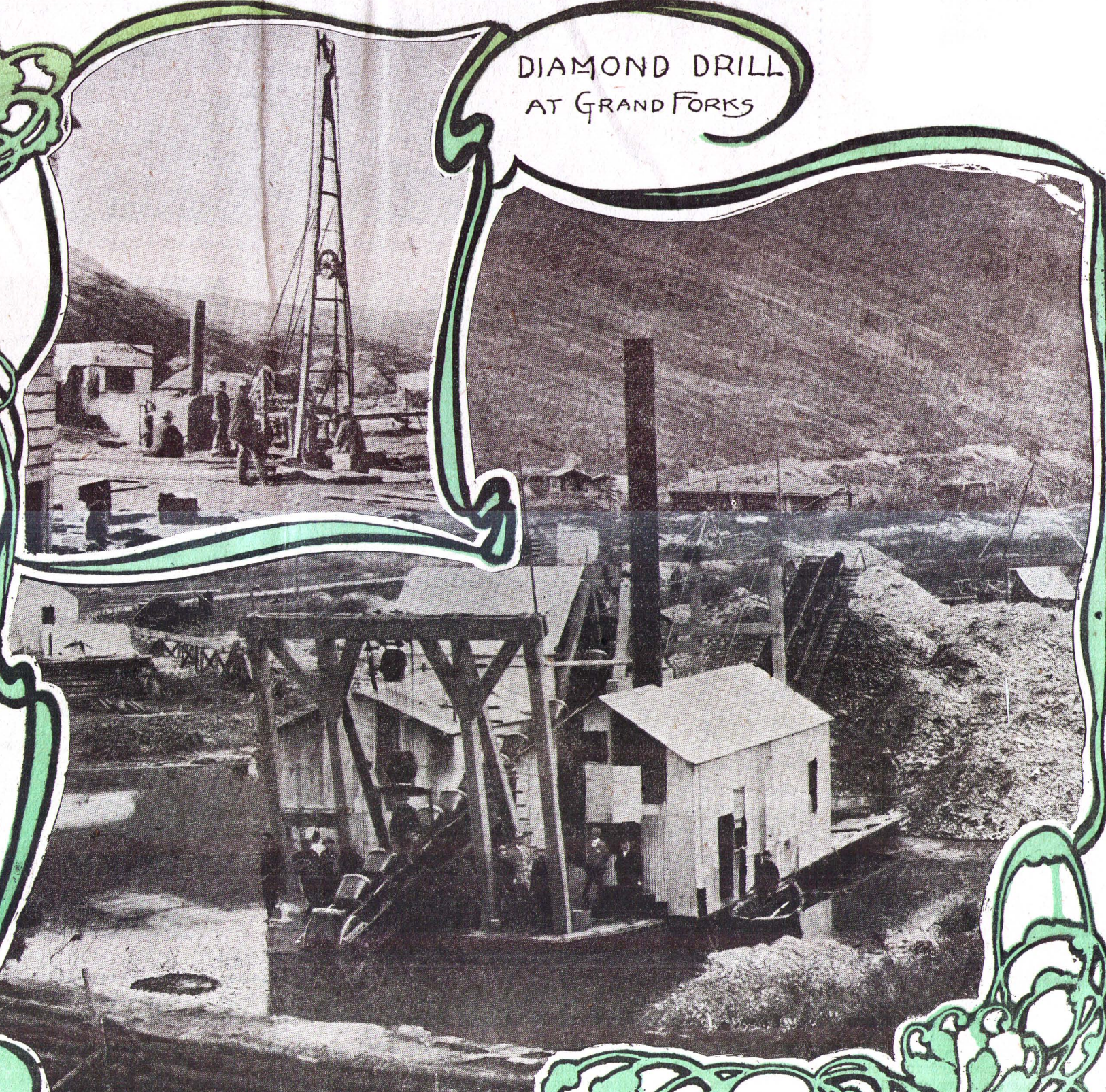


THE

Man Behind the Pick.



Bonanza Hydraulic Co Operating on Adams Hill.



