

A BELT OF GOLD TO SIBERIA.

Reports of New Discoveries in the Alaskan Mineral Fields.

CAPE NOME, NEW EL Dorado.

A Seattle Prospector Thinks the Yukon Mineral Bed Extends to Asia—Stories of Misfortune in Alaska With Every Account of Success.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 28.—The latest advices from the newly discovered gold field, Cape Nome, Alaska, are contained in a letter from Major E. S. Ingraham of Seattle, who writes under date of February 2, 1899. Major Ingraham is the leader of fourteen men who were fitted out by Prince Luigi of Italy and local business men. He went first to Kotzebue Sound, but finding nothing there, crossed overland to Cape Nome, with a portion of the party, enduring considerable hardships. Part of the time the men had for food only two pancakes a day. Major Ingraham writes:

"On September 26 six men went to work to test their claims, some on Snow creek and the rest on Anvil creek. The best pan was obtained on Snow creek and amounted to \$8.25. The aggregate of four days' work was \$4 less than \$1,500. The gold was of good quality and sold at St. Michael without assay for \$16.85 per ounce. On account of the lateness of the season and lack of supplies no attempt to reach bedrock was made.

"The news soon spread, and there has been a constant arrival of prospectors from Umanak, St. Michael and as far south as Kuskokwim. Fully 500 locations have been made to date.

"Two other districts have been organized, one at Linok point, beyond Cape Rodney, and the other with Bonanza creek as a center.

"The rich finds at Cape Nome and on the Ne-Uck-Luck, a tributary of Fish river, prove beyond doubt that the rich mineral belt of the Yukon crosses to Siberia. Pay dirt is reported to have been struck on a river flowing into the chain of lakes having outlet at Fort Clarence.

"Before starting from Kotzebue sound December 15, 1898, prospectors had come in from Nootak, reporting the discovery of a rich and extensive mineral belt north of the river. In November, 1898, there was a stampede from among the prospectors wintering upon the Kowak to reported rich diggings upon the Alashuck, a tributary of the Kynkuk.

"There is no doubt but that next summer will witness remarkable developments in the vicinity of Golovin Bay."

But every story of fortune found in the gold fields comes out of suffering and disappointment. W. D. Doolittle of Irvington, N. J., arrived here yesterday after undergoing fearful experiences in Alaska. He attempted to enter the Alaskan gold fields over the Edmonton route, but failed, and returned to Telegraph creek out of food and just able to make his wants known. He said:

"I have witnessed people coming in with hands and feet frozen and starving and suffering with scurvy. Of fourteen men on their way to Telegraph creek, nine perished in a snow storm. Three men were found dead in a cabin at Moose lake. They were two Allison brothers of Kent, England and Carter of New Zealand.

"The latter part of May, Porter, the government agent at Telegraph creek, sent a relief party into the Liard district, consisting of two Indian guides and four white men. They had a slow load of provisions which they distributed among the needy people, numbering about 500."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Eight miners have just reached here from Alaska with \$254,000, the result of two years' digging within twenty miles of Dawson. One of them, named W. H. Armstrong, has a nugget worth \$360.

"The country is full of idle men," said Armstrong, "and every steamer brings a lot more to swell the list. There will be a fairly good clean-up around Dawson, but it will belong to ten times as many men as last year's output."

JOHN BULL EMITS A GROWL.

Great Britain Will Tolerate No Play From Kruger.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., June 28.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, addressing the Unionists of this city, reviewed carefully the Transvaal question.

In the course of his speech he said that, owing to the enormous military preparations of the government of the South African republic, Great Britain had been compelled to increase the British garrison in Cape Colony and Natal, entailing an additional expenditure of \$2,500,000 annually.

After denouncing in the strongest terms the attitude and actions of the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain, with great deliberation and emphasis, added:

"The Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The way the British subject there is treated is not only a menace to them all, but interferes with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boers and not the British as the paramount power.

"Besides the breaches of the London convention, the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality that convention was intended to secure. Its misgovernment is a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would be in the happiest condition, but so long as the disease of hatred and suspicion prevails in the Transvaal, it is impossible to stop the contagion.

"Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say the British government wants war; but it is equally erroneous to say that the government will draw back, now that it has put its hand to the plow.

"We hope the efforts that are now being made will lead to an amicable arrangement, for Great Britain only desires justice, but there comes a time when patience can hardly be distinguished from weakness, and when moral pressure becomes a farce that cannot be continued without loss of self-respect. I trust that time may never come in this instance, but if it does, Britons will insist upon the means to find a result essential to the peace of South Africa."

