County Clerk

CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

WEEKLY.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which Is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Congress has raised its relief appropriation to half a million dollars for Martinique.

The Danish parliamentary committee is deadlocked on the Danish West Indies treaty.

There are 2,000 dead at St. Vincent island from the volcanic disturbance in the West Indies.

French troops are interring the dead at St. Pierre very slowly. Looting of the bodies has begun there.

Since the capture of General Methuen the British have reduced the force of General Delarey by 860 men taken prisoners.

The president has ordered a review of the Rathbone case. This may necessitate amendment of the Cuban criminal law.

Three thousand and fifty gas workers are on strike in Chicago because their companions had been discharged for joining a union.

Oregon has received 14 gold medals, four silver medals, 18 bronze medals and 82 honorable mentions at the Charleston exposition.

At Tucuncariz, N. M., three men were killed in a fight.

The strike in the Oregon City woolen mills is practically over

Americans will own the ships of the new shipping combine, but they will fly the English flag.

The coal shortage is already apparent at Reading, Pa., in consequence of the Scranton mines being idle.

The Italian government will send a cruiser to represent Italy at the inauguration of the new Cuban republic.

In explosion of naptha near Pittsburg a score of lives were lost and about 200 persons were injured, many of whom will die.

It is now generally admitted that 30,000 people lost their lives at St. Pierre. The streets of the city are covered with corpses.

The new steel casting combine, to be known as the American Steel Casting Company, will control one-fourth of the production of the country.

Another revolution is on the tapis in Hayti.

Peace may be officially proclaimed in South Africa on May 20.

The government bill for enjoining the beef trust has been filed at Chicago.

Government troops who were ordered to disband in China have raised the standard of revolt.

It is reported that three other islands of the West Indies were extensively damaged besides Martinque.

Natives whose kraals were burned by burghers, attacked a Boer laager in the vicinity of Scheepers Nek May 5, and killed 32 Boers.

The United States government has dispatched vessels to Martinque to render any assistance possible to the stricken inhabitants.

Further details add only to the extent of the St. Pierre horror. From all over the world assistance is being sent to the unfortunates.

The anthracite companies have told their miners not to report for work at Scranton, Pa., and it looks like a lockout. Both sides are preparing for a long struggle.

President Simon Sam, of Hayti, has resigned.

Admiral Sampson's remains have been buried in Arlington cemetery.

The British press demands that the government take action on the steamship combine.

The attorney general of Missouri has filed proceedings against the beef trust in his state.

The nomination of H. Clay Evans as consul general to London has been confirmed by the senate.

The house has passed the omnibus statehood bill admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

It is now estimated that fully 40,000 people perished in the earthquake at St. Pierre, Martinique. The American consul and his family are among the dead.

The attorney general of Washington has rendered an opinion that Mr. McBride is still lieutenant governor, but is invested with the power of chief executive.

Queen Wilhelmina is convalescent.

Nine men were injured in an explosion in an Anaconda smelter.

Over 2,000 pounds changed hands in betting upon a game of ping pong in London recently.

Athens expects to be visited by more than 10,000 tourists, chiefly English and American, during the present month.

Sixty-two miles an hour is to be the average speed maintained by a new train to run on the English service, between Paris and Calais. The journey will only occupy three hours.

ON ST. VINCENT.

Two Thousand Dead as the Result of Volcanic Disturbances.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 15.—The United States government tug Potomac, which came to Martinique from San Juan, P. R., cruised the coast of this island Tuesday. She encountered an inky black column of smoke, which made it necessary for her to go five miles out of her course.

The Potomac brought a ton of supplies to Martinique, consisting in part of codfish and flour. A famine here is imminent. The northern section of the island is depopulated. Business here is suspended.

The Potomac will leave here for the island of St. Vincent, where conditions are reported to be worse. La Souffriere, on St. Vincent, was in full eruption May 10. A stream of stone and mud half a mile wide was then issuing from the volcano. Stones two inches in diameter fell 12 miles away. At Kingston, the capital of the island, the ashes were two inches deep. Seven hundred dead were reported Sunday, May 11. It is estimated that the total number of deaths in St. Vincent will reach 2,000. Most of the seven estates on the island have been burned to ashes, and it is authentically reported that two earthquakes occurred there. It is believed that the submarine cables in St. Vincent have been broken by the disturbances. The present volcanic eruption on St. Vincent is the first since 1812. Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, has asked Louis Ayme, United States consul at Gaudeloupe, who is now here, what assistance he could render. Governor Hunt's offer has been communicated to the government, which will accept it.

