OREGON A BETTER LAND

MORE GOOD HOMESTEADS HERE THAN IN OKLAHOMA.

Opinion of Man Who Was at Land-Drawing—Oregon Missed a Chance to Get People.

SALEM, Aug. 21.—"The United States has more good homesteads to give away in Oregon than were given away recently in Oklahoma." This is the assertion of Jefferson Myers, a Salem attorney and ex-State Senator from Linn County, who was present at the recent drawing of claims in the Oklahoma Territory. Continuing, Mr. Myers said:

"In failing to turn thousands of the Oklahoma homeseekers to Oregon, the people of this state lost the best opportunity they ever had to secure a desirable immigration. There were assembled at the Land Office about 200,000 people, of whom 180,000 registered as desiring homesteads. There were 13,000 claims to be given away, and from my observations, I am certain that not to exceed 1000 of these claims were worth having. There are 50,000 claims west of the Rocky Mountains better than those 1000 in the Oklahoma country. The great majority of the people who went to Oklahoma were genuine homeseekers who had sold out elsewhere and had money with which to establish themselves. They were an intelligent lot of people, and it would have required but little effort to convince thousands of them that they could do better in Oregon than anywhere else. Those who secured good claims have remained in Oklahoma, and the remainder have gone to various other sections of the country.

"Real estate agents and others interested in drawing a large crowd to Oklahoma had spread such information as to lead the people to believe that this was their last opportunity to get Government land. The homeseekers seemed to think that those who failed to get a homestead at the opening of this land to entry would never have another chance. They had not been informed of the vast vacant areas west of the Rocky Mountains. Hence they went to unnecessary expense in being shown desirable claims, having their papers prepared, etc. I did not realize until I saw the great crowds of people who were assembled what an opportunity Oregon had to advertise her resources in an effective manner. I tried at railroad offices, hotels and every place where such information should be kept, to find some literature descriptive of Oregon, but not a word of printed matter could I find. There was not even a timetable of an Oregon railroad to be had. All I could do was to talk to people and tell them of the opportunities of home-making in Oregon, but in a few days' time not much could be accomplished in this way. The only advertising matter I saw there, was some distributed by Canadian enterprise, setting forth the resources of British Columbia. From what I could learn, a great many people went from Oklahoma to British Columbia. It seems to me that Oregon railroads were blind to their own interests, as well as to the interests of the state, in not making an effective effort to bring to Oregon a large part of the homeseekers who were disappointed in their efforts to secure Government land in Oklahoma.

"As compared with Oregon, Oklahoma is scarcely worth considering. Its main resources are cotton, corn and cattle. The cutting up the country into homesteads will make stock-raising less profitable, and the people must depend principally upon cotton and corn. Drouths and tornadoes make the country an undesirable one to live in. Here in Oregon men engage successfully in lumbering, mining, manufacturing and fishing, as well as in farming and stockraising. Our farmers are not limited to two crops, but can raise all kinds of grains, hops, fruits and vegetables. No climate could be more pleasant, with the same degree of certainty as to crops. What the people of Oregon must do is to inform the people of the East what they can do here to make comfortable livings.

"The lottery method of distributing the land among applinacts was the only proper method. It gave all an equal chance and removed the advantage which brute force usually gives. I think that method should always be followed when a reservation is opened to entry. Had the lands in the Siletz reservation been distributed in that manner it would have been one of the best advertisements Oregon ever had, for thousands of people would have come here to examine the land and ultimately would have made their homes in the Willamette Valley or in Eastern Oregon."

Colonel Myers did not go to Oklahoma to secure a homestead. He already has so many acres of land in Oregon as to debar him from taking a homestead, but as he had business in Texas at the time of the opening of the Oklahoma lands, he made a few days' visit to that country. He rode over a large part of the Government lands and thereby learned the character of the land opened to homestead entry. As all the applicants could not personally observe the drawing, one man was chosen from each state to witness the drawing to see that all was fairly conducted. Colonel Myers was chosen from Oregon and he speaks in the highest terms of the officials who conducted the business of receiving applications and distributing the lands.

SALEM IS AROUSED.

Realizes Need of Immigration—Frank Davey on Ways and Means.

