

WHEAT STILL GOING UP

The Chicago Market Above the Dollar Mark.

FIRST TIME DURING CAMPAIGN

Shortage in Foreign Potato Crop Estimated at 1,000,000,000 Bushels—Price of Corn Also Rising.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Today, for the first time since the present bull campaign in wheat was started, the price of September wheat sold above the dollar mark in Chicago. Ten minutes after the opening, \$1.03½ was offered, an advance over yesterday's closing price of 63¢ cents. Even at that tempting figure, the bull clique refused to let go of their holdings. Enough wheat came on the market to break the price to 98 7/8 cents by the time the closing bell sounded, but the brokers who were engineering the deal stoutly denied that it came from them.

There was, perhaps, a shade of maliciousness in the way they forced the shorts to bid up. It was currently reported on Monday, when prices broke so sharply, that the pool was forced to put up \$400,000 in margins. They certainly had their revenge today. The rise was plainly due to the clique, which is now swelled, by rumor, to include Joseph Leiter, George R. French, Allen, Grier & Co., and James Keene, of Wall street. The only leader, George French, who appeared distinctly above the surface, makes no secret that he has a line of 5,000,000 bushels of September wheat. There was not much more than 1,000,000 bushels of contract wheat in Chicago, with hardly anything coming, and an immense short line of cash wheat sold for export. This is the situation as it now plays into the hands of the bull combine.

The sudden rise of September wheat was not reflected in any other large market in the country, with the exception of Minneapolis, where September bounded from 92 cents to \$1. St. Louis advanced 2 cents at one time, but relapsed to the opening prices for December.

Although statistics were not given much attention, one item of foreign news had a distinct influence. The foreign potato crop shortage is estimated at the total of 1,000,000,000 bushels, which was expected to increase the demand for American wheat. Its influence was especially felt in December wheat, which is not supposed to be under the thumb of any clique. Corn and provisions were both affected by the excitement in wheat. In corn, the trading was enormous, and although an advance of 1 to 1½ cents was recorded, the feeding was very strong at the close. The closing for provisions was 15 to 20 cents higher.

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.

Hawaii Has Not Yet Received Japan's Answer.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The steamer Mariposa arrived this morning from Sydney, via Honolulu, with the following Hawaiian advices:

The Hawaiian government has not yet received any answer from Japan regarding the offer to refer the immigration trouble to arbitration. There is no change in the situation here.

The China registry case was finally submitted to Judge Perry for a decision August 19, and an early decision is confidently expected, as the matter will in all probability be appealed to the supreme court. It is predicted that the question of the big steamer's registry will be settled before she reaches here again in October. The principal point upon which the Hawaiian government rules is the question of McFarlane's citizenship, he having been born on the island of British parents.

The American ship Commodore left Honolulu for New York August 19, with a cargo of sugar, valued at \$191,200.

To Conciliate With Us.

London, Aug. 30.—The Standard's correspondent at San Sebastian says: "I learn that Spain has intimated her willingness to make considerable reduction in the contemplated West Indian tariffs, in order to develop the trade of Cuba with the United States. She was willing to negotiate a reciprocity treaty when the Dingley tariff came into force, but the United States received advances coldly, because it wanted the Cuban question settled first. Indeed, Spain is now aware that American diplomacy will soon raise other and more important questions before commercial questions are likely to be mooted."

Disease Aids the Insurgent Cause.

Havana, Aug. 30.—There are 4,000 Spanish soldiers in the hospitals of Havana and other points. About 2,000 are sent back monthly to Spain incapacitated. Sickness is increasing. The health of the city is not good. The official reports show that for the week ending August 12 the death rate was 90 per 1,000.

Business is at a complete standstill. The army is not being paid and a feeling of hopelessness prevails among the Spaniards and Cubans alike.

London, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from San Sebastian says the Spanish government has learned that at a secret anarchist meeting in London it was resolved to avenge the execution of Angiolillo, the assassin of Canovas del Castillo, by an attempt on the life of the queen regent of Spain. Twenty of the ablest Barcelona detectives have been detailed to protect the queen regent.

A New York man was arrested the other day for stealing a stole.

THE TREASURE SHIP.

The Steamer Portland Arrives From St. Michaels.