The looting of the ruins at St. Pierre has begun already. While coming to Fort de France the Potomac picked up a boat containing five colored men and one white man, whose pockets were filled with coin and jewelry, the latter evidently stripped from the fingers of the dead. Lieutenant B. B. McCormick, commander of the Potomac, arrested these men and turned them over to the commander of the French cruiser Suchet for punishment.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

President Asks Relief for the Stricken People of the West Indies.

Washington, May 15.—The following was issued from the White House during the afternoon:

"The president has appointed a committee to receive funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent disaster in Martinique and St. Vincent. The gentlemen appointed from each city will be asked to collect and receive the funds from their localities and neighborhoods as expeditiously as possible and forward them to Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the New York committee, which committee will act as a central distributing point for the country. The president directs all the postmasters throughout the country and requests the presidents of all the national banks to act as agents for the collection of contributions and to forward the same at once to Mr. Bliss at New York. The postmasters are also directed to report to the postmaster general within 10 days any funds collected on this account. The president appeals to the public to contribute generously for the relief of those upon whom this appalling calamity has fallen, and asks that the contributions be sent in as speedily as possible."

The National Red Cross Society has also issued an appeal for aid for the same cause.

The Number Increased.

Pittsburg, May 15.—A careful and systematic search for the dead and injured in the Sheridan horror reveals a list of 23 dead and 202 injured. A complete list of the injured may never be known, as many were able to get away without making known their identity. A conservative estimate by those familiar with the situation places the number more or less seriously hurt at not less than 300.

Former Senator in Mining Deal.

Pierre, S. D., May 15.—Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and ex-Senator W. J. McConnell, of Idaho, have joined in a mining venture and will operate in New Mexico. They have incorporated the San Ygnacoi de Bora Mining Company, Ltd., with a capital of $1,000,000.

Profits of Steel Trust.

New York, May 15.—Checks aggregating $10,000,000 were sent out by J. Pierpont Morgan Co., in payment of the second distribution of profits resulting from the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. The amount of cash advanced by the syndicate was $25,000,000, which was required during the early stages of the corporation's negotiations, and returned after the first six or seven months.

Violated Rules of War.

New York, May 15.—Great carnage was wrought at Carupano, the Venezuelan seaport town which was attacked, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald, by land and sea, May 6, by government troops and gunboats, without 24 hours' notice having been given, so that noncombatants could leave the town. Foreigners are without assistance from their governments. Many women and children were killed.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Many emigrants are arriving daily at Medford.

The Salem Federal Labor Union has been organized with a membership of 68.

The fruit growers around Medford are jubilant over the recent rains and the fact that prospects for a good yield are better than for years.

The mill on the Lucky Bart group at Gold Hill is running day and night on ore from the Doubtful claim. A 30-inch vein of high grade free milling ore assaying $45 per ton was recently struck in this claim, which will bring the Lucky Bart group to the front again, something over $150,000 having already been milled from the several ledges on the property.

The number of strangers now pouring into Oregon is being felt even in the backwoods. A year ago it was believed that all the public timber land worth taking had passed into private hands, and investors were buying freely from the original locators. But since then the more inacessible and less timbered land is being eagerly sought by people anxious to file on timber tracts.

This season in the Sumpter district will witness the greatest placer clean ups known there for years. In several places there has been a marked revival of interest in the placer diggings. Companies have been organized to operate diggings on a large scale, and scenes where there has been comparatively little life since the boom days of pioneer times will be teeming with workers.

The camps and mills near Alma are vainly applying for men.

Fire at Praire City destroyed an entire block and caused a loss of $20,000.

La Grande is enthusiastic over the Lewis and Clark fair and a general meeting will be held to get subscribers to the stock.

Ed Graves, of Marquam, has contracted 5,000 pounds of hops from his yard five miles east of Woodburn, for 12½ cents per pound.

A bill has been introduced in the United States senate granting a right of way across the Cascade forest reserve for the Oregon & Southeastern railroad.

The city council of Baker City has awarded the contract for the extension of the mains of the waterworks system to a contractor of that city on a bid of $33,314.77.

The wool industry of Oregon ranks well up with wheat and lumber, and out in the eastern part of Wasco county's plains is the greatest wool market in the world.

