## CAPE NOME STURIES

The Gold is There, but Not for Everybody.

OVERADVERTISED, OVERCROWDED

No Truth in the Reports of Rich New Disgings-Most of the Gold Hunters Disappointed.

NOME, July 28.—Perhaps never in the distory of mining excitements did one um out a more complete disappoint-cent than has this of Cape Nome. The ment than has this of Cape Nome. The great tidal wave of humanity setting in towards the golden shores of Nome is now receding, the bubble has burst, the sun has set on the Nome boom, perhaps never to rise again. Thousands of people who came here full of bright hopes expecting at the lowest estimate to find plenty of work here at good wages are now devising ways and means to raise money enough to get out of here. Outfits, business stands, bonts, rockers and machinery are advertised for sale around nery are advertised for sale around machinery are advertised for sale arcund every street corner. Where six weeks ago everybody wanted to buy, now everybody wants to sell; as a consequence many things can be bought here just as cheap or cheaper than down in the states. chasp or chasper than down in the states. Every steamer that leaves here carries a loud of passengers, and I am told that there are about 5000 applications at the Army post for free transportation to the states by the Government. If the true situation here is brought before the proper authorities, steps must be taken for transporting people out of here, as this mass of deluded humanity cannot be left to face the horrors of an Arctic Winter in a destitute condition without any possi-

to enrich the transportation companies? No doubt many such reports have reached the states by this time and found full credence among those who stayed at home and "told you so" before you left. But in justice to the Nome country let me say that it was not all a fake; the country was overrated to be sure, but there is lots of gold here; some of the richest placer mines in the world are to be found here. The mines on Anvil. Snow Gulch, Glacier, Dexter and many of the other creenk are known to be immensely other creesk are known to be immensely rich and will, under favorable conditions astonish the world with their output. On the Floncer Mining Company's claim on Anvil Creek (Discovery No. 1 above, and No. 1 below) between \$5,000 and \$40,000 are taken out every 36 hours, with only one set of shince hoxes and a very scant supply of water. With plenty of water they expect to more than double this amount. The gold is here, but what has knocked the country in the head is that the conditions for working the mines have here expectionable unforcement. have been exceptionably unfavorable.

Briest Summer Ever Known. This Summer so far has been the driest ever known in this section of Alaska, no rain to speak of having fallen for the last two months. All the principal gold-producing creeks, with the excep-tion of Anvil, are almost entirely dried up, so no work whatever has been done on them. On Anvil they have been run ning one set of sluices and about 300 men have been at work, but as the water supply has gradually decreased, men have been laid off, and on some of the upper claims work has been suspended altogether. The waterworks and the Lane railroad out to Anvil Creek have fur-nished employment to some 300 men, most of whom were shipped up here from San Francisco by contract. Both of these works will be finished in a few days, thus throwing more idle men on the labor market. On the railroad the wages are only \$0 per day, but, such is the condi-tions here, that even at these figures hundreds of men are anxious to go to

The beach diggings, which last year proved such an attraction to the gold-numbers and which made Nome world-famous as a poor man's camp, have not come up to promises. It seems that the richest spots on the beach were worked out last Winter and now, to use the words of a poor Russian Fin, whom I spoke with yesterday, "the beach is gone Last year the beach was rich. I have had ample evidence of that, but you must bear in mind that the pay-dirt was only found in streaks and spots which were soon worked out, and besides the extent of the paying part of the brack was not as some of the papers stated 60 to 150 miles—but about 25 miles at the most; that is, between Nome and Sinrock Rivers, or, to be more correct, very little was done above Penny River, which is about 10 miles west of Nome. The beach between here and Penny River presents a lively appearance. It is liter honeyecmbed with rockers and steam pumps, the latter puffing away firelessly night and day. The beautifu smooth beach has been torn up in a horrible shape until every inch of ground has been turned over and robbed of its golden treasure. After this Summer the famous Nome beach-diggings will thing of the past and old ocean will have a job to smooth down this natural high-way, to patch up the damage caused by man's greed of gold, and put everything back in its accustomed shape. What will ne with the many hundreds of steam pumps after this Fall is a matter of speculation. Most likely the most of them will be bought up by speculators and

What Bench-Washers Get.

wish I could give a correct estimate of the average amount of gold taken out of the beach every day, but this is next to impossible to find out, and can only be speculated on I would say, however, that \$5 to \$4 per day for the rockers to a very high average. As for the steam plants, the amount can only be guessed at. Some of them are doing fairly well, others merely paying expenses, and a great many others run behind, and after a couple of weeks' fair trial, close down. Many who shipped steam plants up her after looking the situation over, conclud-ed not to set them up at all, and left them lying on the beach.