DIAMOND DRILL AT GRAND FORKS

The Man Behind the Pick

There has been all kinds of gush about the man who is behind,
 And the man behind the cannon has been toasted, wined and dined,
 There's the man behind the musket and the man behind the fence;
 And the man behind his whiskers, and the man behind the rents;
 And the man behind the plow beam, and the man behind the hoe;
 And the man behind the ballot, and the man behind the dough;
 And the man behind the counter, and the man behind the hill;
 And the man behind the pestle, and the man behind the pill;
 And the man behind the jimmy, and the man behind the bars;
 And the Johnny that goes swooping on the stage behind the stars;
 And the man behind the kisser, and the man behind the fist;
 And the girl behind the man behind the gun is on the list;
 And the man behind the bottle—and when they were short of men,
 There was some small rhymster warbled of the man behind the pen.
 But they missed one honest fellow, and I'm raising of a kick;
 For they don't make any mention of the man behind the pick.

Up the rugged mountainside a thousand feet he takes his way,
 Or, as far into the darkness, from the cheering light of day;
 He is shut out from the sunlight, in the glimmer of the lamps;
 He is cut off from the sweet air, in the sickly fumes and damps;
 He must toil in cramped positions, he must take his life in hand,
 For he works in deadly peril that but few can understand,
 But he does it all in silence and he seldom makes a kick,
 Which is why I sing the praises of the man behind the pick.
 He unlocks the bolted portals of the mountain, to the stores
 Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her treasure house of ores.
 He applies the key dynamic and the gates are backward rolled,
 And the ancient locks are riven to their secret heart of gold;
 Things of comfort and of beauty and of usefulness are mined
 By this brave and quiet worker—he's a friend of human kind,
 Who, though trampled down and underpaid, toils on without a kick,
 So I lift my hat in honor to the man behind the pick.

—Burt A. Judd, Hesperus, Colo., in Denver Post

MINING METHODS OF THE KLONDIKE

THE Klondike, by the rapid adoption of modern heavy mining equipment, is making strides into a new field of placer operation that promises soon to become one of the marvels of the North, and to keep the country before the eyes of the world as a big auriferous gold producer for decades.

Within the last few months more big working on ground which is of too low grade to operate by ordinary methods. The ground was found to contain a great width of auriferous gravels of low grade, and the dredge was evolved to bring the property within paying reach. The ground was covered with muck two to fifteen feet deep. The muck was stripped last year, and this spring the gravel quickly thawed. The

cubic yards of earth, at an average cost of fourteen cents a cubic yard. It is said dirt running only an eighth of a cent to the pan will pay well with this dredge. The dirt is sluiced in a sluice box running athwart the plant. Special devices separate the boulders from the gravel before the sluice box is reached. The steam shovel used on Frank Phiscator's claim, No. 2 Eldorado, has

shovel going steadily is that enough dirt cannot be thawed to keep it in operation. Fifty twelve-foot points are used each night and steamed by the two boilers. The accompanying picture shows the steam shovel in the act of conveying a shovelful of dirt to the huge dump box which can be seen on the right of the shovel. The dump box is four feet wide and 42 inches

shovel. The Lewes River dredge, on 42 below Bonanza, is of the continuous bucket type, and has a gross capacity of 100 cubic yards an hour, which is delivered in an almost continuous stream in a perforated revolving screen. The screen is set on a grade so the heavy material gradually travels through it and is discharged over-

er runs the dredge. The dredge is handled by a fireman and a winchman. The dredge floats in a pool of water. By means of five working lines it is possible to make the dredge readily take any position. Ground can be handled from sixty feet below the water level to twenty feet above. In California such dredges handle the dirt at as low as three



ROCKING ON KING SOLOMON HILL (Adams & Larkin, Photo.)



