

CONTROL THE CANAL

Great Britain and France's New Panama Scheme.

THEY WANT MORE POWERS IN

United States and Germany Invited to Join In—Would Be the Most Formidable Alliance Ever Seen.

New York, July 15.—A special to the *Journal* and *Advertiser* from Washington says:

Understanding has been reached between France and Great Britain looking to the completion and control of the Panama canal. Germany was invited to participate, but owing to the Turkish complications her assent has been delayed, though it will probably come in time. Now an understanding is being made to learn if the United States will come in and form a triple alliance for the completion and control of the canal.

Should such an alliance be effected it would be the most powerful for peace the world has ever seen. Fourteen dreadnaughts and seventy-seven naval vessels, mounting 15,283 guns, and manned by 178,685 seamen, would stand in the protection of the canal under the flags of the four great powers. They would represent a gross merchant marine tonnage of 18,388,956, nearly three-quarters of the world's shipping, against 6,718,676 for the rest of the world.

Johnathan Appleton, of Boston, who represented the interests of the Panama Canal Company in the United States ever since the palmy days of De La Roche's extravagance, and the corruption of the canal ring in Paris, has just been named upon President McKinley in company with Secretary Long, who acted as his introducer, if not his instructor. It is not understood that Mr. Appleton has done more as yet than present brief arguments against the feasibility of the Nicaragua canal, and show the benefit that would come to the United States by having huge contracts for construction work thrown into the hands of American contractors.

It is known that inquiries in that direction have been quietly prosecuted for several months. The tremendous work and wonderful improvements in dredging machinery brought about by the Chicago drainage canal have opened the eyes of the directors of the new Panama Canal Company to the advantages of a strong American alliance. As part of the huge scheme to secure powerful American interests through these contracts to such an extent that the Nicaragua canal project can be trusted aside.

The scheme of the quadruple alliance in its inception in the wonderful brain which engineered the Suez canal deal, in which a majority of its stock came into the possession of Great Britain. This is the brain of the house of Rothschild. The most recent estimates of careful engineers of the highest integrity have shown that the canal can be completed with locks through to Colaba cut at a sum not to exceed \$20,000,000—in round figures, \$10,000,000.

The actual financial participation of the United States in the new scheme is not looked for, though it would be accepted with pleasure. No more will the governments of France, Germany, and Great Britain be directly interested in a financial way. The capitalists of London, Paris and Berlin will take all the new stock which may be issued, leaving the diplomatic questions involved to be settled by the four powers interested.

Work has been quietly progressing on the canal, particularly in the neighborhood of Calebra cut, for the past year and a half. Some 3,000 employes are at work, and the whole canal plant has been kept in excellent condition. Sixteen miles of the canal is complete on the east side, and at no point has the work been allowed to deteriorate.

Price of Armor Plate.

Washington, July 15.—The price to be paid for armor-plate for the three new battle-ships now in course of construction was the theme of the extended and at times lively debate in the senate today. Late in the day an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to restricting the price of armor to \$300 per ton, or less than the amendment reported by the committee and recommended by the navy department as the minimum rate acceptable to the armor contractors.

Another amendment inserted in the bill directed the secretary of the navy to investigate as to the establishment of a government armor factory and to report to the next session of congress. During the debate Hale urged that the failure to equip the battle-ships with armor would humiliate the United States in the eyes of the world, and would lessen our naval power at a time of possible foreign complications.

White secured the passage of his joint resolution directing the secretary of war to proceed with the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal.

The Dental Congress.

San Francisco, July 15.—The second annual session of the Pacific coast dental congress was opened here today.

BULLET HOLE IN HIS HEART.

Thus Wounded, This Man Lives, Defying Nature's Laws.

Chicago, July 19.—Charles B. Nelson, who, while in Washington Park on the night of July 1, in company with Mrs. Edith M. Staples, was shot in the breast, expects to learn soon if he is carrying around a heart with a bullet hole bored through it. He submitted to the X-rays for two sciagraphs last night, in the hope of locating the bullet fired into his chest on that night.

