

CHINESE ON THE AGGRESSIVE

Said to Be 9,000 Rallying Around Peking.

THEY HAVE FIFTEEN GUNS

Russian and Japanese Cavalry Were Expected to Encounter Them Several Days Ago—Other News.

Washington, August 28.—A dispatch received at the Japanese legation today from the foreign office of Japan, conveying the latest and most authentic information of the situation in and around Peking. In a measure the advices were of a disquieting nature as they indicated that the Chinese had rallied their forces and were preparing for an attack upon the allies in Peking. It should be noted that the allied forces were besieged in Peking. It would account for the lack of advices from General Chaffee. As made public by Minister Takahira the dispatch from the Japanese foreign office at Tokio is as follows:

"An official telegram, dated Peking, August 18, was received at Tokio from General Yamaguchi, commander of the Japanese forces, to the following effect: 'The capital is now entirely cleared of the enemy. A cavalry regiment which had been sent to Wan Shau Shan (where the empress dowager's palace is located), reports that the imperial family, who had left Peking August 14, started, after a short rest at Wan Shau Shan for the west, and were under the escort of General Maa and his troops, consisting of only about 500 horsemen and 20 carts. The Japanese forces occupied the treasury department, in which over 2,000,000 taels in silver and a large quantity of rice were found.'

"Another telegraphic dispatch, dated Taku, August 23, states that as the Chinese troops and Boxers, who had gathered at Nan Yuen, were about to attack the foreign forces at Peking, Japanese and Russian cavalry were expected to encounter them on the 20th. The dispatch further states that Chinese infantry, 9,000 strong, with 15 guns, are advancing from Shan Tung to make a rear attack on the allies."

A copy of the dispatch was transmitted to Acting Secretary Adee, at the department of state and by him furnished to the president. While the news of a possible rear attack upon the comparatively small force of the allies was not received with surprise, generally, it was not regarded as serious, as the foreign forces are believed to be abundantly able to take care of themselves against any force of Chinese likely to be sent against them.

LOST IN A DESERT.

Three Men Found Perishing Because of Lack of Water.

El Paso, Texas, August 28.—Three men, who had almost perished from thirst, have been found in the desert near the Coleran church, 60 miles north of El Paso. One of the men is Professor R. H. Cook, who recently came to this city from the East. The men left Alamo Gordo, N. M., on bicycles, Thursday, bound for El Paso. They took the overland road through the Tularosa valley. On that route there is a desert of sand 70 miles wide. When the men had gone about 30 miles their bicycles broke down and they had to walk. One of the men reached the Clorean church, but had to be treated for several hours before he could speak. He then told of his comrades. Two men with jugs of water tied on their saddles went back in search of the missing men. One was found 15 miles away exhausted and unconscious in the sand and was brought to the ranch. The other, Professor Cook, was found 20 miles further away in spasms and would probably have died in an hour had he not received water. All the men are now in a critical condition. The names of the other two men were not learned.

Morocco Asked to Pay.

Tangier, Morocco, August 28.—A United States warship has arrived here to support the claim arising out of the murder last June of Marcus Essagin, a naturalized American citizen, who was the manager of a French firm. Essagin, while riding on horseback, jolted against the mule of a Moroccan priest. A dispute ensued, during which Essagin, in self-defense, drew his revolver and fired, wounding a native. This was a signal for a general attack upon the American, who received dozens of knife wounds and whose body was burned, according to some accounts, before life was extinct.

Cut by a Negro.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 28.—An unknown negro boy probably fatally slashed Angus Morrison, superintendent of bridges for the Chicago Great Western railway, tonight, as he was hurrying to catch a train. Morrison's throat was cut, probably, with a razor. Morrison can give no reason for the assault, unless it is because he accidentally brushed against the negro.

The empress dowager, the emperor and the Chinese court have fled to the province of Shen Si.

TRAVELING MEN'S DAY

They Have Planned a Great Parade for Sept. 8.

Portland Carnival Will Be a Big Success by the Men Who Never Know Defeat in Their Daily Business—They Want Their Customers to Join Them.

