

LABORI SHOT DOWN

Dreyfus' Lawyer Ambushed at Rennes.

WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE COURT

Two Men Rushed Out of a Narrow Lane and Fired at Him From a Revolver.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The assassins were only a couple of yards behind their victim. The bullet struck Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The assassins immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged and both escaped.

At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound.

SAW OUR DEFENSES.

British Officer Inspects Columbia River Forts.

Fort Stevens, Or., Aug. 15.—The officer in charge at this post received on August 2 a dispatch from the secretary of war ordering him to meet at Astoria Colonel Lee, military attaché of the British government, convey him to and show him through the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia. In obedience to this order, the government transport George H. Wendel was promptly dispatched to Astoria, and, returning, landed Colonel Lee and his escort at Fort Stevens early on the day mentioned. Later, accompanied by the officers of this post, Colonel Lee went through the fortifications recently completed, both on the Oregon and Washington shores, the latter at Scarborough head, now officially known as Fort Columbia, and the former constituting the new defenses several hundred yards west of old Fort Stevens.

With his visit to these fortifications, Colonel Lee completed the inspection of all of the principal coast defenses of the United States, except those at the Presidio, where he went direct from here, and which he has doubtless inspected before this time. He paid a very high compliment to the work here, both as to the engineering and constructive skill displayed, and was no doubt duly impressed with the power of the formidable disappearing guns mounted behind and within the solid walls of masonry to command the entrance of the Columbia river.

Whether he will make any use of the information thus specifically gained, for the benefit of his country, depends upon the always possible event of war. It is certain that he is supplied with sufficient data to make such information of great value in such a contingency.

WILL BE FAILURES.

Hurricane Will Seriously Affect Business on the Island.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been over-estimated, the people are peaceful and endeavoring to make the best of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision with payments to workmen daily. It is gathered from interviews with merchants and planters, some of whom owe European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

The steamer Australia, with cargo, was wrecked during the hurricane on the southeast coast and the Vasco on the north coast.

ATLIN MINERS' CLAIMS.

Canadian Exclusion Act Has Caused Them to Lose \$10,000,000.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, visited the state department today to lay before it the complaints of some American miners in British Columbia for whom he is counsel. They claim that they located a number of claims and developed them under the British Columbia law and that afterward a law was passed excluding them from the Dominion. Canadians came in and took their mines.

The Americans estimate their loss at about \$10,000,000. There will be other claims for damages, making the total about \$25,000,000. Mr. Lewis wants the claims arbitrated with other pending matters before the joint high commission.

THE SHOOTING OF LABORI.

Would-Be Assassin Had No Difficulty in Escaping From His Pursuers.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of M. Labori was issued at 10 o'clock: "Temperature, 37.05; no fever; condition stationary."

There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours.

Further details regarding the shooting of M. Labori show that the body was overcast when M. Labori left his house, accompanied by Colonel Picquart and the latter's brother-in-law, M. Gast. M. Labori was laughing and chatting with his companions when he was shot. The party was passing the Quay Richmond, and was about to cross the bridge, when a man hidden behind a wooden fence at the corner of the quay stepped out and fired at M. Labori.

The wounded man fell to the ground. He tried to rise, and put his hand to the wound in his back and brought the hand back covered with blood. As he lay there, with his clothes covered with the dust in which he had fallen, he said in a faint voice: "I beg you to give me my stick and my papers. Go and tell them." he added, with a final effort, "to suspend the proceedings."

After the shooting the would-be murderer ran across the fields until he reached a railroad; he dashed across the track in front of a train just arriving, and disappeared in the dense woods. No trace of him has as yet been found.

Court-Martial Proceedings.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—The shooting of M. Labori, leading counsel for Dreyfus, robbed the morning session of the Dreyfus court-martial of its paramount interest. The murderer apparently chose today for the attempt, for it was anticipated that Labori would crush Mercier, the ex-minister of war, with his cross-questioning. The news of the shooting caused an immense sensation in the courtroom, where the audience was assembled, awaiting the entrance of the judges.

RUSSIA WILL ARBITRATE.

Has Agreed to Arbitration of the Claims of American Citizens.