The speech was warmly applauded. In reply to a vote of thanks, Mr. Chamberlain said he felt strengthened and encouraged by their confidence and support. He had spoken from the heart, because he believed they had reached a critical turning point in the history of the empire, and that the whole world was watching to see how they would issue from the difficulty. "It is my belief," said he, in closing, "that the country will show itself not unworthy of its glorious history and traditions."

A GREAT REVIEW.

Flower of British Army on Parade Before the Queen.

LONDON, June 28.—The Queen, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, General Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army; Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, United States army military attaché of the United States embassy at London and many princes and princesses were present on the famous plains of Aldershot to witness a review of over 18,000 of the best troops in the kingdom.

This review is interpreted in London as a means of satisfying Queen Victoria that her troops are ready for any emergency they may be called upon to meet, in the Transvaal or elsewhere.

ROW OF THE CHURCHES.

Methodists Believe They Have Baffled John D. Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has ended his long connection with Chautauqua. Back of the announcement of the famous educator's retirement as the head of the Chautauqua collegiate department and from the board of trustees of the Chautauqua association is a battle of denominations. Methodists, who have regarded the Chautauqua enterprise as a monument to Methodism, believe they have baffled John D. Rockefeller and others, who, they claimed, were attempting to make the Chautauqua movement an auxiliary to the University of Chicago. And the Methodists have possession of Chautauqua.

Big Week at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 28.—Benefit week of "all organized labor of Western Pennsylvania," at the Grand opera house has assumed proportions not thought of by the promoters, and the affair promises to result in closer union of the laboring classes in this section than ever before. The week was inaugurated with a large parade in which all of the labor organizations of the city participated. The program for the balance of the week includes many prominent men as special attractions. The principal demonstration will be made on Friday, when Major General Miles will be the guest of the city. All of the military and many civic organizations will turn out in force to welcome and entertain him.

McKay to Meet Pils.

DENVER, Colo., June 28.—Kid McKay gave a sparring exhibition at the Taylor opera house last night, and it was announced from the stage that Fitzsimmons had agreed to meet McKay in September next.

Mrs. Southworth Is Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Mrs. Ellen Southworth, the well known novelist, is quite ill at her residence in West Washington. Her weakness is due mainly to the infirmities of age, she being now in her 74th year.

NAVY'S 'PERSUADER' CLASS.

Vessels of the Vixen Type to Be Built for South American Republics.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The navy department is considering the advisability of fitting up and keeping in readiness light draught cruisers for special service like that recently performed by the Vixen at Bluefields, Nicaragua. The suggestion is made by advocates of the plan that such a course would save both time and expense and that such vessels could respond to the call of a consul or perform other similar service quite as well as could a battleship. They would have the great advantage, also, of covering the distance to far away ports much more speedily than would heavier ships. The present purpose is to use the auxiliary cruisers for this work, and the Hawk and Dorothea are among the vessels which will thus be utilized. They probably will not be put in commission, but will be provisioned and otherwise kept in condition for constant sea service. The intention is to have four such vessels.

16-YEAR-OLD FIEND.

Confesses to Assaulting and Murdering His Cousin.

HARPER, Kan., June 28.—John Kornstadt, a 16-year-old boy living in the southeast part of Harper county, has confessed to having murdered his cousin, Nora, the 10-year-old daughter of Tony Kornstadt. He first assaulted her and then threw her into an abandoned well, where she was found last Wednesday. She was alive when found, but died an hour later, without recovering consciousness. Her cousin was suspected and the feeling became so strong that lynching was talked of. Sheriff Gillespie took charge of the boy and brought him to Harper for safe keeping. A searching examination by County Attorney McColloch brought out the confession. He was taken to Wichita for fear of mob violence.

SIGHTED SFAX OFF FRANCE.

A French Cruiser, Probably With Dreyfus, on the Way to Brest.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 28.—The Belgian steamer Brulleville, which arrived here today from African



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

ports, reported having sighted at noon today a French cruiser, believed to be the Sfax, having Dreyfus on board, going in the direction of Brest.

IRELAND STIRS THE CATHOLICS.

A French Clerical Writer Berates the American Archbishop.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—The Revue Generale, a well known Belgian magazine, patronized by most of the leaders of the Catholic party, has consented to publish a violent onslaught on Archbishop Ireland by the French clerical writer, Heulot d'Hericault. The writer finds Monsignor Ireland is much too advanced. He says:

"The American archbishop recently came to France as a commercial traveler of revolutionary ideas. The French Catholics were struck at hearing a foreigner pretending to teach them how to behave themselves and at the real scandal caused by this successor of the apostles. We offer our congratulations to France upon having become a Free Masonic republic, which exiles some of its priests and sends others into the army and closes convents.

