

Eugene City Guard.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Belgian socialists are against electoral reform. Many people were injured in a railroad wreck at London.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will come to the coast this summer.

As a result of a lover's quarrel a San Francisco young woman was shot by a freeman.

Two were killed and a number injured in a street car collision at Pittsburgh.

Otis has called the war department the number of recruits necessary to fill vacancies in the regular regiments.

At Philadelphia, J. T. Carr, a reporter, was killed in a street car collision. A number were badly injured.

Fire did damage to the extent of \$150,000 at Summit, N. J. One hundred people, living in apartments, lost their effects.

The negroes have all left Pans, Ill., on tickets furnished by Governor Tanner. The mines will reopen with union men.

Schurman has visited the southern islands and ascertained the sentiment of the natives. He says peace will surely follow victory in the Philippines, as the best people favor the Americans.

Union City, Ill., populated entirely by negroes, was destroyed by fire and the miners driven to the woods by negroes, who sought revenge for the killing of a negro woman by the miners.

General Miles has paid a high compliment to the brave Oregon volunteers, and says that in the West is to be found the best material in the world for military service.

The rebels made a sally against our lines at San Fernando, but did not push the attack. The Americans lost one man killed and four wounded.

The German delegates of the drafting committee of the arbitration conference have officially announced the assent of Germany to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal of a permanent court of arbitration.

Professor Waterhouse, of Washington university, proposes that we call the United States "Usona," and its people "Usonians." The words are derived from the initials of United States of North America.

During the fiscal year just ended the total output of American shipyards has been the largest in any year for the last quarter of a century, except in 1901, when 1,354 vessels of 369,302 gross tons were built and documented in the United States.

Returning soldiers say all Philippine news is censored.

Daniel F. Timann, former mayor of New York, is dead.

New York has a case of yellow fever. It came from Cuba.

Fifteen hundred men are now out at the Chicago stockyards.

Secretary Alger invented a parapet, but on a test it proved worthless.

The writing paper trust has been incorporated, capitalized at \$25,000,000.

At a banquet in the Italian chamber of deputies in Rome 20 deputies were injured.

At Belgium the government has conceded to the socialists the right to hold meetings.

London telegraph company objects to a Pacific cable because it will hurt their business.

The California miners who were reported to have perished in Siberia, are alive and well.

The peanut trust has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capitalization of \$50,000.

Retail prices will advance in keeping with those of the wholesale in the iron and steel trade.

General Harrison Gray Otis says his namesake should have 50,000 men to route the Filipinos.

The cruiser Chicago has gone to Pretoria, South Africa to protect American interests in the Transvaal.

Dreyfus has at last been landed in France. He was taken to Rennes, where his retrial will take place.

The United States consul at Salvador, informs the state department that yellow fever has made its appearance there.

Under direct orders from the president, every nerve is strained to get the volunteer regiments away from the Philippines without a day's delay.

No colored regiments will be organized for service in the Philippines. Any colored men enlisted will be assigned to vacancies in the present colored regiments of the regular army.

Minor News Items.

In Jetmore, Kan., every house is occupied by its owner. The population of the place is 350.

James Edwin Cooke, once famous as the champion ten-horse rider of the world, is living in an abandoned street car in Long Island.

Survey work preliminary to the laying of a cable between Germany and the United States by way of the Azores was practically completed.

The handsome monument erected in Greenhill cemetery to the memory of the confederate dead whose graves are unmarked was unveiled at Martinsburg, W. Va., with interesting ceremonies.

General Wood, who was called to Washington to confer with the president and secretary of war regarding the situation in Cuba, says that the people of Cuba need good schools, good sanitation in the cities and the enforcement of the United States laws. In view of the precautions taken, he does not believe the yellow fever outbreak in Santiago will be serious.

LATER NEWS.

Neosho valley in Kansas, is flooded under six feet of water.

The annual convention of Christian Endeavorers opened in Detroit.

San Franciscans are chartering boats to welcome the Second Oregon.

The business district of Oakland, Or., was swept by fire; loss about \$400,000.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Saratoga, N. Y.

One woman was killed and much property destroyed by a cyclone at Alsworth, Neb.

A late Klondike report says one claim furnished all the gold dust 11 hours could carry.

Chilean newspapers protest against the award of \$100,000 for one of the arbitration intervenors.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, has appealed to the secretary of war for help for the Texas flood sufferers.

A passenger train on the Central Pacific, near Elko, Nev., was wrecked and seven people were injured.

The franchise proposals were accepted at the Pretoria conference, and peace in South Africa is assured.