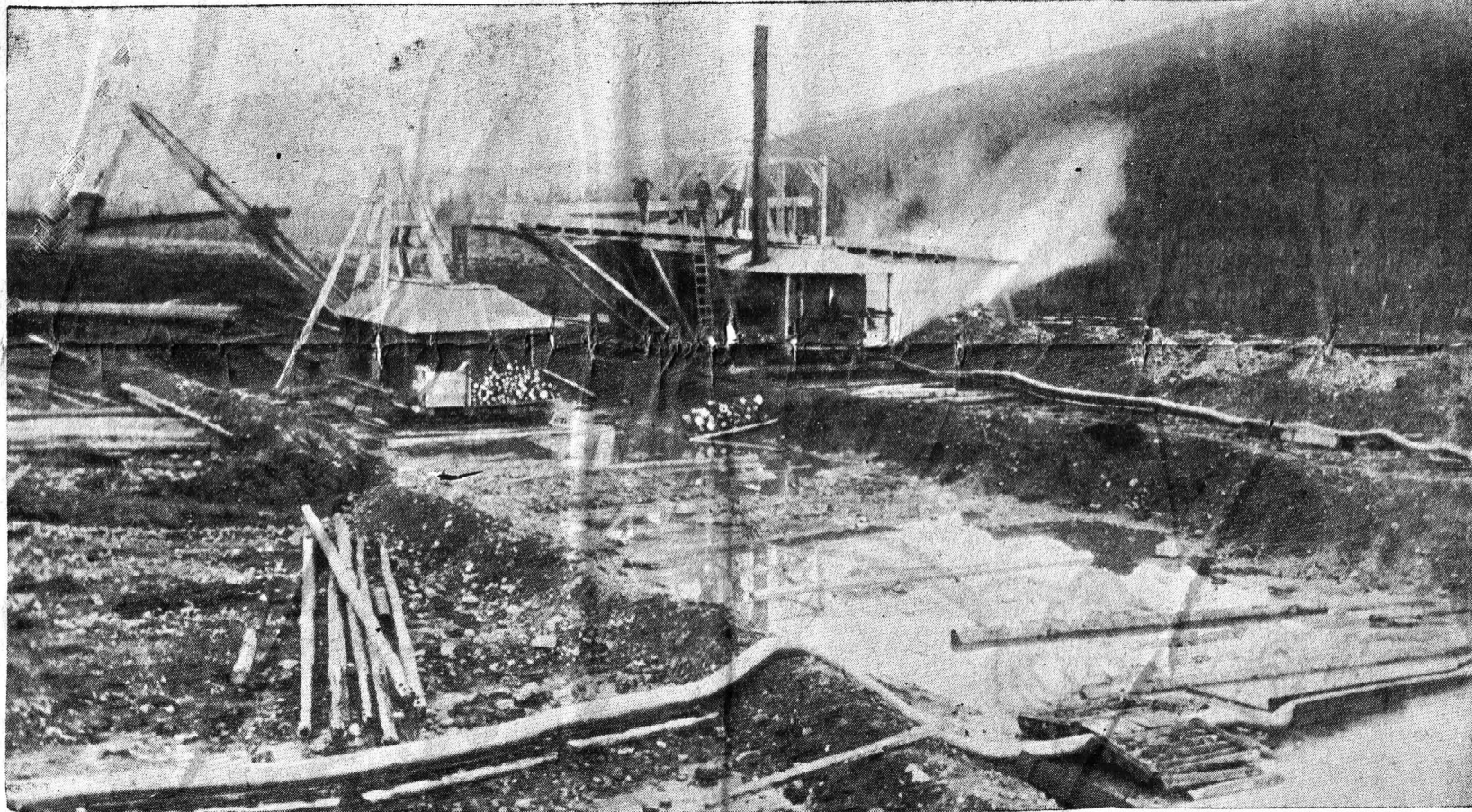
STEAM SHOVEL ON ELDERADO CREEK.

apparatus for placer work has been introduced in the Yukon than in all the previous history of the country, and nearly all the heavy devices in operation in the country are within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson.

Mammoth steam land and river dredges, steam shovels, hydraulic apparatus and diamond drills are among the newest and most expensive class of equipment introduced into the camp.

