

have been bringing in gold dust in proof of it.

C. F. Spence, a well known citizen of Houston, Texas, arrived here today in the steamer Fulton, plying between New Orleans and Nicaraguan ports, and confirmed the stories about the discoveries in Nicaragua. He says he has been all over the gold fields of that country and that gold is there in large quantities. He has acquired valuable claims and will return as soon as he can make arrangements to work them. He says the whole gold region down here is very rich and the climate splendid. He says unemployed miners of the United States will do much better there than in attempting to go to Alaska. Food in Nicaragua is cheap and other expenses are reasonable.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 12.—News was received here tonight from Coffey Creek to the effect that \$40,000 more of gold dust and nuggets were taken out yesterday afternoon from the pocket out of which the Graves brothers took their \$60,000 last Saturday.

Another exceedingly rich discovery of gold is reported on Mason Gulch, about eight miles from the scene of the Graves brothers' discovery. It is said \$18,000 was taken out this afternoon and that two miners are taking out gold on an average of \$40 to the pan. This strike is on the same vein of the Graves' claim and it is supposed to be an extension.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 12.—Mr. Blackburn, owner of the Deep gravel mine near Trinity Center, in Trinity county, brings to the news of another rich strike on Morrison gulch, seven miles above the claim of the Graves Brothers. He states that Burges and Murphy discovered a seam in their workings 300 feet long, and upon prospecting the seam got as high as \$10 and \$20 to the pan in several places. The information is the same as that of the Graves Brothers, black iron ore, ochre and porphyry waste. The new strike was made on Saturday last and caused renewed excitement. Miners and prospectors are leaving their claims to go to Morrison gulch, and the whole bed of the gulch will soon be located.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 12.—The blockade of Klondike passengers at Dyea has resulted.

Captain Amex, who was the pilot of the steamer Islander, which has just returned from the north, says the obstructions are in very bad shape. Affairs could not be much worse. Two thousand people are camped along the rocky shore with but few horses or pack animals at hand, and they have practically no chance of getting over the pass. One of the U. S. customs officers is using his official influence, and by paying \$400 in coin, managing to get the Indians to pack his outfit over the Chicout pass to the lake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—At Fort Sheridan today a test was made of the bullet-proof cloth invented by Captain Ogden, the Krag-Jurgensen rifle being used. The test was a triumph for the cloth and the officers who were present decided that the cloth was well justified all the claims made for it by its inventor. The test was made under the personal supervision of Col. Robert Hall of the Fourth infantry, the commandant of the post.

A piece of cloth 15x14 inches and 14

inches thick was stretched across one of the ordinary silhouette targets representing the figure of a man standing. The cloth was composed of five layers of equal thickness, the weight of the cloth being about eight pounds. The firing began at a distance of 400 yards, the first bullet striking squarely in the center of the cloth. The bullet went no farther than the first layer of cloth. It was picked out with the fingers, looking very much like a small lead-stool. At 300 yards the bullet penetrated to the second layer of cloth, but was smashed out of shape.

At 250 yards the second layer was perforated and the third penetrated. At 200 yards the fifth layer of the cloth was struck.

The officers have admitted that the bullets were stopped, but say the cloth in its present shape is too thick to be of any service to a soldier, save as a shield.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—Official dispatches from Assuan, on the Nile, near the first cataract, give details of the capture of Abu Hamid on August 7th by the Anglo-Egyptian troops under Col. Hunter, after eighteen hours' march from Merawai.

After carrying the high ground overlooking the town the Anglo-Egyptian troops advanced to the attack upon the village. A stubborn contest to house fight ensued, and Col. Hunter was obliged to bring up the artillery before it was possible to carry the position. The total loss was 21 killed and 61 injured, of whom the south Sudan company lost 18 killed, among them two brother officers, and 34 injured. Major Stanley fell mortally wounded while leading his men to the attack, and died in five minutes. Lieut. Fitzclair was shot almost at the same moment, through the heart. The Egyptian officers received severe gunshot wounds.

The village is a network of crowded houses and twisted, narrow alleys, so that most of the fighting was done at the point of the bayonet. Finally, when the dervishes had lost about half their number they fled. The dervishes' commander, Mohammed Zen, was captured. Another well-known Emir stubbornly defended himself with his followers in a strongly-fortified house, and was only killed at last when the house was destroyed by artillery.

A large number of prisoners, arms, standards, camels and horses, with other property, were taken. The Nile at Merawai is in a most unpleasant state from the corpses floating down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 13.—The first blood shed during the present miners' strike was that of Jacob Mott, a drummer in the McDonald band. The trouble occurred about 5 o'clock this morning near the Plum Creek tipple.

One thousand strikers left camp at Plum Creek at 8 a. m., and divided into two squads at Center, one body of the marchers going to Center school house and the others to the miners' house.

The Center squadron was headed by the McDonald drum corps. Sheriff Lowry reached Center about 5 a. m., and met a number of deputies. The marchers were stopped and the sheriff read the injunction order made yesterday by the court.

He then ordered the strikers to re-

turn to their camp. The men paid no attention to the order for a time, and the drum corps attempted to lead the marchers past the sheriff and his deputies. The deputies closed up and moved forward headed by the sheriff, and the opposing forces came together. No blows were struck and no weapons drawn, but there was a lively scuffle during which a burn in the hands of one of the band was pushed into Joseph Mott's face and he was badly cut over the right eye. Blood flowed in a stream from the wound and the sight of blood checked the pushing and struggling men. The sheriff again read the order of the court and ordered the crowd to disperse and appear in court Saturday to make answer to the bill filed. The men again refused and one was particularly pronounced in his opposition. He was threatened with arrest and after considerable argument, during which he asserted his right to be on the public road, Ulrich Bellingham and the band again tried to force their way past the sheriff and his deputies.

Sheriff Lowry threatened the strikers with arrest if they did not instantly obey. He told them they were defendants in a suit brought by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company and that the injunction would hold good until Monday, when they would have a hearing before Judges Stowe and Culler. He added: "I command you, as high sheriff of Allegheny county, to cease this marching. You must not molest men who want to work. They have as much right to the roads as you, and if you do not desist, in obedience to this injunction, I will arrest you."

Deputy sheriffs formed a line across the road and forced the strikers to move along. Seeing no way to defend themselves, the strikers moved in the direction of their camp.

By this time news of the sheriff's arrival and action had reached the division of the strikers guarding the miners' houses across the ravine, and they hastened to meet their companions. They met on the hill above Center and formed on either side of the road and invited the deputy sheriffs to pass through. The invitation was not accepted and the deputies allowed them to stand. This did not please them and the band started back. One of the strikers, who assumed a leadership, bade the others to fall in the rear. George Kelley of Claremont and Michael Dukes of Carnegie marched ahead carrying flags and attempted to break through the ranks of deputies. They did not succeed, however, and were compelled to stand and listen to the reading of the injunction. A few of the more stubborn ones offered resistance and asserted a right to go down the road in the direction of the pit mouth. One of these was James A. Bruce, colored, of California. He said he had paid his tax and asked to pass through the line of deputy sheriffs. When refused he insisted that his name should be added to the list of defendants in DeArmitt's equity suit, and also demanded a copy not only of the injunction, but of the allegations upon which it was issued.

While the negro was being disposed of, Richard Barrow, of Walkers Mills, and half a dozen companions seated themselves on the side of the road and