

THE DREADED YELLOW JACK

Has Broken Out in the National Soldiers' Home.

THIRTY CASES; THREE DEATHS

The Government Has Established a Vigorous Quarantine and Will Prevent the Spread of the Malady.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 1.—There are 30 cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, and three deaths from the disease were reported today. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated tonight that all of them were caused by yellow fever. Newport News and Hampton will quarantine against the soldiers' home tomorrow morning. The government authorities at Old Point have already adopted this step, and no strangers are allowed to enter the reservation.

Quarantine Officer Hobson, of this port, went to the soldiers' home tonight and verified the statement that there are now 30 cases of the disease at the home, and that there were three deaths from the malady today. While no one outside of the soldiers' home knew anything about the existence of yellow fever until today, it is said that the disease made its appearance three days ago. The most rigid quarantine regulations will be enforced to prevent the spread of the malady.

The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, and the most vigorous measures will be adopted to prevent its spread. There are 4,000 old veterans at the home, and several large excursion parties went there last week.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1.—The board of health has quarantined against Old Point, Hampton and Newport News. Police officers have been sent out along the water front to watch for tugs, steamboats and other craft. There is much excitement. Governor Woodfin, of the soldiers' home, confirms the report of the existence of fever there. Hampton has been quarantined from Old Point, and the trolley cars stopped running to the former place tonight.

RAN INTO A WRECK.

Cause of the Smashing of the Chicago Express at Lackawaxon.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The accident on the Erie railroad, growing out of the landslide a mile east of Lackawaxon last night, was not so serious as at first reported. Only the fireman and engineer of the derailed engine of the westbound Chicago express which turned over on the track were killed, though a number of passengers on the express, the vestibule passenger train for Buffalo and Cleveland, which left New York at 7 o'clock Saturday, were injured.

The wreck, which occurred shortly before midnight, was preceded by a cloudburst and storm which lasted two hours. A section of the bank fell on the eastbound track directly in front of the freight train. Several trees went down with the rocks and earth, the freight cars and engine turning over directly across the westbound tracks of the Erie road. Sixty freight cars constitute the train, but only 22 were derailed, and the debris was piled up on the westbound tracks just as the Chicago express put in an appearance, running 50 miles an hour. The engine of the express train crashed into the wreck, and the baggage car, combination and buffet car and two Pullman sleepers were piled up on the tracks immediately in front of the wrecked freight cars.

The first sleeper was split in two parts as a result of the accident, and the passengers were thrown 30 feet down a bank. Fire at once broke out, and four cars of the express train and nine of the freight cars were burned.

War Is Looked For.

Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Aug. 1.—The situation is critical. An outbreak is momentarily expected. The friends of the government are under arms and ready for action to protect property and peace. A feeble attempt was made to seize the body of President Heureaux by the assassins, Ramon Caceres, Manuel Caceres, Horacio Vasquez and Domingo Pichardo, who are in the country about Moca, with their followers. The burial of President Heureaux was conducted with fitting honors.

Governor Pepin has assembled troops in Moca, and the governor of La Vega has 1,000 men.

The minister of the treasury has arrived at Moca in hot haste. The government is taking steps for the protection of business and the finances of the country, and expects to carry out the contemplated cancellation of the state bank notes. In Puerto Plata there is an urgent demand that the government send a sufficient force to Moca to hunt down the assassins of the president.

Protests have been made to members of the administration against the proposition to give Canada a port of entry, even temporarily, on Lynn canal, as such action would be conceding her right to such a port.

YELLOW JACK'S WORK.

Disease Is Sented at Hampton and More Cases Are Expected.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The latest official advice received up to 8 o'clock tonight show a total of 38 cases and seven deaths from yellow fever at the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va. One new case developed at the home today. Thus far the disease has been confined to the home, but all surrounding towns are excited, and a vigorous quarantine is being maintained.

Dr. Wasdin, of the marine hospital service, is now in charge of affairs at Hampton, and is working in co-operation with the local boards of health. He has strengthened the guard about the town of Phoebus, which he reports in very bad sanitary condition. The fact that only one new case appeared today is encouraging to the officials here, who are taking every measure to prevent a spread of the disease. They feel that the fact that the affected locality is in the hands of the government and under one management, will be of great value in dealing with the scourge, and enable better results to be obtained than where epidemics broke out in commercial places.

Hilo Is Out of Danger.

