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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR | SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897 | NUMBER 279

BIG JAM ON THE TRAIL BROKEN

Number of Outfits Have Gotten Over Skaguay.

STEADY STREAM OF MOVING HUMANITY.

Skaguay Camp Has Three Thousand Population.

Fabulous Strike on a Tributary of the MacMillan River—Man Who Stole a Sack of Flour Shot Down Like a Dog by the Vigilance Committee, and His Body Left to Rot In the Sun—Already Comes a Claimant for the Townsite of Skaguay—Copper River Properties.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—The following letter was received per steamer Utopia today to the Associated Press:

Skaguay, Aug. 23.—The jam is broken on the Skaguay 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 description. Three steamers are now unloading on lighters which convey the freight as near the shore as possible, where it is loaded on wagons or carried over in the high tide. The Utopia is loading at the only wharf, which is a shaky structure. Two pile drivers are at work on another dock which is intended to be a substantial affair. A new sawmill got up steam for the first time this morning. Rough lumber is worth $27 per thousand, and cannot be got half fast enough at any price.

The city of tents is not being displaced, but reinforced by a city of "shacks" of all sizes and degrees of finish. Skaguay is the boom town of Alaska. Every man whose heart fails him when he encounters the first hardship has turned townsite boomer. Four weeks ago, Skaguay was not known; today there are not less than 3,000 people here in addition to those on the ships in the harbor. They have surveyed off the townsite, the first comers having first choice. The United States commissioner is issuing some kind of a certificate, fee $5; surveyor another $5; then the squatter sticks up his tent, shack or corral, and is ready to skin the first tenderfoot that comes along. Transfers by quit claim are quite common, and as high as $200 has been paid for a choice location.

Skaguay has all the usual accompaniments of a frontier mining town—dance halls, roulette, faro, stud poker and craps find devotees ready to tempt fortune's smiles.

There is no danger of a famine here, though there may be shortages in certain lines. On all sides "smiling plenty as if conjured by some enchanter," here abounds.

Great piles of hay, grain, flour, bacon, sugar and all the necessaries are in stock, apparently for some time to come. There are not less than 2,000 horses at work on the Skaguay trail, but it is hard to get any one to contract to deliver you over the summit—at any price—but you can get over for about 30 cents a pound if you are willing to wait and contract by sections. The packers at this end of the trail do not like to contract farther than the first hill six miles out, where one has to hire another outfit.

At Dyea, the Indians are moving freight in an almost unbroken stream from the landing to Lake Linderman, and it is no trouble to contract to get one's entire outfit put over at one trip for 30 to 35 cents per pound. No one should come, expecting to get over this fall for a less rate, and no one should bring boats. There are boats set up, knocked down in sections, and single boards on both trails from the landing to the base of the summit but not one yet has been taken over.

ON THE MACMILLAN RIVER.

Fabulously Rich Strikes Are Reported There.

Tacoma, Aug. 30.—A letter to the Ledger has just been received from the north fork of the MacMillan river, Alaska, from George Lemmon, addressed to his wife in south Tacoma, giving particulars of a fabulously rich strike on this tributary of the MacMillan river.

He and his partner went there from the Yukon on information from an Indian who accompanied them last spring and he says that they have struck a locality richer than the Klondike. In three months they have made a clean up of $55,000.

He says they have a large bucket and a big can full of nuggets and although they have no scales they believe it will reach the amount named. They have taked off five claims and he tells his wife to send up four friends, whom he designates, as quickly as possible to locate the adjoining properties, the law being that one man can locate only one claim.

The letter was sent down by the Indian who took $500 or $600 worth of nuggets to lay in a fresh supply for the winter. Lemmon says he will not be out before next summer and that his friends can reach there by the middle of October over the Chilkoot pass. MacMillan is between 200 and 300 miles south of the Klondike and in what until lately has been an unexplored region.

STOLE A SACK OF FLOUR.

