

CLONDYKE.

Rich Quartz Ledges Struck.

Great Excitement Prevails--The East Beginning to Bestir Itself.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The latest rumor from Alaska and the Clondyke is of the discovery of wonderfully rich quartz in large quantities on the Stewart river. Particulars are vague, and beyond the fact that the ledge is a large one and that the rock assays \$300, nothing can be learned. The discovery was made some time ago, but nothing was said until the ledge had been prospected and an assay made.

This, if true, will mean much for Clondyke region. The Stewart river runs into the Yukon not far from Dawson, and it is reasonable to suppose that the placer gold now being found in such quantities below may have its origin in the mountains at the head of Stewart and neighboring rivers and creeks.

Clondyke Cemetery.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Returned Yukoners deny the story told by Frank Moss, of Great Falls, Mont., that 2000 graves at Forty Mile post tell of the terrible sufferings of the goldseekers. F. G. Bowker says that so far from being over 2000 deaths on the Clondyke during the last three years, there was nobody there to die until something less than a year ago, and since then there have been but three deaths in the district as far as known. In the graveyard at Forty Mile post, which has served for all that section for some years past, there are only between 30 and 40 graves.

For Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—Captain Ray, U. S. A., with five officers and sixty men, will leave Seattle for Circle City, Alaska, via St. Michaels, on August 1. Orders have been sent to San Francisco to ship a year's supply of clothing, which will include 100 woolen blankets, axes and all tools necessary to be used in "hunting." Twelve improved conical tents will be shipped to Alaska from Philadelphia, by express. The importance of this move to send United States troops to the interior of Alaska cannot be overestimated. The Alaska boundary dispute has already assumed more importance than ever.

The Dominion government has had mounted police patrolling the boundary since a year ago last spring, and it has also kept a party of surveyors in this desolate territory for the supposed purpose of not only surveying the lines, but to get information which will assist England in her rather late claim to a good slice of Alaska, including Juneau, the wonderful glacier and the territory tributary. If the U. S. allows England's claim it will give her control of the route to the interior by way of Juneau.

Passage has been secured for the United States officers and their men on the North American Transportation and Trading Co's steamer Cleveland, which leaves Seattle on August 5th.

The Dominion government is to send seventy-five additional mounted police to the Clondyke, there being twenty-five there now. The men will leave from Victoria on the Pacific Coast Steamship company's boat in a few days. They will go in from Dyea, traveling light and getting provisions after they arrive.

Returning Miners Talk.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Two more miners from the north came in on the City of Pueblo yesterday and registered at the Commercial hotel. They are Henry Dore and J. E. Boucher, and both tell tales of the hardest kind of experience before they got enough to permit them to leave that land with anything like enough to remain in idleness for a year or more. Thirty days on flour

and water and \$30 taken from the ground in three months is but a portion of Dore's experience. Of all those who have reached the city his tale is one that ought to make those without experience think twice before plunging into unknown dangers.

J. E. Boucher, is another who knows the difficulty attending the wresting of the gold from the icy gravel beds. He left his home in Wisconsin three years ago, went to Juneau and Chilkoot route to Forty Mile, and had the usual run of poor luck. He went to work for \$12.50 a day, but that soon gave out and then he went prospecting.

"I had no better success at this than at work and was pretty well disgusted when I heard of the strike at Clondyke. I struck a pretty good claim and cleaned up about \$10,000. I am going back home to enjoy myself till next spring when I will go back again if I do not sell out in the meantime."

Dore and Boucher brought out nearly \$10,000, but they decline to give the exact figures.

Letter to His Wife.

The following extracts from a letter received the other day by Mrs. O'Brien, of Cathlamet, from her husband at the Clondyke gold mines, will be read with interest:

"CLONDYKE, June 19, 1897.

"MY DEAR WIFE:—My brother Jim and I are here, 'batching' together. Jim brought in ten tons of general merchandise—drygoods, cigars, etc. He has three claims and is now working one of them which is proving to be very good. Men are taking out all the way from \$10,000 to \$125,000 since last fall.

"There are three and a half tons of gold dust going out of here on the first boat. This is lots of money and there is lots of it here.

"I am making \$15 a day. Jim has his team, (he hires a teamster while he works his claim.) He gets 25 cents a pound for freight, and clears \$100 per load each time. It takes two days to haul a load.

"Mail arrives here three times a year, and a boat leaves twice a year.

"There is no darkness here now; you can see at 12 o'clock at night as you can down there at 8 o'clock in the evening, so you can see there is no trouble at night.

PAT O'BRIEN."

Chicago Men for Clondyke.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A party of men who wish to try the Clondyke country will leave Chicago on a special train next Saturday night, en route for the newly discovered Alaskan gold fields. There will be 150 people in the party. The special train on which the party will travel will run directly through to San Francisco. There the gold hunters will remain for three days to purchase mining supplies. The party will then ship for St. Michael on a special steamer. The trip will occupy fourteen days. Three steam launches will be taken to transport the party up the Yukon to the mouth of the Clondyke river. This trip will require fourteen days. Each tourist may take 500 pounds of baggage from San Francisco, but only a portion of this will be taken up the river with the party.

