

GOLDEN CARGO BROUGHT FROM THE KLONDIKE

Million and a Half in Dust. ROANOKE REACHES SEATTLE BRINGS ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED PASSENGERS.

Few Made Stakes, but Many Gain Experience—The Lucky Ones and Those Who Were Robbed of Their All.

Special Dispatch to The Call. SEATTLE, Aug. 30.—The steamer Roanoke arrived here to-day from St. Michael, Alaska, with 458 passengers and gold dust with a conservative estimate places at \$1,500,000. The bulk of it was the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the North American Trading and Transportation Company. The amount credited to the Canadian Bank of Commerce is \$600,000. A majority of the passengers were men who went to Dawson in last year's rush. They have no gold, but lots of experience. The fortunate passengers were numbered about seventy-five. Of these probably twenty-five had over \$10,000 each. The amounts held by the remaining fifty ran from \$500 to \$5000. The following is a list of the richest ones and the amount they brought out: G. W. Jenkins, \$53,000; Theodore Anderson, \$50,000; George Carmack, \$35,000; Stick Jim, \$35,000; Tagish Charley, \$35,000; Ike Powers, \$15,000; D. Doane, \$15,000; F. Renaud, \$15,000. These men were among the first who went into the Klondike. George Carmack was the discoverer of the Klondike. He located the first claim on Bonanza Creek, Stick Jim and Tagish Charley are full-time miners. An unusual incident attending the arrival of the Roanoke was the holding and searching of her passengers and their baggage for three sacks of stolen gold dust. Each individual passenger was examined as he came off the steamer, but the missing gold was not found. The sacks contained about \$24,000. The owners of the stolen gold were Albert Fox, whose sack contained \$14,000; William Folmer, \$9,000, and Dr. C. F. Adams of Chicago, \$900. The gold was taken from a steamer on the coast of Siberia, while she was lying at St. Michael. There is no clue to the thief. A search of the vessel was made at St. Michael before she left, but with no better success than was achieved to-day. Another robbery is reported to have occurred on the river steamer Cudahy between Dawson and St. Michael. Some one got hold of a sack belonging to "Stick Jim," an Indian, containing \$7000. They dumped out the gold and filled the sack with shot. The substitution was not discovered until St. Michael was reached. Conditions at St. Michael and Dawson have undergone no material change since last reports. People are arriving daily at St. Michael from up the river in small boats. The steamer Noyo, which left St. Michael two days before the Roanoke, relieved the congestion of stranded miners by taking away about one hundred of them. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, arrived to-day from St. Michael on the steamer Roanoke. Dr. Jackson returns from his annual inspection of the Government schools and reindeer stations on the shores of Bering Sea. The second week in August was spent on the coast of Siberia, where he was successful in securing and transporting to Alaska 161 head of domestic reindeer, which were sent to Cape Prince of Wales to replace in part the herd which was taken in the winter. The Government and driven to Point Barrow for the relief of the ice-imprisoned whalers.

The reindeer herds received a gratifying increase in the spring by the birth of a large number of fawns. Dr. Jackson also established the headquarters of the Laplanders at Unalaklik where they will be sent to various parts of Alaska where their services may be needed in carrying the mail with reindeer. Many of these Lapps have already taken out their first papers, looking to naturalization. Dr. H. C. Gambell of Iowa has been appointed Government physician at the reindeer station at Unalaklik. W. F. Doty of New York, a graduate of Princeton University, has been appointed teacher at St. Lawrence Island in place of V. C. Gambell, who went down with the schooner Jane Gray.

AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS IN THE GOLD FIELDS

SEATTLE, Aug. 30.—One of the most interesting characters who returned on the steamer Roanoke from Alaska is George W. Carmack. He is accompanied by his ill-timed partner, "Skookum Jim." As the first claim locator in the Klondike mining district Carmack has made his name familiar to the people here. His partner came to California in '49, and the fortunate George, who will soon count his wealth among the millions, first saw the light of day on a cattle ranch near Port Costa, Cal., September 24, 1860. It is about fourteen years since George Carmack left his California home and took up his abode with the Indians in Alaska. Until quite recently however, he was but a squawman of indifferent success. During most of the time that he roamed from Juneau over the lakes and down the Yukon to St. Michael, he had as his companions two brothers, "Tagish Charley" and "Skookum Jim." They were with him August 17, 1896, when about twelve miles up Bonanza Creek Carmack accidentally struck his shovel into the gravel at the foot of a tree. The dirt he threw up was full of gold. He staked a claim, as likewise did his partners adjoining him, and thus began the evolution of "Skookum Jim" into a man of wealth and prominence. After locating the three men started for Forty-mile to record their claims. Upon arriving there Carmack proceeded to celebrate his discovery by getting the entire camp on a drunk. The golden news that the long-looked-for bonanza had been struck was received with shouts and almost the entire camp stampeded. Circle City heard of it a few weeks later and Birch Creek was soon deserted. Bonanza was soon located from top to bottom, and those who did not claim on the spot began to locate on El Dorado. This proved even richer, and since then the Klondike has been rapidly growing into the greatest gold camp of the century. When George Carmack arrived in Seattle to-day he presented the appearance of a fine specimen of Western manhood. He is over six feet tall and has remarkably broad shoulders, while a drooping black mustache adorns his firm face. He is well educated for a frontiersman and his cabin on Discovery Bonanza is well stocked with late books and magazines. The small organ is one of the most out-of-place looking things it contains. To some of his friends he has confided the idea of having a yacht built for a trip to Paris. Carmack has looked well after the interests of his two Siwash partners and the 1500 feet of placer ground they own has turned out to be about the richest spot in the whole Klondike. Had it not been for Carmack, "Tagish Charley" and "Skookum Jim" would have been without claims to-day. He simply would not let them sell out to scheming white men and compelled them to work their claims. Carmack has taken out of his mines in the past two years about \$500,000 and his kinsmen are realizing about the same amount from their properties. The combined claims of the three men could be readily sold at Dawson for over \$1,000,000.

STEAMER PORTLAND IS MAKING FOR THIS PORT

SEATTLE, Aug. 30.—The steamship Roanoke, which arrived to-day, brought the following dispatch: ST. MICHAEL, Aug. 29.—The steamer Portland will leave August 22 for San Francisco with a shipment of dust from the Canadian Bank of Commerce amounting to 2500 pounds. There are eight boxes of 300 pounds each. She also carries \$600,000 for the Alaska Commercial Company. The passengers are Charles Anderson of No. 29 El Dorado, who before leaving Dawson bought an interest in the El Dorado for about \$100,000; James McNamee, Charles Lamb and Jack Duell. She carries over sixty men who have an average of \$10,000 each, aside from the bonanza kings mentioned.

ISLAND OF TUTUILA MAY BECOME OURS

Plan to Divide the Samoan Group. EFFECT OF MALIETOA'S DEATH

PRESENT GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO BE ABOLISHED.

Has Been Unsatisfactory From the Start, and the Three Nations Would Welcome a Change.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department has not yet been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department. It is the general impression here that the death of the King will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained as it is by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Official reports to the State Department show that this Government is the most expensive and unsatisfactory of any in the world, having regard to the population of the Samoan group. In the capital city, Apia, there is maintained a tripartite municipal government at vast proportional expense, while the reports show that thirty-two rate payers are obliged to bear the entire cost. For years the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the nations. There are now indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the State Department, namely, a disruption of the present tripartite government and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The particular object of our Government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands, so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to insure an open port for our steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia. The United States now hold title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but it is large enough to support a naval station, so it has been the plan of the State Department to acquire it as a whole in the event of the dissolution of the tripartite agreement.

Basing the division of the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take the island second in size, possessing the Apia, which, while Great Britain would secure the largest of the group, but the second in commercial importance. It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Baynes, as he assumes the office of Secretary of State will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the King.

TREATY OF BERLIN MUST BE OBSERVED

Samoa Natives Will Elect the Successor of the Late King Malietoa.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: The President has notified the German Government that the United States will expect no interference with the natives in Samoa in exercising their right and privilege to elect a successor to the late King, Malietoa Laupapa. When information was received showing that it was impossible for the King to live any length of time, the German Ambassador here, in accordance with instructions from Berlin, addressed a communication to the State Department, asking what action would be taken by the United States in establishing a ruler of the Samoan islands in the event of Malietoa's death. The inquiry was only recently answered by Secretary Day, who discussed it with the President.

I was told to-day on good authority that the Secretary informed the Ambassador that the President fully expected that the provisions of the treaty of 1889, signed by representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, would be carried out. It is the contention of the administration that the treaty was framed especially to meet the contingency which now exists, and that there ought to be no question between the three signatory powers as to the programme to be adopted now in view of Malietoa's death. Instructions have been sent to Consul General Osborne, setting forth the position assumed by this Government and directing him to sharply watch the situation. No action has been taken yet by this Government looking to the dispatch of a warship to Samoa, but it is believed that it may be necessary to do this. A vessel either from Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron or from the Pacific Coast will be ordered to Samoan waters. Such action will be merely precautionary and will be in the interest of the purpose of this Government to have the terms of the Berlin treaty carried out.