Port Angeles, Wash., Aug. 31.—The steamer Portland arrived from St. Michaels tonight. Captain Kidston reported a pleasant voyage, and explained the delay of three days in reaching Port Angeles by stating that a very serious storm at St. Michaels delayed the discharge of his cargo.

He laughed when told of the reports that the Portland was carrying over \$2,000,000 in gold. As a matter of fact, he said, there was only about \$825,000 in gold dust and nuggets on board his vessel.

Up to the time he left St. Michaels he had heard of no new gold fields.

Among the Portland's passengers from St. Michaels is Timothy Bell, who has with him \$30,000 in gold which he dug from a claim that cost \$125.

William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor, says the 600 claims now staked out will yield \$60,000,000.

From a number of the Portland's crew it was learned that Captain Kidston had expected the Weare, one of the company's boats, to come down the Yukon with about \$1,000,000 worth of nuggets and gold dust, but as she did not arrive in time he decided to bring down the treasure next trip.

The United States cutter Bear, it is said, will guard the Portland on her next trip from St. Michaels to Seattle. As most miners will make their clean-up by that time it is expected the Portland's cargo will be a very valuable one.

The returning miners say the remarkably rich claims on Eldorado creek will number 140. Mr. Ogilvie estimates that, at the rate these 140 claims are now producing, and considering the ground yet to be worked, the amount in the next three years will aggregate about \$70,000,000. To this must be added the favorable possibilities of pockets and development of claims already found, but not opened.

There have been other rich strikes on Stewart river, Hunker, Henderson and Indian creeks, but none of these are as rich as the claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks.

Until the wonderful discoveries of Klondike were made, ground worth 10 cents to the pan, with two or three feet of pay dirt, was considered very good for the Yukon, and the miners made their money with rockers and sluices. This year the miners are passing entirely over ground of this richness in their search for sand and gravel that will pay like that of the Klondike discoveries.

Up to date, none of the claims was showing any signs of exhaustion, and scarcely a dozen are more than well opened. Every one has large areas of ground to be worked.

One returning miner says it is impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate of the probable yield of the mines. The ground is not at all even in richness, and the worth of pay streaks varies greatly.

The most important news from St. Michaels is that the river steamers left there two weeks ago for their last trip up. It is not certain they will reach Dawson this fall, and the passengers who left the Sound as early as July 25 may not reach Circle City before navigation closes. This makes it certain that hundreds who left the Sound and California since August 1 for St. Michaels will winter there. At the best they can scarcely get started up the Yukon before it freezes solid.

All vessels touching at St. Michaels this summer have had difficulty keeping their crews, who have caught the fever. One schooner from Victoria was entirely deserted by her crew, from captain to cook, who started up the river for Klondike.

The crew of the J. M. Colman tried to desert, but the attempt was discovered in time, and, by a display of firearms, the men were compelled to remain.

Every vessel from St. Michaels has come away short-handed. The Portland lost several of her crew, but was able to obtain men by paying high wages.

FATE OF THE BENDERS.

The Old Man and Kate Were Shot by a Posse.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 31.—Another chapter is added to the gruesome story of the Bender family, whose home in Montgomery county over 20 years ago was the scene of upward of 30 murders, according to the deathbed confession of Captain Carroll. The fate of the Benders has heretofore been veiled in mystery.

Captain Carroll confessed that a band of citizens, sworn to eternal secrecy, followed the Benders after their flight from the scene of their crimes and killed Kate and the old man, but let Mrs. Bender go, with a warning never to return on pain of death.

He said that Kate and her mother stood by and stoically watched the men riddle the body of William Bender with bullets, and then when Kate's turn came she stepped out like a tragedy queen and said:

"Blaze away."

She was shot down like a dog, but when it came to shooting the mother, the hearts of the posse failed them and they allowed her to go. The bodies were carefully buried and the graves concealed.

Peru Invaded.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 31.—The reports that Colonel Pando, with a force of Bolivians, has invaded the Peruvian province of Sandia, proves upon investigation to be correct. The number of Colonel Pando's followers is considerably exaggerated, however. It is probable that the incident will be diplomatically arranged.

Three million, five hundred thousand steel pens are used throughout the world every day in the week.

POLICE FIRED ON THE CROWD.

Twelve Killed and Several Wounded in a Riot at Merceda, Yucatan.

