THE ALASKA FEVER.

It Is Taking Hold of Congressmen and Government Clerks.

Carried Away by Tales of the Gold Discoveries at Cape Nome, They Think of Emigrating to the Frozen North.

[Special Washington Letter.]

OLD, gold, gold! Its quest per-vades the minds of individuals, corporations and nations. All men are striving to lay up treasures on earth, rather than in heaven; and gold is the condensation and syncopation of earthly treasure.

Mythology has perpetuated the story of the golden fleece; and the history of that wage embodies the first great organized expedition in search of the yellow metal. The full story discloses the fact that there were vast placer mindered the search of the yellow metal. ings, and that the argonauts found the precious stones in river beds, just as the modern gold seekers find it in the beds of the creeks and along the coasts of Alaska.

The Bible tells us that "Jehoshaphat made ships of Tarshish to go to Ophir for gold;" also that "the navy of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of algum trees and precious stones;" also that "they came from Ophir and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents, and brought it to King Solomon;" also it records that King David set apart for the palace and house of God, for his son Solomon. "three thousand talents of gold, of the gold of Ophir, and seven thousand talents of refined silver, to overlay the walls of the houses;" also, "the weight of the gold that came to King Solomon in one year was six hundred and threescore talents of gold, besides that which the chapmen and merchants brought; and all of the governors of brought; and all of the governors of the country, and the kings of Arabia, brought gold and silver to Solomon, and Solomon made two hundred tar-gets of beaten gold, six hundred shekels of gold went into one target. Moreover, the king made a great throne of ivory and overlaid it with pure gold, and all of the drinking vessels of King Solomon were of gold, and all the vessels of the e of the fcrest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver; it was ot anything accounted of in the days

But where was Ophir, whence came all of this supply of gold? Nonody can tell. The fact that it was brought by "the navy" indicates that it came from afar, over the seas. People have conjectured that it came from California, although there is no record of the circumnavigation of the globe prior to that of the adventurers of the six-teenth century. It has been con-jectured that it came from the rich mines of South Africa, where thousands of lives have recently been sacri ficed on account of gold. But, no mat-ter where it came from, the Bible story shows that in the ancient times gold was regarded as the basis of wealth, the condensation of work and wages and that adventurous spirits sought and delved for it, to please their kings their lords and masters, and to enrich themselves.

For several weeks past the room of the house committee on public lands has been thronged with gold seekers from Alaska. They seek amendments to the mining laws which will enable them to lawfully earry on their search for gold. They are particularly anxious to have certain rights granted them along the coast line, where it is claimed that unlimited quantities of gold are to be found in the sands. One of their number, J. H. Osgood, says:

"For ages and ages the rain, snow, heat and cold have assailed the mountains



MINING AT CAPE NOME. (Washing Gold from Sand by Throwin Water Through Sluice Boxes.)

and hills, reading them and washing th heavy metal downwards. Gold seek the lowest levels when it is released from the grip of the quartz. For probably 50 miles along the coast of Cap-Nome the sands are enriched with pure gold. We want the right to stake off mines, not only along the coast, but for a mile or more out into the ocean."

In reply to a question from the chairman of the committee why they desire protected rights out into the ocean Mr. Osgood said: "Whoever finds a good strong clay or rock bottom to the ocean along that coast will be able scoop up gold by the buckets full. It is there, as sure as you live. It has sunken down into the sands along the coast, and it has sunken down into the sands far out into the ocean. There is no doubt of it in the minds of those of us who have been there and investi gated the conditions. The mountain fissures have been contracted by the extreme cold, and they have been expanded by the summer heat. The rain snow and winds have liberated the gold, and it has been ages and ages seeping down to its lowest attainable level. That level is along the coast and

beyond the water line. We want lawr to protect us from each other, in order that the rights of each man may be safely defined. We all know that the gold is there, but we do not want to be so far from civilization without per fect understanding of what we may do and what we may not do. There is a highway 60 feet wide, and we want the privilege of mining across or under that highway, for it is full of gold. The metal is there, in fabulous quantities. We must have it, and we want all of our individual and collective rights well defined by law."

