

BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD

Murphy Rode a Mile in
57 4-5 Seconds.

PACED BY A LOCOMOTIVE

Screened From the Wind by Hood on
the Train—Nearly Cost Him His Life
—Wheel Was Geared to 120.

New York, July 3.—Charles M. Murphy, of the Kings County Wheelmen, rode a mile on a bicycle, paced by a locomotive, in 57 4-5 seconds today. His course was a two-mile board track on a siding of the Long Island railway. Murphy followed an engine and a day coach, the latter being provided with a hood, which acted as a wind shield for the rider. The board track was laid near Maywood, L. I., and extended from that station two miles east, and was as nearly perfect to a level as skill could make it. Fully 3,000 people saw Murphy make his daring ride.

Engineer Sam Booth had his hand on the throttle of engine 74 when the word was given to start at 5:10. The engine started at a rapid rate, and before 400 yards had been traversed, was running at a rate of more than 50 miles an hour. Murphy was keeping well within the hood. As they neared the beginning of the mile stretch, the pace was a mile a minute, and a cloud of dust obscured everything from the view of the spectators, who lined the banks on either side.

On entering this pace, which would test his speed, Murphy, in reply to a query, shouted: "I'm all right, send her along," but there was no necessity for his remarks as to speed, as the engineer was sending the big steam flyer along at top speed. The quarter was reached in 15 seconds, and the half in 29 2-5. The time for the three-quarters was 44. At the finish, two of the watches showed 57 4-5, one 57 3-5, another 58 and the fifth 57 3-4, which was held by Sheriff Creamer. The timers agreed that Murphy had covered the distance in 57 4-5 seconds.

Those on the back platform who had watched Murphy all through his wonderful ride stated that the rider's handle bars had knocked against the rubber buffer at least six times and each time the concussion sent him back fully six feet, but Murphy always had strength enough to regain this distance.

During the last quarter of a mile, the rider covered the ground for the greater part fully a wheel's length outside of the hood, but as he passed the finish he was close up. Just then two strong men on board the train reached down and seized the rider by either arm and lifted him aboard the car in safety. Their action undoubtedly saved Murphy's life, because he was then in such a weak condition that had he been allowed to remain on the wheel he would have been unable to control it, and a serious, if not fatal, accident might have happened.

Murphy was carried to the front part of the car and laid on a cot where a physician administered to him, and in less than five minutes the cyclist was able to converse with those around him. Murphy seemed dazed at first, and said, in answer to queries as to why he fell back so many times: "I did that so that I might not come in contact with the planks which were being torn up in front of me."

Later on, however, he did not refer to this, but said: "Boys, I've felt all ways that I could do this. Now that I have done it, I am satisfied, and so are many others."

Before the train had reached Babylon Murphy had regained his normal condition.

Murphy rode a 28-inch wheel, geared to 120, 6 1/2-inch crank hangers, and the weight of the machine was 20 1/2 pounds.

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA.

Governor Not to Be Subject to Any of
the Treaty Powers.

San Francisco, July 3.—The steamship Mariposa arrived from Australia, via Samoa and Honolulu, today, and reports everything quiet in the Samoan islands.

The commission lost no time in getting to work and had an interview with the rival kings, who agreed to surrender all arms and abandon their claims to the throne. The commission is now engaged in writing its report.

Apia is to be governed by a council and mayor. The judicial and diplomatic functions of the consuls will be greatly restricted and the supreme court and one law is recognized as sufficient for the needs of Samoa. Revenue will be raised by indirect taxation by means of increased customs duties, and the poll tax will be abolished. A governor will be appointed who will not be the subject of any treaty powers. He will be assisted by a council of three, one from each of the interested powers. This council will legislate for the Samoans and will be aided by a small body of representative Samoans. Consuls Rose and Maxse are passengers on the Mariposa.

Some of the rebels are dissatisfied with the proclamation providing for a provisional government, and have declined to give up their rifles.

GRAVES RENTED IN CUBA.

When Payment Is Delinquent Remains
Are Thrown Out.

Havana, July 3.—The citizens of Matanzas protest against restoring the cemetery to ecclesiastical authorities. It is asserted by those who are particularly active in their opposition that the church, though always regarding the cemetery as a leading source of income, has invariably taken advantage of the poor in connection therewith, compelling them to pay exorbitant sums when renting graves for their dead, and then, at the expiration of the terms, relentlessly disinterring the remains and throwing them into unconsecrated ground.