As a Consequence He Was Shot Like a Dog.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—An unknown man has been shot on the Skaguay trail by a committee of vigilances, and his bones are now rotting between a pile of rocks within a few rods of the pass. This news was brought down by the steamer Utopia which arrived this morning at 6 o'clock from Skaguay. The Utopia left Skaguay Aug. 23. The story in general is all that can be learned, the details being unknown among the Utopia's six passengers. Some time ago a sack of flour was stolen. Suspicion pointed to a man who was encamped near the summit. A committee of six were chosen to ferret out and punish the thief. These men went to the tent of the suspected man and found the missing sack. The man begged for mercy, but the committee, satisfied of his guilt, decreed that he be immediately killed. The man was dragged from the tent and tied up right to a pole. The committeemen stood off a short distance and at the word shot together. The thief's body was pierced in six places. Feeling their duty done and sick of their task, the vigilantes left at once, not even waiting to put the bleeding form beneath the ground. For three days it hung there in full view of those passing with their packs. The odors emanating from the body became so offensive that two men cut it loose, and, carrying it up a hillside, covered it with a pile of stones.

The steamer Detroit sailed for Dyea and Skaguay this afternoon with 40 passengers.

Says "Keep Away."

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—In speaking of the Klondike gold fields, William Ogilvie, dominion surveyor of the Northwest territory, discourages all strangers from going into that bleak country. He denies that any difference 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, Steward river, Indian creek, Troandike, Sixty-Mile, Forty-Mile, American creek, Seventy-Mile and Birch creek. Now, it is highly improbable that gold being found at all those points the intervening spaces are barren. We have a zone of upwards 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 yet be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both 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 vegetable food is concerned, the earth is bound in eternal frost and the thermometer often reaches 60 and 70 degrees below zero."

For Copper River.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 30.—The steamer City of Topeka, which sailed at an early hour this morning for Alaska, took a party of 25 men from Los Angeles, Cal., who will leave the Topeka at Sitka and take passage on the steamer Dora for Copper river, which they will fully prospect. The party is headed by J. D. Brooks of Los Angeles, who went into the Copper river country 18 months ago. Each of the 25 men has a full provision outfit for 16 months. Brooks says the Copper river country is richer than the Klondike. His party will be augmented in September by 150 men, all from Los Angeles.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—The latest expedition from Seattle in search of gold will turn its attention to the Copper river. Today Frank Porter of New York, Jack Moore, and W. H. Hamilton, both of Philadelphia, purchased the sloop Trixty T., and will sail next week for the Copper river. They take provisions for one year, and will confine their efforts to discovering placer claims.

He Claims Skaguay.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—A Chronicle special from Victoria contains a signed statement from Bernard Moore, who claims the townsite of Skaguay. He says that ten years ago he made application for 160 acres of land in accordance with the United States laws as applied to Alaska, had a legal survey made and paid in the requisite $400 to the proper officials. He had just begun to stock the place for a dairy when the gold rush began, and now thousands of citizens of Skaguay are claiming the land he paid the government for.

Steamboat Mail Service.

Washington, Aug. 30.—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 postoffice department today. 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. Mails will leave Dyea twice a month within about 12 hours after arrival from Juneau, or in time to connect with mail steamers at Juneau for Seattle.

ROUNDING UP CATTLE THIEVES.

SHERIFFS OF THREE COUNTIES ON THE TRAIL.

Charles Atwood Arrested Yesterday In Uintah County—Have Been Operating in Strawberry Valley.

(Special to The Herald.)

Vernal, Utah, Aug. 30—The sheriffs of Utah and Wasatch counties have been working in union with Sheriff Preece of this county for the last few days in quietly locating the whereabouts of a gang of cattle thieves that have been operating in Strawberry valley, where Preston Nutter grazes his cattle.

Charles Atwood has been arrested, and yesterday Sheriff Murdock of Wasatch county started with him for Heber. Sheriff Preece left this morning for White river, to intercept others of the gang who are supposed to be making their way into Colorado.

PARADISE FOR BUMS.

Contents of Kansas City Saloons Flood the Streets.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30.—Ten saloons in Kansas City, Kan., were raided by the police this evening and $3,000 worth of liquors was seized and poured into the gutters.

Saloon furniture and fixtures filling ten big drays were seized and carted to police headquarters, where it will be burned tomorrow.

