

## FROM THE KLONDIKE.

### Steamer Portland Arrives, Bringing Much News.

### Lucky Miners Among Her Passengers—They Say Alaska's Fields Are Rich in Gold, But Awful Hardships Threaten Prospectors.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—The steamer Portland arrived here at three o'clock Sunday morning. It was 14 hours after the Portland was sighted off Cape Flattery before she arrived here. The Portland carried 13 miners, each of whom brought only a small part of his stake. The total amount of dust on the vessel is perhaps \$75,000. The Portland was delayed by the failure of the P. B. Weare to arrive at St. Michaels and by a storm on the North Pacific ocean. The miners on board, with the amount of their total mining profits, parts of which were brought with them, are as follows: J. Rowan, \$50,000; Jim Bell, \$45,000; Joe Goldsmith, \$35,000; N. W. Powers, \$35,000; W. W. Caldwell, \$35,000; W. Oler, \$30,000; C. K. Zilly, \$25,000; F. W. Cobb, \$25,000; W. Zahn, \$15,000; A. Buckley, \$10,000; M. S. Lansing, \$15,000; B. W. Farnham, \$10,000; M. R. Camler, \$15,000.

The Portland made the trip from St. Michaels without a convoy of revenue cutters. But she will be guarded by Uncle Sam's armed ships on her next trip. She brings news from Dawson City that provisions are very scarce. Coffee's worth 80 cents a pound.

### Country Fabulously Rich.

While the small amount of gold brought from the Yukon by the Portland was a disappointment to many of the miners who returned unite in saying that the country is fabulously rich. The claims which have been worked promise well, and, in fact, many of them give assurance of proving very rich. All estimates of the amount of gold which will be taken out of the Yukon next year must necessarily be very rough, as there is no means of determining how much work will be done. If men could be secured to work the claims already located there would undoubtedly be many millions of dollars taken out, but the majority of men who go there prefer to prospect on their own account, notwithstanding the fact that high wages can be had wherever claims have been located and have proved rich. Statements have been made that the steamer Portland on her next trip will bring fully \$2,000,000 in gold, but the most reliable men from Dawson City say that no such amount of money will come, as it has not been taken out of the ground. One miner who came down places the outside figure at \$1,000,000.

### Will Produce \$70,000,000.

One of the returning miners says that the remarkably rich claims on Eldorado creek will number 140. He estimates that at the rate these 140 claims are now producing, and considering the ground yet to be worked, in the next three years they will aggregate about \$70,000,000. To this must be added the favorable possibilities of new gulches and the development of claims already found, but not opened so as to permit of the greatest production. There have been other rich strikes on Stewart river, Hunker, Henderson and Indian creeks, but none of these are as rich as claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks.

Until the wonderful discoveries on the Klondike were made, ground worth ten cents to pan, with two or three feet of pay dirt, was considered very good for the Yukon, and miners made fair money with rockers and sluices. This year miners are passing entirely over ground of this richness in their search for sand and gravel that will pay like that of the Klondike discoveries. Up to date none of the claims show any sign of exhaustion, and scarcely a dozen are more than well opened. Every one has large area of ground to be worked.

Mr. Ogilvie, dominion land surveyor, panned out dirt which ran \$300 per pan. He says that bedrock of Klondike and tributaries lies in great broken slabs like pieces of rock imbedded in cement. He does not credit the story that the dominion government will levy tribute in form of royalty on claims.

### Last Trip Up the Yukon.

The most important news from St. Michaels is that Yukon river steamers left there two weeks ago for their last trip up the Yukon. It was not certain they would reach Dawson this fall, in which event passengers who left the sound on the steamer Portland as early as July 25 would only reach Circle City before navigation closed. This makes it certain that hundreds of miners who have left the sound and California since August 1 for St. Michaels will have to winter there. At least they can scarcely get started up the Yukon before the river freezes over solid.