Portland, August 27.—It is now a conceded fact that Traveling Men's Day at the Elks' carnival, to be held in Portland, will be one of the greatest attractions of the fair. September 8 has been set as Travelers' Day, and every traveling man in the Northwest will be in line in one of the most unique and instructive parades ever witnessed on any street. Each traveling man will be decked out in a linen duster, wearing a white crush hat with a blue ribbon band and carrying an umbrella. There will be at least 1,000 of them in line. There will also be numerous floats, each representing the traveling men of the different centuries, from the 15th to the present date, with elaborate costumes suited for the occasion. They will also show the different methods by which they travel, including the pack mule, stage coaches, buckboards, freight trains and Pullman cars. The hotel accommodations which they have to contend with will not be left out of this parade. It is the desire of the travelers and also of the houses they represent, that all of their customers and friends be present that day so they can see the traveling man in his every day trials, showing both the good and bad of their trips. The boys are making special preparations to treat their customers and friends in a royal way.

GENERAL CHICAGO STRIKE.

The Plan Is to Tie Up Building Operations in the City.

Chicago, August 27.—Unless the plans of the leaders miscarry every union man connected with the Building Trades Council will be called out on a strike before Labor Day.

The plumbers have already been ordered out and the intention is that all other unions whose men are working shall follow suit. Owing to increased activity in the building trades within the last few days, many union men have been put to work, in some places with the consent of the business agents, and it is the purpose of the unions to stop the work wherever the bosses believed they had won a victory and show them that the labor organizations are still in the fight. The business agent of one of the largest unions said:

"Contractors have come to believe that it is comparatively easy sailing for them now, and accordingly have been undertaking some large jobs with the idea that there would be no further trouble from the unions. They will find to their disgust that many of the men whom they supposed to be non-union men have become members of the unions and they will simply be unable to do any work. It is the only thing that is left the unions unless they propose to give up their fight. The idea of helping the contractors along their jobs has been a mistake which is generally recognized now and they will find there is a lot of fight left among the men yet."

AN ALL-DAY ENGAGEMENT.

Fight Between Grobler's and Baden-Powell's Forces.

London, August 27.—Lord Roberts reports as follows:

"Buller's division marched to Vanwyck's Vlei, 15 miles south of Belfast, yesterday. His casualties were 20."

"Paget reports from Hammanskraal that Baden-Powell engaged Grobler's rear guard all day yesterday. Grobler was driven back east of Pinaar river. Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name. During the fight Baden-Powell's advance and that of the enemy galloped into each other, the Rhodesians losing Colonel Speckley and four men killed and seven wounded. Many of the Boers were killed or wounded. They were at Cyferkuile this morning. Plumer and Hickman were closely pursuing them. "It seems certain that Dewet finding it hopeless to make his way eastward has recrossed the Magaliesberg with a few wounded, with the intention of returning to the Orange River colony. He was in a very different condition from that when he left Bethlehem with six or eight guns and 2,000 men. His guns have mostly been buried and his personal followers cannot be more than 300."

War May Be Averted.

London, August 27.—Numerous dispatches appear in the morning papers regarding the Bulgarian-Roumanian situation, growing out of the demand of Roumania for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committees whose headquarters are at Sofia. What appears to be the most reliable summary of the latest developments comes from the Vienna correspondent of the Standard, who says: "The conviction prevails that the conflict between Roumania and Bulgaria has now lost much of its acuteness, and that in the end Bulgaria will satisfy the Roumanian demands."

NEWS OF THE MINES.

EXTENSIVE ORE BODY.

Flynn Group of Claims Near Wallace to Be Worked Again.

Wallace, Idaho, August 27.—The Flynn group of claims are to be worked at once. The Flynn group consists of 22 claims, located in 1887 by the Flynn brothers. The claims are all on the big lead, which is clearly defined from the Helena-Frisco mine on the Canyon creek side to the Morning mine, and have a continuous lead of over two miles in length. Fourteen of the claims have been patented for several years and the other eight are to be patented this fall, and after the survey has been made Montana parties of unlimited capital will take the entire property on a bond and at once commence systematic development upon it.

In the minds of mining men there has never existed much doubt as to the Flynn group. It could hardly be possible that a break would occur in the mineral lead on which the claims are located, and at either end of which such bonanza ore bodies as the Helena-Frisco and the Morning mines have opened. The Flynn group has two miles of this same lead, between these two big producers, and surely covers one of the greatest and most extensive ore bodies in the Northwest.

A lot of work has been done on the property in the year since the claims have been located, but being a deepmine proposition, the owners have been unable to develop it into a producer. Last year a tunnel was run to tap the lead below the monster iron capping of the summit. This iron knoll is an elevation of fully 5,000 feet and covers an area almost as large as Wallace. Altogether over 6,000 feet of tunnel has been run on the various claims, and the mineralization has been good in all of it. None of this tunnel worked was sufficiently extensive, however, to explore the ore bodies. On the Iron-Silver claim the lead was tapped with a tunnel of 404 feet. The face of the tunnel was quite freely mineralized for a greater part of the distance. From the point where the tunnel cut the lead a drift of 110 feet was run, all showing considerable ore. The ledge is about 30 feet wide, and the walls are in place and solid.