The sciagraphs seem to indicate that the ball cut through the heart on the shortest and most direct line, to lodge near the spine, but they are not quite conclusive. When he was brought to the Chicago hospital the surgeons said he was shot in the heart and was doomed to death. He surprised them by promptly getting better and he was well enough yesterday to go to Washington Park and try to locate the clump of bushes near which he and Mrs. Staples were sitting when he was shot.

When the photographic plates were developed a person was able to see traces of the bullet. One of the plates showed the bullet in line with the junction of the spine and the ninth rib. The other indicated it was back of the junction of the fourth rib and the breast bone. These two points are in a direct line from chest to back.

It is the opinion of the specialist, judging from the density of the bullet spots in the negatives that the bullet was lodged about two inches in front of the spine. If that is so, and the ball traveled in a straight line, it must have gone through the heart. If it did not go through the heart, how did it get around the heart and reach its present location? That is what troubles the surgeons. Nelson's heart is directly back of the entrance of the bullet and surgeons say the bullet could not have gone in direct line without piercing the heart. The sciagraphs indicate that the ball was not deflected. It will require another sciagraph showing a lateral view of the patient's chest to determine whether the bullet has passed through the heart or not. If it proves to be back of the heart, the mystery will be greater than ever.

When Nelson was brought to the hospital and his wound was probed he lost a pint of blood. The surgeons were satisfied his heart was pierced and said he had but a short time to live. When he began to recover they concluded that the bullet had pierced the pericardium, the sack enveloping the heart, and dropped, perhaps, to the bottom of the sack after bruising the heart. The sciagraphs indicate that the bullet did not drop, but went straight ahead in its course, after boring its way through the breast bone.

In taking the sciagraphs, Nelson was exposed to the waist, revealing a round hole in his chest with traces of blood about the orifice. He sat in front of the apparatus in a small room at the hospital, with his chest to the Crooks tube and the photographic plate fastened to his back. Several surgeons and white-capped nurses were in the room. The patient held a bit of cloth to his chest to cover the gaping bullet hole. His body had been smeared with cocaine to lessen the irritation and he declared he felt no pain, only a pricking sensation.

For several minutes the company silently watched and listened. Then the patient was turned around and the doctor held another plate to his chest for four minutes. Nelson said he felt no pain either from his wound or from the X-ray.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

So the Fishermen in Astoria Have Decided.

Astoria, July 19.—There will be no strike of the fishermen this season. This was decided upon at the meeting of fishermen held today for the purpose of discussing the action of the canners in reducing the price of fish to 3 cents. Only a few men went fishing last night, pending the action of the meeting, which was largely attended. The situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided to take no action, but to let the men do as they choose—fish or refuse to fish. By this decision, the Fishermen's Union cannery will pay but 3 cents.

From the indications tonight it is likely nearly all of the men will fish and make the best of the situation. Some, however, say they will not work for 3 cents, but that they will salt their fish. The action of the union is heartily indorsed by business men.

Will Secure the Iron Works.

Port Angeles, Wash., July 19.—Arrangements were perfected today by which the city will get the Pittsburgh iron, steel and tinplate works, whose organization was reported in the Pittsburgh dispatches several months ago. John Cain, representing the Pennsylvania syndicate, submitted their proposition to the citizens of Port Angeles, and deposited a certified check for a substantial sum as evidence of good faith. At a meeting of the citizens tonight, the agreement was signed. Port Angeles furnishes a site for the works and an additional real estate bonus of \$50,000. The Pennsylvania company agrees to begin work within ninety days, and will employ from 400 to 700 men. The plant will be the pioneer mill of the kind on the Pacific coast.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

One hundred teachers registered at the recent summer school at Pendleton.

It is thought the salmon pack at Astoria this season will exceed 550,000 cases.

Henry Anderson Humstad, a stevedore, was found dead in a scow on the Willamette river at Portland.

A wagon loaded with mining machinery turned over on Harry Weaver near Olalla, fatally crushing him.

G. L. Wood, of Ockley Green, near St. Johns, committed suicide by swallowing the contents of a two-ounce bottle of morphine.

The present year's wool clip of Umatilla county has nearly all been disposed of and the buyers have left for other fields.

At Susanville two robbers bound and gagged a Chinese merchant and stole from him \$400 in cash and a large quantity of gold dust.