New York, Aug. 30.—Correspondence of the Herald from Merceda, Yucatan, under date of August 27, says: Twelve persons were killed and several injured in a riot, which occurred on the plaza in front of the municipal palace last Sunday evening. The cause of the outbreak seems to have been the prejudice of the police, who attacked the people because of their opposition to the candidacy of Senor Carlos Peon, the present governor of Yucatan, who sought re-election.

The governor instructed the chief of police to fire on the crowd in the event of an outbreak. The chief ignored his instructions because of a refusal on the part of the governor to reduce them to writing, and as a result the governor delegated one of his aides as acting chief of police.

While the crowd was gathering around the plaza on Sunday night, Pastor Remon Rameriz, one of the governor's party, threw a giant fire-cracker in front of the police station. It exploded, and as though acting on a signal, the police fired on the crowd, killing one woman and two men. The crowd immediately scattered.

News reached the headquarters of the national guard, and a detachment came out and commenced firing on the crowd. They killed nine persons and injured many more.

News of the riots was at once sent to President Diaz, and he ordered the arrest of all the officials connected with the affair.

MINERS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Settlement of the Strike Believed to Be in Sight.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.—The miners' leaders are encouraged over the prospects of the early settlement of the strike. Efforts are now being directed to the Pennsylvania railroad and the central field of Pennsylvania.

District President Dolan addressed a meeting at Claridge, Westmoreland county, last night, and the men decided to quit work. President Dolan says six mines have been closed in the Central district and that work will be suspended in that region within a short time.

Sheriff Lowry went to Banola this morning, accompanied by several deputies, and ordered the strikers off the public roads. The first attempt at starting the mines was made at the Champion mines, near McDonald, this morning. Two carloads of foreigners were sent to the mines about daylight and put to work loading slack into the cars.

About 500 women marched against the miners, attacked them with stones and clubs and drove them from the cars. The women then dumped the slack from the cars. They were met by 1,000 strikers and marched a short distance from the mine where they are now encamped.

Shot Him in the Neck.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 30.—Deputy Sheriff Brown, of Cheney, this evening shot and seriously wounded J. C. Allen, known also by the alias "colored," wanted in Spokane for robbing a farmhand named Doyle, last night. Allen alighted from a freight train, and Brown placed him under arrest.

Another negro, also wanted, was seen by Brown coming into town on a bicycle. Brown tried to get both, and Allen broke away, and ran. Brown fired two shots to scare him, and then shot him in the neck. The bullet lodged in the mouth, tearing away part of the jaw. Allen is said to be the negro who shot Hawkins in Butte, Mont., a short time ago.

Tried to Starve Miners.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The Anchor Point gold mine, at Cook Inlet, Alaska, was the scene of a miners' riot in July, according to news which has just been received in this city. About 50 men are at work there employed by a Boston corporation which owns the mines, and in July the funds for the payment of the men ran short. The men quit work, and the company withheld their food and supplies to force them into submission. On the third day of this treatment, the men demanded their usual rations, and when the food was not given, they shot at the foreman and his assistant, seriously, but not fatally wounding both of them.

Underground Railroad Conductor.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—William Cratty, who, before the war, was one of the most notable conductors of the "underground railroad" for the assistance of runaway slaves, died near Maryville, O., last night, of old age. Mr. Cratty, it is said, helped over 3,000 slaves escape to Canada, and at one time a reward of \$3,000 was offered to any one who would deliver him dead or alive south of Mason and Dixon's line. He was 92 years of age.

Went Down on the Mexico.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Gold Lake Mining Company, at the head of which is ex-Governor Swineford, was thrown into consternation by the news that 2,000 pounds of valuable gold ore belonging to the company went down on the Mexico. It was not known that the company's representative had shipped it by that boat until today.

A Boom in the Hog Market.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—There is a boom under way in the local hog market. Today's prices were the highest reached within nearly two years, going up 16 to 15 cents a hundred, on top of a similar advance yesterday. Prices have advanced 40 cents since last Friday; 70 cents since August 1, and they are now \$1 higher than in the middle of July. The advance in prices is due to the increased demand for meats, rather than a scarcity of hogs.

CRUSH AT ST. MICHAELS

A Blockade Equaling That at Skaguay.

LOWE'S ADVICE TO MINERS

Rich Strike on Dominion Creek Causes a Stampede—Plenty of Room in Klondike Country.

