faction. A struggle is now going on in Seattle within the Democratic party to determine on a candidate for Congress. James Hamilton Lewis would have been renominated if he had desired it, but he went rainbow-chasing for the Vice-Presidency, and asked his friends not to consider him for his old place. They seem to have taken him at his word. But the fusionists all agree that a Congressional candidate should come from King County, and that he should be a Democrat. A powerful cause of this unanimous concession to Seattle is found in the fact that the Republicans will undoubtedly nominate Cushman, of Tacoma, and the fusionists see an opportunity to make their candidate peculiarly the Seattle candidate, and they expect a heavy vote from King County on that account. That he will poll much more than the party vote in King is undoubted; and how far it may be offset by the counter vote of Cushman in Pierce County is not easy now to forecast. Much depends upon the depth and measure of the local antagonism that is stirred up between the two cities. In contests of this kind heretofore Seattle has come out winner.

The contest in Seattle, therefore, is being waged in the full expectation that whoever wins will get the nomination from the union convention. The candidates are J. F. McElroy, of the Hart faction, and J. T. Ronald, of the Ronald faction. The issue is doubtful. McElroy at present seems to be in the lead. If he wins, Boss Maloney would probably be forced to accept him. But he will not do it gracefully, nor at all, if he can help it. How he can help it is not certain, and he may not try. But it looks as if he intends to, and what looks suspiciously like a plan has already been formulated. It is to bring out James Hamilton Lewis as candidate for Governor. Maloney is quoted in an interview as suggesting the nomination of Colonel Lewis for Governor. "I am not advocating Colonel Lewis' nomination," says Maloney, "for I know his wishes on that subject. He desires to take his place as a worker in the ranks; but there is a pretty general feeling that he would make the strongest candidate that the party could put up. The nomination may be forced on him, whether he desires it or not." Maloney is also quoted as conceding a Congressman to King County; but he knows perfectly well that if the overwhelming sentiment in the union convention demands that Lewis, a Seattle Democrat, run for Governor, it will be difficult for McElroy, another Seattle Democrat, to be named for Congress. That is to say, he could easily make it difficult. A logical scheme would be to name a Populist, though he would have to be a Seattle man.

Candidates for Governor are thick with the fusionists. They begin with Colonel Lewis, of Seattle, who doth protest too much that he does not want it; and end with Governor Rogers, who has a very active organization busy all the time in his behalf. Ex-Territorial Delegate Charles S. Voorhees is frequently mentioned, although he is on record as saying that he wants to remain a private citizen. Others are: Neal Cheatham, State Auditor, and A. V. ("Turkey") Fawcett, of Pierce County. Cheatham is a Populist, which his friends say Rogers is not. In the distribution of offices four years ago, the Populists got the Governorship, and Cheatham's friends think they ought to have it again. And right here is the rock that is certain to cause trouble in the union convention and may lead to a split. Cheatham is a Populist of the extreme type. He might easily be persuaded to head a middle-of-the-road movement. If Rogers is turned down, it would not be at all suprising if his friends do the same thing; but probably with another candidate. Rogers has been a fusion Populist, and is now a Democrat; so that he could not well be the candidate of the middle-of-the-roaders.

The same danger of a split is presented in another aspect in the choice of a name for the union party. Undoubtedly the Democrats will make a strong and determined effort to retain the Democratic title. Maloney says there are now two or three Democrats to one Populist, and the common Democratic effort has been to restore the party to its old position and give it identity and individuality. The union convention is indeed a long step in the movement toward the Democracy. But there will be vigorous objection to adoption of the Democratic name, and it will be urged largely on the ground that it leaves wide open the door for a third-party movement. If the union party declares itself to be the Democracy, the Barker and Donnelly Populists will undoubtedly proclaim themselves the "People's party." They will do it, anyway, if they can secure legal title to the name. If they become the People's party, they will carry to the third-party movement much of the prestige of the old fusion party, and be quite a respectable factor in the situation. The Democrats, in this view of it, may not be so tenacious of their purpose to be reclaimed by the original Democracy as they now appear to be.