Great indeed is the contrast between the primitive methods of sluicing, still employed in some parts of the camp by small operators, and that of the wholesale order of working the pay dirt by the big machines. Some of the dredges in the camp will do the work of 100 men, and do it at far less expense, thus making it possible to work low grade dirt which could not be touched at a profit two or three years ago.

Most notable among the big plants in operation in the Klondike today are: The Lewes River Mining and Dredging company's big Risdon dredge, on 42 below on Bonanza; the dredge of Doherty, Stiles & Doherty, on Dominion; the steam shovel on No. 2 Eldorado, owned by Phiscator; the Ogilvie river dredge, on the Stewart river, near the mouth of Lake creek; the big diamond drill owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co., the big dredge of the Dominion Gold Mining company; the hydraulic plant of the Yankee hill people; and the giant pumping plant of the company



STEAM SHOVEL ON DOMINION CREEK.

(Larss & Ducloss, Photo.)

cents a cubic yard. The Lewes River company's dredge was placed on 42 below Bonanza a year ago. It operated day and night during part of last season and all this season, and has handled a world of dirt. The owners do not tell the success of the plant, but it is enough in the eye of the public that it continues operations.

The Dominion Gold Mining company's dredge has not been installed, but the owners say it will be taken out over the snow this winter, and that it is the intention of the company to

The Ogilvie dredge, on Stewart river, is the first on that stream. It was towed there from Whitehorse a few days ago, and probably has just about now gotten under way for the first time. The machinery is mounted on a barge 85 feet long and 25 feet wide and five feet deep. It is what is termed a prospecting dredge, and has not the capacity of the two other larger dredges referred to, but will handle a big amount of dirt daily. Two men are required to handle the plant.

Smallpox Germs.

The health officer of Oshkosh, Wis., has arrived at the conclusion that the smallpox which they had in the Central and Southern part of Wisconsin was not due to actual contact with infected persons, but came in on germ-laden lumber from the woods of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, where they have the disease in the



QUARTZ MINE, WELLS GROUP, LEPINE CREEK.



SLUICING ON HUNKER CREEK.

which is to operate hydraulics on Treasure hill on Last Chance under direction of Cecil Cole; and others of all sizes and capacities in various parts of the camp. Small hydraulic plants might be enumerated in several more instances, and there are several huge pumping plants which, if space permitted in a short sketch of this kind, could be referred to with interest.

The dredge on lower Dominion is

dredge handles the dirt with big shovels on the end of huge cranes. A general idea of the plant is given in an accompanying illustration. Two men operate the dredge, including the running of the twenty-horse power boiler. The boiler burns one cord of wood in twenty-four hours. The dredge moves over the dry ground on skids, and two skidsmen are employed. In two shifts of ten hours each the shovel moves 800

proven a success. During the time it has been in operation it has excavated a cut of pay dirt nearly 300 feet long and 60 feet wide. Two boilers have been used to thaw ground enough to keep the shovel working for a limited number of hours. The shovel handles nearly three-fourths of a yard at the dip and in a ten hours' run has averaged a foot an hour, with a 60-foot face. The general drawback in keeping the

high, having a double flume, which will carry four sluiceways of water to the dump box. The tailings have been handled by two teams of horses, and also by a scraper which is pulled through the tailings by a cable to the engine. On the left of the shovel stands Mr. Phiscator and party. A portion of the upper end of Grand Forks can be seen in the picture, looking down stream, behind the steam

board at the stern of the dredge. A perforated water pipe extends into the screen, the water at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute thoroughly washing the gravel and finding its way with the gold and fine material through the perforations of the screen into a distributing box. Then it goes on to the gold saving tables. The water is supplied by a centrifugal pump and an engine of less than forty horse pow-

er. What we had in Montreal, when it didn't walk in and deposit itself on a chair in our city hall, came in the most erratic way from nobody seems to have discovered where. Did we get it in lumber, too?—Montreal Star.

American gold seal rubbers \$3 at Hamburger & Weissberg's slaughter sale, Second avenue.

