THE ONTARIO AND DALY.

Cost of Production In Excess of the Market Quotation.

BITTER ROOT PLACERS.

WILL ATTEMPT TO FIND RICH GOLD DIGGINGS,

The Existance of Which It Is Alledged, Is Known Only to the Indians of That Region—History of Tintic Mines—Location of Some of the Heavy Producers of the Camp—The Ebenezer Mine—Important Discovery Made In This Idaho Property—Mining Notes.

The closing down of the Ontario and Daly mines at Park City is a serious blow to Utah as a whole and to Park City in particular, to say nothing of the loss to the stockholders, who will greatly miss the monthly dividends formerly and regularly paid by these two companies.

In reviewing the history of these mines for the past few years, the only wonder, under existing circumstances, is that they were not closed down sooner—say at least a year ago—and it is safe to say that this would have been done had it not been that the management was loth to throw the employees of the mines out of work as long as the earnings would pay operating expenses, which for the last three years or more have been unusually large on account of the construction of the three-mile drain tunnel, which, now that it is finished, would have enabled the two companies to have operated the mines at a lessened expense in the future, providing the price of silver had kept up to what it was a year ago.

When everything was in readiness for extended operations, however, several circumstances combined to thwart the objects and aims of the management, and for some time it has been evident that the end would soon come.

In the first place silver quotations began to decline steadily, but it was hoped that a reaction in this direction would soon take place.

On the top of this there was the advance in freight and smelting charges, and the cost of powder and dynamite, and last, but not least, came the final slump in silver to a point never before reached in the history of this metal.

A short time ago there was a cut in wages at the Ontario and Daly, effective Aug. 1, but the rapid decline in silver to 55½ cents an ounce prohibited the continued operation of the mines even at the proposed reduction, which, be it said to the credit of the employees of both companies, was accepted almost unanimously.

From the reports published for the year 1896 it is shown that the cost of the production of an ounce of silver at the Daly was 62½ cents, taking the average for the year, which is way above the present market price of the white metal, or what it is likely to be for some time to come.

The closing of the mines is a sad blow to the mining industry of the west; but there is always a limit to endurance, and it is probable that the two properties will remain idle until something is done for silver or bimetallism is re-established.

THE BITTER ROOT PLACERS.

Will Attempt to Find These Rich Gold Diggings.

It is a relief to turn from the annual attempt to find the Lost Cabin mine, says the Butte Mining World, and discover a new attempt to locate the rich placer mines in the Bitter Root mountains of which the Nez Perce Indians have told so many tales. The Spokane Spokesman-Review in announcing the proposed trip into that wild and almost impassible country, which has furnished a grave for more than one white prospector, says:

The proposed trip of A. McLeod, his Nez Perce wife, and an old Indian, Norman of Kamiah, into the Bitter Roots to find the wonderful placer mines from which it is said certain members of the Nez Perce tribe annually take gold nuggets of marvelous size recalls the former unsuccessful ventures of white men into the wilds of these mountains in search of the gold fields. That a placer district—marvelously rich and probably similar to old Florence and Pierce—exists somewhere not far from the Lo Lo trail is believed by those who have investigated the matter. It cannot be altogether a wild tale, it is said, since old Norman has in his possession large nuggets which came from the mine, while other Nez Perce Indians of the older generation are known to annually make pilgrimages into the Bitter Roots, ostensibly to hunt the big game abounding in the wilds, but in reality to bring gold from the mine. One old Indian at Kamiah has $30,000 in the banks—less what he lost in the Moscow failure—which he has accumulated by a series of visits to the Bitter Roots.

As above stated, many unsuccessful trips have been made by white men to locate this mineral wonderland. Several years ago the George Anderson party attempted to penetrate to that district, through the St. Marias county, from Rosalia, Whitman county, Washington. Later a party under the leadership of Frederick Saunders left Farmington, Wash., to enter the Bitter Roots by way of St. Marias, but the country was too rugged. Another party, from Colfax, Wash., attempted to go southeast from Florence, Ida., but the undertaking was finally abandoned. Again, at a later date, "Old Buckskin," an old squawman of Spokane, was closely followed by a white party, but the latter was given the slip in the mountains and lost the trail. Old Buckskin is a well-known character, and it is firmly believed that the rich placer which he yearly visits is the same that old Norman has agreed to pilot McLeod and his Indian wife to.

It has leaked out here that a party has been organized to secretly follow the McLeod party. Mr. McLeod says that in case his party was followed, old Norman, who is very suspicious, will lead them a merry chase through the mountains, and at the proper time and place elude them. Mrs. McLeod is a relative of old Norman, and in return for care which she is to give to his children he pilots the McLeods to the mine.

HISTORY OF TINTIC MINES.

Location of Some of the Famous Producers of the Camp.

The Silver City Star, in its review of the past history of Tintic district, says:

Our present article contains the story of the discovery of some of Tintic's now famous mines, with bits of personal and district history which we believe cannot fail but be of interest to those who are concerned in the development of the district.