The confiscations are under old injunctions against the joints and the proprietors made permanent many months ago, and the property is to be destroyed without further process of law. Similar action will be taken against some 70 other joints.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Twenty-four Men Charged With Whitecapping Mormons.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 30.—Twenty-four men charged with white-capping Mormons in Fairfield county, were given a preliminary hearing at Ridgeway today and bound over for trial in $200 each. It developed at the hearing that two women with guns stood off a mob of 100 armed men who were searching for the Mormons.

Kansas State Bank Fails.

McPherson, Kan., Aug. 30.—The First State bank of this city, of which Senator Royal Matthews is president, failed today, with liabilities amounting to $85,000. The bank is now in charge of Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal.

GRUESOME EXPERIENCES.

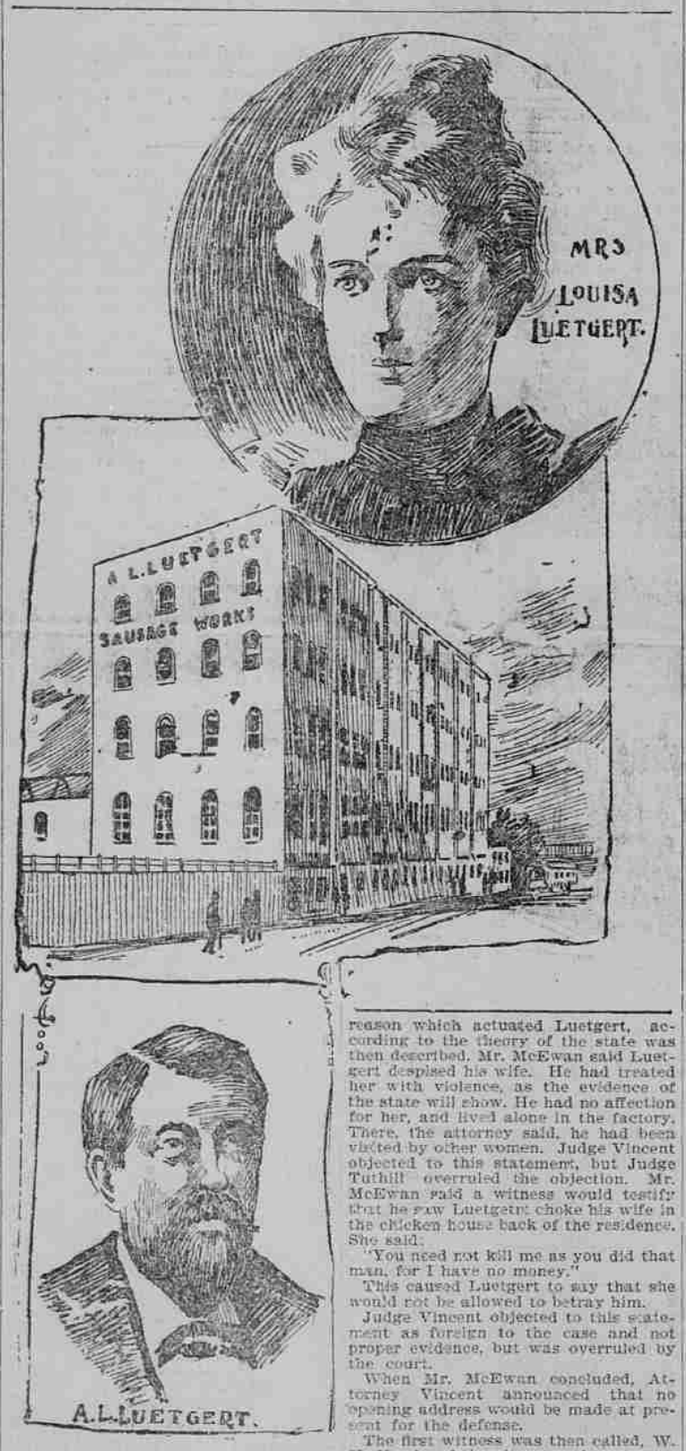
Several In Store For the Luetgert Jurors.

THEY WILL WATCH A HUMAN BODY BOILED.

