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Wasco	10 15 A. M	Wasco	10:00 A. M
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Fare for the round trip, $2 50; one way, $1.50. Freight 50 cents per 100, small packages, 15 and 25 cents. Orders for freight or express packages promptly and carefully attended to at reasonable rates.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

The Minnesota state board of pardons refuses to pardon the Younger brothers.

The National Republican League convention met in Detroit. Delegates were present from nearly all the states

The departure from Portland of the British ship Glenelvan brings the grain fleet for the present season up to 77 vessels compared with 68 the year before.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Domokos, and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been canceled, in readiness for a renewal of hostilities.

Advices from the south of France show that the destruction by the floods there was greater even than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate. Hardly a village has escaped damage, and the number of persons drowned is nearly 300.

E. M. Waite, about 70 years old, who was the oldest printer in Oregon, dropped dead in Salem. The printers were to play the barbers a game of baseball. Waite carried a printer's towel as a banner for the printers in the parade. He fainted from the heat and never regained consciousness.

The parliamentary South African commission, which has been inquiring into the Transvali raid, has agreed upon its report. The report will express an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal.

Henrique Laidley, Portuguese viceconsul at San Francisco, is at Monterey, Cal., at the request of the Portuguese minister at Washington to make a thorough investigation regarding the disturbance over the hauling down of the Portuguese flag from the pole above Manuel Ortin's grocery store and the burning of the flag. Ortin's notification to the minister at Washington resulted in the investigation Laidley declares if the affair is not satisfactorily explained the Portuguese government will demand an apology from the United States.

Reports from the North say the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Arctic was crushed by ice.

The International Goldmining convention at Denver selected Salt Lake City as its next meeting place.

By the explosion of a lamp Samuel W. Brown, a miner, and his wife, Mary, were burned to death in bed at Pittsburg.

Five thousand wrought nail workers of South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire have struck for 10 per cent advance in wages.

Preparations are on foot in Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstration in October, and it is believed this year it will be larger than ever.

The British government has notified the collector of customs at Vancouver that no duty will be charged on salmon brought from the United States.

The statement of the Bank of Spain, which has been formally gazetted, has increased the adverse comment on the bank management. It shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesatas in excess of the authorized issue.

Fully 900 men are employed on the branch line from Slocan, crossing to Slocan lake. About 450 men are on each end of the line working toward the center, and the contract requires that grading be concluded by October 15. It is expected that trains will be run over the road by December 1. Twelve miles of wagon road have been completed from the crossing inland.

The difficulty growing out of the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is nearing the point where diplomacy and arbitration will be out of the question. The boundary commission appointed by ex-President Cleveland shortly before he relinquished his office has suspended work for two months to watch the actions of both sides before proceeding further.

What is said to be the greatest oil discovery ever made is reported from Alaska. Some gold prospectors several months ago ran across what seemed to be a lake of oil. The lake was fed by innumerable springs, and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle and tests proved it to be of as high grade as any ever taken out of Pennsylvania wells. It is said there is enough oil and coal in the discovery to supply the world. It is close to the ocean; in fact, experts say that the oil oozes out into the salt water.

The ninth session of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress is being held in Salt Lake. Every state and territory west of the Mississippi river will be represented.

A statement prepared at the mint bureau shows the number of silver dollars coined at the United States mints during the fiscal year was 21,203,701, on which the seigniorage, or profit to the government, amounted to $6,336,104. The profits have been turned into the treasury from time to time, as the coinage progressed.

A large deputation, headed by former agent, General Beeton, of British Columbia, waited upon Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and urged upon him the expediency of opening up a route to the Yukon district.

The porte has dispatched an ultimatum to Persia, demanding the withdrawal of the Persian troops from Turkish territory near Kerbela. The ultimatum states that a refusal to comply with his demand will be accepted as a declaration of war. Russia is believed to be behind Persia, the government of which country will disregard the ultimatum.

COAL AND OIL TO BURN.

Company Organized to Develop Recently Discovered Alaskan Fields.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The Alaska Development Company was organized today, to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in Southeastern Alaska by R. C. Johnson, of Los Gato, Cal. The report made to the company by Mr. Johnson and T. J. Hamilton, of this city, the experts who made a thorough examination of the property, shows that the discovery is really the most wonderful find the world has ever known. The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of tidewater, 350 miles west of Juneau. The statement is made in good faith that the oil is dripping directly from the oil rock and, in places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding coal beds are inexhaustible.