SALEM, Aug. 21.—The need of attracting immigration to Oregon is a subject that is receiving considerable attention in Salem. The article in today's Oregonian on the subject has been made the subject of much favorable comment, and the hope is expressed that some means will be found by which the resources of the state may be made known to that class of people most needed here. Speaking upon the subject today, Frank Davey, ex-secretary of the State Board of Immigration, said:

"I hope the time is now ripe for the obtaining of contributions to be used in securing immigration. Money for that purpose could be profitably expended now. The Immigration Board, of which I have been a member, labored hard in the Spring of 1899 to convince the influences which we considered most interested that money used in advertising Oregon's resources would be a wise outlay. We issued circular letters, addressed to the County Courts, outlining the plans of the board and asking them to make small appropriations which the board believed the Legislature would enable it to repay. The board also issued circular letters to the newspapers of the state, asking their active and moral support in the endeavor to raise the necessary funds for action. In both of these appeals we were fortified by the suggestions of the Governor and the Secretary of State, but in both we failed to secure either substantial assistance or encouragement. The board was compelled to abandon its plans for systematic work and be content with sending out the "Resources of Oregon" and other publications, and answering letters of inquiry. This I have continued to do with very good, though limited, results.

"Last Winter I made a report to the Governor, embodying the facts of the past and a few suggestions to the Legislature relative to the future. I do not know whether the report was printed, or whether it was indorsed to the Legislature, but I do know that that body neglected to make any financial provision for the carrying on of immigration work.

"Those who rely upon voluntary contributions for any state immigration agency of a central character will be disappointed. Certain localities may contribute toward the support of spasmodic movements pushed and controlled by their own people, but they will not contribute when the funds are to be handled somewhere else. Portland would not put up a dollar to be directed or handled at Salem, and other places in the state, for various reasons and excuses, would feel dubious about raising immigration funds to send to Portland to be expended.

"The general feeling is, and I think it is correct, that any general state efforts for immigration ought to be paid for by the state. If the Legislature did not think so, too, it ought to have repealed the law which provides for a State Board of Immigration. Not seeing fit to repeal it, an appropriation should have been made for its contemplated work.

"There is no necessity for a Board of Immigration, but there ought to be a Commissioner of Immigration, some active, able man, who is well informed in relation to the whole state. He should have his office in the Capitol and he should travel over the entire state, gathering samples of its products, compiling statistics, obtaining statements from reliable, representative citizens in each locality and publishing these statistics and statements each month in pamphlet form for distribution, pledging the authority of the state for their accuracy. I believe a slight charge could be made for these pamphlets, to be paid proportionately by each county, sufficient to cover their cost to the state. This would insure fresh matter all the time and suited to the season of publication, and could be sown broadcast over the country. I believe that is the only kind of immigration work that will pay Oregon."

PREDICTS END OF STRIKE.

Stockholder in Rossland Mines Thinks Concessions Will Be Made.

SPOKANE, Aug. 21.—The satisfactory settlement of the big mining strikes at Rossland and Northport is predicted by ex-Governor C. H. McIntosh, ex-manager and still an influential stockholder in the properties involved. He states that a meeting of stockholders will be held in London August 29, at which a committee will be named to confer with the striking miners and smeltermen. He predicts that concessions will be made by both sides, and contracts drawn up for a term of years which will result in the satisfactory operation of the mines and smelter. Nearly 1000 miners are now on strike at Rossland, and several hundred smeltermen at Northport.

Mining Stock Quotations.

SPOKANE, Aug. 21.—The closing bids for mining stocks today were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Boy	7½	9	Morn. Glory	2¾	2⅞
Black Tail	9¾	10½	Morrison	2½	3
Butte & B.	⅞	1⅛	Princ. Maud.	1⅝	1½
Crystal	4½	6	R.-Cariboo	48½	50
Conjecture	2½	3½	Republic	3	5
Deer Trail	2½	2¾	Reservation	4⅞	5⅛
El Caliph	2½	2¾	Ross. Giant	2¼	3½
Gold Ledge	1⅛	1¼	Sullivan	10	10⅝
L. P.-Surp	5	5½	Tom Thumb.	12½	13½
Mtn. Lion	26½	29			

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Andes	$0 03	Gray Eagle	$0 24
Belcher	05	Justice	04
Best & Belcher	16	Mexican	12
Bullion	01	Occidental Con	03
Caledonia	25	Ophir	77
Challenge Con.	32	Savage	06
Chollar	04	Sierra Nevada	12
Confidence	1 15	Silver Hill	32
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 80	Union Con	11
Crown Point	08	Utah Con	05
Exchequer	12	Yellow Jacket	32

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Official quotations:

Adams Con.	$0 25	Little Chief	$0 12
Alice	45	Ontario	8 00
Breece	1 40	Ophir	50
Brunswick Con.	08	Phoenix	08
Comstock Tun.	03	Potosi	03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 65	Savage	05
Deadwood Terra.	65	Sierra Nevada	09
Horn Silver	1 75	Small Hopes	40
Iron Silver	59	Standard	3 00
Leadville Con.	05		