### Should Wait Until Spring.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—H. N. Stanley, who went to St. Michaels for the Associated Press, returned to this city on the steamer Portland. He says: "I have been seven weeks at the mouth of the Yukon, at St. Michaels, where I saw all the miners coming out and interviewed them. As a result I feel it my duty to advise everybody to stay out until next spring. Wild, and in many cases exaggerated, reports have been circulated since the first discoveries were made. The strike, however, was and is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the world's history. Probably \$2,000,000 was cleaned up this spring, and next spring I look for from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. The fields have hardly been opened up as yet, but those going in now must bear in mind that everything in that region was staked long before any reports reached the outer world, and that those going in now must prospect for themselves, buy claims from the present owners or work for the owners.

"No new strike has been reported up to the time of my leaving, and another may not be made for five years, although Alaska is an enormous country and will, I believe, produce more gold than is dreamed of. But it is also in many ways a bleak, barren, desolate country—a country incapable of supporting any great amount of animal life, and a country with such rigorous climate, both winter and spring, that none but the most hardy can possibly live in it. Even they must have abundance of food and warm clothing. There is a popular impression that supplies can be bought in the vicinity of the mines. They may at present be bought at six times Seattle prices, but they are taken

at even these figures faster than they can be got in, and before winter is half over, the present population stays in, there will be actual starvation. Grub was completely cleaned out this spring, and last winter there was such a scarcity that moose-horns sold for \$30 each, flour \$12 per 100 and bacon one dollar per pound.

"As to shelter, 90 per cent of Dawson is living in tents, laborers scarce, and houses cannot be built. How are 7,000 people, who stand the rigors of the months' winter of semi-darkness when the mercury goes 70 degrees below zero, as to labor, it is true that last winter, the winter succeeding the great strike, when men were scarce, wages were \$15 a day, but if no new strike is made, what is to keep wages up this winter? There are but 300 claims on Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker creeks that will probably be worked this winter—an average of eight men to each is liberal. If but 2,700 men are employed and there are 4,000 more seeking work, what must be the result? Wages must go down.

"The Klondike is a land of ice and snow, as well as a land of gold. Let it not be made one of gaunt hunger, wretchedness and death. Let no one be allowed to wrest from the foolish people a few hundred thousand saved or borrowed or begged dollars, but let us have good chances for mining in the future as now. Let the people wait. This is not a Cripple Creek or Deadwood proposition. If caught, they cannot walk out."

### Food Supply Very Short.

W. A. Ryan, one of the special correspondents now en route to the Klondike gold fields, writes from St. Michaels island, Alaska, under date of August 15 as follows:

"According to all reports from the upper country, it will be impossible to land sufficient food at Dawson to support the population already dependent on that base of supplies. Miners returning from the upper country, who left the Klondike in the middle of July, say that provender was already running very low and that it went out of the warehouses just about as fast as it was put in off the steamers. They say that the miners realize the situation and that the down-river boats will be crowded with men eager to get to some safe place for the winter. Distress and death are predicted by them as the result of the Klondike craze."

### Some of the Lucky Ones.

There were 20 persons here when the Excelsior arrived who had come down the river from the diggings, 15 of whom were miners. They are said to have all the way from \$100,000 to \$400,000 among them. Few of them, however, exactly how much they had, but preferring to remain silent on that point, giving as their reason the fact that they have too little money compared to what those who went out earlier took away with them. C. E. and Z. B. Patrick, father and son, brought out \$100,000. They took passage on a sailing vessel which left two days after they arrived. F. W. Cobb, of Boston, is credited with \$12,000, and K. Zilly with a like amount. Thomas Rowan, of Sitka, is \$100,000 better off. W. W. Caldwell, of Denver, has \$20,000; Timothy C. Bell, of Vancouver, has \$1,000 in Canadian money, the result of the sale of his holdings. M. S. Lansing, of Bonanza, Mont., has \$10,000. The others refuse to say how much they have. The remaining members of the party are Wiley, of Baltimore; William Zahn, of Minneapolis; B. H. Farnham, of Goodell; A. Buckley, of St. Joseph, Mo.; H. N. Groeler, of Winnipeg; Thomas H. Dunksley, of Tacoma, and N. W. Power, of Tucson, A. T. Each has won what is called in this region a "home stake," namely, the amount which he believes sufficient to take home to remain. Very few intend to come back. The hardships they have endured make them dread the country in which they won their stakes.

### What the Passengers Say.

There are two facts about the Klondike brought out clearly by interviews with passengers on the Portland. They are, first, that Alaska's fields are rich with gold; second, that awful perils threaten those who seek it. The Yukon miners who came back on the Portland without exception estimate that not less than \$10,000,000 will be taken out of the Klondike district next winter. Many of them think the amount will reach fully \$15,000,000. Following are extracts of interviews with some of the passengers:

"You can believe almost any statement about the richness of the Klondike diggings that you hear. They are rich beyond description.

"It's hardly fair to judge the Klondike by the returns of this year, sensational as they may seem. The work that has been done is little more than 'sophering' it was impossible to do systematic and thorough prospecting of claims. Next winter they will get down to solid work. Then look out for results."

"These two creeks (Bonanza and Eldorado) are richer than anything that has ever been found in the world so far. Larger nuggets and richer pockets have been found in many places, but history has no record where the pay streak has been so rich as the gold so evenly divided among these two creeks. They will be enormous producers for the next ten years at least."

"There are big chances for capital on the Yukon. There are many miles of good ground which will yield handsomely when worked on a large scale, which the average miner cannot afford to work. A year's outfit costs from \$750 to \$1,000, and a prospector must find it pretty good in order to make his board bill. Consequently he looks for the rich spots only, whereas capital could work ground that the miner has rejected and make it pay big."

"It is just as good and even better than the Canadian side," says a firm believer in the American part of the Yukon. "There is lots of rich gravel on our side. Outside of the Klondike strike nearly all the gold diggings have been found on American territory. There are good chances there for prospectors and for capital."

"Warn people to stay out of the Yukon this winter. Tell them it means starvation here. Telegraph to every paper in the country that miners will starve there if more people go in."

"In warning people to wait until spring I simply act for the miners, who speak in the name of humanity. There is gold in the Yukon country, plenty of it, but to seek it this season under these circumstances is sheer madness. It is even worse, it is criminal to those who already are in the country."

"It is almost impossible to take in enough supplies, and to go without supplies means starvation, as there is not near enough food in there now for the people already in the district."

"Buildings cannot possibly be put up to accommodate everybody, and wintering in tents is out of the question."

"Anyone who has a good situation would do well to throw it up and go into the Yukon until more is known about the country. So far only glowing accounts have come out. There are plenty of hard-luck stories which are yet to be told. No man who advocated the use of Winchester had no place in the convention. 'Down our way,' said Mr. Hatchford, 'miners don't know how to handle guns.'"

### Victims of a Storm.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—A hurricane struck the picnic grove at Laurelwood park Saturday evening, and demolished the dancing pavilion, in which several hundred members of the Catholic abstinence union took refuge from the storm. One woman, Mrs. Kate Brown of Chicago, was killed by a falling scantling. Eleven persons were severely injured.

## NO RESULT YET.

### First Day's Conference Between Labor Leaders in St. Louis.

### Hatchford Wants Special Session of Congress to Define Powers of Courts—Meanwhile Strike Is in a Fair Way of Settlement.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The conference of labor leaders which began Monday morning had a busy day and the end is in sight. What the conference has accomplished, if anything, is in doubt. The committee on resolutions and plan of action was at work all afternoon and evening, and Mr. Sovereign announced that they had formulated a plan, but declined to give any details. Mr. Hatchford's plan of petitioning President McKinley to convene congress in extra session to enact measures providing for the settlement of the present labor difficulties, or, as he put it, "to define the rights of citizens, if any," did not meet with the approval he had hoped for, and it is not believed the idea will be incorporated in the platform.

Although present in the convention all day, Mr. Debs did not speak nor did he put in an appearance at Monday night's mass meeting, where he was widely advertised to make an address. He is represented on the resolutions committee, however, by Mr. Berger, and as he has remained pretty close to the gentlemen composing that committee it is safe to say his "social democracy" idea will be represented.

### Called to Order.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the convention was called to order. W. B. Prescott, president of the National Typographical union, of Indianapolis, was chosen temporary chairman and A. M. Pearce, of Columbus, temporary secretary.

