

BLACK DAY FOR MOBILE

One Death From Fever and Another Case Reported.

YELLOW JACK IN KANSAS CITY

New Orleans Health Officials Expect to Stamp Out the Disease in That City.

Mobile, Sept. 20.—This has been a black day in Mobile. One new case was announced at the noon meeting of the board of health, and two new suspicious cases were reported. Antone Hagam, the first yellow-fever case, died this afternoon.

The city begins to show the effects of the moving away of all who can meet the expense of moving, and now those not financially able are making heroic exertions to get the means with which to travel.

Eight Cases in Edwards.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 20.—Hon. J. I. Redfield, mayor of Edwards, telegraphed the Associated Press at 10 A. M. as follows:

"There are eight cases of yellow fever in town and three in the country. No deaths; all patients are doing well."

Yellow Fever in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Sept. 20.—What is possibly a case of yellow fever has developed here in the city hospital.

St. Louis Officials Are Cautious.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The health department has already taken what precautions it can against the invasion of the city by yellow fever. Measures are being taken to prevent visitors from remaining in the city who have come in contact with the disease. The cooperation of the Southern railroads has been secured and the officials are aiding as best they can the department in its endeavor to keep St. Louis free from the pestilence.

Outlook for New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—A brighter outlook for New Orleans is evident tonight, so far as the fever situation is concerned. The reports to the board were of a most encouraging nature. Instead of 20 cases requiring investigation, there were only 10 to be looked into today, and of these, only three were pronounced suspicious, and one declared yellow fever.

President Oliphant, of the board of health, and President Brittain, of the council, said tonight that the chances of crushing out the disease had infinitely improved.

A fatal case of genuine fever developed in the very heart of Biloxi today. There have been altogether 22 cases of yellow fever in Biloxi, with only one death, that of today.

At Ocean Springs, no new cases have been reported.

Suspicious Death in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 20.—The Globe says: There has been a good deal of anxiety during the past few days in this city because of the death of Franklin Story Conant, a student of a hospital, last Monday. He was recently in Jamaica and was suspected of having contracted yellow fever. Other accounts say that the death was caused by malarial fever.

VICTIMS OF WEYLER'S HATRED.

The Friends of Miss Cisneros Thrown Into Prison.

New York, Sept. 20.—A special to the Herald from Havana says: The Spanish authorities do not hesitate to show their resentment of the interest displayed by the wives of Americans in the case of Evangelina Cossio Cisneros. They have not only abruptly shut off the Cuban maid from all communication with her friends, but they have thrown into the prison for lewd women in Santa Clara five women who dared to prepare a most courteous appeal to General Weyler for the release of Evangelina.

These women are Senora Rosa Plana, Senoritas Carmen and Nicolasa Gutierrez, Senora Micala Ruiz and Senorita Avila. All these ladies belong to the best families in Santa Clara. Senora Plana is 67 years of age, and is the widow of the former mayor of that city. Senorita Carmen Gutierrez is the principal of the best and oldest private college for young women in the island. She is also principal of a municipal college. Her sister Nicolasa teaches with her. Senora Ruiz and Senorita Avila are cousins of the Gutierrez family.

A Fatal Collision.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The Wabash passenger train leaving for the West last night collided with a freight train at Keyesville this morning. William Gaines, a postal clerk, and W. B. Smith, fireman on the freight, were killed. Two tramps were severely injured. The freight train was ordered to take the switch but was late and the passenger train ran past the switch before the freight arrived.

Salt Lake, Sept. 20.—A Butte special says Mrs. James Baptist shot and fatally wounded her husband, a telegraph operator, today, at the poolrooms where he was employed. Baptist recently left his wife and then brought suit for divorce. The woman was arrested.

No Meat in Havana.

Havana, Sept. 20.—During the last two days the inhabitants of Havana have been without meat. Milk has also been scarce. Only the sick in the hospitals are supplied regularly with either article. In accordance with his agreement, when Victoria de las Lunas was captured, General Calixto Garcia has delivered up 79 prisoners at Holguin, 12 at Canto Embarcado, 76 at Puerto Principe, and about 100 sick and wounded near Puerto Padre.

