

Bohemia Nugget

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COTTAGE GROVE OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Archbishop Katsar, of Milwaukee, is dead.

King Edward has started on a tour of Ireland.

The war feeling against Russia is growing in Japan.

In the destruction of a home hotel three people lost their lives.

A street car collided with a wagon at Kansas City, seriously injuring six people.

A Conner creek mine, near Huntington, has been robbed of a large amount of money and dust.

The heir to the British throne is to visit the United States and will be the guest of President Roosevelt.

In an explosion at the Minnesota steel works, Pueblo, five men were burned by hot metal, two fatally.

A bloody battle occurred at Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuela, when that place was captured by government forces.

A severe wind, hail and rain storm swept over a part of Southeastern Iowa, destroying all crops in its path and leveling many buildings and trees.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, has returned from a trip to Europe.

The next annual convention of Knights of St. John will be held at Peoria, Ill., on June 22, 1904.

John Lamberth, of Los Angeles, the Harvard student who stole an automobile as a "lark," has compensated the owner and been released.

A dog which bit a number of children in Milwaukee proves to have had rabies and the health board is trying to find the children in order to apply antidotes.

The death by appendicitis of Mrs. F. O. Mathieson, widow of the former president of the American sugar refining company, leaves her nephew, Conrad H. Mathieson, heir to \$15,000,000.

Axel Simonson, a sea captain, has sued for libel a magazine publishing company for publishing a story representing him as having been the first to leave his wrecked ship. He says the story is false and by depicting him as a coward damages his reputation.

Notice to vacate has been served on 58 squatters on a tract in the suburbs of New York city, which is to be converted into lakes for additional water supply, but some of them will resist. Included are four churches, four schools, six hotels, ten summer residences and about 40 farms.

A package containing six yards of lace said to be valued at \$600 has been missing since April 6, when it was shipped by express from New York to Washington. The lace is a part of a set valued at \$30,000 belonging to the wife of General A. E. Bates, of Washington, D. C. It was a family heirloom.

Japan has now a gold reserve of 175,000,000.

The battleship Kearsarge has started on her race across the ocean.

United States authorities have captured seven Italian counterfeiter in Brooklyn.

A conspiracy has been discovered among army officers of Portugal to overthrow the king.

Fire destroyed the Sabin hotel and natatorium at Port Arthur, Tex. Loss \$100,000, partly insured.

A paint and oil warehouse in Denver burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, nearly covered by insurance.

A report is in circulation in London that France intends to transfer its possessions in the eastern Pacific to the United States.

The Russian war minister says Port Arthur is a fortress inaccessible to all enemies no matter how great their numbers or whence they come.

The prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China expires in August. The ministers have decided that the prohibition is useless and ineffective and that the Chinese are capable of regulating the importation of war munitions.

Twelve Chinese were killed in an explosion in a Naanimo, B. C., mine.

Treaty ports of Manchuria will be opened by China through Russian consent.

Chicago strikers threaten to shut off the city's light unless their demands are granted.

The salmon fishermen on the Fraser river have given up their fight, and will accept the terms of the canners.

Colonel Morris B. Belknap has been nominated for governor of Kentucky by Republicans.

It is said that should Postmaster General Payne resign H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, will be named as his successor.

Great Britain has asked the United States for an explanation regarding the annexation of the islands off the coast of Borneo.

Many Indian war veterans, whose claims have been turned down, will receive pensions under ruling of interior department.

The aggregate gross earnings of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington for the past year will total \$154,355,000.

OLD LOUISIANA BONDS.

Issue Which Paid for Territory to Be Shown at St. Louis.

Washington, July 22.—One of the most interesting historical exhibits to be made at the St. Louis exposition next year will be a collection of emulated bonds used in payment for the Louisiana Territory. These old papers were recently found in the treasury department by Chief Clerk Hills.