Thirty thousand feet of pipe has already been ordered from Pittsburg, and as soon as received here a steam schooner will be chartered to carry it and take material to the place of the discovery.

A prominent oil man has given a guarantee of all the capital necessary to build a refinery there as soon as may be necessary to handle the product. The oil is pronounced of the best quality ever seen and the quantity is unlimited.

IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

The Cuban Patriots Are Still Marching Westward.

New York, July 19.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The invasion of Havana province by insurgent forces on their march westward is now an accomplished fact. The local papers are prohibited from publishing even accounts of "official" victories in that province, the object being to discredit the news of unusual activity. General Weyler may suppress news, but he cannot conveniently hide wounded soldiers, and these keep coming in.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas writes that Colonel Alvarez Armandez, with 70 men, was completely routed July 11, near Jaguey Grande, by the insurgent General Carillo. The Spanish lost 20 killed and about the same number wounded. During the fight 25 of the Spaniards deserted and went over to the insurgents.

A report is current and generally believed in Matanzas that the insurgents have attacked and partially burned Cardenas. There are fully 5,000 rebels in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cardenas.

General Weyler has not succeded in capturing Gomez, and has evidently given up the idea, for he has left Sancti Spiritus and is now at Cienfuegos on his way back to Havana.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

A Scow Goes Over a Dam With Fatal Results.

Manchester, N. H., July 19.—Five young men employed in Baldwin's bobbin shop ventured out on the swollen Piscaqnog river in an old scow without oars, depending for the guidance of the boat upon a man with a board. The rains of the last two days ad caused a flood and the river was a raging torrent.

The men were unable to control the old hulk and in a short time it was swept over the dam, the occupants in their efforts to prevent this losing the board they used for paddling. When the boat went over the dam it fell bottom upward with the men beneath it. Three got clear, but only two were able to reach shore, and, although the other man was an expert swimmer, he was drawn under by the strong current. The drowned were: Frank Simmard, Joseph Lavoi, George Tirrien.

They were all single. Thomas Tirrien and William Lavoie were swept close inshore, and by hard swimming got within reach of those who had gathered along the bank, and were dragged out.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Pacific Railroad Affairs Are Discussed in the Senate.

Washington, July 17.—Pacific railroad affairs occupied the attention of the senate throughout the day, and the Harris resolution relating to the pending proceedings against the Union Pacific finally went over. Early in the day, Stewart and White indulged in sharp personalities in connection with the contest over the San Pedro deep-water harbor. The joint resolution was passed, accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900.

Stewart moved a reconsideration of the action of the senate in passing the resolution directing the secretary of war to proceed in the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal. It reopened the long-standing controversy over the location of a deep-water harbor on the coast, and a long and exciting debate between Stewart and White ensued.

In the House.

Washington, July 17.—No business was transacted by the house today. Immediately after the journal was approved a recess was taken on Cannon's motion until Monday, Cannon having given assurances to Bailey that, in his opinion, a partial or complete conference report of deficiency bill would be ready by that time.

General Forsythe's Petition.

Washington, July 19. — General George A. Forsythe, U. S. A. (retired), is the author of a remarkable petition, which was presented to the house of representatives yesterday by Mr. Belknap, of Illinois. The petition prays the house to strike the sugar schedule from the tariff bill. The most scathing arraignment of the sugar trust thus far made before congress is conveyed in the statements set forth by General Forsythe in support of his prayer.

The Army Bicycle Corps.

Table Rock, Neb., July 19.—The Twenty-fifth infantry bicycle corps reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a day's run covering 60 miles. From here the run will be made to Rulo, where the corps will cross the Missouri river into Missouri.

Washington, July 19.—The secretary of war today transmitted to the house a favorable report on the examination of Humboldt, Cal., harbor, which the report of the engineers considered worthy of improvement by the United States.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

Exports of Merchandise Last Year Larger Than Ever.

IS OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS

The Excess Over Imports Was the Greatest in the History of the Country.

Washington, July 19.—The annual statement of imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise, which includes practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to Europe, to feed the people suffering from deficient harvests. The statement of 1897, with comparisons, is as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise, $1,032,998,770, an increase over 1896 of about $170,000,000.

Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, $1,051,897,091, as compared with $882,006,938 for 1896.