New York, Aug. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Ambassador Tower has notified the state department that the Russian government has agreed to arbitrate the claims of American citizens against it, growing out of the seizure of their vessels off the Siberian coast. These claims amount to \$300,000, and Russia's willingness to arbitrate them is the best evidence, state department officials say, of their validity.

Mr. Tower is negotiating a treaty referring the claims to arbitration, which will be based upon the conventions under which the Cheek and McCord claims were arbitrated. The arbitrator will be selected by the two governments, and will be required to render the award within six months after his appointment. These claims are due to the seizure of American sealing ships off the Siberian coast in 1892, and the maltreatment of some of their crews. Their vessels were seized 20 miles away from the Siberian shore. Had the seizure occurred within three miles it is probable this government would have declined to press the claims.

The Swiss government is expected to render its verdict in the Delagoa Bay claim during the coming fall. This claim, growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railroad, owned by an American citizen, by the Portuguese government, amounts to several millions of dollars.

MADE VETERANS A PRESENT.

Emperor William Remembered Wandering Boys of His Army.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—"Hoch, hoch, hoch, der kaiser!"

This was the shout of thousands of Germans at Sharpshooters' Park when Henry Hachmeister, president of the veterans' society of the German army, read the dispatch from the German ambassador to the "Bundes Kreiger Verein" that Emperor William had presented a banner to the society. The dispatch, dated "Bar Harbor, Aug. 15, 1899," was written in German. The following is a translation:

"It is a great satisfaction for me to notify you in the name of his majesty, the emperor and king, that he has presented to the central organization of the German soldiers a banner and his order that the same be held one year in succession by the societies of the Kreiger Bund. The banner will be sent as soon as made, and will be in Chicago inside of two months."

(Signed) "VON MUMM," "Acting German Ambassador."

Since 1895, when the Germans in Chicago celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war, no such large gathering of Germans has taken place in Chicago. Delegates were present from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Joseph, Columbus, O., Little Rock, Portland, Or., and many other cities.

An Iron-Plated Train.

Cape Town, Natal, Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Durban, in Natal, announce that an armor-plated train, fitted with loopholes, has been sent to the Natal-Transvaal border, and that artillery of the Orange Free State is going to occupy Van Dieman's pass.

MUCH WISDOM; LITTLE GOLD.

Uncle Sam's Vessels Carry People Home From Cape Nome.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The steamer Albion has arrived here, 15 days from Cape Nome. She reports that 100 people, men and women, without food and means, were picked up on the Kotzebue beach by the revenue cutter Bear and taken to St. Michael.

On the Albion were eight passengers who had passed most of the winter in Kotzebue, picked up enough dust to pay them for their experience in the Far North, and then made their way to Cape Nome. They were glad to get back to San Francisco.

The Albion left here nearly three months ago to gather up reindeer on the Siberian coast and carry the animals to St. Michael. The old revenue cutter Thetis went on the same mission, and the Bear, the whalers' savior, had instructions to do similar work on her way to the Arctic. All three vessels performed the work allotted to them. The Albion reports that all sorts of criminals abound in Anvik City and robberies are of daily occurrence. For several nights before the Albion sailed her crew guarded the bullion in the company's house with shotguns.

The Albion left St. Lawrence bay with 109 deer on July 26, for Cape Prince of Wales. The deer with their legs tied, were taken aboard the Albion in boats. Of the 109, there were 104 landed at Cape Prince of Wales, in Alaska. The Thetis landed 40 animals and returned to the Siberian side for more. The Bear took 110 from Bering island and got 83 of them safely ashore at the cape. The latter point is near the entrance to the Arctic ocean and is about 100 miles north of St. Lawrence bay.

The animals were not in good condition to be shipped at that time of the year, but the expedition was very successful as far as transportation is concerned. It will be this government's care to nourish the animals, and if they can thrive on Alaska's shore they will be brought further down the coast and used for meat supply, packing and carrying mail. The Bear went on from the cape to the Arctic to look after the whalers.

DEWEY WELL TREATED.