A history of the payment has been compiled by R. A. Bayley, of the treasury department, who states that among the national loans of the United States one was known as "Louisiana 6 per cent stock," issued in 1804. Mr. Bayley says:

"This loan was contracted to pay France for the province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by that power April 30, 1803. According to the construction of the United States, the cession by France included all the region between the 31st parallel and the Gulf of Mexico, and between the Mississippi river and the Perdido river, now the western boundary of the state of Florida. The United States had heavy demands on France for spoliation claims committed on American commerce during the previous ten years. The amount of these claims was estimated at \$5,000,000. The first proposal of the French minister was that the United States should pay for the province of Louisiana 100,000,000 francs, and take upon themselves the payment of the claims for spoliation, but the amount was finally fixed at \$15,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 was to be received in the form of United States bonds, payable in 15 years, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The remainder, amounting to \$10,000,000, was to be devoted to reimbursing American citizens for French depredations on their commerce. The treaty was confirmed by the senate of the United States, but was the occasion of an extended debate in the house of representatives.

The act to issue the stock in payment for the territory, which became known as the Louisiana stock, was approved November 10, 1803.

THE POPE'S FUNERAL.

Only Preliminary Arrangements Made, but Will Be Elaborate.

Only the most general funeral arrangements have thus far been made, as the shock of the pope's death for the moment occupies all attention. Cardinal Oreglia, together with the members of the sacred college, will determine the details of the elaborate funeral ceremonies, which will last nine days. In the case of Pius IX., his personal friends among the Roman aristocracy were permitted to see the embalmed body before it was removed to St. Peter's, where the general public had the privilege. It is expected that similar plans will be carried out in the present case. On the evening of the eighth day the corpse will be enclosed in two coffins, the inner one of eypress and the outer of lead, which will be deposited within a stone sarcophagus. It will not be immediately committed to its final resting place, but will be deposited high over the door near the choir of a chapel in St. Peter's, where it may be viewed by all visitors. The ultimate burial place will be the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran. Following Pope Leo's expressed wish, the niche in which it will lie will correspond to that which the pope designated as the resting place of Innocent III. The marble memorial will show a recumbent figure of the pontiff, surrounded by allegorical figures.

Plenty of Chance to Steal.

Washington, July 22.—The special report of the treasury experts on their examination of the affairs of Auditor Petty, of the District of Columbia, fixes the shortage in that office, for which James M. A. Watson, a clerk, is now in jail, at \$73,397. The experts criticize the system by which the money was handled and say that for a period of more than four years Watson's work was not revised, checked up or otherwise proved or tested by any other employee of the office or by the auditor.

Cassini Gave Verbal Pledge.

Washington, July 22.—In a conversation at the Russian embassy on the afternoon of June 28 with the Associated Press, Count Cassini referred to the call of Secretary Hay on the day previous, and expressed his gratification at its result. The ambassador, in reply to the question as to whether Manchuria was under discussion during the call, replied in the affirmative, and stated that he had assured Mr. Hay that Russia would execute to the letter her pledges in Manchuria and concede certain ports.

Must Pay Higher Duty.

New York, July 22.—The board of classification of the United States general appraisers has rendered a decision in the protest of a wire company overruling the latter's claims as to the duty on certain cold-rolled steel. The board's decision, which holds that an additional duty of 1 cent per pound shall be levied on this class of steel, decides an important question that has been an issue for several months, and many imports of the wire class are awaiting settlement of the case.

Give Old Soldiers Preference.

Washington, July 22.—Acting Commissioner Williams, of the internal revenue bureau, by direction of Secretary Shaw, has issued a letter to collectors of internal revenue, calling attention to President Roosevelt's order of January 17, 1902, providing that preference shall be given alike in appointments and retention in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war. Collectors are instructed carefully to observe this order.

Chinese Seek Revenge.

Honolulu, July 22.—It has been announced that the Chinese here will hold a mass meeting to make an emphatic protest against their exclusion from the United States. They will ask their government to enact tariff regulations against American goods as a matter of retaliation if the immigration restrictions are not removed.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

CLACKAMAS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Old Records Give Interesting Figures on Wages and Assessments.

In rummaging about his office a few days ago County Clerk Sleight unearthed some official records that contain some interesting statistics with reference to Clackamas county in the early '50s. They consist of some statistics compiled by Joseph T. Meek, who was then territory manager for Clackamas county in June, 1850. In that year the assessable value of property in this county was \$1,020,244, classified as follows: Real estate, \$538,450; personal, \$143,094. The schedule of wages paid at that time was remarkable. The average monthly wage to farm hands, including board, was \$50; the average wages paid day laborers with board was \$4, without board \$4; average for carpenters \$12; board per week for laboring men cost \$5.