LABORER KILLED

Hit by Heavy Log in Woodyard

LIFE CRUSHED OUT

William McNamara Meets Sudden Death While Working on Pile of Timber in Klondike City—Gives One Groan and Passes Away.

William McNamara, a laborer, was instantly killed this morning at the woodyard on the north side of Potter's store, in Klondike City. He was engaged in helping to pile logs in the yard when one knocked him off his feet and then hit him on the back between the shoulders. He fell heavily to the ground. His fellow workmen rushed up to his assistance, but he gave one groan and died. The accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock. Captain Wroughton held a coroner's inquest this afternoon.

McNamara and his fellow workmen were hauling logs up a skidway with horse power. He was standing on top of the pile when a log broke and, swinging around, swept him off his feet to the ground below. The distance was eleven feet. Hardly had he struck the ground when the end of the log came down on top of him, smashing into his back between the shoulders with a dull shock. James Elliott and other workmen hastened to the scene, but the injured man never spoke. As they came up he gave a groan and passed away. The police were notified at once and hurried to the yard, where McNamara's body was lying on the river beach as he had fallen. The remains were removed to Greene's undertaking establishment, where the inquest was held.

McNamara was about 35 years old and unmarried. He came into the Klondike three years ago and had a good reputation. Before his arrival here he was a citizen of the state of Minnesota. The past two or three days he had been stopping with Elliott at the latter's cabin. Before that he

stopped at the Labbe hotel. Dick Tinney, who is working for Chute & Wills on Gold Run, was a friend of the dead man, and will be able, it is thought, to give the police information regarding his relatives.

NEW POSTAL CARD OUT.

Portrait of McKinley Supplants Picture of Jefferson.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—During the past few weeks there has been put in circulation a new postal card with the portrait of President McKinley to supplant the familiar figure of Thomas Jefferson. So small a number of postal cards is used in comparison with the vast quantities of mail matter generally that the recipients of the new cards are still astonished at the sight of them, and pass them around in their offices or send them to friends in Europe as curiosities.

The new card differs from the old in almost every way—design, device, color, size, and texture. The old buff color has given way to a very light shade of gray. In place of a single vignette—Jefferson supported by a laurel wreath inclosing his name—there are now two. At the left is the national eagle, with the words, "United States of America," disposed above and below it. At the right a profile portrait shows the

FOURTH BODY RECOVERED

CIRCLE CITY, Sept. 23, via Eagle, Oct. 2.—The body of the man Gibson or Gilbert, named in the Fournier confession, has been discovered three miles above here on a sand bar. The head was partly shot off, and a rope tied around the waist to weights. The pockets had been rifled.

The above telegram was sent to the News by United States Commissioner Laypool at Circle City. The fact that the body had a rope attached to it recalls the incident of the finding of Beaudoin's body, which had a rope attached to the wrists and ankles.

Victor Fournier in his statement concerning the triple murder of the Frenchman on the island near Stewart river also told of the killing of another man about forty miles from Circle.

This man was called Gil or Gilbert. He was a French Canadian. Fournier said that he was shot by La Belle and the body was then thrown into the water, with stones tied to it. They met the young man at Eagle and he went down the river with them in a canoe. Fournier stated that he knew all the time that the man was to be murdered. They camped on the shore and, after breakfast, according to Fournier, La Belle shot the man when he was unarmed.

TRUSTS EVERYWHERE.

Ho who Control Them Agitates America and England.

Bourke Cockran's speech in Lewiston Friday night consisted largely in charging the organization of trusts against the American protective system. President Roosevelt in one of his recent speeches in Maine aptly remarked that in 1893 nobody complained of trusts because there was no business at all. Everybody was in trouble, workingmen and women were in enforced idleness, credit was broken down, free traders had their tariff and the devil was to pay. Now notwithstanding there are some trusts that are misemploying their power, labor is employed better than at any time in American history, and at better wages—the cost of living even being 20 per cent. less than in 1880. It happens also that the worst of all the trusts is the anthracite coal trust, which is a trust in an article that is on the free list.