Honolulu, July 25, via San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The latest reports from the volcano of Mauna Loa, received today by way of Kalaieha, is to the effect that a great change took place in the course of the lava flow on the night of July 18. The mighty stream of burning lava which was steadily flowing toward the town of Hilo and threatening its destruction, has been diverted in its course so that the danger to life and property is less imminent than at the time of the previous mail advices from here. Ever since the flow began, July 4, the course of the stream of lava has been from the highest active cones down to the mountain nearly due east, past all the sources of lava till it reached and partly crossed the flow of 1880. Then it turned abruptly to the north in the direction of Kalaieha, on the side of Mauna Loa. It spread all over the side of the mountain, occupying an area almost a mile wide. This was the condition of things up to the night of July 18.

Some time during that night the first part of the stream, flowing eastward, broke through its banks about half way from its source, to where it turned northward down the mountain parallel with the old channel, but further west. This is carrying the lava less directly toward Hilo and keeping it nearer the ridge which divides from the slope off in the direction of the Kohala coast.

The lava flow from Mauna Loa has changed its course and the city of Hilo is no longer in danger.

No Remedy for Southern Lynchings.

New York, Aug. 2.—Governor D. M. Jones, of Arkansas, replying to a query from the Times as to the cause of lynchings in the South, said:

"In my judgment, the so-called delays in the administration of criminal law so far as Arkansas is concerned, have not been the cause of the lynching of any person accused of crime. The lynchings in this state have generally been in cases of rape and attempted rape, and especially when the assault has been made by a negro upon a white woman. This crime is so heinous and revolting that all the laws in the world, no matter how severe the punishment or how speedy its infliction, cannot in my judgment prevent lynchings when the accused falls into the hands of the enraged mob."

"I can suggest no remedy, because there is none except the cessation of the crime itself. Of course this is to be deplored because it is always best that the law should be permitted to take its regular course, but as long as human nature remains as it is, the conditions in this respect will not be improved."

Boycott in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Aug. 2.—Every branch of the Big Consolidated system was in full operation today, but cars carried few, if any, passengers. The boycott is becoming the most important factor in the struggle. The company officials say it is bound to fall of its own weight within a few days. On the other hand labor leaders declare the boycott has just begun and that when it reaches its full scope all classes and all interests will be affected.

The coroner today found Hawley, non-union conductor who shot and killed Henry Cornsvelt, guilty of killing without provocation or excuse. Hawley is in jail.

Report on Smelter Strike.

Denver, Aug. 2.—The state board of arbitration today filed its report on the investigation of the smelter strike. The decision reached is a compromise between the demands of the smeltermen and the concessions of the companies. The question of union or non-union labor is ignored. It is thought both sides will accept the decision, and work will be resumed soon.

Five Killed in an Explosion.

Detroit, Aug. 2.—A special to the News from White Cloud, Mich., says: A threshing machine engine exploded near Big Prairie. Charlie Haight, Alpha Haight, Charles Crabtree, George Overly, Cecil Priest and Raymond Howe were killed. Oscar Evans and George Haight were severely injured.

AMERICANS VICTIMS OF YAQUIS

The Killed Are Already Estimated at 50 on Each Side.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Ortiz, Mex., says: Any doubt that the Yaquis are on the warpath in earnest was dispelled today when news reached here that several Americans and Mexicans had been killed in pueblos, or towns, in the Yaqui river valley, east and south-east of this station. The courier who came in with the news of the slaughter declares that he saw a desperate fight at a point 40 miles southeast of Ortiz, and that he has positive evidence that J. F. Remly, a merchant of Hermosillo, and E. Miller, a photographer in his employ, were among the killed.

Remly was one of the best known Americans in Sonora. The inhabitants of the towns in and near the Yaqui valley are in a state of terror. General Torres, commander of the first military zone, which includes Sonora and Lower California, who was in the field with the Twelfth regiment, is reported among the slain. No information is obtainable as yet of the number of Indians under arms, but if the outbreak is of the proportions of the war ended in 1897, the number may be placed at between 3,000 and 4,000.

This outbreak is a surprise to the state and army officials. It is impossible to secure accurate figures as to the total number killed to date, but the estimate of 50 on each side is not considered excessive.

Boundary Outlined By Monuments.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—John Zachart, a mining expert of this city, claims to possess information which he believes will have an important bearing on the Alaska boundary dispute. Zachart declares that the old Russian boundary is defined by monuments placed at short intervals, and that inclosed in each is a chart of the Russian possessions. He is of the belief that the duplicates of the charts are on file at St. Petersburg.

Zachart says that an expedition would have little trouble in finding and following up this boundary line of monuments, and that the charts would prove of inestimable value in settling the dispute between this country and Canada.

