

RICHES OF COLORADO

Mineral Wealth of the Centennial State Is Inexhaustible.

Trials and Tribulations of Ranchmen—Their Existence Made Miserable by "Rustlers" and Other Desperadoes.

(Special Denver (Col.) Letter.)

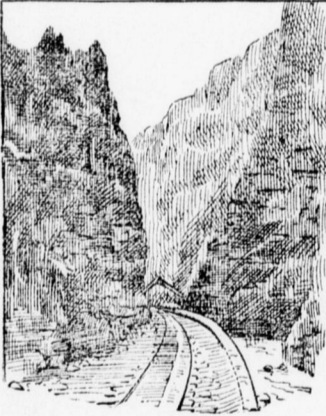
Colorado is now the largest gold producing state in the United States. Close estimates place last year's yield at about \$7,000,000 more than that of California. The indications are that the yield this year will be much larger, and that California must take its rank as second place in the gold-producing states. The production of Colorado last year was \$23,500,000 in gold and \$30,000,000 in silver, while California produced \$16,000,000 in gold and about \$1,000,000 in silver. In addition Colorado produced lead to the value of \$4,500,000 and about \$1,500,000 worth of copper. This places the total mineral product of Colorado for 1898 at \$59,000,000. New copper districts are being developed, and these, with the greater activity in developing the new gold and silver mines, will increase the total yield of the present year at least 25 per cent. If there should be another great strike, such as Creede or Cripple Creek, the yield of last year may be even doubled. There is perhaps nothing



STATION ON A COLORADO CATTLE TRAIL.

more uncertain than a "strike" in a mine, and the most uncertain part is after the strike. The lucky prospector becomes a millionaire in a day, and he cannot estimate within several millions the extent of his fortune. The Cripple Creek mines yield nearly \$1,000,000 a month, and experts who have sunk diamond drills as far as it is possible to drive machinery are of the opinion that these mines will yield, at the present output, for at least a quarter of a century. What the owners will do with this vast amount of riches is also problematical. The production of the precious metals at this rate may also have a depreciating effect upon the money market of the world, considering the increasing yield and the probability of other rich discoveries. The increase per month is now about \$7,000,000.

United States treasury officials report that the total amount of gold and silver in the United States is \$2,500,000,000. The total product last year in all of the mining states and territories was \$54,000,000, about \$3,000,000 less than the preceding year. But the product this year has already exceeded that of 1897. The yield will be at least \$60,000,000. At this rapid rate of production we shall soon quit importing gold. During



ROYAL GORGE, COLORADO.

the past 12 months we have imported about \$60,000,000. The discovery of a few bonanzas will give us the "balance of trade," especially if the production of our mines increases at the present rate.

These figures appear large and the report of mines producing millions in gold and silver may sound fabulous, but the yield is small compared with that of the Transvaal. That district produces \$3,250,000 a month. Mr. J. C. Butterfield, a mining engineer who has visited all of the mining districts of the world, and who represents an English syndicate, stated to me that these mines were practically inexhaustible. His investigations led him to believe that the mines could produce even more than the present amount for at least 50 years. They are not now worked to the greatest capacity, as a newer and more economical system has been introduced recently which saves a great deal of the ores that under a more rapid system would be lost. As far as drills have been sunk (4,000 feet) gold has been found, and with the invention of machinery with a greater capacity they will prospect further. This explanation may give an idea of the total amount of the yield of gold in that country during the next generation, and its ultimate effect upon this country and upon the money market of the world.

One of the causes of our importation of such a vast sum of gold is the tourist travel to Europe. Millions are spent there yearly by our millionaires. The amount is estimated by some experts on finance as nearly equal to our impor-