The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $764,373,965, of which $381,932,605 was free of duty. The total imports were about $15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was $287,613,186.

This is an excess of about $185,000,000 over last year, and an excess of about $23,000,000 over any previous year.

The exports of gold, including ores for the fiscal year 1897 amounted to $40,359,780, as compared with $112,409,447 for 1896.

The imports of gold amounted to $85,013,575, an increase of about $51,500,000 over 1896.

The exports of silver during 1897 amounted to $61,946,638, and the imports $20,533,227.

The excess of gold imports over exports therefore was $44,653,795, and the excess of silver exports over imports, $31,413,411. Never before has the silver movement, both export and import, reached so high a figure.

WOMEN AT THE ROCK PILE.

Female Prisoners In Kansas City Will Not Be Put to Work.

Kansas City, July 19.—Women prisoners are not to be put to work on the rock pile with men in Kansas City, Kan. The board of police commissioners, who decided last week that this should be done, have found public sentiment too strongly opposed to their plan. In deference to the first outburst of popular opposition, the police commissioners proposed to rescind that part of the order compelling the women to wear men's overall's, but this failed to tally to stop the flood of protest, and the order is wholly rescinded.

The agitation here has devolped the fact that the same rule is enforced by the police of Leavenworth, Kan. Leavenworth's women prisoners are made to break rock, and to wear overalls. They are worked separate from the men, and break rocks with small hammers, under a shed in the jail yard. The Leavenworth officers declare that their women prisoners, as a rule, do not object to the work.

A PROPOSED AERIAL VOYAGE.

From the Summit of Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, July 19.—The announcement was made today that W. D. Felts will make an aerial excursion from the summit of Pike's peak to Colorado Springs, a distance of 10 miles, in an air line, and drop 8,000 feet. In making the flight, Felts will use a series of rigid aeroplanes, modeled after the wings of a condor. The body of the voyager will hang suspended from an easy harness. In order to steer the apparatus, Felts has provided a movable vane, which will be operated at the will of the navigator. Felts announced today that he would first alight on Cameron's cone, a distance of five miles, and a drop of 4,000 feet. From this he said he would make a descent of 4,000 feet more to Colorado Springs, where he would alight.

A Scorcher Caused Her Death.

Chicago, July 19.—A scorcher is responsible for the death of Mrs. M. A Morton, who was yesterday killed in a runaway accident The scorcher, with elevated back and lowered head, while bowling along at a rapid rate, collided with the horse driven by Mrs. Morton. The frightened animal became uncontrollable, and dashed down the street, colliding with a lamppost and throwing the unfortunate woman from the vehicle. She was instantly killed. She had been an invalid for years. The scorcher was thrown from his wheel, but remounted and rode away before he could be apprehended. The horse was badly injured and died in a few minutes.

Miners' Day in Wallace.

Wallace, Idaho, July 19.—The single-handed drilling contest resulted in a victory for C. A. Patterson, of Murray, he drilling 17 3-8 inches. There was voting for the most popular young woman on Miners' Union Memorial day, at 25 cents a vote, and 6,000 votes were cast. Miss Jennie Graham, of Burke, won the prize, a gold watch, with 1,645 votes.

The new Yerkes telescope brings the moon within about 200 miles.

A Bad Counterfeit.

Washington, July 19.—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, has given notice of the discovery of a new counterfeit $10 silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter D, with the small carmine seal, the portrait of Hendricks and the names of Messsr. Tillmann and Morgan as register and treasurer, respectively. The counterfeit is described as apparently a wood-cut production, very poorly executed, the seal being light pink instead of carmine, the numbering irregular and the printing and engraving bad.

OFF FOR THE POLE.

Professor Andree Starts on His Balloon Voyage.

Tromsoe, Island of Tromsoe, Finmark, Norway, July 19.—The steamer Svenskund, from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than they had previously been, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and a half hours. The balloon, which was christened the Eagle, made a successful ascent amid the shouts of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind, the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about 600 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear, and the Eagle was visible for an hour, traveling in a north-easterly direction. When last seen, it was moving at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

Andree's Last Word.

Stockholm, July 19.—The Aftonbladet has received the following telegram from Herr Andree, via Tromsoe, written just before the balloon was cast loose:

"In accordance with our decision, as was announced, at 1:35 in the morning preparations were made to start; and now, at 2:30 in the afternoon, we are ready to ascend. We shall probably be carried in a north-easterly direction. I hope gradually to get into regions with more favorable wind conditions than exist here.