How the Defense Will Meet the Prosecution.

Hopes to Completely Disprove the Alleged Fact That a Human Body Can be Almost Totally Annihilated by the Use of a Boiling Solution of Caustic Potash—Jury Secured, and a Case Novel in the Annals of Crime In Progress—Other Crimes.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The trial of Adolph Luetgert for the murder of his wife, began in earnest today, the preliminary work of securing a jury having been



completed. Long before the case was called, the corridors of the court building were thronged with people anxious to gain admittance.

Contrary to the expectation of the state, the jury will be aided by the defense to witness an experiment in the vat in the basement of the sausage factory. This is to be the result of an experiment conducted by Luetgert's attorneys, Saturday and yesterday, the body of a man, of about Mrs. Luetgert's age and weight, who died again by violence Thursday, was taken to the factory at 807 Diversey avenue and immersed in a solution of caustic potash. The result exceeds their expectations. The experts reported that after boiling the body in a 15 per cent solution of the potash for some length of time, three and one-half hours and under the same circumstances as the state alleges Luetgert disintegrated the body of his wife, the complete skeleton of the cadaver remained intact, and the solution had but little effect upon the clothing.

As a result of the test, the defense will, it is said, ask Judge Tuthill to remove his court and the jury to the basement of the big sausage factory for a few hours and witness another experiment, which the defense claims will completely disprove the state's theory of disintegration.

CALM AND COMPOSED.

Luetgert was calm and composed when he was brought into court and he had apparently been greatly refreshed by Sunday's respite from the daily court room ordeal. Assistant State's Attorney McEwan formally opened the case for the state. On the wall close to the jury box were hung large maps of the Luetgert sausage factory, the Luetgert home and all the surroundings of the place where it is charged the prisoner killed his wife and then destroyed her body. The attorney for the state began with the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert on May 1, and next described the visit on May 4 of Dietrich Bicknese, brother of Mrs. Luetgert, when he called to see his sister and discovered that she had disappeared. He dwelt on the apparent indifference of the husband, his statement that he had not informed the police, but had hired two detectives, and his invitation to Bicknese to call again in about a week, when he would tell him if anything had been discovered concerning the whereabouts of his sister.

Attorney McEwan told the jury that Luetgert's statement that he had hired two detectives to search for his wife would be proven false.

Mr. McEwan said it is the theory of the state that Mrs. Luetgert accompanied her husband into the factory between 10:30 and 11 o'clock. About 10:30 her little son Louis returned from the circus and saw her sitting in the kitchen. The conversation of the boy with his mother was interrupted by Luetgert who came in and ordered the boy to bed. Before going to sleep, the boy heard his father descending the back stairs toward the factory where he had slept for years. Mr. McEwan said it is the theory of the state that Mrs. Luetgert descended the stairs at the same time and went to the factory. The boy did not hear her steps, because she wore house slippers which made no noise. Luetgert and his wife were seen in the alley in the rear of the house a few minutes later. They were seen going through a gate which led to no place except the factory.

The attorney for the state then detailed the movements at the Luetgert factory, the running on the steam to the vat, the sending of Watchman Balik shortly after to the drug store and Eann's subsequent errand to a drug store, all of which kept him out of the factory for an hour and a half. He was away when Mrs. Luetgert was last seen alive in the alley.

ALLEGED MOTIVE.

The alleged motive and operating reason which actuated Luetgert, according to the theory of the state was then described. Mr. McEwan said Luetgert despised his wife. He had treated her with violence, as the evidence of the state will show. He had no affection for her, and lived alone in the factory. There, the attorney said, he had been visited by other women. Judge Vincent objected to this statement, but Judge Tuthill overruled the objection. Mr. McEwan said a witness would testify that he saw Luetgert choke his wife in the chicken house back of the residence. She said:

"You need not kill me as you did that man, for I have no money."

This caused Luetgert to say that she would not be allowed to betray him.

Judge Vincent objected to this statement as foreign to the case and not proper evidence, but was overruled by the court.

When Mr. McEwan concluded, Attorney Vincent announced that no opening address would be made at present for the defense.

The first witness was then called, W. H. Hanfe, of the city map department, who testified to the correctness of the drawings being used by the prosecution.

DEFENDANT WAS INDIFFERENT.

When the afternoon session began, the first witness called was Diedrich Bicknez, brother of Mrs. Luetgert. He told the jury of his visit to the house of Luetgert on May 4, to see his sister. There he met the sausage maker and talked with him for some time before he was informed that Mrs. Luetgert had disappeared. Bicknez said Luetgert told him he did not know what had become of his wife. He had last seen her at 8 o'clock the Saturday evening previous. Luetgert said he did not believe she had gone away with some other man, but thought she had wandered away. The witness said he asked the prisoner what he had done to find his wife and was informed that he had not told the police of her disappearance. Instead, he said, he had paid two private detectives $5 each and they would do more than the police would accomplish.

The witness said Luetgert told him he had not looked to see if his wife had taken any clothing with her except the dress she had on when he last saw her. He had not visited any place or made any inquiries.

Bicknez told his story in a simple, straightforward way that made him an impressive witness.

YOUNG LUETGERT'S STORY.

Louis Luetgert 12 years of age, the bright son of the prisoner was called next. He is a remarkably bright lad for his age and 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 himself 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. Today, he recounted how he

(Continued on Page 6.)

CONFERENCE OF LABOR LEADERS.

It Was a Very Busy Day Yesterday.

PLATFORM NOW BEING FORMULATED.

It Will Doubtless be Made Public Today.

Sympathetic Strike Is Hardly Looked for—Even if a Majority Favored it, the Convention, as a Body, Is Powerless—Ratchford's Plan to Aid the Men Now in Want—Debs' Social Democracy Has a Large Following—Sovereign Tired of Resolutions and Wants Action Taken—Special Session of Congress May be Asked for—Some Fiery Talk.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—The conference of labor leaders which began this morning had a busy day and tonight the end is in sight. What the conference has accomplished, if anything, is in doubt.

It is not believed the leaders have attained any definite result and, in fact, the president of one of the national organizations said the failure of the conference was a foregone conclusion.

"I should feel very much chagrined," said this gentleman, "if I had any part in the convening of this conference."

The committee on resolutions and plan of action was at work all afternoon and evening, and tonight Mr. Eovereign announced that they had formulated a plan, but declined to give any details. The platform, it is expected, will be submitted to the convention tomorrow morning. The 14 different organizations represented in the convention make an unwieldy body, and it is evident all of them cannot be satisfied with a platform formulated by five men representing as many branches of organized labor.

Mr. Ratchford's plan of petitioning President McKinley to convene an extra session of congress to enact measures providing for the settlement of the present labor difficulties, or, as he puts 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 plank 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 the 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.

It is thought an adjournment will be reached some time tomorrow.

The Proceedings.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—E. V. Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., M. D. Ratchford of Columbus, O., and W. D. Mahon of Detroit were among the delegates to the labor conference who arrived this morning.

"I am out of it to a certain extent," said Mr. Debs this morning. "I am no longer affiliated with any labor body, but have come simply as a guest of the conference under the general call."

"Is there any probability of a sympathetic strike?" was asked.

"I hardly think so; in fact, these delegates are not empowered to order a strike. They can do no more than report back to their respective bodies the sense of the convention."

RATCHFORD'S PLAN.

Mr. Ratchford has a plan, which he will probably present to the conference, calling upon every working man and woman in the country to contribute one cent per day of their wages to a fund for the relief of the striking miners. This money, he thinks, will amount to between $1,000 and $2,000 per day. Part of this fund will be used to keep men at work among the strikers in the Pittsburg district where the operators propose to start their mines with non-union men. In other words, the camps there will be maintained with the hope of eventually influencing those now at work to quit."

Much disappointment is expressed at headquarters over the non-arrival of Samuel Gompers, but it is believed he will be in St. Louis this afternoon or tonight.

DEBS' DEMOCRACY.