"Many French prelates look upon Ireland as a savage. He has been truly described as a bombshell."

A PLAGUE SHIP AT FRISCO.

Doctors Are Examining the Passengers of the Nippon Maru in Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The steamer Nippon Maru, which was held at Honolulu on account of the death of a passenger from black plague, arrived here today and was ordered to the quarantine station. She has a large passenger list, and her health conditions will not be announced until after the medical examination has been completed. It is believed there are no more cases of plague on board.

More Convicts Win Their Plea.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, June 28.—The striking prisoners at the state prison, who have refused to work for several days, resumed work yesterday. Their demands in full were acceded to by the prison officials and hereafter pie will be served at least twice a week. No punishments are to follow on account of the strike.

Santiago Day in New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Santiago day, only a promise to be generally observed in the financial and mercantile district of the city. The cotton and coffee exchanges have agreed to suspend business on that day and similar action is expected to be taken by the stock exchange, the consolidated, the metal and mercantile exchanges.

Regiment Arrives at the Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Troup F, Sixth cavalry, Captain E. F. Wilson, has arrived at the Front from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

AFTER BROTHER'S SLAYER.

J. W. Gates Will Assist in Prosecuting Jester.

WICHITA, Kan., June 28.—J. W. Gates, president of the American Steel and Wire company, passed through here last night for Tecumseh, Okla., making a race against time.

Mr. Gates is the brother of the young man who was killed twenty-eight years ago by Alexander Jester near Warrensburg, Mo.

Jester is now under arrest at Shawnee, where he has been living under the name of W. A. Hill. He was arrested for Gates' murder on information given by a jealous sister to prevent his marriage last Sunday.

Mr. Gates has all the documentary evidence with him that was collected by his father twenty-eight years ago, when Jester was first accused of murdering young Gates. Mr. Gates stated that a special train would be taken from Oklahoma City to Tecumseh, the county seat of Pottawatomie county, the place where habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted in behalf of Jester by his attorneys. Prominent attorneys in Oklahoma and Missouri have been telegraphed to by Mr. Gates to meet him in Tecumseh and Mexico, Mo., where Jester will be finally taken for trial. Mr. Gates made the statement that he would not spare money or time to prosecute the man who he believes murdered his brother and did away with his remains.

Sheriff Simmons telegraphs that he is awaiting the arrival of Sheriff Nelson of Missouri, with the requisition papers.

A SENATOR ACCUSED.

Charged With Forging an Indorsement of His Attitude.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 28.—Alf Burkholder, a newspaper man, has created a sensation in political and army circles in South Dakota by charging that a United States Senator forged a letter in support of the Senator's hostility to expansion and the ward politicians. The letter purported to have been written by an officer of the First regiment, South Dakota volunteers, whose name was withheld through fear that the writer would be court-martialed.

The letter reflected on practically every feature of the conduct of the war in the Philippines, hinted at an investigation and at dreadful exposures, declared that sick volunteers were compelled to leave the hospitals and take their places on the firing line; and, in fact, described the conditions in the American ranks as being little better than in the convict camps of Siberia.

MILLION-DOLLAR STATUE.

Colorado to Send an Up-to-Date Gift in Pure Gold to Paris Exposition.

DENVER, Colo., June 28.—The Colorado Paris exposition commission has made a contract with F. D. Higbee, representative of one of the largest statue casting firms in the country, for a solid gold statue for exhibition at the Paris exposition.

The design represents an "up-to-date" girl, the figure, of life size, being cast in solid gold, 18 karats fine, the cast with its base being six feet four inches in height. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of gold will be used.

The pedestal is to be of copper and pure silver, standing five feet eight inches high, three feet square at the top and six feet four inches at the base.

Upon four panels, in bas relief, it is intended to show representative Colorado scenes.

Senator Jones Approves.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—Ex-Governor William J. Stone has received a letter from Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, dated at London, in which the senator gives his most hearty approval to the proposition for a July meeting of the national committee. Senator Jones says that his health has improved wonderfully, and that he expects to return home about the first of September.

Mr. Burrows' View of It.