"In the name of all my colleagues, I send our warmest greeting to our country and friends. ANDREE."

King Oscar has received a telegram, dated Vorges Bay, July 11, and signed "Andree," conveying the humble greetings and warmest thanks of the members of the expedition on the point of their departure.

The Aeronaut's Preparations.

Professor S. A. Andree expects, should all go well, to reach the north pole by balloon. He planned to make his first attempt in July, 1896. The balloon and all material necessary for the ascent were taken to Spitzbergen, and everything was made ready; but, on account of unfavorable conditions, it was found necessary to postpone the trip until this year.

PAID THE PENALTY.

John Newman, Alias Frank Butler, Is Hanged at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 19.—John Newman, alias Frank Butler, convicted of the murder of Captain Lee Weller, in the Blue mountain district, in 1896, was hanged here yesterday. He broke down at last, the remarkable stoicism which he had exhibited since his arrest in San Francisco last February giving way, and he confessed his guilt of this as well as other shocking crimes.

He admitted that his right name was John Newman, and that he was born of good family in Staffordshire, England, in 1858. He professed the profoundest penitence for his misdeeds and at the last moment willingly received the religious consolation usually offered the condemned.

The execution was effectted without incident. Few spectators were admitted, those present being principally officers of the court and attendants directly concerned in carrying out the law's decree.

The case is one that has excited intense interest throughout the colonies, and great satisfaction is expressed in the thorough work performed by the detectives in securing evidence leading not only to the capture of Newman, but his speedy conviction and execution.

New Fish for the Coast.

San Francisco, July 19.—A consignment of fish new to this coast, and of crabs, arrived this morning from the East. They are sent here by direction of Commissioner Brice, of the United States fish commission, and are en route in car No. 3, of that branch of the government. The fish are the tantogs, and are to be planted on the reefs of the Pacific ocean near the Farallones, while the crabs, which are of the blue shell variety, and unknown on this coast, will be consigned to the waters of the bay, but in a spot to be kept secret in order to give them time to acclimate themselves and multiply and spread before they fall into the nets of the local fishermen.

Run Down by a Train.

Austin, Tex., July 19.—This morning at 2 o'clock a freight train in the International & Great Northern railroad yards ran over four white boys, all of Fort Worth, who were sitting on the track asleep, killing three of them instantly and badly wounding the fourth. The killed are: Jonh Bridges, Charles Sweeney, K. L. Montgomery. The injured boy was Henry Estis.

The train ran over the boys as it came into the yards. On leaving it an hour later a negro named L. F. Cox, of Waco, who attempted to grab a brake bar to steal a ride, lost his hold and fell under the cars, being mangled into an unrecognizable pulp.

A Corner in Cycle Tubing.

London, July 19.—There is great excitement on the Birmingham stock exchange owing to the belief that there is a corner in cycle tubing. There has been a heavy advance in prices and several speculators have been badly pinched.

A bee is never caught in the rain, and you will notice that ants, wasps and spiders will prepare their nests against the coming of a storm many hours in advance.

No Fighting at Candia.

London, July 19.—The Times correspondent at Athens says that he learns that the report of fighting at Candia between British troops and oashi-bazouks is without foundation. No British troops, he adds, have been killed at Candia.

Washington, July 19.—It is understood that the president has decided on the appointment of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner-general of immigration, to succeed Mr. Stump, and the commission probably will be sent to the senate soon.

STILL MORE TROUBLE

FREE TRADERS DON'T WANT TO LOSE SOUTHERN VOTES.

They Are Hopelessly Arguing Against Fate—The Southern Protectionists, However, Are Genuine Southerners.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

Now that the tariff fight has rounded up and the South has supplied a larger protective strength than ever before, the free trade organs are making one last effort to offset this damaging fact by renewing their assertions that the Southern votes cast for protection are those of Northern men.

Of course nobody who has had an opportunity to examine into the facts is going to be fooled with this sort of statement, but as there are many who probably have not this opportunity, I propose to run hastily over the field and give everyone a chance to see for himself whether genuine protective sentiment is or is not growing among Southern men.

The data from which this statement is compiled is obtained from official records, the birthplace and political record of the men in question being furnished by themselves in their autobiographies in the congressional directory, the statements as to votes cast being from the Congressional Record.