TROCHA NORTH OF MOBILE.

Citizens Determined That Quarantine Shall Be Respected.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 21.—There has been an accumulation of cases today. The president of the board of health states that, had the physicians recognized and reported promptly the suspicious cases, many of these cases would have been announced several days ago. The number announced today is 11, making 18 in all so far announced, of which number three have died, two of which were previously reported, and one was today discharged. Three suspicious cases are under surveillance.

Frank Donaldson, one of the day's new cases, died tonight. C. L. Swazley, the Associated Press operator at the Register office, was taken sick tonight. There has been a quarantine line drawn from Chesapeake creek, north of Mobile, some five miles northwesterly to the Mississippi, to form an absolute embargo against Mobilians penetrating into the interior of Alabama. This trocha is guarded continuously.

Some 200 people from this city started out into the country this morning, intending to take refuge at farms from 10 to 15 miles out. They encountered the guards at the trocha and were stopped there. At 6 o'clock most of the immigrants were still there in the open air, fearing to return to the city and not able to go further.

The people here are still in a panic, and leaving when they can.

Two Deaths in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—A trifling improvement in the fever situation marked the close of the day's work on the board of health. There were two deaths today, as against one yesterday, but there were fewer new cases. At 6 o'clock this evening there were still two cases under investigation by the experts. Of the cases investigated today, four were declared by the experts to be yellow fever, and, as usual, they were widely scattered. This is the record: Deaths—E. Harmon and Santa Grafato.

New cases—Marie Dubois, Rafael Fourtinet, C. G. Gorman and Melchior.

As a general rule, the patients who are suffering with yellow fever are reported tonight to be improving, with the exception of Dr. Lovell, whose condition is not considered satisfactory.

There have been a total of 35 cases here, and the death rate has not reached 10 per cent, thus showing the mildness of the type of the fever now prevailing.

Marion Dowden, a member of the Ouachita guards, who were guarding the city, was accidentally shot this morning at Monroe by Henry McCormick, a fellow member, and it is not thought that he can recover.

Suspicious Cases in Cairo.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 21.—Secretary Egan, of the state board of health, telegraphed the board from the Cairo yellow-fever quarantine station tonight that the marines hospital at Cairo here had been pronounced suspicious by the state board of health physicians. The sheriff of Alexander county has quarantined the grounds.

Deaths at Ocean Springs.

Ocean Springs, Miss., Sept. 21.—Since last reports, three deaths have occurred here. Walter F. Bransford and Miss Mammie Goodrich, both of yellow fever, and Oscar Elder, formerly from Michigan, who has been sick about 12 days. His ailment was not pronounced yellow fever.

Forty-Seven at Edwards.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 21.—The total cases at Edwards and vicinity of true yellow fever is 47. The latest report tonight makes the total cases of the day 15.

Time to Interfere.

London, Sept. 21.—The Speaker says it regards the capture of Victoria de las Lunas by the Cuban insurgents as being a salutary lesson, taking the ground that it gives Spain a shock "which it is hoped will check here in her drift toward bankruptcy and civil war." While not expressing sympathy with the motives, the Speaker adds:

"The United States can find excellent reason to intervene whenever she likes."

The Speaker advises Spain to recall Captain-General Weyler and to arrange terms with the Cubans through the intermediary of the United States, expressing the opinion that otherwise Spain may have greater dangers to face after the United States congress meets.

An Ice Locomotive.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary Alger is now engaged in an attempt to solve the question how to get supplies into the Klondike gold region and thereby prevent the threatened starvation. The problem has taxed the best thought of Alger and his brother cabinet officers. It is believed by Alger that by means of a novel character of transportation, the gold country may be penetrated in the midst of the Alaskan winter. He has opened correspondence with a Chicago inventor, who makes a locomotive specially adapted for use in log camps, but which may be readily adapted to navigation of the Yukon when frozen. With these machines placed on the river it is hoped a sufficient amount of food can be carried to relieve all distress.

