

PALMYRA ISLAND

States Has Valid Claim

AMERICAN LANDED IN 1802

British So-Called Occupation

Washington, Aug. 2.—A Herald special...

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AT HAVANA'S VERY GATES.

Cubans Raid the Suburbs of the Spanish Stronghold.

New York, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Havana's outposts have been again attacked by a large body of rebels...

They used, it is believed, rapid-firing guns and a large quantity of dynamite. The attack was made late last night. Today there is an inclination among the Spanish officials in Havana to deny the fact that the rebels had evaded the forts and swept into the suburbs...

At the first sound last night the Spanish soldiers in the city and suburbs sprang to arms. They proceeded hurriedly to the southeastern part of the city where the booming of heavy guns or dynamite could be heard plainly all over Havana. Then the sound of firing increased, and finally after a few hours, died away, showing that the rebels had retired. Several wounded Spanish soldiers were brought to Havana and removed to hospitals after the engagement, and several were killed.

The reticence of Spanish officials prevents any knowledge of the result of the attack becoming general. It is a fact, however, that great damage was done by the insurgents on their bold raid, and that a considerable quantity of dynamite was used.

There was great excitement in Havana during the rebels' attack. Hundreds aroused by the heavy firing, poured into the streets and the word passed along "The rebels have attacked the city," created almost a panic in some quarters. There is still much excitement here, due largely to the refusal of the officials to give out information.

This attack on Havana was not unexpected. For weeks past the rebels have been within sight of the capital and have practically moved without interference. The insurgent leaders near Havana are Brigadier-General Castillo, with a large force at Mariano, nine miles southwest, and Colonel Nestor Aranguren, of Guanabacoa, across the bay. General Alexander Rodriguez, rebel commander of Havana province, with a large force, is near Minar and Colonel Aranguren is at Colorado.

It is believed the rebel raid was led by Aranguren, who is noted as one of the most daring of the rebel chiefs. Captain-General Weyler has left Havana for Matanzas, and the belief is expressed that the knowledge by the insurgents of this intention on his part led to the attack.

It is understood that large bodies of insurgents have recently crossed from Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, and that the rebels' strength in this province has assumed formidable proportions. Quintin Banderas with 800 men is among those who have come into the province from Matanzas.

Scottsdale, Pa., Aug. 2.—Wild excitement prevails here tonight. As the afternoon turns of nonunion men, who have taken places of striking ironworkers at the Scottsdale works, were going home, one of them became incensed at the remarks of some boys, and fired at them. A large crowd gathered about the station at the time, and they started after the nonunion man, who fired five shots into the crowd before he reached the boarding-house. The hotel was surrounded by an excited crowd, and it was with difficulty that Burgess Porter got them cooled down, and had he not had the assistance of strike leaders there is no telling what the crowd would have done. Another nonunion man, whose name could not be learned, drew a revolver and fired several shots. He was knocked down and pretty badly beaten before he could be reached by the officers and taken away. The second crowd is massed about the station and nonunion men are afraid to venture out.

Destructive Hail Storm. Denver, Aug. 2.—A Republican special from Sioux Falls, S. D., says one of the most destructive hail storms known passed this morning. The storm started three miles west of Dell Rapids and went southwest, destroying absolutely everything in its path around Galveston. Everything is a total loss. One branch of the storm that passed over Hermantown and Luverne, Minn., went in two paths, one north of Luverne and the other south clear across Nobles county. The path of this branch of the storm is fully 10 miles wide. It is estimated that fully 1,000,000 acres of crops were destroyed by the storm. Hundreds of farmers have lost every vestige of a crop.

Amunition Running Low. Bombay, Aug. 2.—The situation at Camp Makakland has become serious. Word has been received that natives in the large force made a second attack on the forts today. The fighting was severe. Thirteen of the British were killed and 30 wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant Catello. The tribesmen lost 100 men. The worst feature of the situation is that the garrison is short of ammunition, and it is feared the whole supply will be exhausted before reinforcements arrive. It is reported that Madmullah has mustered at least 40,000 tribesmen.