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Closing prices:

Adventure	$ 27 75	Osceola	$100 00
B. Mining Co.	41 25	Parrot	51 50
Amal. Copper	115 50	Quincy	170 00
Atlantic	37 75	Santa Fe Copper	7 50
Cal. & Hecla	735 00	Tamarack	346 00
Centennial	30 00	Utah Mining	30 50
Franklin	19 00	Winona	3 12
Humboldt	25 00	Wolverines	65 00

Coast Survey Observatory.

SEATTLE, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Sitka says the Government will soon commence the construction there of a magnetic observatory for the terrestrial division of the coast survey. The observatory is one of four to be constructed by the Government for the purpose of defining the deviation of the magnetic pole from the true north, and will be of the greatest importance to the coast survey in marking mariners' courses on the charts.

Military Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Private Morris A. G. Christianson, Company G, Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Liscum, Alaska, has been transferred to the Signal Corps as second-class private, and assigned to duty under Captain George C. Burnell, near Fort Liscum.

Corporal Walter W. Woodruff, of the general recruiting service, at Seatttle, has been discharged from the service at his own request.

Knights Templars Leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, Eminent Sir William Edwards commandant, left by special train this afternoon for Louisville, escorting the Grand Commandery of California on its pilgrimage to attend the 28th triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

ARTISTS AT MUNICH.

American Painters Won Seven Medals Abroad.

New York Tribune.

The American section of the Munich international art exhibition this year is largely composed of works of American artists residing abroad, and Gari Melchers, who represents the United States section on the international jury of awards, has received official information that the Baravian Government has awarded a first-class medal to Walter MacEwen for his painting of a girl in a pale rose Watteau dress standing before a mirror; a first-class medal to Julius Stewart for his nymphs and Dianas sporting in a sunlit background; a second-class medal to Mr. Hartwich, an American resident in Munich, for his large canvas with cattle, which received a second medal at this year's Paris salon; a second-class medal to George Hitchcock for his "Magnificate," exhibited at the Paris exhibition, and for two other canvases sent from Holland; a second-class medal to Seymour Thomas for his portrait of an elderly woman, which had already won a medal at the Paris salon; a second-class medal to Humphreys Johnston for his "Etude Rose," a clever and distinguished work, and a second-class medal to Van der Weyden for four small pictures.

Among other American artists who exhibited at Munich are Edwin Lord Weeks, who has received the Order of St. Michael from the Prince regent for his brilliant canvases of Persian subjects; Walter Gay, whose only exhibit at Munich is "The Weavers," which was seen at the Paris Exposition, and which has just been purchased by the Bavarian Government; H. O. Tanner, who exhibits "The Wailing Place of the Jews at Jerusalem," and "Lions in the Desert;" William T. Dannat, Ridgway Knight, his son, Aston Knight, who exhibits a large river scene on the Thames, which obtained a large honorable mention at the last Paris salon; Lionel Walden, Charles Thriat, Frederick A. Bridgman, Frederick MacMonnies, who exhibits his large painting of "Le Raseur," or the bare, robust old man holding Zola's novel, "Fecondite," which made such a prominent figure in the last Paris salon.

Senor Moret has been elected President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. He was Minister of the Colonies at the time of the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain, and is generally credited with having done as much as any other one man to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

LAWYERS TALK OF TRUSTS

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Limitations Upon Executive Power Discussed by Richard C. Dale—Evolution of Mining Law.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21.—The American Bar Association opened its 24th annual meeting at the Tabor Grand Opera-House today with a large attendance of members. Welcoming addresses were given by Platt Rogers, for the Colorado Bar Association, and Hugh Butler, for the Denver Bar Association. A brief response was made by President Edmond M. Wetmore, after which he delivered his annual address. He discussed the more important legislation of the several states under the following classification: Corporations and trusts, labor, taxation, municipal ownership, elections, the administration of the law, civil and criminal and newly created officers, education, the laws relating to marriage and the relation of husband and wife, and laws upon miscellaneous subjects for the regulation of matters affecting public health, morals or welfare. Corporations and trusts, President Wetmore said, continue to occupy much legislative attention. He said:

"The subject of the trusts has entered into the political issues that divide parties in the country. Time and experience will, doubtless, show the expediency of modifying much of the legislation that has been had on this difficult subject. It is a striking fact, however, that while 30 states of the Union have adopted stringent anti-trust laws within the past 11 years, yet during the same period the amount of capital and labor employed in the form of consolidated incorporations, to which that name is usually given, has, in those very states, steadily and even enormously increased, which would seem to show that without trenching upon rights guaranteed by the constitutions of all the states, the abolition of that form of employment of capital is beyond the reach of legislative power."

