

there had been a frost, the damage to crops had not been as bad as elsewhere. The present indications point to a good harvest.

The people are moving from their homes on the farms and are building on the townsite. Rigby will soon be a thriving little city. Water is plentiful; and through the numerous canals, thousands of acres of land are being brought under cultivation. The Great Feever, one of the largest head gates in the United States, has just been completed on the Snake river, fifteen miles east of Rigby. Hundreds of people attended the opening ceremonies. Through this head gate all the water of the canals is controlled.

Great credit is due to the people for their energetic efforts in building up the country. From a barren waste they have made beautiful farms and pleasant homes. To those who intend seeking other places of abode, this part of the country offers many advantages and promises in the near future to be one of the finest valleys in the west.

Respectfully, CYMRO.

LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The last advices received by the state department from Cuba relative to Sanguilly and Augere, the naturalized American citizens who have been under arrest there several months on charges of complicity in the rebellion, are to the effect that they are now under trial, which may be long drawn out, owing to the fact that, in at least one case, the proceedings are civil, as well as criminal and political. However, as fair progress is being made according to the Spanish practice, and as the men have the best of counsel in their case and are being closely watched by the American consul-general, the state department is not disposed to make this a matter of complaint.

HAVANA, July 8.—Generals Salcedo and Bazan, while out scouting in the fields near Vatrae, had a skirmish with the insurgents, who left ten dead upon the field. On the side of the troops two soldiers were killed and six were wounded. General Navarro had an engagement with the Souza bands of insurgents at Botja, Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents lost two killed, left two wounded behind them, and in addition the Spanish troops captured two prisoners.

At Macagua, near Matanzas, an insurgent band, consisting of about thirty men, has plundered and burned three stores. During the present month reinforcements of 18,000 men will leave Spain for Cuba, and during the month of October and the early part of November additional reinforcements to the number of 60,000 troops will be sent from Spain to Cuba. All the steamers of the different Spanish lines will be chartered by the government in order to send troops here.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Cuban election for a successor to Jose Marti was practically decided today in favor of Thomas Estrada Palma. The delegates in the principal large cities of the United States and Mexico represent thousands of votes in their respective states. Their choice, as an-

nounced by telegraph today, was that the delegates are all one way—for Palma.

HAVANA, July 8.—It appears that Major Sanchez received information that a force of 1,500 insurgents, under the command of Rabi, had occupied strong positions near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. The major sent a messenger to his superior officer, Colonel Azuar, proposing to him that they should join their forces and make an attack upon the insurgents. The messenger, however, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who hanged him, and sent word to Major Sanchez, in the name of Colonel Azuar, to make an attack upon the insurgent position from a point which compelled the troops to approach the insurgent through a narrow thoroughfare.

Major Sanchez, recognizing the difficulty of the movement which he was apparently directed by his colonel to execute, sent forward two advance pickets of twelve and thirty men, respectively, with instructions to push forward to the right and to the left of the narrow thoroughfare, far removed from them, and be careful to take up advantageous positions from which they could protect the advance of the main body of troops under Sanchez's command. The pickets cleverly followed out the instructions.

Major Sanchez then advanced carefully upon the insurgent position, protecting his men by every inequality of the ground. But, as he expected, the troops were no sooner inside the defile than the insurgents attacked them in force. The first charges of the insurgents were made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to deploy on account of the narrow road they had to follow.

But it was here that the advance pickets came to the rescue. From their elevated position they kept up a continuous and well-directed fire upon the insurgents within range and eventually, assisted by a charge from the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat outside of the defile. The Spanish rushed forward after them, and once in the open, they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat hastily. The insurgents then sought refuge in the strong position they had previously left in order to attack the troops, but the soldiers carried the position and put the enemy to flight, with the loss upon the field of 280 killed. The troops lost fifty men killed and wounded.

It was at first reported that the insurgents were commanded by General Maceo, but it was later learned they were under Rabi alone, and that Maceo took no part in the engagement.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A private correspondence from Cuba brings the report that General Bordero, one of the insurgent army, was shot and killed in Alepgracia, where a battle was fought by the insurgents under General Gomez, June 20. Four engagements took place, in all of which the insurgents are said to have been successful. General Bordero was leading a division and was shot from a house in the town which was then ordered burned. The second engagement was at Coja Alorda, where a detachment of Spanish soldiers, was forced to sur-

render, the men giving up their arms and ammunition.

THREE DAYS' STORM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 6.—A storm-awful in its terror, and total in its work of destruction, wiped out the town of Winona, on the Current River branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway, in Shannon county, at 10:30 last night. That eleven persons lost their lives is known to a certainty, and eight men are missing.

A heavy rain, followed by a furious wind, set in at 9 o'clock last night. While the wind ceased, the rain continued until 10 o'clock. The water seemed to come down in a continuous stream.

At 10:15 o'clock four feet of water was on the streets. In fifteen minutes many buildings could no longer stand the strain and began to creak and succumb to the waters. Vivid flashes of lightning pierced the downpour, which came like the falls of Niagara. Houses were smashed, and in the water were hundreds of men, women and children. It was like a shipwreck in the ocean.

When day dawned there was nothing of the homes in the town. There was no shelter, no food, no clothing.

In all, thirty buildings were destroyed.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., July 6.—Baxter Springs was laid in ruins, five people were killed and twenty others badly wounded by a cyclone which struck the town about 6 o'clock last evening.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Reports of the storms during the past three days show the entire eastern water shed and the Rocky Mountains to the Nebraska and Iowa lines and to Texas were swept. On Friday night the severest blow came. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield of many years were swept bare of vegetation. The seas of rain were abetted in the work of destruction by tornadoes. It is too early yet to sum up the loss, but the total is appalling, and those to whom the angry elements spared life have little left to sustain it. The stories of the storm are so similar that a statistical summary is all there is left to tell.

The storm focus embraced an area of 200 square miles with the southwestern corner of Missouri as a center. The greatest loss of life is reported from Winona where eleven corpses have been found with as many more missing. At Baxter Springs, in southwestern Kansas, five were killed and eleven seriously injured by the cyclone that accompanied the storm. One person was drowned at Columbus and two at Ottawa, Kansas. At Van Buren, Ark., a mother and babe were drowned. A family of five was encamped on the banks of Fish Creek, Indian Territory. Nothing of them or their belongings was found except part of a wagon on a pile of drift wood. At Thomasville, Mo., where the rainfall was four inches in one hour, five persons were lost. Unconfirmed reports are received of loss of life as follows:

Three at Fayetteville, Ark.; one at Paola, Kansas; one at Richards, Kansas; six of a hunting party in Indian Territory. This gives the known and