Another one of these gold seekers, Albert Dalzell, said: "The annular the-ory of the earth's development is sure-ly right. As the molten world whirled in space it bulged at the center; what we now call the equator. The molten mass, gradually cooling, permitted the heavier parts of the circumference to sink towards the poles. That is the reason such immense quantities of gold found lodgment in Alaska. In my opinion, it can be found also in Iceland, in Greenland, in Norway, Sweden, Siberia and all about the arctic circle. The same theory leads me to believe that



AT WORK AT CAPE NOME. (Separating Gold from Sand by Rockers and Cradles.)

gold in vast quantities will also be found about the antarctic circle. That condition of the earth caused the great deposits in South Africa, and also produced the deposits of Peru which caused the greedy and bloodthirsty Spaniards to slaughter the Incas and devastate Peru. But the natives there still guard their secret, and the world has never yet secured possession of the real wealth of that country. Vast quantities of gold must have been held in solution along the line of the quator and suddenly become imbedded in the quartz before it could escape to the poles. But the real home of pure gold is in the frozen regions of the far

nor; h and the far south."

This is an interesting theory, and seem inclined to give the annular theory sufficient credence to warrant scintific investigation.

From these remarks the reader will at once observe that these Alaskan gold-seekers are not ignorant, hap-hazard searchers of gold. They are intelligent, educated, skilled in **geol**ogy as well as mineralogy, and are going about their work systematical well as earnestly and enthusistically.

Reverting to the fact that as yet very little is definitely known cerning Alaska, one of the gentlemen produced a manual published in 1849, oncerning the situation in California. At that time the publisher of this manual wrote: "I must confess that have no confidence either in the profitableness of the mines in California, or in their permanency. **If** California slacks a little in its gold productions, or the iron market improves a little, the balance will turn in favor of iron, as to the value of yearly production."

Think of that. A well-educated produced this publication said: "Very ittle is known of Alaska to-day, and only 1,000,000 persons; now the figure there are many intelligent people who is 3,500,000 and the daily expenditure

1849, and what progress has been made, the gentleman referred to another page of the book, containing the words: "The population of upper California consists of about 6,000 whites and 20,000 Indians. The chief places are San Diego, with good but not deep harbor; Monterey, on a large bay having a good anchorage, and San Francisco, on a bay of that name, which is very spacious, extendng upwards of 60 miles from north east to southwest, and with an average breadth of about 20 miles. The latter is likely to be by far the most

mportant settlement.

The gold hunters from Alaska spent everal weeks here, and their statements concerning the gold fields, parments concerning the gold helds, par-ticularly about Cape Nome, where thousands of miles of coast sand seem to be enfolding untold millions of gold, have aroused the gold-seeking lesire in the minds of many. Committee clerks and congressmen are talking of going there, but the con-gressional elections this year will probably keep them at home. Besides the congress will not adjourn until the summer is almost gone. But the congress will adjourn on March 4. 1901, and then a number of our good people will rush to the golden coast, like those adventurers of the long ago, in search of the golden fleece. SMITH D. FPY. long

An electric trolley will be laid between Milan and Varese, Italy.

BY EIGHT MAJORITY.

The House of Representatives Passes the Porto Rican Tariff Bill, Just as It Came from the Senate.

Washington, April 12.—The long and bitter struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill ended Wednesday when the house by a vote of 161 to 153 concurred in all the senate amendments. The bill now requires only the signature of the speaker and the president of the senate before going to the president for his approval. The signatures will be attached to-day and before nightfall the bill will be a law. will be a law.

As the bill passed it was a simple one imposing 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates on goods going into Porto Rico from the United States. As amended by the senate and agreed to by the house all restrictions on goods coming into the United States. goods coming into the United States from Porto Rico are eliminated and certain foodstuffs and other articles which heretofore have gone into Porto Rico free by executive order are excluded from the operation of the 15 per cent. duty imposed on goods entering the islands from the United States. A complete scheme of civil government for the island is also attached to the measure.