Treating of labor legislation passed by California, Minnesota, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Oregon, Illinois, Missouri and Idaho, the speaker said that "the right to co-operate belongs to all alike; that constitutional guarantees secure untrammeled freedom to every man to give his labor or to employ the labor of others upon such terms as the parties themselves may agree, subject only to the restraint of such abuses as, on grounds of public policy and the public right, may be properly the subject of legislative interference."

On the subject of elections in various states, especially those in which the election of United States Senators by the people and the referendum idea have been adopted or suggested, Mr. Wetmore said such legislation showed a distrust by the people of legislative bodies.

The administration of the law by various states, education and the laws relating to husband and wife were hastily touched upon by the speaker, after which he took up the laws and regulations regarding the public health and welfare as passed by the several states. Mr. Wetmore said that a general survey showed some defects, among which were over-legislation, opportunist legislatin and the evil which produced what is known as the political "boss." In conclusion he said:

"The advocates of the extreme doctrines of socialism are found not among the toiling masses, but among authors and students and theorists. The preachers of the doctrine of discontent may be met among the educated, the intelligent and well-intentioned, quite as often as among the self-seekers and the demagogues."

Secretary John Hinkley announced that the executive council had approved the applications of 164 new members, representing 21 states and territories. Of these 64 are from Colorado. They were declared members of the association.

President Wetmore then announced committees to audit the treasurer's report, on publication, and on reception. A new general council was then chosen. Among them are the following: California, David L. Withington; Idaho, William W. Woods; Montana, A. C. Botkin; Oregon, Charles H. Carey; Utah, C. T. Varian; Washington, C. H. Hanford.

A memorial from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commissioners was read, inviting the association to meet in St. Louis in 1903, and also to appoint a committee of 100 lawyers from the various states of the Union, and, if thought advisable, from foreign countries, to formulate a plan for a universal law congress, to be held as a feature of the exposition. The memorial was referred to a special committee. Several of the members spoke briefly, indorsing the suggestion contained in the memorial.

Recess was taken until 8 o'clock this evening.

At the evening session Richard C. Dale, of Philadelphia, spoke on "Implied Limitations Upon the Exercise of the Legislative Powers." He said in part:

"The right and power of the judiciary to declare and enforce expressed constitutional limitations upon legislative action is recognized by lawyers of all schools of political thought, but we who follow proceedings in the courts must be impressed with frequent appeals to the judiciary to declare statutes void and of no force upon the ground that their provisions are contrary to principles of common right, either natural or political."

Mr. Dale cited exhaustively from Lord Coke and other eminent writers on the subject of appeal to courts and the validity of statutes. He added:

"If it could be conceived that a Legislature should enact a statute within the general powers of constitutional limitations, not violating any express provision of the Constitution, but abhorrent to the common sense of all right-minded men, there is no immediate relief against such a statute within the Constitution. Those who come within its operations are left to the last resort, which the Anglo-Saxon does not rashly permit himself to even contemplate. Revolution is always at the responsibility of those who undertake it. Failure of all other remedies and ultimate success, alone, warrant the step.

"The assumption of authority beyond that of applying the terms of the written Constitution to each case as it arises would be to place in the hands of the judiciary power too great and too undefined either for its own security and permanency or the protection of private rights. In no case should a Judge oppose his own opinion to the clear law and declaration of the Legislature, so long as it acts within the pale of Constitutional competency.

"The conclusion would seem to be that the law-making power has been entrusted solely to the Legislature, and it is not responsible to any other tribunal for the exercise of its discretion. Through this body the people express and make effective their desires for a change in the law, and when this is done in clear and unmistakable language, the judiciary have no duty to pass upon the wisdom or expediency of the statute. To assume such a duty is a usurpation of power and an attack upon the integrity of constitutional government."

He was followed by Charles J. Hughes, Jr., of Denver, in an address on "The Evolution of Mining Law." Mr. Hughes said mining law, as it now exists, was unknown in this country before the California gold excitement in 1849. At that time the miners were compelled to enact their own laws and their work was so good that the principles of their enactment have been largely followed by the National and state Legislatures. Mr. Hughes said that the laws were formulated by the miners who came from all quarters of the globe, embraced points from the mining codes of all countries and were made to meet the exigencies of the time.

