

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. IV.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, AUGUST 17, 1899.

NO. 18.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TIKES FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

A movement is on foot to form an opposing whisky trust.

Quiet has been restored in Cleveland, but the strike is still on.

Thirty thousand Finns will form a colony in Newfoundland.

Former Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, died at Newnan.

A woman of noble birth died in a hotel in Chicago. Up to the last she refused all favors.

Cavalry horses for Manila will be taken via the Aleutian islands and Japan to allow rest.

Encouraged by the movement in other cities the messenger boys of Buffalo, N. Y., are on a strike.

A tank car loaded with naphtha exploded in a tunnel near Somerset, Ky., wrecking a train of 20 cars.

A Washington special says Bitlanders are getting a firm hold on Cuban trade and American capital is slow.

Carlsale, Ky., was visited by a half million dollar fire, which destroyed nearly the entire business portion.

A Chicago man has been taken with a fit of laughing and is unable to check it. He is unconscious, but continues to giggle.

J. C. Hildebrand, an advertising solicitor in the employ of the Portland Oregonian, fell from a veranda and met with instant death.

The coroner's jury has found that the cause of the Bar Harbor catastrophe was due to inefficient construction of the ferry slip.

Ambassador Choate says there will be no war over the Alaskan boundary dispute. Negotiations are always slow in such matters, but are progressing.

Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence" in a document dated Manila, July 27, and signed by Buenavista.

The Santo Domingo rebels have taken possession of Dajaton, driving the garrison before them. The foreign population and Haytian consul have left the place.

A broken flange on a wheel caused a wreck on the Southern Pacific near Dos Palos, Cal. Engineer Ford and Fireman Wood were scalded to death. Two others were seriously and a number slightly injured.

An Eastern syndicate will build a railway 252 miles in length in Mexico. Troops A, D and M, Third cavalry will embark from Seattle for Manila.

The New York Sun is badly tied up by the strike of the printers and stereotypers.

The new Samoan treaty will not become effective until ratified by the powers.

Catholics and freethinkers indulged in a riot in Spain and a number were injured.

In a race riot five negroes and one white man were wounded at Greenville, S. C.

During the examination of the secret dossier the Dreyfus court will sit in secret session.

Marshal de Campos, president of the senate, predicts a ministerial crisis in Spain in November.

An American is to be tried in Japan for murdering three people. It is the first case under the new treaty.

Dreyfus will next go to Genoa or Nice. He refuses positively to discuss any public questions. He was banqueted by the Italian vice-admiral.

President McKinley will be in Chicago during the fall festival in October, and will participate in the laying of the corner stone of the new federal building.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company has placed an order with the Brooks Locomotive Works for 15 10-wheel passenger engines, to be delivered as soon as possible.

The returning Samoan commissioners say that an agreement to the present form of government has been signed by the chiefs from all tribes and factions, among whom there are a number of intelligent men.

The situation in Santo Domingo is grave. Three thousand soldiers are under arms to prevent an insurrection, and armed steamers are patrolling the coast. The interior is reported quiet, but business continues depressed.

The heaviest batteries yet placed on any naval vessel in the world will be carried by the Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the new battleships authorized by the last congress, if the suggestions of Rear-Admiral O'Neil are carried out.

During the fiscal year of 1897-8 the United States sold \$29,000 worth of typewriters in Mexico and \$18,000 worth in Argentina.

J. P. Bryant, the Bardwell (Ky.) milliner, owns the largest straw-hat patch in the world. It covers 1,700 acres and has made his fortune.

In Kansas since 1859 every year ending with the figure 9 has been a great year, while every year ending with a cipher has shown a failure of the corn crop.

LATER NEWS.

Manila is soon to have an ice-making plant.

The smelters' union in Colorado has declared the strike off.

M. Labou, attorney for Dreyfus, was shot down while going to court at Rennes.

Paul de Bonisle, a French deputy, was arrested at Paris for conspiring to overthrow the government.

Blockade of the island of Luzon may be necessary to suppress illegal trading between Filipino insurgents.

When the new regiments now forming have been filled, it is said Secretary Root may ask for more volunteers to relieve those who have served in tropical countries.

The British commander, Percy St. John, denies most emphatically having criticized Major-General Otis, and denounces the purported interview as a fake of the worst kind.

Colonel Burt's colored troops have participated in their first engagement at the capture of San Mateo. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

An Arizona recruit, while on a spree in Denver, shot and killed two policemen who had attempted to arrest him. He escaped and a reward has been offered for his capture dead or alive.

Captain A. H. Otis, of the First Washington volunteer infantry, has cleared himself of the charge of looting. His name was forged to a letter, and efforts are being made to find the forger.