Five Democrats voted for the tariff bill in the house, Kleberg and Slayden, of Texas, and Broussard, Davey and Meyer, of Louisiana. Six Democrats have voted for high protective features of the bill in the senate, Bacon and Clay, of Georgia, Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, McEnery, of Louisiana, and Martin, of Virginia. Every one of these (with the possible exception of Meyer, of Louisiana, who does not indicate his birthplace in the autobiography published in the congressional directory) is a native-born Southerner and has lived all his life in that section.

Senator McEnery was born in Monroe, La., was nominated by the Democratic party as lieutenant governor in 1879, by the same party for governor in 1884, by the same party for governor in 1892, and by the same party for senator in 1896, being elected as a Democratic senator with the clear understanding that he was a protectionist in sentiment and that he would so vote in the senate. Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, who voted for the tariff bill in the house, has spent practically his entire life in the South, educated in Virginia, serving as a Confederate officer and elected term after term to congress as a Democrat. Mr. Davey, of Louisiana, who voted for the tariff bill in the house, is a native of Louisiana, held various offices in the state as a Democrat and was elected to congress as such. Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, has held many positions in Louisiana under the Democratic party, and was elected to congress as a Democrat. Mr. Kleberg, of Texas, who voted for the bill in the house is a native of that state, served in the Confederate army, was elected to the state senate in 1882, held a federal office as a Democrat by appointment of President Cleveland, and was elected to congress as a Democrat. Mr. Slayden, of Texas, who is a native of Kentucky, was elected to the Texas legislature as a Democrat, yet voted for the Dingley bill in the house. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, who voted for high protection in the Dingley bill in the ways and means committee and voted for a high rate of protection in the house and in the senate on certain features of the bill, is a native of South Carolina, was elected attorney general of that state as a Democrat, and four times elected to congress as a Democrat. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who voted for a high rate of protection on cotton, and thus enabled its adoption by the senate, is a native of South Coralina, was nominated for governor in that state by the Democratic convention, and elected to the senate of the United States as a Democrat. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who led the successful fight for the protection of cotton, and also voted with the Republicans for a high rate of protection on lumber, is a native of Georgia, was president of the state Democratic convention in 1880, elected a Democratic presidential elector in 1868, was a Democratic member of the Georgia house of representatives for 14 years, and was elected to the United State senate as a Democrat. Senator Clay, of the same state, who voted with Mr. Bacon for protection to cotton and lumber, is also a native of Georgia, was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee and still holds that position and was elected to the senate as a Democrat. Senator Martin, of Virginia, voted with the Republicans for a high protection on lumber. He is a native of Virginia, and his Democracy has never been questioned. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, who voted not only for protection to cotton but has sundry other high protection amendments to the tariff bill now pending, is a native of North Carolina, was a Democrat prior to 1892, since which he has been a Populist and is now chairman of the national committee of that party. Five Southern Populists in the house refused to vote against the protective tariff bill, Fowler, Martin, Shuford, Skinner and Strowd, of North Carolina, all of them being natives of the state they now represent.

It is thus appparent from the examination of the personal history of the Democrats from the South who have voted for the protective features of the tariff bill, that in every case they are natives of that section and lifelong Democrats, and that of the six Southern Populists who voted for or refused to vote against the protective features of the tariff bill, every one is a native of the South and formerly a Democrat.

The same rule in most cases applies to the 30 Republicans, senators and representatives, from the South.

The Republican party has in congress today a greater number of members from south of Mason and Dixon's line than ever before, with the possible exception of a single congress shortly after the close of the war. Four of these, Pritchard, of North Carolina, Deboe, of Kentucky, Elkins, of West Virginia, and Wellington, of Maryland are in the United States senate. Pritchard, Deboe and Wellington are native born Southerners and Mr. Elkins is a native of Ohio. The South has 27 Republican members in the house, 15 of whom are natives of the South. Four Northern protectionists are Southern born.

BULLET HOLE IN HIS HEART.

Thus Wounded, This Man Lives, Defying Nature's Laws.

Chicago, July 19.—Charles B. Nelson, who, while in Washington Park on the night of July 1, in company with Mrs. Edith M. Staples, was shot in the breast, expects to learn soon if he is carrying around a heart with a bullet hole bored through it. He submitted to the X-rays for two sciagraphs last night, in the hope of locating the bullet fired into his chest on that night.