By the Breaking of the Dam. Middleton, Conn., Aug. 2.—At 8 o'clock this morning a dam 40 feet high, containing water from which three factories get power, burst, letting down a tremendous volume of water. Huge stones of which the dam was built crashed into the factory of William Wilcox's lock shop and the lower floors of the factory were flooded. Forty workmen were compelled to flee for their lives. Much damage has been done.

BAD WRECK ON BIG FOUR.

A Fast Passenger Train Ditched and Four Men Killed.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2.—A Times-Star special from Thorntown, Ind., says the Chicago express on the Big Four, due in Cincinnati at 7 A. M., was wrecked about 2:30 o'clock. A coupling pin had been driven into a switch so as to hold it open, and throw the fast train from Chicago to Cincinnati off the track as it passed this point. The engine and tender, mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a bad shaking up.

Seth Winslow, the engineer, and B. C. Rickmore, the fireman, and two unidentified tramps were killed outright. The train was passing Thorntown at a high rate of speed when the engine struck the switch that had been opened and fastened open.

The two tramps who were killed were stealing a ride on the front end of the mail car, and their remains cannot be identified. A relief car was sent from Indianapolis to Thorntown early this morning, and as soon as the track was cleared a new train was made up for Cincinnati, and other points.

Officials of the railroad company have instituted a thorough investigation as to the perpetrators of the wreck. All the available detectives were set at work today.

IMPRISONED AMERICANS

List of Those Still Remaining in Cuban Prisons.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Consul-General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American, Lewis Somelian, now confined at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba in addition to the five Competitor prisoners only the following: Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez Diaz, at Sagua la Grande; Julia Thomas Sainz and Frank A. Gramont at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The United States consul at Manzanillo has cabled the secretary of state a contradiction of the story that Albert Slusser, an American, has been captured by Spanish troops and taken to that place. He says that nothing is known of Slusser's arrest.

Seven Persons Killed.

San Jose, Ill., Aug. 2.—At 7 o'clock this evening a cyclone struck the farm of A. McDowell, two miles north, and his house and barn were destroyed. Seven people were killed and three severely injured. The killed are: A. C. McDowell, McDowell's grandson, wife of Samuel Brownlee, three of Brownlee's children, Miss Jessie Groves. Severely injured: Mrs. M. C. McDowell, her son Charles and daughter Mary. Miss Jessie Groves was a neighbor of the McDowells and was spending the day there. The storm came directly from the north, and entirely destroyed the McDowell house, barn and walnut grove. It then rose and went over the town of San Jose. At Mason City, lightning struck the spire of the Presbyterian church and set it on fire.

Believes Annexation a Certainty. San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Ellis Mills, the retired consul-general at Honolulu, arrived from the islands on the steamer Alameda. Mr. Mills was succeeded by William Hayward, and with his wife, he is on his way back to his home in Virginia. Speaking of political affairs in the islands Mr. Mills said: "Annexation is now regarded universally by the people of Hawaii as a certainty. Their enthusiasm over the annexation movement is more intense now, if such a thing be possible, than it has ever been, and almost everybody has an abiding faith in the happy result that they all wish for and anticipate. It is confidently expected that the whole matter will be settled when congress meets this fall."

A Whaler Lost in a Storm. San Francisco, Aug. 2.—A message has been received announcing the loss of the whaler Cape Horn Pigeon, in the Japanese sea, during a furious storm. Captain Scullam and the crew of 18 were saved, but 90 barrels of sperm oil went down with the vessel. Two thousand pounds of bone had been shipped home a short time before the disaster. The Cape Horn Pigeon was owned by J. and R. Wing, of Bedford, Mass.

The Treaty Renounced. Berlin, Aug. 2.—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1895, was renounced today by Great Britain, and ceases to be operative a year hence. The Reichsanzeiger says the supplementary conventions which were concluded when the treaty was extended to the German states joining the Zollverein will expire with the main treaty next summer.

A Hanging in Texas. San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 2.—Maximo Martine was hanged at Floresville this afternoon for a triple murder committed on June 6 last. He killed Jesus Carille and wife, an aged couple, and Juanita Acosta.