The union convention will meet in Seattle, August 27, 12 days after the Republican convention at Tacoma. The three parties will assemble separately to organize, and then assemble together for the purpose of promulgating a platform and selecting the candidates. The platform will not be so troublesome a matter as it has been heretofore. At Ellensburg, two years ago, the parties adopted both separate platforms and a joint platform. A bad mistake was made in the common acceptance of single tax. This year the way has been cleared by the declarations at Kansas City and Sioux Falls. There is nothing to do but to follow. There will be a loud wail about anti-imperialism and some sort of indorsement of Jeffersonian expansion. Many of the Populists and some of the Democrats are on record for retention of the Philippines, but they will have to take it back or join the Republican party.

The activity of the fusionists and the great number of candidates would seem to indicate that they have not at all given up hope of carrying Washington this Fall. They remember that they won in 1896, when all conditions were perfect, by majorities ranging from 12,000 to 14,000. Two years later they were overconfident, and they lost by majorities from 2500 to 7500. They point out that even then the Republican vote was less than it was in 1896, and they ascribe their defeat solely to want of interest by the stay-at-homes, of whom there were 15,000 to 20,000. If fusion can be accomplished with a reasonable measure of satisfaction, they think that by the virtue of numbers alone they ought to have a fairly good chance of success. It is realized that expansion is exceedingly popular with all classes; that silver is dead as an issue; that prosperity is general; that fusion doesn't always fuse, and general conditions are favorable to the Republicans; but they cannot see why they should not again have some proportion of those 15,000 or 20,000 stay-at-homes, and if they do, and if they keep all they had in 1898, they ought to win. An uncertain factor is the new population that has come in, and the old that has gone to Alaska. The city elections in Seattle and Tacoma were somewhat inconclusive as to the effects of the Alaska rush; but they did appear to prove that the new-comers to those cities are largely Republican.

The call for the state conventions, August 27, has been issued, and the apportionment of delegates is as follows:

Silver Republicans—Adams, 2; Asotin, 2; Chehalis, 4; Chelan, 3; Clark, 4; Clallam, 3; Columbia, 2; Cowlitz, 3; Douglas, 3; Ferry, 2; Franklin, 1; Garfield, 2; Island, 1; Jefferson, 2; King, 22; Klickitat, 2; Kittitas, 4; Kitsap, 3; Lewis, 5; Lincoln, 5; Mason, 2; Okanogan, 3; Pacific, 2; Pierce, 16; San Juan, 2; Skamania, 2; Snohomish, 8; Skagit, 4; Spokane, 17; Stevens, 5; Thurston, 5; Walla Walla, 6; Wahkiakum, 2; Whitman, 11; Whatcom, 7; Yakima, 4. Total, 172.

Democrat and Populist—Adams, 5; Asotin, 5; Chehalis, 12; Chelan, 8; Clark, 13; Clallam, 8; Columbia, 9; Cowlitz, 8; Douglas, 9; Ferry, 8; Franklin, 4; Garfield, 6; Island, 4; Jefferson, 6; King, 53; Klickitat, 7; Kittitas, 12; Kitsap, 8; Lewis, 14; Lincoln, 14; Mason, 7; Okanogan, 9; Pacific, 6; Pierce, 39; San Juan, 5; Skamania, 5; Snohomish, 22; Skagit, 13; Spokane, 41; Stevens, 16; Thurston, 12; Walla Walla, 14; Wahkiakum, 6; Whitman, 27; Whatcom, 18; Yakima, 11. Total, 464.

Washington County Grain.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 16.—A careful investigation of the grain in this vicinity develops the fact that the recent hot weather has almost entirely destroyed all signs of aphis. In general, the crop outlook is very promising.

The July term of Circuit Court convened today.

Court Convenes at Albany.

ALBANY, July 16.—Circuit Court, second department, R. P. Boise, Judge, convened in Albany this afternoon with a docket of 43 cases.