PAINEVILLE, Ohio, June 28.—Senator Burrows of Michigan is visiting here. In an interview he declared that his colleague, Senator McMillan, would be a candidate to succeed himself and would be re-elected next year. Concerning Secretary Alger's alliance with Governor Pingree, Senator Burrows said he thought the secretary had destroyed what chance he might have had to go to the Senate by making such an alliance.

Boy Killed in a Mill.

UNIONVILLE, Mo., June 28.—A 15-year-old boy named Will Rowland, who was playing with a loose belt at the Crumpacker mill near this city, became entangled and was killed. His body was wrapped once and a half around the shaft and horribly crushed.

Colored Recruits to Manila.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Fifty colored recruits, enlisted in the Southern states, passed through Chicago on the way to San Francisco, with orders to sail for the Philippines July 8.

Mrs. Brown: "Bridget, have you turned the gas on in the hall, as I told you?"

Bridget: "Ye mun. Can't ye smell it?"—*Jewish Comment, Baltimore.*

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There is a difference that needs explaining. Will you clear up the mystery?

From my earliest youthful days the country across the ocean (where I was born) was my delight. Its history, the struggle for independence, the great liberty the people enjoyed, its earnest invitations to the oppressed and down-trodden of other countries, were my chief study and delight. There was a fascination in it for one who was being taught that he must never "talk back" or question his boss, in the fact that in America the boss was the man at home and the servant was the man in office.

This was reasonable to me, when it was clear from the constitution that the people were the government, and they were the ones that selected their officers. When the war of the rebellion began in your country (America), I was more eager for news from the battle-fields than any one I knew and began the study of the English language, with what help I could find, that I might be enabled to come to this country prepared to take part in voting intelligently and help on the great principles of liberty and brotherhood that I believed would grow to perfection when chattel slavery should be abolished. The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln and the words of that grand man when he declared, "This is a government of, for and by the people," were to me the most important events in history after the declaration, "All men are created equal."

As I look back now, I think I must have been an American, full fledged, while yet a boy and a subject of another country. I had bent all my boyish energy to save enough to bring me to America and arrived here in 1865, almost regretting the war had terminated, so anxious was I to prove my devotion to the cause of liberty and American justice. I was not a voter for some years, but was a strong partisan, believing the men in power were doing all that could be done for the best interests of the people.

It was very easy to accumulate property at that time, and I believed the press of the country when it told us we would go on to a glorious future that no nation had aspired to or dreamed of. How could it be otherwise? Spread before us was the richest and best country upon the face of the whole earth. Plenty was at every door. All had employment; all were trying to forget the terrible years when brother had been against brother and father against son.

But a change came. As I see it now our officials were not asking what the people would, but were quietly going on in what appears to be a fixed purpose, in adding burdens of debt and taxation while pretending our debts were being paid off. Our lands were given to corporations with a reckless disregard to the desire and welfare of the people. Foreign money was invited under the plea of our inability to develop our resources without it.

We have been for many years sending abroad our products and our gold and silver as well, while foreigners have been absorbing our lands and other property, thus making it harder year by year for us to redeem our obligations to them. Meantime we have built up corporations, combinations, pools and trusts, that are drawing the life blood from every pore of our poor old body. Railroads are bonded for three times their cost and the people compelled to pay three times a fair price in consequence. Every industry in the country is governed by a trust. We can neither eat, drink nor sit down by a light that we do not pay tribute to a trust.

We are still told that we, the people, are the rulers; that our officials are the servants of the people, and that we are the freest and most intelligent people of earth. If the delusion had never fallen from my eyes before, it must have fallen during the last year. My boyish dreams of American greatness has received a shock that will hardly pass while life shall last.

The people were willing and anxious to punish Spain for their inhuman treatment of their subjects, but they were not willing our army should be fed on rotten meat to enrich a few men. They were not willing extravagant prices should be paid for vessels for our use; but, above all, they were not willing our officials should buy the privilege of making war upon a people striving for independence. Must my life go out in sad disappointment of the high hopes of one just government among men?

Was Patrick Henry a fanatic when he declared, "God would raise up friends to fight our battles for us" (because our cause was just)? Were Washington and the men who supported him and Lincoln and the men who supported him but fanatics and blind fools? Is liberty, that so many have deemed such a prize, a false and fleeting phantom? Is democracy but another name for tyranny? Is the world yet ignorant of the true basis of civilization? Most other generations, groping among the ruins of nature, conclude there is no just form of government and, so concluding, adopt Darwin as their god and go back to beasts of the fields and forests!—A Naturalized American in Western Louisiana

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