

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

A hot wave in France is resulting in many deaths. Rain has checked the spread of cholera in the Philippines.

Bear Creek, a Wisconsin village, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

The death list in the Johnstown mine horror continues to grow. There were 600 men in the mine at the time of the explosion.

A Portland bartender shot and killed his wife, mother-in-law, and another man, and seriously wounded his father-in-law, and then gave himself up to the police and told them of his crime.

The Panama canal treaty may be signed within a week. Secretary Hay has induced the powers to vacate Tien Tsin.

The East is suffering from extreme heat. One day's record at Philadelphia and New York shows six deaths at each place.

Tracy continues to give the officers in pursuit of him the slip. Every time the posse gets him about surrounded, he shows up in a new location.

Members of the posse and the people in general in the section where Tracy has been the past week, express the opinion that the outlaw is insane.

The special board of engineers to investigate the Hart's project at the Dalles will probably not meet until September, which is much later than at first proposed.

According to reports from various sections of the country surrounding Seattle, Merrill, the escaped convict has been seen in several places at the same time, besides being at present with Tracy.

Chicago teamsters refuse to help striking freight handlers. Ambassador Choate has been suggested as a candidate for president in 1904.

A man answering the description of Merrill has been arrested at South Bend, Wash.

Twenty thousand teachers are in attendance at the national educational convention in Minneapolis.

The expenses of the Oregon militia while hunting Tracy and Merrill amounted to \$700, which will be paid out of the military fund.

All organized labor and the public in general will be called upon to contribute to a national defense fund to aid the striking coal miners in the East.

A family of four traveling overland through Oklahoma were murdered by unknown persons, the bodies stripped of all clothing and terribly mutilated.

Tracy, after an absence of two days, again showed up in South Seattle. He was surrounded by officers, but succeeded in throwing posse of the track. He sprinkled pepper along his trail so the dogs could not follow it.

A train wreck in Spain resulted in the death of six persons and the fatal injury of 27.

Tracy, the escaped Oregon convict, has completely disappeared, leaving no trail whatever.

A new strike has been made in the Thunder mountain mining district, Idaho, which has proven to be the richest yet made.

No trace has been found of Merrill, one of the escaped Oregon convicts, and officers are at a loss as to whether or not Tracy killed him.

Aguinaldo will come to the United States and start on a tour, delivering a series of lectures and making a plea for the independence of his countrymen.

A large body of Moros of Mindanao Island planned an ambush for American soldiers, but the latter were warned in time and dispersed the rebels.

Venezuelan government troops, under President Castro's brother, were defeated by the rebels with heavy loss. Many of the soldiers deserted to the ranks of the insurgents.

President Castro has gone to the front with the Venezuelan troops.

President Mitchell is confident that the coal miners will win their strike.

The United Presbyterian general assembly has received an overture proposing union with the reformed church.

The Illinois Audubon society has warned Chicago milliners that prosecutions will follow if birds are used on fall hats.

The Missouri state university at Columbia has conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).

Paul Haseltine Stanley, a young American, rode a horse up the steps of the Altieri palace, Rome, and was arrested.

Over \$1,000,000 in money was burned in the Colonial bank, the only bank in St. Pierre. The total property loss in the destroyed city is estimated at \$40,000,000.

The removal of Jews from Chicago and New York ghettos to the country, by force, if needed, was advocated at a national conference of Jewish charities in Detroit.

DEATH IN FIRE DAMP.

Appalling Disaster in Coal Mine at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Johnstown, Pa., July 12.—Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster, only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life. A terrible explosion took place in the Cambria Steel Company's Rolling Mill mine, under Westmont hill, early yesterday afternoon, and how many are dead will take several days fully to determine.

It was an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened got abroad. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the terrible news, and soon it spread like wildfire all over the city. In scores of homes there were most pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons and relatives were frantic with grief, and hundreds rushed to the scene.

The recent rains have brightened the prospects for the grain and hay crops around Prineville. Cold storage men at Astoria are now paying 8 cents per pound for large fish, an advance of 1 cent.

FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Hundreds of People Are Rendered Homeless at Iowa's Capital City.

Des Moines, July 14.—Hundreds of homeless flood sufferers spent the night in school house yards and in downtown parks without so much as a blanket to cover them. Some had to beg for food, although every possible effort was made to provide for them.

The city council and the county supervisors, acting jointly, have established a supply depot at which the flood sufferers received food upon orders signed by the aldermen of their respective wards.

The Great Western and Kookuk & Western roundhouses are completely submerged, and neither road can cross the river, owing to washouts and the destruction of bridges.