When the Clondyke is reached the steam launches will be moored in winter quarters. The tourists will live aboard them until spring begins to break, next summer. The transportation company claims to have plans for carrying enough provisions to supply all its travelers with plenty of food until next summer. It is the intention of the promoters of the excursion to make the shortest journey on record to the gold fields.

An effort will be made to complete the trip from Chicago to the Clondyke within thirty days. In addition to the crew, guides and officials, 200 men will leave San Francisco on the special steamer. Of these the larger portion will be from Chicago, but it is said there will be a scattering number from all parts of the country.

Timely Warning.

There is a blockade of supplies at Dyea and they cannot be taken in until next spring. This stops proceedings temporarily. It is well. The following warnings from correspondence in the New York World are timely:

Every dollar of gold in the world has cost over \$2, and of over 50,000 gold mines in the world only two have paid. These are statistics which ought to stagger even a person who is getting ready to go to Alaska.

It is the duty of every newspaper to warn adventures away from the Clondyke fields, but such warnings will be wasted. The stories coming from the diggings will soon start such an exodus as has not been seen since the excitement of 1896, and we may have suffering never equalled in the history of gold digging. If the mines were under the pole itself it would be easy to raise an army of 50,000 Americans to work them.

STRIKE.

All the Operators Confer.

Plans of Settlement Being Discussed at Pittsburgh.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 28.—The miners in the Monongah region have gone out en masse. News from the southwest and the great Kanawha valley is that the miners have banked on Governor Atkinson's good will and struck. There is great excitement.

As yet the "true uniformity" plan which is being urged by the arbitration commission is the only one presented for action by the conference. The true uniformity plan calls for cash payments for every 2000 pounds of coal mined, every two weeks, abolishment of company stores and a uniform screen.

The differential between thick and thin coal, and between Ohio and Pennsylvania may also come up for consideration. Operators in this vein coal say 4 cents difference in favor of thick vein coal is too much, and some day it should cut one-half. This cut, if attempted, will be fought by the thick vein operators, and may be the first rock on which the conference will split, as all other points mentioned have been granted in former coal conferences.

There are 106 railroad mines in the Pittsburgh district, and these are operated by 89 firms. Thirteen of these are said to mine and control almost 60 per cent of the coal mined in the district.

W. P. Murray, called the meeting to order at 11:30 a. m. by nominating Alex Dempster for chairman. General John Little was chosen vice-president. He made a short address saying the board was here as citizens and had no personal interest in the coal business. They hoped by conciliation and meditation to bring about a settlement between the contending factions. A committee was appointed to take up the proposed uniformity agreement, revise it to suit the changed conditions since its first formulation and report to the conference at 3 o'clock.

A recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

To Settle.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The long-looked-for conference of Pittsburgh coal operators which the joint arbitration commission, fully expected to adopt a plan which will settle the big miners' strike, was called for 11 o'clock this morning in the court house, but owing to the slowness of the operators to gather, it was almost noon before it was called to order. It is the largest meeting of its kind ever held in this district. The convention being an open one, miners, officials and many interested citizens were on hand as spectators.

Allotments.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Bliss approved two schedules of allotments of land in severalty made by the Chippewa commission to the Boise Fort and Deer Creek reservations. On the Boise Fort reservation 693 allotments are made. The total number of acres allotted is 55,212. Added to this are 435 acres reserved for the subagency, the village and cemetery purposes. On the Deer Creek reservation are four allotments, and the total acreage covered by the allotments is 296.

Nearly Pure Gold.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., July 28.—P. J. Jennings recently received \$4000 in gold from the United States mint at Philadelphia, the result of the March clean up from his mine near Riddle, Or., accompanied by a letter from the department, stating that it was the finest gold they had received in many years—within 3 per cent of pure gold—and inquiring where it came from. This is the mine P. B. Sherwood made such a strike in last February.

Attacked By Tribesmen.

LONDON, July 28.—A special from Simla says a large body of tribesmen made an attack on Camp Maland, in the Chitral. In the fight that ensued Private Leonard Manley, of the 45th Sikhs, was killed; Private Taylor dangerously wounded, and Major Herbert and Lieutenant Wattinge, of the engineer corps were severely hurt. Cavalry is now pursuing the enemy, who retreated.

Exchange Produce Wagon.

Look out for the Labor Exchange Produce wagon—all kinds of farm produce sold. Labor Exchange checks, taken as payment.

The Japanese Question

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special to the Herald from Paris says:

The Figaro publishes an article bearing on the relations between the United States and Japan. Its importance is heightened by the manifest indications it bears of being inspired for only those in the inner circle of Japanese affairs could possibly have given the Figaro an idea of the object which has caused the Marquis Ito to come to Paris at this particular juncture. The article which is headed: "The Voyage of Marquis Ito," is as follows:

"Marquis Ito has been in Paris since Sunday and is stopping at the Hotel Continental, where his appointments have been reserved by the Paris legation. This astute diplomatist is now busy dealing with the delicate situation created in Japan by the pretensions of the United States in the matter of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

"It appears that he has come to Europe to protest most energetically in the name of his government against what he calls a usurpation beset with dangers, and he declares to his friends that Japan, which had a struggle against great difficulties at the time of the war with China, will go on to the end with the United States. We must not therefore, be surprised if one of these days we have to announce a rupture of the relations of the two countries in case the annexation projects are maintained.

