KLONDYKE REPORTS.

A Curator of the National Museum Believes in Them.

DIVERSIFIED MINING METHODS.

Scarcity of Women in the District—An Alleged Fugitive from Justice Has a Rich.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Dr. William H. Dall, one of the curators of the National museum, is familiar with the region of country in which the Klondyke gold fields are located. He has been on several government expeditions to the region in Alaska adjoining the gold district, and says in his opinion the reports from that country are not exaggerated.

He said:

"When I was there I did not find gold, but know of it being taken out in profitable quantities for fifteen miles or more. It was first discovered there in 1896. In 1897, when I was there in 1896, my last trip was to be in that country, my last trip was to have been two years ago. The first party of prospectors who made mining entry of the gold. The gold is found in the sand and gravel of the Yukon and its tributaries. I have been within a few miles of the Klondyke, the scene of the Klondyke gold, but not on a trip to Circle City, which is the boundary of Canada.

"The prospecting belt of Northwestern America includes all the gold fields in British Columbia, the Klondyke country, which is known as the Northwestern Alaska. The Yukon country and Alaska. The Yukon country is a country of about 600 or 700 miles. The bed of the main river is the bottom of the valley.

"The yellow metal is not found in great quantities in the main river, but in the tributary streams which cut through the mountains on either side. These practically wash out the gold. The sand and gravel, which is carried down by the current, while the gold is left on the high bottoms of these streams. In most cases the gold lies at the bottom of the rock, gravel, sand, and gravel, and is recovered by means of sluices. During the summer, when the snow is all melted, the sluices are in full blast, and the torrents are so rapid that nothing will stay in them. When the snow is all melted and the torrents begin to freeze, the streams are dry. At the approach of winter the water is at the gold, the miners have to go to work in the gravel and sand.

"Formerly they stripped the gravel off until they came to the gold. Now they work in the bottom of the gravel and sand, using underneath the gravel bedding layer. The way in which this is done is interesting. It is not to be earlier on in the old timer when everything is frozen. The miners build fires over the ground where they wish to work and keep these fires burning for a number of days, or about twenty-four hours. Then the excavation of the pits begins. The gravel will be found to be very rich in gold. This is the place where the richest gold is found. The gold is found in the bottom of the gravel, and is made in the water. Boating would do it good to scrape off the hard surface of the gravel and would throw out just as out of a gun. The matter been so amazing the gold is picked up. Nothing, when the terrible poverty which is in the country is considered, is to be said in regard to the gold.

"The country in which it is very difficult to find food, as there is practically no game. Before the whites came into the region there were not more than 300 natives. They have had with it supplied from time to time a number of the country of game."

ALSO IN ALASKA AND FOUND GOLD.

ANSONIA, Ind., July 20.—Jim Reid, Anderson's former chief of police, wanted for the murder of William Boyle in a saloon last year, is in the Klondyke gold region, according to letters received from him, state that he is all in that. The letters are properly stamped and were brought over by the miners who reached Seattle from the Klondyke. Reid is with the Klondyke Finds. It is thought that Reid is over in the Canadian possessions. He is known all over the country under as a gambler, and for years was a tracer of Dr. Boyd.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RUSH.

CHICAGO, July 20.—In contemplation of greatly increased traffic to Alaska, in view of the gold discovery in the Klondyke region, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has issued instructions to its general land office which will, in effect, limit the right of land grant railroads to patents for lands to those roads which have the property to have the purchasers prior to the date of default of such companies on the payment of their bonds or interest thereon. These instructions are the first formal expression of the administration on the subject, outline the policy to be pursued toward the roads and the rights of purchasers from them, and the significant clause in the "prior to date of default" restriction on the instructions revoke and are substituted for previous instructions issued under date of November 10 and December 11, 1896, June 11 and December 23, 1896, and January 2, January 14 and February 12, 1897.

The following companies are designated as having been severally in default at the time stated: Union Pacific main line, from Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah, January 1, 1893; Kansas Pacific, now part of the Union Pacific system, November 1, 1893; central branch Union Pacific, July 1, 1896; Sacramento Pacific (a branch of the Western Pacific), January 1, 1896; Western Pacific, now part of the Central Pacific, January 1, 1897.

The instructions set forth that the grounds set forth in the resolution and the disposition by any company of the lands set forth by it, the date of the execution of the bond, and the provisions of section 5 thereof (12 Stat., 489), which was among the laws of the United States on account of the railway bonds ever all the property of the road, including large grants, greatly limit any forfeiture which may be declared by the United States, by reason of a default in the requisite of payment of such bonds, to the lands which at the time of the default remain in the ownership of that company, that is, the lands which have not therefore been actually sold to the purchasers thereof.

Continuing, Secretary Bliss quotes at length the decision of the same, and defining the original use, and then gives the following specific directions: "You will therefore prepare clear lists of any applicant, as a basis for patents to be issued, of all lands granted to and earned by these respective companies where, before the time of default herein named, such lands have been in good faith and for a valuable consideration and in actual purchasers by the railroad company to which they belonged. In all instances where patents should properly sale to have the purchasers as you may deem necessary to easily ascertain the character and time of the sale in question, which proof should be submitted to and submitted with the list to which it applies, when forwarded for approval. The issuance of patents to bona-fide railroad for lands in the manner herein is to be a purchaser's bona-fide and is hereby suspended. A mortgagee or holder of lands secured by mortgage will not be considered a purchaser within the meaning of these instructions."