I have spoken with many men who have prospected the beach from here to Port Clarence, but have returned dis-gusted and discouraged. The farther up the coast you so the less gold there is Last Winter there was a great cry about great strikes at Cape York by the yel-low journals below. Let me say there is utely nothing in these reports. There have been no strikes made there, and the beach don't hold gold enough to pay the working. I have this from many reliable

There have been absolutely no new strikes made in this part of the country since the great strike at Topkuk River (2) miles below here), last Fall. This was an immense, rich bench-pocket, but it did not last long. I have been told that it vielded about \$100,000.

Just now there are rumors about gold being discovered at Bristol Bay, and some steamers and vessels are trying to get up parties of prespectors to go down there

The Smallpox Scare

Quite a smallpex scare has been on here these last few weeks, and as high as 90 cases were reported at one time, but the disease seems to be on the wane, thanks to the vigilance of the health officers and to the dry weather. On the whole, the sanitary conditions at Nome at the pres-ent time are very satisfactory, much better than might have been expected. main pipe for the Nome City water works is now completed, and the city is supplied with a clear, bounteous flow of Moonshine water, not near as good and pure as Port-land's Bull Run, but still a great improve-fruits.

ment on the pump and bucket-peddling system. The principal promoters of this enterprise are C. D. Lane, the California millionaire; the Pioneer Mining Company. R. T. Lyng, Chilberg, Brashau and othera.

This camp will be the arena for one of the greatest legal fights for fortunes ever witnessed in any mining camp, when the District Court convenes next Fall. Eleven suits are filed with District Clerk Roychaerius all save one being contests. Eleven suits are filed with District Clerk Borchsenius, all save one being contests for claims on Anvil Creek. All the claims of the Pioneer Mining Company and those purchased by Lane from the Laplanders are involved. It is the same old question of allens' rights to mining properties, which was discussed in the United States Senate last Winter. As there is unlimited capital on either side. It will be a fight to a finish.

to a finish. Before these and numerous other litiga tions of less importance involving city real estate are settled for good and all, Nome City will have no lasting prospe stand now there are two to half a dozen claimants to every piece of property, mining as well as city property. Lawyers and judges will have their hands or heads full for years to come, straightening out this muddle.

THE BUSTED MINERS' FRIEND. How Ingenuity of Railroad Scout

Gets Friends and Business. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. II.-The public SEATTLE, Wash. Aug. II.—The public is not expected to know about the cultivated genius that exists among railroad passenger agents. There are several kinds of railroad agents in the passenger departments of the different transcontinental lines, and those who are called upon to exhibit the greatest tact, are known as "scouts." It is their business to go out on the highways and byways and drum up trade.

ways and drum up trade.

When the Cape Nome travelers left their happy homes to search for gold they paid their way with reckless abandon. Now that they are returning pennion.

don. Now that they are returning penniless the world frowns upon them, and
les chance of earning a living.
What, then, is the matter with the
Some country? Is the whole thing a
remendous fake and a swindle, gotten up
of earlich the transportation companies?
So doubt mans such reports have reached
the states by this time and found full

could not ride to the first water tank and pay my way."

"Brace up, old man," gleefully exclaims the agent, "for I am the poor man's friend."

"I fail to see how you can befriend me," replies the disappointed gold miner, "unless you let me ride for nothing, and that is not to be expected."

"May I ask," inquires the agent, growing extremely sympathetic, "where your happy home is located?"

"At Kokomo, in the State of Indiana, but that cannot concern you."

but that cannot concern you."
"Walt," exclaims the agent, in a burst of confidence, as he produces a memorandum book. "Tell me the name of your nearest and dearest friend in Kokomo." "His name is James Henry McGinnisa, but he does not know of my ill-luck." "Will you call at my office tomorrow?" asks the agent, and, receiving the prom-ise, leaves the gold miner in a bewildered

maze of unreliant hope.

From his office the agent sends the following telegram:
"Agent at Kokomo: Find James Henry McGinniss and tell him that his friend.

McGinniss and tell him that his friend, Richard O'Grady, is back from Alaska and is in a starving condition at Seattle. Tell him to collect \$25 to from O'Grady's friends, and when you have the moneywhre me to issue a ticket."

In a spirit of despondent doubt, the unsuccessful gold miner calls at the railroad office. He scarcely can believe his eyes when he sees a ticket to his home. The "scout" smiles as he gives him the long coupon slip, and says cheerfully: long coupon silp, and says cheerfully:
"Take care of yourself, old man, and
then any of your friends come West, tell
them to take the Cascade & Snow-Capped
Limited, the only railrond train that runs above the clouds."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The steam-er St. Paul arrived today, 10 days from Cape Nome. She went into quarantine. where she will probably remain until 14 days from Cape Nome have expired.