When the supreme court convened last Monday, Judge F. S. Moore sat upon the chief justice's bench, Judge Bean becoming the junior judge.

Arrangements are being perfected for the holding of the fourth biennial fruit fair at Hood River. The date of the fair will probably be set for the second week in October.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65 1/2 @ 66c; bluestem, 67 @ 68c; valley, 66 1/2 @ 67c. Barley—Feed, 22c; brewing, 23c per ton. Flour—Best grades, \$3.05 @ 3.60 per barrel; graham, \$2.95 @ 3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15 @ 16 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20 @ 1.25; gray, \$1.10 @ 1.15.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 15; clover, \$7.50 @ 10; Oregon wild hay, \$5 @ 6 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60c per cental; ordinary, 40c per cental; growers' prices; sweets, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 1 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, 20 @ 22c; dairy 16 @ 18c; store, 15 @ 16c. Eggs—20 @ 22c for Oregon twigs. Cheese—Full cream, 13 1/2 @ 14c; factory, 12 1/2 @ 13c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.50; hens, \$4.00 @ 5.50 per dozen; 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound; \$2.50 @ 4.50 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50 @ 3.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13 @ 14c, dressed, 15 @ 16c per pound; geese, \$1.00 @ 1.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 2 1/2 @ 3c per pound; dressed, 6c per pound. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7 @ 7 1/2c per pound. Veal—7 @ 8c per pound.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 @ 3 1/2c; steers, 3 1/2 @ 4c; dressed, 7 @ 8c per pound. Hops—14 @ 16 cents per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2 @ 15; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14c; mohair, 25 @ 26c pound.

New York is to have the most magnificent hotel in the world. It will be 20 stories high and cost \$10,000,000.

German experts, after two years' test on four men, declared borax in the human system retards assimilation of fats and albumen.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie gave his second cousin, Miss Harriet Lauder, of Pittsburg, \$1,000,000 when she became Mrs. J. C. Greenway recently.

The liberty bell, which has been on exhibition at Charleston, has been taken back to Philadelphia and replaced in its position in Independence Hall.

David Crosby Foster, president of the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., savings bank, is believed to be the oldest bank president in the country. He has just passed his ninety-third birthday.

Already the shipment of American cattle to South Africa has begun in order to restock the Boer farms. One cargo of 600 has been sent forward, and it is reported that 10,000 will be sent during the year.

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.

Hop buyers around Salem are offering 18 cents for the 1902 crop.

A sawmill with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day is to be built at Astoria at once.

Hop growers in Lane county anticipate more trouble this year than usual with lice.

The prospects are good for a heavy crop of both fall and spring wheat in Linn county.

The recent rains have brightened the prospects for the grain and hay crops around Prineville.

Cold storage men at Astoria are now paying 8 cents per pound for large fish, an advance of 1 cent.

Several cars of Willamette valley 1902 prunes have been contracted for at 5 1/2 cents in 25-pound boxes.

A. J. Webster has been appointed deputy fish warden at Astoria, to succeed Henry Bultman, resigned.

An organization has been formed in Grants Pass to stop the taking up of mineral land under the timber land act.

June 30 there were 1,260 patients in the state insane asylum, the largest number in the history of the institution.

The Indian war veterans of Southern Oregon held a meeting at Medford to consider ways and means for prosecution of their pension claims.

The Scott & Van Arsdale Lumber company, one of the largest concerns in Eastern Oregon, has been sold to Southern capitalists. The property includes all timber holdings, and mills with a capacity of 400,000 feet per day. The purchase price was \$3,000,000.

One of the largest irrigation schemes in this state has been inaugurated by some of the business men of Baker City. The plan is to make use of the waters of one of the smaller streams to irrigate a body of 6,000 acres of land north of the Lower Powder river, between Clover and Goose creeks.

A record apple crop is assured in the Hood river country.

The Ashland Iron Works is the name of a new company just organized at Ashland with \$20,000 capital.

Timber values in the Nehalem country are advancing rapidly. Claims are now selling for three times as much as one year ago.

The Intercoastal Mining Company, of Baker City, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital, \$1,000,000.

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BIG STRIKE ENDED.

Compromise Has Been Reached in the Chicago Freighthandlers Dispute.

Chicago, July 11.—The strike of the freighthandlers is virtually ended. Meetings of the strikers will be held tomorrow to ratify the action taken tonight by President Curran of the order.

By the terms of the settlement the strikers accept the schedule of wages offered them by the railroads July 1. This schedule was emphatically refused by the strikers at the time it was made. It offered an average increase of 20 per cent for all classes of labor connected with the freighthandlers' union. The demands of the men would have made an average increase of about 30 per cent.