A cablegram received from the Samoan commission indicates they will arrive at San Francisco about August 10.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire says we should hold the Philippines, but do no more fighting, and leave the rest to congress.

A young San Franciscan, while drunk, attempted to kill his mother by throwing a lighted lamp at her. Three people were injured in the melee.

Filipinos may soon release the Spaniards. Otis reports that negotiations with Aguinaldo indicate fair prospects for success. The Yorktown captives may be included.

Victor, Col., offset the great Pike's Peak illumination by an artificial earthquake. Five tons of dynamite were fired on the east slope of Bull Hill in blasts of 300 pounds to each charge, the last charge consisting of 500 pounds.

The flooded district in Texas has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably 50 miles, and in all this space damage incalculable has been done. The loss of life will never be fully known. Estimates of lives lost, from 100 to 300; loss to farmers, including crops as well as livestock, from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000; to railroads and county bridges, \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Dreyfus is confident the second court-martial will acquit him.

Seventy-four cases of yellow fever have been reported in Santiago.

Packing-house employes in Chicago will not strike until September.

The Democratic national committee will meet in Chicago on July 20.

The peace treaty has at last been ratified by the Spanish senate.

American exports of manufactured goods now average \$1,000,000 a day.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered three new passenger boats.

The government has taken a hand in the Illinois labor troubles. The strikers at Carterville have been enjoined.

The fourth of July in Colorado was ushered in at midnight by a magnificent illumination on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea. Seventeen hundred pounds of red, white and blue powder was set off.

At Chicago one hundred frenzied workmen and 20 men rushed panic-stricken from the three-story factory of the Western Paper Stock Company to escape being burned to death. Eight women were injured in leaping from the windows, and many more jumped in safety.

Late Oriental advices state that 20 ringleaders of the rioters who destroyed and burned electric tramway cars at Seoul last month were executed in public at Corea's capital four weeks ago. They met their fate bravely. Their heads were cut off and exhibited in public places as a warning to all evildoers.

Reports have been received in Manila of an outbreak in the island of Negros, incident upon the departure of the California regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolo men, attacked the troops, and killed one man and wounded another belonging to company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off.

The news brought from Honolulu by the Coptic of the death of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani was not a surprise to Hawaiians, as her death had been expected for some time. She was 65 years of age and was a sufferer from cancer, and recently had a stroke of paralysis, following several attacks of apoplexy. She was much esteemed in the islands and her death was sincerely mourned. Her remains lay in state for eight days and were buried with impressive ceremonies.

The mayor of Hays City, Kan., is only 22 years old, the president of the council is 22 and the oldest man in the municipal government is 29.

New Jersey fruit growers as a rule believe there will be an immense crop, as the buds had not developed enough to be damaged by the cold weather.

Russia, with a population of 137,000,000, has only 18,334 physicians. In the United States, with a population of about 75,000,000, there are 12,000 physicians.

Dr. Daniel Albright Long has tendered his resignation as president of Antioch college at Yellow Springs, O. He has been president of the institution for 16 years.

Electricity has supplanted steam on the railroad from Milan to Monza, the oldest railroad in Italy.

The bureau of statistics has issued a corrected edition of the May statement of the imports and exports of the United States which shows that during the last 11 months the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by \$16,452,151.

GREAT TEXAS FLOOD

Two Hundred Lives Have Been Lost.

A LARGE DISTRICT INUNDATED

Three Hundred Frantic Negroes on a Half Acre Mound Surrounded by a Raging Torrent.

St. Louis, July 7.—A special to the Republic from Dallas, Tex., says: All former flood disasters in Texas river districts have been eclipsed by the appalling calamity now central in the vicinity of Sealey and Brookshire. It is estimated that 200 lives have been lost, and the number may be much larger. The property loss will reach so far into the millions as to make the Calvert flood appear insignificant by comparison.

Tonight Deputy Sheriff Swearingen made this statement to the Republic correspondent over the telephone from Sealey: "I am dumbfounded by the extent of the disaster. Fully 200 lives were lost within a radius of 25 miles of Sealey last night, and nearly 400 have been drowned in the vicinity of what is locally known as 'the mound.' This is a small piece of high land three miles from Sealey, near Old San Felipe. At first, when the flood rushed down upon the negro cabins in the bottom of the Brazos, three days ago, the alarmed black population ran for this high land for safety, driving their livestock with them. The rush of the waters was so sudden that they could not get to Sealey or San Felipe. Gradually the water rose and encroached upon their place of refuge, until tonight not more than half an acre of the ground is out of water, and that not more than one foot above the raging torrent surrounding it for miles.