### Organizations Represented.

The committee on credentials made its report immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon session. It was shown that 82 delegates, representing the following organizations, were represented:

United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemasons' International union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bottle Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, International Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedmen.

### Temporarily Organized.

The temporary organization was then made permanent and the chairman read the call for the convention. The chairman then named as the committee "on resolutions and plan of action" W. C. Pearce, of the miners, W. D. Mahon, of the street railway men; Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, who represents the social democracy, in whose favor Mr. Debs declined; G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, representing the populists, and James R. Sovereign.

### Wants Special Session of Congress.

Mr. Hatchford then took the floor. He went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day and dwelt particularly upon "government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of congress as the best, and in fact, the only relief. "I believe," said Mr. Hatchford, "a special session of congress is necessary to define the rights of the people of this country—if they have any. I believe if sufficient time were given, the president of the United States will call a special session of congress to act on the matter of injunctions and find means of relief from the existing troubles in the labor world."

### Would Paralyze Business.

"In case of refusal," said Mr. Hatchford, "impressively, after an outburst of cheering had subsided, 'it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor if the president refuses to call congress together of a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympathetic strike.'"

Mr. Pat O'Neill, of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 unorganized "picks," favored a labor revolution. He was a socialist, he said, and believed in the miners taking things in their own hands if necessary. His fiery harangue pleased the audience greatly.

### Opposes Hatchford's Plan.

Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Hatchford's plan. He believed this would be the last convention to be held under present conditions and that the crucial test now confronted organized labor.

Mr. Mason, of Detroit, said a resolution committee was useless. The convention should vote on Hatchford's proposition and then go home. The power of the nation, he said, was in the courts, and if any body was to be convened let it be the courts. He was opposed to Mr. Hatchford's proposition.

### Predicts Defeat in Illinois.

James M. Carson, president of the Illinois miners, then recited at great length the conditions confronting the miners of his state, and said he believed his men would be beaten in two weeks.

Mr. Hatchford took exception to Mr. Carson's statement that the Illinois miners had lost their strike. He said the miners were winning their strike and furthermore, his men were not asking this convention for aid. They wanted this gathering to eradicate, if possible, the power of injunction. Taking a fling at Miner Pat Reilly he said one man who advocated the use of Winchester had no place in the convention. "Down our way," said Mr. Hatchford, "miners don't know how to handle guns."

James Hogan, formerly of the A. R. U., and now representing the social democracy of Chicago, "Gen." Bradley, of commonwealth fame, and "Gen." Heineman, a Texas populist, kept up the flow of words until five o'clock, when the convention adjourned until morning at nine o'clock when the resolutions committee is expected to report.

### Mass Meeting at Night.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—Less than 1,000

people, among whom were a large number of ladies, assembled in Masonic hall, Monday night, to listen to addresses by prominent labor leaders brought to the city by the conference. There was much enthusiasm shown. When it became known that Eugene V. Debs, president of the social democracy, would not speak, there were signs of indignant disapproval and loud cries for that noted leader.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, who presided, made an impassioned address in which he said that the laboring men of this country are now face to face with the last great problem of civilization—their rights and liberty of free speech. He predicted that the conference would result in the issuance of an edict that would lead to a new era of liberty to the laboring classes of America.

The presiding officer then called for Eugene V. Debs and John F. Kelly, announced that the social democracy leader was busy with the committee on resolutions and could not attend the meeting. He sent word, however, that after the presentation of the report of the committee this morning he would make an expression of his views on the question before the conference. John V. Lloyd, of Chicago, spoke in his stead. He said the injunction was the last nail in the coffin of freedom and justice; and predicted that there would never be an effective strike until every wheel of industry in the country was stopped.

Among the other speakers were Frank Stevens, who said that the only solution to the question was single tax, M. D. Mahon, G. C. Clemens, Owen Miller and M. D. Hatchford, who was the last on the programme.

### BIG STRIKE MAY SOON END.

### Peace Agreement in Sight—Plans Made to Resume Work.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 31.—When President Dolan left for the St. Louis convention he was the bearer of an important proposition to be submitted to National President Hatchford, which asks the privilege of starting some of the mines. It has the sanction of the district officials, and only needs the consent of the higher officials.