tations. In this connection it may be stated that of the thousands of Americans who flock yearly to "the other side" to see a few ruined castles and strongholds of robber barons, very few of them have visited the magnificent scenery of their own country. They have "done" the far eastern states, and perhaps made a hasty run through the middle west, but the far west is to them an unknown territory, excepting the main traveled roads. Colorado is a comparatively new country for the tourist—its grand mountains and picturesque canyons are not equaled in the old world for their rugged picturesqueness. Railroads have recently opened ways to this matchless scenery, but much of it is appreciable only by that peculiar western animal, the burro mule. Prospecting for gold has led to the discovery of much of this scenery, and in the narrow defiles of the grand gorges the prospectors have built their huts by the margins of the roaring cascades. These furnish a stopping place for the miner and the student of nature's charms, and the simplicity of these primitive cabins adds picturesqueness to the weird surroundings. The states rich in scenery, and many poor ranchers have made fortunes by selling their magnificent locations and mineral springs to corporations for the erection of palatial tourist hotels. One of the chief resources of Colorado is the "tourist crop."

Next to its mineral product the cattle industry is the most lucrative. The excellent mountain ranges and heavy veg-

etation of the plains make this one of the greatest cattle-raising states in the west. Hundreds of train loads of cattle are yearly shipped to the Chicago stock yards; also to other points east. This state also sends thousands of sheep to Chicago, her best market, and tons of wool. Cattle and wool buyers from the city by the lake make a thorough canvass of the state, and have many stories to tell of their rough experiences among the cowboys and "rustlers." The chief drawback to the cattle industry is the "rustlers." They are organized bands of thieves, each band acting independently of the other, but all are united in a bond of protection, having passwords and places to meet to plan their raids.

The principal bands of these rustlers are the ones who have recently been run into the "Hole-in-the-Wall" in the Bad Lands of Wyoming. Their trail extends from the Bad Lands, through Colorado, to New Mexico and Arizona. They steal cattle at one end and pass them along the line and sell them to ranchers or cattle buyers. Those stolen from Wyoming are sold in Colorado, and Colorado cattle are run down to New Mexico or Arizona. Along this trail are shanties, or log cabins, which are a combination of saloon, hotel and "general store." These rustlers make these stations their headquarters on their drives, and for a day or two things are unusually lively, especially if a "bunch" of stolen cattle has been sold to some visiting cattle buyer. As a rule the cattle are sold very cheaply, and many of the ranchers take advantage of this and buy for the local markets. The favorite amusement of the rustlers is target practice at any stranger who may visit these out-of-the-way stations, many of which are "robbers' roosts" under the guise of a store. Cattle buyers have stated that these rustlers, when crazed with turpentine whisky, would amuse themselves by firing holes through their hats, or shooting bullets through their dusters. They are excellent marksmen, and no instance is known of a mistake having been made by killing their terrified victim. This is considered by them a practical joke, and if the stranger were to take it seriously, it would indeed be a serious matter for him.

There is no law in these mountain defiles and desert outposts. The ranchers in the vicinity of this long trail are terrorized by the rustlers, and a number of them are suspected of being members of the gang. No grand jury can get evidence sufficient, and no one will give pursuing officers information that will lead to the arrest of the cattle thieves. On the contrary, they give false information, which will throw officers off the trail, and also send out warnings to the rustlers that the officers are after them. Notwithstanding the large rewards offered for the leaders, no one will betray them. Their organization is so far-reaching that the betrayer would be assassinated, perhaps by his nearest neighbor.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Naturally.
Mrs. Bronxborough—Mrs. Van Swelle is going to give a novel entertainment to-morrow evening. She calls it a beggars' ball. All the guests are to appear in ragged clothes.

Mr. Bronxborough—Even the music will be ragtime, I presume.—N. Y. Journal.

The Lowest Level.
Griggs—I guess Gilson has been going from bad to worse since he lost his position.

Griggs—Why so?
Griggs—My sister saw him at a matinee yesterday.—Town Topics.

WHIPPED BANDITS.

Robber Band in the Mountains of Cebu Defeated by Detachment of American Troops.

Washington, July 27.—Three cable messages from Gen. Otis were received at the war department Wednesday.

One reports another engagement with bandits in Cebu, in which the American forces were victorious.

It bears date of Wednesday and is as follows:

"Following from Cebu to-day: Bandits in Cebu mountains robbing and impressing people coast towns. On Monday Lieut. Moore with detachment Twenty-third infantry, while scouting in mountains, fired upon from strongly fortified position; one private killed, name not given. No other casualties. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed and seven captured."