"On this half acre mound are huddled together tonight, a raving, surging, gesticulating, screaming and praying assemblage of 300 negroes, death staring them in the face in various forms. Drowning seems certain, but starvation, exposure and exhaustion also are doing fatal work. Crowded in among these poor humans are cattle, horses, hogs, mules and other domestic animals, as frantic and uncontrollable as the poor negroes. There is not a cabin or bit of shelter—not so much as a tree—on 'the mound.' There is not a mouthful of food to eat, clear water to drink or a dry spot where the weak and sick can rest.

"The nearest point of land is more than three miles away, and no human can live in the raging torrents who would try to reach it. Many have been drowned making the attempt. The wild, rushing waters are filled with all kinds of floating bodies of livestock and houses, outbuildings, fences, logs, trees, lumber, farm implements, furniture, merchandise and other material. Clinging to many of these objects are negroes doomed to almost certain death.

"I have given you the situation as it exists in and about Sealey; it is equally as bad at and around Brookshire, but I can give no details, as we are cut off. I know there are at least 400 negroes on a small island three or four miles from Brookshire, in a condition similar to that on 'the mound.'"

PACK TRAIN WITH GOLD.

One Klondike Claim Furnished All the Treasure Eleven Hours Carried.

San Francisco, July 7.—A special from Seattle says: Gold dust was pouring into Dawson when the Humboldt's passengers left. They allege that on the morning of June 20 a pack train of 20 horses, each animal carrying 200 pounds of gold dust, arrived from Elorador creek. There were two tons of it, worth fully \$1,000,000. It is said that 11 of the horses were weighted down with dust from one claim.

Another Dawson party has arrived from the north on the Dirigo. Joseph Petrua and Henry Berry had jointly 700 pounds of dust. Aside from this, no one man had to exceed 50 pounds. The total on the vessel was about \$150,000. The City of Topeka is close behind the Dirigo with considerable more treasure.

Richard Emmons, J. Osham and O. W. Jackson sought to reach the Copper River country from Dawson and came near starving to death. They were making the journey for the North American Transportation & Trading Company. Their Indian guides deserted, and the men were left for ten days. The men have reached Dawson from Copper River without gold. They say they explored the rivers as far north as Helisland, in the Arctic ocean, but found nothing.

A copper vein, outcroppings of which have been traced a distance of 10 miles, has been located at Williams point by a San Francisco syndicate.

One Million on the Tees.

Vancouver, B. C., July 6.—The steamer Tees arrived last evening from the north with a large party of returning Dawson miners. Wallace Hayward, a sergeant of the local police, brought out \$35,000 in gold dust. Eight others had boxes of the precious metal. Captain Goss reported \$1,000,000 on board.

Insane on a Train.

Cleveland, July 7.—Humphrey Lynch, a young man on his way from Melrose, Ia., to New York, became insane on a Nickel Plate train here and is now in the county jail. The authorities have been unable to learn any thing about Lynch.

England, France and Germany have regular traveling salesmen who visit Mexican trade centers every three months, and they get the cream of the business.

Peace in South Africa.

Pretoria, July 7.—The special conference between President Kruger, the members of the cabinet and Fischer, a member of the executive council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State in the matter of the dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain and Hoffmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, has been practically concluded. It is believed the franchise proposals have been accepted, and may be laid before the volksraad tomorrow, and that peace will be preserved.

HOME RULE.

Recommended for Some of the Southern States of the Philippines.

New York, July 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The departure of President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will leave at Manila three members of the commission—Major-General Otis, Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby. It will be the duty of the last two named to continue the work of establishing home rule within the lines held by the administration troops, in the hope that the example will be followed by the Filipinos outside of the lines, and show them the beneficent purposes of the government. Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby will also aid General Otis in the conduct of any peace negotiations which may follow any future operations of the American troops.

Mr. Schurman's dispatch is on the whole very encouraging, and the authorities are very much gratified at the conditions he reports having found at the points visited. It is evident from what the officers say that Mr. Schurman believes the suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection means the establishment of peace throughout the archipelago. He is confident that many of the people throughout the southern islands do not openly express themselves in favor of an American protectorate solely because of the fear of Aguinaldo and his Tagal army.

Mr. Schurman speaks well of the sultan of Sulu, and it is evident that he feels that there is no danger of trouble from him in case the United States observes the treaties which exist between him and the Spanish government. Mr. Schurman makes a number of recommendations regarding home rule for some of the southern islands, and that they will probably be adopted by the president.

The conditions in Negros were found to be of a highly satisfactory character by Mr. Schurman, and home rule will undoubtedly be given immediately to the people of that island, although some alterations were necessary before it received the president's approval.