Sample laws were quoted to show the simple directness of the form. The object, he said, was justice, and they generally accomplished their object. They were, he said, the only rules governing mining in the West up to February, 1866, and were largely recognized until 1872, when Federal enactments took their place.

Adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning.

This afternoon the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools was held. Seventeen schools were represented. In the absence of the president, James B. Thayer, of Harvard University, the meeting was presided over by William P. Rogers, of the Indiana State University. The following schools were admitted to membership: Hastings Law School, University of California; University of Colorado School of Law, Denver Law School, Kansas University School of Law, Leland Stanford University Department of Law.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Henry McClain, of Iowa; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Hoffcut, of New York; members of the executive committee, Simon Baldwin, Connecticut; W. G. Rogers, Indiana; W. S. Curtis, Missouri. Final adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock.

THE AGE OF GLASS IS HERE.

French Scientist Believes People May Soon Live in Glass Houses.

That the world is about to see the inauguration of an age of glass is the prediction of Jules Henrivaux, till lately the director of the great glass manufactory at St. Gobain, and one of the greatest French chemists, says the Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

M. Henrivaux is an enthusiast on glass. He believes it to be the material of the future. He does not pretend that we can look for glass cannon or glass men-of-war or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of vitreous machinery for that which we now employ in our various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known to us for every kind of structural purpose, and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henrivaux are realized we shall all be living in glass houses before long.

The point of the idea is found in the inexhaustible supply of the materials from which glass is made, in its adaptability to all shapes and forms, its durability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped, colored and decorated to an extent of which no other material is capable, and it is upon this aspect of the idea that M. Henrivaux lavishes his imagination.

There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window panes, paving stones, panels, etc. It can be molded into cornices, slates, wall decorations and even statues. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware." It can be blown and ground into crystals, lenses, prisms and other objects of art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets and dress materials. It can be turned into mosaics and enamels and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of the precious stones.

Imagine, with M. Henrivaux, the construction of a glass house. The foundations and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently invented, called "stone glass," which has already successfully withstood the severest tests. When crushed it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less sensitive than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than porphyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree of twenty-two times as severe as that which would fracture marble. The test of tension has practically no effect on it whatever.

The walls, then, would be built of glass held together by an angle iron, so as to permit of a hollow space through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glasswork), conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric wires, drains and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and wall decorations, mantelpieces and fireplaces, would all be constructed of glass. Some of M. Henrivaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made opaque or tinted with brilliant colors, or made silver and golden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers once said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.

Our chairs and tables, in the new glass age, will be made of vitrified material, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Our cooking utensils, our plates and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even our knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.

The new glass house will be perfectly clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed, from the top story to the basement, without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no place on which to hang its cobwebs.

They have already begun to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both man and beasts, and as it neither holds nor makes any dirt, it is absurdly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of the traffic, but even this might by and by be overcome.

One of the features of last year's exhibition was the Palais Lumineux, or the palace of light, built entirely of glass. It was to some extent the realization of M. Henrivaux's ideal. Not only was it of solid construction, but the adaptability of glass to every class of decoration in form and color, added by its various degrees of opaqueness and transparency, enabled its builders to raise a structure which so far transcends London's crystal palace as a diamond outshines the imitation.

The question of cost has been left out of count. Glass can be made out of almost anything amenable to the influence of fire. The stone glass to which reference has already been made is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure our mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slates are numbered.

Perhaps it might be possible, in connection with one of the many projected exhibitions, to construct on a modest but sufficient scale a dwelling of the kind M. Henrivaux describes. People would then be able to experience the actual sensation of walking along glass floors, climbing a glass staircase, of being surrounded by glass walls, or sitting on glass chairs at glass table, drinking tea out of glass cups and stirring it with glass teaspoons.

How far this could be accomplished with due avoidance of monotony is hard to say. Certainly M. Henrivaux is enthusiastic enough to believe in the fullest development of the idea.

It is, perhaps, a fanciful idea, but it must be confessed that, with M. Henrivaux's guidance, an inspection of the brilliant, comfortable, clean, indestructible glass houses of the future is a thing to charm the imagination and delight the esthetic.

Jellied Salads for Hot Weather.

Harper's Bazar.

Something of a novelty is jellied salad, particularly good to use with cold meats. Almost any variety of salad may be treated in this way, a single sort sufficing for illustration. Mix chopped celery with shredded lettuce and a bit of grated onion and saturate thoroughly with a well-seasoned French dressing. Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatine in a very little warm water and toss it thoroughly through the salad. Afterward pack it in a bowl or small mold and set in a cool place to become firm.