ASTORIA DESIRES LIGHT

COUNCIL SETS FIGURE FOR LIGHTING CITY.

If No Bids Are Received, Will Arrange for Gas or Other Suitable Light.

ASTORIA, Or., July 16.—The City Council tonight passed a resolution which calls for bids to light the city by electricity, and stipulates $6 per arc light of 1200 candle-power, as the maximum price. Unless the bids received are in conformity with this stipulation, the Council will advertise for bids to furnish the city lights by acetylene gas or some other satisfactory method. The city has been in darkness for nearly three months because the Council refused to pay the amount demanded by the West Shore Mill Company, which has the only electric light plant in the city.

Losers by Sunday Fire.

The old Hume cannery, which was destroyed by fire last evening, was owned by the Astoria Exchange Company and was valued at $1500. There was no insurance. The cannery was used as a warehouse by Foard & Stokes Company, and their loss was $2000, all of which was covered by insurance, except $200. Ross, Higgins & Co.'s loss was $150, covered by insurance. The Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company had its office in the building, but the loss is only nominal.

Log Raft Almost Completed.

The log raft being built at Stella for the Robertson Raft Company will be finished and brought down the river during the present week. Two tugs will come up from San Francisco to tow the raft down the coast.

Launch Shipped to Puget Sound.

The gasoline launch Uncle Jim, which was constructed here for J. W. Cook, was shipped by rail to Puget Sound this morning.

IDAHO FUSION CONVENTION.

Dubois or Steunenberg for U. S. Senator the Phincipal Question.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 16.—The state convention of the Democratic, Silver-Republican and Populist parties will assemble here tomorrow. It is claimed a fusion will be effected, and that all three parties will support the same candidates for state offices and the same electors for Bryan and Stevenson. There are, however, several delicate questions at issue, principal among them being that of nominating a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Shoup. Governor Steunenberg, who is a candidate for the Senate, opposes the plan. The Democratic supporters of ex-Senator Dubois and all the Silver Republicans are urging that a Senator be nominated. The fight is very close, and both sides claim they will win. Dubois confidently expects to be nominated if that plan is adopted. His Silver-Republican supporters claim there will be no fusion if the plan fails. Other questions are overshadowed by this one, but the Coeur d'Alene Populists have declared there shall be no fusion if Steunenberg is not denounced. Many other Populists are supporters of the Governor. John T. Osborne, Democratic National committeeman from Wyoming; D. C. Dunbar, from Utah, and General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, are here, it is said, in the interest of Dubois.

THE DALLES SCOURING MILLS.

Meeting With Such Rush of Work as to Insure Success.

THE DALLES, Or., July 16.—The new scouring mills here have advanced so far in their first season with a rush of work which establishes beyond any doubt their continued success. At present they are running on full day time, and employing about 40 persons, turning out an average of 15,000 pounds of scoured wool. Under the immediate necessity of a night run, this amount will be increased to between 30,000 and 35,000 pounds in the near future. The mills have sold their output to date, and have sufficient orders on hand for a month to come. The returns from samples sent to manufacturers have invariably brought favorable comment.

In answer to inquiries concerning the probability of establishing a soap factory in connection with the mills, J. M. Russell states that 2000 pounds of soap are now used daily, which will be increased to over 4000 at the beginning of the night run, and that shortly their surplus soap will be placed on the market, thus obviating the necessity of a separate factory.

PLENTY OF WATER IN YUKON.

Shoals Are Covered and Steamers Are Moving Freight Fast.

SKAGWAY, July 12.—The period of shallow water on the Upper Yukon for the season of 1900 is over. The stream now rolls a heavy volume to the sea. All shoals are covered with a depth of water that prevents the steamers from striking, and boats of the heaviest draft on the Dawson-White Horse run are running well laden without interruption. The railroad running from Skagway alone has 11 steamers connecting at White Horse for Dawson, and is thus giving through dispatch. The 1600 tons of freight which had accumulated at White Horse up to two weeks ago, owing to the impossibility of steamers getting down the river with heavy cargoes, is now being steadily reduced, and it is estimated that after a few weeks delayed freight will all be in Dawson, and the other freight from the outside will also be carried forward.