Killed by the Portland Freight.

Redding, Cal., Sept. 21.—While trying to board a Portland special freight train tonight, an unknown man was run over and fearfully mangled. He was decapitated and his legs were picked up 100 yards apart. He wore a miners' union pin and a copy of the by-laws of a Colorado union was found in his pocket.

Barbara Curran, of Orrington, Me., has yeast which came from Ireland in 1846.

REMEDY FOR CATTLE FEVER.

A Denver Physician Is Said to Have Discovered It.

Denver, Sept. 20.—After many months of effort and repeated experiments, a cure for cattle fever has been found. Dr. V. A. Norgaard, of this city, is the discoverer. Solution after solution was tried by him in the effort to find one that would be effectual and cheap, as well as immediate in its results.

The plan is to exterminate the insect known as the tick, which abounds on fever-stricken cattle, and through the means of which the disease is communicated. To do this the cattle are forced to swim through a solution in a vat. What the solution is, is not known at present, but crude petroleum is used.

When the successful experiment was tried 27 head of very "ticky" cattle were forced to swim through the solution, and it was noticed that while standing on the dry board there was almost a perfect rain of ticks falling off the cattle. They were put into a special pen, and the next day, just 17 hours after the experiment, a rigid examination was made and the examiners failed to find a single tick in the whole herd. There was no damage done to the eyes of the cattle dipped, and not a single bad effect resulted.

If the remedy proves to be all that it is claimed it can do, the cattle market will experience somewhat of a revolution, and about 500,000 head of cattle will be shipped north each year during the now prohibited season, which extends from February 15 to November 15. The "fever line," from beyond the limits of which no cattle can be shipped to the North during the prohibited period, as it now stands, stretches from ocean to ocean and Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, part of West Virginia and Louisiana form the district affected.

State Veterinarian Goswell is much pleased with the results of Dr. Norgaard's experiments, and says without doubt the long-sought remedy has been found. A convention of men from all states and territories that handle cattle has been called to meet at Fort Worth, September 27, and at this meeting it is expected the new scheme of dipping cattle will be shown, and should it prove a success, many of the states will be ready to so modify their laws that the cattle of the South can enter Northern markets.

A BAD COLLISION.

Trains Came Together Near Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Sept. 20.—A special to the Journal from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says: A disastrous wreck occurred on the Wisconsin Central railroad six miles west of this city this morning, resulting in the death of five people and the serious injury of four others.

Two free trains, through a mistake in orders, while going 40 miles an hour, met on a curve and came together with terrific force.

The dead are: Engineer Warren, Engineer Smith, Fireman Smiley, Brakeman Miller, an unknown man man riding between the cars. It is thought others are buried in the wreck.

The two brakemen were taken from the wreck about 7 A. M. and are seriously injured. Two passengers in the caboose are slightly injured. Engineers Warren and Smith and Fireman Smiley and Brakeman Miller, all killed, were residents of this city. Their bodies were terribly mangled. It is not known where the blame lies, but it is rumored both trains were given the right of way.

Engineer Knew His Business.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—A special to the Republic from Muskogee, I. T., says: A daring attempt was made last night to hold up the south-bound passenger train on the M., K. & T. at Bond, a flag station south of here. A short time before the train was due, the robbers, about eight in number, took charge of the section foreman and compelled him to signal the train to stop. The engineer in charge of the locomotive was an old and trusted employee, who had been held up several times before. He proceeded to obey the signal, but when his engine was within 100 yards of the signal, he noticed several men near the track and at once suspected their business. Opening the throttle, he sped by them as though no signal had been given. The robbers having been foiled in their attempt, fled, and are still at large.

Cremated in Their Dwelling.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 20.—Three daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death this morning in their home, at Port Alma. The rest of the family escaped from the burning building. The girls were aged 18, 10 and 8 years. One of them had escaped but met her death in returning to assist her sisters.