Another refers to the organization of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines as follows:

"Bell has enlisted about 500 men. Wallace still south; has about 400. Lockett now enlisting; has over 400 applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively volunteers."

Col. Bell, referred to in the dispatch, is in command of the Thirty-sixth infantry, and Col. Wallace of the Thirty-seventh. Col. Lockett is in command of the cavalry regiment, which is to be raised in the Philippines.

The third dispatch says:

"Storm has abated. Sherman cooled; leaves to-day with all troops California. Grant being cooled; leaves in about four days with troops North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. Minnesotas preparing to leave on Sheridan soon as transport can be unloaded and coaled. Other volunteer organizations leave soon as transports are available."

Gen. Otis has been cabled to send the volunteers home as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the president to have no delay in the matter.

Washington, July 27.—Returns received Wednesday by Col. Ward, the officer in charge of the recruiting service, show that 617 recruits were enrolled for the new volunteer regiments Tuesday, making the total enrollment to date 5,409.

Manila, July 27.—The transport Sherman sailed Wednesday for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohama, with the California infantry, consisting of 48 officers and 950 men; two batteries of the California heavy artillery, nine officers and 86 men and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

MR. WHITE TALKS.

Head of the American Delegation at The Hague Discusses Work of the Conference.

London, July 27.—The Hague correspondent of the Times reports a long conversation with Andrew D. White, United States ambassador at Berlin and head of the American delegation, in which the ambassador, after referring to the earnest desire of the American people for a comprehensive arbitration scheme, as proved by the constant petitions and resolutions of large meetings held in all parts of America since the conference has been sitting, said:

"I believe that a vast majority of our people will welcome our arbitration treaty and see in it a serviceable plan from the outset and a germ from which a more complete system will be evolved by future conferences. As time progresses without doubt references to the tribunal will become increasingly natural and normal, and thus we may hope to have every advantage claimed for obligatory arbitration without its disadvantages. But it could hardly be expected that we should be willing to accept the requirement to sweep away at once, here and now, the policy of Monroism."

"If any modification of the treaty is made, it must be made by the United States after it has had the fullest opportunity to study the subject in all its bearings. Such a change cannot be made here by implications in a treaty made distinctly for another purpose, and it is important that there should be no doubt on this point."

Mr. White then referred to the "deep, almost religious conviction in the hearts of the American people against any foreign entanglement." He added, however, that the declaration of Monroism would leave the United States policy exactly what it had been heretofore and would not in the slightest degree hamper the operation of the arbitration plan.

The ambassador then mentioned numerous cases of arbitration arising under four classes which might be regarded as involved in the Monroism declaration:—First, between the United States and European powers; second, between the United States and another American power; third between two American powers, neither being the United States; fourth between an American power other than the United States and a foreign power.

"In every instance," said Mr. White, "the United States has regarded these arbitrations as promoting peace and therefore there is nothing in our history to warrant the idea that our attitude would be hostile to any settlement possible under this convention."

Victory for Pingree.

Detroit, Mich., July 27.—The combination strike and lockout in the Pingree & Smith shoe factory has ended. All the 600 employees will resume work this morning. The company has gained a victory over the union, but according to the strike leaders there will be more or less warfare against the factory by the international union. Although Pingree & Smith will again employ union hands they discontinue use of the union label and insist on regulating wages in line with introduction of new machinery and other changes in systems of work.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Fire.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Long has received the report of the board which inquired into the recent fire at the Brooklyn navy yard. It shows a loss on stock of \$200,000, which is \$100,000 less than the first estimate, and \$15,000 on buildings. The board was unable to locate the cause of the fire.

Wins a Race.

Oconomowoc, Wis., July 27.—The yacht Argo, J. P. Jones, skipper, of Oshkosh, won the race for the Oconomowoc Yacht club cup and the handsome \$520 trophy goes to her.

AN ASSASSIN'S WORK.

Ramon Caceres Kills Ruler of Dominican Republic.

Details of the Murder of President Heureaux Are Meager—No Confirmation of Report Received—Career of the Victim.