Austrians Showed the Admiral and His Men Every Courtesy.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The navy department has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"United States Flagship Olympia, Trieste, Austria, Aug. 1: Sir—Leaving Trieste today, I desire to bring to the attention of the department the uniform courtesy and kindly feeling shown not only to me, but to the ship and its whole personnel as representing our country, by the officials and people of Trieste and Austria. The Austrian minister of marine arrived from Vienna to welcome us officially and remained several days waiting for us, but was obliged by his duties to return before our arrival. The naval, military and civil officials stationed here have been most cordial."

"The people also have exhibited a most friendly feeling toward our nation, and have visited the ship in large numbers. It is estimated that 4,000 people attended the funeral of Rask, an electrician who died in the hospital, and they showed many marks of sympathy. Naval Constructor Capps, who visited the dock yards at Pola, was shown every courtesy there and also at the naval and private ship yards of Trieste."

GEORGE DEWEY, "Admiral, U. S. N."

TALIAN WAN A FREE PORT.

Opened by a Proclamation of Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—Emperor Nicholas has issued the following imperial order to the Russian minister of finance, M. DeWitte:

"Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible, with the help of God, to effect a rapprochement between the peoples of the West and of the East. Through the friendly attitude of China, we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Talien Wan and Port Arthur, with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian railway to the Yellow sea is secured. Thanks to the wisdom of the Chinese government, we shall, through railways in course of construction, be united to China, a result which gives all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade."

"In our unwearied care for the general weal we have deemed it necessary, after completing the railway, to declare Talien Wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port."

Down From Alaska.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 17.—The steamer Dutch arrived from Alaska to-night with 100 Yukon and Atlin miners on board. Purser Turner states the ship brought down \$350,000 in gold dust.

War Supplies for Transvaal.

Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 14.—The German East Africa line steamer Reichstag has arrived here from Hamburg, Naples and Mombasa with 400 cases of cartridges and other war stores for Transvaal.

NOT OREGON LAND.

Contention of Washington Boundary Commissioners—Old Ship Channel Is the Line.

F. L. Rice, of South Bend, and J. B. Nice, of Cathlamet, who compose the Washington state boundary commission appointed by Governor Rogers to investigate the disputed boundary line between Oregon and Washington, have completed their work from the mouth of the Columbia river to Tongue Point. They find that vast and valuable tracts of tide lands besides valuable fishing and seining grounds, which are now claimed and taxed by Oregon, are in Washington according to the law establishing the territory of Washington and defining the boundary line between it and Oregon to be the center of the main ship channel of the Columbia river. The initial point at the mouth of the Columbia is two miles from Fort Stevens and four miles from Fort Canby on a line across the river connecting these two points. Thence the line follows the center of the main ship channel, which has remained practically the same since the boundary was defined first, until the confines of Wahkiakum county are reached, where the commission lays claim to considerable territory now held by Oregon.

Off Wahkiakum county the main channel was formerly up Woody's channel through the Cordell channel and thence into Woody's channel. This was buoyed by the government as early as 1853 and ran close to the Oregon shore. These channels are not now in use, as the construction of the jetty, which was expected, according to the United States engineer's report, to scour them out, in reality filled them up and throw the main channel over on the Washington shore. This shifting of the channel has formed valuable tide lands, including the well-known Miller and Oliver sands, which the commission claims for Washington on the ground that the old channel and not the new one should be taken as the dividing line. This construction also throws into Washington territory the Desdemona and Middle sands which have never before been claimed by this state.

The commission has made a preliminary inspection of the boundary line up the river to a point above The Dalles and from all their information it would appear that Oregon claims and taxes everything in sight, including some lands which have as high as 100 families living on them.

If the contention of the commission proves to be correct, over 90 per cent of gillnetting ground and nearly all of the seining grounds on the Columbia belong to Washington, and Oregon has no foundation to its claim of jurisdiction over Sand island, which has been the cause even of bloodshed in years past.

Mr. Nice, the member of the commission from Cathlamet, has lived on the river for over 30 years and his personal knowledge of the location of the old channels and his wide acquaintance with the old-timers on the river are proving of great value.

Ship Oranges in Liquid Air.