The railroads at the time of offering the increase, July 1, said that under no circumstances would they recognize the union of the freighthandlers to the extent of allowing the officers of the organization to make terms for the men with the officers of the railways by which they were employed. This was one of the chief reasons for the strike, the men insisting that the union should be fully recognized. The railroads have won a complete victory on this point.

The attitude of the roads towards the freighthandlers' union is the same as that maintained toward all local organizations of railroad men. The freighthandlers demanded something that no other organization of railroad employes in Chicago had asked, and the managers announced that under no circumstances would they agree to this.

President Curran of the Freighthandlers' union, said after the meeting with the special managers tonight that he practically had been compelled by his own men to accept the terms of the roads. The action of the teamsters was a factor in settling the strike. They took issue with the freighthandlers, and intimated that no assistance could be expected from them, inasmuch as the freighthandlers had struck against the advice of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The agreement reached by President Curran with the managers tonight must be ratified by the men tomorrow, but there is only a very small probability that this will not be done.

Shippers and the large firms about town found things in better shape today, and were able to secure freight and ship goods on the various railroads as was usual before the strike began.

RATE OF INDIAN WAR PENSION.

Beneficiaries Are to Receive \$8 Per Month From June 27.

Washington, July 12.—Under the Indian war pension law, recently enacted, pensions will be granted at the rate of \$8 per month, and will be payable from June 27 last, during the lives of the beneficiaries. This rate of pension applies not only to veterans, but to such widows as have not remarried, but in every instance is limited to citizens of the United States. These provisions are contained in the Blackhawk pension act of July 27, 1892, which by the recent law is made applicable to the survivors of the Indian wars in Oregon, Washington and other sections.

Under the old act and therefore under the new one, every claimant will be required to establish his right to a pension, and any pension falsely or corruptly making out by any evidence required by the department, will be guilty of perjury. The secretary is directed to drop from the pension rolls the name of any person whenever it shall be proven his name was put upon the rolls through false and fraudulent representations, and such persons will be forever barred from receiving a pension. The recent law is held not to apply to any person who is receiving a pension of \$8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than \$8 a month, except for the difference between the pension now received and \$8.

Owing to the great press of business at the government printing office, the blank forms for application under the Indian war act will probably not be available before next week. When available, large quantities are to be sent to the several members of the Oregon delegation and to all veterans who make personal application to the commissioner of pensions.

No Tidings of the Portland or Janie. Port Townsend, July 12.—The Conemaugh arrived here at 7 this morning, and proceeded to Seattle. She left St. Michaels June 26, and Nome June 27. The steamers Meteor and Melville Dolar were at St. Michaels. The steamer Lyra arrived at Nome June 27. Up to the time of the Conemaugh's departure, no tidings had come from the Portland or Janie, and the general impression in Nome is that the vessels are lost. The Thetis is still out on her second search.

Destructive Cloudburst. Easton, Pa., July 12.—A cloudburst in the Upper Bushkill district, of Northampton county, last night, did a vast amount of damage. Only meager details are obtainable, owing to washouts and the destruction of telegraph and telephone lines. One farmer was killed by lightning. The Bushkill creek overflowed its banks and many fields of grain were almost wholly destroyed.

Want More Ships Like the Oregon. Washington, July 10.—Naval officers are anxious to have warships named the Constitution and the United States, after famous warships in the old time navy. One of the officers, speaking of this, points out that the more famous ships there are in the navy the easier it is to get crews to serve aboard them. He says there is always a rush and demand by both officers and men to serve on the Oregon, on account of the "spectacular and wonderful run she made around the Horn," and afterward in the Santiago sea fight.

TRY OREGON FIRST

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PROJECT TO BE BEGUN.

Chief Hydrographer Newell Now En Route to the Coast to Examine Proposed Sites for Reservoirs to Be Built Under the New Irrigation Law—Best Immediate Results With Least Expenditure.

Washington, July 14.—Chief Hydrographer Newell, of the geological survey, has left for an extended tour of the Western states, where he will co-operate with various field parties now making examinations of feasible sites for reservoirs under the new irrigation law. He will visit Eastern Oregon and Washington among other places. Under the policy to be followed of first building modest irrigation works, it is quite probable that a site in one of these two states will be selected for early construction, especially as Mr. Newell is of the opinion that the Oregon delegation did much to further the interests of the irrigation bill.