On the final vote nine republicans voted against the bill. Two demo-crats, Messrs. Davey and Meyer, of crats, Messrs, Davey and Meyer, of Louisiana, were paired with demo-crats in favor of the bill and one democrat, Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylva-nia, voted for it outright. Mr. Stal-lings (dem., Ala.) was the only mem-ber on either side absent and unpair-ted. The vote came at 5 o'clock after ed. The vote came at 5 o'clock after a very interesting and exciting de-bate of five hours which covered not only the bill, but the special order under which the house acted. One of the most dramatic features

of the day was the reading by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, of the original opinion of Charles E. Magoon, the legal advisor of the war department, in favor of the view that the constitution extended over Porto Rico. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, in reply called Mr. Magoon a clerk who tried to overrule the great lawyer at the head of the war department.

STOLEN BEER STAMPS.

A Government Officer Arrests a Man with \$10,000 Worth in His Posses-

New York, April 12.-Within the past two months two mysterious robberies of beer stamps, by which the government lost \$16,000, have occurred. One of these thefts occurred while the stamps were in transit between the treasury department and the post office in Washington, and the other between the post office and the internal revenue office in Chicago. The stamps stolen in Washington was successful to the control of the stamps of the control of the stamps of the control of the stamps of the control of th were worth \$10,000 and those in Chi-

cago \$6,000.

Revenue Agent Thompson, of the north and the far south."

This is an interesting theory, and apparently a new one. It has attracted the attention of those who heard the statement so estimated the statement so estimated the statement so estimated the New in the National museum and Smithsonian institution are supported by the statement of a large quantity of the stamps to of a large quantity of the stamps to of a large quantity of the stamps to a brewer's agent at the Astor house. Late yesterday Thomas Blaney, a bartender employed in McCauley's saloon, was seen to enter the hotel with a big bundle under his arm. He seemingly failed to meet the prospective purchasers and afterwards was arrested by Mr. Thompson. The bundle which Blaney carried was found to contain about \$10,000 worth thusi-of beer stamps. The prisoner was unable to satisfactorily account for these stamps. Blaney was taken be-fore a United States commissioner, who held him in \$5,000 bail for examination on Friday.

INDIA'S FAMINE.

A Consular Report Describes the Ap-

A Consular Report Describes the Apparalling Distress that Prevails.

Washington, April 12.—The state department has made public one of the reports on which it based its statement to the navy department reative to the famine in India. This report is from United States Consul Fee, at Bombay, and presents start-ling figures to illustrate the extent

there are many intelligent people who think that the gold supply has been overestimated or exaggerated. But the contrary is true. There is enough gold within the arctic circle to supply the world for millions of years."

To show how little was known in 1849, and what progress has been made, the gentleman referred to another page of the book, containing the words: "The population of upper the words: "The population of upper the state authorities and are inthe state authorities and are in-creasing at an appalling rate. The number of applicants at the

relief works during the last week in January averaged 3,500,000, with the most trying period still two months most trying period still distant. In conclusion, distant. In conclusion, the consul expresses the fear that the South African war will so divert the atten-tion and contributions of English-men as to oblige India to fight the plague and famine alone.

Leased for 999 Years

New York, April 12.—At a joint meeting of the Third Avenue and Mea ropolitan Street railway directors yesterday the lease of the Third ave nue for 999 years to the latter cor

poration was effected. Skyscraper to be Made a Fortress.

Chicago, April 12.—Contractors working on the Merchants' Loan and Trust building, Clark and Adams streets, are planning to convert the new skyscraper into a huge fortress All the union men employed on the building have either struck or been discharged in the last two days and efforts of the contractors to finish the building inside the stipulated time, May I, with non-union men nave, it is considered, practically made the work a test of the strength of the contractors and tabor unions in the present labor crisis in Chicago.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO. President McKinley Selects Charles M.

President McKinley Selects Charles M. Allen, of the Navy Bepartment, for an Important Position.

Washington, April 13.—Charles H. Allen, at present assistant secretary of the navy, will be the first civil governor of Porto Rico, under the provisions of the bill passed by congress.

Thursday afternoon Mr. Allen was

summoned to the White House by the president and the formal tender of the post was made. Mr. Allen return-

ed a practical acceptance.

Then the president and the next governor of Porto Rico spent an hove in close conference respecting the matters to be arranged in the immediate future. Owing to the fact that little more than two weeks' time intervenes before the civil government must go into operation, it was decid-ed that it would not be practicable to complete the cabinet of the gover-

to complete the cabinet of the governor in that time. Therefore Mr. Allen will go alone to San Juan at the
earliest possible moment after Secretary Long returns to Washington,
which should be on Saturday next.