Tacoma, Aug. 30.—In an interview today, Joseph Lowe, mayor of Circle City, Alaska, said:

"There are 2,500 tons of provisions stored at St. Michaels, awaiting shipment up the river. Half of it will not get through this year. Last winter four boats were frozen up for eight months loaded with supplies for the camp. There will be more this year.

"The poor fools, or at least 90 per cent of them, who have gone up to St. Michaels, hoping to get up the river, will be disappointed. They cannot make it. The fleet of river boats is too small for the traffic and the result will be that freight and passengers will be tied up at St. Michaels or in the river. While some of the first that reach St. Michaels can go through easily on the first trip or so of the steamers, the majority cannot.

"Klondike is the greatest gold camp on earth. I have been a miner for 30 years, and know what I am talking about. There is room there for 50,000 people if they go in right. In the first place, they should not attempt to get in before next spring, and then they should go up with a year or 18 months' provisions.

"I will go back in the spring, going in by the Fort Wrangel, Stickeen river and Lake Teslin route.

"It is all nonsense to suppose that there is any opposition to Americans that are going in. Those British officers treat Americans just the same as they do Englishmen. No duty is collected except on goods taken in for trade. No miner has ever been charged duty on his outfit, and I don't believe any ever will.

"Dawson City is a quiet, orderly camp. You will see 400 men drunk there at a time, but not one fight in a month. Everybody is happy and good-natured.

"There have been a number of new strikes beyond Klondike. One good one has been made on Dominion creek, about 80 or 100 miles from Dawson. I don't know just how rich it was, but they said it was pretty good and quite a stampede was heading that way.

"We saw or heard nothing of the Portland. When we left St. Michaels, the most dismal place I was ever in, there were only about 20 or 30 people there waiting for the Portland."

A BULLET ENDS IT ALL.

David S. Tutthill Kills Himself in Bed With a Pistol.

Portland, Or., Aug. 30.—David S. Tutthill, of this city, is lying dead at his residence, at Eighteenth and Davis streets, from a bullet wound in his temple, inflicted by his own hand.

When his body was discovered yesterday morning it was dressed as if for sleep, and was reposing in bed as though his slumbers were for the night; but in his right hand was firmly grasped a .38-caliber pistol, the muzzle of which rested on the dead man's cheek, and the pillow beneath his head was saturated with his blood. No one heard the report of the revolver or knew of his self-destruction until an early hour yesterday morning, when an attempt was made to call him to breakfast. His sister and a servant both slept in the dwelling, the former on the same floor and the latter above in the attic.

David S. Tutthill had been identified with the business interests of the city for the past 18 years in various capacities. He had for many years been the confidential man of the firm of Allen & Lewis, wholesale grocers, and had been connected with various business enterprises of his own. He was a 33d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and was popular in society. His violent death has created a great sensation, and common rumor that the cause impelling him to take his own life was defalcations from his employers, is supported by many circumstances, although nothing affirmative or contradictory can be obtained from Allen Lewis, manager of the firm.

Will Sustain Spain.

London, Aug. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: United States Minister Woodford, Ambassador Porter and Ambassador White have failed to arrive at any definite decision at their conference. General Woodford's task is extremely delicate. He has been instructed to put the screw upon Spain, but to avoid any step leading to an open rupture. Much depends, therefore, upon Spain's attitude, and upon the amount of support she receives in Europe. On both these points the reports of Ambassador White and Ambassador Porter were unfavorable to the American case. The Spanish government is forced by public opinion to continue the policy of Canovas, and the sentiment of both France and Germany is decidedly hostile to American interference.

Goals to Cincinnati.

Buffalo, Aug. 30.—Cincinnati's triumph in securing the national encampment for 1898 and Pennsylvania's victory in winning the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic were the features of the encampment. Both battles were hard fought.

Connecticut papers say that the oldest man in the state is Manuel Oliver Levy, of Stonington, who was born in Portugal 104 years ago.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

An inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, including the American Agriculturist, of New York, the Orange-Judd Farmer, of Chicago, and the New England Homestead, of Springfield, Mass., indicates that the food crop situation abroad is very grave.