ALL DUE TO COURTESY.

Why Spain Withholds the Names of Her Peace Commission.

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MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Government here absolutely refuses to give the names of the Spanish Peace Commissioners, saying diplomatic courtesy necessitates that the ministers at Washington and Paris should receive the news first.



WILHELMINA, HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The Queen Regent of Holland, in a proclamation just issued, upon the occasion of the end of her regency, her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, coming of age to-morrow, expresses warm pleasure at seeing the whole nation "ranged joyously around the throne of the young Queen," thanks God that her dearest wish has been heard and, after thanking the people for their loving and faithful support of herself, invokes God's blessing upon the youthful sovereign, and concludes: "May our country become great in everything in which a small nation can be great."

AGUINALDO APPEALS TO THE FOREIGN POWERS

Ignores the United States and Asks That the Republic of the Philippines Be Granted Recognition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A Sun cablegram from Manila says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a memorial address to all foreign powers, reciting the fact that the Filipinos have formed a government under the constitution adopted on June 23. He adds that the Filipino forces have since carried on a campaign of liberty, have taken forty provinces and have reduced Manila. They have 9000 prisoners. Peace and tranquillity prevail in the conquered provinces, and there is no resistance to Aguinaldo's authority. The campaign, the memorial says, was conducted with due regard to the rules of civilized warfare. He asks for recognition of the independence of the Philippines republic, or, failing in that, to grant the Filipinos belligerent rights. The United States is not mentioned in the memorial.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated August 27, says: "All the outskirts of Manila are in a state of complete anarchy. The insurgents are hunting and pillaging the Spaniards, while the natives generally are sacking villages, robbing vehicles and stealing horses."

RUSSIA AND CHINA IN A SECRET PACT

Terms of the Treaty Just Divulged.

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ARE GRANTED TO RUSSIA.

China to Be Aided in the Improvement of Her Resources and to Be Afforded Protection.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VICTORIA, B. C. Aug. 30.—Advices from Shanghai by the steamer Empress of China, which arrived this evening, say the terms of the secret treaty between Russia and China, which has

ALGER HINTS THAT MILES IS INSANE

Preparations Making for Investigation.

WAR OFFICIALS EXERCISED

THE SECRETARY ADMITS THE "SECRET" DISPATCH.

If the General Made the Statements Attributed to Him He Will Be Court-Martialed.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: "I cannot believe General Miles made the statements attributed to him by the correspondent from Porto Rico. He could not have made them and been sane at the same time."

This statement was made to me to-day by Secretary Alger touching the alleged arraignment of himself and Adjutant General Corbin by General Miles in connection with the suppression of parts of certain dispatches and the concealment of other dispatches. The publication of the story to-day has been almost the one topic of conversation in the War Department, but Secretary Alger refused at present to regard the matter seriously. When his attention was called more closely to the charges alleged to have been made by General Miles, he said: "General Miles perfectly understood when he left Washington that he was not to supersede General Shafter and he so stated in an interview sent from Washington City to the New York Herald."

Secretary Alger pointed out the sofa on which General Miles sat when the understanding was reached as to the purpose of his going to Santiago. "Did General Miles know that the dispatch had been sent to General Shafter, saying that Miles was not to supersede him?" I asked. "He did not," the Secretary replied. "He had said, but he perfectly understood it from our conversation and from his own understanding as to the situation as given by himself to the Herald. In view of the fact that General Shafter was selected largely because he was recommended by General Miles, and in view of the fact that Porto Rico was to be the objective point of General Miles' operations, I say I cannot conceive how General Miles could have made the statements imputed to him and been sane at the same time."

"Will General Miles be court-martialed?" Just then Secretary Alger told his private secretary to get the papers to go with the Secretary. The Secretary said he wanted the statements in the Herald also, "which proved indisputable," he said, "that there was no thought in the mind of General Miles superseding General Shafter."

"Will General Miles be court-martialed?" I asked again. "If General Miles made these statements," answered the Secretary, "it was un military and proper action will be taken. I do not, however, care to anticipate events until his acts are officially presented. Secretary Alger would not believe that General Miles ever gave out the dispatches or gave the interviews. "Of course," he said, "he might have been drawn into imprudent speech, just as men traveling together on a Pullman car will often talk to strangers about their most personal matters. There's nothing that makes one so confidential as traveling together in this light, after some compliment or other from the correspondent, General Miles may have said something which he did not intend for print."

GENERAL MILES WILL HAVE TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—When General Miles returns to Washington he will be asked for an explanation of interviews lately appearing and the publication of certain dispatches which the War Department had not made public. Whether the investigation will take the form of a military court of inquiry or of a private interview between the President, the Secretary of War and General Miles remains still to be seen. Until the arrival of General Miles, the War Department will not discuss the matter.

Secretary Alger says the department will not enter into any controversy with its subordinates, and he does not propose to discuss matters affecting General Miles during his absence. The department is of the opinion that General Miles made public the dispatches of the Secretary, General Shafter and himself, published this morning. Such action it regards as a breach of military regulations, but no military court can secure proof that General Miles made public the dispatches if he and the person to whom they were furnished refuse to give the information, as several military trials have made it settle in the matter, while others deplore the conditions as tending to lower the tone of the army and to do irreparable injury to the service.

It is expected the controversy will extend to both houses of Congress, and it is feared it will have an adverse effect upon legislation which will be asked for to better the army. It is generally understood that the regular force will have to be largely increased, at least until the conquered islands are disposed of, and it is feared that legislation in this direction will be hampered by the controversy between the Secretary of War and the general in command of the army.

GARCIA IN DISGRACE.

Relieved of His Command by General Gomez.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 30.—Garcia has been relieved of his command by General Gomez, acting under instructions from the Provisional Government. This is owing to disapproval of his actions during the Shafter incident and to the fact that Garcia is persona non grata to the American Government.

At the commencement of the war the Cuban officers were ordered to put themselves under the orders of the American commanders, and the letter of Garcia to Shafter is looked upon as a breach of discipline. His resignation is not accepted but he is relieved of his command. General Rodriguez, commanding in the East under Gomez, will succeed him.

PREPARING A ROUSING WELCOME FOR GAGE

Los Angeles Republicans Will Outdo All Former Efforts When Their Standard-Bearer Arrives.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—When Henry T. Gage, the man who has been selected to lead the Republican party of California to victory next November, arrives here Saturday he will be honored by the warmest welcome ever given a distinguished citizen of this city. All arrangements are now completed for his reception at the train, where he will be met

COLONEL HENRY ARR STED.

Admits the Authorship of a Letter involved in the Dreyfus Case.

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PARIS, Aug. 30.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry has been arrested and taken to the fort at Mont Valerien by order of M. Cavaignac, Minister of War. He acknowledged that he was the author of the famous letter containing the phrase, "Cette canaille D—" in the Dreyfus-Zola case.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry was one of the witnesses in the recent trial of Emile Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Colonel Picquart. He was subsequently wounded in a duel with the latter officer. The arrest to-day was the result of a discovery that he was the author of the famous letter. After he had been apprehended he made the confession.

The papers say that, owing to a letter from Colonel Picquart to M. Cavaignac, revealing matters which professional secrecy had hitherto prevented him divulging, the Minister of War examined all the officers of the general staff on the Dreyfus affair. Lieutenant Colonel Henry, on being pressed with questions, confessed that he was the author of a letter which was one of the three documents connected with the conviction of Dreyfus.

The arrest of Colonel Henry and the confession that he wrote the letter containing the famous reference to "That canaille D—" revives interest in the Dreyfus-Zola case. In fact, the excitement and feeling engendered by the trial of Zola had not yet died down throughout France. The following from the London Speaker treats of the situation as it was before the sensational arrest of Henry: "The Dreyfus-Zola-Esterhazy embroglio continues to exhibit fresh developments. M. Zola's appeal against his conviction by the Paris Police Court for libeling the handwriting experts has resulted in an increase of his penalty, and the decisions of the Court of Cassation as to the connection of his defense and the Dreyfus case is, so far as it goes, adverse to his claim to widen the issues in his own case. And the opinion of the French prosecutor that there is no ground for the prosecution of Major Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays for forgery of documents and subornation of forgery is still a graver check. This opinion conflicts with the views of M. Bertulus, the judge of instruction who conducted their examinations. The proceedings have brought on the scene one Christian Esterhazy, a cousin of the major, who declares that he himself both arranged the interview with the veiled lady and secured the collaboration of M. du Paty de Clam in the maneuvers intended to divert suspicion from Esterhazy to Dreyfus—all of which is invaluable material for the advocates of a new trial."