FATAL LAKE ERIE TUNNEL

FIVE MORE LIVES LOST AT THE CLEVELAND WATERWORKS.

Gas Explosion Under the Lake Caused the Disaster—Train Wreck in Florida.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Five men were killed last night at water works crib No. 3. An explosion of gas wrecked the shaft and let in tons of mud and water on the gang working at the bottom. The dead are:

JAMES WILLIAMS.
A. VALLENCOURT.
JOHN BERT.
RAY TROLOCHA.
DANIEL HIGGINS.

The force of the explosion blew seven of the steel cylinders lining the tunnel 40 feet into the air.

Crib No. 3, five miles from shore and two miles beyond crib No. 2, where nearly a dozen lives were lost a week ago, was the scene of the latest accident. The work of sinking the big in-take shaft at that point was completed and five workmen were engaged in digging a tunnel in the direction of No. 2 crib, when the fatal explosion occurred. The heavy casing of the shaft was shattered by the terrific force of the explosion, and an immense volume of water from the lake rushed in upon the unfortunate workmen at the bottom. Two men who were at work on staging at the top of the shaft were blown high into the air, but alighted on the crib, and beyond being stunned were not seriously injured.

The accident occurred early last night, but nothing was known of it on shore until today. For some unexplained reason no boats are kept at the cribs. Thirty men who were on the crib when the explosion took place spent the night vainly signaling for assistance. It was long after daylight before a tug reached them.

So great was the destruction wrought by the explosion that it will probably be weeks before the damage can be repaired and the bodies of the unfortunate workmen recovered.

James Williams, who lost his life in last night's accident, was one of the men who heroically entered the tunnel after the accident of last week in crib No. 2 in search of victims of that disaster. Plummer Jones, who at that time descended into the shaft with Williams, was overcome with gas and died in the tunnel.

Mayor Johnson visited the scene of the accident early today, and immediately upon his return ordered all construction work on the tunnel stopped until every safeguard shall be provided for the protection of the men.

As to the cause of the explosion, the most plausible theory yet advanced is that in lowering a heavy steel rib to the bottom of the shaft an electric wire was cut, causing a spark which ignited the gas in the tunnel. Mayor Tom Johnson has sent to Milwaukee for a civil engineer to come and take charge of the further work of the tunnel.

A TRAIN WRECKED IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago & Alton "Hummer" Collided With a Freight.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21. — The Chicago & Alton "Hummer," which left Chicago at 6:30 last night, was wrecked in a head-end collision with a way freight in the railroad yards at Prentice, 12 miles north of here, at 12:20 A. M., killing five persons and injuring six others. The dead are:

CON SHEEHAN, engineer of the passenger train.

JOHN ADAMS, fireman of the passenger train.

Three unknown men who were on the tender.

The injured are: Robert Kiley, Jacksonville, serious; W. Howatt, Bloomington, serious; Charles Marscall, St. Louis; Charles Simms, Longdale, Ill., section hand; William Mason, Stuttgart, Ark.; A. L. Wood, engineer of freight. All the passengers escaped injury, a few only being slightly bruised.

When the collision occurred all the lights went out. The two engines were badly wrecked, as were also their tenders, the smoker and one freight car. The tender of the passenger train telescoped the smoker, which rolled over on its side. Engineer Sheehan was found dead in the cab with his hand on the throttle. His legs were caught in the machinery in such a way that, to save the body from a fire that at one time threatened to burn the wreck, they had to be roughly amputated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—George J. Charlton, general passenger agent of the Alton, gave out the following official statement regarding the wreck of the fast mail:

"The accident at Prentice, near Jacksonville, was caused by a freight engine on a sidetrack moving out so as to foul the main track. The engine had been standing there for two hours, and had been passed by three trains before the accident occurred. The engineer and the firemen of the passenger train were killed; also four tramps who were stealing a ride on the passenger train. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were injured. The passengers were shaken up, but no one was seriously injured."

PHILADELPHIA OIL FIRE.

Burning Tank Collapsed, Injuring 100 Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—By the collapse of a burning oil tank today at the Atlantic Refining Company's plant at Point Breeze, where a fire has been raging since Monday afternoon, about 100 persons, firemen, employes of the company and spectators, were more or less severely burned. Most of the cases were treated on the ground by ambulance surgeons, but a few of them were sufficiently injured to necessitate their removal to the hospitals. When the tank careened and fell the heavy iron sheeting separated, precipitating great quantities of blazing petroleum into Passayunk avenue. There was a wild stampede among the people in the vicinity, and many of them were badly burned.

