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SALEM OREGON THURSDAY JULY 22, 1897.

NO. 260

Always along with or a little ahead
of the crowd is the

New York Racket

We make this day a great reduction on all canvas
ventilated helmets.

Helmets 25c; reduced from 35c.
Wide rim helmets 35c; reduced from 45c.
Braided straw 20c; reduced from 25c.
Braided straw 55c; reduced from 70c.
All others in proportion.
Telescope valises 40c to \$1.
Ladies' neat crepe and white vests 5c, 8c, 10c and 12c.
Fine ribbons from 3 yds for 5c to 30c for a wide sash ribbon.
Large size quilts 75c.
Linen dusters 75c to \$1.10.
A full line of the celebrated "Bull Breaches" from 30 to 48
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They are always Leading in low prices.

Call when you want shoes for the

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20 TO 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

Before the fall lines
come in. The bro-
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Until further notice
we will give a dis-
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This is a bona fide
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Reliable Farm Machinery,

Wagons, Buggies and supplies.

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"Mitchell" buggies. "Osborne" binders and mowers. All kinds of latest farm
machinery.

ALASKA.

A Big Rush to the Diggings

The Cost of a Trip and Outfit to the
Clondyke.

SEATTLE, July 22.—At noon today the steamship Portland, of the N. A. T. & T. Co., leaves Seattle for St. Michaels with her passenger accommodations taxed to the limit and with a full cargo of provisions. Among the Portland's passengers will be ex-Governor McGraw, General E. M. Carr, a prominent attorney, and Captain Balliet, once a great football man. Mrs. J. D. Barnes, who was the first white woman to go into the Yukon basin by way of the Dyea Bay overland route, is returning north to join her husband, after a year's absence. She is called the heroine of the Yukon and is known by all Yukon old timers.

On board also will be S. P. Weston, of the Post-Intelligencer, who will take with him a dozen carrier pigeons. Mr. Weston will come back on the Portland and will let fly pigeons at varying distances so that the latest from the Clondyke will reach the Post-Intelligencer and the Associated Press several days before the ship's arrival. At St. Michael's the Portland's passengers and freight will be transferred to river steamers for the 2,500 mile trip to Dawson City.

Next Friday the P. C. S. S. Co's steamer Queen will leave Seattle for Juneau and Dyea. She will have a full list of people who will go into the Clondyke overland. On Sunday the Mexico will sail for the same point, and her accommodations are all engaged. Tomorrow the steamer Islander goes from Victoria to Dyea and St. Lawrence Bay. The company's representatives here say she will have all she can carry.

A deal was closed for the purchase of the steamer Eliza and W. K. Mervin, sound boats, which will be put on the route. It looks as though a daily service to the north would soon be a reality.

As an incident of the great excitement here, a special meeting of the council was held to take action concerning the necessity of raising the pay of policemen. So many officers have resigned to go north that the department is badly crippled and it has been found impossible to get men to take their places at the present wages. The fire department has also lost several men.

COST OF AN OUTFIT.

Miners who have returned from the Clondyke have furnished to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer the list below as including supplies necessary for a man to take to the Yukon.

Provisions—Bacon, 200 pounds; flour, 800 pounds; assorted dried fruits, 150 pounds; corn meal, 200 pounds; rice, 50 pounds; coffee, parched, 75 pounds; tea 40 pounds; sugar, 75 pounds; beans, 150 pounds; condensed milk, 1 case; assortment of evaporated vegetables and meats.

Clothing Two suits of corduroy; three pairs rubber boots, three pairs heavy shoes; two dozen heavy woolen socks, one-half dozen woolen mitts, three pairs woolen gloves, three suits heavy underwear, two suits mackinaw, two hats, four heavy woolen shirts, one heavy coat, three pairs of heavy woolen socks.

The outfit will cost about \$175. Transportation, via steamer, to Clondyke \$150; via Juneau and Dyea, \$40. If by the latter route, the carriage from salt water to Lake Linderman, a distance of 31 miles, say one and one-half tons, at 15 cents per pound, \$450. Boat at Lake Linderman, \$60; miscellaneous, \$35. Total, \$750.

Conservatively, that is a fair estimate of the requirements of a man who expects to remain in the Yukon for 18 months. There are several incidental expenses which might be incurred, or the amount of the sup-

plies might be curtailed to a slight extent.

DATA ABOUT THE YUKON RIVER.

There are a great many inquiries about the Yukon river but there is very little information to be obtained in regard to it. It is claimed that the Yukon is the fifth river in point of size in the United States, being 2044 miles in length. For its entire course through American territory it is navigable for steamboats, but as to how large boats can safely navigate the river, but little is known. The first obstruction to navigation is at Grand Canyon, 1866 miles from the mouth; but it is understood that small steamers can be got over these rapids. Lieutenant Fred Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, explored the Yukon in 1894, just before he resigned. There are not, as far as can be learned any charts of the river or the entrance.