Port De France, Island of Martinique, July 27.—Gen. Ulises Heureaux, president of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santo Domingo, at half past four o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The name of the murderer is Ramon Caceres. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured. Vice President Gen. Wenceslao Figueroa, immediately upon the announcement of the president's death, assumed the direction of affairs. At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic. The remains of President Heureaux will probably be taken to Santo Domingo for the funeral services.

Not Officially Notified.

Washington, July 27.—No information was received up to half past nine o'clock Wednesday night from the consular representatives of the United States in Santo Domingo regarding the assassination there Wednesday of President Heureaux. Pending official advice of the assassination, no formal action will be taken by this government. Hon. William F. Powell, the minister to Hayti, is also charge d'affaires to Santo Domingo. This government is directly represented in the republic in the person of Campbell L. Maxwell, who is consul general, and John A. Read, who is vice consul. Officials here recall that attempts have been made heretofore on the life of Mr. Heureaux.

Heureaux's Career.

Ulysses Heureaux, the late president of Santo Domingo, was born about 1838. Little is known of his early life except that he was a member of the parliament of the West Indian republic when he was a young man. His first real prominence was attained during the war with the Spaniards in 1865, when he commanded the Santo Domingo army. After the cessation of hostilities he became very prominent in politics. He held several positions of trust and honor, and finally, in 1882, he was elected president. He served one term. In 1887 he again was placed in the presidential chair, and has been elected continuously ever since. Heureaux faced dozens of revolutions during his long period of office-holding, but he always came out victorious. Last year, when the war between Spain and the United States was at its height, an expedition of filibusters was fitted out in the United States against Heureaux's government. It was given out that the expedition was intended for Cuba, but after the Americans had ceased to watch the coast, the expedition was laid for the Dominican republic. Heureaux, however, had been apprised of the expedition, and when it reached Santo Domingo he was prepared to give it a warm reception. The filibusters were defeated.

The republic occupies the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, which next to Cuba is the largest of the West Indian islands. The inhabitants of the republic are of Spanish, African and Indian descent and speak the Spanish language. The president is assisted by a cabinet and the legislative body is composed of 22 deputies elected by indirect popular vote. The population is estimated at between 450,000 and 600,000. The capital, Santo Domingo, has a population of 25,000. There are about 2,000 schools in the republic and 40 newspapers are published. The army consists of a small force of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The republic possesses one man-of-war. The chief products of the island are tobacco, coffee, cotton and sugar cane, the cultivation of which is increasing. There are about 150 miles of completed railway in the island, while nearly 500 more miles are projected. The commerce is mainly with the United States, Spain, England and France. The trade with the United States amounts to nearly \$1,500,000 a year and consists largely of sugar, logwood, mahogany and tobacco.

KILLS FAMILY AND SELF.

Charles Wolfangel, a Farmer, Commits a Terrible Deed While Insane Near Brazil, Ind.

Brazil, Ind., July 27.—Charles Wolfangel became violently insane Tuesday night at his home in Denmark, south of here, and, seizing a hatchet, chopped his two daughters and wife to death while they were sleeping. He then took a knife and cut his own throat. It is thought the eldest girl was awakened when her sister was killed, as evidences of a struggle are apparent. One of Wolfangel's daughters is staying with Alex McCullough, near Asherville. Wolfangel called at McCullough's last Sunday and requested his daughter to accompany him home. She refused, and the father persisted on her going home. The girl called on Mr. McCullough to shield her from her father's wrath, and he did so by driving Wolfangel from his house. One of the daughters Wolfangel murdered was employed by another man, but Wolfangel succeeded in inducing her to accompany him home. The murdered children were eight and twelve years old respectively.

Klondike Gold Output.

Washington, July 27.—Information from the Klondike up to June 29 has reached the state department from United States Consul McCook at Dawson. The consul says that \$10,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 in gold will cover the gold product for the past 12 months, and adds that reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than ever will come out of the Klondike.

Crop May Break the Record.