It is estimated that Umatilla county will harvest nearly, if not quite, 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. This, at 50 cents a bushel, will bring \$2,500,000.

The Independence and Dallas Hoppers' Association have agreed to pay 30 cents a box for picking. The Dayton association will pay 30 cents a box, or 60 cents per 100.

The Portland Horse Packing Company, whose plant is located at Linton, has received an order for 5000 barrels of cured horse meat from dealers in Paris, France, and the order is now being filled.

In Linn county there are 71 church organizations, 45 church edifices with a seating capacity of 13,845; 21 halls, with a seating capacity of 1,155; valuation of church property, \$117,275; number of communicants, or members, 3,495.

The superintendent of the state penitentiary has filed his report for the quarter ending June 30 with the secretary of state. It shows there were 350 convicts at the close of the quarter, an increase of three over the preceding quarter. During the quarter 46 were received, 44 discharged, and one recaptured.

On the trial of the case of Hartin vs. the Southern Pacific in Roseburg, last week, it developed that there was no law in this state requiring that engines should whistle at crossings. But the ruling of the court is that in order to reduce the dangers of crossings to a minimum approaching trains should give proper warning.

Washington.

Everett has 1,255 children of school age, a gain of 206 over last year.

The capacity of the Cheney roller mills is being increased from 80 to 150 barrels of flour a day.

Mrs. C. L. Myers owns the largest hay ranch in Lincoln county, between 6,000 and 7,000 acres.

At the potlatch on the Chehalis reservation the Indians treated their white visitors to a clam bake.

The supreme court has granted the petition for a rehearing in the case of ex-Treasurer J. W. McCauley, of Tacoma.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Adams county will average 40 bushels per acre. Harvest hands are in demand.

The old courthouse block at Sprague, together with the buildings, have been sold and turned over to a Methodist college.

Mrs. Flora Fife, wife of Colonel W. J. Fife, a well-known theatrical and military man, died suddenly in Tacoma of typhoid pneumonia.

Chauncey Lamb, who was injured by a horse and carried from Florence, Idaho, to Colfax, on a stretcher, died in Colfax after intense suffering.

The Goldendale telephone wire has been successfully strung across the Columbia, and that city is again connected with the outside world.

The three Simpson camps on the Kamilchie road, in Thurston county, got out 65,000,000 feet of logs from June, 1896, up to June of this year.

Dr. Blacklock, of Walla Walla, an authority on fruit raising, says pears should be picked a week to 10 days before fully ripe, for commercial shipment.

Captain Matthews, who is now building in Hoquiam a three-masted schooner, has just returned from San Francisco with a contract to construct a steam schooner at once for Captain Kimball, of San Francisco.

A bundle of the ballots that were stolen in Tacoma, after the city election, mysteriously reappeared the other day. The bundle was found on Controller Benham's desk, but no one knows how it got there.

DEADLOCK ON TARIFF.

Joint Conference Are Still Far From an Agreement.

Washington, July 16.—The tariff conferees found themselves today apparently further apart than at the beginning of the conference. There was no immediate prospect of agreement, and more than one member stated that the entanglement was such that settlement might be indefinitely prolonged. They stated, in a very reserved manner, that there are numerous questions of difference, but refuse to go into details, even to other senators and members. Nothing can be settled, although there have been partial agreements, until sugar, lead and lumber are definitely disposed of.

The best reports represent the house conferees, with Speaker Reed behind them, as holding out for the house sugar schedule, without any change whatever, and the senators are quite determined not to yield to this extent. The house conferees insist that this schedule must be definitely fixed before other questions shall be again taken up.

One of the questions of secondary importance, upon which sharp differences have arisen, is the senate amendment for a stamp tax on stocks and bonds. The house members oppose the amendment but the senators, while not wedded to it, insist upon it as necessary for revenue.

The representatives also resist strenuously the 20 per cent duty placed upon hides, and at the same time persistently hold out for a restoration of gunnybags, cotton ties, etc., to the dutiable list.

A senator who talked with some of the conferees said:

"They are in a deadlock, and they are tied up all along the line. It looks as if the situation must remain unchanged for a week."

THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Senate Committee Will Report a Resolution for Its Ratification.

Washington, July 16.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report a resolution for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty without amendment. Of the 11 members of the committee seven were present. Those present were Davis, Cullom, Foraker, Clark, Morgan, Turpie and Daniel, and of these, all but Turpie and Daniel cast their votes for the resolution for ratification. Senator Frye's vote was also cast in that interest by Senator Davis, Mr. Frye having left instructions to this effect.

Senators Daniel and Turpie did not take a positive stand in opposition to the treaty, but both expressed the opinion that it was not expedient nor consistent with the vast importance of the subject that the treaty be pressed to immediate consideration, and that if the senate was not to take the subject at the present session, the better course would be to leave it in committee until the senate should be prepared to proceed with its consideration. Turpie expressed himself as inclined to favor the treaty, but said he thought it should be amended. He, however, withheld his amendments on the suggestion that the majority would consider it preferable to have the amendments offered in the senate.

A RESERVOIR BURST.

Five Persons Were Drowned and Two or Three Are Missing.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 16.—The two large reservoirs in the Fishkill mountains, which supplied water to the towns of Mattewan and Fishkill, burst their walls at 2 o'clock this morning, and the water that was released swept through the Dutchess valley, causing ruin and death. Five bodies have been taken from the wreckage left in the wake of the flood and there are known to be two and probably three more lying somewhere beneath the piled debris.

The flood washed away 200 yards of the Hudson River railroad track. There were two reservoirs in the mountains, the lower one a mile distant from the other. The upper one gave way, letting a volume of water into the ravine. The Van Buren and Timonin brickyards on the Hudson, just below Dutchess Junction, are a mile distant from the site of the lower reservoir. Without warning the flood reached them through the ravine and made general havoc. Buildings were torn in pieces and the occupants carried away in the raging flood.

JOHN F. CAPLES NAMED.

The Portland Attorney for Consul at Valparaiso.

Washington, July 16.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

W. L. Merry, of California, to be minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.

H. N. Allen, of Ohio, to be minister resident and consul-general to Korea.

For United States consuls names were sent in for 24 different cities, including John F. Caples, of Oregon, to be consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Charles M. Webster, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was not much activity or business in the wheat market during the past week partially owing to the very hot weather throughout the states east of the Rocky mountains. On account of the temporary strength of the corn market prices advanced 2 cents, but the advance did not hold and the close was at about the same as a week ago.

The July returns of the departments of agriculture indicate the average condition of spring and winter wheat combined are 84.9, which is 2.7 points higher than last month.

The Orange Judd Farmer says:

In the spring wheat district the month has been wholly favorable and previous high condition of the crop is fully maintained. The present condition, 93.2, is practically the same as reported last month. Should it go to harvest with no future drawback, there is abundance in the situation to justify an expectation of 200,000,000 bushels, with nearly 200,000,000 bushels in the Dakotas and Minnesota alone. This, with a reasonable certainty of at least 315,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, makes possible this year a total wheat crop of 575,000,000 bushels.

For the past week the decrease in the visible supply was 874,000 bushels, and the total is now but 16,609,000 bushels.

The weather was the controlling influence in the corn market during the last week. There was renewed activity over a range of about 1½ cents. During the first part unseasonable temperature and lack of moisture prevailed throughout the entire corn belt. This induced liberal buying for speculative account, forcing prices up 2 cents from last week's finish. Later, when normal conditions set in, the early buyers took profit, resulting in one cent decline. Sentiment is decidedly less bearish. Conservative operators prefer buying on the weak spots, believing that only a moderate crop can be raised with perfect conditions from now on, while all the accidents favor the holder. Receipts at primary points fell off sharply, but promise slightly larger next week. The cash demand was disappointing.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65@66c; Valley, 67c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.50@3.60; Graham, \$3.25; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@13.50; clover, \$11.50@12.50; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—13@14c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@3.25; geese, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 50@60c per sack.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c@ \$1; yellow, \$1.25 per cental.

Hops—7½@8c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4c.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3; small, 4@4½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17@18c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10½@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21@22.

Corn—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3@4c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@11c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 10@12c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$16.50@20; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton.