WEATHER FORECAST.
FOR TUESDAY.
Fair.

# The Anaconda Standard.

WEATHER FORECAST.
WEDNESDAY.
Probably fair; northwesterly winds.

VOL. X.—NO. 289. ANACONDA, MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The Marcella

A New Novelty for Ladies

A combination Necklace and Watch Chain. The Neck Chain part is made movable and can be adjusted closely to the neck or can be lowered to suit the taste of the wearer. As Neck Chains are now one of fashion's pet fads, the popularity of this combination chain is assured. We have a large variety of designs, ranging in price from

$4.00 to $12.00

Ladies' Waist Sets

A large assortment in Silver Rolled Plate and Gold Filled, from

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Ladies' Sash Buckles

The very latest and newest in Sterling Silver and Gold Filled, finished in French gray, gold rose and enamel,

From

$1.25 to $5.00

Leys Jeweler and Optician

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Send Us Your Mail Orders

Men's ...Suits

Of course we sold a lot of those suits this week. Quite natural that some of the best were selected. Still we have a big lot left. Might be just what you want. Worth a little time to look.

Some in the lot are

Worth $14 and $15

None less than $12

Now

$9.85

Gans & Klein,
BUTTE, MONT.
Largest Clothing House in Montana.

# EVERY TUESDAY THE STANDARD DEVOTES EXTRA PAGES TO MINING

## BY THE SUPREME COURT

### A New Trial Ordered in the B. & B. vs. the Lexington Co.

## JUDGMENT FOR $125,000

### The B. & B. Secured It, but the Verdict Was Set Aside—The Court's Ruling as to the Vexed Question of Identity and Continuity.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, July 24.—The big mining suit that was tried in Butte when Judge McHatton was on the bench at Butte, when the Butte & Boston company secured a judgment against the Societe Anonyme des Mines de Lexington, better known as the Lexington Mining company, for $125,000, will be tried again, as the supreme court to-day affirmed the order of Judge McHatton in granting a new trial. This was the action in which the Butte & Boston sued to recover the value of ore taken from a vein beneath the surface of the Wappelo lode claim. The plaintiffs own the south and west portions of the Wappelo and the defendant the northeast portion. The Wappelo was formerly owned by A. J. Davis, and both companies acquired title to their respective portions from him. The Lexington company entered beneath plaintiff's part of the claim and extracted ores; therefore the question upon which the recovery hinged was whether the vein from which the ore was taken had its apex within the surface boundaries of that portion of the Wappelo owned by the defendant, or had its apex within the ground owned by the Butte & Boston company.

Considerable expert testimony was adduced at the trial, those testifying for the plaintiff claiming that the apex of the vein in controversy was in its ground, and that it was wholly disconnected with any vein in defendant's grounds, while experts for the defendant testified to the reverse. After the jury had returned a verdict of $125,000 for the plaintiff the Lexington company moved for a new trial, basing its motion upon errors in the instructions and the insufficiency of the evidence. The lower court, upon the showing made, granted the motion and the Butte & Boston appealed.

Justice Hunt, for the supreme court, exhaustively reviews the principal points raised on the appeal, devoting many pages to a discussion of the intricate legal problems presented, going thoroughly into the matter of the continuity and identity of a vein, a subject upon which the trial judge gave elaborate instructions, because in them the court had established continuity as the sole and exclusive test of the right to pursue the vein on its dip, while the question of identity was ignored. The court came to the conclusion that the instructions on this point were erroneous and that Judge McHatton was right in granting a new trial.

In discussing the case the supreme court says: "The learned judge of the district court who tried the case granted the motion for a new trial upon the ground, among other things, that under the federal statutes granting ownership of veins and giving to locators, or owners, of quartz lode mining claims, the exclusive right to possession and the enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of the location and of all veins, lodes or ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of said surface lines, extended down vertically, although said veins or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside of the vertical side lines of such surface locations, the substantial fact to be proved by the lode claimant who seeks to pass beyond his side lines so projected is that the vein he is pursuing is the identical vein which has its apex within his surface boundaries, and that if it be the identical vein the fact that its continuity has been broken is not determinative of the lack of identity, which is the test of right in such cases. The right of an apex proprietor to pursue a vein passing from his side lines is dependent upon whether or not, as a fact, the part or mineral body of the vein matter which lies outside of the perpendicular of the side lines of his surface claim is so preserved in its identity with the lode inside that it is part of the same vein, the apex of which belongs to the surface owner.

"The solution of this question, not infrequently arising in problems of mining litigations, is often very troublesome, and it is in formulating a charge to a jury upon the elements involved in the inquiry that judges enter upon what Justice Miller some years ago characterized as a 'delicate task,' and a 'matter of extreme difficulty.' Judges under our system can only prescribe rules of guidance with relation to general principles; they cannot exactly apply these rules, though it is in their application that half the extreme difficulty' arises, for the jury has its duty to be performed, and it cannot be interfered with. On principle, the identity of the apex of a vein with its spurs or extensions must be the crucial test by which are to be fixed the proprietary rights to that vein and the mineral therein. The pursuit of the vein on its dip being then the right to be guarded, the identity of the vein pursued must be proved to make the right available where it is contended the vein, after passing beyond a vertical plane drawn through the surface boundaries of the location in which rests the apex, penetrates soil the surface of which is embraced within another location. Identity must always exist. Were there to be any departure from this rule the miner might secure the benefit of more than he discovered, which was never contemplated by the law. Identity in mineral deposits should have no significance not usual to identity of many other mineral things. It means the same thing or the same vein. It may be said to include a vein that is incessant or identical in its parts is not necessarily a vein which is continuous in the sense that the continuity or union of its parts is absolute and uninterrupted. Though continuity of vein does not preclude identity of the vein, yet identity does not necessarily include continuity in the exact sense just referred to. It becomes then a question of fact to be decided by the jury, subject to general rules, whether there is that essential identity and continuity by which the vein can be traced through the surrounding rocks. The true sense in which there must be a continuity is a qualified one, and not an unqualified exact one defined irrespective of independent or physical conditions found in mining. Identity is essential and the vein must be continuous, but its continuity may be interrupted even to the closure of the vein without destruction of the identity, providing the extent of the interruption or closure does not prevent the tracing of the lode or vein through the fissure to be identified in its parts as a geological fact."

After a long comment upon there questions of identity and continuity and upon other points raised on the appeal, the court concludes:

"We will add, however, that as counsel for both sides seem to have made their briefs upon the assumption that the old practice of making the opinion of the district judge part of the record, still obtained, we have carefully read it and considered it as an aid to the decision herein, and are still of the opinion that the fair inferences to be drawn from the reasoning of the trial judge are that he believed that there was an insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict, which was one of the grounds specified in the motion for a new trial made by the defendant. It, therefore, followed from that belief, that the judge was justified in granting the motion, and it now further follows that the order must be here sustained."

## EX-GOVERNOR RICKARDS' JOB.

### He Will Be the Census Supervisor in the State of Montana.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Washington, July 24.—Director of the Census Merriam will submit his list of supervisors to the president to-morrow, and they will be given recess appointments, so that they can be organizing their forces of enumerators. John E. Rickards of Butte will have charge of the work in Montana.

## ON THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

### A Number of the Montana and Idaho Men Have Returned.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

San Francisco, July 24.—Arrived on transport Morgan City: First Montana volunteers—Company A, Sergeant William H. Tolbert; Company B, Milton Valentine and James Tierney; Company C, Martin D. Keogh; Company D, Joseph Sicard; Company E, Captain Andrew Jensen; Company F, Henry B. Hinton and William McCartney; Company G, Joseph S. Robinson; Company H, Sergeant A. R. Peterson, Edward F. Barrett, Louis Pallat, George Barry; Company I, Sergeant William A. Shoules, Clarence H. Barrow; Company K, Musician Henry Bode; Company L, Lenford E. Seeley; Company M, Daniel P. Boyle and Frank Landreman.

First Idaho volunteers—Company A, Peter Gearhart, Harvey C. Burson and Samuel D. Gilman; Company B, Frederick W. Soule, John Lucey, William B. Strong, Sarus B. Gray, Frederick B. McKee; Company C, Edward F. Harper, David Bejorn; Company D, Sergeant Emil Mautz and Theodore Wilson; Company E, Howard S. Barclay, Joseph C. May; Company F, Sergeant Thomas Proctor, Musician William J. Buckley, Frank Benfield and George Babcock; Company G, Christian Jensen and Peter Larsen; Company H, Corporals Isaac C. Richardson and Walter I. Kennedy, James C. Hinson and Lien W. Bothwell.

## ALGER'S RECEPTION AT DETROIT.

### Mayor Maybury Says It Will Be a Royal One Every Way.

Washington, July 24.—The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between Secretary Alger and Mayor Maybury of Detroit:

"Detroit, July 22.—General Russell A. Alger: Public meeting of citizens cheer to the echo the mention of your name and arrange to give you and your family the most royal welcome ever accorded a citizen of this community. All creeds in politics and religion will unite in acclaiming their joy at your return.

"WILLIAM C. MAYBURY, Mayor."

"Hon. W. C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.: I am deeply touched by your telegram notifying me of the welcome by my fellow citizens which awaits me on my homecoming. Were I to consult my own feelings in the matter, Mrs. Alger and myself would go quietly to our home and there receive the friends who might honor us by calling, for surely the fond anticipation of being back in old Michigan banishes all other thoughts. We expect to arrive home Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 2. R. A. ALGER."

## WE MAY USE DUMDUMS.

### The United States Refuses to Agree to Their Prohibition.

Washington, July 24.—The United States will not be bound by the reported decision of The Hague conference to prohibit the use of the dumdum bullet in warfare. So far we have not been obliged to resort to the use of this bullet, but the ordnance officers have been making experiments to secure an increased "stopping" effect for the small caliber ball used in the Krag-Jorgenson, and the experiments have proceeded somewhat on the line of the dumdum balls. The specific reason why Captain Crosier and the American delegates refused to agree to prohibit the dumdum was because their general instructions forbade them to pledge this government to any line of action that would retard the development of inventive genius in war. Adhesion to the protocols is voluntary. Great Britain also refuses to prohibit the use of the dumdum bullet.

### En Route to San Francisco.

Washington, July 24.—The cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Coquimbo and the cruiser Newark has sailed from Mullends for Callao. Both are en route to San Francisco.

## LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS

### Incredible Sufferings of Those Who Took Edmonton Route.

## HORRORS UPON HORRORS

### Indian Guides Deserted the Parties En Route to the Klondike, Declaring There Were Giants on Ahead Who Would Crush Them.

Seattle, Wash., July 24.—A Times special from Vancouver, B. C., says: C. B. Maltby, who arrived here yesterday from Dawson, was 15 months on the Edmonton route. With about 100 other prospectors, he wintered at Wind City. When he left in January, 16 men were sick with scurvy. He heard in March that Dr. Mason of Chicago and W. Gouchie, son of a Chicago banker, were dying.

There were about 50 men stranded there, scurvy-stricken and frozen. E. Harris of Hamilton had both feet frozen and they were amputated at the ankles. Two Russians named Borman, from California, were dying with scurvy. They were living on the sifting of sour flour only. J. Patterson, son of Lieutenant Governor Patterson of Manitoba, J. Coats Worth, a Chicago lawyer, and Cecil Merritt, a Toronto lawyer, were also stranded in Wind City in March.

All would have been well if the Indian guides could have been induced to navigate beyond the divide after reaching Wind City but there they stopped, saying that savages 10 feet high roamed through the mountains and crushed men between their thumbs and fingers and ate them up. The Indians reported several parties lost in the mountains. The men will never be heard of again. It was after the Indian guides left them that they strayed into the section of the country where there was no fuel and there froze to death. The parties quarreled among themselves and, owing to uncongeniality and dividing provisions, they took different routes. Many remnants of parties were lost in this way, for in their anger they left the Indian guides with the main portion of the party and wandered away to the mountains to become lost.

Mr. Maltby urges that the Canadian government take action against those who are responsible for advertising the Edmonton trail as a feasible route to Dawson, when it is nothing but a death trap.

## FIFTY-SEVEN SURVIVORS.

### Fifty Died of Scurvy and as Many More Were Drowned.

Wrangle, Alaska, July 20, via Seattle, Wash., July 24.—The Stickeen river steamers Strathcona and Cosca arrived here yesterday with 57 survivors of the Edmonton trail to Dawson. These unfortunates had been on the trail nearly two years and related tales of hardship that demonstrate the non-feasibility of both the land and water routes overland.

Under orders from the Canadian government, the Hudson Bay and other trading companies have sent out relief parties to bring in the several hundred sick and starving still struggling along the Liard and Polly rivers. During the past winter it is estimated that 50 died of scurvy and as many more were drowned, while others returned to Edmonton.

Strong language is used in decrying the misrepresentations sent to newspapers by agents of the transportation and trading companies operating at and about Edmonton, as well as the Canadian officials who recommended the route as a practicable one. The majority of the survivors are without funds. The majority are American citizens and the local authorities are notifying the Washington officials of the destitution.

The following is a list of the returning survivors: D. L. Shawhorn of St. Louis, J. Jennings of St. Louis, O. L. Ingles of Los Angeles, Cal., G. Cosman of Los Angeles, Cal., L. Stevens of San Francisco, J. K. Hastings of Boston, M. F. Corning of West Virginia, L. Hopkins of Michigan, J. Seymour of Montana, L. J. Gibbon of Montana, S. McQuinn of Nova Scotia, A. Coswell of New Brunswick, J. P. Mansfield of Los Angeles, Cal., G. M. Pain of the Northwest Territory, L. M. Simpson of Yarmouth, N. S., J. Morrison of Selkirk, N. W. T., J. Hansen of Chicago, D. Davis of Montana, E. L. Kean of Manchester, N. H., H. F. Gilmore of Manchester, N. H., L. H. Baird of the Northwest Territory, H. F. Barthlimes of Nova Scotia, John Hamer of Los Angeles, Cal., J. H. Dowdy of Montana, H. Peterson of Minneapolis, J. P. Ruden of Selkirk, N. W. T., F. W. Ferguson of Yarmouth, N. S., T. J. McHugh of Manchester, N. H., A. Lilga of Minneapolis, J. Imeson of Ontario, N. McLeod of Nova Scotia, J. F. Erickson of Minneapolis, W. J. Dawson of Wyoming, J. Nesbitt of Canada, W. Coats of Canada, J. Hanna of Montana, D. Fisher of Ontario, S. Olson of Nova Scotia, G. Miller of Minneapolis, W. Dick of Los Angeles, Cal., T. Johnson of Halifax, N. S., J. Allen of Montana, J. Ramstron of Philadelphia, S. L. Shannon of California, G. A. Shephard of England, L. O'Neill of Michigan, J. Kearney of Oregon, — Jones of the Northwest Territory, P. Fleming of Yarmouth, N. S., L. Roxworthy of Portland, Ore., J. Enright of Chicago, C. B. Griffin of Montana, Joseph Heaney of Victoria, Joseph Kent of Boston, H. S. Reynolds of Ottawa, Harold Paine of Victoria.

## IN AN OPEN BOAT.

### Picked Up at Sea, He Grows Melancholy and Kills Himself.

Juneau, Alaska, July 20, via Seattle, Wash., July 24.—Anton Baluh, an Austrian miner, shot and killed himself today. His suicide was the final act of an unusual experience. A few days ago Baluh was picked up at sea in an open boat off the mouth of Copper river by the small steamer Dora. His only provisions consisted of some dried apples and a small quantity of fresh water. In broken English he said he had been struggling against the waves for three days. He and a companion named Brunell, formerly of Troy, N. Y., had started out from Sunrise City in the boat. A heavy sea swamped the boat and Brunell was drowned. Some of the passengers on the Dora intimated to Baluh that he had made away with Brunell and his constant brooding over this is thought to have encouraged his self-destruction.