The Eastern Oregon term of the supreme court opened at Pendleton with 32 cases on the docket, all but three being appeals from Umatilla, Baker and Union counties.

The Oregon national guard will assemble at some centrally located point in the Willamette valley, in brigade camp, for instruction, for a period of eight days, July 17-24, inclusive.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat — Walla Walla, 65½@66c; bluestem, 67c; valley, 65c.

Barley — Feed, $20@21; brewing, $21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No.1 white, $1.25@1.27; gray, $1.15@1.22½.

Flour—Best grades, $2.85@3.40 per barrel; graham, $2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs — Bran, $15@16 per ton; middlings, $19@20; shorts, $17@18; chop, $16.

Hay — Timothy, $12@15; clover, $7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, $5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.50@1.65 per cental; ordinary, $1.25@1.35 per cental; growers prices; sweets, $2.25@2.50 per cental: new potatoes, 3@3½c.

Butter—Creamery, 16@17½c; dairy, 12½@15c; store, 10@12½c.

Eggs—15@16c for Oregon.

Cheese — Full cream, twins, 12½@13c; Young America, 13½@14½c; factory prices, 1@1¼c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4.50@5.50; hens, $5.50@6.00 per dozen, 11½@12c per pound; springs, 11@11½c per pound, $4.00@6.00 per dozen; ducks, $5.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14c, dressed, 15@16c per pound; geese, $6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½c per pound; sheared, 3¾c; dressed, 7½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6¼c; dressed, 7½@8c per pound.

Veal—6½@8c for small; 6½@7c for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4½c; steers, 5¼c; dressed, 8@8¼c per pound.

Hops—12½@15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12@14; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

The British administration in India is alarmed by rumors of sedition in Afghanistan.

All the flour consumed by the 11,000,000 people in Siam comes from the United States.

Swans on the Thames at Eton and Windsor are being fed from the local boat rafts, as the birds are unable, owing to the severity of the weather, to obtain a sufficiency of food for themselves.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London Times Reviews Their Course in South Africa.

London, May 14.—The Times relates the course of the peace negotiations as follows:

"On the receipt of the Dutch correspondence intimating that Great Britain was ready to listen to proposals from the Boers in the field, Acting President of the Transvaal Schaalkburger came to the British lines and asked permission to consult with Mr. Steyn, ex-president of the Orange Free State. This led to the Boer delegates going to Pretoria. Their first proposal to Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioners in South Africa, was that the republics should merely concede all the demands made by Great Britain regarding the franchise, etc., before the war. The British government, in reply, referred them to the Middleburg conference, as the maximum of possible concessions and refused permission to the Boers to consult their friends in Europe. Eventually, while refusing an armistice, Lord Kitchener undertook not to molest the burghers while they were actually holding meetings with the commandoes to authorize the leaders to negotiate on the basis of the surrender of independence, but they were told it was useless to return to Pretoria without being armed with full powers to negotiate. Schaalkburger assented to this, but Mr. Steyn's acquiesence seemed doubtful.

"Mail advices received from [illegible] toria," continues the Times, "de[illegible] that Lords Kitchener and Milner p[illegible] ised generous compensation for bu[illegible] farms, promised no difficulty with[illegible] gard to the question of amnesty [illegible] rebels, which did not present inst[illegible] able obstacles."

WASHINGTON LANDS.

Their Disposition Will Be Determined [illegible] Forestry Reserve Official.

Washington, May 14.—Repres[illegible] tive Cushman recently called on [illegible] commissioner of the general land [illegible] to ascertain whether or not ce[illegible] lands in Skagit and Snohomish [illegible] ties are to be eliminated from [illegible] Washington forest reserve and op[illegible] to settlement. Reports to this [illegible] recently reached Washington fro[illegible] state, and have led to conside[illegible] speculation. Mr. Cushman learned that on April 18 Commissioner Hermann directed D. B. Sheller, superintendent of forest reserve in Washington, to make an examination of township 32 north, ranges 8, 9 and 10 east; township 31 north, ranges 10 and 11 east, and township 30 north, range 11 east, with reference to whether it is better suited for forestry purposes or agricultural purposes. No report has yet been received.

When Superintendent Sheller shall have been heard from, the general land office will convey his recommendation to the secretary of the interior, where the matter will be finally acted upon. It is probable that no final action can be had until late in the fall. In case all or a part of the land is found to be agricultural, that much will undoubtedly be restored to settlement; otherwise its present status will not be altered.