Mr. Allen will put himself in touch
with Gen. Davis, now military governor of the island, and spend a short
time in acquainting himself with the
insular affairs and in studying the
character of the men who present
themselves to his notice as proper
material for members of the new cabinet.

As soon as he gains the knowledge seeks, Gov. Allen will return the United States. He may leave Gen. Davis in charge during his absence, but in case it shall have been found possible to complete the formation of the cabinet, or even if only one mem-ber shall have been appointed, then that person will act as temporary

governor.

As to his intentions respecting the administration of the island's affairs, Mr. Allen disclosed these during a

short interview in which he said:
"It is true the president has asked
me to go to Porto Rico as the civil governor. I regard this tender in the spirit in which it is made, as a great compliment, although its acceptance means undertaking grave responsibil-

"My effort will be to administer the government provided by congress in such manner as to command and hold the confidence of the people, to help them so far as I may, to realize the best there is in them, and to assist them in the development of the island along the lines which have made us such a prosperous nation."

A POOR PLACE FOR DOCTORS. Porto Ricans are Unable to Pay for Physicians' Services.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 13.— The startling fact was recently made public that in many districts of Porto Rico, where the population reaches thousands, there is no resident physi-cian. For instance, Wayuya, a town of 1,500, must depend on the simplest remedies in the case of illness, as there is no physician within call. At Utuado the ceath rate is 8 per cent. annually, and this town is a day's ride from Ponce through the moun-

It appears that physicians have been sent to these districts; but they refuse to remain, largely because no town is able to support one. As a result of this condition of things the order providing a physician for every 500 people is now very difficult of en-forcement, because the towns reply that there is no fund to pay for such service.

This island is one vast poorhouse,

and there are opportunities for charity at every step. Were \$10,000 to be expended immediately for medicine and medical aid, it would possibly save the lives of 3,000 people. At one time the government considered the fensibility of assigning a physician to feasibility of assigning a physician to each town, at an aggregate cost of \$80,000 per year, but the funds for such an outlay are not available.

Three Railroaders Killed.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 13.—An accident occurred Thursday on one of the mine sidings of the Bellefonte & Snowshoe railroad, three miles east of Snowshoe, by which three men of Suowshoe, by which the were killed and one injured. Think of that. A well-educated writer and publisher, in 1849, assumed that the production of iron in California would be more valuable than the output of gold. The miner who during the initial stages of the famulation and the content of the mountain shifting engines was returning empty from the Holt mines to the main line at Snowshoe, when the rails spread and the engine and a dozen cars were thrown over the em-bankment. The engineer, Al Rowan, jumped and escaped with his life, though badly injured, while Harry remple, fireman; Calvin Temple, brakeman, and Al Beamer, hostler, were caught under the wreck and killed.

Endorsed the Gold Standard.

Portland, Ore., April 13.—The re-ublican state convention met Thursday and nominated one justice of the supreme court, food and dairy missioner, four presidential electors and elected four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Philadel phia. The convention endorsed the pnia. The convention endorsed the gold standard legislation of congress and the course of President McKin-ley's administration in the Philip-The delegates to the national pines. convention were not instructed.

Refused to Hurry the Case.

Frankfort, Ky., April 13.—The attorneys for the republican officials yesterday defined to sign the agreement to h. a the litigation for the possession of minor state offices through the state courts so that the supreme court can hear it with that for governor. No reaso2 is assigned.

Wants Scribes for Sleuths.

Chicago, April 13.—Chicago newspa per reporters may be enlisted in city police service. Chief of Police Kipley advises their appointment to places in the detective department The recent robberies on Shore drive, including the Potter residence, from which nearly \$20,000 worth of jewels were stolen, and the apparent inability of the detective dence, force to find a clew has, it is said, brought Chief Kipley to the conclusion that the employment of newspa-per men would result in a vast improvement in the force.

CHICAGO'S LABOR WAR.

Non-Unionists are Assaulted Just at the Close of Working Hours.

the Close of Working Hours.
Chicago, April 13.—A riot between
union and non-union men in front of
the Merchants' Loan & Trust building, Adams and Clark streets, would have assumed grave proportions but for the arrival of three patrol wagons filled with police officers who had been summoned to the scene by riot calls. The trouble was incited by strikers who attacked a number of non-union men as the latter were leaving the building last evening for their homes.