A Seattle dispatch says the recent seizure of six Canadian fishing boats near Point Roberts by the United States customs officials will probably be settled in a day or so by the release of the boats.

In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, a great deal of damage was done by a storm. In some places there was loss of life, due to lightning, and the loss in crops and destroyed buildings reaches a heavy figure.

The Americans have taken San Mateo, 10 miles north of Manila. Their loss was three killed and 13 wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians, which will become a treaty when ratified by congress. About 1,000,000 acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to Yellowstone river and thrown open to settlement.

The transport Continental has arrived in San Francisco from Manila. She narrowly missed a couple of typhoons, and was ashore on a coral reef where the entire crew barely escaped capture at the hands of the Filipinos. One of the sailors was killed by a partying hawk, and one of the quartermasters was stabbed by a colored cook.

Cleveland strikers blew up another car with nitro-glycerin. Nobody was injured.

An English torpedo boat killed the helmsman of a French fisherman who had come within the three-mile limit.

In the translation of words in the secret dossier the French court was often puzzled. Dreyfus helped them out.

The San Dominican rebels are meeting with success and the government is helpless. The rebel forces increase daily.

The insurgents wrecked the steamer Saturnus flying the American flag. They secured \$100,000 in specie and a cargo of general merchandise.

A barkeeper at Wallace, Idaho, knocked a woman down in a dancehall. He was shot and killed by a soldier who witnessed the man's brutality.

England will send more troops to the Transvaal, and will not wait 25 years for redress. Secretary Chamberlain says the present state of affairs cannot be tolerated.

A letter received in Frisco from Alaska asserts that the crew of the Jessie were murdered and robbed by Indians while they slept, and not drowned as at first reported.

Two Cuban editors are on their way to Washington to complain of the wrongs they suffered by being confined in a Cuban prison and later required to break stones on the streets of Havana.

At Canton, O., Mrs. Edward Eckinger killed her husband and daughter with a shotgun, and then put another charge through her own heart. Domestic troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

In spite of denials on the subject, it is said President Roca, of Argentina, is a guest of Brazil, is desirous of negotiating an alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile against the United States.

A captain of a sailing vessel just from the Philippines has arrived in Victoria. The captain severely criticizes the management of the campaign and says "Otis is a silly old man without knowledge of the necessities or the responsibilities of his position, without ability to improve it, and the first action of which I regretted should be his recall."

Spain has had 31 wars in the last 100 years.

Two thousand saloons have been opened in Cuba since the war.

The first cotton mill in Kansas will soon commence operations in Independence.

The fraternities of the United States have 6,000,000 members.

There was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent in the number of embezzlements reported in the country last year.

WEST INDIAN STORM

Devastation Wrought by the Hurricane in Porto Rico.

THE DEATH LIST WILL BE LONG

One Hundred Persons Perished at Montserrat. Property Loss Will Run Into the Millions.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 12.—A hurricane broke over the south coast and swept northwest. There was no abatement for nine hours, the greatest damage being done between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. The winds were down and communication with the interior was for a time impossible. It is now chiefly carried on by couriers.

At San Juan four natives were drowned in the harbor; 80 houses were demolished and hundreds were unroofed. The damage to property is estimated at \$500,000. Commissary stores to the value of \$50,000 were destroyed. A dispatch by cable from Ponce, sent at 10 o'clock this morning, says that the town was almost destroyed. Almost all the frame buildings are down, the bridge is swept away, and there is no communication between the coast and the city proper.

The damage to the port is estimated at \$250,000. Two natives are known to have been drowned. The records and the property of the customs house are ruined and all the vessels are ashore. At Abonito very little remains standing except the cathedral and the barracks. Four natives perished and three United States soldiers were badly injured. As the town is without provisions, government relief has been dispatched thither.

El Caney was leveled to the ground, 200 houses being demolished. Two United States soldiers were injured there and many cavalry horses killed. At Catano, the entire plant of the Standard Oil Company was ruined. The loss of the property is \$200,000.

At Bayamon, a majority of the houses were destroyed and the rest were flooded. Two hundred cattle were killed and the railroad was seriously damaged. The village of Carolina was literally razed. At Caguas four persons were killed.

A courier who has just arrived from Humacao, capital of that province, on the eastern coast of the island, reports awful destruction. The loss to the property is estimated at \$200,000, but this is the least item in the disaster. The courier brought an official report from Captain Eben Swift, of the Fifth United States cavalry, who says:

"Humacao was totally destroyed by the storm. Eight privates of troop O were injured, two fatally. Sergeant King, of the Eleventh infantry, was injured. North, a discharged private, is missing. All the port of Humacao, 81 bodies have been recovered. Eight hundred people are starving here."