The smaller operators here will hold a meeting to-day to agree to make whatever promises the national officers of the miners require. These operators held a meeting last week, and it is said, obtained 29 signatures to an agreement to pay the rate demanded, and not to sell coal to the "big thirteen" combination which controls the lake trade. If Hatchford gives his consent a number of mines will be started at once, and in that event it is predicted the strike will soon be ended.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—There is hope that the great strike of miners will be settled, temporarily at least, within the next 48 hours. On the authority of a leading Cleveland operator it is said that the operators have been quietly negotiating with the miners' officers' since the adjournment of the Pittsburgh conference and a settlement is believed to be close at hand.

### Operators Offered to Pay the Men 64 Cents a Ton, Pending Arbitration, if the Miners Would Consent to Such an Arrangement, with the Distinct Understanding that the Arbitrators Could Not Fix a Price Below 60 Cents or Above 69 Cents.

President Hatchford made a counter proposition for arbitration, stipulating that the men be paid 69 cents a ton, five cents of that price to be turned over to a trustee or trustees, and to be held until the arbitration is completed, and then paid to the miners if the rate is fixed at 69 cents. If the rate is fixed below that figure, then a portion of the amount held by the trustees is to be given to the miners and the other returned to the operators.

### LUETGERT'S TRIAL.

### Hearing of Witnesses in the Case Begins in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—In an address of over two hours' length Assistant State's Attorney McEwen spread before the Luetgert jury on Monday an outline of the testimony which the state expects will bring the sausage maker to the gallows for uxoricide. The first material witness in the case was called at one o'clock in the afternoon, when Diedrich Becknese, brother of the missing woman, took the stand. It was to him that Luetgert reported, in a nonchalant manner, that his wife had disappeared several days before and that he had not thought it worth while to report the matter to the police.

Louis Luetgert, the 12-year-old, bright-faced son of the prisoner, was called next. He produced something of a sensation in concluding his testimony, and it is believed caused counsel for the prosecution to regret having placed him on the stand. The boy has already been examined twice as to his knowledge of his mother's disappearance, and in neither case did he refer to having heard his mother about the house after he had been sent to bed. Monday he recounted how he had gone to a circus on the evening of his mother's disappearance. He returned about 10:30 and found his mother, to whom he described what he had seen at the circus. While engaged in this conversation, he said, his father entered the room and ordered him to bed. Later, he said he heard his father descending the rear stairway in the direction of the sausage factory. This portion of the testimony was identical with that given at the preliminary hearings. But he continued by saying that after he had been asleep for a long time he was suddenly awakened by hearing a rustle in the room. He called out: "Is that you, father?" but his mother's voice replied: "No; it is me." The boy declared he was sure it was his mother's voice which replied to his query. The state's attorney asked Louis why he had not told this part of his testimony before, and he replied that no one had asked him if he had heard his mother after retiring. The court adjourned for the day, the defense refusing to cross-examine the boy.

### Indiana Banker Dead.

Greenfield, Ind., Aug. 31.—(Philander) P. Boyd, 79 years old, died Monday. He has been for 25 years president of the Citizens' bank of this city and was very wealthy.

## TRAIL IS OPEN.

### A Steady Stream of Humanity at Skagway—Ogilvie's Advice.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—The following letter, dated Skagway, August 23, reached here per steamer Utopia on Monday: The jam is broken on the Skagway trail. A number of outfits have gotten over and there is a steady stream of moving humanity mixed up in an almost indescribable mass of horses of all sizes, ages and conditions, mules, steers, milch cows, goats and dogs; also vehicles of every kind and description to be imagined.

A new sawmill got up steam for the first time this morning. Rough lumber is worth \$27 per thousand, but it cannot be got half fast enough. The city of tents is not being displaced, but reinforced by a city of "shacks" of all sizes and degrees. Skagway is the boom town of Alaska. Every man whose heart failed him when he encountered the first hardship has turned town site boomer. Four weeks ago Skagway was not known; to-day there are not less than 4,000 people in addition to those on ships in the harbor. They have surveyed off the town site, the first comers having first choice.