"This will not probably mean a declaration of war, but it would be the beginning of hostilities, more or less open, the result of which would be harmful, and which might have in store surprises of all kinds, for 30,000 Japanese, almost all veteran soldiers, are already living in the Hawaiian islands, and the natives of the country hardly number as many.

"The object of the Marquis Ito's journey is to point out to Europe—rather too neglectful, according to him—the peril of annexation to which the vigorous Japanese people still under the spell of its victories, is opposing to the utmost. In any case this journey and the complications foreseen to the Marquis Ito strangely conform the fears already expressed in America by thoughtful men."

Imprisoned Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Consul-General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American Lewis Sometan, now confined at Hayama, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba in addition to the five Competitor prisoners only the following: Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez Diaz, at Sagua la Grande; Julia Thomas Salaz and Frank A. Gramont, at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the militia. The United consul at Manzanillo has cabled the secretary of state a contradiction of the story that Albert Slusser, an American, has been captured by Spanish troops and taken to that place. He says that nothing is known of Slusser's arrest.

Out for the Money.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 28.—A. M. Stoddard, who gave Oakland as his residence, called on Chief of Police Kidward and made the statement that he knew the whereabouts of Dunham, murderer of the McGlinchey family, but that he must have \$1000 in cash before he would divulge Dunham's alleged whereabouts. Kidward referred the man to the sheriff's office, but instead of going there the man disappeared. The chief of police, placed no credence in the story. The would-be informer said he came to San Jose at the request of a friend, an engineer on a boat now in San Francisco. The engineer, Stoddard said, had seen Dunham in a foreign port, but the name of the port was not given.

Mills Close.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 28.—At a meeting of the directors of the Waupagon cotton mills it was voted to close the mills for two weeks during August. The Stevens mill shut down Saturday night for a month, and the Richard Borden mills will begin a curtailment next week. These factories employ about 1800 hands, and it is understood they are short of cotton supply.

Hanna's Guest.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—President McKinley is expected to spend three or four days at Windemere, as the guest of Senator Hanna, after the G. A. R. reunion at Buffalo, August 24. From here he and Mrs. McKinley will go to Fremont to attend the wedding of Miss Fannie Hayes, daughter of Ex-President Hayes.

ANDREE.

Balloon Again Heard From.

This Time a Dutch Skipper Thinks He Saw It Adrift.

ROTTERDAM, July 28.—A letter from Captain Lehman, of the Dutch steamer Dordrecht, appears in one of the papers of this city, in which he says he saw a curious object floating in the White sea on July 17, which was neither a ship nor a dead whale, but which resembled a balloon, and Captain Lehman suggests that it may have been Andree's balloon which he saw.

TIDINGS NOT EXPECTED.

GOTHENBURG, July 28.—Count Sydenburg, son-in-law of Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the Arctic explorer, reports from Ascension that if nothing is heard from Andree in six weeks, it is not likely that anything will be heard from him this year.

State Teachers' Association.

NEWPORT, Or., July 28.—The annual State Teachers' association convened at the opera house at 7 o'clock, with a delegation of teachers representing the different counties of the state.

On account of the delay of the steamer Farallon, State Superintendent Irwin did not return from California in time to be present at the opening of the association.

In the absence of the state superintendent, County Superintendent Irvine presided over the assembly.

Dr. Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Newport, said that, as an ex-teacher of 10 years' experience, he had been chosen to welcome the teachers of Oregon to this city by the sea.

President P. L. Campbell, of the state normal school at Monmouth, responded to the address of welcome. A very hearty appreciation of the cordial welcome extended the teachers was expressed by him.

Ex-State Superintendent McElroy addressed the association on "The Legal Relations of the Teacher."

Considerable preparation has already been made for the summer school, to convene at this place, beginning August 2. An auditorium that will comfortably seat 2500 people has been created, and arrangements have been made for a series of lectures by distinguished speakers.

Teachers have been secured to take charge of 23 departments of educational work. This is the beginning of the regular summer educational school to convene near the beach during August of each year.

Vice President at Newport.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Vice-President Hobart is at his home in Paterson. He will leave with Mrs. Hobart on Friday for Newport, where he will be the guest of Lispenard Stewart, for a week. From there he will go to Lake Champlain to join the presidential party.

Advanced Prices.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Crockery is to be advanced in price because of the new tariff. This was decided upon by a resolution passed at a meeting of the importers of earthenware of New York, held at the crockery board of trade.

Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The president has pardoned Henry Hammond, sentenced in Utah to five years' imprisonment in the District of Columbia reform school for murder.

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