DEATH RATE IN HONOLULU. Alarmingly High, Especially Among Natives and Japanese.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4.—The health reports for the month of June and July show an alarming increase in the death rate, es-pecially among native Hawaiians and Japanese of the Island of Ohau, the only complete records. In June the number of deaths per thousand was 45; in July 49.65. The increase for the past few years, as shown by tables just compiled, has aroused a great deal of discussion. In 1896 the July deaths numbered 48. Since then the figures have jumped to 39, 75, 83 and this year 114. Consumption heads the list of diseases,

causing deaths in almost every month, and there is agitation for strict measures from other places to enjoy the mild oil mte, and it is believed that they are o ource of danger to the population. Typhoid fever has also claimed a good

many victims lately, a slight epidemic having developed in one district of Hono-United States Courts in Hawaii were formally inaugurated today by Judge M. M. Estee.

STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

Interfered With Departure Transports-Many Arrested.

MARSHILLES, Aug. 12.—The strike of the firemen of the Trans-Atlantic Steam-ship Company, which began this morning. ously interfered with the arrangement for the departure of the transports, only one, the Polynesian, getting away. The strokers of the others left the vessels. This afternoon the strikers tried to prent the Polynesian leaving the harbor, by ocking the entrance with a number of urges.

tles and threatened the firemen with death. They were placed under arrest. It was only with great difficulty that the company's tugs succeeded in driving the barges toward the quays, where all the manifestants, some St, were arrested. M. de Lanassan was appealed to for in, and after a conference he de-

Coolness Under Fire.

Indianapolis Press.

That "man gets used to anything" has been shown again by the extraordinary cases of coolness under fre at the front in the South African War. At Labuschagne's Nek a private in the deadly zone of fire tore open a letter from his sister and been to read it eagerly: a wounded and began to read it eagerly; a wounded and oegan to read in eagers, a women batsman at Ladysmith finished his run at cricket before dropping dead; a trooper named Charles Hands kept his cigarette alight between feiling from his horse with a fractured thigh and being taken to the hospital; it is alleged a soldier at Spionkop fired his rifle after his head was blown off.

Director of Lick Observatory. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11-Professo James E. Keeler, the eminent astronome for the last two years director of the Lick Observatory, on Mount Hamilton, died today in this city. He was a native of Illinois, aged 43 years.

Well-Known Wagnerian Singer. BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Franz Bentz, the cell-known Wagnerian singer, died in Berlin today.

Durban is a Winter resort and contains some of the finest residences in the world. They afford a good ocean view, and are surrounded by tropical trees, flowers and

Now Working-No Forage.

A comparison between the fighting men of Japan and the Chinese soldier shows the baiance of strength to be immeasurably on the side of the former. The Chinese fighter is a fatalist. He fears death but little and in that one respect he will prove a foeman not to be despised by the allied troops in China. A Chinaman will die willingly, stoically, indifferently, or he will bear wounds patiently and without a murmur. No matter what hardships he is called upon to undergo there will never be a word of complaint. Death by starvation will be borne as patiently as death by bullet or shell. Such a man, it would be thought, shell. Such a man, it would be thought, would make an ideal warrior, and in success there is much to admire about the Chinese soldier. But in adversity he shows his weak points and herein lies the secret of the power of disciplined troops over the hordes of China. Once troops over the hordes of China. Once turn the tide of battle against the Chinese

CHINESE AS FIGHTERS

The bigger the Chinese armies the greater the siaughter that will result when the Oriental hordes meet the disciplined, well-armed soldiers of the allied forces in a stand-up fight. The story of the Japanese War will be repeated, in all probability. The Chinese will die in a manner that may be described as heroical, but which in reality will be pittfully useless, while the well-trained soldiers of Japan, taught by European and diers of Japan, taught by European and American experts at the game of war, will use their weapons as such weapons were intended to be used, and show again the superiority of skilled fighters over undisciplined masses. It is my opinion that the Japanese soldiers should be placed in the van on the march to Pekin, placed in the van on the march to reash, They understand the Chinese better than the other races do, they are thoroughly familiar with their style of fighting, and, if the march to Pekin necessitates the provisioning of the forces on cereal sup-piles, the Japanese can get along better on that variety of food than their meat-seting allies can. eating allies can.

eating allies can.