Skagway is to have an automatic telephone system, one of the first on the coast. The phones and the switches have just arrived. The town already has an ordinary "central" exchange telephone system.

H. C. Bowers, M. D., who has been mining on Gold Run Creek, Klondike, and is here on his way to California, says he has been watching the matter of the reported rich quartz strike in the Indian River country, not many miles from his claim, and he has not heard enough to cause him to believe it is such a wonderful find. The outcroppings are not remarkable, so far as he knows, but what there is deeper in the property is not known. He says Gold Run has proved the second best creek in Klondike this season.

DEMURRER TO BE ARGUED.

Hatch-Fletcher Case Will Come Up at Forest Grove Today.

FOREST GROVE, July 16.—Attorney J. N. Hoffman, guardian of little Johnny Hatch, who is suing Samuel W. Fletcher, of McCoy, on a charge of seduction and murder of his mother, was served today with defendant's demurrer. By agreement the demurrer will be argued before Judge McBride tomorrow.

The property-owners on Main street, affected by ordinance No. 111, including representatives of the Congregational Church, visited the City Council at its Saturday night session to secure the repeal of the ordinance. It provides that about $1300 is to be expended in improvement of one block's space, and the delegation thought a small fraction of that sum would do the work. The Council finally agreed to rescind its previous action, leaving it to the property-owners to put the street in repair, and, if not done satisfactorily, another ordinance will be passed later.

No Need of Free Silver.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

The First National Bank and the Pendleton Savings Bank, of Pendleton, by their statements show a total of deposits of more than $1,600,000, and the First National Bank and the Baker-Boyer National, of Walla Walla, show a total of $1,400,000, in round figures. This section of country has reached the goal of having the necessary capital for its every need.

THE LATE HENRY P. ISAACS

WAS PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN OF WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, July 16.—Henry Perry Isaacs, who died suddenly in Portland Saturday, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1822. He was of English and Scotch parentage, and received a common school education. When 17 years old he engaged in business in his native city as an importer of stationery. Four years later he contracted the Western fever, and went to Indiana, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, making an occasional trip to New Orleans with a loaded flat boat. In 1850 he went to Minnesota, but, finding the climate severe, and hearing of the ever-pleasant weather of Oregon, made the journey across the plains to Salem, being 90 days on the way. In the Spring of 1853 he was induced, by the sight of a piece of rich quartz and an alluring tale of rich mines, to go east of the Cascades. Not finding any mines, he engaged in business at The Dalles, and remained seven years. While at The Dalles he branched out by building a small flouring mill in the Colville Valley in 1858. Mr. Isaacs moved to Walla Walla in 1862, and erected the "Isaacs mill," which he operated for years with success. In 1864 he erected a flouring mill at Boise, Idaho, and maintained in connection a large general merchandise business. The North Pacific flouring mills, whose founding he caused, are to be found at Prescott. A lease of this property, for a term of years, has lately been executed to T. B. Wilcox, of Portland.

Mr. Isaacs evinced great interest in the development of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the Walla Walla Valley. On his home place he planted an extensive vineyard and orchard, and experimented with different varieties of grains and grasses. Soon after the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad he imported a carload of the finest Scotch Fife wheat from Minnesota, and distributed it among the farmers of the valley, in an endeavor to introduce it, but the soil and climate did not prove suitable to its culture. He also took great interest in racing, and always had a string of fast horses at local fairs, the Oregon State Fair and the Montana races.

Mr. Isaacs served one term, 1884-5, in the Council of the Territorial Legislature, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the Penitentiary at Walla Walla. He was also instrumental in the construction of the first railroad between Walla Walla and the Columbia River, being a large stockholder and director with the late Dr. D. S. Baker. In connection with his brother, the late J. C. Isaacs, he bought and developed what has since become the public water works of Walla Walla.