Lasters Are Out.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 20.—One thousand operators on the Chase lastest machines in the shoe factories in Brockton and vicinity, struck today. The trouble grew out of a recent strike of lasters at the factory of Churchill & Alden.

A Hint to Shippers.

Washington, Sept. 20.—United States Consul Hill, at Santos, Brazil, in a report to the state department, suggests to the shipping interests that in chartering vessels for that port with the intention of escaping duties, the words "free of wharfage and dock dues" should be inserted. The authorities there recently held that the words "free of wharfage" alone were not sufficient to exempt the craft from charges of the dock company, and this cost the Virginia \$300.

GUATEMALA UPRISING

Determined Revolt Against the Rule of Barrios.

ARE LED BY INFLUENTIAL MEN

Rebel Forces Numbering About Three Thousand Attacked the City of Quezaltenango.

New York, Sept. 20.—A special to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, says: Guatemala now faces an uprising far more serious than the one of a few months ago, telegraphs the Herald correspondent in the city of Guatemala. The present rebellion is led by men of great wealth and influence, and is slightly gaining in strength each day.

Advices just received from Guatemala are to the effect that 3,000 rebels attacked the city of Quezaltenango on the morning of September 13. The garrison there consisted of less than 1,000 soldiers, but they fought valiantly. The attack continued far into the night, when the rebels, despite their superior numbers, were repulsed. They vigorously renewed the attack at half past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and the advices state that the latest report is that the fighting still continues.

The garrison still holds the city against the rebels, but the fall of the city is inevitable, unless the reinforcements now hurrying forward arrive within a few hours.

The present revolution is headed by General Prospero Morales, who, until a few months ago was minister of war in the cabinet, General Fues Barrios, a brother-in-law of President Barrios, and Feliciano Gutiera.

These three men were candidates for president to succeed Barrios for the constitutional term from 1898 to 1901. Their antagonism to the president dates from the time he declared himself dictator of Guatemala and announced his intention of having a law passed in defiance of the constitution, permitting a president's election for a second term. This meant another term for Barrios, and met with solid opposition from the upper classes of Guatemala.

In view of this growing discontent, the three presidential candidates decided to meet Barrios with bullets instead of ballots. The first movement in the plot was to get possession of the barracks at San Marcos, where a large quantity of arms and ammunition was stored. This was done by bribery, nearly all the soldiers at San Marcos at that time joining the rebel movement.

The rebel force is now 5,000, and is growing. This is made possible by the wealth and standing of General Morales and his chiefs and the great discontent in the financial circles of the country, growing out of the business depression there.

DAMAGE NOT GREAT.

Reports as to the Condition of Eastern Washington Wheat.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 20.—The reports that from one-third to one-half of the wheat crop had been ruined by rains north of the Snake river are incorrect. A Tacoma grain buyer, who has just returned from a tour of the Palouse towns and country, from Riparia, on the south, to Spokane on the north, states that, if the damage by rains exceeds five per cent he is no judge of grain. Where the rainfall was greatest, the grain is bleached, but has thoroughly dried and is being threshed and will grade high.

The only important damage reported is to 80 tons of wheat in sacks stacked on the Snake river awaiting transportation. Much of it was ruined. The Potlatch country reports that not five per cent damage has been done. About Moscow, Idaho, and on the Nez Perces reservation three per cent will fully cover all losses.

In the Big Bend country, the great wheat belt of Central Washington, the prospects are glowing. Not two per cent of the crop, which is the largest ever raised, is damaged, or will be lost. C. P. Chamberlin, general manager of the Central Washington railroad, which handles nearly all the Big Bend wheat, says absolutely no loss will occur to standing or stacked grain from rain.

Pittsburg Miners Working.