While the Japanese have gladly availed themselves of the assistance of foreign teachers in learning the art of war, the Chinese have, for lack of a suitable director-general of military affairs, taken advantage of the proffered help of competent instructors in merely a desultory manner. The immense Chinese Army is supposed to be directed by a Board of supposed to be directed by a Board of War, which is divided into four bodies and has control over a vast host of men, and the army becomes a disorganized which are split up into forces that are

GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON



Noted cavalry leader and engineer officer, who has had large experience in China as a civil engineer, and who is how on his way to serve with United States forces in that country.

vicinity. There will be no such thing as organized retreats on the side of the Chinese in the fighting that seems des-tined to take place in China; the battles will result either in Chinese victories or Chinese routs with rallies out of the question so long as the allies are able to pursue the beaten Orientals. The fatalistic beliefs that enable a Chinaman to bear himself bravely in battle, or to fight with a stoicism that is a good sub-stitute for courage, adds wings to the Chinaman's feet when he feels that his gods are against him, and that nothing is left but flight. At its best, the Chinese Army is but

a horde of men lacking proper organiza-tion, badly deficient in discipline and training, officered by utterly incompetent Orientals, without esprit de corps, or any patriotic pride, and, reports to the con-trary notwithstanding, armed with out-of-date weapons for the most part, which weapons they are unskilled in using. 1 know it has been stated that the Chinese Government has been investing great sums in the purchase of modern arms, and that the policy adopted by the Boers after the Jameson raid has been followed by the officials at Pekin. To purchase such a store of guns and ammunition as that spoken of needs a great deal more money than the Chinese Government has had at its command, and, lacking the money, it is certain that the arms have not been forthcoming. It is not the collision with the Chinese Army that is the worst obstacle to be encoun-tored by the allies, but the difficulties presented by the route leading from Tien Tsin to Pekin. The distance that sep arates Pekin from Tien Tsin is but 90 miles, but seldom was a more unpromis ing stretch of country presented for the taxation of a military leader's genius than that over which the allies must travel to reach the city of the Legations. One must look long before finding a region where absolutely nothing is to be found by the forager capable of sus-taining the life of an army on the march. If food is lacking in some parts there will surely be fuel to cook it with if food be taken along. If fuel is scarce there will be food of some kind. On the march to Pekin, however, there is neither food nor fuel. Houses? Yes, there are houses, but the soldiers cannot burn these, for they are built of dried mud. It is a fact that the army that marches from Tien Tsin to Pekin must take along not only food but fuel, or eat uncooked food and go without the luxury of coffee and fire at night. The roads are brd. That is putting it mildly. The Chi-nese do not take a pride in building high-ways and keeping them in first-class condition. If the army travels by road there will be much work for the roadmakers between the starting point and the walls of Pekin.

The alternative route is by water and railroad. This is the easier plan of trans portation, and the news that the railroad has been cut does not present any very formidable obstacle to the march of the allies, for railroads are repaired very quickly and easily with the material at the command of the military engineer of today. These problems of transportation are merely those with which military engineers are familiar, and they present no more serious obstacle than those which entail delay and necessitate hard work to overcome. Supplies will have to be taken along for the entire army, just as though the troops were crossing a stretch of sea, instead of an immense expanse of land. A parallel to the march will be found in the British expedition to Khartoum with the difficulties of transportation rather lessened in this case and the dangers rather increased, for the Chinese will be in immense num-bers, although they will not be able to stand before the attack of disciplined

I have likened the Chinese Army to huge boneless giant that must collapse at the first earnest attack by a well-ordered army. I cannot see any reason why, some years later than I made use of that illustration, I should modify it. While the Japanese have made admirable strides in both military and naval matters, the Chinese have stood still. The se Generals are selected not because they have shown marked aptitude for directing the movements of an army, but because they have proved themselves to be wise men, or men above their fel-lows in some respects. Of tactics or strategy they know next to nothing. simple plan of battle is to hurl the masses of fatalistic soldiers at their command against the enemy, caring litteres? The artist—"Hanging is too good for the how many men fall, and paying no them."—Harper's Basar.

rabble; once get a Chinaman on the run and he will never stop running while there is a possibility of an enemy in the divergence. The machine is unwieldly and without co-vicinity. There will be no such thing as organized retreats on the side of the chines in the debtine that the make-up of the army excites only and the make-up of the army excites only ridicule from those who are accustomed to the modern military organization with its carefully arranged proportions of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. Engineers are practically unknown in the Chinese Army, the artillerists are incompetent, and a medical department is entirely lacking. The Chinese military directors, if asked why no doctors accompany their troops to war would tell you it is less trouble to replace wounded men with sound once than to try and men with sound ones than to try and make them well. This answer was actually returned to a medical man who once volunteered to organize & medical de-partment in the Chinese Army.