In 1860 Mr. Isaacs was married to a daughter of Colonel James Fulton, of Wasco County, Oregon, the fruits of this marriage being Mrs. George M. Savage, of Olympia; Mrs. Jerry J. Doheny, of Seattle; Edwin S. Isaacs, Miss Grace Isaacs and Philip Isaacs, of Walla Walla.

NOME TREASURE SHIP

THE GARONNE ARRIVES AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Brings First Gold of Season—Report of Smallpox Confirmed—Feeling Toward Captain of Oregon.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 16.—The steamship Garonne, arriving today, is the first treasure ship from Cape Nome, having about $75,000 in dust from that place, and nine boxes from Dawson, of 250 pounds each. The Garonne brought 300 passengers from Cape Nome, most of whom have spent about one month on the beach. They report that place in a great state of excitement over the fact that the smallpox has become epidemic and that three deaths have occurred, and between 30 and 40 cases are known of at Nome, while it is believed that twice that number of cases exist in the immense stretch of tents. Introduction of the disease is charged to the captain of the steamer Oregon. It is alleged that on June 16, the Oregon arrived at Cape Nome with two well-developed cases of smallpox on board, and passengers were forced ashore at midnight, and soon scattered in the tented city. As soon as the disease made its appearance, General Randall and his command took stringent measures to stamp it out, but during the last week of June the disease made rapid headway, and new cases are daily making their appearance. According to reports arriving by the Garonne today, the seriousness of the situation is such that the military cannot cope with it and General Randall has appealed to the citizens, asking them to organize and raise funds to build a hospital to which the afflicted may be moved from the tents and receive better care. By order of General Randall, special health inspectors have been appointed for the enforcement of sanitary regulations. As new cases of smallpox are reported, indignation against the commander of the Oregon increases. Officials are collecting evidence for the purpose of using it against him in the prosecution which they propose to institute when the United States Court officials arrive at Cape Nome, and money has been liberally subscribed for that purpose. Miners, however, take another view of the case, and at a meeting held just before the Garonne sailed, they declared that the miners' law would be brought to bear, and if the captain of the Oregon returned, they would lynch him.

Purser Sprague says that there will be a general exodus from Cape Nome and all who have money will leave, but says there are thousands who have not means to get away. He says before the Garonne sailed that at least 500 men with from $10 to $50 came to him and offered to give him what money they had for the privilege of working their way home.

The Garonne's first voyage since receiving American register is not a very auspicious one. Upon her arrival at Cape Nome she was seized by the customs authorities for violation of regulations in carrying 2000 cases of liquor from Seattle without having the same appear on her manifest. Special Agent McBride was placed in charge of her and brought her here.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Wagy, Hengen & Wagy's Review of Oregon Mining Stocks.

"PORTLAND, July 16.—Heavier trading than has been done any week since the opening of the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange was the feature of the week ending July 14. This completed the fourth week's business, the records showing that over 1,000,000 shares have been dealt in during that time.

"Nearly all the listed stocks came in for their full share of attention during the week, closing with some considerable active excitement on Lost Horse.

"A very encouraging feature of the week's business was the general activity shown in stocks of both Eastern and Southern Oregon.

"We attribute this to the repeated reports published in the Portland daily papers of rich strikes in both districts.

"A rumor is afloat, which has considerable confirmation, that British capital is invading the Sumpter district, and this in itself has, without doubt, been responsible for a large part of the increased activity in stocks where properties are located in that district.

"Daily reports of rich strikes in the Bohemia district, both in new properties as well as on those which have been lying idle for some time, demonstrates that the wealth of that district is just coming to light, and that the deeper the workings go the richer the ore runs, the vein all the while increasing in width.

"The most active Bohemia stocks on the exchange were Helena, Helena No. 2, Goldstone-Consolidated, Adams Mountain and Oregon-Colorado.