There were published in the county at that time two weekly papers, namely, Oregon Spectator, Territorial; and Western Star, Mercantile. An idea of the value and profit in the lumber business at that early date may be gathered from the statistics which show that Benjamin Simpson from 400 logs, for which he paid \$2 each, manufactured 100,000 feet of lumber, which had a salable value of \$75 per thousand.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FILLING UP.

Recent County Seat Election Shows Large Increase of Voters.

The returns from the late special election indicate that the voting population of Columbia county has increased several hundred since the general state election held a little over a year ago. While the increase in the number of voters is due to the employment of an increased number of hands in sawmills and logging camps, many of them single men, it is also evident that there is a considerable increase in the number of families which have become actual residents.

County School Superintendent Cope has received complete returns from almost every school district in the county, and now estimates that there are 250 more children of school age than were shown by the census of last year. Reports from every section of the county indicate that new comers from the West are arriving and the majority of them expect to become permanent residents.

Heavy Sales of Live Stock.

The sale of sheep, cattle and horses from the Oregon ranges this fall will be the heaviest in years. This is the opinion of C. J. Mills, who has charge of the stock department of the O. R. & N. He has been over a large portion of the ranges and reports that feed will be scarce this fall. Large shipments of cattle were made from this district last spring and Mr. Mills expects that still larger shipments will be made this fall. A large amount of stock will have to be sent out of the country in order to even up for the shortage of the feed crop. The shortage of feed in some parts is probably due to a lack of rain.

Map of State Institutions.

Secretary of State Dunbar is having made showing the location of the state institutions at Salem. Blue prints of the map will be kept at each of the institutions and the original will be kept in the Secretary's office. Although located "at Salem," the institutions are a long distance apart. Visitors can get but a vague idea of their location by such directions as are usually given, but by referring to the map, which shows all the roads and distances, a stranger would immediately understand the direction to take in going to any one of the institutions.

Outlook for County Seat Fight.

County Judge J. R. Doan, whose home is at Rainier, says that St. Helens will have to receive over 1000 votes at the second special election on the first Monday in August to retain the county seat, as it is evident that 2000 votes will be polled as the outcome of the present contest. Judge Doan also expresses the opinion that Marshfield and Oak Point precincts, which gave a part of their vote to Clatskanie at the first special election, will go solid for Rainier.

Union County Cherry Crop.

The cherry crop is just coming on in Union county. There were reports at the time in the season that this crop would be very small, but, as with the other products of this county, the prospects get brighter as harvest time approaches. The indications now are that the yield will not be far below the average. There will probably be about 15,000 boxes of the fruit handled there this season.

Electric Power for Lane County.

The Lane County Electric Company has begun work on its new power station to be erected at Springfield. The immense rollers have arrived and will at once be put in place. The power plant will be one of the finest in the state, and current will be generated and sold for all purposes in Eugene and Springfield.

Call for Union County Warrants.

County Treasurer John Frawley has issued a call for all warrants of Union county issued prior to January 12, 1904.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70@74c; valley, 77c.
Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.95 @ 4.30; gramol, \$3.45 @ 3.85.
Millet—Bran, \$23 per ton; middlings, \$27; shorts, \$23; chop, \$18.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10 @ 1.15; gray, \$1.05 per cental.
Hay—Timothy, \$20 @ 21; clover, nominal; chest, \$15 @ 16 per ton.
Potatoes—Best Burpans, 50 @ 55c per sack; ordinary, 36 @ 45c per sack; growers' prices; Mercet sweets, \$3 @ 3.50 per cental.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10 @ 11c; young, 13 @ 14c; hens, 12c; turkeys, live, 16 @ 17c; dressed, 20 @ 22c; ducks, 17 @ 18c; geese, \$6.00 @ 6.50.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15 1/2 @ 16c; Young America, 15 @ 15 1/2c; factory prices, 14 1/2 @ 15c.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 20 @ 22 1/2c per pound; extras, 22c; dairy, 20 @ 22 1/2c; store, 16 @ 18c.
Eggs—17 @ 20c per dozen.
Hops—Choice, 18 @ 20c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12 1/4 @ 17c; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14c; mohair, 35 @ 37 1/2c.
Beef—Grocs, cows, 3 1/2 @ 4c, per pound; steers, 5 @ 5 1/2c; dressed, 5 1/2c.
Veal—7 1/2 @ 8c.
Mutton—Grocs, \$3.50 per pound; dressed, 6 @ 6 1/2c.
Lamb—Grocs, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c.
Hog—Grocs, 6 @ 6 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7 @ 8c.