There is no danger of famine here, though there may be shortages in certain lines. On all sides "smiling plenty" is as conjured by some enchanter hereabouts. Great piles of hay, grain, flour, bacon, sugar and all the necessities of life are in stock, apparently for some time to come.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—In speaking of the Klondike gold fields, William Ogilvie, dominion surveyor for the Northwest territory, discourages all strangers from going into that bleak country. He denies that any existence regarding the boundary line exists between Canada and the United States. He says:

"Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch the Teslin lake, Hootalinqua river, Stewart river, Indian creek, Troadler, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American creek, Seventy Mile and Birch creek. Now, it is highly improbable that gold being found at all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upward of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Northwest territory and much of it in British Columbia, which will set the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both on the quartz and placer, the former practically inexhaustible. The conditions, however, are most unfavorable. There is a nine months' winter, barrenness is almost total, so far as vegetation and food are concerned, the earth is bound in eternal frost and the thermometer often reaches 60 and 70 degrees below zero."

Washington, Aug. 21.—A new steamboat mail service between Juneau and Dyea, Alaska, the first stretch on the overland trail to the Klondike region was announced by the post office department Monday. It provides for the dispatch of the mails from Juneau, twice a month, immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer from Seattle, and arriving in Dyea in 12 hours. The mails will leave Dyea twice a month within about 12 hours after arrival from Juneau, or in time to connect with the mail steamer at Juneau for Seattle.

### BADLY TANGLED.

### Letter Carriers' Convention Mixes Things Up with Railways.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Western roads are in a sad tangle over the rates from this city to San Francisco on account of the letter carriers' convention, which was to have been held there next month. Last Saturday all lines cut the round-trip rate to \$72.50, and on Monday the Rock Island announced it would put in a round-trip rate at \$62.50. The letter carriers are also in a fight over the location of their gathering. The excursion committee insists that the convention shall be held in San Francisco, as originally planned, while the president of the association says that it shall convene in Chicago. Late Monday the postmaster-general telegraphed Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Troy that the convention must be held in Chicago. The Rock Island says that it reduced its rates on the suggestion of the Southern Pacific, but that it will cancel the same if the convention takes place in Chicago.

### CURRENCY SHIPMENTS.

### Subtreasuries Sending Out Funds to Move the Crops.

New York, Aug. 31.—The subtreasury here on Monday transferred for local banks through the treasury at Washington \$100,000 in currency to Kansas City and \$25,000 in silver dollars to Texas through the subtreasury at New Orleans. Shipments of currency to the south and west Monday by banks direct were very large, all banks reporting the receipts of orders for remittances. The United States treasury is doing all it can to facilitate the transfer of currency, especially small bills and silver dollars, to places where the money is needed for moving the crops, and to that end has placed supplies at several subtreasuries, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, in order that transfers may be made as quickly as possible.

### Five Men Drowned.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Gladstone Mich., says: Monday morning five Finlanders were drowned in the bay opposite the furnace by the capsizing of a sailboat. Their names are: Gus Erickson, John Fandt, Gust Anderson, John Hennason, Holp Erickson. Grappling parties have found the first three.

### Women Check a Mob.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—Twenty four men charged with white-capping Mormons in Fairfield county were given a preliminary hearing at Ridgeway and bound over for trial in \$200 each. I developed at the hearing that two women with guns stood off a mob of a hundred armed men who were searching for Mormons.

### Indiana Banker Dead.

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## A NEW YORK CLUB.

### Gilded Youth of Gotham Enjoy Its Unique Attractions.

There be clubs and clubs in Gotham. The business man has his aerie quarters down town; the millionaire has his marble palace up town; the politician, the yachtman, the actor, the "literary feller," the student, the Bohemian—all the birds of a feather have some cozy or quaint retreat where they can flock together and enjoy themselves on the quiet. But it remained for the man-about-town, aided by some of the gilded youth of the metropolis, to design and fit up a clubhouse that carries off the palm for odd features. It is located in what used to be the most notorious house in the most notorious street in New York, but both were long ago Lexowed, and would have been forgotten were it not for the fact that every reference to this curious club revives old memories. It is in the very heart of the old Tenderloin, and is dedicated to the patronage of swift young men who need not go to Alaska for gold so long as popper and mommer are easy. The designers of the resort spared no expense in providing luxury, comfort and novelty for the members.