The system of transport is no system at all. No one knows how the Chinese Army is provisioned in time of war or even how it can be gotten together, and the fighting that will take place between the Chinese and the allies will disclose some fearful and wonderful innovation in tactics and strategy. It is impossible to plan a campaign against the Chinese The only thing to do is to let the boneless giant take his own eccentric course and fall to the ground in due time. It is not to be doubted that there will be no concerted plan on the Chinese side, for there is no one at the head of affairs

capable of making one and carrying it The Chinese have a certain amount of skill at improvising fortifications, but their lack of military education displays itself in the errors made in the choosing of ground for defense. They are mightily anxious to get behind walls, and they build them here, there and everywhere, but use very poor judgment in the site. Pekin stands alone in a sea of sand sur-rounded by its walls, and the Chinese probably imagine that no army in ex-istence could ever force a way in. Like all the Chinese fortifications that I have seen during my visits to China, the defenses of Pekin can easily be turned. I made the statement some years ago that 50,000 well-trained troops, made up of infantry and cavalry in the right pro portions, well supplied and ably com-manded, could dismember the empire of China. I see no reason to qualify that statement today. The hordes of Chinese are incapable of resisting the attack of disciplined troops today, as they were when the little Japs gave them such a penting. The plucky little fighters of the Mikado's army are better equipped to-day to repeat the lesson that they taught the Chinese a few years ago, and, if they have the chance to do it, the world will be given another great object lesson on the value of keeping up with the times JAMES H. WILSON.

Cases Not Parallel.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)— The Oregonian's standard of right appears to be like that of the boy who, in pears to be like that of the boy who, in preparing wood for the stove, always used for a measure the last stick cut. As this measure was continually changing, the wood was seldom, if ever, of the correct length. The Oregonian is ever giving us the example of others as a test of the righteousness of our own acts. Granting for the argument that the South, is right to the content of the content o in disfranchising the blacks, still this is no parallel of the Philippine question. The United States is not the natural home of the negro, while the South only discards the ignorant and impecunious But we cross the ocean to keep in sub-jection not only the poor and uneducated, but the cultured and wealthy Filipino, all on their own native soil. The North and Filipino business are not E. O'FLYNG. parallel cases.

There are many other points of difference the correspondent might have mentioned, which have no bearing on the one point of similitude, which is that consent of the governed is denied in one case as in the other. Our effort has been point out the inconsistency

Southern antis who denounce abroad what they practice at home. The heinous features of the "subjection" imposed upon the cultured and wealthy Filipino are imaginary. They are better off, and they know it. All they are afraid of is that we may leave. The man who rolls his eyes in fearful deprecation of American tyranny in Luzon is making a fool of him-

"How is it I never see any of Mr.

CHINA WANTS PEACE

(Continued from First Page.) ione excellent work for the Chinese and they have great confidence in his dis-cretion and wisdom. Earl Li has traveled over a large part of the world, has met many of its foremost people and they are familiar with his ability. I bope his appointment will be acceptable to the powers and I know the results of the negotiations conducted by him will be sat-isfactory alike to Chinese and to for-eigners for he will be just and honorable in all his dealings."

COMPLIMENTS OVER WALDERSEE. Correspondence With United States

Prior to His Appointment. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Department of State made public tonight the correspondence with the German Government and the Emperor relative to the selection of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee for the chief command of the co-operating foreign forces in China. On August 7 the United States Charge d'Affaires notified the State Department that he had been advised of the declared willingness of the Emperor of Russia that the Russian forces in the Province of Chi Li be put under the chief command of Count Waldersee, and that a preference for the German Commander-in-Chief had also been expressed by the Japanese Government. The Government of Germany requested early information in regard to the views of the United States Government respecting the chief command, and also to be advised of the manner in which the United States would be disposed to join the forces under United States command in Chi Li to the army operating there under Count Waldersee. This was followed on August 9 by another telegram from the Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, reporting that Italy and Austria had also accepted Count Waldersea.
On August 10 the State Department cabled to the Charge d'Affaires at Berder de la Charge d'Affaires at Berder d'Affaires at Berder de la Charge d'Affaires at Berder de la Charge d'Affaires at Berder de la Charge d'Affaires at Berder d'Affaire d'Affaires at Berder d'Affaire d'Affaire d'Affaires at Berder d'Affaire d

lin as follows:

"The Government of the United States will be much gratified to secure the command of so distinguished and experienced an officer as Count Waldersee for any combined military operations in which the American troops take part after the arrival of that officer in China, to attain the purposes declared by this Government in the circular note delivered to the Powers under date of July 3. As considerable time must elapse before Count Waldersee can reach China, lin as follows: fore Count Waldersee can reach China, and conditions are rapidly changing, it would seem desirable to leave questions of methods to be determined in view of the conditions which may then exist."