The Fay Fruit Company, of Los Angeles, has made arrangements with Charles E. Tripler to use his processes and appliances for the manufacture and employment of liquid air. The object is to equip the refrigerator cars of the company so that liquid air can take the place of ice. Since the company sends East yearly over 2,000 carloads of citrus fruit, vegetables, dried fruits and nuts, and the great bulk of its shipments must be made in refrigerated cars, this matter is highly important. The plant which will be installed for liquifying air will also supply magic substance for use in every other conceivable way.

The New Steamer Line.

Captain W. J. Ellis, of the steamer Bay City, has a plan on foot which, if consummated, will insure to Bellingham bay for years to come a first-class steamboat service. Captain Ellis proposes to organize a steamboat stock company, composed of New Whatcom people, with stock subscribed to the amount of \$65,000 or \$75,000. He will take a large block of this stock, turning over in payment therefor the steamer Bay City, valued at \$20,000. A new steamer to cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000 would be built this winter and placed on the Whatcom-Seattle-Tacoma run.

Snake River Valley.

T. A. Harris, immigration agent for the Union Pacific and region Short Line, tells the Omaha Bee that the Snake river valley in Idaho is "the richest agricultural region in the West." It is being rapidly settled up, and the Short Line has just begun the extension of a line from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony, 40 miles distant, which will be completed in time to handle this fall's crops.

Ice Companies Amalgamated.

It will now become necessary for the people of Butte, Mont., to solve the question of whether ice is a luxury or a necessity. This decision is made necessary by the amalgamation of the different companies supplying ice, or rather the majority of these firms have been bought out by the Butte Ice Company.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Crop Reports and Probabilities the Main Factors in Trade.

Bradstreet's trade review says: Crop reports and probabilities have constituted an important contribution to general trade and business advices this week. Among the unquestionably favorable features have been the reports regarding the corn crop, government estimates pointing to a yield of probably 2,200,000,000 bushels a heavy increase over last year and almost within touch of the record of the total of 1896. Spring wheat indications apparently bear out earlier trade advices in showing a decrease in condition during July. The reduction of 25,000,000 bushels in the probable outcome, estimated, however, considerably smaller it is true, than last year, but with the exception of 1898 and 1891, is the heaviest recorded.

A German Lieutenant who is touring America says England would like to see the United States go to war with Germany, because Great Britain would get more commerce. He also says Dewey and Deidrichs were friends.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes are sympathetically strong, and at a convention of shoe manufacturers at Philadelphia this week a practical agreement to advance prices of the finished product was reached.

Wool is firm, as is also sugar, for which an unprecedented demand is looked for in the current canning season. The outlook in the canned-goods trade generally is reported a very good one.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 156, as compared with 156 last week, 157 a year ago, and 214 in 1897.

Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 22,125,000 bushels, against 18,354,728 bushels last year, and 16,115,543 bushels in 1897-98.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.
Onions, new, \$1.25 per sack.
Potatoes, new, 1@1 1/2c per lb.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50@60c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Cauliflower, 40@60c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California \$1.50 per 100 pounds.
Cherries, 75c@81.
Peaches, 75c.
Apples, \$1.25@1.75 per box.
Pears, \$1.75 per box.
Prunes, \$1 per box.
Watermelons, \$2@3.
Cantaloupes, \$2@2.50.
Blackberries, \$1.75@2.
Butter—Creamery, 23c per pound; dairy 15@18c ranch, 12@16c per lb.
Eggs, 23c.
Cheese—Native, 10@12c.
Poultry—13@14c; dressed, 16 1/2c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$8@9; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$14.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$25.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23@24; whole, \$22.
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, \$23.

Portland Market.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 58@59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.25; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 43@44c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$17; brewing, \$18.00 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, 42 1/2@45c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c; store, 22 1/2@27 1/2c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 13c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00@5.50; springs, \$2@3.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old, \$4.50@5.50 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@13 1/2c per pound.
Potatoes—75c@81 per sack; sweets, 8@8 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 beets, 5@6c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; tomatoes, \$1 per box.
Hops—11@18c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@13c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 5@6c; lambs, 3 1/2c per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$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@6 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.