## NO ALARM AT WASHINGTON.

### Still Hope of an Amicable Solution of the Boundary Dispute.

Washington, July 24.—Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American division of the joint high commission, made a brief call upon the president today, before starting for his home in Indiana. He declined to discuss the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or to remark upon the situation with reference to the boundary dispute. He confirmed the report already given out that there will be no meeting of the join commission on Aug. 2, saying that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had last Friday agreed upon a posponement for an indefinite period. The senator would not hazard a surmise as to when another meeting might be held. Direct negotiations respecting the Alaskan boundary are now in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British charge here. The negotiations are directed towards an adjustment of the issues by cable arrangement with the parties, though on somewhat different lines from those pursued during the spring and summer.

The principals are not without hope that success may attend their efforts, and then there is arbitration yet in reserve in case of failure upon the present lines. The officials here are in no wise alarmed at the recent developments at Ottawa, feeling confident that Sir Wilfrid Laurer's utterance in which he mentioned the word "war" as an alternative to arbitration, was given a meaning not intended by the Canadian premier.

The strong language attributed to Sir Charles Tupper is not credited to the Canadian government, and it is realized that great latitude may be allowed in viewing the utterances of members of an opposition party.

Inasmuch as the Canadian officials have laid stress upon the refusal of the United States to accept fair arbitration of the pending question, it may be proper to explain the reason for refusal as pointed out to-day by a high official. In the first place, our government, it is contended, is absolutely certain of the soundness of its claims in the matter of the boundary. That would seem to be a good reason for submitting the matter to arbitration on the ground that a good cause had nothing to fear from a fair arbitration, but our government holds that arbitrators are almost all subject to the fatal weakness of compromising. In our case a compromise would amount to the loss of our whole contention, for once Canada is admitted to the Lynn canal we would be deprived of the only weapon which we now possess for the protection of our miners going into the Klondike from extortion and perhaps from expulsion. It was for this reason that Secretary Hay rejected the Canadian proposal to arbitrate attended by the condition that in any case Pyramid harbor should be bestowed upon Canada.

Then, too, it is realized that any treatment to arbitrate might be extremely unpopular in the West, so that the officials will be glad to adjust the matter without resorting to arbitration if possible. This has caused a revival of the project to allow Canada free port privileges at some specified ports on the Lynn canal, Dyea, Skaguay or Pyramid harbor, perhaps, while allowing sovereignty over them to remain in the states, and this is one of the propositions that is now engaging attention.

It is realized that this plan would meet strong opposition from that element which favors no concessions whatever to Canada, but under such an arrangement American miners might reasonably expect to benefit a good deal from the construction of the proposed railroad running from a free Canadian port on the Lynn canal straight through to Dawson, in the heart of the Klondike.

## WRECK ON THE GREAT NORTHERN.

### The Engine and the Cars Went Over Into the Ditch.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Libby, Mont., July 24.—An extra westbound freight train was wrecked between Jennings and Fisher River station, on the Great Northern, yesterday afternoon. There were 23 cars in the train, and 16 of them and the engine went into the ditch. The wreck delayed No. 4, the eastbound passenger train, 13 hours, and the westbound train two hours, the two having to transfer their passengers and baggage. Japanese section men were used in making the transfer, and it is reported that a quarter of beef was missing, they having appropriated it as extra compensation for their labors. The wrecker arrived from Kalispell several hours after the accident and the track was cleared about noon to-day. No estimate can be formed of the amount of the damage at this time.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

### But There Was No Disturbance When Court Convened Yesterday.

Barbourville, Ky., July 24.—Serious trouble was anticipated at the opening of the circuit court here to-day owing to the several trials growing out of the Baker-White feud, but no disturbance occurred. During the forenoon the court convened promptly with Judge Sele on the bench, but there were other cases ahead of the Bakers on the docket and the prosecuting attorney was unable to say how soon the latter would be reached. James and Wiley Baker are charged with the assassination of Wilson Howard, and Burch, Storer and Dee Baker with complicity in the murder of ex-Sheriff W. L. White.

