

# NOT INTO A MINERS' TRAIN

## Negroes From Pana Fired Upon by Strikers.

### Refusing TO TAKE STRIKERS' JOBS

Woman Was Shot Through the Heart—The Riot Led by an Italian—Violence Excitement Prevails.

Phyphboro, Ill., July 3.—At 9 o'clock this morning, Conductor William Ryan's train on the Johnson City branch of the Illinois Central, bearing negro miners from Pana, was shot at by a crowd of miners at Lawder, Williamson county. One negro woman was killed by a bullet through her heart. The negroes were brought by T. Bush, superintendent of the St. Louis Big Muddy mines, near Carter, to work in his mine there, where there is now a strike.

The miners, 50 in number, were armed with rifles and were hidden in the grass behind the company depot. When the train stopped the leader, an Italian, got on the platform and commanded the negroes to get out. Conductor Ryan interfered, but was struck by a revolver in his face. The train began to move and the miners fired in a withering fire. Conductor Ryan yelled to the negroes to throw themselves on the floor.

Half a mile further on the negroes were unloaded and placed under charge of guards. They were then marched to the mine.

Intense excitement prevails in the Greenville coal field, and bloody riots are expected, as the feeling has been tense for weeks.

## FIGHT IS INEVITABLE.

### The Rebels Gathering to Attack San Fernando.

Manila, July 3.—A collision between the two armies at San Fernando seems inevitable soon. The insurgents are encamped all around the town, and can be seen working in the trenches to strengthen their position. Day and night forces are at work.

It is estimated that 3,000 men were marching in the road north of the town yesterday morning. The Americans sustained out and manned the defenses, expecting an attack. The soldiers sleep in their clothes and breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning, so as to be ready for an assault.

The commission of three Spanish officers who entered the insurgent lines fortnight ago to make a final attempt to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners have not returned. Their absence has occasioned alarm, but reports come to Manila that they were received by Aguinaldo at Tarlac and detained hospitably. It is said that Aguinaldo gave a banquet in their honor, all the leading families of the rebel leaders of the present cabinet attending, hence the Spaniards in Manila hope that the mission of the commissioners will be successful.

General Owenshine is in the hospital suffering from fever. General Grant is commanding his troops on the south line.

## EXCLUSION A BLESSING.

### Americans Benefited by Having Been Kept Out of Atlin.

Seattle, July 3.—Advices from Atlin mining district are to the effect that Judge Irving, who was sent into the district by the British Columbia government to straighten out the tangle caused by the alien exclusion act, has arrived there and has already settled many disputes over locations. He has decided that the original stakes, located before the passage of the exclusion act, shall stand, whether the locators are Americans or Canadians.

Ross Humber, of Victoria, a late arrival, says: "The condition of affairs at Atlin is very serious. Nearly 4,500 men are in the district doing nothing. Many have run out of provisions and money. Only a few of the claims are turning out well. I would not give over \$3,000 for the best claim in the district. While I am a Canadian, I condemn, in the strongest terms, the action of the provincial government in keeping the country closed up. Americans should be thankful that the alien law kept them out."

## DREYFUS IN FRANCE.

### Famous Prisoner Reached Rennes, Where He Will Be Tried.

Rennes, France, July 3.—Captain Dreyfus has arrived here. He was landed at Quidorin, and was conveyed by train to Bruz, 12 kilometers from Rennes. There he entered a landau, accompanied by the chief of the detectives and prefect of the department, and was driven to Rennes, where 25 gendarmes waited his entrance into the town. Ten of the gendarmes entered a wagon and followed the carriage. The rest followed on foot. The party arrived at the prison without incident.

A large crowd assembled and witnessed the arrival in silence and without manifestation.

Women Lawyers in France. Paris, July 3.—The chamber of deputies adopted a resolution today authorizing duly qualified women to practice at the bar.

## STARVING MINERS.

### Those on Kotzebue Sound Have No Money and Ask for Relief.

San Francisco, July 1.—The Associated Press has received a letter from Dr. J. S. Stone, formerly a well-known physician of this city, telling of the situation in the Kotzebue country. The letter is dated Kowak river, Alaska, north of Maurcluck river, January 1, 1899. Dr. Stone says that 1,500 men paid \$200 passage money to Kotzebue besides buying provisions, clothing, mining tools, etc., on the strength of circulars issued by certain transportation companies announcing "The richest gold fields in Alaska," and offering other inducements to secure travel on their lines.