Last night the President received the following cable dispatch from Emperor William:

"I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for Newark Goes to Cavite.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acting Secretary Hackett, of the Navy Department, today received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, stating the cruiser Newark, his flagship, has sailed from Nagasaki for Cavite. The Newark has been for some time past in Chinese waters, and was in the vicinity of the operations at the time the Taku forts were taken. It is presumed here the trip to the naval station at Cavite is for the purpose of making some necessary repairs. the common cause of civilization under one Commander-in-Chief. The army of your country, which has shown of late so many war-like gualities, united of late so many war-like gualities, united with Europe, will be rresistible. Field Marshal Count Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading the forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence of the United States placed by the leadership of Count you Walder. in the leadership of Count von WILHELM II."

To this telegram the President cabled the following acknowledgment today:
"I am gratified to receive your Majesty's message of good will, in relation to the selection of Count Waldersee, and, like you, I see in our common effort to discharge a common duty to humanity an additional recognition of the kindly ties and mutual interests that exist between this country and Germany. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

STORY OF THE FIGHTING. French Minister's Report-News of

the Pao Ting Massacre.

PARIS. Aug. 12.—The Frênch Foreign Office received this morning from M. Pinchon, Franch Minister at Pekin, what is evidently the delayed dispatch which he referred to in the first message received from him, published here last Thursday as "My cipher No. 1, dated August 3." It is as follows:

"From June 20 to July 17, Chinese troops besieged, fired upon and bombarded us. Four legations have been burned and that of France three-quarters destroyed. We still hold out, thanks to the heroic defense of the Franco-Austrian detachment. Our loss is 16. The general loss is 30 more and 110 wounded.

"All the missions have been burned in which the Pao Ting Massacre.

All the missions have been burned in Pekin save the Pei Tang mission, whi is standing, but its condition is uncertain Despite anguish and privations, the personnel of the legation are in good health "The bombardment ceased on July 17.

Offensive works, Chinese barricades and, intermittently, shots continue without vic-

tims.
"The government is attempting indi-rectly to negotiate with us for our departures; but we cannot leave without som protection other than that of the Govern ent of China

ment of China
"Our forces, ammunition and provisions
are almost exhausted. The interrupted
attacks may recommence and place us at
the mercy of the Chinese Government. 'On July 19 I received a telegram I was of allowed to reply to in cipher."

According to dispatches received today from Vice-Admiral Courrejels, of the French naval command, native Christians and missionaries on the line to Hankow, 500 kilometres from Pekin, are Hankow, 500 kilometres from Pesni, are in great danger, the peril being entirely outside the sphere of the allied operations. He has also received bad news regarding New Chwang, captured August 4, which, as he is advised, has since been evacunted.

According to his advices from the French colony in Pekin, eight marines, one cadet and one custom's employe have been killed He says a Danish company has laid a cable from Che Foo to Taku The Patrie publishes the following:

"The procurer-general of the congrega-tion of the Lazarist Missions, Mgr. Bet-tembourg, informs us that he has jus-been advised by M. Delcasse that, accord-ing to a dispatch from the French Consul-General at Shanghal, received yester-7000 Christians have been mas it Pao Ting, east of Pekin. No other letails are at hand." If such startling news has been received by the Foreign Office, it has been kept

eret as the usual news channels have made acquainted with anything

NO PARTITION OF CHINA. Professor Fryer Says War Has

Aroused National Spirit There. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.-Professor John Fryer, head of the Department of Oriental Languages in the University of California, who arrived here yesterday from China, in an interview today, said: "China will not be partitioned. This is something that I have always maintained Not long ago nearly every writer on China foretoid its division among the powers, but they will soon see that recent events have nullified their predictions.

This war has aroused a national spirit in China. It is not that there has been any fundamental change in the organiza-tion of the empire since the Japanese War. That was not really a war at all A few raw recruits were stood up in front of the Japanese guns and shot down. The great mass of the Chinese ople did not know that any conflict was in progress. But now the news of the fighting is widespread, and the natives are working together as they seldom before. I might say that a national spirit is being developed among the Chi-

"I said that there has not been any change in the organization of the empire.

This fact is going to necessitate the in-tervention of foreign governments. The departments are at the present moment AFFAIRS OF KLONDIKE departments are at the present moment incredibly corrupt. There can be no satisfactory dealing with China by the United States or European nations until the worst of this corruption is stopped. It will be the task of the powers to step in, form a workable native council of the empire and remove the most flagrant cylls. Until this is done there can be no permanent advance in the Orient." BIG:SEASON'S OUTFUT AND BETTER MINING CONDUCTIONS.

permanent advance in the Orient."