### Oil Well Trust.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 24.—It is reported here to-day that an oil well trust is being formed to take in all the oil properties thus far developed in the Coaling and Whittier districts. W. L. Hardison is said to be endeavoring to secure options upon all these properties and to be backed by the Union Oil company. It is proposed to incorporate the new company with a capitalization of $20,000,000.

## OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE

### It Will Be Stimulated by a Reciprocity Treaty.

## JUST BEEN COMPLETED

### Animated Discussions Over Vexed Points Finally End Satisfactorily—The New Treaty Advantageous to Both, but Especially to America.

Washington, July 24.—The long-pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the state department late this afternoon when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to the reciprocity treaty. It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity treaty of the Dingley law, and the only one affecting the trade with a large commercial nation. The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long continued discussions, which continued to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end a sort of compromise prevailed and each side ceded something.

As a whole both sides express satisfaction at the general results secured, for while the compromise necessitated some minor sacrifices the general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries. The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent lower than those in the general traffic of France. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from the French agrarian interests, to except from this minimum about 24 articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French ministry was forced to pay heed to the sentiment and in turn M. Cambon made the exceptions a condition to closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible. As first presented, the exceptions number 12, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there were a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon these exceptions were narrowed down to 24, and outside of them the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French minimum list.

Besides the reductions given to this country, the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France in minimum rates, but had to-day's treaty failed, a rate would have been imposed making a difference of duty amounting to about $5,000,000. The same is true as to cotton, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France and enters duty free. Had the treaty failed, a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton. The same is true of copper, rubber and many classes of machinery.

France secures important concessions in more than 300 of the chief products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law allows not to exceed a 20 per cent reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty. On some of them the reduction is five per cent; on others 10 per cent; others 15 and up to 20 per cent. The list would have been larger, and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases, had it not been for the reluctance of Commissioner Kasson to permit exceptions from the French minimum list. This was the main cause leading to the omission of champagne from the list of important French products included in the treaty. While quite desirous of securing a reduction of duty on this class of wines, the French authorities were not ready to grant the large number of reductions asked as an offset for the proposed reduction on this particular article. As a result of this the regular rate will be maintained on sparkling wines coming to this country. The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the markets on the same basis as Germany. At present that country has the minimum French rate, while the American goods, with a few exceptions, have had to pay the maximum rate.

The negotiations ended to-day were begun nearly two years ago, by M. Patenotre, then ambassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon, the latter took up the negotiations, and for a time there was prospect of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close the matter the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentier, a treaty expert, as special reciprocity delegate.

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty. The French treaty is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Six treaties have been made, all save that with France, relating to British West India islands.

## GOLD DUST COMING IN.

### Some of the Creeks Have Been Very Productive of the Yellow.

Skaguay, July 19, via Seattle, July 24.—One hundred and thirty thousand dollars of gold dust came in this evening from Atlin. The shipment was made by the Atlin branch of the Merchants' bank of Halifax. Mr. Botsford, traveling auditor of the bank, had with him a number of nuggets, the largest of which was more than 16 ounces. Jesse F. Murphy, a well known politician of Olympia, brought out a collection of handsome nuggets worth $3,000. The productiveness of the creek as represented in this shipment is about as follows: Pine, Wright, Willow, Musket, Otter, McGee, Spruce, Blankenship and Wright had the largest individual success and Willow has proved rich beyond exceptional. Dr. Runnals of Puyallup is working 25 men on this creek and taking out a very large amount of dust daily. Very rich quartz has recently been struck on this creek by Christopher of Portland.

Judge Irving is settling up disputed claims as rapidly as possible and, in every case, is showing a preference to the original locator, generally an American. His decisions give general satisfaction. Hundreds of claims are idle, owing to disputes, and hundreds of others are idle because the owners do not care to go on them while the close season lasts. It is believed, however, that the season will be opened Aug. 1, and that during the next two months the output will be a great surprise.