QUESTION OF HOURS.

Death of Aged Pontiff Expected at Any Moment.

Rome, July 20.—The pope lies in a state of coma, and there are grave doubts in the minds of his doctors whether he will ever completely emerge. His immediate dissolution seems only to be diverted by the action of his heart. His pulse, though weak, continues steady. Shortly before midnight, Dr. Lapponi said:

"The pope at the present moment is in a state of coma, which may be called a condition preceding the last agony, the duration of which it is impossible to forecast, although everything leads to the belief that his condition cannot last."

"To be more exact, he is still in a state of torpor and stupor, from which, however, he arouses occasionally, when he bears sharp sounds, as, for instance, the insistent voice of one of his family members calling loudly to him. Left alone, he relapses immediately into a condition of torpor. At intervals he murmurs in his sleep, continuing to have forebodings that he is being abandoned by his valet, Conza, and myself. These are the symptoms of incipient cerebral anemia and general exhaustion. He can no longer turn in his bed without assistance, and is being kept alive by artificial stimulants. During the last 23 hours he has had two injections of camphorated oil, three of caffeine and two of hypophosphite of salt water, besides drinking stimulants."

RUIN BY WIND AND RAIN.

Central States Suffer Great Damage by Storm.

Milwaukee, July 21.—Reports of damage from yesterday's storm are coming in from many parts of the state, and are to the effect that the crops were battered down flat. In many instances it will be impossible to harvest the grain crops, and the only recourse left to the farmers will be to turn their livestock into the fields for pasture.

The storm is particularly severe on Lake Michigan. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was wrought to the government pier which protects Milwaukee harbor. It is stated that great piles were uprooted and tossed about like feathers. Contractor Miller says that massive stones weighing as much as 13 tons were displaced and tossed across the breakwater as though they weighed but a few pounds.

Shade trees were uprooted in many sections of Milwaukee and hundreds of cellars were flooded because of the inadequacy of the sewers to carry off the flood. Two inches of rain fell in Milwaukee. Madison reports 3.04 inches, Janesville, Broadhead and Chippewa Falls report severe storms and minor railroad washouts.

PALMA SENDS THANKS.

Cuban President Rejoices That Treaties Are Completed.

Havana, July 21.—President Palma has sent a letter to President Roosevelt, expressing his personal gratitude for the consideration shown by the United States throughout the negotiation of the treaties, and also his pleasure over the satisfactory conclusions regarding naval stations and the Isle of Pines question.

The Cuban administration is greatly pleased over the action on the treaties, which it believes relieves what might have developed into an embarrassing situation, both to the United States and Cuba. The authorities learn that the amount of government land within the area of the naval station at Guantanamo is much greater than was supposed. The expense of acquiring the private holdings will not be great.

The gunboat Nashville will proceed at once to Bahia Honda, where she will be joined by the Cuban engineers. The area of the station at Bahia Honda has been delimited, and includes land on both sides of the harbor.

TURKEY MUST EXPLAIN.

New York, July 21.—A report has been received by Rev. Dr. J. I. Barton, of the American board of foreign missions, regarding the seizure and imprisonment by Turks of Professor Feenkings, of Ephraim college, Harpool, a graduate of an American college in Turkey. The professor is charged with conspiracy against the sultan and with fomenting revolution. The report asserts that he has been subjected to cruel treatment. Representations are being made to the state department at Washington.

No Foreign Meddling.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The foreign office authorizes the statement that the reason for its refusal to accept the Kishinev petition was the unalterable objection of the government to interference in internal affairs, and that even had the petition been acceptable as a diplomatic document, Russia would have regarded the publication of the text before transmission as unusual. The foreign office says it is willing to regard the incident closed, and adds that Russia continues to cherish American friendship.

Hall Kills Fruit and Alfalfa.