"Helena closed the week at 29⅞c bid, offered at 30¼c. This advance in price is no doubt due to the approaching dividend on the 25th inst. Helena No. 2 closed at 5¼c, bid at 5⅛c. May Queen received the usual amount of attention, closing at 2⅝c, bid at 2⅛c."

Mining Stock Quotations.

Following are the transactions at the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange yesterday.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Mountain	$0 00¼	$000 00½
Buffalo	1⅝	1⅞
Fouts Dredging Co.	......	102 50
Gold Hill & Bohemia	5	5¼
Gold Hill High Line Ditch	9⅝	20
Golden Slipper	2½	....
Goldstone Consolidated	3⅝	3¾
Helena	30½	30¾
Helena No. 2	5¼	5⅝
Lost Horse	2⅝	2⅞
May Queen	2¼	2⅝
Oregon-Colorado	5¼	5⅝
Riverside	4	....
Rockefeller	3¼	5¼
Sumpter Free Gold	2¾	3

SALES.

Buffalo	1000 shares at 1⅝
Goldstone Consolidated	5000 at 3⅝
Helena	1200 at 30
	2000 at 30¼
	3000 at 30½
Helena No. 2	5000 at 5¼
	1000 at 5⅜
Lost Horse	14000 at 2⅝
	500 at 2⅞
May Queen	2000 at 2⅝
	12000 at 2½
Oregon-Colorado	1000 at 5⅝
	1000 at 5½

SPOKANE, July 16.—The closing bids for mining stocks today were:

Blacktail	$0 10	Morrison	$0 01
Butte & Boston	11	Noble Five	2¼
Crystal	4½	Princess Maud	2¼
Deer Trail Con.	4⅜	Quilp	18
Evening Star	8¼	Republic	85
Gold Ledge	1	Reservation	8½
Golden Harvest	½	Rossland Giant	2
Lone Pine Surp.	10	Sullivan	10
Mount. Lion	50	Tom Thumb	19
Morn. Glory	5	Waterloo	2

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were:

Alta	$0 07	Justice	$0 10
Alpha Con	4	Mexican	16
Andes	4	Occidental Con	7
Belcher	15	Ophir	60
Best & Belcher	22	Overman	14
Bullion	3	Potosi	14
Caledonia	87	Savage	15
Challenge Con	15	Seg. Belcher	3
Chollar	17	Sierra Nevada	26
Confidence	70	Silver Hill	57
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 45	Standard	4 10
Crown Point	17	Union Con	20
Gould & Curry	23	Utah Con	10
Hale & Norcross	22	Yellow Jacket	12

NEW YORK, July 16.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:

Chollar	$0 13	Ontario	$6 25
Crown Point	5	Ophir	65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 35	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	40	Quicksilver	1 50
Gould & Curry	20	do pref	6 50
Hale & Norcross	20	Sierra Nevada	33
Homestake	50 00	Standard	4 00
Iron Silver	63	Union Con	17
Mexican	12	Yellow Jacket	10

BOSTON, July 16.—Closing quotations:

Adventure	$0 02½	Osceola	$0 84
Allouez M. Co.	1	Parrott	33½
Amal. Copper	85	Quincy	1 40
Atlantic	22	Santa Fe Copper	4½
Boston & Mont.	3 00	Tamarack	1 90
Cal. & Hecla	7 30	Utah Mining	26
Centennial	16½	Winona	2½
Franklin	12¼	Wolverines	37½

War Department Informed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Department has received the following report of a United States Army officer in command in Alaska:

"Fort St. Michael, Alaska, July 3 via San Francisco, July 14.—The Adjutant-General, Washington, U. S. A.: Left Cape Nome last night, arriving at St. Michael at 10 A. M. today. Health conditions in Nome serious. Measles, typhoid fever and smallpox are prevalent in camp. Eighteen cases of the latter disease were reported yesterday, and spreading. The chief surgeon of the department was left there in charge of sanitary matters, with instructions to employ three acting assistant surgeons to aid him. Regulations for better sanitation of the places were issued, and every effort will be made to improve the condition of affairs and control the spread of the disease. The Judge Advocate of the department also left at Nome. I will return myself to Nome as soon as matters requiring my attention here can be disposed of.