The common desire of members of congress from the Western states is that the secretary of the interior shall carry out the provisions of the new irrigation law with only such haste as is safe and in such a way as to place the greatest area of reclaimed lands in the hands of settlers in the shortest time. It seems to be the prevalent belief that the best results will be obtained if the government first undertakes the construction of medium sized irrigation projects, at a moderate cost, each in itself reclaiming a modest area of land, capable, under irrigation, of producing crops of the first order. Suggestions of this sort were made to the department by many senators and representatives just before they left Washington for the summer.

Secretary Hitchcock is not personally familiar with irrigation matters or with land matters generally. He is, therefore, obliged to depend largely upon the recommendations of his subordinates. The suggestions of Superintendent Walcott, of the geological survey, and of Chief Hydrographer Newell are given very considerable weight. There is much data of a general character now available, but there are no reports of sufficient detail to warrant the secretary in adopting or rejecting the sites heretofore examined.

CLAIM A GUANO ISLAND.

Japanese at Marcus May Cause Trouble for Americans.

Honolulu, July 5, via San Francisco, July 14.—The volcano Kiluea is dying down to normal conditions again. The steamer Mauna Lea arrived this morning from Hawaii with news that the fire had disappeared, though there is still a large column of smoke. Captain A. A. Roshill, who has recently secured from the state department a title to Marcus island and formed the Marcus Island Guano company, for the purpose of working the deposits there, is of the opinion that there will be trouble with the Japanese on the island before he gets his rights. Roshill has just returned from San Francisco, where he had an interview with Captain Pierce, of the transport Sheridan, and was told that the Japanese on the island resisted Pierce when he landed about 14 months ago. Captain Pierce wanted to land to adjust some instruments. About 20 Japanese were on the beach with arms. He held them by a vessel with 1,800 men off shore and they did not resist. They showed him a document in Japanese, which is supposed to be a title from the Japanese government. Roshill is preparing to send the schooner Julia E. Whalen from here and take possession of the island and work the guano.

The United States training ship Mohican is now 42 days out from Yokohama, bound for here, and nothing has been heard of her since she left Japan. Rear Admiral Merry is inclined to think that she has encountered adverse winds and is coming under sail.

Submarine Wireless Telegraphy. New York, July 14.—A telegram from Cherbourg states that Rear Admiral Pourrier was present at experiments in wireless telegraphy carried out on the submarine boat Triton, says of a Paris dispatch to the Herald. Messages were received without any difficulty when under water. It is said to be the intention to install the apparatus on board all French submarines.

Thirty-Five Persons Drowned. Valparaiso, July 14.—Thirty-five persons were drowned and a house was destroyed on the estate of Claudio Vienna, at Las Palmas, as a result of a recent bursting of a reservoir there.

Wireless Telegraphy in Alaska. San Francisco, July 12.—R. Pfund, an electrical engineer, has arrived here on his way to Alaska, for the purpose of establishing a wireless telegraphic system between the Yukon river and the fort at Bates Rapid, on the Tanana river, a distance of 195 miles. The line, which will be constructed under the direction of Chief Signal Officer Greeley, will be completed by October 1.

Trouble With Basutos. Pretoria, July 14.—There is some uneasiness here regarding the attitude of the Basutos. In a case of supposed treachery during the war, Joel, one of their prominent chiefs, has been summoned to Maseru, capital of a military district of Basutoland, to stand trial on the charge of high treason. The paramount chief, Lerethedi, is likely to support Joel in the event of the latter's refusal to obey the summons. Troops have been dispatched to be frontier.

NEW YORK FLOODS.

Great Damage Done to Farms and Railroad Property.

Rochester, N. Y., July 10.—News from the flood devastated districts is coming in slowly. Reports from Medina show that the cloudburst that struck that place did great damage. Today there are evidences of a great flood, and wreckage is piled up along waterways which have been dried up for a month. In the neighboring country buildings were destroyed by lightning and railroad tracks washed out. The Genesee river, which at this time of the year is a mere rutway, is today a raging torrent. Great quantities of driftwood and trees are coming down.

From up-river points come reports that the lowlands are under water. Cloudbursts have interfered with traffic on the Western New York division of the Pennsylvania system. The Erie tracks between Attica and Batavia are washed out. From creek is the highest known in any spring freshet. It is out of its channel and caused great damage to growing crops along the banks. Pennsylvania says that many thousands of dollars of damage has been done to residences along the course of the creek following through Hammondsport.

Mount Morris reports the Genesee at that point fully two feet higher than the highest previous record at any time of the year. Early yesterday it broke through its banks east of the village and has ruined thousands of dollars worth of crops below here. Many fine farms have been entirely ruined. Large fields of growing crops have been washed away, and all Nunda has suffered greatly. Portageville, Pike, Lamont, Roseberg, Fillmore and many other towns are under water. The farms all about Portageville are laid waste, and no field crops can be saved. The tracks of the Pennsylvania are washed away, and a new road will have to be laid at many places before trains can be moved. Pike reports the loss of a large iron bridge, the postoffice building and opera house, a meat market, cheese factory, drug store, two dwelling houses and the village warehouse. Stafford reports heavy damage.