Pueblo, Colo., July 21.—An apical to the Chieftain from Vineland says: One of the heaviest hailstorms ever experienced in this country visited Vineland this afternoon, accompanied by a high wind. The hailstones were as large as walnuts and the ground was covered with ice to a depth of three inches. The alfalfa crop was beaten into the ground and trees were stripped of their fruit. The area [of the storm] was only about three miles.

Six Regiments Coming Home.

Washington, July 20.—In carrying out the program for the reduction of the force in the Philippines the secretary of war has directed that three regiments of cavalry and three regiments of infantry be returned to the United States as soon as transportation is available. The regiments having the longest service in the islands will be selected.

IN ETERNAL REST

POPE LEO XIII HAS PASSED TO THE GREAT BEYOND.

Earthly Career of One of World's Most Remarkable Men is Completed. He Was Over Ninety-Three Years Old and Had Been Pope a Little More Than Twenty-Five Years.

CHRONOLOGY OF POPE LEO XIII.
Born at Corchiano, March 2, 1831.
Entered college at Rome, 1849.
Entered college of Noble Ecclesiastics, 1852.
Appointed domestic prelate by Gregory XVI, 1859.
Order of priesthood conferred, December 18, 1859.
Apostolic delegate at Benevento, 1857-1861.
Governor of Spoleto, 1861-1864.
Papal nuncio at Brussels, 1864.
Created cardinal, December 18, 1864.
Made cardinal camerlengo, July, 1871.
Elected pope, February 20, 1878.
Received following papal hierarchy in Scotland, March 4, 1879.
Retired from pontifical commission, Scotland and Dublin, December, 1879.
Encyclical against heresy and socialism, November 1, 1878.
Recognized unity of Italy, October 3, 1878.
Energetic condemning liberalism, November, 1878.
Celebrated golden jubilee, 1887.
Celebrated grand jubilee, 1903.
Encyclical on socialism and labor, May 15, 1901.
Celebrated Episcopal jubilee, February, 1903.
Second appeal to England for reunion of churches, April 14, 1903.
Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his pontificate, July 2, 1903.
Celebrated 70th year of universal jubilee, May, 1903.
Headed consistory and created seven new cardinals, June 18, 1903.
Celebrated sixtieth birthday, March 2, 1903.
Stricken with pneumonia, July 3, 1903.
Died, July 20, 1903.

Rome, July 20.—Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at 4 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon and the pontiff now lies at rest.

Tonight the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed in the Vatican, beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the cardinal's warlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his chin, and in the hands that have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. St. Peter Leo will remain until tomorrow, watched by uniformed officers of the Noble Guard and rough clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial ceremonies.

Tomorrow the sacred college of cardinals will assemble for the official duty of pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed, the body will be taken to the small throneroom adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the body being removed to the cathedral of St. Peter's, where it

will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead pontiff will be in the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion, and when he was conscious, that calm intelligence, which is associated with his 25 years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, [Pio Conza, he murmured:

"The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he endured, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinal and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber.

Practically all the cardinals now in Rome kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli had impressively announced the abolition in articles mortis.

The condition of his holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered.

Good Work of Culver.
Washington, July 22.—A cablegram received here from Lieutenant Commander Culver, of the Hancock, says that on July 10 she sailed on the Orinoco to Ciudad Bolivar and released five steamers of the Orinoco steamship company, three of which had been captured by the revolutionary forces, and two by the government. Commander Culver took aboard the Hancock refugees of all nations who desired to escape the bombardment. The navy department is greatly pleased with the action of the Hancock's commander.

War Feeling Grows.
Victoria, B. C., July 22.—The steamer Indramaha, which arrived last night, brought news that the war feeling in Japan was stronger than ever when the steamer sailed, as a result of the alleged secret concessions made by the Chinese government to Russia. The increasing excitement of Japanese papers is also accentuated by the change of attitude of Prince Ching, who is said to have gone over completely to the Russian side.

RUSSIA REFUSES.

Jewish Petition Will Receive No Consideration.

Washington, July 18.—It was learned tonight that the state department has received a reply from Russia stating that it neither would receive nor consider the matter of the Jewish petition on the subject of the Kishinev incident. The information was received by telegram from Mr. Kilduff, the American charge at St. Petersburg, who was given the difficult task of inquiring of the Russian government as to its attitude with respect to the petition of the Jews.