There is no denying the fact that "social democracy" movement, headed by Mr. Debs, has a large following and it would not be a surprise to see that new venture gain control of the meeting. An effort will be made to amalgamate all labor bodies represented and to this end a resolution looking to the appointment of a general conference committee will be presented some time during the convention by Mr. Steinbliss of St. Louis. "My idea is," said Mr. Steinbliss, "to have one or two delegates from each branch of organized labor form a general conference committee. While I hardly think such a committee, if appointed by the conference, will do anything at this meeting, they will get together later. By that time our ideas will have crystalized, and some definite platform upon which a general amalgamation of labor could stand would be formulated. It is bound to come. We must be united."

Chairman Steinbliss, of the local committee of arrangements, called the conference to order at 10 o'clock. About 100 people were scattered about the hall, not all of them, however, were delegates. Mr. Steinbliss suggested that as the call for the convention had been issued hurriedly and as many of the delegates were yet unadvised as to the meeting place and hour, an adjournment be taken till 11 o'clock.

Shortly after 11 the convention was again called to order.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, president of the National Typographical union of Indianapolis, was chosen temporary chairman and W. C. Pearce of Columbus, temporary secretary.

Considerable controversy arose over the naming of a committee on resolutions, which, although the convention was not yet permanently organized, was moved by one of the delegates. There were amendments to the effect that the convention adjourn until 1 o'clock and that the hour be made 2 o'clock and in the midst of this parliamentary tangle Delegate Sovereign shouted: "I'm sick and tired of resolutions; this is the time for action. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the motion to appoint a committee on resolutions be amended to read 'on resolutions and plan of action.'"

This brought out a flood of amendments and motions, but the whole matter was finally tabled and the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m., at which hour the report of the committee on credentials was presented.

The report, after some discussion, was adopted. The general report showed, also, the presence of one woman delegate, Mrs. Mary Jones, of Chicago, who represents the Social Democracy. The temporary organization was then made permanent and the chairman read the call for the convention.

It was moved and seconded that a committee on resolutions, to be made from one member from each organization, be named, each delegation to choose their member. This was amended by Delegate Stephens of Philadelphia, to read "and plan of action."

Mr. Mahon of Detroit objected to this committee as unwieldy, and said he was perfectly satisfied to leave the matter of resolutions to a committee of five, to be selected by the chair. He amended the resolution to that effect.

"If you are going into the resolution business," said Mr. Mahon, "you had better go home."

Mr. Mahon's amendment was carried on a division, as was the amendment of Mr. Stephens.

The chairman then named as the "committee on resolutions and plan of action" W. G. Pearce of the miners; W. D. Mahon of the street railway men; Victor Berger of Milwaukee, who represents the Social Democracy, in which favor Mr. Debs declined, G. C. Clemens of Topeka, representing the Populists, and James R. Sovereign.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Ratchford 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. Ratchford, "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 and act upon the matter of injunctions and find means of relieving existing troubles in the labor world. In case of refusal," said Mr. Ratchford, impressively, after an outburst 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 in a sympathetic strike."

FIERCE HARANGUE.

Mr. Patrick O'Neill of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 "organized 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 fierce harangue pleased the audience greatly.

Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Ratchford's plan. He believed this would be the last convention to be held under present conditions.

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THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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Conference of Labor Leaders.

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State News.

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Local Politics.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE STARVING

Condition of American Workingmen In the State of Indiana.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 30.—A special to the News from Lebanon, Ind., says: An immense meeting was held tonight at the opera house in behalf of the starving coal miners in Indiana. Judge Thomas J. Terhune made a statement of the condition of the miners as he found it while making his investigation as Governor Mount's special commissioner. In the course of his address he said:

"There are 8,000 families in this state in destitute condition. Thirty thousand people are literally starving. A few years ago they received $1.25 per ton; now the average price paid is about 35 cents per ton.

"A good miner can make $1 a day and is allowed to work two or three days each week. They are compelled to trade at company stores and the prices they pay are left entirely to the mine operators. The miners admit that they cannot live on the present scale of wages."

A large subscription to the relief fund was raised.

MUST EXPLAIN TO THE UTES.

How the Uncompahgre Commissioners Will Proceed.

PAYMENT REQUIRED FOR ALLOTMENTS.

The Indian Office Tried to Defeat This Requirement.