Superintendent Tinsley, who had charge of the architectural work in the building, was assaulted by two of the strikers and sustained light in-juries about the head. John Keeley, a laborer, was taken into custody and locked up.
Trouble had been brewing at the

new structure all day and for this reason six extra policemen were sent to guard the non-union men as they left work for their homes. The offileft work for their homes. The offi-cers had arrived at the structure and were on patrol. They had not beed made aware of the fact that the men had quit work, and the first intima-tion they had of trouble was when a crowd of strikers surrounded a number of non-union men who had left the building and severa' fights had begun. Officers dashed up to the throng, but the strikers had increased in numbers to nearly 100 and, fearing greater trouble, riot calls were sent in to several police stations. The arrival of these officers dispersed the crowds.

crowds.
Strike sympathizers eluded the guards at the Marshall Field building yesterday and assaulted two men. A foreman, who was asked by two men, upon replying that no union men would be taken on, was struck by both men, who then made their escape. The second assault was made upon a non-union man who with his companions was on his way to the companions was on his way to the building. He was singled out and se-verely beaten by three men who also

Fifteen hod carriers and three plasterers were brought into the building early without being molested and were put to work. The guards have been doubled.

COLLAPSED.

A Four-Story Building Falls, Killing Three People and Badly Injuring

Pittsburg, April 13.—Without warn ing the four-story brick building at the corner of Second avenue and Wood street collapsed yesterday burying in its ruins a number of people, three of whom were taken out ple, three of whom were taken out dead. Six were badly hurt and several others slightly injured. The dead are Mrs. Martha Jones, aged 64; Eugene Bernhardt, aged 29, salesman for Armstrong & McKelvy; Oscar Bigler, carpenter, home supposed to be near Harrisburg.

The building was occupied by the Armstrong-McKelvy Lead and Oil Co. It was being remodeled by Contractors McGovern and Lytle, who were

It was being remodeled by Contractors McGovern and Lytle, who were converting the lower floor of the corconverting the lower floor of the cor-ner store and that next door into one large room, which was to have been occupied by the lead company. About 48 feet of the middle party wall had been removed and steel girders sup-ported by heavy iron posts were in place, and the finishing touches were being put on the remodelling work. The firm had begun the transfer of their stock from one room to the other and apparently centralized the heavy weight of the lead and oils about the middle of the structure. This is the only solution advanced for the collapse, which began by the sec-ond floor breaking through, carrying with it the two floors above, making a breach from top to bottom through the center of the building.

A Bronze Statue of Washington.

New York, April 13.—The equestrian statue of Washington which is to be estatue of washington which is to be unveiled at Paris, July 3, was put on exhibition Thursday at the bronze foundry where it was east. The statue weighs 8,200 pounds and is 22 feet in height from the pedestal to the point of the sword which the figure of Washington holds upright. It is the first bronze statue east in the is the first bronze statue cast in the United States and sent to Europe. Washington is represented in a heroic attitude. The left hand holds the reins, with the chapeau resting in the crook of the elbow. The sword is in the right hand. The statue is the gift of the women of America and every-thing connected with it is American.

Double Suicide.

New York, April 13.—Carl E. Wal-strom, 55 years old, and his wife, 54 years old, were found asphyxiated by gas in their rooms at 325 East Thirty third street last night. Walstrom had at one time been a prosperous tailor. Gradually his business dwindled away and he was forced to utilize one of the living rooms for a repair tailor shop. With the couple lived their 16-year-old son, who worked as an elevator boy. The couple depended largely on the boy's wages for their living

An Eventful Excursion.

Boston, April 13.—Information contained in letters received in this city the past few days, to the effect that many members of an excursion party to the Orient had been left at Naples through the unexpected departure of the steamship New England, which carried them from this port, is sup-plemented by a cablegram from Liv-erpool to the Globe, stating that erpool to the Globe, stating that smallpox had broken out among these sionists, who had been stranded, as it were, in Italy.