## SICK SOLDIERS.

### The Sea Voyage Was Effectual in Curing Most of Them.

San Francisco, July 24.—The transport Morgan City, which has been converted into a hospital ship, arrived to-day from Manila, having on board more than 450 sick and convalescent soldiers. The vessels started with 476, but there were three deaths on the voyage, those of Private Joseph Bobbs of the 10th Pennsylvania, Louis Cook, 22d regiment, and First Sergeant Jackson, 1st South Dakota. All succumbed to dysentery, the disease with which most of the others were afflicted. All of those on board were ill when the steamer left Manila, but the removal from a tropical climate and the sea air so benefited the invalids that on arrival here only 22 were unable to leave their berths. Every command and almost every regiment is represented among the returning soldiers.

The officers on the transport, all of whom are in good health, are: Capt. T. W. Moore, 21st infantry, in command; Maj. H. W. Caldwell, chief surgeon U. S. V.; Dr. Williams, contract surgeon; Capt. Andrew Jensen, 1st Montana; Capt. D. B. Baldwin, 1st North Dakota, and First Lieut. H. A. Pratt, 1st South Dakota.

On entering the Golden Gate the Morgan City proceeded at once to the government quarantine station, though there was no infectious disease aboard, this being the custom with transports conveying invalided soldiers. After a thorough inspection of the ship the transfer of the men to the military hospital at the Presidio began, the General McDowell being used for that purpose. Only a few of the troops are suffering from the effects of gunshot wounds.

## ARRIVED AT MANILA.

### The Sheridan Is There With a Lot of Recruits for Otis.

Manila, July 24.—6 p. m.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco on June 25, with reinforcements for Otis, arrived to-day. On July 16 a great waterspout was discovered directly in the course of the ship, and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

Otis has received a letter, dated July 2, signed by Charles Blanford and Fred Hepp, respectively assistant engineer and third officer of the hospital ship Relief, who were captured by Filipinos, on Panaraque, on May 30. The letter says the prisoners in the hands of the insurgents "are receiving excellent treatment, but the suspense of losing our positions is terrible." The writers beg Otis to intercede for their release. Otis has taken steps in that direction.

Two Augustinian friars from Hong Kong have been arrested here. It is said they have documents on their persons showing they were agents of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong, and that they intended to bear messages to Aguinaldo.

On board the transport Sheridan are Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Young and aides, Colonel Dagget, Major Quinton, companies B and H of the 14th infantry, 239 enlisted men and two company officers, troops A and F, 4th cavalry, seven officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieutenant Moss and 25 men of the 24th infantry, eight hospital corps men, and 41 members of the signal corps, as well as 1,218 recruits for the regiments already in the Philippines.

## CALMER COUNSELS URGED.

### London Newspapers Deprecate Tupper' Hot Words.

London, July 24.—Commenting upon the debate in the Canadian parliament on Saturday, regarding the Alaskan boundary question, the St. James Gazette says to-day: "The brisk air of the United States and Canada is conducive to strong words, which would never pass the lips of a European statesman, until an order to mobilize was on the point of issuing. Nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute. Yet, since it is we who will have to fight if Canada makes a quarrel, we must plead with one of our fellow subjects to use a quieter style. If Sir Charles Tupper's words mean anything, he desires the presentation of an ultimatum which could only mean war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though calmer, was tolerably emphatic. As things are going now we are drifting to a very serious diplomatic collision with the United States, which Great Britain is earnestly anxious to avoid."

### In the Federal Court.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, July 24.—The day in the United States court was devoted to arguments upon the final hearing in equity in the case of J. C. Kelly vs. W. J. Sweeney. The property involved is a mining claim near Marysville. The matter will be taken up again to-morrow. Judge Knowles signed orders discharging the following persons from bankruptcy: J. W. Cook, Elkhorn; N. J. Verge, Great Falls; D. P. Wortman and Marcus Mautz, Butte. The court signed an order granting permission to sell certain property in the estate of Hood, an involuntary bankrupt residing at Avon. Hugh J. Miller, county attorney of Park county, was admitted to practice in the federal courts to-day.

### Negro Murderer Killed.

Wilmot, Ark., July 24.—Chick Davis, the negro murderer of William Green, a respected farmer, was overtaken in a corn field early to-day and snapped both barrels of his gun at the pursuing party and was then fired upon by them and instantly killed.