Root Is Now Secretary.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Mr. Elihu Root took the oath of office as secretary of war at 10:45 this morning. The ceremony occurred in the large office of the secretary of war, in the presence of Secretary Alger, Gage, Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, a large number of army officers in uniform and other employees, and the official oath was administered by Judge Cole, of the district supreme court, after which Alger advanced and shook hands with the new secretary, and said, with evident feeling:

"With all my heart, I congratulate you and the administration. You will find around you here men who will help in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength."

Advance in Lumber.

New York, Aug. 3.—There has been a general advance of 15 to 25 per cent in the price of lumber since July 1. The demand for hickory, oak and other hardwoods is particularly sharp. Quartered oak costs \$15 more per thousand than it did six months ago, and it is hard to obtain. Spruce and pine have also advanced, though not so materially as hardwoods.

Local dealers do not attribute these advances to any scarcity of timber, but they say that the saw mills are unable to fill their orders, which are heavy, on account of the demand for cars, vessels and trucks to handle the increased business throughout the country.

Storms in Minnesota.

Crookston, Minn., Aug. 3.—Fifty square miles of crops were destroyed in Polk county by last night's hail storm. The storm followed the Red Lake river from Mallor to Crookston. At Garry, S. D., a strip of grain land 12 miles long and four miles wide was devastated. At Stephens, Minn., the storm destroyed 1,000 acres of grain.

Damage By Hail.

Desmet, S. D., Aug. 3.—A terrific hail storm passed over this section last night, totally destroying the crops on 2,000 acres of land, and severely damaging those on several thousand acres more. But little grain in the path of the storm had been cut. The full extent of the damage is not yet ascertained.

Army Hospital.

Fort Townsend, Aug. 3.—The Hotel Eisenbeis, situated about 1½ miles south of this city, and built during boom days at a cost of \$100,000, has been leased by the United States government. The hotel is a large frame building, and contains more than 200 rooms. It is thought that the building will be used as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers who will be returned from the Philippines.

Pennsylvania Arrives in Manila.

Washington, Aug. 3.—General Otis cables the war department that the transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning without a casualty. The Pennsylvania left San Francisco July 1, with headquarters and six companies of infantry, under the command of Colonel A. S. Burt.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest to the Growing Western States.

Beet Sugar at Oxnard.

Times are lively in and around the big beet-sugar factory at Oxnard, Cal. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty acres of beets have been planted in that vicinity and are now being prepared for harvest. Over 1,000 men are engaged in thinning the beets, for which service they receive \$1.40 a day, on an average. The new crop will amount to about 200,000 tons of beets, and when these are put through the big factory the result will be that about 30,000 tons of refined sugar is ready for the market, for it is estimated that the crop will average about 18 per cent saccharine matter. A large deal has just been consummated, whereby the American Beet Sugar Company, which owns the Oxnard factory, has purchased the large Patterson ranch, which contains 5,000 acres. The purchase price is said to be over \$600,000. This is the largest single purchase put through in many years in Ventura county. The new factory now has a capacity of 2,000 tons of beets per day, and since the capacity was recently doubled, it is now the largest sugar factory and refinery in the world.

A Distant Market For Flour.

The Big Bend flour mill at Davenport, Wash., annually ships hundreds of barrels of flour to the Orient, where it has built up a reputation that gives it a steady sale. The other side of the Pacific, where the countries are densely populated furnishes a market for a vast quantity of American flour, and heavy invoices are shipped direct to that foreign market from the home mill. At the present time the Big Bend mill is turning out several thousand barrels of its superior brand of flour for Japan, and this is only the beginning of what promises to reach greater shipments in the future to the Japan market.

Washington Hops.

The vines are reported to be making excellent progress and in many sections the hops never looked better. Nearly all the large yards are in fine condition, and, as a rule, are for this season well advanced. There are plenty of lice, but the sprayers are keeping them in check. There have been some contracts made at from 10 to 12 cents, but growers are generally backward about contracting.

Great Falls Wool.

Great Falls, Mont., has proved itself to be the highest and best market for wool in the state of Montana. Over 273,000 pounds of wool was sold one day last week, and it brought very good prices, the highest price paid being 20 cents, and the lowest 17 5-8 cents, the whole averaging higher than any lots of wool so far sold in Montana, and the highest price paid being the top notch at which Montana wools have so far been sold.

For the New Water System.

The first carload of steel pipe to be used in the Cedar river pipe system at Seattle, arrived at that place last week. There are 112 feet, or 12 tons on the car. A train of about 40 cars is now on the way containing over 500,000 pounds of steel pipe. Each car has four pieces 28 feet in length, or, if the pipe is curved, five pieces 21 feet long.