Brigadier-General Lee called upon the governor-general today with regard to future action against the thieves who have recently created so much trouble in the district of Guanajay. The prompt measures already taken served to check the outbreak of thievery, and it is not expected that there will be much more trouble there. Nevertheless General Lee wishes to take steps that will be absolutely preventive.

General Brooke has received a decree drawn by Senor La Nuza, secretary of justice on the advisory cabinet, by the terms of which, for the time being, citizens of foreign countries who desire the recognition of charters and licenses shall present to their diplomatic representative or consul all such documents for formal legalization.

The people in Havana are deeply interested in the reported discovery of yellow fever serum. Most of them doubt its efficacy, but they say they will give it a fair trial if opportunity offers. They believe that if administered in minute doses it would not harm the patient.

OREGON MAN'S INVENTION.

Naval Board Experiments With a New
Explosive.

New York, July 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Important tests with thorite, a new high explosive, are being conducted by the board of ordnance and fortifications at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Little is known at the war department of the characteristics of the new explosive. It is the invention of Professor Tuttle, of Oregon, who asserts it is perfectly safe, and was willing some weeks ago to put a red-hot poker in a charge of thorite, declaring it could be done without causing it to explode. It is believed to have picric acid as its base. Tests of the explosive by the inventor are said to have been very satisfactory, and it may prove to be the material the army has been seeking.

Besides thorite, the ordnance department of the army has been experimenting with jovite, emmenite and dry and wet gun cotton, paying more attention to the last named explosive than to any other. So far none of them has given the results desired before adoption for service use.

Captain William Crozier, military attaché of the American delegation to The Hague conference, was instructed several weeks ago to stop in England on his way home and ascertain if possible the ingredients of liddite and the secret of the fuse used by General Kitchen's army in the Soudan with such excellent effect. It is untrue that he has been directed to contract for any quantity of the explosive.

Military officers in England have apparently been unable to secure all the information concerning the explosive the authorities would like to have. It is recalled that emmenite, discovered in and used by France, was kept a secret, but this government finally obtained information of its ingredients and has been testing it for some years at Sandy Hook.

Tests of jovite were made by the army officials several years ago and were not very successful. The navy department has tested thorite with considerable success, and if it continues to be satisfactory it may be adopted by the naval service.

Joint Pacific Coast Terminal Company. Tacoma, Wash., July 2.—A special from New York to the Evening News today says: Negotiations which have been pending for the past 90 days for settlement of the terms for a joint terminal corporation for the Pacific coast have been practically concluded, and the plan of organization agreed upon. Tacoma will be the center of the system, which will include various ports on the navigable waters of the North Pacific coast, where the steamship lines of the Pacific will be centered.

Active work in the carrying out of the project, which includes the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington and Union Pacific systems, will be at once begun.

Another Diplomatic Crisis.

Washington, July 2.—The negotiations in London looking to the arrangement of a modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary, have again nearly reached a crisis, the several conferences that have taken place recently between Salisbury and Choate having been dismally disappointing in results.

At moments it appeared the details could be easily arranged, but it turns out that those very details cannot be agreed upon without the sacrifices of the interests of many American miners, mainly those who are driven out of the Atlin district by the severe and discriminating Canadian laws.

THE FOURTH AT MANILA.

All Nationalities Joined in the Celebration.

Manila, July 6.—There was a great celebration of the Fourth here with fireworks, bands, speeches and decorations everywhere, all nationalities participating. The foreign ships and consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a national salute at noon. All nationalities enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed the "Fiesta of North America." Newsboys shouted Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town, throwing firecrackers from the batteries on the water front.

In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos and Spaniards. There were thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of carriages who went there for the concert, directed by Bandmaster Carl Erndt, of the Sixth artillery band. A hundred Filipinos played American tunes. Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsen, of the Washington regiment, read the declaration of Independence.

The officers of the United States cruisers gave a reception and a dance, which was attended by the foreign consuls, the officers of the foreign warships, and all the society of the army and navy circle. Colonel Denby presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' Club, where O. F. Williams, United States consul-general, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks, and there were several dances during the evening. A general celebration at night was rendered impracticable by the law requiring the streets to be cleared at 8:30.