The circulars, writes Dr. Stone, were malicious lies made out of whole cloth, and no gold has been found on Kotzebue sound or either the Kowak, Nektark or Selawik rivers, which flow into Hotham inlet, a part of the sound, or any of their tributaries in anything like paying quantities. Up to date other large rivers have been prospected with no result. One thousand holes were sunk this winter, some of them 35 feet deep, with no bedrock or color being struck.

About November 1 a rush was started for the Alaskan reports being received of gold being found in enormous quantities, and hopeful prospects. After journeying 16 days, cutting trails, dragging heavily loaded sleds with the thermometer registering from 45 to 50 degrees below zero, we reached Beaver City, a settlement consisting of seven cabins, only to find the reports absolutely false. The report had been started by a merchant who had supplies to sell and by a recorder of claims. Reports from other rivers are just as discouraging.

Of 1,500 men who came here probably half have returned; the remainder are here waiting for the ice to break up and for the possible arrival of a vessel to take them back to civilization. This country is cold and produces nothing to sustain life. Of the men who are here not 50 have means to get away and last, unless the United States government sends one of its transports here, die of cold or starvation.

One-half of the terrible suffering of the people in this district has not been told. The last news received from the states arrived on the steamer Grace Dollar, and the last papers are dated June 20, 1898. We do not know if we belong to Spain, Germany or the United States.

Mr. Stone wished the fact of the necessity of governmental aid impressed upon the people until necessary aid is sent to distressed Americans who were hoodwinked by the transportation companies.

## FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

### General Otis' Skeleton Regiments Will Be Filled.

Washington, July 1.—The first volunteers to be raised for services in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiments now being formed by General Otis. It is not believed there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men.

It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but, meanwhile, they will be drilled and taught marksmanship in camp. It is estimated that three months are required to make soldiers of recruits.

The officers of the war department think that a number of volunteers now coming home will desire to return to the Philippines for a short service after they have had an opportunity to see home and friends. They are regarded as the most desirable for the regiments being organized by General Otis.

## The Situation in France.

London, July 1.—A representative of the press saw Senator Depew today. He said:

"I have just returned from Paris and Brussels, where I picked up my son, who is now thoroughly restored to health, and who embarks with me Saturday for New York.

"The situation in Paris, which is equivalent to France, seems gradually becoming broader. All this spasmodic upset, this changing of ministers, the cries from the housestops are surely laying the foundation of making men divide off into those cognate parties which, well defined, will, in my opinion, yet raise France into and keep her in the front rank."

## A Bourgogne Damage Suit.

Paris, June 30.—The action for damage brought by Mme. Resal as a result of the loss of her husband by the sinking of the French line steamer La Bourgogne in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, June 4, 1898, off Sable Island, N. S., has resulted in a verdict against the company of 100,000 francs, the plaintiff at the same time being debarred from claiming any money lost with M. Resal which may after be recovered. The court found after being responsible for the acts of the company responsible for the acts of the captain, who was declared to be at fault in bringing his ship to a standstill after the collision, in losing time in launching the boats, and in not furnishing the passengers with lifeboats.

Work on Dalton Trail. Judging from the number of blasts going off near Pyramid harbor Jack Dalton must be doing extensive work on that end of his trail.

## NEGROES SOUGHT REVENGE.

### Black and White Miners Have a Battle at Fredonia.

St. Louis, July 5.—A Post-Dispatch special from Carbonade, Ill., says: Union City, named from the fact that it is occupied by union miners, was the scene of a battle last night about midnight, and as a result the town is in ruins. The nonunion negroes and other men employed by Brush at its mines near Fredonia having become roused over the killing of the woman yesterday, went to the camp, which consists of nine houses, and opened fire on them, which was at once returned. The battle raged until the union miners ran from their homes and took refuge in a clump of timber close to the village. The nonunion men at once applied the torch to the houses, and all were burned to the ground. After the men had destroyed considerable property previously occupied by the union men, they moved on the woods, and until daylight the fusillade was kept up. No lives have so far been reported lost.