FOR RELIEF.

Congress Votes $200,000 for the Sufferers of Martinique.

Washington, May 14.—The volcano calamity in the West Indies came up before the house during the afternoon, the District of Columbia measure being laid aside to permit the relief bill to be considered.

In view of the president's message urging an appropriation of $500,000, the house committee on appropriations unanimously reported a substitute to the senate relief bill making it $200,000, and placing its disposition under the president of the United States.

Heminway, of Indiana, the acting chairman of the appropriation committee, secured unanimous consent for immediate consideration. The amount, he said, had been limited to $200,000 because the committee was informed that large contributions were being made by private parties.

The bill was finally passed and went through the senate without division.

Wilhelmina Steadily Improving.

The Hague, May 14.—The bulletins issued at Castle Loo concerning the condition of Queen Wilhelmina have been reduced to one a day, and it is expected that they will soon cease altogether. The marked improvement in her majesty's condition continues, and the constant attendance of her physicians is no longer necessary.

Lord Pauncefote Quite Ill.

Washington, May 14.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, continues quite ill here, and his condition is giving the family some concern. He sufers from asthma and stomach and other troubles, and owing to his advanced age, his system fails to respond as readily to the treatment as was hoped would be the case.

Airship Exploded.

Paris, May 14.—The airship belonging to Senor Auguste Sevros, the Brazilian aeronaut, made an ascension during the morning. The airship exploded and killed Sevros and another aeronaut. Senor Sevros arrived in Paris with a flying machine last November. He then announced his intention to sail across and around Paris. His last balloon is described as carrying a car shaped like a long parallelogram, drawn up directly beneath the balloon.

AMERICAN METHODS

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS ON OUR BUSINESS ABILITY.

The British Consul at Chicago Gives a Few Reasons to His Government for the Rapid Advance of the United States in the World of Trade—Reward of Merit Chief Cause of Success.

Washington, May 15.—Some plain suggestions regarding American business methods are given by the British consul at Chicago, Mr. Wyndham, in a report to the British foreign office, a copy of which has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics.

The commercial success in the United States, and especially of the city at which he is located, is described by Consul Wyndham as being due in part "to the education which teaches the boys independence and knowledge of their future responsibilities, and does not set the professions above business as a means of gaining a living.

"Athletics of all kinds are much encouraged in schools and universities, but very few men continue to take part in them after completing their education. Americans are as fond of outdoor life, shooting and fishing, as are [illegible] country, but [illegible] tion [illegible] fere [illegible] the [illegible] been [illegible] as [illegible] oted [illegible] the [illegible] s, it [illegible] his [illegible] itted [illegible] chief [illegible] The [illegible] hest [illegible] com- [illegible] em- [illegible] busi- [illegible] hole- [illegible] for [illegible] y in their employ, but also outside, capable of filling some post under them. To these men, when found, large salaries are given, which are drawn by them as long as they show that they are capable of earning them. Men employed in business houses of all descriptions are encouraged to discover new methods of carrying on the business which may in any way lessen the cost of production or carrying on business, and specialization is carried on to an extreme point."

YUKON WINTER ENDS.

Ice Goes Out of the River and Freight Will Soon Be on the Move.

Vancouver, B. C., May 15.—The ice in the Yukon has broken, and winter is over. The breakup was unusually quiet this year. It occurred during a blinding snow storm, with the thermometer at 40 above. The water rose six feet, but little damage resulted. A flood is expected unless the jam breaks soon.

The river is now clear from Lower Le Barge to Big Salmon. As usual in other years when the ice comes down the river, steamers loaded with freight which has been accumulating at White Horse are following the ice down, and the first is expected to reach Dawson this week. This will be the first arrival at the wharves since last fall, and it will get a big reception. There are jams on the river which will cause brief delays. A big one blocks navigation at Five Fingers, and smaller ones are located below Selkirk, near Stewart, and at Ogilvie.

It was expected that the break this year would be earlier than last, but there is little difference in the time the ice has broken. Last year it was on May 14 that the break was recorded, and in 1900 on May 8. In 1889 it was May 17, and in 1898 May 8. In other ways, the season is very backward. The weather is cold, and very little sluicing can be done before noon on any of the days so far this spring. The water is too cold to allow the work to be proceeded with. There is frost every night, and it is late in the morning before the warm effect of the day is experienced.