Late tonight the firemen and officials of the company said the fire was under control. Only one tank is now burning, and unless the wind changes from the southwest the fire will burn itself out within a few hours. It is difficult to secure an accurate idea of the loss. President Lloyd, of the Atlantic Refining Company, said that even the officials of the company did not know how many tanks had been destroyed. He estimated the loss at $300,000 or $400,000.

Stage Struck by Lightning.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Aug. 21.—Word has been received here that the stage between Camp Verde and Dewey was struck by lightning. One horse was instantly killed and the driver badly burned by the bolt, his shoes and stockings being torn from his feet. All the passengers were more or less shocked, but none fatally injured.

The Golconda Righted.

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 21.—The United States snagboat Woodruff today went to the scene of the wreck of the Golconda and righted the boat. It is thought the remainder of the bodies will be recovered tomorrow. John Mohan, a peddler, of Paducah, is added to the list of dead.

Her Dress Suit.

Katherine De Forest in Harper's Bazaar.

Madame Dieulafoy ever since she went with her husband on his archaelogical expeditions, when she found it necessary to wear man's dress, has kept to masculine attire. She dresses extraordinarily well as a man. On the varnishing day of the salon we were amazed at the cut of her coat and the spring of her trousers. She wore short hair and a man's tall silk hat, but her hands betrayed her. They were slender and delicate, far to much so for any man, even encased in white gloves. At her dinner parties and evening receptions Madame Dieulafoy always wears a man's dress suit.

AMERICAN TRADE IN AFRICA

Badly Hampered by Lack of Steamship Facilities.

Under date of June 20, 1901, Mr. Strickland, who has been United States Consul at Goree-Dakar, French West Africa, since 1883, in accounting for the fact that no exports were declared for the United States at his consulate during the fiscal year 1901, says:

"The articles exported to the United States from this district during the year, embracing presumably gum senegal, gum copal, india rubber, ivory, etc., were shipped to Europe in steamers which trade regularly with this port in payment for European manufactures brought hither by the same means. It is consequently impossible to trace them for a report of the kind requested by the Department of State. Owing to the apathy of Americans in not providing steamship service under complete American control and to the policy which seems to prevail of shutting out American goods as far as possible from Afro-European colonies, the trade of this vast continent gives very little promise of being shared to any extent by our people.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Mrs G K Wentworth, Chicago
Miss Grace Wentworth, Chicago
W W Stone, St Paul
Mrs J W Fuller & dau, St Paul
H C McConnell, N Y
Geo K Burton, S F
W F Holden, Phila
C C Graham, N Y
Mrs John Dean, Oakld
Miss Dean, do
Mrs A T Eastland, do
J P Sheridan, Utica
W S Davis, S F
Mrs H A Partridge & son, Nampa, Idaho
A W Milligan & wf, N Y
K W Milligan, N Y
Miss E Tuthill, Newburg, N Y
A F Osgood, Chicago
F I Condon, do
H E Rocroft, do
T F Sheridan, do
Warren Gregory, S F
Will A Phoebe, Liverpool, O
M C Fuller & dau, Grand Rapids
E E Abdill, Chicago
S M Irwin, Seattle
Edgar Kleinell, S F
E W Levy, S F
Mrs G W Braden, Orville
Rev D M Stearns, wf & chd, S F
W L Hopper, Honolulu
Miss B Hopper, do
Miss L Templeton, do
J S McCandles, do
Dr W S Barnes, Chgo
E J Magers, S F
Miss Ida Cushman, Phila
Miss L M Whitaker, Phila
A J Galbraith & wf, St Paul
Jos D Phillips, Tacom
Mr & Mrs C Hirschfeld, S F
Mrs D D Stubbs, Oakld
Miss Stubbs, do
Chas E Cant & wf, S F
J O Stearns & wf, Hoq
Ruth Soule, do
O Loehr, do
S C Thompson, St P
Mrs D D Tisdale, Oakld
Miss Tisdale, do
Th Olsen, Seattle
F W Rogers, Chgo
Morgan S Valentine, N Y
Edith R Valentine, do
Nellie I Chaffee, Chgo
S Sherman, Vancouver, B C
N C Sayres, S F
S B Schuyler, wf & son, St Louis
Dr C A Veasey, Phila
J G Levizey & wf, Newport News, Va
W Hogue, S F
Stuart Agin, Seattle
H P Cooke, Mass
Lewis Hall & wf, Weiser, Idaho
Joe Gardner, S F
O M Gerharett, W W
Mrs W R Horr, Denver
F W Vincent, Pendletn
W H Byrd, Salem
R E Lee Steiner, Lakeview
Tom R Roberts, S F
Chas M Brink & wf, Astoria
G Hadenfeldt, S F
C Roy & fam, Gold Hill
A J McColm, Tacoma
W R Ballane, Seattle
Stanley Ballane, do
Harry E Kelly, Ark

THE PERKINS.