"RANDALL,
"Brigadier-General."

SERIOUS CONDITIONS AT NOME.

Smallpox and Other Diseases Will Soon Be Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Three of the surveying parties recently sent to Alaska by the United States Geological Survey are now at work in the new district. They are in charge of E. C. Bernard, A. H. Brooks and W. J. Peters. Mr. Bernard will make a topographical map on a scale of four miles to the inch, and Mr. Brooks will make geological investigations covering the area thus mapped. Mr. Brooks has submitted a report which speaks of the adverse conditions prevailing at Nome. He says large numbers of persons on the beach were without shelter or food, and verifies the reports of the presence of smallpox on the vessels, and the probability of a smallpox epidemic.

Mr. F. C. Shrader, under date of June 14, reports the arrival of the Copper River surveying party at Valdes. This party is to make a topographic and geologic survey of an area of 3000 square miles in the Copper River region.

FABULOUSLY RICH STRIKE.

Made in Red Boy Mine, in Baker County—About One-Half Gold.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 16.—Ex-District Attorney Charles F. Hyde, who returned today from a visit to the Red Boy mine, reports a fabulously rich strike made there Saturday. The ore was found 40 feet below the lower workings in sinking a winze, and is the richest ore ever unearthed in Eastern Oregon, being about one-half gold. Mr. Hyde says the extent of the ore body could not be ascertained when he left, as the strike was just made. He says the ore taken from the vein was fairly dazzling to the eye. The Red Boy is one of the biggest producers in Eastern Oregon, and is credited with an output of $20,000 and $30,000 a month. Godfrey & Tabor, the owners, recently purchased a deep-sinking plant, and it is their intention to sink on the property to a depth of 2000 feet. The plant is now on the ground, and will be put in place as rapidly as possible.

WASHINGTON LOG MARKET.

Condition Satisfactory, With Exception of Tide-Land Spruce.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 16.—The condition of the log market is quite satisfactory, with the exception of tide-land spruce, which is selling at $4 per thousand. This is peculiar, since many supposed, three years ago, that spruce was rapidly approaching extinction.

Fir remains firm at $5 50 per thousand, although many million feet are in the water, and much activity prevails in all the camps. The rains in June brought down many logs which were not due until Winter.

Cedar is strong at $7 per thousand. Although shingles are on the down grade, rough lumber is not excited. It can not be logged for less is the opinion of all engaged in the business.

Considerable improvement work is going on, among which is the erection of a large hospital in the heart of the city by Dr. Smitz and his associates.

The improvement of streets goes on, the greatest being the $4000 contract for opening up Bean's new acre-addition, as well as giving access to a very handsome residence portion of the city.

Rectifying Short Line's Track.

Boise Statesman.

In rectifying its lines in Idaho the Oregon Short Line is doing a great work. Over 500 teams are employed, and in ballasting alone 600 men are engaged. The embankments are being widened and line newly ballasted, about 160 miles to be ballasted this year. The changes in the line will result in reduced grades and curvature, and a much better roadway in every particular.

Preliminary surveys are now being made for a proposed change through Lima, Mont. This will necessitate the construction of from six to eight miles of new line, but will result in a much better route. The Short Line has been doing a tremendous amount of work since its reorganization, all of which has made a vast improvement in the system.

Washington Notes.

Bert Lamport, a logger, was drowned the night of the 13th while bathing at Mukilteo.

White section hands at Tekoa have been displaced by Japanese. The town's business men do not like the change.

As a feature of the Washington Bar Association's meeting next year, the Spokane lawyers' baseball team proposes to defeat a nine of Seattle practitioners.

Spokane is arranging for a war on unlicensed dogs. Last year nearly 1500 tax tags were sold, but this year only one-third that number have so far been called for.