There is a bar at the entrance, or rather a delta, through which there are several channels, but none is navigable for deep-sea vessels. Some claim that there is plenty of water inside for vessels of considerable draught. If the gold mines their last for any time, there will be plenty of information about the Yukon in a year or two. In the mean time, but few have any thought of going to Clondyke by water. It is a long way from Juneau or Sitka around to the Yukon, some 1200 to 1500 miles, and a tedious trip of about the same length up the river, which is not open till late in the spring and closes early in the fall.

It is easy to figure out the time which will be required to land all the freight on the lakes, if the river is open, or on sleds, if frozen, to the gold fields. As it will be impossible for all to get their supplies over the summit this fall the ensuing winter is apt to see a city of tents located at Ives' inlet.

ANOTHER STEAMER.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22.—The effort of the Portland merchants to establish a steamer line to Alaska is bearing fruit. Arrangements have been made for the sailing of the O. R. & N. Co's steamer, Geo. W. Elder, on July 30. The Elder will carry both freight and passengers, and will go direct to Alaska, no touching at sound points.

PROVIDERS.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 22.—A company was formed here which will at once send a buyer to the sheep ranges of Eastern Oregon to purchase a thousand head of sheep, which will be shipped north and driven to Dawson City to supply mutton to the miners.

YUKON RAILWAY.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—The Yukon Mining, Trading & Transportation company, which was formed here last year and which is just completing final arrangements for explorations in the Yukon district, will shortly put into effect a plan which will solve the vexatious problem of shortage of supplies in the Yukon territory.

In 1896 P. I. Packard, of Portland, Ore., who is interested in the company, went to the Yukon district to locate a route from the coast to Testin lake, the head of the navigable waters of the Yukon. With the aid of Indians he located the pass leading direct from the Tagu inlet on the Alaska coast to Testin lake. This pass, he learned, was known only to five white men. In October, last year, he returned and made his report to the company and immediately applied for charters in Alaska, British Columbia and Canada, all of which were granted last spring. As an encouragement to the enterprise, British Columbia made the company a grant of 5,120 acres of land to the mile of railway to be built, in all 650,000 acres.

In an interview, Mr. Packard, who is here making arrangements, said the road would be a great boon to miners, as it would reduce the cost of their supplies and remove the present dangerous delays to their transportation up the Yukon.

WILL START FOR YUKON.

Letters from all sections of the country are being received here asking for information relative to routes and rates to Clondyke gold fields. In some instances recipients of letters are requested to return the desired information by telegraph. It is a conservative estimate to say that in thirty days there will be 1,500 men at the head of the Dyea route to the gold field. Allow an average of 1,000 pounds to a man, and it makes 750 tons, which cannot be hauled on sleds over the divide, but which must be packed by experienced Indians for a distance of fourteen miles over the summit to the lakes. This packing is done by from fifty to seventy-five Chilkat Indians. Three days are consumed in the round trip, 200 pounds being an average Indian's load.

CUBA.

A Letter From Gen. Gomez.

The Cuban Summer Campaign Will Be Active.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, has received a letter dated July 4 from General Maximo Gomez, in which the general says:

"It is advisable to make this summer's campaign as active and aggressive as possible. To carry out our plans successfully we will need rather than anything else a steady supply of ammunition. For that we depend on the support of patriotic Cubans and friends abroad."

"The recent landing of several expeditions in different sections of Cuba has enabled our men to engage the Spanish with satisfactory results. The remarkably large number of disabled soldiers entering the Spanish hospitals in the last two weeks is the most emphatic proof of our activity."

"I have received a half-million rounds of ammunition from the last expedition landed in Camagui. It was conveyed across the Jacaro-Moron trocha by Colonel Dimmas Zamora with 300 men. The passage of the trocha by Colonel Ramora's force shows that the barrier defended by 15,000 Spanish soldiers is no obstacle to our movements. This last supply of ammunition enabled our forces under Major-General Carrillo to move westward."

NOT ALL DEAD.

HAVANA, via Key West, July 21.—The insurgents destroyed with dynamite the railroad bridge near Madruga, in the province of Havana.

HOME AGAIN.

HAVANA, July 22.—Captain-General Weyler has arrived here. He traveled from Cienfuegos by train to Las Cruces and Sagua la Grande. From the latter place he proceeded to the coast, where he took the steamer for Havana.

The action of United States Secretary of State Sherman is giving publicity to his instructions to General Woodford, the new United States minister to Spain in the Ruiz case, is freely commented on and is regarded as a breach of diplomatic usage, and as being only surpassed by the premature publication of the report of Consul-General Lee in the same case.

Murder and Suicide.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 22.—Harry Johnson sent a bullet through the brain of Ida Christ, an inmate of a disorderly house. Then he shot himself twice, one ball making a scalp wound, and the other passed through his brain, inflicting a mortal wound. He is still alive, but failing rapidly. There was no witness to the tragedy and the only theory advanced is that Johnson was jealous of the woman.