Three persons were killed at Las Piedras, and five at Juncos. Couriers from the other districts are anxiously expected at the palaces.

The steamer Slocum, Captain Thomas, enroute from Mayaguez to San Juan, was caught in the storm, but her passengers and crew were saved through the heroism of Mr. Single, the first officer.

The coffee crop is ruined and the loss will reach millions. Very great injury has been done also to the orange crop. No definite returns have yet been received from the southern section of the island, apart from Ponce. It is certain, however, that the food supplies in the stricken districts have been destroyed and in those quarters the quantity of government stores on hand is small. Relief wagons will be sent tomorrow in various directions. General George W. Davis, the governor-general, has called to the war department an appeal for assistance.

Montserrat Devastated. St. Thomas, Aug. 12.—The island of Montserrat, British West Indies, was completely devastated by a hurricane. All the churches, estates and villages are destroyed and nearly 100 persons killed. In addition, many are injured and rendered homeless. Terrible distress exists among the sufferers.

As later advices come in it is seen that the first reports conveyed only a faint idea of the sufferings of the people and their deplorable condition. The administration appeals for help.

At La Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadeloupe, immense damage was wrought, and according to a report not yet confirmed, 102 persons were killed.

In the island of St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin islands, the destruction was appalling. It was chiefly wrought at the west end, where the smaller houses are a tangled mass of wreckage. Thirty-three persons were killed and the inhabitants are in great distress.

Yellow Fever Stamped Out. Newport News, Va., Aug. 12.—The yellow fever epidemic is practically at an end. The quarantine established by the city against Hampton and vicinity was raised tonight. The local quarantine against Norfolk will be raised Saturday evening. The record of the scourge to date shows 11 cases, of which 11 resulted fatally. Twelve cases were discharged as cured, and 20 convalescents at the Soldiers' Home.

Brickmakers' Strike. Chicago, Aug. 12.—The brickmakers' strike has reached a critical stage, and, from assertions made by the manufacturers in answer to the demands of the strikers, it is believed a general tie up of building operations in Chicago and a strike of 50,000 craftsmen is imminent.

A Frenchman has invented a duplicate piano, at which two people can play on different keyboards at the same time.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Edot Asks Assistance for Porto Rico Sufferers.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The war department today took prompt measures for the relief of the hurricane sufferers in Porto Rico. When the press dispatches and General Davis' advices made known the extent of the disaster, steps were immediately taken to send supplies, and the transport McPherson was ordered put in readiness to sail from New York at once. She will carry grains and other necessities. The secretary of war this afternoon sent the following appeal to the mayors of cities of more than 150,000 population:

"Sir—The governor-general of Porto Rico confirms the report that upon the 8th inst. a hurricane swept over that island, entirely demolishing many of the towns, destroying many lives and reducing, so near as he can estimate, not less than 100,000 of the inhabitants to the condition of absolute destitution, without homes and food. Unless immediate and effective relief is given to these unfortunates they will perish. Under these conditions, the president deems that an appeal should be made to the humanity of the American people. It is an appeal to their patriotism also, for the inhabitants of Porto Rico have freely and gladly submitted themselves to the guardianship of the United States and have voluntarily surrendered the protection of Spain, to which they were formerly entitled, confidently relying upon more generous and beneficent treatment at our hands. The highest considerations of honor and good faith unite with the promptings of humanity to require from the United States a generous response to the demand of Porto Rico in distress."

"This department has directed the immediate distribution of rations to the sufferers by the army in Porto Rico, so far as it is within the power of the executive, but in the absence of any appropriation we must rely largely upon private contributions."

"I beg you will call upon the public spirit and humane people of your city to take active and immediate measures in this emergency. The government transport McPherson will send directly from the port of New York to Porto Rico to carry all supplies of food which can be obtained. Further transports will be sent at later dates, of which public notice will be given. The committee charged with the raising of funds will receive full information and advice upon communicating with this department. Yours respectfully, 'ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

The war department today received a cablegram from General Davis, giving fuller details of the damage done in Porto Rico by the hurricane:

"Later reports show the hurricane was far more severe in the interior and southern part of the island than was at first estimated. An estimate of the number of Porto Ricans who have lost everything is deficient, but I am forced to believe the number on the island cannot fall below 100,000 souls and famine is impending. I ask that 2,500,000 pounds of rice and beans, equal in quantity each, be immediately shipped on transports to Ponce, and some here. Urgent appeals come to all port commanders for food for the distressed. Am I authorized to relieve distress by food issues? Rice and beans are at hand."