Roy Dawson, shingle sawyer at Whatcom, lost four fingers from his left hand on the 13th. A subscription of $30 was raised for him by his fellow-workmen, and the shingle company added $30 to it.

Adjutant Alward, of the Salvation Army at Spokane, has arranged to get all the old wooden sidewalks to be torn up this year, and expects them to go a long way toward providing the poor of the city with wood next Winter.

A Spokane saloon man was arrested at 3 A. M. the morning of the 14th for violating the night-closing ordinance. It is the first arrest of the kind in many months, and the officers expect to secure a conviction. They secured a glass of beer which the saloon keeper had just placed upon the bar, carried it to the police station, and will offer it in evidence to show the character of the liquid sold.

The Baptists of Spokane and Eastern Washington, who for the last few years have conducted a Chautauqua assembly at Lake Chatcolet, will this year unite with the Baptist Young People's Union of Western Washington at the summer assembly at Vashon Island, on the Sound. From August 9 to 19 the young Baptists of the state will hold their Chautauqua meetings.

Oregon Notes.

Work has been commenced on a new Methodist Church at Cottage Grove.

The Dalles has strengthened its High School course, so four years will be required to complete it.

The Condon Times reports that harvest hands are a scarce commodity at present and as a consequence price of labor is high.

Huckleberries are ripe in Baker County, and several families are gathering quantities of them along Marble, Pine and Rock Creeks.

Burt Wade, the 17-year-old boy who was arrested at Helix by Sheriff Blakeley on a charge of stealing five horses belonging to his father, has been released upon his recognizance, and the case may not be prosecuted against him.

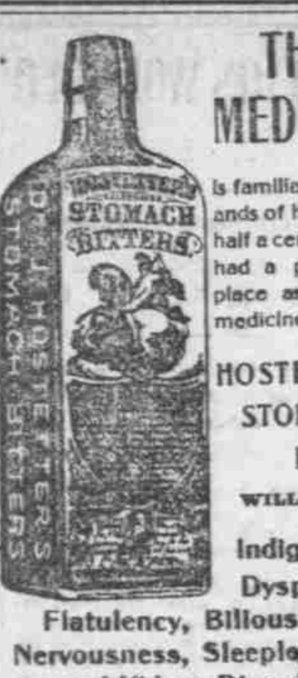
James Gray, a well-known Wasco farmer, was taken with heart disease on the 14th and soon expired. At the time he was taking a new $3000 steam thresher to his home at Juniper Flat. His age was about 60 years, and he leaves a wife and several children.

Four half-grown cougars were killed in Umatilla County one day last week by Charles Stamper, a boy of 15 years, with an old muzzle-loading shotgun. He frightened them up a tree and brought them down leisurely, after which he skinned them and took their pelts home. The mother and two other cubs got away.

The heart of the Gilliam County farmer is glad, says the Condon Times. With the existing good prices for wheat and the surety of a bountiful harvest, he has good reason to feel jubilant. This Fall will witness more freight teams plying between Condon and Arlington than ever even the oldest settler expected to see in his lifetime, and the wheat, with very few exceptions, will be No. 1.

The receipts of the Turner postoffice for the year ended June 30 were $710 56 for stamps, box rent, etc., and $9065 42 on money orders. The office paid 325 money orders, aggregating $4078 82, and deposited nearly $5000 with the Salem office. The pieces of mail delivered and collected by rural carriers numbered 99,706. The receipts increased 80 per cent since the establishment of rural free delivery.

The Observer, of La Grande, says that one firm at Island City has shipped over 3000 hogs this season and will ship seven carloads more in a few days. The average price paid was 5 cents on foot, the average weight being 200 pounds per hog, or $10 per head, making the total amount paid growers $30,000. Mr. Kiddle states that those who fed wheat to their hogs thus realized between 50 and 60 cents per bushel for their grain. No less than $40,000 has been paid for hogs in the Grand Ronde Valley the past season.



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