## MUST ROUT REBELS.

### Peace Will Follow Victory in the Philippines Says Schurman.

Manila, July 5.—Professor J. G. Schurman, of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines, returned to Manila today from a three week's trip in the southern islands. He takes an entirely hopeful view of the conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens desire an American protectorate. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the island of Luzon before declaring themselves. They are chiefly anxious to be undisturbed. The president of the town of Santo Nicolas, in the island of Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman:

"We want peace, food and prosperity. We do not wish to fight. We would be neutral."

The president of the commission thinks this declaration fairly expresses the sentiments of the people in the southern islands of the archipelago. Many of the towns there are in the hands of small bands of Tagals, and the people fear to indorse American rule until they are certain that Aguinaldo must be beaten. Let them once be convinced of this, and the allegiance of the southern islands, Mr. Schurman thinks can be secured by diplomacy.

## Court of Arbitration.

The Hague, July 5.—The drafting committee on arbitration adopted this afternoon the American amendment to the code of procedure relative to a revision of the sentence of the arbitration court in certain cases. The committee dealt in the second reading with the motion of Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, to change the word "tribunal" to "court," which was adopted. So the official name is "permanent court of arbitration." The committee also passed the second reading of the first articles of Sir Julian Pauncefote's motion.

## A Veritable Battlefield.

London, July 3.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The chamber of deputies today was transformed into a veritable battlefield. The tumult was terrific. More than 20 deputies were injured in the struggle, including Baron Sonnino, who was seriously hurt. Baron Sonnino is the leader of the majority and the probable future premier.

## First Orders Issued.

Washington, July 3.—The first orders were issued today for recruiting the troops under the clause authorizing the enlistment of 35,000 men. The orders contemplate enlisting men for the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines. Recruiting officers have been instructed to enlist men with this understanding.

## Morgan City Carries Sick.

Washington, July 3.—General Otis notifies the war department that the transport Morgan City left Manila June 28 for San Francisco, with 464 sick soldiers.

## Redress Asked for Atlin.

Victoria, July 3.—A deputation appointed recently at a meeting of the merchants and miners of Atlin waited on the government today and made a strong case in behalf of those who claim to have suffered loss in consequence of restrictive legislation.

## Klondikers Reach Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, July 3.—The steamer Farallon arrived today from the north with 110 Alaska passengers and 500 pounds of gold dust. Among her passengers were George and Charles Warden, with \$23,000 from Eldorado.

## Roosevelt Not a Candidate.

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—Governor Roosevelt, who stopped off in this city this afternoon for a few minutes on his way to New York city from the West, declared that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1900, and that he is in favor of renominating President McKinley.

## Prussian Strikers Killed.

Berlin, June 30.—Three strikers were killed yesterday during the rioting at the Bochum coal mines. The number of men wounded is not known, as many were spirited away to private houses. Thirty-six arrests were made yesterday, and troops to protect the non-strikers will arrive today.

## BUSINESS IN ALASKA.

### Sober Development Takes the Place of the Mad Rush—New Discoveries Being Made.

Captain Dwight Hunt, with two companions, has been in Haines this week, outfitting for a prospecting tour in the Porcupine mining district, says the Porcupine Quill. Captain Hunt and party represent an extensive company, known as the Jack Crawford (poet and scout) party that went to the Hootalinqua last season over the Dyea route, equipped with dredgers, and who have been unsuccessful in the Yukon and are trying the present season to retrieve their ill luck by operating in the Atlin and Forty-Mile diggings in the Yukon. Attracted by favorable reports from the Porcupine district, the manager of the company, Henry M. Wallace, a prominent lawyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., placed a detail of operators under charge of Captain Hunt, who is an experienced prospector, and sent them here to prosecute intelligent examination of the quartz and placer claims in American Alaska in this vicinity. They are also going to give special examination of the hydraulic propositions which are reported favorable. In event they are successful in their search they will bring in a large outfit this season of modern hydraulic machinery and permanently establish the headquarters of the company—which have a large capital at their control—under the Stars and Stripes, and abandon the Northwest Territory propositions, where they are sorely handicapped by unjust discriminations and exactions. The party will be ready to start early next week, and are now getting their boats and outfits over the trail to the Chilcat river.

## Excitement Runs High.

Mr. Cole, the mail agent for Porcupine City, brought down on his last trip a small pile of gold dust taken from claim No. 1 above Discovery, on Porcupine creek. It was the partial output of the first washout by the use of a sluiceway on that claim, and was sold to S. Weitzman for \$25. Mr. Cole says the miners on McKinley and Porcupine creeks are just beginning to take out gold, and the field soon will astonish the nations. The water is quite high, and only the elevated rimrock can be worked, but as the work progresses the claims are growing richer, excitement is running high and daily arrivals of prospectors are large.