FLOODS IN TEXAS

Town of Dewey Washed Away—People
Imprisoned on a Hill.

Houston, Tex., July 6.—The flood situation was improved everywhere today except in Waller county. The small village of Dewey has been washed away, and many people thereabouts are in danger of their lives. A report from Brookshire says 13 persons have been drowned already, and many more may soon be. A relief train was sent out of here tonight with boats and physicians, but not nearly enough. The people were not warned and had no time to escape. This afternoon it was reported that between 100 and 150 farmers and their families were on a small hill, near where Dewey was, and which has since become an island, with the water slowly rising. It is feared that many of them have been lost. No reports can be had until morning. The total number of deaths accurately reported at all points now reaches 63, 40 of them in Robertson county. This is not believed to be half. Calvert is refusing offers of assistance.

TRAP GUN WAS FIRED.

Bicyclist Sought Shelter in a Cabin, and
Opening the Door, Was Killed.

Butte, Mont., July 6.—A special to the Miner from Bozeman, Mont., says: A bicyclist was shot and killed last night between 6 and 7 o'clock about two miles northeast of Chestnut. He was attempting to enter the cabin of William Adams, which is close to the Northern Pacific railroad, and had just pried open the shutter to the window, when a trap gun was discharged and he received the full force of its contents in his left side, from which wound he died in about half an hour. This cabin has been robbed several times, and Adams had taken this means to protect his property from tramps, with the above fatal result.

The unfortunate was a large man, of about 40 years of age, light complexion and mustache, and well dressed. His body was brought to Bozeman this afternoon by the coroner. Two checks for considerable sums, made payable to W. F. Rhoda, of Sparta, Wis., were found on the body.

Premature Discharge of a Cannon.

McCook, Neb., July 6.—A premature discharge of a cannon used in firing a salute here Tuesday caused a severe injury of four boys. Charles Traver was drawing the rammer when the discharge tore off his right hand. He will lose one and perhaps both eyes. His face and head are horribly injured and his life is despaired of. Willie Kilpatrick lost a thumb and got his face full of powder. The steel rammer went hissing up Main avenue, tore two big holes through a frame building 1,500 feet away, and tore an ugly flesh wound in the calf of little Orville Hammett's leg.

Accidentally Shot.

Chicago, July 6.—A special to the Times-Herald from Cedar Rapids, Ia., says: William G. Dows, late colonel of the Forty-ninth Iowa volunteers, was accidentally shot and wounded last night by his brother, S. L. Dows, jr. The bullet passed through his hand and struck in the fleshy part of his thigh.

Forty-Four Miners Killed.

Berlin, July 6.—A dispatch from Odessa announces that a dynamite cart-ridge exploded near there today while the excavation on a coal mine was in progress, and 44 persons were killed and 20 wounded.

BUSINESS IN ALASKA.

Sober Development Takes the Place of
the Mad Rush—New Discover-
eries Being Made.

Captain Dwight Hunt, with two companions, has been in Haines this week, outfitting for a prospecting tour in the Porcupine mining district, says the Porcupine Quill. Captain Hunt and party represent an extensive company, known as the Jack Crawford (poet and scout) party that went to the Hootalinqua last season over the Dyea route, equipped with dredgers, and who have been unsuccessful in the Yukon and are trying the present season to retrieve their ill luck by operating in the Atlin and Forty-Mile diggings in the Yukon. Attracted by favorable reports from the Porcupine district, the manager of the company, Henry M. Wallace, a prominent lawyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., placed a detail of operators under charge of Captain Hunt, who is an experienced prospector, and sent them here to prosecute intelligent examination of the quartz and placer claims in American Alaska in this vicinity. They are also going to give special examination of the hydraulic propositions which are reported favorable. In event they are successful in their search they will bring in a large outfit this season of modern hydraulic machinery and permanently establish the headquarters of the company—which have a large capital at their control—under the Stars and Stripes, and abandon the Northwest Territory propositions, where they are sorely handicapped by unjust discriminations and exactions. The party will be ready to start early next week, and are now getting their boats and outfits over the trail to the Chilcat river.

Excitement Runs High.