A California Creamery.

The Chino Valley creamery, at Chino, Cal., is making all its milk receipts into butter now, the price of butter having gone up to 50 cents, it is more profitable to make butter than cheese. The association is receiving 7,500 pounds of milk a day and Manager Steele says that as beet pulp comes in for feed the receipts will run up to 10,000 pounds per day.

Northwest News Notes.

Pendleton wants a city park. Starbuck, Wash., has a haunted house. Tacoma will issue \$1,300,000 in refunding bonds. Spokane breweries are now running with non-union men.

Pacific & Idaho Northern will build a \$15,000 depot at Weiser.

Baker City's water supply is so low that irrigation had to be stopped.

A copper lead 60 miles long has been found on Fifty Mile river, Alaska.

Great Northern agents are buying a new right-of-way through Spokane.

"Dad" Wright killed a 1,000-pound grizzly bear in Northwest Territory.

Canucks have stopped boats on Lake Lindeman from carrying passengers.

Astoria has invited President McKinley to attend the coming regatta.

Coal is now to be used in sinking shafts at Rampart City on the Yukon.

Committee has reported on Tacoma as the best location for Whitworth college.

Denver and Omaha men will erect a smelter in Kirkland, Wash., a suburb of Seattle.

Zinc ore is being shipped from Spokane directly to England, by way of the Horn.

Work will be begun soon on Snohomish and Willapa river natcheries in Washington.

HEAVY BANK CLEARINGS.

Were Nearly Fifty Per Cent Larger Than a Year Ago.

R. G. Dun & Company, in their weekly review of trade, say:

There is certainly room for some decrease, when the volume of payments through the clearing-house, in July, is 47.2 per cent larger than last year, the best of all previous years. So great an advance would warrant expectation of some setback under ordinary circumstances. This year, the unusual freedom from labor troubles, about July 1, is followed by some signs of a tendency to strike, because great works are committed far ahead and cannot halt without loss. But interruption of business by labor troubles of all sorts has been less than in any other July for years. Nor is the movement of products hampered. Western receipts of wheat in July have been 18,863,826 bushels, against 7,309,333 bushels last year to date, and corn, 20,455,451 bushels, against 9,173,335 bushels last year, even the latest week showing large gains over last year. Exports of wheat, from both coasts, were 9,939,280 bushels, flour included, against 8,833,192 bushels last year. Copper is strong, with spot scarce and lead weak at \$4.55, but tin is quoted at \$31.55, London leading as usual.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the East, in four weeks, have been 394,374 cases, against 360,535 last year; and in 1895, the nearest previous year, 351,359 cases. Leather continues strong and scarce, with a combination of packers lifting prices of hides at Chicago, so that many of the takers are quitting that market.

Failures for the week have been 151 in the United States, against 225 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 26 last year.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1.25 per sack
Potatoes, new, 1@1½¢ per lb.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50¢@60¢.
Carrots, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Cauliflower, 40¢@60¢ per doz.
Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds.
Cherries, 50¢@75¢.
Peaches, 75¢.
Apples, \$1.00@1.25 per box.
Pears, \$1.50 per box.
Prunes, \$1 per box.
Butter—Creamery, 22¢ per pound; dairy 15¢@18¢ ranch, 12¢@15¢ per lb.
Eggs, 22¢.
Cheese—Native, 10¢@12¢.
Poultry—13¢@14¢; dressed, 16½¢.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8¢; cows, prime, 7½¢; mutton, 8¢; pork, 7½¢; trimmed, 8½¢; veal, 8¢@10¢.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$6@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; blended straight, \$3.25; California \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21.50 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56¢@56½¢; Valley, 57½¢; Bluestem, 58¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 43¢@45¢; choice gray, 42¢@43¢ 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, 35¢@40¢; seconds, 32½¢@35¢; dairy, 27½¢@30¢; store, 22½¢@25¢.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12¢; Young America, 13¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50@5.00; springs, \$2@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old, \$4@5.50 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12¢@13½¢ per pound.
Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90¢ per sack; garlic, 70¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢@2¢ per pound; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, \$1 beans, 5¢@6¢ per pound; celery, 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3¢@4¢ per pound.
Hops—11¢@13¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢.
Wool—Valley, 12¢@13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@13¢; mohair, 27¢@30¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½¢; dressed mutton, 5¢@6¢; lambs, 3½¢ per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.50@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.25; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6¢@6½¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 6¢@7¢; small, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.