WILL NOT BE DIVERTED.

With Previous Demands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Tonight Sec.

the European diplomatists resident here

Veterans of Philippine War.

Greene, General Owen Summers, General W. S. Metcalf and other prominent men.

W. S. Metcan and the received today from W. J. Bryan, Governor Roosevelt, of New York, and Secretary of War Root,

Newark Goes to Cavite.

News From Italian Minister.

Seventh Artillery Ordered to China.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Battery C. Seventh United States Artillery, Lieutenant

More Troops for Chins.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 12.—Condition of the bar at 6 P. M.—Smooth; wind, north-est; weather, clear. Salled—Steamer W.

H. Harrison, for Tillamook; schooner Pi-oneer, for San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 12 - Arrived -

steamer Empire, for Coos Bay: schooner General Banning, for Coos Bay: barken-line Portland, for New Whatcom.

New York, Aug. 12.-Arrived-Astoria,

London, Aug. 12.—Salled-Minnehaha,

for New York.

Moville, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Tunisian, from Montreal, for Liverpool.

Still Fighting in Colombia,

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 12.—There was heavy fighting last week south of Carthagens, Colombia. The rebels lost heavily, and retreated. Writers describe the suffering of the people as very great. One says that a disorder resembling bubonic plague has developed at Panama. So many were killed in the last battle at Panama that some of the bedies had to be burned.

Emmanuel Receives Officers.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Today King Victor Emmanuel II received 600 members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who desired to acknowledge their devotion to

ne and to the present King.

enstown, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Ivernia, Boston, for Liverpool, and pro-1. Salied—Lucania, from Liverpool,

rom Glasgow.

for New York.

had to be burned.

vill leave tomorrow morning

who had been invited to attend.

ing some necessary repairs.

imail Miners Are Giving Way to Corporations and Syndicates-Professor Fryer was for many years connected with the Imperial Chinese Gov-ernment in various capacities. Better on American-Side.

DAWSON, Y. T., July 28.—The Klondike output of gold during the year 1900 will reach 250,000,000. Improved methods of mining, resulting from the introduction of sultable machinery, together with a better knowledge of conditions here, etc., cheapening the cost of production, and ground that was formerly unprestable is United States Insists on Compliance washington, aug. 12.—ronight ser-retary Adee, by direction of President McKinley, presented to Minister Wu for transmission to his Government the re-ply of the United States to the Imperial edict appointing Li Hung Chang envoy to negotiate with the powers for a cessa-tion of hostilities. The text of the reply ground that was formerly unprefitable is how paying. Wages are fairly good, E per day and board being the ruling pay, and, while there are many idle men com-plaintog of duil times, one who restry wants work can get it. The action of the Canadian Government in prohibiting relocations on all the creeks and closing Bonansa and Eldorado

tion of hestilities. The text of the reply will not be made public before tomorrow. In effect, however, it is a reiteration of the demands previously made by the United States upon China, coupled with a vigorous intimation that no negotiations will be entered into until the Chinese Government shall have compiled with those demands.

The iteration and reiteration of the demands must it is thought make it corrange must it is thought make it corrange. creeks and closing Bonansa and Eldorado to locationa, is driving out the prospector and small miner, and retards development to that extent. Capital is coming in, however, and groups and blocks of claims are being bought up for large workings. It is the old story of the individual miner giving way to the syndicates, and hunting new prospects. Hundreds of these during the past Spring have left the Kloudike and gone to American territory, where, it is claimed, the poor man has a better chance than here. mands must, it is thought, make it perfectly clear to the Chinese Government
that no negotiations will be entered upon
until a square-toed compliance with them
has been made. Should the demands be
acceded to, there will be no obstacles, it
is believed, in the way of a settlement
of other questions which have arisen
out of the pending troubles.

Mr. Wu declined tonight to make any
statement bearing on the reply, not even mands must, it is thought, make it perpoor man has a better chance than here.

poor man has a better chance than here. Nome has taken the majority, but many have gone to nearer points.