A Strike of Telegraphers

Atlanta, Ga., April 13 .- The threat ening trouble of the telegraphers and other station employes of the South ern Railway Co., which has been pending for several months, came to a head Thursday when President Pow-ell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, called on the telegraphers to quit work. In the Atlanta office of the Southern, seven of the nine teleg-raphers employed there quit work. Railroad officials, however, say the strike has caused them no inconveni-ence and has not interfered with traf-

FARMERS' TRUST.

Another "Hold Your Wheat" Combine Proposed.

WORLD-WIDE IN EXTENT

The Plan Is to Restrict Production and Raise Prices.

A CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

Representatives of Various Agricultu-ral Organizations are Expected to Attend a Convention There in July and Endorse the Project.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 14.—The Journal says: "All the farmers of the world in a sort of international trust to restrict the production of wheat and raise prices" is the plan which it is hoped to carry into effect at the international agricultural conference in Paris, July 9-16. It is proposed to ask the farmers of the world posed to ask the farmers of the world to reduce their wheat output by 20 per cent. and not to sell a bushel for less than \$1.

J. C. Hanley, of St. Paul, active agent for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, the National Cotton Growers' association, the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley and the National Grain Growers' association, is the chief promoter of the international agricultural trust in

America.

Prof. C. G. Ruhland, of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, is the chief promoter of the plan in Europe. The idea was conceived by these **two**

men independently.

Mr. Hanley has been interested in many "hold your wheat" schemes and is prominently associated with the Farmers' elevator and various other co-operative undertakings. He has long believed that if the farmers would only come to an understanding as to limiting production and agree to sell only when their price could be obtained, they could easily master the

situation. As a professor of economics, Prof. Ruhland has come to the same conclusion. His study of the agrarian problems of different countries led him to believe that the only cure for the widespread troubles of farmers, which are much more severe in the old than in the new world, is to restrict pro-

Both were hard at work getting the idea into practice when they encoun-tered each other through correspond-ence. Since then they have been working with a common idea, viz: To persuade the international agricultural congress to indorse the plan and recommend it to the various national associations present, for appli-

tional associations present, for application next year.

While 20 per cent. reduction in acreage is desired, Mr. Hanley points out that if only 5 per cent. can be secured the world's wheat corp will be reduced about 125,000,000 bushels, which is, he says, enough to bring the price at Liverpool up to \$1. To help out the effect of a restricted production the farmers are to hold their wheat for 90 days, and are to market it at not less days, and are to market it at not less

days, and are to market it at not less than \$1 a bushel. "Almost everything the farmer buys," Mr. Hanley said, "is regulated in price by some trust. On the other hand, all that the farmer sells has its price determined by the competition of all the rest of the farmers of the world. The farmers propose to unite, stop ruinous competition among themselves and make the world pay a fair price for their product."

Following the Paris conference it is

hoped to have established a permanent International Grain Growers' association.

Ordered the Company to Dissolve.

Columbus, O., April 14.—The supreme court last evening issued an order dissolving the Capital City Dairy Co., which was held to have forfeited its right to do business unthe law prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Harry P. Junk and Charles D. Beardsley were appointed trustees by the court to wind up the company's affairs. Such drastic measures by the court were not anticipated by the attorney general, though the court was asked to oust the company from its charter.

Dewey and Bryan Will Attend.

Chicago, April 14.—Admira! Dewey and W. J. Bryan will meet Tuesday evening, May 1, for the first time since Dewey announced he was a presidential candidate. All doubt as to Mr. Bryan's presence was dispelled Friday when the Lakeside club re-ceived a telegram from him saying that he would be present at that organization's celebration, which is a part of the programme. Both the distinguished guests are aware of the prospective meeting.

Killed Her Traducer.

Little Rock, Ark., Aprn 14.—At Alexander yesterday Mrs. T. N. Holland shot and killed William Cook, a member of a prominent family. Mrs. Hol-land claims Cook defamed her char-Mrs. Holacter.

Struck for More Pay.

Philadelphia, April 14.—The 800 miners employed by the Temple Coal Co. at their Forty Fort colleries made a demand on Thursday for an increase of wages, which was refused. The men resolved not to go to work until their demands were acceded to and the mines were idle Friday.

Six Bryan Delegates Chesen.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 14.—The territorial convention elected six delegates to the national convention and instructed them to vote for William J. Bryan for presi-