Estimates of Europe's (including England) need of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crop for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged 1,500,000,000 bushels. In 1891 the famine year, it was only 1,200,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat this year is even less than in 1891. But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries has averaged above 1,300,000,000 annually for 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. This season the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other European countries, there is a shortage of some million bushels of potatoes. The European shortage, compared with the average, follows:

Wheat, bushels.....	300,000,000
Rye, bushels.....	330,000,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,000,000,000
Total.....	1,630,000,000

The Hungarian department of agriculture says: "The favored countries are the United States and Canada. The latter will soon be one of the most important of the exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 20,000,000 of corn. Its output of all sorts of grain was 270,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season is 50,000,000 bushels against 63,000,000 last year. The wheat area of British India is reduced from 23,000,000 acres to 18,000,000, and the wheat yield from 234,000,000 bushels to 202,000,000 bushels.

The United States, which has reduced its area sown in oats by 2,000,000 acres, that for corn by 1,000,000 acres, while that in other grain remains unchanged, will nevertheless dispose of 534,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 434,000,000 bushels last year.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80@82c; Valley and Bluestem, 84@85c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.50; graham, \$3.85; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$18; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12½¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢@50¢; fair to good, 35¢@40¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢ per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½¢; Young America, 12½¢; California, 9@10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@3.75 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@2.50; geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$3@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢@40¢ per sack; new potatoes, 50¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.75 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental.

Hops—10@11½¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6¢.

Wool—Valley, 14@15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12¢; mohair, 20¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½@2½¢; dressed mutton, 4½¢; spring lambs, 5½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 3@3½¢; small, 4½¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20¢; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 19@20c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$30 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23.

Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5½¢; mutton sheep, 6¢; pork, 7¢; veal, small, 6¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½¢; salmon, 4½¢; salmon trout, 7@10¢; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 11@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—5@10c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19@22; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80¢; do new silverskin, \$1@1.10 per cental.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@60¢.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 40@55¢ per large box; apricots, 20@40¢; Fontainebleau grapes, 20@35¢; muscats, 40¢@50¢; black, 30@50¢; toky, 40@50¢; peaches, 25@60¢; pears, 40@50¢ per box; plums, 20@40¢; crab apples, 15@35¢.

Hay—Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$9@12; alfalfa, \$8.50@10 clover, \$7.50@9.50

CONCESSION TO AMERICANS.

Valuable Commercial Privileges Secured in Columbia.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—A Kansas City syndicate representing the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad interests, has secured a concession from the government of Colombia giving valuable commercial privileges in the South American republic.

This concession, which was secured through J. Edward Buckley, United States vice consul at Bogota, gives the right to navigate the Magdalena river and to build a railroad across the country from a point 250 miles from the mouth of the river at Bogota, and thence on south through the whole of the country.

The project also carries with it the establishment of a line of steamships from some point on the Gulf to some of the ports of Colombia on the Caribbean sea.

It is the aim of the Pittsburg & Gulf Company to build up a profitable traffic between Kansas City and South America.

TELEGRAM SAVED HIS LIFE.

A Stockton's Man's Escape—Mistake of a Druggist Nearly Fatal.

Sacramento, Aug. 30.—George Ladd, one of the most prominent wholesale liquor-dealers in Stockton, left this city tonight for Portland, Ore., to seek his health. Before he left he had a doctor's prescription filled at one of the leading drug stores, but as fortune would have it he received a telegram in time to keep him from taking the medicine. Had the telegram failed to reach him he would have died from the effects of a deadly dose.

The clerk who filled the prescription took the wrong bottle and put in corrosive sublimate instead of the drug that was written in the prescription. The error was discovered about two hours after the train had started and a telegram was sent ahead in the almost vain hope that it would reach him in time. The telegram said:

"Do not take the medicine; it is poison and sure death."

A duplicate of the dispatch was sent to Chief of Police Drew, of this city, and instructions were given to the officers, who boarded the train just as Mr. Ladd was about to take the dose that would have ended his life, and the telegraph triumphed over the bungling of a druggist's clerk.

Quartz Mining More Certain.

Washington, Aug. 30.—General W. W. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, in discussing the gold discoveries in Alaska, gave this advice to young men:

"If I were a young man," he said, "I should get a 75-ton schooner at Seattle, take supplies and engage the services of a first-class prospector. Then I should cruise along the southeastern part of Alaska, in what is called Alexander archipelago. There are a number of islands there and more gold lodes than at any place with which I am acquainted. The mining would not be 'placers,' but the ore can be gotten out very cheaply and being directly on the sea, the transportation amounts to nothing, except the time spent."