A Disastrous Pennsylvania Storm. Hinton, Pa., Aug. 2.—A terrible rain and thunder-storm occurred in this city and county. The Episcopal church, one of the finest buildings in the city, was blown to the ground, as well as several other houses in the immediate vicinity. Crops are practically ruined.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 2.—A draw bar fell down on the Eaten freight train five miles east of Palisade, on the Central Pacific, ditching three freight cars and killing two tramps.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

The Washington county court is debating the question of building a county jail. A new wheat warehouse has been built at Mission to take the place of the one that burned recently.

The estimated sum of money that has left Grant county during the last year for bicycles is \$4,500. This sum would give a bicycle to about every twentieth voter.

A brass shoe weighing 1,800 pounds was cast at the Astoria iron works last week. The shoe is to be put on the keel of the Manzanita to hold the sternpost, rudder and screw.

Work is piling up at the Pendleton foundry so rapidly that it has been found necessary to work nights. A night force has been hired and in a few days the hum of the machinery will be heard almost without cessation in the establishment.

The citizens of Marshfield, Myrtle Point and other towns in Coos county have complained somewhat of a sugar famine, but Coquille has been worse off. There has been a shortage of flour, butter, eggs and fruit jars, and steamers and trains would come and go without replenishing the stocks of flour and sugar.

The 12th annual catalogue and guide-book of the state normal school at Drain, in Douglas county, has been published. A feature of the catalogue, not usually found in such publications, is the remarks addressed to the different classes, to those who expect to become pupils, to the instructors, and to the school directors throughout the state.

The Odd Fellows hall in Pendleton is being moved, and the contents of the copper box deposited in the corner-stone of the building May 8, 1879, have been removed. The articles contained in the box consist principally of a number of coins, two business cards, several newspapers, a copy of the old constitution and by-laws and the family record of Lot Livermore.

The report of the officials of the La Grande land district, which includes Baker, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Walla counties, shows a total land surface area in the district of 8,843,000 acres, of which 15,360 acres are reserved, 2,820,425 acres have been disposed of, leaving a total of 5,871,215 acres yet undisposed of, of which 4,394,601 acres are surveyed and 1,476,614 acres unsurveyed land. Union county embraces a total land surface area of 2,028,000 acres; 678,814 acres have been disposed of, and there is yet available 1,349,186 acres, of which 867,352 acres are surveyed and 481,833 acres unsurveyed. Of the land in Union yet undisposed of, 75 per cent is timbered, 20 per cent grazing land, and 5 per cent farming land.

H. T. Jones has been tendered and has accepted the position of chief grain inspector for Spokane. The salary is \$1,200 a year. All arrangements have been made by the Fishermen's Protective Association, on Gray's harbor, to run the cannery at Aberdeen this season.

The Whitman County Union Veterans' Association of Old Soldiers and Sailors, at its first annual reunion last week, decided to meet next year in Pullman.

The contract for revenue cutter supplies for the coming year has been awarded to the Adams Hardware Company, of Port Townsend, says the Leader.

Dealers are offering 52 cents a bushel for wheat in Pomeroy, but there are few takers. One farmer sold 8,000 bushels at that figure, and received part down.

One of the Seattle banks is issuing letters of credit available at Juneau, St. Michaels and Circle City, Alaska, Fort Cudahy and Dawson City, Northwest territory.

The Port Angeles school district has decided by a vote of five to one to validate its outstanding warrant indebtedness, amounting to \$18,000, issued in excess of the legal limits.

The receiver of the mail works at Fort Townsend has postponed the sale of the goods and chattels of the works until August 24, at the request of a majority of the creditors.

The shipments of fruit from the city of Walla Walla during the last four months have brought to that place \$75,000 in cash, being 40 per cent more than for the corresponding period a year ago.

Very few idle men are seen on the streets of Walla Walla as compared with the number there a week ago. Those willing to work secured jobs from the farmers, most of whom are harvesting full blast.

The berry-pickers around Lake Whatcom are bringing into Whatcom 100 gallons of wild blackberries every night. One night last week 131 gallons were brought in. The berries retail at 50 cents a gallon.