## A Stampede Expected.

Since the arrival of samples of coarse gold from the placer mines on the Porcupine and McKinley diggings, the mists of doubt that have been thrown over that district by the "grubstakers" who have done no active work except to hang around the camp, "waiting for something to turn up," have disappeared, and a feeling of confidence established. In fact, nothing but the best of reports are being brought in daily, and if developments continue as they are now going on there will be a genuine stampede inside of six weeks.

## Large Cannery Destroyed.

Mr. D. J. Munn's cannery on Sea Island, B. C., was completely destroyed by fire. The cannery was one of the largest on the North Arm, and generally had the largest pack for that branch of the river. The cannery was fully equipped with everything necessary for the season's work and all the nets were hanging in readiness to be taken out for the sockeye run. The loss on the cannery, stock of cans, machinery, etc., is estimated at \$65,000, on which there was only \$45,000 insurance.

## Struck a Quartz Ledge.

William Estinghausen, of California, who has been prospecting along the Chilcat river for the past four months, struck a ledge of quartz about four miles from Haines. His discovery covers a ledge five feet between walls, and evidently carries a large per cent of copper and gold. Mr. Estinghausen has followed mining for several years in Alaska and California, and is satisfied that his discovery possesses great wealth and will take immediate steps to develop it.

## New Alaska City.

Jim McCloskey, of the Arctic, has returned from the Ketchikan mining district, which he reports as a promising district. "Ketchikan," says Jim, "is going to be quite a city, as it already has one large store and about 40 houses. The townsite is being surveyed and the prospectors are flocking in by the dozens. One noticeable feature of the district is the copper-stained ore, nearly every sample coming from that district being literally covered with the stain."

## Great Racing Event.

Saturday, July 1, the trotting and running races commence at the Irvington track, Portland, and will continue until July 8. Judging by the horses that have already been entered for the different events, it ought to prove a success in every way. Opening day, ladies will be admitted to the track and grandstand free of charge. On all other days 25 cents admission will be charged. This includes a seat in the grandstand. The admission fee for gentlemen on all racing days, including grandstand, will be 50 cents. Good racing and popular prices will undoubtedly prove great drawing cards.

## Hay Crop in Fine Condition.

Reports from all over Oregon received at the weather bureau indicate that the hay crop of the state is in fine condition. In fact, many declare that it was never better. It is late in most localities, but it is good everywhere. The recent rains have not injured the crop to any noticeable extent. Harvesting had already begun when the rains came, but the wet weather did not last long enough nor was the rainfall sufficient to hurt the hay that been cut. The only effect it had was to delay harvesting, which is already late.

## Skagway a Future Mining Center.

There is now every prospect that Skagway's future as a great mining center is assured, if all the reports that keep coming in in regard to new discoveries of quartz in this vicinity are true. Old prospectors have been at work for a long time on the hills east of the city, but have kept their operations so very quiet that only a limited few knew anything about it. Whenever these men were cornered they would make a general denial of having made any find.

## Cattle Going North.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Capilano arrived last week at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway, whither she went with 70 head of cattle and 75 head of swine, belonging to Burchell & Howey. She will take another load of cattle and sheep, the property of P. Burns. On this trip she will take up 75 head of cattle and about 100 head of sheep.

## Bids Invited.

The city clerk of Nelson, B. C., has invited bids for the new issue of debentures from all the banks and financial agents in the East. Bids are asking for all or any part of 60 debentures of \$1,000 each.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 90c per 100 pounds.  
Potatoes, new, 2 1/2c per lb.  
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.  
Turnips, per sack, 80@90c.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.  
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.  
Cauliflower, 75c per doz.  
Cabbage, native and California \$2.00 per 100 pounds.  
Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.  
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.  
Prunes, 50c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 18c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@15c per pound.  
Eggs, 21c.  
Cheese—Native, 14c.  
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.  
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.  
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.  
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28.  
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$6.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23.  
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$2.90; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 44c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$21.00 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.  
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 18@23c.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.  
Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3 1/2c per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.  
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.  
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7 1/2c; spring lambs, 7 1/2c per lb.  
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.  
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7 1/2@8c per pound.