The sciagraphs seem to indicate that the ball cut through the heart on the shortest and most direct line, to lodge near the spine, but they are not quite conclusive. When he was brought to the Chicago hospital the surgeons said he was shot in the heart and was doomed to death. He surprised them by promptly getting better and he was well enough yesterday to go to Washington Park and try to locate the clump of bushes near which he and Mrs. Staples were sitting when he was shot.

When the photographic plates were developed a person was able to see traces of the bullet. One of the plates showed the bullet in line with the junction of the spine and the ninth rib. The other indicated it was back of the junction of the fourth rib and the breast bone. These two points are in a direct line from chest to back.

It is the opinion of the specialist, judging from the density of the bullet spots in the negatives that the bullet was lodged about two inches in front of the spine. If that is so, and the ball traveled in a straight line, it must have gone through the heart. If it did not go through the heart, how did it get around the heart and reach its present location? That is what troubles the surgeons. Nelson's heart is directly back of the entrance of the bullet and surgeons say the bullet could not have gone in direct line without piercing the heart. The sciagraphs indicate that the ball was not deflected. It will require another sciagraph showing a lateral view of the patient's chest to determine whether the bullet has passed through the heart or not. If it proves to be back of the heart, the mystery will be greater than ever.

When Nelson was brought to the hospital and his wound was probed he lost a pint of blood. The surgeons were satisfied his heart was pierced and said he had but a short time to live. When he began to recover they concluded that the bullet had pierced the pericardium, the sack enveloping the heart, and dropped, perhaps, to the bottom of the sack after bruising the heart. The sciagraphs indicate that the bullet did not drop, but went straight ahead in its course, after boring its way through the breast bone.

In taking the sciagraphs, Nelson was exposed to the waist, revealing a round hole in his chest with traces of blood about the orifice. He sat in front of the apparatus in a small room at the hospital, with his chest to the Crooks tube and the photographic plate fastened to his back. Several surgeons and white-capped nurses were in the room. The patient held a bit of cloth to his chest to cover the gaping bullet hole. His body had been smeared with cocaine to lessen the irritation and he declared he felt no pain, only a pricking sensation.

For several minutes the company silently watched and listened. Then the patient was turned around and the doctor held another plate to his chest for four minutes. Nelson said he felt no pain either from his wound or from the X-ray.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

So the Fishermen in Astoria Have Decided.

Astoria, July 19.—There will be no strike of the fishermen this season. This was decided upon at the meeting of fishermen held today for the purpose of discussing the action of the canners in reducing the price of fish to 3 cents. Only a few men went fishing last night, pending the action of the meeting, which was largely attended. The situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided to take no action, but to let the men do as they choose—fish or refuse to fish. By this decision, the Fishermen's Union cannery will pay but 3 cents.

From the indications tonight it is likely nearly all of the men will fish and make the best of the situation. Some, however, say they will not work for 3 cents, but that they will salt their fish. The action of the union is heartily indorsed by business men.

Will Secure the Iron Works.

Port Angeles, Wash., July 19.—Arrangements were perfected today by which the city will get the Pittsburg iron, steel and tinplate works, whose organization was reported in the Pittsburg dispatches several months ago. John Cain, representing the Pennsylvania syndicate, submitted their proposition to the citizens of Port Angeles, and deposited a certified check for a substantial sum as evidence of good faith. At a meeting of the citizens tonight, the agreement was signed. Port Angeles furnishes a site for the works and an additional real estate bonus of $50,000. The Pennsylvania company agrees to begin work within ninety days, and will employ from 400 to 700 men. The plant will be the pioneer mill of the kind on the Pacific coast.

Missouri's Fruit Crop.

St. Louis, July 19.—The Republic says today: The fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth $20,000,000, and many who ought to know what they are talking about say these figures are too low. The importance of this crop may be better understood when it is stated that it is worth more than the wheat crop of Missouri and Illinois combined, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in for good measure.

Lives Lost in Fire.

Linnton, Or., July 19.—Canute Bessen, aged 4½, and his baby brother, Syver, about 19 months old, were burned to death last night. The children, five in number, were in bed at their mother's home, about two miles below, and six miles west of Linnton, when it was set on fire through the careless use of firecrackers by some of the children.

An English physician claims that regular daily traveling in railway cars has a hygienic value, and is especially beneficial in cases of gout.