The Champlain No. 2 was located April 13, 1889, by George W. Kingsley and H. H. Sowles. It lies at the head of Mammoth hollow, and at right angles to and adjoining the old original Mammoth lode location. P. C. Burke, Frank Salsbury, Gus Howe and Hugh Jameson afterwards secured interests in the property for work performed, and all interests were transferred nearly three years ago to the Ajax Mining company, who purchased the Champlain No. 2 and Champlain fraction for $34,000. The Champlain is patented ground, and forms a valued portion of the Ajax Mining company's property.

The Paxman lode was located June 7, 1889, by George A. Paxman and Sam H. Nelson. The property is situated north of the Colorado Chief, and is regarded as one of the best properties north of Eureka. It is incorporated under the name of the Paxman Mining company, and the control is owned by L. E. Riter, C. V. Wheeler and George Paxman. There is a shaft on the property about 450 feet deep and very favorable indications are shown.

The Alabama lode was located Sept. 12, 1880, by A. J. Hampton. The property adjoins the Northern Spy and the company operating the latter property discovered ore in the Alabama and took out considerable before the owner, Hampton, discovered the fact. An impending lawsuit was settled by the purchase of the Alabama by the Northern Spy Mining company, and that company at present owns the ground.

The Martha Washington No. 1 was located Jan. 1, 1881, by George C. Scheil and H. C. Haines. This is a relocation of the southern half of the original Martha Washington, and together with the June Rose forms part of the Martha Washington mine, of which we have already made extended notice.

The Snowflake lode was located Jan. 1, 1881, by William Hatfield, Samuel Nelson and Peter Reedy. The property lies south of the city of Eureka, and has a record of about 270,000 ore production. It was incorporated in 1892 and is patented ground. It is at present being worked under a contract and the shaft is down 250 feet.

The Jim Fisk lode was located March 3, 1881, by W. W. Hinch and the Jim Blaine April 5, 1881, by H. Sanborn, J. W. Roundy and Alexander Graham. Both locations adjoined the Northern Spy mine and are now a part of that property.

The Iron Cloud lode was located May 26, 1881, by William Hatfield, Charles Field, Heber Field and George Kingsley. The property lies north of Eureka and has never made any record, although it shows what is recarded as first-class indications. It is chiefly remarkable for the figure it cut in relation to one of Tintic's famous mines. William Hatfield, one of the Cloud locators, offered his interest in the property to John Beck for a three months' lease on the Bullion-Beck mine; this, at a time when the Beck was regarded as "played out." Beck accepted the trade, and during the lease Mr. Hatfield took out out which netted him a clear profit of $8,000. He wanted a continuation of the lease, but was refused. It is worthy of note that since Mr. Hatfield's lease the Bullion-Beck has been continuously a paying proposition. John Beck is now the sole owner of the Iron Cloud lode, which, however, is not a producer.

THE EBENEZER MINE.

Important Discovery Made In This Idaho Property.

Fleming & Horner of Denver, the new owners of the Ebenezer mine on Canyon creek near Placerville, says the Statesman of Boise, Ida., have just received 500 ore sacks and are preparing a 20-ton shipment of base ore to send to the Denver smelters. Assays made on the ore to be shipped show it to be very rich. It is the first shipment of this class of ore ever made from the Basin country and its successful treatment will be an important matter to the base ore mines of the Basin.

The history of the Ebenezer is an interesting one. It produced from the surface in early days with crude methods of the arastra over $300,000.

A rich streak was run into in the shaft a few days ago and $2.75 was pounded out of an ounce of rock.

Another button of $3 was pounded out of a 3-ounce piece of rock. This rich streak was run into about three or four days ago. During the night it rained and in the forenoon the ore pile where the bucket was dumped was found to glittering with specimens of free gold.

Canyon creek, on which the Ebenezer is located, is one of the wildest and most picturesque mountain streams in the Boise country, southwest.

Other properties in the vicinity of the Ebenezer are showing up some remarkably rich ore.

The base ore will be shipped to Boise thence by rail to Denver.

Mining Notes.

Democrat, Baker City, Ore.: William Hatfield of Eureka, Utah, and L. E. Riter of Salt Lake are guests at the Warshauer.

World, Idaho City, Ida.: The little one-stamp mill N. E. Livingston ordered from James Baxter's foundry at Boise a few days ago, arrived here Monday evening and was taken up to the New York, Tuesday. After working it there for two or three weeks, it will be taken to the Jupiter.

An exchange says that in the suit of a French syndicate against E. L. Giroux and P. Griffin for "salting" a mine, the jury at Baker City, Ore., returned a verdict in favor of the syndicate for $1,000. Griffin made a written confession, in which the plot and modus operandi were detailed.

Times-Review, Tuscarora, Nev.: A lot of high grade ore and concentrates from the Nevada Queen, amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of ten tons, have been shipped to the Selby smelter. A crew of six men are now working the old property and taking out considerable high grade ore in addition to that which goes to the mill for concentration.

Democrat, Baker City, Ore.: Messrs. T. J. Hurr, Martin Ryan and George Bennett are in the city from a month's prospecting tour, during which they met with an excellent degree of success. They made three good quartz locations in the Mormon Basin section, and brought in with them some fine samples of goldbearing ore which they will have assayed.

Times-Review, Tuscarora, Nev.: The Young America mine, which has stood idle for so many years, has started to work on its own accord. In consequence of which all the buildings on this block are slowly settling into the old stopes of this property. Postmaster Beveridge is thinking of sending a Chinaman down to the 50 foot level to saw his winter's wood.

Keystone, Ketchum, Ida.: When the Vienna mill was running on Solace ore in the Seafoorth mining district, tons of salt were required to reduce the ore, and when the works were closed down about five years ago, the company had over 100 tons in store. This has recently been sold to parties in Custer county, and last Saturday two six horse teams went up to haul it to its destination.

Butte Miner: A good strike is reported in the Lucky Dream mine in the Mayflower district, which is under bond and lease to McMillan, Williamson and others of Butte. The claim is owned by Lacaille and others. It is near the Mayflower—across the gulch. The new strike is a nine foot vein of ore, somewhat similar to that found in the Mayflower, and the returns from the assay office run over $60 per ton.

Eureka Democrat: An accident occurred at the Uncle Sam on Tuesday night which came near proving fatal. George Crooks and El Fuller had just started down the shaft which Jesse Knight is sinking on that property, when the bucket got away from the whimman and started down. The clutch was thrown and the speed reduced, but when the bucket struck bottom at a distance of about 160 feet, Crooks was knocked senseless and Fuller had his leg broken. The injured men were brought to the top and are now under the care of a physician. Crooks is able to be around, but is still suffering from bruises about the ribs.

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MEXICANS ARE ALARMED.

Much Apprehension Over the Decline of Silver.

PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD.

OPINION OF BRITISH CONSUL LIONEL G. CARDEN.

Thinks the Price of Silver Is Entirely Governed By the Law of Supply and Demand—Effect of the Fall Will Be to Stimulate the Production of Silver For Export—Mexico, It Is Believed, Will Lose Very Little.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from the City of Mexico says: The rapid decline in the price of silver has caused much apprehension in the governmental circles. The possible effects upon Mexico are being generally discussed and much speculation is indulged in as to the point exchange rates may reach. Yesterday the premium on gold was 126½ to 126¾.

Lionel G. Carden, the British consul, who has resided in this capital for many years, and who has an international reputation for the many articles he has written on the silver question, in an interview on the subject, says:

"My opinion is that the price of silver is entirely governed by the law of supply and demand. India, in ordinary circumstances, takes a large proportion of the surplus production of the world's silver, and it is only natural that the silver market should be affected by the present poverty-stricken condition of India and the consequent fall of the price of silver. The present low price of silver will only continue as long as the present condition of affairs in India does.

"Moreover, a point must be reached, if silver continues to fall, sooner or later, at which it will be found impossible to make silver profitable in countries where the gold standard is in use. Therefore, the supply, when that point is reached, will become much restricted and prices consequently will regain something and take on a normal level.

"The effect of the present fall will stimulate the production of silver for export and, therefore, will be a benefit to Mexico to a far more considerable extent than the prejudice that may result to the government and railway companies on account of the price of wages here, but I have no reasons to anticipate this, as long before such a point could be reached the production of silver would have ceased to be possible in all countries where wages are paid in gold. At the present rate of exchange, higher prices may have to be paid for interest abroad. The arguments I made to my government a few years ago as to results that might happen to Mexico, owing to a fall in silver, still hold good, with this addition, that it might be serious to this country if silver fell so far as to effect 128 per cent premium."

H. C. Walters, manager of the Banco de Londres, the largest banking establishment in this republic, said he did not believe the present fall in silver would affect Mexico. The loss occurring to the government even at the present rate of exchange, really amounted to very little, he said, and the government could easily stand it. He believed that if silver sold much lower, the republic would soon have a monopoly of mining it, and countries like the United States, Australia, etc., would suffer the most. He believed the fall would only temporarily affect trade here. It might have some permanent effect on certain classes of foreign merchandise, but it would certainly stimulate all native industries and would tend to attract capital. The railways will find a tremendous increase in local traffic, which will eventually offset their loss on foreign exchange."

"I see no reason to anticipate any permanent loss by the fall in silver, rather the opposite," said the banker in conclusion.

H. R. Nickerson, general manager of the Central railway, the largest railway corporation in the business in the republic, refused to talk on silver in general. He said, however, that at present the road was earning on a silver basis and purchasing most of its supplies on a gold basis, and the result was most detrimental to the interests of the road.

FINANCES IN LONDON.

RELEASE OF FUNDS BY THE JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Probable Export of Gold to the United States Being Considered—Kaffirs Particularly Strong.

London, Aug. 8.—Since the beginning of the month there has been the usual release of funds by the joint stock banks. Money is more abundant, though the discount rates show a tendency to harden, owing to the prospect of gold withdrawals in the autumn. Japan will doubtless withdraw a portion of the proceeds of the last loan and the continental demand, though reduced, may still continue. The chief factor, however, is the extent to which it may be necessary to export gold to the United States against the grain harvests. The European, Australian and Indian harvests are deficient, and the American supplies will be largely drawn upon. Indeed, the movement is already turning the course of exchange against London. For the time being gold remittances are averted by the steady purchases on the part of Americans of their own securities in London, but according to precedent the advance in values thus established should shortly effect a checking of sales by British holders, if indeed, repurchases be not encouraged. The revival of business and confidence in the United States is in many ways the most important feature of the situation. The increased activity of the stock exchange is largely due to the same cause, though the buoyancy of Wall street has not yet met with a full response among operators here.

Yesterday for the first time of late, prices were above the level of cable quotations. The rise began with Northern Pacific preferred, which advanced 3½ points upon the assumption that Mr. Underwood's domination will mean an ending of the war between the competing lines, and that then everything may be hoped for. Other stocks have risen from two to four points, Erie and Norfolks being especially strong.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunks are quiet, the recent rise over the Klondyke sensation having exhausted their strength.

The mining market shows renewed vigor, chiefly in Kaffirs, and the foreign market is, on the whole, firm, with a decided improvement in Greeks and Turks as the prospects of peace brighten.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Projects and Schemes Are Very Numerous.

Paris, Aug. 8.—A hundred projects for attractions for the Paris exposition of 1900 were submitted to the committee today. They included the building of a copy of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York harbor 600 feet high, the construction of a restaurant under water, to be built of glass, an enormous vertical screw with a nut, fitted as a cafe, a reproduction of the Trojan horse, capable of holding a thousand people, and plans for fitting the Eiffel tower with a spiral railroad and toboggan chute.

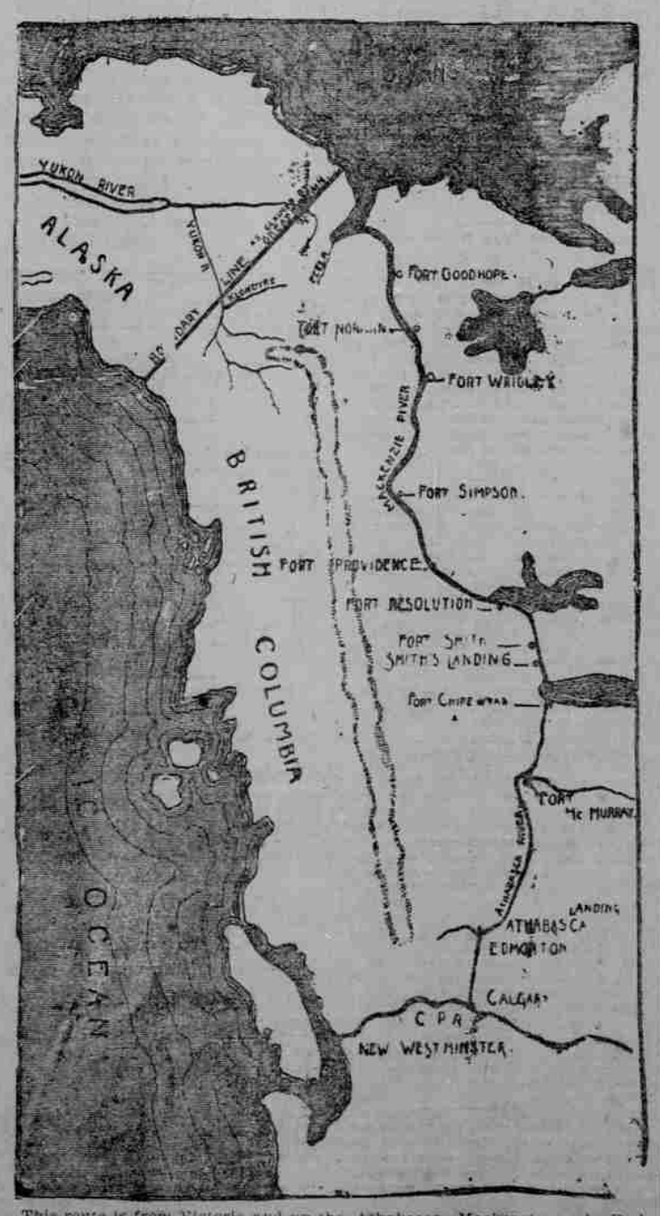
The committee decided that none of the schemes were practicable.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Both of the Victims Were on Humbug Tours.

McArthur, O., Aug. 8.—Clark Davis left last Thursday to go hunting with a double-barreled shot gun and failed to return. Yesterday afternoon a searching party was formed, which today found him dead, his head partly blown off. His gun lay across his breast, muzzle applied to the mouth. Deceased, aged 24, set out with a number of young men a week since with $75 to go to the Alaska gold fields. Despondency over his failure is supposed to have led him to self-destruction. He was of a highly respected family.

CANADIAN ROUTE, ALONG A LINE OF FORTS, TO THE KLONDYKE.



This route is from Victoria and up the Athabasca, Mackenzie and Peel rivers. From Edmonson to Fort Macpherson the distance is 1,882 miles. The entire distance is about 2,300 miles. Canoes are used chiefly, and the trip is made in from 60 to 80 days. Dog trains are used when the rivers are frozen. The advantage to Canadians is in the organized line of communication.

VIGILANT BESTS NAVAJOE.

Cup Defender Wins In the Sloop Race.

SCHOONER RACE CLOSE.

ENTIRE AFFAIR WAS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

Great Yachts Accomplish What Has Hitherto Never Been Attempted, of Sailing All Night Without Taking In a Stitch of Canvas or Shortening a Spar — Oldtimers Generally Had No Show With the Modern Cracks — Doings on the Diamond Yesterday.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8.—The double century yacht race of the New York Yacht club from Vineyard Haven to Mount Desert, for $5,000 worth of cups offered by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, was finished this afternoon off Baker's island light, with the sloop Vigilant leading the fleet of 20 craft by many miles, after a run marked throughout by smooth seas and following winds.

Vigilant won the cup in the sloop class, leading Navahoe at the finish 50 minutes.

The race in the schooner class was much closer and Colonia, although finishing ten minutes ahead of Emerald, won the $2,000 cup by only 21 seconds.

THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The race was thoroughly satisfactory. The great yachts of America's oldest club accomplished what has hitherto never been attempted, of sailing all night without taking in a stitch of canvas or shortening a spar. It must be said that such a feat was due, in a great measure, to the surpassing weather. The entire 178 miles from Pollock Rip lightship was sailed without a sheet or halyard being pulled.

From the start it looked like a fine race between Vigilant and Navahoe, Colonia and Emerald, and Wasp and Queen Mab. As it turned out, Vigilant had a walkover, but the race between the other two pairs was close and exciting throughout.

After establishing a lead of over a mile before getting over Nantucket shoals, Emerald gradually dropped back to her rival until shortly before midnight, the two schooners were even. From that time until within 40 miles of the finish it was most exciting until 11 o'clock, when Colonia pulled out and led to the finish.

OLDTIMERS NOT IN IT.

From the start the oldtimers had no show with the modern cracks and fell astern rapidly, and with the little sloops made up what was called the second division of the race.

Twenty-two boats headed out for the line for the double century at 9 o'clock Saturday morning while half a dozen steam yachts were also present, either as spectators or as actual participants in the run. At 9:55 the preparation gun was fired and five minutes after the starting gun for the small boats boomed out.

With a light westerly wind blowing, but a strong tide holding them back, the boats crossed the line in the following order: Wasp, first at 10:01:05; then the Navahoe and Sayonara, but they were handicapped about a minute. Vigilant followed next, a minute behind Navahoe. Iroquois led the schooners, followed by Amorita, Queen Mab, Gevilia, Colonia, Emerald, Fenelia, Marguerite, Sachem, Fortuna, Hildegarde, Montauk, Alert, Gloriana, Clytie, Viking, Varuna and Crusader.

A LUFFING MATCH.

All the yachts broke out their spinnakers as they crossed the line, and a few minutes later Navahoe and Vigilant were hard after it in a luffing match. Half an hour [illegible] the start the wind died out comple[illegible] and most of the boats anchored and waited for the east wind, which was sighted s[illegible] miles ahead. Keeping well to the south the Wasp picked up the new wind first and by 1 o'clock had put three miles between her and the rest of the boats. Wasp was the first to cross Rip Lightship at 2:15, followed 15 minutes later by Emerald, with Colonia third and Vigilant fourth. Navahoe was some distance astern of Vigilant, while the rest of the fleet was strung out through the sound, with the Columbia and Inerprid bringing up the rear. It was a close fetch from Cross Rip to Handkerchief Lightship, ten and one-half miles. All the yachts made it on the starboard tack, Wasp being the first to reach it at 3:15.

On the way out Vigilant was again pinched and Navahoe picked up a bit, while Emerald opened out somewhat on Colonia. Between Cross Rip and the Handkerchief the fleet split up into two divisions, as was anticipated. By the time the first division was well up to Handkerchief the wind had canted to southwest, so that the run up to Shoveful Lightship, bearing northeast by east, a distance of five miles, was made with sheets well started. Emerald rounded the Handkerchief at 3:15 and Wasp at 3:17. Colonia followed with Vigilant at 3:31. Marguerite was the next boat at 3:45, Navahoe at 3:52, Amerita at 3:53, Queen Mab at 3:57 and Hildegarde at 3:58.