If trusts were caused by the present tariff, they are also caused by any tariff, since the tariff for revenue only of Great Britain is as productive of trusts as our protective tariff. But the fact is trusts or big corporations are the result of the natural tendency of industry to place

MISSING MAN FOUND

News Locates Another Lost Yukoner

GONE TO VALDEZ

One More Added to the Long List of Reunion of Friends and Hearts Effected Through the Reaching Influence of Yukon's Leading Newspaper.

F. W. Salchow wrote from Northeast, Erie county Pennsylvania, to the News asking for the whereabouts of his brother, Herman Salchow, from whom he had not heard for a year or more. An item to the effect the missing brother's whereabouts were anxiously desired was inserted in the News, and almost immediately a reply has come locating the man.

A telephone message from the creeks by a former acquaintance of the missing man says that Herman Salchow was on No. 26 Eldorado, and left only two weeks ago for Valdez, Alaska, and at the time was in good health.

This is only one of numerous instances in which the News has been instrumental in locating missing friends and relatives through the modest notices inserted in its news columns. The anxious and aching hearts which have obtained glad tidings of wandering, forgetful and negligent sons, fathers, brothers and other near relatives through the medium of the News in this one of the many far-reaching missions of the press, are legion and the reunions that thus have been occasioned between hearts in the Klondike and distant homelands no doubt would form columns of strange stories full of human interest.

It is only a few weeks since the News, through one of these little notices of "man missing," was instrumental in locating the whereabouts in the Klondike of a long absent and unheard-of friend of the proprietor of one of the greatest of London's great papers, and received in testimonial thereof a most grateful letter of thanks and appreciation from one in the fraternity of newspaperdom.

The writer stated that the mother of the missing man had been gladdened by receipt of a kind letter from her long absent and negligent boy.

CUNARD LINE IS SUBSIDIZED

Receives \$750,000 Annually for Twenty Years—Two Fast Boats to Be Built.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship company sent a letter to the shareholders tonight setting forth the terms of the proposed subsidy. It will include the payment by the government of \$750,000 annually, the company to build two large fast steamers for the Atlantic trade. The agreement will remain in force twenty years after the completion of the second steamer, the company to remain a British corporation and an undertaking to be given not to unduly raise the freight rates. The government will lend money for the completing of two Cunard steamers, charging interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. The loan will be in annual payments, extending over twenty years.

GOING BACK TO SULPHUR

Once Well Known Football Player Says Creek Is Stronger Than for Some Years.

A. D. Durham of Sulphur, who has been in town for the last two or three days, left for the creek this morning. He says Sulphur is doing well and is stronger than it has been for some years.

Durham was formerly one of the best known football players in the Pacific northwest states and was one of the knights of the gridiron who joined the first rush to the Klondike. Nearly all the others have returned to their homes. Durham played tackle for the University of Washington for four years and his work in that position won him more than local fame. He has made several visits to the outside.

DAWSON HAS SHIPPED OVER TEN MILLIONS IN GOLD

MORE than ten and a quarter million dollars in gold has been shipped from Dawson to the outside world since the opening of navigation last May. Shipments will continue two or three weeks more, and it would not be surprising if Dawson's aggregate for the season of navigation were to reach the magnificent total of more than \$11,000,000. Yukon territory's total will embrace additional shipments of perhaps \$100,000 to a quarter million more sent from Fortymile and the Big Salmon districts, and not recorded here until the final returns of the year are sent in to the head office.

The September shipments have held up well as compared to those of the other summer months. The June shipments were the heaviest of any month, because of the washing in that month of the big winter dumps, representing months of work in the cold season. July also has some of the winter gold among its shipments. August and September shipments may be said to represent summer work alone, and the fact they each have more than two million dollars to their credit is considered a most favorable commentary on the summer operations of the camp.