CHANGE OF PLANS.

Second Oregon May Come to Portland by Rail.

Washington, July 8.—Commissioner Hermann, in pursuance with requests received from Oregon today, made inquiry at the war department as to how the Oregon regiment is to be taken to Portland. He was informed that the troops will be landed at San Francisco, and that the transports will be immediately loaded with regulars for Manila, and will leave for that port, and will not go to Portland with the Oregon regiment. This change of plan was made at the request of General Otis, who says there is a scarcity of transports.

The commissioner told the secretary that the people of Oregon had already made extensive plans for receiving the troops at Portland and that the change of plan would be a very great disappointment. The department said that it would make every effort to accommodate the people of Oregon, and the troops themselves, and has, therefore, directed the commanding officer at San Francisco to secure a sufficient number of ships at the port to carry the Oregon regiment from there direct to Portland, enabling the people of Portland to carry out their original plan.

It is this plan cannot be carried out, the department will make arrangements to have the regiment carried direct to Portland by rail, but this will not be done unless it is impossible to secure ships.

Fish Experiment Fails.

Washington, July 8.—After repeated efforts, and as many failures, the United States fish commission has reached the conclusion that the Pacific salmon cannot be successfully planted in Atlantic waters. Just why, it is hard to say, but that it cannot be done is a now well established fact. Which all goes to prove that certain products and certain life are peculiar to certain regions.

Yellow Jack in Cuba.

Havana, July 8.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported today. One of the patients is an old Spanish woman who has been in Cuba for two years, and whose disease is of a mild form. The other case is that of an American, whose symptoms are still doubtful, although it is believed by Surgeon-Major Davis and other officers to be yellow fever.

California Town Burned.

Conitreville, Cal., July 8.—Fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Bogolios here today. The facilities for fighting flames were poor, and within two hours the entire business portion of Conitreville, including three hotels and four general merchandise stores, was in ashes. Altogether, 67 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Gained Their Point.

The Hague, July 7.—The American delegates scored a great success today in obtaining from the peace conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea, in time of war, dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter. Much diplomatic management was necessary, and many obstacles had been surmounted before this result was reached.

Command of President.

San Francisco, July 8.—Brigadier-General Wallace Randolph, U. S. V., has reported at army headquarters in this city for duty. He will probably succeed Colonel Freeman in command of the Presidio when the latter sails for the Philippines on July 12.

Negro Drew a Pistol.

Astoria, Or., July 7.—There came very near being a lynching at Frank Cook's evening grounds. The negro cook got into a fight with one of the men, drew a revolver and tried to shoot him. The other men became excited at this, and made an attempt to hang the negro. Mr. Cook intervened, and, getting the colored man into a small boat, brought him to Astoria.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS

Order Has Been Issued for Their Enlistment.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDERS

The Thirty-fifth Will Be Recruited a Vancouver From Men of the Pacific Coast.

Washington, July 8.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for service in the Philippines was published today and seven more colonels to command the regiments were appointed. There are yet two colonels to be designated. Eight majors also were named. The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet. Recruiting stations will be open in every state and territory, and as fast as the men are enlisted, they will be sent to the regiments to be assigned to companies.

late lines are obliterated and the men first enlisting will be first to be mustered in. The assignment to companies will be by the officers commanding, and he will be at liberty to organize a company composed of men from one state if he finds it convenient and practicable.

The organization of the 10 regiments in this country will not make any difference in the organization of regiments in the Philippines by General Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those heretofore to be known as the Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fifth inclusive, and will be numbered from the Thirty-sixth upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines, the regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines increasing the army by 650 officers and 17,666 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by General Otis. The colonels appointed today are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of the regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiment.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Filipino Release the Garrison of Baler—Resisted a Siege for a Year.

Manila, July 8.—The Spanish commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, returned here last night. Chairman del Rio, of the commission, said the release of all the prisoners had been arranged for.

The commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outpost at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defense of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege of more than a year's duration, formed a picturesque band. Lieutenant Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only 22, and the most of them are mere boys in faded blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted. A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises.

They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon, Lieutenant Martin killed him with his own sword. Their food supply gave out entirely a week ago, and they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they marched from Baler with Filipino escorts and carried their guns, through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and feted.

Columbia Outlasted the Defender.

New York, July 8.—By the race between the new cup defender, Columbia and the old Defender, sailed today over a triangular course of 30 miles—10 miles to a leg—it has been plainly demonstrated that, no matter how skillfully constructed a yacht may be, her sailing and ability to go to windward may be killed by imperfectly setting sails.