TO THE LIGHTSHIP.

The wind kept hauling to the southward, so that the run to the Shoveful Lightship was well off the wind. The boats rounded the Shoveiful in the following order: Emerald, 3:52; Wasp, 3:56; Colonia, 4:03:01; Vigilant, 4:21; Marguerite, 4:29; Navahoe, 4:34; Amerita, 4:36; Queen Mab, 4:43:02; Hildegarde, 4:40.

The short run over to the Pollock Rip Lightship was made in an increasing southerly breeze, and with sheets hauled well in. The boats rounded Pollick Rip Lightship in the same order. Darkness found Emerald still in the lead. Morning, as was expected, saw the boats somewhat apart, but this was not so much with Emerald and Colonia. During the night the latter had overhauled her rival and one hour after sunrise the boats were engaged in a luffing match.

At this time Vigilant was about two miles ahead of the schooner, which in turn led Navahoe by about a mile and a half. Vigilant gained steadily on the other boats and at 3.15 passed Duck Island Light, four miles from the finish.

Vigilant crossed the line at 3:59:28, making the run from Vineyard to the point in 29 hours, 54 minutes and 51 seconds, of which time 23 hours, 14 minutes and 32 seconds were consumed in running 178 miles from Pollock Rip Lightship. She crossed the finish line under mainsail, working topsail, spinnaker and balloonjib topsail. Colonia was the next boat over the line, Navahoe was the next and Emerald fourth. Hildegarde was the fifth boat and at that time no other boat was in sight. The summary:

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Vigilant	10:00:00	3:59:28	29:54:28	29:54:28
Navahoe	10:00:00	4:44:17	30:39:17	30:20:52
Schooners—				
Colonia	10:10:00	4:42:22	30:32:22	30:32:22
Emerald	10:10:00	4:51:18	30:41:18	30:32:43
Hildegard	10:10:00	5:11:40	31:01:40	*

*Not measured.

Vigilant wins over Navahoe by 26:24; Colonia wins over Emerald by 21 seconds.

In all the world there is in coin 716,521,000 pounds of gold, 806,540,000 pounds of silver and 321,000,000 pounds of copper.

AYER'S THE PILL THAT WILL PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

AT CAMP DETERMINATION.

TYPHOID FEVER ADDS TO THE STRIKERS' OTHER MISERIES.

Big Meeting Held at Camp Isolation at Plum Creek—Strikers Rested Comparatively Quiet Yesterday, Preparing For Another Week's Battle.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—Although today was considered a day of rest among the strikers, probably the most effective work among the Plum Creek miners was performed, and as a result the strikers have been assured that considerably less than 200 men will be at work tomorrow at the mine.

A large mass meeting was held at Camp Isolation at Plum Creek this afternoon, which, in addition to about 1,000 others, was attended by about 200 women, the wives and daughters of the miners who are still at work in the Plum Creek mine. Notwithstanding the fact that deputies visited the homes of these people this morning and advised them not to attend the meeting, nearly every wife, brother or husband with beer, attended. Because of the many restrictions put on the strikers, they have hitherto been unable to get a chance to argue their cause with the Plum Creek workmen, and the occasion given them today was taken advantage of to the fullest extent. The unusual opportunity today was the result of the missionary work of the wives of the strikers from McDonald, Finleyville and Carnegie. These women have been working assiduously during the past week, and secured the promise of the wives of the working miners to attend the meeting, and bring their husbands.

The result of the meeting was the assurance from nearly a hundred men that they would join the strikers tomorrow. The plan is for the men to work until they receive their 20 days' pay, which will be given them tomorrow, and they are to desert the pit, leaving only eight days' wages back, which, judging from the action of the company in the case of the Sandy Creek miners, yesterday, will be refused them. If this plan does not miscarry, the strikers think it will be only a question of a very short time until the De Armitt mines are tied up completely.

The meeting today was inaugurated by religious exercises conducted by Rev. Lincoln Lash, assisted by a choir of 20 colored jubilee singers, after which Mrs. Mary Jones, the Chicago agitator, spoke for an hour, putting the case very plainly to her women auditors. She placed the responsibility for the success or failure of the strike on the wives and made a decidedly favorable impression.

An epidemic of typhoid fever in a mild form is raging in the vicinity of Camp Determination, at Turtle Creek, 60 cases having developed among the citizens of that borough. The campers have not been attacked as yet, and as a precautionary measure the health officials have ordered extra sanitary measures. Bad water and lack of sewerage in the borough is assigned as the cause of the disease. Five deaths have resulted up to date.

Only 25 strikers were in Camp Determination today, but towards evening it began to assume its normal condition by the return of the men who had gone home to freshen their appetites and otherwise prepare for the new week's work. Before morning the usual complement will be on hand and the forces are to be divided in three bands, who will march to the three pits and guard them at as close a range as the deputies will permit.

WILL OCCUR TODAY.

Demonstration to Be Made Against Boggs' Run Miners.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 8.—The proposed demonstration against the working miners at Boggs's Run will take place tomorrow. The Glendale men have joined the strike and Elm Grove is also out. The leaders have seen the success following the demonstrations in the Pittsburg district and realize that efforts of every other kind have failed to bring out the bone of contention here—the Boggs Run men.

At Bellaire a miners' aid store has been established for the aid of the strikers who are in destitute circumstances. A daily canvas of the town replenishes the store. A trades assembly committee is to canvas Wheeling for aid for the local strikers tomorrow. The reports in circulation that there would be evictions at some of the company houses across the river are without foundation. It is not likely that such a step will be attempted, as it would result in trouble.

All Contented In Coffeen.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—A special to the Republic from Mt. Olive, Ill., says: The interest in the strike situation of the coal miners in this district is now centered in Coffeen. The president of the village has issued a proclamation and declared a system of martial law, by which he has cut Coffeen off from all connection with outside communication. Telegrams cannot be sent from or received at that point, and while Mt. Olive has direct connection with Coffeen by telephone, it is impossible to have anyone call to the 'phone. The delegations from this and other points numbering about 400, are encamped near the village, while an armed body of marshals patrol the corporate limits, and permit no one to enter, no matter what their business, unless permission from the president of the village is given. Several wagon loads of provisions were taken from here yesterday to feed the miners, as they are not permitted to enter the village to buy provisions. The mayor of Mt. Olive went over yesterday, accompanied by a physician, to look after some of the men who have been sick. It was dark when they approached the village lines and they were halted by the marshals, who inspected shotguns and refused to permit them to go further. The doctor explained that it was absolutely necessary for him to secure medicine, and on this statement he was permitted to visit a drug store accompanied by two marshals with their shotguns.

Today people from the surrounding country were stopped by the marshals on their way to church and in several cases refused admission to the corporate lines.

Changed For the Worse.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—A special to the Republic from Hillsboro says the situation at Coffeen mine is changed for the worse. Strikers have arrived there all day from different points until 800 men are there, and 1,000 will be present by tomorrow morning. A number of arrests of strikers were made last night. The prisoners were brought here for trial. One miner from Mt. Oliver was bound over to keep the peace. This has tended to incite the strikers. A number of small fights and difficulties occurred today.

General Bradley is on the ground and says that every miner in the district has been ordered to Coffeen to prevent work.

Requests to the others have been sent to the sheriff for additional deputies. Men have come from Hillsboro and tonight the sheriff has an armed force of 200.

Every striker is armed with a short stick or club, and in addition those so far arrested have been found to be armed with revolvers. Two heavy trains of coal were run out of Coffeen this morning at a high rate of speed, so that they could not be stopped. The request of Sheriff Handle to Governor Tanner to send state troops has been refused on the ground that the sheriff has not exhausted his resources.

Will Try Persuasion.

North Lawrence, O., Aug. 8.—The miners of the Massillon district are on their way to Wadsworth to induce the men at work there to stop. About 2,000 men will be there at daybreak.

Many Miners Join.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 8.—After the meeting at Tyrconnell last night, strike agitators organized a miners' union, and it is claimed that nearly all the Tyrconnell miners signed the list. Organizer Rea said shortly after midnight that every man in the Flemington district would be out tomorrow. The general talk indicates that he is right.

Tanner Is Investigating.

Springfield, Ills. Aug. 8.—Governor Tanner has received no further word from Sheriff Randall of Montgomery county, who, at an early hour this morning, sent a call for troops at Coffeen.

Governor Tanner sent R. P. Ray, his secretary, to Coffeen, instructing him to make a report of the conditions at Coffeen among the strikers.

THIS WEEK AT NASHVILLE.

Events Will Be Largely of a Military Character.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The events of this week will be in a great degree of a military character. The troops from north and south will encamp on Military plaza; receptions, parades and drills, receptions and social functions will be numerous and the week's diversions are to close with a monster sham battle.

The backbone of the heated term is broken; extensive and cooling rains have fallen over the state, and railway travel is thus rendered pleasanter and the daily excursions during the week will bring thousands of visitors. In addition, the recent rains have made the immense lawns, flower gardens and experiment farms within the exposition grounds more beautiful than at any time since the opening day.

Tomorrow is county court day, set apart for a convention of all the justices of the peace in the state, and Justice J. Bailey Brown, chairman of the local committee, has been notified that many counties will be represented. Governor Taylor will deliver an address on behalf of the state.