NINTH WEEK OF STRIKE.

No Change in the Situation in the Anthracite Coal Fields.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 10.—With President Mitchell in New York, and all the other miners' leaders at Nanticoke attending the annual convention of District No. 1, strike headquarters was an extremely quiet place today. The ninth week of the suspension of anthracite coal mining shows no change in the situation, there not being the slightest indication that either party is ready to quit. The visit of the miners' chief to New York continues to arouse interest. No word of his movements in the metropolis has been received here, and there is much speculation as to what caused him to go there. The entire coal belt continues quiet, very few men congregating in the vicinity of the collieries. The large force of coal and iron policemen, estimated at 3,000, is kept constantly on duty for any emergency. Several arrests were made in this valley of persons for intimidating alleged "unfair" workmen but the arrests were made so quietly as to cause no disturbance of any kind.

The district convention at Nanticoke today disposed of much business of a routine nature. About 400 delegates, representing 75,000 miners, were attending the convention, which embraces all the territory from Forest City, 22 miles north of Scranton, to Shickshinny, 16 miles south of here.

SALE OF FORT HALL LANDS.

Pocatello Has Been Chosen as a Better Point Than Blackfoot.

Washington, July 10.—The public auction of Fort Hall lands within the five-mile limit of Pocatello will be conducted at the city of Pocatello, instead of at the Blackfoot land office, as was originally intended. Commissioner Richards, who will conduct the sale, consulted with the Blackfoot land officers, who gave Pocatello as the most advantageous point for holding the sale, believing that better prices can be obtained there than at Blackfoot, and that purchases will be more readily made. These lands will be sold in 40 acre tracts by townships, beginning with township 5, R. 34. The first proceeding by sections in numerical order throughout the township. The same system will be followed in townships 6 and 7, same range. The corresponding townships in range 35 will then be disposed of in like order. The most desirable lands are situated in the first two townships. Sales will be from a large display map, cash payments being demanded for each tract as it is taken.

Buenacmino Met Mrs. Lawton. Louisville, Ky., July 10.—General Buenacmino, ex-secretary of state in Aguinaldo's cabinet, arrived in the city today and presented an expression of sympathy from the Federal party in the Philippines to the widow of General Lawton, who resides in a suburb of Louisville, going direct to San Francisco, whence he will embark for the Philippines.

Strange Phenomenon. Guthrie, O. T., July 10.—Great excitement has been caused at Tulsa, I. T., owing to the discovery by surveyors working north of that place of cracks in the sides of the mountains, as though from great pressure underneath. Gas is escaping from the fissures, and a continual hissing and roaring can be heard. On the extreme top of the highest hill there has been a small volcano at work, raising large boulders and tossing them aside.

Southern Pacific Shipmen Walk Out. Houston, Tex., July 9.—Five hundred and fifty employees of the Southern Pacific shops at Houston walked out today on the refusal of the company to grant them an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The company first offered 5 per cent increase for all men who are not receiving more than \$3.20 per day but this was refused by the men, who based their demands on concessions made to the shipmen at Algiers some months ago.

PLAN AN OUTBREAK

ANOTHER JAIL DELIVERY AT SALEM STOPPED.

Man Appeared on the Prison Wall at Midnight—Guard Discovered Intruder and Fired—Trespasser Made Away Unknown—Appeared Near Where Arms Are Believed to Have Been Smuggled in Before.

Salem, Or., July 9.—An unknown man tried to gain entrance into the penitentiary Monday night at midnight, according to Guard Sampson. The intruder appeared on post No. 5, on the south wall of the prison yard, and appeared to be watching the night guard. It is believed that Tracy and Merrill received their rifles over this wall, and that the weapons were brought over at night and secreted in the laundry by accomplices. The appearance of the stranger on the wall at night is taken to indicate a further plan for an outbreak by the prisoners, and that the fellow intended to smuggle weapons into the prison for the use of the convicts.

Before the outbreak of June 9 only one guard was in the prison yard at night. Now an extra guard is there, and the matter of smuggling in arms is somewhat more difficult if the guards are alert. Just before the discovery of the stranger Simpson had walked down to the south wall, and inspected the gate where the Southern Pacific track enters the yard. He then started back across the yard northward, and when he entered the shadow of the laundry building, about 200 feet distant, he turned and looked back at the south wall. At that instant he saw a man, head