Detroit, Mich., July 27.—The crops on the Pingree potato patches, cultivated by the poor, this year promise to break all records. There is a total of 182 acres. The vines are in a splendid condition, the bugs seem to have left them alone, and there will be more bushels of larger potatoes to the acre than ever before known in this vicinity.

Made a Chief Justice.

Boston, July 27.—Gov. Wolcott nominated Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes to succeed the late Walbridge A. Field as chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts.

THE DEWEY HOME.

Popular Subscriptions Amounting to \$16,700 Have Been Received.

Washington, July 29.—The secretary of the Dewey fund requests the publication of the following statement: "There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popular subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the national Dewey home fund committee Friday it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is \$16,700, from a total of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers gave \$10,000. The statement was made that the \$5,000 promised some time since by the New York Journal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to \$21,700. The committee agreed to close the subscriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York in September and then to proceed, after consultation with the admiral as to location, etc., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at that time have in hand."

"We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received; the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the nation's capital for the hero of Manila with \$20,000 or \$30,000," say the committee, in making their last appeal. Therefore those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., who will issue souvenir receipts for the same.

LAID TO REST.

Heureaux's Body Buried in a Cathedral—Santo Domingo in a State of Gloom.

Port De France, July 29.—The funeral services over the remains of President Heureaux, which took place at Santiago De Las Caballeros at 5 o'clock Thursday, were attended by a large number of people and were conducted with great solemnity. The body, which had lain in state throughout the day, was buried in the cathedral. The governor of the province superintended the public mourning. Throughout the island cannon were fired hourly and flags were placed at half-mast on all public buildings. The government has issued a decree ordering a period of national mourning for nine days. The city of Santo Domingo is in a state of great unrest and business is entirely suspended. The people fear an outbreak.

Thursday night a band of armed men attacked Moca, where President Heureaux was killed and fired a number of shots. It is reported that the forces supporting the assassin have been augmented considerably. The government has taken measures to put down the threatened insurrection. Kingston, Jamaica, July 29.—Advisers from Santo Domingo to a Dominican here describe the existence of a well-planned and widespread plot by adherents of Jimenez to depose President Heureaux, which it was thought sure to succeed. The assassination of President Heureaux is regarded here as an indication of the success of the plot.

A Fatal Wreck.

Halifax, N. S., July 29.—Four men were crushed to death; seven seriously injured and a number slightly hurt in the wreck of a construction train on the Midland railway, in Hants county, Friday. A train of flat cars was proceeding slowly along some new track when one of the centre cars jumped the rails and the others were bedded piled on top of it. There were 25 or 30 men on the train. All those on board the car that first left the track, four in number, were instantly killed. One or two of those injured are in a dangerous condition.

Enveloped in Smoke.

San Francisco, July 29.—Honolulu advises say the volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa is still in full blast. The lava flow is apparently filling up the table land near the Humuhula sheep ranch. Hilo and the whole island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke hundreds of miles out at sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also smoking freely, and the indications are that this volcano will soon be in active eruption.

Ordered to San Domingo.

Washington, July 29.—Secretary Long Friday afternoon sent telegraphic orders to the cruiser New Orleans at Newport directing that she proceed at once to San Domingo. At the same time an order was sent to the gunboat Machias, at St. Thomas, to leave for San Domingo. This action was not due to the receipt of any official advice indicating possible trouble, but entirely to the desire to be forewarned in dealing with any possible disturbance.

Three Men Drowned.

Norway, Me., July 29.—News was received here Friday that George Clark, Fred Clark and James Bowen, of Bethel, Me., lost their lives in Lake Umbagog, a body of water located in a wild region in the northern part of Oxford county. Bowen and the two Clarks left their homes on Sunday for a trip on the lake. Their boat was found Thursday bottom up with the body of George Clark fastened to the painter. No trace of the two others has been found.

Outraged by a Negro.

Hagerstown, Md., July 29.—On the eve of the day upon which three negroes were to pay the death penalty in Baltimore for a similar crime, a man of the same color in this county ravished a young white girl, and if captured doubtless will also pay for the outrage with his life. The victim of the assault is Emma Kerfoot, 16 years of age. A young negro, who apparently answers the description given by the victim, was arrested late Thursday and is in jail here, awaiting identification.