A raft of 345,000 feet of logs has been received at Port Townsend. The logs are to be cut into lumber and used in building a wharf that will be used in connection with the building of the fortifications at Marrowstone point by the Pacific Bridge Company.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The important factor in wheat last week was the large foreign demand. A lesser influence was the appearance of the July bulls as large buyers of the September.

The general view of the trade is that the situation is favorable for comparatively high prices. The fact that the market has had within a fortnight an advance of 10c per bushel, and that the new crop movement has not fairly started to keep, however, an influential party in the field. As to the final outcome of the situation, it is remarkable how close speculators are together. Their differences are hardly more than as to the time for an advance and its extent.

Receipts of new wheat at Chicago are away under last year's. The big Kansas crop shows in the arrivals at Kansas City, which, without being so very large, are a good deal over 12 months ago, yet the foreigners have taken all of this Kansas wheat they could get. None of it is moving toward Chicago, unless it is to go through to the other side. The small receipts are more significant because July is 4c over September, an incentive to rush the grain here. Furthermore, Chicago July is 1c and 1 1/2c over St. Louis, Toledo or Detroit. The completed crop movement last year developed that the 1896 winter wheat yield was very much less than anybody had assumed it to be. With July almost ended the receipts this year at Chicago are vastly less than last, the week's shipments exceeding the arrivals.

Our visible supply showed an increase of 1,782,000 bushels, and now totals 17,814,000 bushels, against 46,734,000 bushels a year ago this time.

The foreigners took freight room in two days last week for as much wheat as will be received at all the primary markets in a fortnight. It is certainly nothing against the market that there is a clever active bull interest in it. This has made it somewhat uncomfortable for the professional short sellers. These latter have found out that there was somebody to meet their raids. The long line has not, however, been large enough to be threatening, and the tactics have at no time been offensive. It looks as if July would go out at a moderate premium over the September, and as if the campaign would be continued through September.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley, 79c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—12 1/2@13c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@3.00; geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.90@2.25 per cental. Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental. Hops—10@11 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; dressed mutton, 4 1/2c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; small, 5@5 1/2c per pound.

Seattle Markets. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18@19c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$24 per ton. Oats—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4 1/2c; salmon, 4@6c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

San Francisco Markets. Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound. Hops—8@12c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.50@22; California bran, \$15@15.50 per ton. Hay—Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$9@11; alfalfa, \$7@8.50 clover, \$7.50@9. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@40c. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 85c@1 per cental. Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 35@75c Royal apricots, 20@35c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, \$1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@30c per box.

A GREAT ADVANCE

THE RISE IN SUGAR TRUST STOCK EXPLAINED.

Cause Lies in the Fact That the Trust Had Imported 700,000 Tons of Raw Sugar Under the Low Tariff and Will Make an Immense Profit on It.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—Why has the sugar trust stock advanced so enormously during the past fortnight, and especially since the action of the tariff conference on this subject became known? Does the tariff bill give to the sugar trust any undue advantages and if not is there any other cause for the advance in the stocks of the trust?

These are inquiries which every citizen is making, and properly. They are pertinent to the occasion. It is right that he should make them, and it is right that they should be answered, and answered frankly.

Now what is the cause? Does the bill give the trust any secret and mysterious advantages of which the public does not know in detail? Are Chairman Dingley, Representative Payne, Senator Allison and others mistaken when they say it does not? The people will not believe that these men in whose long public career there has been no suspicion of dishonesty, are willfully and knowingly misstating the facts or making assertions that are not based upon facts, or at least what they believe to be facts.

These men assert that the tariff rates of the bill give the refiners no more protection than the actual cost of refining, viz.: One-eighth of a cent per pound. Nobody who knows the men making this assertion will believe that they are stating other than what they believe to be the truth. The question then is as to whether they are mistaken, whether, to use the term of the day, they have been "buncoed" by the sugar trust or by experts upon whom they have to rely for their information. If not, is there any other cause which would legitimately result in the advance in sugar trust stock as has been the case?