Pittsburg, Sept. 20.—Between 15,000 and 18,000 coal miners in Pittsburg district returned to work today in accordance with the action taken Saturday at the convention authorizing the men to resume work in all mines complying with the provisions of the scale of 65 cents, made at Columbus. The remainder of the 23,000 miners of the district will be at work before the close of the week. It is estimated that the strike cost the people of Pittsburg district from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Of this amount the miners lost about \$2,250,000 in wages.

The strike against the DeArmitts will continue indefinitely, arrangements having been made to assess the working miners 5 per cent of their wages to defray the expenses of keeping up the fight until the 65-cent rate is made uniform throughout the district.

Odesa Grain Dealers Embarrassed. London, Sept. 20.—An Odessa dispatch says the rise in the price of grain has had a disastrous effect there, many houses being unable to complete their contracts, and several of them being unable to meet their payments.

Spanish Steamer Lost.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—Word has been received here that the Spanish coasting steamer Taal has been lost off Manila, Philippines. Several of the passengers were drowned.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The renewed export demand has been the dominating factor in the wheat market during the last week. The forward movement of the new crop has been disappointing both in quantity and in quality, but has been sufficiently large to warrant the expectation of a fair increase in stocks at centers of accumulation. The market is lacking in speculative support, the volume of speculation having fallen to the minimum. This serves to emphasize the legitimacy of the present advance. There has been no change in crop prospects in America and we still maintain that the present crop will be the second largest raised in the history of this country. From a speculative point of view the market now possesses two sides. There is no longer any doubt that Europe requires all of our available surplus. We cannot meet this increased draft and at the same time replenish our present depleted reserves in all positions. But it must be remembered that Europe has already bought largely and that her necessities are not entirely for the immediate present but for the entire crop year. The increasing movement of the new crop promises to more than offset the demand for the time and result in increasing stocks.

Corn is king. This has been and is a year of prosperity and advancing values. It is futile to talk of surplus supplies or the growing crop. The former is unprecedentedly large. The latter promises to be much smaller than anticipated, but neither will have but a temporary influence on values. We are emerging from a period of depression and panic. Every other commodity is advancing in value. Corn is going to participate in the general advance. It has been selling too low. It is going to sell higher. The shortage of the world insured the substitution of corn as a food product to an extent never before known. To argue that corn is going to sell lower is to maintain that the panic still exists. Everyone knows better.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 83@84c; Valley and Bluestem, 86@87c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.40; Graham, \$3.85; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 37@38c; choice gray, 36c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$19@20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$20@21. Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10 do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—17 1/2c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 30@35c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$1.75@2.25; geese, \$5@6.50; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12 1/2c per pound. Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—California, new red, \$1.25; yellow, 80c per cental. Hops—10c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 5@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3@4; dressed, \$5@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 4 1/2@5c; small, 6c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 22c; ranch, 14@16c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20@21c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.75@3; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$30 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$22@23. Corn—Whole, \$4; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$23. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 5@5 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6c; salmon, 3@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 7@9c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@11c; Oregon, 11@14c per pound. Hops—10@13c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$19@22; California bran, \$14.50@15 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 85@95c per cental. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@35c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 24c; good to choice, 20@22c per pound. Eggs—Store, 18@24c; ranch, 28@30c; Eastern, 16@22c; duck, 16@17c per dozen. Citrus fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$1.50@3; Mexican limes, \$5; California lemons, fancy, \$3; do common, \$1@2.50 per box. Fresh fruit—Apples, 50@65c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainebleau grapes, 20@25c; muscats, 15@30c; black, 20@30c; tokay, 30c; peaches, 40@60c; pears, 60@75c per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 20@35c.

ATTEMPTED DIAZ' LIFE.

Arnulfo Arroyo, an Italian, Tried to Stab the Mexican President.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—A special to the Post-Dispatch was made this morning to assassinate President Diaz by a supposed Italian named Arroyo. There was a general review of troops in the city today. Just before the review President Diaz, in company with the minister of war, was passing through a public park, when suddenly a foreigner sprang from behind a bush with a pointed and made a lunge at the president. The minister of war instantly seized the assailant, threw him to the ground and held him. The police came to the scene and placed the would-be assassin under arrest.