A tunnel from the Canyon creek side in the vicinity of the Frisco would cut the lead on the Flynn group at a depth of nearly 3,000 feet, and it has long been contended by practical mining men that this is the most advantageous point from which to open up the property.

LOOKING FOR IDAHO COAL.

Would be a Big Thing for the Railroads and for Lewiston.

The discovery of immense coal deposits near Lewiston, Idaho, will it is believed, have great influence in the future railroad construction in that section. The deposits are located about 13 miles from the mouth of the Grand Ronde river, and if the results of development meet the elaborate indications, they promise to exert a material influence on the railroad situation in the Snake river country, says the Lewiston Tribune. The O. R. & N. Co., it is said, is anxiously investigating coal prospects in the basins of the Columbia and Snake rivers with the hope of providing an adequate supply of coal for its system and if such is the case the discovery of a good quality in sufficient quantity on the Grand Ronde would be a most welcome development to that road.

OREGON COAL FIELDS.

The Geological Survey Publishes a Late Report on Them.

Washington, August 27.—The coal fields of Oregon are thus summarized by the latest report of the geological survey:

The coal fields of Oregon, so far as yet known, all lie west of the Cascade range and north of Rogue river. Most of them are among the mountains generally known in Oregon as the Coast range, but others occur at the western foot of the Cascade range. Four fields will be noticed—the upper Nehalem coal field, in Columbia county; the lower Nehalem coal fields, in Clatsop county; the Yaquina coal fields, in Lincoln county and the Coos Bay coal fields, in Coos county. Traces of coal have been found in many other parts of the state. The greatest hindrance to the development of the Oregon coal fields is the lack of transportation.

Work Progressing on the Kimberley.

The tunnel on the Kimberley, in the Kamloops, B. C., district, is in 327 feet. Last week a vein was struck on the top of the tunnel, at a pitch of 45 degrees. Bunches of very good ore have been encountered, of chalcoprites and black oxides. The present vein matter is very much decomposed, but so far considerably exceeds in value anything hitherto taken from the tunnel. This finishes the contract for the 100 feet of driving. Work is still in progress, and will be prosecuted steadily.

Road to Blue River Mines.

Crews of men and teams have gone from Brownsville, Oregon, to build the wagon road from that place to the Blue River mines. Relays of men will be at work until the road is completed to the mountains.

QUARTZ IN ALASKA.

Atlin District Claims Lots of the Free-Milling Variety.

Seattle, August 27.—H. C. Diers, of Skagway, says that an average of 20 filings on quartz are made in the Atlin recorder's office daily. The general success in placer mining and quartz locations in the camp this season, the feeling prevails in Atlin that the future of the district as a good permanent producer is assured.

Monroe mountain is producing rich free milling quartz, now being worked at Atlin. The mountain is eight miles from Atlin, and not far from discovery on Pine creek. The quartz is being taken to the stamp mills of Lord Hamilton and crushed. It yields from \$20 to \$90 a ton. The Anaconda property is not now being worked, and the mills which were set up there are engaged in doing custom work of the Monroe mountain ore.

A telluride proposition is being opened a quarter of a mile from Atlin which promises well. It has a six-foot vein.

The nickel property at the south end of Atlin lake is a very extensive body. The percentage of nickel carried has not been ascertained. The statement that it was 40 per cent is not true. No nickel runs that high.

LOOKING TO RED MOUNTAIN

Gold-Studded Rock Obtained in Gold Basin Ledge.

Seattle, August 27.—Good tidings of the rapid advance of mining operations in the Mount Baker gold fields were taken to Whatcom by H. G. Anderson, who arrived from Red Mountain, via Chilliwick and Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Anderson was one of the discoverers of the Anderson-Schrimsher gold ledge on Red Mountain. In the Blade he says the prospects of the leading ledges in that district are most encouraging, and owners are pushing development work rapidly. Work on the Post-Lambert ledges has been suspended for a few days, awaiting the arrival of engines and fans with which to drive away the smoke which arises from constant blasting in the tunnel. All miners who have visited the property say that it is very rich.