Mr. Cole, the mail agent for Porcupine City, brought down on his last trip a small pile of gold dust taken from claim No. 1 above Discovery, on Porcupine creek. It was the partial output of the first washout by the use of a sluiceway on that claim, and was sold to S. Weitzman for \$35. Mr. Cole says the miners on McKinley and Porcupine creeks are just beginning to take out gold, and the field soon will astonish the nations. The water is quite high, and only the elevated rim-rock can be worked, but as the work progresses the claims are growing richer, excitement is running high and daily arrivals of prospectors are large.

A Stampede Expected.

Since the arrival of samples of coarse gold from the placer mines on the Porcupine and McKinley diggings, the mists of doubt that have been thrown over that district by the "grubstakers" who have done no active work except to hang around the camp, "waiting for something to turn up," have disappeared, and a feeling of confidence established. In fact, nothing but the best of reports are being brought in daily, and if developments continue as they are now going on there will be a genuine stampede inside of six weeks.

Large Cannery Destroyed.

Mr. D. J. Munn's cannery on Sea Island, B. C., was completely destroyed by fire. The cannery was one of the largest on the North Arm, and generally had the largest pack for that branch of the river. The cannery was fully equipped with everything necessary for the season's work and all the nets were hanging in readiness to be taken out for the sockeye run. The loss on the cannery, stock of cans, machinery, etc., is estimated at \$65,000, on which there was only \$45,000 insurance.

Struck a Quartz Ledge.

William Estinghausen, of California, who has been prospecting along the Chilcat river for the past four months, struck a ledge of quartz about four miles from Haines. His discovery covers a ledge five feet between walls, and evidently carries a large per cent of copper and gold. Mr. Estinghausen has followed mining for several years in Alaska and California, and is satisfied that his discovery possesses great wealth and will take immediate steps to develop it.

New Alaska City.

Jim McCloskey, of the Arctic, has returned from the Ketchikan mining district, which he reports as a promising district. "Ketchikan," says Jim, "is going to be quite a city, as it already has one large store and about 40 houses. The townsite is being surveyed and the prospectors are flocking in by the dozens. One noticeable feature of the district is the copper-stained ore, nearly every sample coming from that district being literally covered with the stain."

Great Racing Event.

Saturday, July 1, the trotting and running races commence at the Irvington track, Portland, and will continue until July 8. Judging by the horses that have already been entered for the different events, it ought to prove a success in every way. Opening day, ladies will be admitted to the track and grandstand free of charge. On all other days 25 cents admission will be charged. This includes a seat in the grandstand. The admission fee for gentlemen on all racing days, including grandstand, will be 50 cents. Good racing and popular prices will undoubtedly prove great drawing cards.

Hay Crop in Fine Condition.

Reports from all over Oregon received at the weather bureau indicate that the hay crop of the state is in fine condition. In fact, many declare that it was never better. It is late in most localities, but it is good everywhere. The recent rains have not injured the crop to any noticeable extent. Harvesting had already begun when the rains came, but the wet weather did not last long enough nor was the rainfall sufficient to hurt the hay that been cut. The only effect it had was to delay harvesting, which is already late.

Skagway a Future Mining Center.

There is now every prospect that Skagway's future as a great mining center is assured, if all the reports that keep coming in in regard to new discoveries of quartz in this vicinity are true. Old prospectors have been at work for a long time on the hills east of the city, but have kept their operations so very quiet that only a limited few knew anything about it. Whenever these men were cornered they would make a general denial of having made any find.

Cattle Going North.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Capilano arrived last week at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway, whither she went with 70 head of cattle and 75 head of swine, belonging to Burchell & Howey. She will take another load of cattle and sheep, the property of P. Burns. On this trip she will take up 75 head of cattle and about 100 head of sheep.

Bids Invited.

The city clerk of Nelson, B. C., has invited bids for the new issue of debentures from all the banks and financial agents in the East. Bids are asking for all or any part of 60 debentures of \$1,000 each.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 90c per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, new, 2 1/2c per lb.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1 1/2.
Turnips, per sack, 80@90c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Cauliflower, 75c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.00 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 18c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound.
Eggs, 21c.
Cheese—Native, 14c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$6.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$2.90; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 56c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 44c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$21.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 18@23c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.
Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 8@8 1/2c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, dressed sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.