Commissioners Instructed to Assemble the Indians In Council and Explain the Situation to Them—An Objectionable Provision of the Instructions Stricken Out—Utah Mill Site Case Decided.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Aug. 30.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has formally designated Commissioner James Jeffreys of Missouri as chairman of the Uncompahgre allotment commission, and he has received special instructions to govern him in rendering the accounts.

Captain William H. Beck, who is acting Indian agent for the Uintah and Ouray agency, is under instructions to offer the commissioners every assistance in his power. Blank township plats and blank allotment sheets have been forwarded to the agency for the use of the commissioners. Maps of Utah and blanks for weekly reports will also be mailed.

The commissioners are instructed to employ a surveyor, assistants and interpreters, these to be paid out of the balance of the appropriation for the commission of 1894.

It is the opinion of the Indian office that none of the Uncompahgres will desire allotments outside of the reservation, but if they do the commissioners are directed to allot them lands anywhere in Utah excepting mineral lands.

MUST EXPLAIN.

The commissioners' first duty will be to assemble the Uncompahgres in council and explain to them the provisions of the act of 1897 and the necessity that exists for them to take allotments at once if they desire to retain any of their lands within the Uncompahgre reservation proper, as otherwise they will be opened to settlement on the first of April next.

With regard to the payment required for their allotments, the commissioners are directed to explain to the Uncompahgres that the Indian office endeavored to secure a waiver of the requirement, but that congress refused to remit the amount and therefore no alternative. The commissioners will also call their attention to the fact that a majority of the Uncompahgre male adults assented to this requirement in 1881.

After this, if the commissioners can secure the consent of the tribes, or that of any of them, they will proceed to make allotments.

The assistant attorney for the interior department has expressed the opinion that the word agricultural was used in the act of 1897 in a sense that included "grazing," and the opinion will govern the commissioners appointed.

FUNDS FOR EXPENSES.

The Indian office has, with difficulty, arranged for the payment of salary and expenses of the commissioners. Congress made no appropriation for this special purpose, and the Indian office will meet this expenses out of a balance of $2,300 left unexpended by the last commission, and $15,000 carried in the current appropriation bill for the "survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians."

PROVISION STRICKEN OUT.

The secretary of interior approved all the instructions to the commissioners and drafted by the Indian bureau, except that a provision reading as follows was stricken out:

"If land is so located as to be susceptible of irrigation, it is believed that 40 acres of land would be ample allowance of agricultural land, and the Indians should be advised to select not more than that quantity of such land. However, if they desire the full quantity, they have the right to select it."

UTAH MILL SITE CASE.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss today affirmed the decision of the land commissioner in the Silver Star mill site case, from the Salt Lake City land district. The applicants for the mill site are required to republish notice of application, naming a day for making proof. The application to refer the case to the board of equitable adjudication is denied.

A postoffice has been established at Jordan, Big Horn county, Wyo., and Louis J. Duhig commissioned postmaster.

TRIAL OF BOB MEEKS.

Identified as One of the Montpelier Bank Robbers.

(Special to The Herald.)

Paris, Ida., Aug. 30.—The district court is now in session here. Bob Meeks, one of the supposed Montpelier bank robbers, is being tried today. District Attorney Budge is prosecuting, assisted by Attorney John A. Bagley, who appears in the case in behalf of the bank and insurance company. Attorneys R. S. Spence and T. L. Glenn appear for the defense.

Nine witnesses were examined for the prosecution, eight of whom positively identified the prisoner as one of the three who robbed the Montpelier bank. The defense had only two witnesses, both from Wyoming and who, judging from the testimony given, have been doing business with the prisoner, and who are supposed to have got money from him and invested it in cattle. Their evidence is very conflicting. A night session is now in progress and the case will be given to the jury tonight, and a conviction is expected.

Repulse of Rebels.

Simla, Aug. 30.—The column under Colonel Richardson and a detached party which were sent to relieve the police posts at Lakka and Saifaldra found them hard pressed by Orakzais. A sharp conflict ensued between the relieving force and the rebels resulting in the repulse of the latter with considerable loss. The posts were relieved and their garrisons withdrawn.