Entire Section Tied Up.

Oregon City, Or., May 15.—The whole of a section has been tied up by order of the commissioner of the general land office, owing to a question being raised as to the character of the land, which is situated on Ogle Mountain, on the headwaters of the Molalla river. The section was selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in lieu of tracts relinquished in the Pacific forest reserve. A company was formed, and undertook some development work on the land, which resulted in the finding of mineral deposits.

Race War in Indian Territory.

Muskogee, I. T., May 15.—A race war is on at Braggs, 20 miles east of here. Five negroes and one white man have been shot, and one stabbed. Seventy-five nergoes attempted to wipe out the settlement of 15 families of white people near Braggs, which is one of the worst districts in the Indian Territory. The whites have applied to the United States marshal for protection, and have been instructed to arm and protect themselves.

NOT A SOUL ALIVE.

Every Person in St. Pierre Perished in the Storm of Fire.

London, May 13.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Thomas, D. W. I., says that St. Pierre was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, and that not 40 of the inhabitants of the city escaped.

Some of the outlying parishes of the Island of Martinique have been inundated. The whole northern portion of the island is burning, and has been denuded of vegetation, and is a rocky wilderness. The latest news received here from St. Vincent, continues the correspondent, says the number of dead there is supposed to reach 500, the majority of whom have not been buried.

It is reported that Fort de France, Island of Marinique, is threatened, concludes the correspondent, and there is frightful tension everywhere.

Successful attempts have been made to reach St. Pierre. Cabling from St. Lucia, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the town is a heap of ruins, and dead bodies are lying all around. Few ever will be recognized, so great is the mutilation and distortion.

Search parties have found 3,000 charred bodies on the site of the cathedral. All appear to have been asphyxiated at first. Not a soul was found alive in the whole town.

NOTIFY POWERS.

United States Will Inform Them of the Birth of the Cuban Republic.

Washington, May 13.—The state department has decided upon the method it will employ to notify the world officially of the birth of the new Cuban republic May 20. Instead of issuing a proclamaiton, the department will send identical notices to all United States ambassadors and ministers abroad that the military occupation by the United States of the island has ceased on that date, and that Tomas Estranda Palma has been duly installed as the head of a new government of the Island of Cuba. There will be no invitation on our part to the nations to recognize the new republic, but it is expected that they will take notice themselves of the fact that the United States has so recognized the Cuban republic by sending to the island a minister resident and staff of legation and consuls, and it is not doubted that the example will be followed.

Battle in Venezula.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, May 13.—Venezuelan troops under General Vincente Gomez, attacked Carupano, state of Bermudez, Venezuela, by land and by sea with the gunboats Restaurador, Agosto and Zumbador, but the port is still in the hands of the revolutionists. After a seven hours' battle, the government forces were defeated and obliged to abandon the field, leaving 115 men dead and 210 wounded. The city suffered terribly from the shelling of the government war vessels. The remainder of General Gomez's troops escaped on board the gunboats and reached Cumana, on the Gulf of Caracas. Gomez was seriously wounded. Carupano now presents a spectacle of desolation. The cable is cut.

Costly California Blaze.

Truckee, Cal., May 13.—Six acres in the central portion of Truckee was a raging mass of flames for seven or eight hours this morning. The extensive box factory and planing mills of the Truckee Lumber Company, around which the town was originally built, was totally destroyed. With it went the office, with everything it contained, and a number of warehouses and drying houses filled with boxes, seasoned lumber, glass, windows, doors and building material. One million feet of lumber piled on both sides of the river was also destroyed. Loss, $200,000.

Eighteen Cremated.

Tokio, May 13.—The destruction by fire of a hospital in Kyoto, Japan, was attended by loss of life. About 4:30 o'clock in the morning fire broke out in the Funaokayama lunatic asylum at Oniya Mura, Otogi Gori, on the northern suburbs of Kyoto. The flames started in one of the rooms occupied by a patient. Altogether two blocks of buildings were destroyed before the flames were got under control, and of the 39 patients who were in the hospital at the time of the outbreak, 18, including two women, perished.

Successor of Corrigan.

Rome, May 12.—The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that it is not likely that the successor of Archbishop Corrigan will be named at the next consistory and that probably more than a month will elapse before action will be taken. It is therefore probable that a capitulary vicar will be appointed to administer the archdiocese.