The most surprising of the rooms, so far as lavish disregard of cost and novel beauty are concerned, is the "rose room." Its mirror walls are covered with silken, artificial roses, interspersed with a few rose leaves and branches. The natural flower is utilized in season, at a cost of about \$300 a day. The ceiling is an immense mirror. An extravagant young man tells the New York correspondent that this is the only "rose room" in the world. Another quaint conceit is the log cabin, located in the basement. The walls are paneled with unbarbed logs, the chairs are rustic, the tables are onken casks, the decorations trophies of the chase and weapons. The floor is paved with cobble stones. It contains a rustic oyster counter and a kitchen range. Here Welsh rarebits are cooked and tankards of musty ale, old cider and other liquors served. Then there's the Indian room, where champagne and cigarettes can be consumed. Its fireplace is large enough to roast an ox. A tepee stands in each corner, in which the bibulous ones find privacy. The decorations are strictly in keeping with the name. Above is the German hall, reached by a marble and onyx staircase. This room is littered with quaint articles of the sort to be found in up-to-date resorts of the same class in the Fatherland. Here all kinds of liquors are served to the thirsty ones. The bar, which occupies a small room next to the German hall, is entirely paneled with bevel-edge mirrors and silver. An enormous umbrella of mirrors is set into the ceiling, and from its center depends a handle of glass and silver, terminating in an electric bulb. Electric lights hang from each rib of the umbrella of mirrors. In this little barroom the artistic mixing of drinks is carried on.

The designer of this gilded resort was backed by 50 wealthy men at first. Now the club numbers several hundred, and, in spite of the recent hard times, it is growing.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### SEAGULLS SEASICK.

### This Detective Tells a Strange Tale of the Sea.

"Did you know that sea gulls get seasick the minute they struck shipboard?" Everybody in the detectives' room at the Four Courts looked doubtfully at Detective Henry Frese. That gentleman had just returned from a trip to Bremen, where he went to settle his father's estate, and he has been telling some pretty stiff stories about sights and sounds in the Fatherland. He insisted that he could produce proof in support of his story and the brother detectives at last lent credulous ears to the tale.

"It's a queer thing that I don't attempt to explain," said Mr. Frese, "but I noticed it in my old sailing days and thought I would try it again to see whether the nature of gulls had changed since I left the sea. So I baited a hook with salt pork and let it down by the side of the vessel. A gull nabbed it almost before I threw it over and I drew him up to the deck. I tied his legs and removed the hook. I was warned not to do this for fear he would fly away, but I knew that gull too well. He was too sick. He hadn't lain there 30 seconds before he began to heave up like a man who has been to his first champagne supper. The captain and steward and I watched that gull till we got pretty near seasick ourselves."

"After awhile I let him go and fished for another, and he went through with the same diodes. I've tried a dozen of them and they always get seasick as soon as they touch the deck. Queer, ain't it, that the birds follow a ship sometimes all the way across the ocean, in all kinds of storms, and yet that contact with the vessel will bring on their first and only attack of seasickness? The vessel was lying at anchor when I made my last experiment, so the blamed gulls hadn't even the excuse of the motion of the vessel."—St. Louis Republic.

### A Mark of Progress.

A new single arch bridge across the Niagara gorge which is to carry a double track railway, a track for trolley cars, a driveway and a walk for foot passengers has been completed, tested and found perfect—as everybody expected it would be. A quarter of a century ago such a structure would have been written about it as a grand triumph of engineering skill, but engineering skill is accustomed to such triumphs now, and splendid as the achievement is it is looked upon as rather a commonplace affair. Nevertheless it serves as a marker to show what rapid strides are being made in the science of engineering and in the mechanic arts.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### A Mania for Collecting Carriages Oppresses the Sultan of Turkey. He Already Possesses 500.