The Columbia won the race by a margin of 3 minutes 53 seconds (official time). There is no doubt she would have won by a larger margin if her sails had fitted as well as the Defender's.

The Modus Vivendi.

Washington, July 8.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modus vivendi, fixing the Alaska boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of their Porcupine country, and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwan.

Robert Bonner Is Dead.

New York, July 8.—Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York Ledger and owner of famous horses, died in this city tonight.

Release of Spanish Prisoners.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has received from General Otis advices regarding the negotiations proceeding in Luzon between the Spanish commissioners and Aguinaldo looking to the release of Spanish prisoners. General Otis' report indicates that there are fair prospects that most of these unfortunate will be set free, if not all of them. It is not known whether the captive Yorktown's crew are included among the prisoners to be released.

Attempted Assassination.

Belgrade, Serbia, July 8.—Ex-King Milan, father of King Alexander of Serbia, narrowly escaped assassination here this evening. The would-be murderer is under arrest. He fired four revolver shots, one of which slightly grazed his majesty and wounded in the hand Adjutant Luitkebach, who was with him.

Washington, July 8.—The war department has been advised of the death at Santiago de Cuba of Lieutenant McLaughlin, of the volunteer signal corps, from yellow fever.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Peace Conference Approves the Arbitration Scheme.

The Hague, July 10.—The third committee sitting this morning discussed the scheme for mediation and arbitration drawn up by Count Daxmeu. The reporter of the committee explained lengthily the motives which inspired the drafting committee in elaborating the scheme. M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, thanked the reporter in warm terms and congratulated him upon his remarkable exposition. The sitting was then adjourned until July 17.

During the discussion, the plenary committee amended article 8, so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept the mediation they cease all relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered as exclusively referred to the mediatory powers.

Three additional paragraphs regarding the permanent court were also adopted at the request of President Zorn, of the German delegation, Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation.

BRAZOS RIVER FALLING.

Situation in the Flooded District Is Improving.

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—The situation in the Brazos valley is rapidly improving. The river is falling. There is an unconfirmed rumor that five lives were lost near Sartartia, in Fort Bend county. The report sent out Wednesday from Brookshire, Waller county, that two lives were lost there, now appears to have been an error. Those who were supposed to have drowned persist in making their reappearance. Relief committees are now well organized.

At Brookshire, the relief committee have opened a commissary and issue a half ration per capita. They have taken precautions so that only the deserving shall get these rations, and, therefore, they issue to the planter for all the tenants he had when the flood came. Those who own their farms and lost everything, as is the case with most of them, are allowed to draw the rations direct.

THEIR WORK ENDED.

National Editorial Association Elects New Officers and Adjourns.

Portland, July 8.—Adjournment sine die came to the National Editorial Association at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the morning session having held through to that hour without intermission. The most important business disposed of was the selection of New Orleans to be the place of meeting next year.

A number of the delegates, before the meeting closed, testified to the good faith that Oregon had kept with them, saying that it had given more and better than was promised when the national association was induced to come here for the annual meeting.

Following is a list of the new officers: President, Colonel R. J. Henry, Jackson, Miss.; first vice-president, F. B. Ballo, Cleburne, Tex.; third vice-president, Albert Tozier, Portland, Or.; treasurer, James G. Gibbs, Newark, O.; corresponding secretary, M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; recording secretary, R. M. White, Mexico, Mo.

MINERS DIE OF SUCRVY.

Score of Men Said to Have Perished at Wind River.

Seattle, July 10.—An unconfirmed story comes from Dawson that several prospectors who have arrived there over the Elmonton route report that a score of miners have died from scurvy at Wind river, a branch of the Peel river, and that a number of others are suffering from its effects. They had no list of those who died, but they report the following among the sick: Dr. J. B. Mason, Chicago; W. C. Cuch, Brom brothers, Dr. Martin, dentist, Chicago; Edward Harris, — Mitchell, Dr. Martin was camped with two other Chicago men. Both were taken down with scurvy. Martin loaded them on a sled and tried to pull them to Wind City, a distance of 75 miles, where he expected to find medicines and fresh supplies. One man died soon after the journey began. Martin took his other partner on his back and completed the journey.

Huddled on a Mound.

St. Louis, July 10.—A Post-Dispatch special from Austin, Tex., says: Governor Sayers today received a message from Sealey over the long distance telephone, saying 1,000 persons who had taken refuge on a mound three miles below there, are slowly perishing for want of food. To add to the horror, the unfortunate are surrounded by poisonous reptiles and skunks. Huddled together with human beings are several hundred head of live stock. A number of those on the mound have received bites from reptiles and skunks and are in a dying condition.