England Will Take Part.

LONDON, July 20.—The negotiations between the American bimetallic commission and the representatives of Great Britain and France have now reached a stage which renders it expedient that Great Britain will agree to participate in a conference, to be held in Washington next fall.

Burned to Death.

APPLETON, Wis., July 20.—By the explosion of a lamp last night the north one of E. Grael in the town of Buchanan, near the city, was set on fire and burned to the ground. Mr. Grael, who was 70 years of age and was unable to walk for several years, was burned to death. His wife was badly burned in trying to get him out of the house.

ESS CROWE'S CLAIM.

She Said Her Interest in the Estate Was $20,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 20.—The attorneys for Essie Crowe C. Crowe, the deceased Colorado millionaire, have unearthed a deed signed by Mrs. Rosina Crowe, which would seem to preclude the possibility of the widow making a successful contest for any part of the Crowe estate.

The document, which is entirely separate from the famous agreement of January 4th, bears date of January 2, 1897, and is a property-sharing contract between Mrs. Rosina and wife by which Louisa Crowe, for the modest return of $20,000, conveys to Rosina C. Crowe her interest in all property both real and personal, she owned, of every name and description and wherever situated, or will so all property owned by Crowe at the time of the execution of the deed, so that any that might be acquired by him in the way name whatever.

The deed was signed and sworn to before a notary public of the city of Los Angeles, and is to be given over to Crowe's property from Mrs. John assented by Mrs. Crowe. Crowe's will was one word. Today and will be filed for probate. Under by this will the bulk of the property is left to little Dorothy Walker Crowe. The estate is valued at about $250,000, and $25,000 is left outright to Essie Crowe's relatives and friends.

A Railroad Not Failed.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Henry H. W. Hodge of the Oregon Pacific Railway company was in this city, by appointment of counsel, gave his report of the company's affairs for the year ending December 31, 1896, and December 31, 1896, and January 2, January 14 and February 12, 1897.

The following companies are designated as having been severally in default at the time stated: Union Pacific main line, from Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah, January 1, 1893; Kansas Pacific, now part of the Union Pacific system, November 1, 1893; central branch Union Pacific, July 1, 1896; Sacramento Pacific (a branch of the Western Pacific), January 1, 1896; Western Pacific, now part of the Central Pacific, January 1, 1897.

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Right Between Lands.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Herald tomorrow will say: "A corresponding right between lands, although it is said here at the time of New York within the market, our minister will be on hand to which he will be word too great gain time.

When the directors of the Equitable company announced last Monday that they would not consider their condition in the terms proposed by the Equitable company, it was clearly understood that it was a matter which at present was not to be discussed, and all lands granted to and earned by these respective companies where, before the time of default herein named, such lands have been in good faith and for a valuable consideration and in actual purchasers by the railroad company to which they belonged. In all instances where patents should properly sale to have the purchasers as you may deem necessary to easily ascertain the character and time of the sale in question, which proof should be submitted to and submitted with the list to which it applies, when forwarded for approval. The issuance of patents to bona-fide railroad for lands in the manner herein is to be a purchaser's bona-fide and is hereby suspended. A mortgagee or holder of lands secured by mortgage will not be considered a purchaser within the meaning of these instructions."

Bullets Break Jail.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—A Miles City, Mont., special to the Dispatch says:

Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, two Chicagoan Indians who were arrested as accessories with Eugene Blackburn for the murder of Frank Wilson, over whose death the lynching on the Rosebud has occurred, broke jail last night by digging through an Indian wall. There was not enough strong evidence against them, but they were being held as witnesses. They were confined in the women's department of the jail. They broke out of a place of iron from the bed, with which they made a hole about two feet by six.

A posse is out scouring the country for them. Sheriff Cole and Under Sheriff Daly are now at home. Deputy Sheriff Cole, who is the son of the sheriff, is in charge of the prisoners. Sheriff Cole has received many commendations on his action on the subject, but it is hoped that he will take any action in the matter in the absence of some definite plan for the settlement of the strike. The cabinet today discussed this matter informally. The only absentee was Secretary Bliss, who is a new Secretary Bliss, who is not yet well enough to go out, and Secretary Alger, who is in the West. No special act of consequence was considered. Three bills were defeated because in the entirely necessary Congress so soon as the party leaders in the Senate consider the time opportune.

Forest Fires Raging.

OROVILLE, Cal., July 20.—Forest fires have been raging in the Butte range in the south side east of Oroville and Mount Bidwell for the past two days. Many acres have been burned. A big fire flared over Willow Creek and ran six or seven miles north.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

If you don't want to guess at that missing word, won't you give your *Schilling's Best* tea-tickets to some little boy or girl who does?

Maybe they can win enough to buy a watch—who knows?

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital, . . . $200,000.
Surplus, . . . $200,000.

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Eli Pierce, Jos. F. Lino, John C. Cutler, Ariel Ensign, Henry Dinwoodey, H. S. Eldredge, Wm. B. Preston, Jos. C. Rowe, Wm. H. Rowe.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

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Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

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Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds,
Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant,
James Jack, Lorenzo Snow,
T. G. Webber, Francis M. Lyman,
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George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open daily. Opening Saturday night from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres't.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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RAILROAD

Time Tables and Rates in the Salt Lake City Ticket Office.

On and after March 28th, 1897.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Butte, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Helena, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Helena, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Helena