An early rush went to the Koyukus, but late reports from there are very unfavorable. Parties just returned teil me that very little gold has been taken out in that camp, and the ground is exceedingly difficult to work, on account of glaciers which overlie the bedrock. The Forty-Mile and Birch Creek diggings, both of which were practically deserted in the right to Dawson in 187 and later in the Nome stampedo last Fail, are again comstatement bearing on the reply, not even being willing to say whether or not it had been received by him. Copies have been sent to the United States representatives in Europe and Ja-pan to be submitted to the governments at which they are stationed and also to right to Dawson in 180; and later in too Nome stampede last Fall, are again com-ing into favor, for it has never been dis-puted that there is much good ground there that will pay wages and more. The latest candidate for popular favor is the Tanana district. Reports from there are generally good. The ground

DENVER, Aug. 12.—Veterans of the Philippine War and their friends began arriving today to attend the reunion which begins tomorrow. The first meeting will occur at 2 P. M., when the organization of the Society of the Army of the Philippines will be affected. In the is the Tanana district. Reports from there are generally good. The ground is three to seven feet deep only, overhaving a slate and porphyry bedrock, and there is plenty of water for sluicing, all of which makes it an ideal country for Summer working. It is said to be easily approached from the Tanana Biver. One to four ounces per day is said to be the usual amount per man, shoveling into the sluices.

ganization of the Society of the Army of the Philippines will be effected. In the evening a public meeting will be held, at which speeches will be made by Governor Thomas, Senators Teller and Wolcott, General Merriam, General Francis V. the slufces.

The recent action of the United States
Government in surveying a railroad and
telegraph route from Valdes to Eagle
City, and its promptness in pushing
through a trail with stations, etc., along the line, is attracting much attention here. The further fact that the various hera. The further fact that the various civil officers for the eastern division of Alaska, embracing the Koyukuk, Tanana and Yukon water-sheds, are now dulinstalled at Engle City, gives great satisfaction. It is a long step in the righ direction, and great developments may be expected in Alaska within a few years.

be expected in Alaska within a few years.

Among Oregonians met on the street of Dawson I may mention A. A. Lindsie; of Portland, who is closing up his bus ness here, with a view of returning it Webfoot in August.

G. M. Stearns has important mining in terests and seems to be prospering.

C. R. Reiger is doing a nice groces and bakery business in Dawson.

Captains W. P. and James T. Gray a steamboating on the Yukon River, ar near Nome. Captain W. E. Warren, Astoria, is master of the steamer Eldrado, and Captain Martineau of the Florboth plying on the Dawson-White Hor ROME, Aug. 12.—The Italian Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Italian Minister in Pekin, Marquis Raggi, dated August 5:
"Shots exchanged between the defenders of the legation and the Chinese; one killed and two wounded.
"We have no news from the allies since July 30. We hope they will not delay advance to Pekin."

rade, and Captain Martineau of the Flor both plying on the Dawson-White Hor rpute. Chris Evanson, of Astoria, is recent arrival here. H. T. Burntrager, once the popul traveling man for Armour & Co., wi headquarters at Portland, is now one the kings of Gold Run. A. Ohmart, of Salem, is at Gra Forks.

Johnson commanding, which has been ordered to China, will start tomorrow for San Francisco. The command consists of 65 men, 95 horses and six field pieces, and is at present at Fort Adams, D. I. Many other Oregonians are here, most of them are going to remain for Winter. The clear Summer and dry, c Winter weather of Dawson is in mark contrast to that of Western Gregon, a somehow Gregonians thrive on it.

J. O. BOZORTE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 12.—Company A, First Infantry, which has been stationed at Fort Logan H. Root since it returned from Cuba, has received orders to proceed at once to San Francisco. It

VICTORIA B. C. Aug. 18.-The st er Danube brings news that Canad are doing the trade of the lower Yu They are freely shipping goods Dawson, and do not have to pay du there are no American off

Senator Mason has reached Skag after looking over the boundary. He dressed the miners of the Poscupins, promised that he would work for the San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Steamer St. Paul, from Cape Nome; steamer Arcata, from Coos Bay; brig Pitcairn, from Cape Nome; schooner Abbie George, from Gray's Harbor. Salled—Steamer Bainier, for St. Michael; schooner Maid of Orleans, for Kasakuk; ess of their grievances. He chara ized the modus vivendi as Hay's "Ign surrender." He says he will try to s permanent arrangement. The Skagway council has decided to

foreign ships landing there.

The body of Walter Monastes, on the victims of the Florence S. disa has been found. Three men from Douglas Island a Juneau man were shot at with a by an Indian hiding behind some ca

The Danishe brings \$75,000 in gold d Will Pass American Whish VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.-The dian customs authorities have that all American whisky will

lowed to pass through Canadian territory in bond. Sorrow for King Humber CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The member all the Italian societies of Chicago thousands of other Italians joined demonstrations of sorrow for

NEW YORK, Aug. 12-Memorial ices for King Humbert were held in Carnegie Hall by the United Societies of New York, Chevaller the Italian Consul, presided.

Humbert. Ten thousand Italians pa

the streets.

