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CONDON GLOBE

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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.

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

Dear 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. One hundred and forty-three bodies have been recovered.

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. His only regret was that he did not kill the rest of the family.

Tracy and the pursuing posse engaged in another bloodless battle in which 16 shots were fired by the officers and two by the outlaw. It is thought probable that Tracy was wounded, although it was so dark at the time that it was impossible to see the fleeing man.

The Panama canal treaty may be signed within a week. Secretary Hay has induced the powers to vacate Tian 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 Harts 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 county 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 off 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.

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. That it is a long and shocking list that may reach 200 or more men is fully believed.

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. At the opening across the river from the point the Cambria Iron company police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were coming.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the Westmont opening was abandoned. Two men who had escaped went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the frightful damp drove them back, and they fell prostrate when they finally, after a desperate struggle, reached the outside. Two doctors gave them assistance, and after working with them half an hour, restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not proceed from the Westmont opening, and then hasty preparations were made to begin that sad mission at the Mill Creek entrance.

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 charitable societies and city officials are becoming better organized, and it is believed the wants will be generally met. The smallpox hospital and the city hall and jail have been filled with cots. These can accommodate but a small portion of those who need shelter, however.

Neither the Des Moines nor the Racoon rivers have receded much. The net decline since the highest point was reached, yesterday, is but two or three inches, and the Des Moines actually rose half an inch during the night.

It is believed the situation in the flooded district cannot be materially relieved for several days, and when the water finally reaches its former channel an epidemic of malaria and typhoid fever will prevail.

An estimate of the damage at this time is practically impossible. It is expected to reach \$1,000,000.

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 Keokuk & Western roundhouses are completely submerged, and neither road can cross the river, owing to washouts and the destruction of bridges. The Great Western can haul no freight, but is maintaining its passenger service by transferring passengers across the river in omnibuses.

NO ROYAL PROCESSION.

Date of King Edward's Coronation Definitely Fixed for Saturday, August 9.

London, July 14.—It is officially announced that there will be no royal procession, as originally planned, the day after the coronation. There will be no procession on coronation day, apart from that in which their majesties will proceed from Buckingham palace to Westminster Abbey and return. It is now considered practically certain, in view of this announcement, that King Edward will be crowned Saturday, August 9, since the holding of the coronation ceremony [Monday, August 11, would involve another full bank holiday, with the attendant dislocation of general business, while Saturdays are almost universally observed as half holidays. The fixing of such an early date for the coronation is regarded as an additional guarantee of the confidence the king's physicians have in consequence of his rapid recuperation.

Again Erupting.

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, July 14.—There was a fresh eruption of Mount Pelee this morning.

Five Toronto Firemen Killed.

Toronto, July 12.—Five firemen were killed in a disastrous blaze which started in a building occupied by P. McIntosh & Sons, and spread to the wholesale hay and straw warehouses of Gadsby & McCann. These establishments were destroyed. Five firemen were buried by a brick wall, which fell upon them. They were dead when extracted. Loss, \$950,000; insurance, \$100,000.

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 5 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 1,200 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 Southern Oregon, has been sold to Eastern 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 some 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 Intercon Mining Company, of Baker City, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital, \$1,000,000.

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—No. 1 white, 65 1/2¢; 66c; bluestem, 67¢; valley, 66 1/2¢. Barley—Feed, \$22; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.05@3.60 per barrel; Graham, \$2.95@3.20. Middlings—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 1/2¢.

Butter—Creamery, 20¢@22¢; dairy 16¢@18¢; store, 15¢@16¢. Eggs—20¢@22¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13 1/2¢@14 1/2¢; factory prices, 10¢@11¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50; hens, \$4.00@5.50 per dozen, 11¢@11 1/2¢ per pound; springs, 11¢@11 1/2¢ per pound, \$2.50@4.50 per dozen; ducks, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 15¢@16¢ per pound; geese, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen.