It is believed that this will end the matter, and that no further steps will be taken by this government to bring the views of the petitioners to the attention of Russia, although as yet no consideration has been given by the government to the course to be pursued, in the light of Russia's response to our inquiry.

The reply that Russia would make to all suggestions on the subject of the Kishinev massacre was given in an authorized statement in which the public was definitely informed that Russia regarded the affair as an internal matter to which she, in the exercise of her own sovereignty, would refuse to receive from any other government or outside source.

CONTINUES TO SINK.

Another Operation Considered Necessary on Pope Leo.

Rome, July 17.—The pope's condition this morning is less satisfactory than yesterday morning, and he suffered from much uneasiness and difficulty in breathing until relieved to some extent by an injection of caffeine. The new crisis in the pope's condition presented itself yesterday, when the doctors were so confronted on the one hand with the apparently imperative necessity of an operation, and on the other with the feeling that such an operation might prove fatal.

This dilemma was canvassed by Dr. Lapponi and Dr. Mazzoni throughout the day. At their earlier conference there was some prospect that the operation might not occur, and the doctors left the sickroom without arriving at any definite determination as to when it would take place. They expressed the belief, however, that a delay until today would serve a useful purpose in permitting a larger extraction of serum in case the operation was undertaken.

GIBBONS MIGHT HAVE WON.

Death of Friends Spoiled Chances, But He is Powerful.

Paris, July 17.—A dispatch from Rome is published here, giving an interview with a monsignore who is a friend of the United States. He said that if a number of cardinals favorable to Cardinal Gibbons had not died lately, the American cardinal would have had a good chance of being elected. He will have a great influence at the conclave, and the authority which Cardinal Gibbons will exercise probably will have the way to a more just representation of the United States in the sacred college, which will bear fruit at the next conclave. American ideas will play a leading part from the very beginning at the coming conclave, and it is sure that these ideas will have a most powerful influence in the future destiny of the Church of Rome.

CUBA RATIFIES TREATIES.

Senate Approves All But the Platt Amendment.

Havana, July 18.—The senate has ratified all the treaties with the United States except the Platt amendment treaty. The senate ratified the treaty signed February 16 granting the United States sites at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda for naval and coaling stations; the agreement leasing the sites for said stations, which was signed July 2, and also the treaty conceding to Cuba sovereignty over the Isle of Pines.

The only treaty remaining unratified is the so-called permanent treaty covering all the provisions of the Platt amendment. The fact of securing the naval stations completes all that the United States has been desirous of obtaining. The Isle of Pines treaty and the permanent treaty were both carried out of the initiative of Cuba.

Stranger to Die.

Hamilton, O., July 18.—Alfred A. Knapp was convicted in the first degree for the murder of his wife, Hannah Goddard Knapp, by a jury in Judge Belden's court today. The verdict was reached at 7:30 o'clock, the jury being out since 5 o'clock last night. To the surprise of everybody, there was no recommendation of mercy, and Knapp must go to the electric chair. The jury stood ten for conviction without mercy and two for conviction with mercy, being unanimous for guilt.

Amer McKinley Seriously Ill.

Somerset, Pa., July 18.—Aber McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley, is dangerously ill at his summer residence here. The physicians attending him are very much alarmed and reports are that the patient is not far from death's door. It appears that Mr. McKinley's illness did not assume a serious form until yesterday. Today, however, a dangerous symptom developed when a pain struck him in the back of the head rendering him helpless. That it was a paralytic stroke is the grave fear.

Fatal Sanitarium Fire.

Bonner Springs, Kan., July 18.—Four persons lost their lives in a fire early this morning which destroyed Bonner Springs sanitarium, at Bonner Springs, Kan. The fire started in the laundry at the west end of the building, and reached the roof of the main building before it was discovered. A light wind drove the flame into the hall and rooms on every floor. The building was filled with smoke before the inmates were saved.

Trial of Submarine Boats.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Moody stands that exhaustive experiments shall be made with all the submarine boats in the government hands, as soon as the summer maneuvers are over. If no found satisfactory, he will recommend to congress that no more money be appropriated for this class of craft.



POPE LEO XIII.