His Life the Penalty.

City of Mexico, Sept. 20.—A most sensational ending to the attempt on the life of President Diaz occurred tonight, when Arnulfo Arroyo was lynched by a band of common people determined on revenge. It was an act unprecedented in the history of this country.

At 10 o'clock a number of men forced their way into the municipal palace, ascended the stairway, overcame the guards and made their way to the office of the inspector-general and killed Arroyo, whom they found there. The killing was a wild and savage scene, and was followed by a wild and noisy retreat.

The police succeeded in capturing a number of people. When the police entered the room they found the body of the dead man lying in the middle of the floor. It was literally riddled with bullets and wounds made by knives and other steel instruments. The men who were captured last night would not say anything. The body was removed to the fourth ward police station in the municipal building, the path to which is marked by a trail of blood.

AN INDIAN STRIKE ENDED.

Bold Man With a Gun Easily Got Across the Pass.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 20.—A letter received here this morning shows that David E. Brown, a former mailcarrier here, has broken the record in crossing Chilkoot pass. Brown left here for Juneau on the Queen, August 29. From Juneau he took a small boat for Dyea; in nine days after kissing his wife good-bye he wrote from Lake Bennett that he had crossed the pass and had engaged passage with other travelers in a boat from Lake Bennett to Dawson, paying \$450 cash for the passage down the river. His outfit weighed only 350 pounds, and he was well provided with money. The time on the trail from Dyea to Lake Bennett was 45 hours. Brown was accompanied by two Indians, who carried his freight across the pass for 38 cents a pound. He made a contract with the Indians at Dyea, and at Sheep Camp they struck for 45 cents per pound, but Brown forced them at the point of a revolver to fulfill the contract at the original price, which they did, as Brown drove them ahead, himself bringing up the rear with 100 pounds on his back, and the revolver in his hand.

BIG GOLD DISCOVERY.

Rich Quartz District Near International Boundary Line.

Seattle, Sept. 20.—Sumas, the terminus of the Seattle & International railroad, at the Canadian border, is in a condition of wildest excitement over the reports that are brought in from a newly discovered quartz district eight miles south of the international boundary line, northeast of Mount Baker, and 45 miles from Sumas. Samples of free-milling ore brought to this city for assay run as high as \$10,000 in gold to the ton. The infection is spreading, and parties in this city are preparing to leave tomorrow for the Mount Baker mines. Mining experts in Seattle say they believe the reports, and that the discoveries are in a district that is simply a continuation of the Okanogan, Methow, Slate Creek and Ruby Creek districts, across the northern tier of counties in the state. Sumas is practically depopulated, and every man who can get an outfit and a horse is leaving for the mines. If the reports are confirmed there will likely be a great excitement, as the mines can be reached and worked all the year round, good roads and trails leading to within four miles of the new mines.

To Offset Klondike Tales.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—George Maderia, the well-known mining expert, who has been making a careful examination of the Coffee creek district, in Trinity county, has sent a report to Secretary Durden, of the state mining bureau. He says that the value of the recent finds in that section has been greatly exaggerated. Gold can be panned from surface dirt only in small quantities, paying from 25 to 30 cents a pan. Any large strike that may be made in the future will accrue to the benefit of those having plenty of capital to buy machinery and properly work claims.

France's Grain Needs.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Matin, in an article on the grain supply, says it will be necessary to import 20,000,000 quintals of wheat this season, on account of the failure of crops. The importation of this quantity of wheat will yield 140,000,000 francs duty.

Counterfeit Postal Cards.

Denver, Sept. 20.—The postoffice inspector's officers here believe they have unearthed a scheme to defraud the government. Postal cards supposed to be counterfeited have been found in the Denver mails and arrests are likely to follow. It is claimed that the cards are sold in large quantities to merchants and investment houses, and immense profits are being realized. It is supposed that at least one of the operators is located in this city.