Tuesday is to a memorable day. It is Louisiana day and New Orleans day. Governor Foster, with many members of his staff will attend; also many of the prominent men and women of New Orleans will accompany the governor and escort. This notable party consists of 150 members of the famous Washington artillery, commanded by Major John B. Richardson.

On Tuesday there will be exercises in the Auditorium and a concert, in which many of the leaders of New Orleans society will participate. Thursday is Louisville Redmen's day, and the local tribes have been notified that the invasion will commence Wednesday afternoon, when special trains will bring the thousand braves and their hundreds of friends.

Thursday at the Kentucky building and in the Auditorium exercises will be held.

Governor Taylor will deliver an address, as will President John W. Thomas and others, and the day will close with a sham battle, in which the Redmen will engage. Military plaza will present scenes of activity during the week. The Washington artillery, the Fourth regiment, Ohio State Guards, the First regiment, Tennessee State Guards, will be encamped and will participate in the great sham battle of Saturday. Aug. 24 has been named for the United Presbyterians of the United States; Oct. 10 for the Brooklyn Eagle excursionists; Oct. 18 for Colonial day, to be celebrated by the Colonial Dames of the United States.

En Route to the Exposition.

New Orleans, Aug. 8.—The famous Washington artillery, 150 strong, commanded by Colonel John B. Richardson, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Schneider, the governor's staff and a number of ladies, left at 5 p. m. by special train for Nashville over the Louisville & Nashville railroad. They will remain at the Centennial exposition several days and participate in the celebration of Louisiana day, Tuesday.

AFTER A LONG ILLNESS.

Col. August Bennett Dies at San Jose, California.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 8.—Colonel August G. Bennett died today after a lengthy illness. He was born in Oneida county, New York. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-first State New York infantry and soon was promoted to lieutenant and then captain. While in the south he recruited a company of negroes and was made colonel of it. He was stationed at Morris island and when Charleston surrendered it was to Colonel Bennett.

He had charge of the city under martial law, which he declared. He came to San Jose from New York in 1875, served in the common council and board of education and two years ago last April was elected state commissioner. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R. post and vice commander of the department of California.

NINETEEN SKELETONS FOUND.

Graders Make a Gruesome Discovery In Nebraska.

Valley, Neb., Aug. 8.—A grading company at work near here exhumed 19 skeletons. All the bodies were in a good state of preservation and all were evidently buried with their clothes on and without coffins. Five were females. The bodies had probably been in the ground 15 or 20 years, but no resident of the locality can recall any burying ground located there, nor does rumor relate of anything in the past that will account for the presence of the skeletons. The bodies were covered with only a few feet of earth and were placed together in a large trench. Apparently the skeletons are those of white people.

NEGROES HAVE A FIGHT.

As a Result One Is Dead and Another Injured.

Montgomery, Aug. 8.—Two negro desperadoes, Allen Lightfoot and son, had a pistol fight yesterday with five officers of the law on a road which runs along Pea river, in Coffee county. The negroes have been wanted for some time for various felonies, and had defied the officers to arrest them. Five deputy sheriffs encountered them in the narrow road. A cross fire was opened at once, many shots being exchanged. The older Lightfoot was shot through the ear and killed. The son was shot in both legs and in the shoulder. He will also die. None of the officers were seriously injured.

THE DIAMOND.

Cincinnati, Aug. 8.—The Colonels easily defeated the Reds today. The latter were unable to hit Frasier. Dwyer was sent to the slab for the Reds, but was relieved by Ehret in the second inning after the visitors had scored two runs. Attendance 7,000. Score: Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 8.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The Colts played perfectly today and made it three straight games in a close and exciting contest. Pickering's excusable muff, followed by a single, two triples and a four-bagger, and McKean's error and two hits in the second, gave the locals a lead that they held for eight innings. Cleveland crawled up gradually and tied the score in the ninth on two singles and a hit that went for three bases. A base on balls, a steal and Anson's fifth clean hit, scored the winning run after two outs. Attendance 12,900. Score: Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6.

Just the Usual Result.

Albany, Ga., Aug. 8.—News is received today of the lynching of Ben Mayfield, a negro with a hitherto good reputation, at Edna, a small village about 12 miles south of this city.

Mayfield committed an assault on the wife of a man named Donald James, a railroad conductor, and was caught a short distance from the scene of the crime. The mob disappeared with him in the woods and returned without him. There is no doubt that he was lynched, but the method employed is not known.

This One Bled to Death.

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The body of Dr. Arthur S. Kennedy, aged 35 years, a retired eye, ear and throat specialist of this city, was found today four miles north of this city. He left home about 5 o'clock this morning to go hunting and his death is supposed to have resulted from the accidental discharge of his gun, inflicting a wound just above the knee, from which he bled to death. He was well known in turf circles.

Wallace Campbell Dead.

Chester, Pa., Aug. 8.—Wallace Campbell, of New York, known as "Wally De Forrest," an actor, died suddenly at the Pennsylvania railroad station this afternoon. Death was due to pneumonia.