"There have been many deaths of natives by falling walls. So far, only one soldier is reported dangerously injured. Several towns are reported entirely demolished. As yet we have reports from only four ports; complete destruction of all the barracks at two and at two others one company each had their barracks destroyed. No reports yet come from the largest ports, but they were in the vortex of the storm. At least half of the people of Porto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has entirely destroyed this source of support."

A report has been received at the war department from an officer at San Juan, Porto Rico, estimating that the number of killed amounts to 500. The same officer says a very serious condition of affairs exists in Ponce.

GIVE ENGLAND WARNING.

Boers Settling Forth the Enormous Cost of British Victory in Transvaal.

London, Aug. 14.—The Boer organ in London, the Standard, and Diggers News today published a Johannesburg dispatch threatening Great Britain in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mines and irretrievably ruin the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions of dollars' worth of machinery, adding that war will mean absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both as a town and mining center, and saying:

"While it will doubtless end in victory for England, the price of victory will be the ruin of thousands who ought to consider the price they must pay before authorizing the government to declare war."

Another Johannesburg dispatch predicts further concessions, and says: "The reply to Transvaal to the proposal for joint inquiry is being delayed until the government has prepared a scheme granting Uitlanders immediate and substantial representation, as the Transvaal will make every effort to avert intervention in the internal affairs of the country."

Relics of Cliff-dwellers. Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—Laden with relics of the cliff-dwellers, Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of South-eastern Colorado and New Mexico. Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient communal dwelling on the cliffs of the Santa Fe river, 14 miles from Espanola. There were not less than 1,600 rooms in the larger building in its prime. It was 240x300 feet.

SOUTHERN MOB LAW

Unusual Number of Lynchings for One Day.

FOUR NEGROES IN FOUR CITIES

One Victim Taken From a Mississippi Jail and Hanged, Without Official Knowledge.

Port Gibson, Miss., Aug. 14.—Bill Wilson, colored, was lynched here to day under peculiar circumstances. Last Tuesday Wilson was arrested in Hermitville on a charge of assault. This afternoon the jailer, upon entering Wilson's cell, discovered the prisoner hanging to the county gallows with several bullet wounds in his neck and shoulders. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by hanging and shooting by unknown parties. The execution took place so quickly that none of the officials knew what was going on.

A Louisiana Lynching. New Orleans, Aug. 14.—News of a lynching in Grant parish, La., has been brought out through the finding of a negro's mutilated body in Natchitoches creek. The victim was Max Singleton, who some days ago went to the house of O. V. Borett, a planter, and asked for food of Mrs. Borett, who was alone in the house. She brought some food to the front gate, when the negro ordered her to carry it for him across the road. Mrs. Borett immediately ran into the field where her husband was at work. The details of the pursuit of the negro, of his capture and execution, are very meager.

Negro Fled Lynched. Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Willie G. Moore, wife of a respectable farmer of Carroll county.

FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Failure of Alexander McDonald, King of the Klondike. Chicago, Aug. 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says Alexander McDonald, king of the Klondike, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$6,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value. After knocking for two years what it is to be a millionaire many times over, he has shouldered his pick, and, without complaining, has started again as a poor miner, leaving his bride in Dawson with a score of creditors for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson, July 29, McDonald stated his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fully computing his assets, as his investments are of largely problematical value. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald himself says there will not be enough to go around, and although he believes their ultimate value will prove \$40,000,000 at least. He is not at all disheartened by his sudden change of fortune. Indeed, he appears relieved.

"It's too much worry," he declares, "to be a millionaire." McDonald was one of the first, as well as one of the most fortunate of the Klondike pioneers. His bride, an English girl, about 20 years his junior, looks at the situation with philosophical fortitude. She says she is quite satisfied as long as he keeps his health and courage.

When McDonald married Margaret Chisholm in London, February 6 last, his wealth was variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to five times that sum. McDonald passed through Tacoma last October en route from Dawson City to London, and it was stated then in various dispatches that he carried with him for expense money fully \$2,000,000. It was also related by the press that four years ago he passed through Tacoma practically penniless, headed for the Klondike with the avowed purpose of "pulling out his stake."

When McDonald went to England, a few months ago, to organize a syndicate to control the transportation and provision business of the far north, he left his affairs in the hands of incompetent agents. On his return, creditors made demands which he could not meet. Before going to the Klondike, McDonald prospected in Colorado.

Crop Failure in Russia.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department has received a report from Consul Henal, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the crops in many provinces in European Russia is much more serious than is generally admitted. Energetic steps have been taken to meet the situation. The famine districts are divided up and the government is acquiring knowledge of the failure in the several districts.

War Preparations in India.