W B Mascall, Iowa
Mrs Mascall, do
Miss Mascall, do
C S White, Gervais
Mrs C S White, do
Mrs E J Reid, Seattle
W H Patterson, Yakim
E N Hatton, Wooley
Miss E Dashlun, S F
Chas Lumblin, Goldendale
Mrs Chas Lumblin, do
C E Farnsworth, city
J W Jackson, Arlingtn
Geo S Rhodes, do
M Nolan, Astoria
Mrs M Nolan, do
L M Stone, Denver
T A Van Norden, The Dalles
Mrs Wm J Dick, Seattl
B Lindenberger, Asto
L M Clark, do
J B Millis, Spokane
A L Wallis, do
G W Tape, Hot Lake
Geo D Rushner, Boise
W E Payne, Salem
R Green, N Y
E Butler, Roseburg
B F Russell, do
Clara Fillson, Great Falls, Mont
J A Wood, Pittsburg
Clara Tillotson, Great Falls, Mont
J A Wood, Pittsburg
Minnette Miller, do
Fred W Wright, Great Falls, Mont
Mrs F W Wright, do
Miss Wright, do
Master Willie Wright, Great Falls, Mont
F H Wasp, Heppner
A M Slocum, do
J Geo Butzer, do
Mrs J Geo Butzer, do
Benj A Gifford, Dalles
S W Robinson, do
A M Long, St Louis
John Patton, Iowa
C H Moore, do
W D Plants, Spokane
Mrs W D Plants, do
Kenneth Plants, do
Chas Michelbach, The Dalles
Mrs Michelbach, do
Miss Delia Michelbach, The Dalles
F A Douty, Indp
Mrs F A Douty, do
Fred Graham, Boston
M H Mosgrove, Milton
Mrs H Mosgrove, do
Fred Durbie, Mass
G R Bann, Butte
Mrs G R Bann, do
Miss Bann, do
Mrs C E Nye, Walla
Miss Helen Huffman, Douglas, Alaska
F J J Quick, Spokane
H C Robbins, Iowa
Mrs H C Robbins, do
L M Ribbins, Hot Lake, Idaho
Mrs L M Ribbins, do
J D Robbins, Boise
Mrs J D Robbins, do
E E Spaulding, Heppner
Miss Eulah Tillman, Joseph, Or
Miss Mabel Radley, do
Gussie Crawford, Dayton, Wash
Mrs Sarah Davis, Taco
Misses Davis, do
H H Murphy, S F
Thos Conner, Dundee
C W Younggen, Silvrtn
T W Riches, do
P Hayedelen, S F
S A D Turley, Arlingtn
Mrs S A Gurley, do
Master Waper Turley, Arlington
J J Chambers, Ashland
Mrs H S Goddard, Goldendale
A B Little, Houlton
Sam Roberts, Astoria
J H D Gray, do
Miss O McMasters, Camas
H E Hobart, La Center
C Gillespie, do
E G Hanna, Rainier
R A Wilson, Seattle
Mark Wilson, do
Helen Wilson, do
A N Hoar, Huntington
Mrs J M Green, Hillsb
H A Bartholomew, Heppner
B M Richardson, Salem
M M Bridges, Hillsb
Mrs M M Bridges, do
J B Williams, Spokane
T M Berr, Kan City
Mrs T M Berr, do
Geo Carragon, N Y
Mrs Carragon, do
A R Metz, Colfax
R E Veatch, Roseburg
Mrs R E Veatch, do
Miss Veatch, do
Mrs B E Michener, Kan
Lew Bennett, Logansport, Ind
Mrs Lew Bennett, do
A A Ellinson, S F
J W Mistler & son, Hood River
Miss Carrie Carrier, Mayville, Cal
Mrs A L Watson, Kala
Mrs Grant Watson, Catlin
Chas McErvine, Goldendale, Wash
Mrs Chas McErvine, do
Jas W Williams, Kan
John D Daley, Or
Mrs John D Daley, do
Gussie King