The Gold Basin ledge on Red Mountain, in which Charles D. Lane, of San Francisco, and J. O. Carlisle are interested, is said to be a veritable bonanza to the owners. Mr. Anderson met Mr. Carlisle at Chilliwick and that gentleman told him that assays made from ore taken from the Gold Basin ledge run as high as \$30,000 per ton. The gold can be seen with the naked eye and stands out in heads on the quartz. It is similar to the quartz found in the Lone Jack ledge, owned by English & Son.

It appears that the location of the international boundary line is in question, and fears are entertained that Red Mountain and other mountains in that vicinity may possibly be in British Columbia. According to field notes of Provincial Surveyor Dean, the line is supposed to cross at Box canyon at the confluence of East and West Silicia creeks. Owners of claims at Red Mountain have taken out mining licenses in British Columbia and are also making filings at New Westminster in order to hold their claims in case they find that their claims lie in British Columbia.

The Red Mountain Gold Mining Company has a large force of men at work driving a tunnel in to tap its ledges. Cabins are being built for winter quarters.

ENOUGH ORE FOR TEN YEARS.

The Monte Cristo Mining Company Will Soon Employ More Men.

Monte Cristo, Wash., August 27.—The Monte Cristo Mining Company has about 60 men on the pay roll. The concentrator is using only one side of the mill, handling 70 tons every 24 hours. Some repairs are being made and when done the mill will run its full capacity of 300 tons per day. The dynamo will start up in a few days, then the Barleigh drills will be at work. As soon as a raise is finished, so there will be more air and room, the force will be increased to 200 or 250 men. It is claimed that the Monte Cristo Mining Company has enough ore in sight to keep the mines working for 10 years. A surveying party is at work on a line to bring more water to the mill.

Dividend-Paying Mines.

The following is a partial list of the dividend-paying mines of British Columbia: Camp McKinley paid up to June, 1899, \$312,964; the Fern, up to June, 1898, \$10,000; the Hall Mines, Limited, up to May, 1899, \$120,000; the Idaho, up to January, 1899, \$292,000; the Last Chance, up to April, 1899, \$45,000; the Le Roi, up to November, 1899, \$1,305,000; the Queen Bess, up to July, 1899, \$25,000; the Rambler-Cariboo, up to December, 1899, \$60,000; the Reco, up to January, 1899, \$297,500; the War Eagle Consolidated, up to February, 1900, \$545,250; the Ymir, up to November, 1899, \$30,000.

NO BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

The Trade Situation Satisfactory, Considering Season.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The sky is not cloudless; but there has been no backward movement of business this week. The chief drawback of the week has been the intense heat in some sections of the West, which was more efficient in retarding business than the lower temperature East, which is stimulating it.

Crop advices continue as cheerful as at any time lately, and the labor situation shows no important changes in working forces.

Prices are steady, but there is talk of a decline, perhaps \$10 per ton, in steel rails shortly, to a basis at which it is believed the railroads will be willing to place orders for the ensuing years' supplies. More good news comes from the great iron centers, where bridge and boatbuilders and makers of agricultural implements, stoves, and cast iron pipe are all eager to secure finished or partially finished material. Prices are sustained, and in a few cases move upward. Iron, generally, is already a solid and better balanced market than for two months past.

Another sharp decline has taken place in the price of tin, but copper is firm.

Wheat declined still further, touching the lowest price since early in June.

Corn is steady, but a drop last week makes the present price only four cents above that of 1899.

Factories are still working only part time in the Eastern boot and shoe districts, and it is evident that earlier estimates of accumulated stocks were much too small.

There is more activity in the hide market and prices are sustained by strong foreign quotations, activity in Chicago by California tanners, and favorable purchases of harness.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/4c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$1.50.
Beets, per sack, 85c @ \$1.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10 @ 20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pounds.
Tomatoes—50 @ 60c.
Butter—Creamery, 25c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 15 @ 18c; ranch, 14c pound.
Eggs—24c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13 @ 15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @ 12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9 @ 11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 54 @ 55c; Valley, 55c; Bluestem, 58c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; Graham, \$3.00; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 37c; choice gray, 35c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00 @ 15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.00 ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$15; chop, \$15 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$11 @ 12; clover, \$7 @ 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 @ 50c; store, 27 1/2c.
Eggs—17c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00 @ 3.00; geese, \$5.00 @ 7.00 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50; ducks, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15 @ 16c per pound.
Potatoes—40 @ 50c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/4c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2 @ 8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15 @ 16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15 @ 16c; mohair, 26 per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/4c; dressed mutton, 7 @ 7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 @ 8 1/2c per pound.