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 satisfy 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 railroads 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 now 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 person falsely or corruptly making oath to 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 per 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 received 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 Findings of the Portland or Janie.

Portland, 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 Thesis 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.

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 every consideration. 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 QUANO ISLAND.

Japanese at Marcus May Cause Trouble for Americans.

Honolulu, July 5, via San Francisco, July 14.—The volcano Kilauea 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. Rosehill, 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.

Rosehill 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 told them he had 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. Rosehill 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 Fournier was present at experiments in wireless telegraphy carried out on the submarine boat Triton, says 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 Greely, will be completed by October 1.

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 raceway, 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 Churcheville come reports that Black creek is the highest known in any spring freshet. It is out of its channel and caused great damage to growing crops along its banks. Farmers say that many thousands of dollars of damage has been done to residences along the course of the creek following through Hammondport.

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 thousand 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 is suffering 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 in 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 have 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, are attending the convention, which embraces all the territory from Forest City, 22 miles north of Scranton, to Shickelshinny, 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 had originally been 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. 84 E., and 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.

Beaucamino Met Mrs. Lawton.

Louisville, Ky., July 10.—General Beaucamino, 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. General Beaucamino left Louisville tonight, 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 mounds, 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.

PLAN AN OUTBREAK

ANOTHER JAIL DELIVERY AT SALEM STOPPED.

Man Appeared on the Prison Wall at Midnight—Guard Discovered Intruder and Fired—Trampster Made Away Unhurt—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 foundry 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's head above the wall, but it suddenly disappeared. He waited a moment and the head reappeared, and after a few seconds went down out of sight again. Simpson dropped a cartridge into the barrel of his rifle, and when the head appeared again he fired. Instantly the figure was gone, and when the two guards arrived no trace of the man could be found. The surface of the ground near the wall is hard and covered with grass, so that no tracks would be visible in the morning. The guards did not dare leave the yard at night.

It is apparent that the visitor was familiar with the system of guarding in force prior to the Tracy and Merrill outbreak, for at the time he appeared he would have found his way clear to enter the yard if the old system had still been in force. The prison officials decline to say what the rules observed by the night guards are at present, but they are such as to make an entrance by a stranger very difficult.

The man who appeared on the wall stood on the walk attached to the outside of the wall about four feet from the top. He could therefore conceal himself easily, exposing his head only long enough to observe the position of the guards.

The prison officials are reticent concerning the attempt to enter the prison yard, and there has been an effort to keep it quiet. These facts were related by Guard Gambell, who was on duty in the front yard. No attempt, so far as known, has been made to run down the culprit.

TRACY AGAIN ESCAPES.

Pose With Bloodhounds Close Upon His Heels, But He Throws Them Off.

Seattle, July 9.—Convict Harry Tracy eluded the Washington officers again and is once more heading for Seattle. The posse pressed him hard at Renton, in fact, his escape seemed impossible. Bloodhounds were placed on his track within 10 minutes. They were soon close on the heels of the fugitive. Pressed to desperation, he scattered cayenne pepper in his tracks. The dogs soon came upon this, and once their nostrils were filled with the fiery substance, balked until it could be removed, which required 10 minutes. They again took the trail but soon lost it.

Anderson, the man Tracy made accomplice him from Meadow Point Saturday, has been rescued at Renton. He was tied to a tree when found. He had been subjected to this experience before on his trip with the outlaw, and it was in a very feeble voice that he made his presence known to his rescuers. Anderson states that Tracy is being aided in every possible way by four men whom he does not know, but who are supposed to be partners in crime with Tracy.

Mo Financial Trouble in France.

Paris, July 10.—Contrary to reports circulated in the United States, there is nothing threatening in the financial situation here. The minister of finance will present a bill in the chamber of deputies tomorrow converting the 3 1/2 per cent renton into 3 per cents, and he would hardly choose a threatening moment for such an operation. Both 3 1/2 and 3 per cents made a slight advance today, and the Bourse was generally calm.