Johnson came here a few days ago from Harney county. His father lives in Portland and his mother in Kansas. The woman has relatives in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

EXPLOSION.

A Cartridge-Loading Machine Explodes—Seven Killed.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—An appalling accident occurred in the shell-loading department of the Winchester Repeating Fireman's Company's works. Without an instant's warning six human beings lost their lives by an explosion and another victim died soon afterward at the hospital. A score of others were more or less seriously injured but no further fatalities are anticipated.

More than 150 men and women are employed in the loading department and that more fatalities did not result from the explosion is miraculous. The hundreds of people who gathered about the gates immediately after the explosion witnessed a gruesome sight. Six dead bodies, blackened with powder, and frightfully mangled almost beyond recognition, were lying on the floor. Near by two injured men were writhing in agony and all about were men running with their faces and arms bleeding from shot wounds, unmindful of the injuries, but trying to assist the injured and quell the confusion. Owing to the number of girls who were carried out in a fainting condition, it was believed many of them were seriously injured, and there was a great feeling of relief when it was found that in most cases they were unharmed.

The dead are:

William F. Baumer, Mrs. Mary Baumer, Miss Josie Brennan, Miss Ida Brown, William Hill, Miss Tracy Conroy, and Edward Barderoff. George Barderoff was fatally injured.

The explosion occurred in the loading room. Employed in this room were 150 hands, two-thirds of them girls and women. Nearly all the female hands are employed on the loading machines. The full complement of hands was at work in the room when the explosion took place. Forty feet of the side of the building was blown out, and fragments of human bodies were scattered in every direction. All available physicians, fire department, police, ambulance and hospital corps were speedily summoned.

Harrowing scenes were enacted as the vast throng congregated about the place. The victims who were alive were made as comfortable as possible and conveyed with all possible speed to their homes. Two bodies had been decapitated. Others had been partially torn asunder and still others had been dismembered. Edward Barderoff died after being taken to the hospital, making the seventh victim of the explosion.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined. T. G. Bennett, president of the company, said:

"We have been running automatic loading machines for more than 20 years, and this is the first time any one has been injured. Since the adoption of these machines we have had no accidents in the use of black gunpowder."

Japan's Conclusions.

LONDON, July 22.—The Paris correspondent, of the Daily Mail, says: "The Japanese minister here thinks that the relations between Japan and the United States are strained, and says:

"We wish especially to avoid war with the United States. If we wanted war we would have resisted Russia when she interfered in our war with China, but we decided it best to strengthen our army and navy and develop our resources."

Hail Storm.

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 22.—A terrible hail storm has devastated the country north of Lake Zurich. The damage is widespread and general consternation prevails in the district affected.

The Weather Forecast.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22.—The outlook for tonight and Friday is for fair weather.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The End Near at Hand.

Will Probably Vote Today or Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The senate concluded the formal reading of the conference report. The debate was spiritless in the main. Early in the day Jones, of Arkansas, made a contest against the committee on the ground that it had exceeded its authority in so amending a paragraph relating to printing paper, as to place a retaliatory duty against those counties paying an export duty on wood pulp. His point of order was debated at much length, and finally overruled by Vice-President Hobart. This removed the only obstacle thus far encountered by the report. The reciprocity amendment and the abandonment of the stamp tax on bonds and stocks developed developed much criticism.

THE VOTE.

When the senate adjourned the understanding was general that a vote should be taken on the conference report on the tariff bill not later than Friday, but there was no formal agreement to this. Both Senators Jones and White, who have been leading the opposition to the bill on behalf of the Democrats, expressed the opinion that the vote would not be postponed beyond this time.

Senator Allison, who stated that while he considered a vote possible tomorrow, said he felt very confident that it would not be postponed beyond Friday. In the event of a vote on the tariff on Friday, final adjournment is generally predicted for Saturday.

HOUSE.

When the house met Evans, of Kentucky, reported a joint resolution requesting the president to make such investigations as will elicit facts in connection with the restrictions put up on the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under what is known as "legis" or government contracts. The resolution was adopted.

Sherman and Pauncefote.

LONDON, July 22.—A correspondent of the Associated Press learns that while the statements in the English press to the effect that Sir Julian Pauncefote brought from the United States a draft of an arbitration treaty are untrue, it is a fact that Sir Julian discussed the question with Secretary Sherman, and since his arrival here has discussed it with Lord Salisbury.

There is the best reason for believing the matter will be reopened at Washington in October, and that a short treaty of less scope than the last will be arranged for submission to the respective governments. It is thought that the matter would not have been revived unless the feeling of leading United States senators had been previously ascertained, and Lord Salisbury been assured that President McKinley is in favor of such an arrangement.

It is now semi-officially reported that an international conference will be held at Washington early in October on the basis of John W. Foster's suggestion on behalf of the United States government that experts representing Great Britain that the United States should meet.

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