Bombay, Aug. 14.—Preparations are about completed for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and in the event of war troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi and at Calcutta.

All the sawmills in Gos county are running steadily and on full time, with the exception of the Empire mill, which, it is hoped, will start up.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1898 there were 53 Saturdays, a fact of interest to those having to pay weekly wages.

A slot machine concern in Youngstown, O., says that its profits last year on 200 machines was \$15,000.

While the turkey's natural life is only 10 years, the goose some times lives to 50 years.

The chances at birth that a baby will eventually marry are nine in 20, or rather less than one-half. This result may seem surprising, but it is largely accounted for by the great mortality of persons under marriageable age, especially of infants up to the age of 5.

Dentists in Germany are using false teeth made of paper, instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not sensitive to heat or cold or to the action of the moisture of the mouth, and are a very cheap.

A Russian officer has been making experiments with very successful results, in the use of falcons instead of pigeons as carriers. It seems that they can fly very much faster. A pigeon covers 10 or 12 leagues in an hour, whereas a falcon can do 15. It can also carry with ease a fairly heavy weight.

A German doctor who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons, finds that the majority of those who attained old age indulged in late hours. Eight out of 10 persons over 80 never went to bed till well into the small hours, and did not get up again till late in the day.

In 1898 the number was 10,188, and the tonnage 2,990,321. Vessels using the Colimet harbor in 1898 numbered 412, with a tonnage of 318,000 tons; in 1898 there were 15,652 vessels with a tonnage of 2,295,370 tons.

Protect Our Food.

The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists, who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have under the direction of congress, adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread-alkalizer.

Are not the people of other states, as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them as close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissions better serve the public than by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum?

Meantime, it will aid the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at twenty-five cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Pure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from forty-five to fifty cents a pound.

Ghurkas and Flying Fish.

Three men of the Fifth Gurkhas were trained by experienced Swiss guides—one with Lieutenant Bruce in the early '90s, and the others with Martin Conway in 1894. Good-tempered, cheerful, keen and full of fun, they became general favorites wherever they went. They, on their part, thoroughly appreciated the kindness with which they were treated, and their wonderful and delightful experiences in Europe still afford an endless topic of conversation. The little Himalayans were intensely interested in everything they saw, the sea and the ships proving a source of delight. Flying fish, however, they could not at all understand. To such great wielders of the rod this mode of piscine locomotion seemed most improper.

One of these fish having fallen on board of the ship, was immediately pounced upon by Karbir and Amar Sing. Being asked what their friends in the regiment would think when told that fish could fly, the Gurkhas naively replied that they hadn't the slightest intention of mentioning the fact, as their reputations for veracity were at present good, and should they try their comrades' credulity with this travellers' tale, no one would believe a word they might say for the rest of their service.—Blackwood's.

Not Hard to Fit.

New Girl—Please, mum, while you're down town would ye be so kind as to order me a pair o' shoes?

Mrs. De Style—I'er—I do not know your size.

New Girl—Nor I, mum; but I think if ye get them about the size of yours, they'll do.

Mrs. De Style (hesitatingly)—Do you think you could wear them?

New Girl—Oh, yes, mum. After new shoes is wet they shrinks.—N. Y. Weekly.

Summer Costuming.

"I don't believe in girls a-dressin' in stiff clothes durin' the hot weather," said the alpine elderly lady with the large diamond earrings and finger rings at the boarding-house breakfast table the other morning. "I make my two daughters dress in negligent costumes all summer, no matter where they're goin'!" "Maw!" said her daughter, warringly, from the other side of the table, and the fox terrier vest turned a bit out in the basement vestibule.—Washington Post.

LABOR SHOT DOWN

Dreyfus' Lawyer Ambushed at Rennes.

WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE COURT

Two Men Rushed Out of a Narrow Lane and Fired at Him From a Revolver.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labou, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired. M. Labou fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

Maitre Labou left his house alone for the court at about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The assassins were only a couple of yards behind their victim. The bullet struck Labou in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The assassins immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged and both escaped.

At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding and that the physicians believe that M. Labou will die from the wound.

SAW OUR DEFENSES.

British Officer Suspects Columbia River Forts.

Port Stevens, Or., Aug. 15.—The officer in charge at this post received on August 2 a dispatch from the secretary of war ordering him to meet at Astoria Colonel Lee, military attaché of the British government, convey him to and show him through the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia. In obedience to this order, the government transport George H. Wendel was promptly dispatched to Astoria, and, returning, landed Colonel Lee and his escort at Port Stevens early on the day mentioned. Later, accompanied by the officers of this post, Colonel Lee went through the fortifications recently completed, both on