DEATH PENALTY.

Four Negroes Hanged at Baltimore.

ALL ON ONE SCAFFOLD.

Sickening Scene Witnessed by Those Present.

BLACK CAP SLIPPED OFF.

They All Made Confessions of Guilt to the Sheriff Before Taken to the Gallows—Their Crimes Were Murder and Criminal Assault.

Baltimore, July 29.—A quadruple execution occurred here Friday morning, four men—Joseph Brian, Cornelius Gardner, Charles James and John Evers—being swung into eternity.

The men were negroes. All were hanged together on one scaffold in the jail yard. None of them said anything on the scaffold. They all, however, made confessions to the sheriff before they were taken to the gallows.

Gardner choked to death. As the drop fell, the rope caught the black cap and jerked it from his head. The knot slipped forward about three inches, and, as the rope tightened, Gardner's distorted face was whirled toward the witnesses, who turned away sick. The death struggle was terrible. Breath came in terrible gasps, the knees drew up with convulsive jerks, and the arms tugged at the cords which bound them, while the body whirled and twisted. His heart beat for 29 minutes. The others died without a struggle.

A fifth negro, Daniel Rogers, convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lewis, was to have occupied the same scaffold, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Lowndes, and he now occupies a cell in the penitentiary.

The crimes for which Gardner, James and Myers were hanged were the brutal criminal assault upon Annie Bailey, colored, 13 years old. The child was terribly injured, and had convulsions for several days. It was thought for some time that she would die.

Bryan killed his mistress, Mary Pack, in this city, April 23. They quarreled and he threw her on the floor and cut her throat, killing her almost instantly.

Money Should be Returned.

Washington, July 29.—United States Minister Merry Friday was instructed to represent the government of Nicaragua that in the opinion of the state department the \$9,000 collected by Gen. Torres from the American merchants in Bluefields should be returned to them. The merchants were required to pay this amount of money on goods that had previously been assessed by the revolutionary party, while the latter was in control at Bluefields. Our government objected to this double collection and the money was placed in escrow with the British consul at Bluefields awaiting the decision of the legality of the collection.

Killed on the Church Steep.

Little Rock, Ark., July 29.—Thursday night as the congregation was leaving the Methodist church at the close of the first day's session of the Pine Bluff district conference held in Grant county, an unknown assassin fired a load of buckshot into Van H. Williams, inflicting fatal wounds. Mr. Williams was descending the church steps in company of his wife when the shot was fired and both fell to the ground. No cause is known for the crime. Mr. Williams was an ex-state senator and a son of Col. J. S. Williams, the most prominent politician in the district.

All Papers Lie.

Havana, July 29.—Gen. Gomez Friday declared that a number of interviews with him published in the local papers were entirely without foundation and that he has decided to write himself anything he may hereafter have to say to the press. "I believe all papers lie," said Gomez, "and that those of one country are in this respect no better than those of another. In the future I will give over my own signature alone anything intended for publication." Gen. Gomez refused to discuss the presidency of the Dominican republic, claiming to know nothing regarding the matter.

Twenty People Injured.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—Twenty people were injured last night in a wreck on the West Penn railroad at Herr's Station, a few miles above Allegheny City. None of the injured is likely to die, but several are badly hurt. Among those suffering the most are C. H. Beach, Earl Beach, A. G. Nichols, J. S. Sweeney, Solomon Wallis, B. G. Beiler, James Poole, Harry Hicks, W. J. Cross, T. R. Jackson and Oscar Wallace, all residents of suburban points between Allegheny and Apollo.

Surprised the Canadians.

Dorval, Que., July 29.—The first race for the Senawabaka cup Friday resulted in a victory for the American challenger Constance over the Canadian defender Genevieve III, by 2 minutes and 15 seconds. The result was a surprise to the large crowd of Montrealers present.

Fought a Draw.

New York, July 29.—George McFadden of New York, and Joe Gans, of Baltimore, fought 25 rounds of a killing pace in the arena of the Broadway Athletic club last night to wait Referee White called a draw.