The exports in September contained more gold in small pokes, being taken out by individual miners, than those of any other month. Men who have worked through the season and taking the last opportunity to go out with several hundred dollars in dust have been nu-

merous in September. Export certificates issued in September numbered 280. Free certificates, that is, those for the taking of American gold from the lower Yukon through the British territory to the outside world free, during September numbered 143. Gold shipped by free certificate during the month aggregates 8,832 ounces, worth \$130,000. The most of it was from Fortymile, Koyukuk and Rampart, with a major portion to be credited to Rampart.

The fact Klondike's aggregate for the season is holding up so well is considered quite gratifying, especially in the face of the fact much more low grade ground is being worked than ever before, and that gold now will buy more in the camp than in previous years.

The output last year, as closely as could be ascertained, was \$17,000,000 to \$18,000,000. Exact figures were not obtainable then, but under the present export system, inflicting seizure for non-reporting, there is little doubt of the accuracy of the figures now obtained.

The statement of the export of gold from Dawson to the outside as prepared to date by Territorial Comptroller J. T. Lithgow is as follows:

Month	Ounces.	Value.
May	1,326.06	\$ 19,890.75
June	236,673.44	3,550,324.55
July	154,208.38	2,313,130.70
August	145,032.88	2,175,493.64
September	146,454.68	2,196,778.10
Total	683,695.44	\$10,255,617.74

left side of Mr. McKinley's face. Below it is printed "1843—McKinley—1901." Above appear the words, "Postage one cent."

Another marked change is in the device. Where the old card had the solid black frame inclosing the white letters of the words "United States of America," above this "Postal card one cent," below the message, "This side is for the address only," there now appears a large empty space, then in very large letters "Postal Card," above which stands "The space above is reserved for postmark," underneath are the words "The space below is for address only," all three together forming a sort of link between the two vignettes.

NEW INSTRUMENT FOR POLICE BAND

Double Bell Euphonium Costing \$150 Ordered and Expected to Arrive About Christmas.

A new \$150 double bell euphonium will be added to the police band, which already consists of sixteen pieces. Constable George Winter, leader of the band and orchestra, has sent for the new instrument and expects its arrival about Christmas.

The band is making steady progress and will be in fine form by next spring. The men are practising daily and take a keen interest in the work. Constable Winter has been leader of the orchestra for some time but only recently took charge of the band. He succeeds Corporal Cobb.

OVERSTEPS HIS BALANCE

Prisoner Gives Explanation of Charge of Being Drunk and Disorderly, in Court.

"I just overstepped my balance," said W. D. Moore to Mr. Justice Macaulay in the police court this morning, in explanation of the charge of drunk and disorderly brought against him by the police.

"Don't come back again, Mr. Moore," said his lordship, as he imposed a fine of \$2 and costs. Moore, it seems, was intoxicated on Second Avenue last night and quarreling with a man. A constable warned him to go home, but instead Moore followed the constable and was arrested.

"Isn't it unfortunate," said the justice, "that you can't get along without being drunk repeatedly, you who should be somebody. It is distressing to see a man like you up in this court."

Deserving Benefit.

A benefit will be given at the Auditorium on Sunday evening next for Miss Leota Howard. There have been so many benefits of questionable merit that this is particularly alluded to as very deserving. Miss Howard is suffering from complications which her physicians say will in all probability end fatally, and one chance of life is to submit to an operation. Miss Howard is trying to get to California and enter a hospital there. The entertainment on Sunday will be worth seeing, and the object of it most worthy.

Omaha, Neb., street railway men have recently organized a union.

CUSTOMS SHOW DAWSON IS IN A GOOD FINANCIAL CONDITION

WHEN the open season closes there will be nothing in the government customs house in Dawson to be sold for duties nor anything held because the consignees have been unable to take the goods out and pay the duties.

This is one of the surest indications of a healthy condition in the camp that can be found. Collector E. S. Busby says that when all goods entered at a port are taken out of the warehouses and the duties paid

promptly, it is a sure sign that the consignees have the means to handle the goods without embarrassment and that there is a healthy demand in the community. Mr. Busby has been in the Canadian customs service throughout the Dominion for twenty years, and says there is no more reliable indicator of the true conditions in a community than the customs. From the fact Dawson has allowed nothing to accumulate in her warehouses he feels much pleased over the happy conditions it undeniably implies.