It was generally conceded when the bill passed the house that it was not in any way advantageous to the trust, but that on the contrary it took away from it the advantages which it had under the Wilson law. As the bill left the house the rates on refined sugar were 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds higher than the rates on raw sugar. Of course the rates on different grades of raw sugar are different, but taking the number of pounds of any grade which were required to make a hundred pounds of refined sugar it was found that the rates were on an average of 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds less than those on refined sugar. This means that the refiners of the country, whether in the trust or out of it, were allowed a difference of 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, or one-eighth of a cent per pound difference between raw sugar when imported, thus giving them an opportunity to import raw sugar at one-eighth of a cent a pound less than the rates at which refined sugar can be imported. Since it is generally conceded that the cost of refining sugar is not less than about one-eighth of a cent a pound, it is apparent that the rates really given to the sugar refiners are simply the bare difference between refined and unrefined sugars or the cost of refining.

While the rates adopted by the senate undoubtedly were more advantageous to the sugar refiners, those finally agreed upon by the conferees made precisely the same difference between raw and refined sugars that the house made when it was passed by that body. The conferees report did increase rates on refined sugar slightly, but it also increased the rates on raw sugar, thus making the difference in the rate of duty between raw and refined, or the "differential," as it is called, precisely what the house bill made it originally.

If, however, the conferees report really gave the sugar trust no advantage, why was it that sugar trust stock advanced during the time that the bill was in consideration by the conferees and after it was made public? This is a pertinent and proper question. The answer to this is simple enough. The sugar trust, knowing that the new bill would certainly advance the rate of duty on sugar as a protection to American producers, has been bringing into the country as rapidly as possible sugar in enormous quantities, getting it in of course, under the comparatively low rates of the Wilson law. It has scoured the world for sugar and had in stock by the time the conferees report was presented to the public over 700,000 tons of raw sugar, or in round numbers, 1,500,000,000 pounds. Enough sugar with which to load 70,000 cars, or 3,500 freight trains of 20 cars each.

It was thus perfectly apparent that the trust would make whatever profit there was between the tariff rates of the Wilson law and the increased tariff rates named by the Dingley law, or an aggregate profit calculated at about \$12,000,000. Is it surprising that sugar trust stock went up in view of the fact that this organization would make upon the sugar which it had brought into the country \$12,000,000 by the mere advance which it could make on its stock of sugar after the final passage of the bill?

Currency reform is to be the next undertaking of the Republican administration now that the tariff reform is an accomplished fact.

Advices from abroad confirms the reports that the great grain-producing sections of the world outside of the United States are having light crops this year, while the prospect of an unusual yield in the United States makes it now certain that the farmers will find the year 1897 an unusually prosperous one.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Account of the Trial and Conviction of Murderer Butler.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Australian this morning via Samoa and Honolulu.

The Alameda brings from Sydney news describing the trial and conviction of Butler, the murderer, who was captured in San Francisco and returned to Australia, and who has since been sentenced to the gallows. The trial lasted three days, and in some respects was sensational. In the prosecution finished its case and the murderer was asked if he had anything to say. He was apparently and the court adjourned until afternoon. He then in a rambling statement to the effect that he had started for the States with Weller at Weller's solicitation, and when he displayed a pistol Butler thought Weller was going to shoot him. Instead, however, Weller placed the pistol to his own head and when he grabbed it in an endeavor to get it away the weapon was discharged and Weller was shot through the head. Butler said he had used Weller's pistol to enable him to ship as a sailor. The case was then given to the jury, which deliberated for an hour and a half before bringing in a verdict of guilty.

Workmen Are Deserting.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The navy department has felt the evil effects of the Alaskan craze. The firm of Moran Bros., located in Seattle, is building the torpedo boat Rowan, and had made good progress until the Alaskan craze set in. They have informed the department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat. The land office is receiving many applications for copies of the public land laws by persons who profess their intention of going to Alaska. The office has been obliged to notify the applicants that the land laws have not yet been extended to Alaska, though the general laws apply.

Decree Passed On in Omaha.

Omaha, Aug. 2.—Judge Sanborn issued on the decree of sale in the United States Pacific foreclosure case this morning. He accepted the Ames decree but with few corrections. There was a sharp debate over the government's decision, the attorneys for the reorganization committee objecting. The upset bid was placed at \$50,000,000. Judge Sanborn was appointed special master to conduct the sale. He will fix the date after.