Taft Will Stop at Rome.

Washington, May 13.—Governor Taft has closed up his business here in connection with affairs in the Philippines and left for Cincinnati, where he will attend to some private business prior to his departure from New York on the 17th inst., on his return to his post at Manila. He will stop at Rome in order to discuss the question of the friars in the Philippines with the authorities at the Vatican.

NAPTHA EXPLOSION

SCORE OF LIVES LOST IN PITTSBURG DISASTER.

Two Hundred Spectators were Injured and the Physicians Say that a Majority of Them will Die—Were Watching a Burning Train When Two Tank Cars Exploded, Drenching Them with Burning Oil.

Pittsburg, May 14.—The Sheridan yard of the Pan Handle Railroad was the scene this evening of the most disastrous explosion and fire known in this section in many years. A score of lives were lost and about 200 persons were so badly burned that, according to the judgment of the physicians in attendance, 75 per cent of them will die from the effects of their injuries.

The accident happened in the railroad yards at Sheridan, where the Pan Handle Railroad makes a turn near Cork Run. Banked in by two high hills, hundreds of people were caught. In the shifting necessary to make up a train, five tank cars, two of them filled with refined petroleum and two with naptha, were switched with too much force, and one of the cars of naptha was broken. Instantly the inflammable bi-product poured out in a stream. The trainmen, seeing that one of the cars was damaged, started to pull them out of the way. As the damaged car passed a switch light the dripping naptha caught on the light flame and almost instantly an explosion followed.

The explosion sent showers of burning naptha over the freight station near at hand, and also enveloped a number of carloads of coke and lumber that were close by, and in a moment all were blazing Fifteen minutes after the first explosion the two cars of refined petroleum that had been damaged by the bursting of the tank of naptha and were leaking blew up with a terrific report.

The yards at Sheridan lie in a narrow valley. On the south side of the yard is a rounded hill, bare of trees. On the other side of the yard a hill fully 200 feet high rises sheer above the roundhouse. In less than 15 minutes both these hills were black with men, women and children, who were eagerly watching the flames in the cut below.

Burning oil had found its way into the sewer, and as soon as it reached the open air at the mouth the third explosion followed. The escaping naphtha had blown to atoms the Sumpter hotel and the Collis house, on River road, and badly wrecked a frame building near by, in which were congregated 200 or more men from Pittsburg and vicinity, betting on the races and ball games. Few of the occupants of this building escaped injury, many being badly hurt.

The third explosion served as a warning to but few of the spectators at Sheridan. Without a moment's warning there was an awful roar, loud enough to be heard in the heart of Pittsburg, five miles away, and a sheet of flames shot up from the wreckage and enveloped both hillsides, even to their tops.

There was a moment's lull, as though every living thing in the vicinity had been annihilated, and then came the cries, the screaming for help, and the blanks in the crowd told of the explosion's dread result. Both of the two remaining tank cars had blown up. A torrent of flames belched forth on each side of the track, sweeping back the terrified spectators like a charge of artillery, and sending a shower of flame over their heads.

For the Dawson Trade.

Vancouver, B. C., May 14.—A special from Dawson says: J. H. Rogers, Dawson manager of the White Pass Yukon Railway, makes the statement that his company would enter into competition with the Northern Commercial Company and the North American Trading Company, in retaliation for the statement that the Northern Commercial Company would take in a stock of goods for the Dawson trade. The Dawson retail merchants had been afraid they would be forced out of business by competition of the big commercial companies bringing in large stocks of merchandise.

Rate War on Alaskan Traffic.

Seattle, May 14.—An Alaska transportation cut-rate war, which probably will be bitterly fought, with disastrous results to the lines engaging in it, and a corresponding benefit to he traveling public, has been inaugurated. Before the day closed, tickets to Lynn canal points were selling at $7.50 and $5, first and second class, respectively. The prevailing tariff has been $30 and $20. The entry of the Pacific Clipper Lines steamer Santa Ana on the Lynn canal run precipitated the fight.

Following English Precedent.

New York, May 14.—The Spanish government is following English precedent in entertaining a large body of European princes and foreign representatives who will witness the king's civil inauguration, says a Madrid dispatch to the Tribune. The princes are either guests of the crown in palaces, or houses with a complete retinue of servants are placed at their disposal. Special Ambassador Curry, of the United States, is provided with a house.