DAWSON PAPERS ON FILE EAST

Dailies of the Yukon Metropolis Kept at Broadway Office for Convenience of Klondikers.

E. F. Botsford, who will leave in a few days for New York for the winter, has a scheme which makes his head office there largely a headquarters in the winter for the Klondikers visiting Gotham.

The practice of Mr. Botsford is to keep all the Dawson newspapers on file in his office, No. 71 Broadway. These files are the only ones of Dawson papers known to be kept complete on the Atlantic coast, and Klondikers there often find them quite a convenience. The papers are forwarded to Mr. Botsford from friends in Dawson. Mr. Botsford says that by the keeping of these files he has many Yukoners attracted to his office, and he always is glad to see them.

NEW MAN SELECTED.

Tammany Hall Chooses Murphy to Lead.

New York, Sept. 22.—Charles F. Murphy was today elected leader of Tammany hall. He succeeds a trumvirate, of which he was one, in whom the affairs of the organization were temporarily placed after the resignation of Lewis Nixon.

About 1,500 girl cheroot-makers at Richmond, Va., have gone out on strike, the complaint being that too large a proportion of the cheroots are thrown out as bad and not paid for.

SUPPLIES FOR THE DETACHMENTS

Police Outposts Stocking Up for the Winter—Receive Much Forage.

Inspector Wroughton, who has charge of the quartermaster's department of the mounted police, is completing the sending of winter supplies to the outposts. A heavy volume of supplies has been sent out this year so that no shortage may occur. Shipments have been sent out during the summer and most of the posts are now well equipped for the winter's siege.

Forage has been sent to all the detachments to facilitate teaming up the river. Big supplies have been given the posts this year and there will not be much danger, it is believed, of forage running out.

large plants for economy, and large corporations, organized on the right basis, are the scientific necessity of cheap and well distributed wealth. Trusts were formed under the Cleveland tariff, despite the business paralysis, and the Democratic congress did nothing to cure the evils of trusts but talk—and that is all Democratic leaders are capable of doing.

That large corporations should multiply in good times is natural, for there is something for them to do. The debate over trusts is as lively today in Great Britain as it is in this country. The English labor union congress on Friday denounced English trusts (except their own trusts) and made a lot of talk such as Bourke Cockran made in Lewiston Friday night.

The labor trust believes in no trust but their own and the capitalistic trust builders, like the coal trust, believe in no labor trusts—all of which is sham and unscientific. The British anti-trust labor trust in a free trade country declare for municipal ownership as the remedy for trusts and Bourke Cockran declares for free trade as the remedy for trusts.

And so you have it! The big corporations, well managed as most of them are, are essential to prosperity—without them we could not have our present prosperity. When Samson abuses his power and tries to pull the temple down on himself, we must prevent his performances or get out from under before the crash, so that it may hurt himself chiefly.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Reported Hold-Up.

A man is reported to have been held up night before last while near the Standard Oil company's warehouses in the North End. The story is that the victim was on his way home when a man jumped from a dark hiding place and placing a gun under the nose of the one accosted ordered "hands up."

Then, according to the tale, the highwayman searched the other man, but found nothing on the victim and let him go. The police investigated the case and say they learned nothing to substantiate the report.

WIRE DOWN TODAY.

The wire to the outside is down again. It was connected again at 7 p. m. yesterday, but broke today south of Lebarge.

Norfolk, Va., street railway men are taking steps to organize.

TEETH!
Of the Best Quality.
Every Piece of Work Guaranteed.
22-K. Gold Crowns and Bridge Work \$10.00
Teeth Filled, Silver 2.00
" Cement 1.50
" Extracted 1.00
Painless Filling and Extracting.
Dawson Dental Parlors.
Moved to Portland Building, Cor. Second Ave. and King St.

You Need Rich Blood
As the winter approaches one feels the need of a good supply of rich blood to withstand the rigors of the climate. Nothing so impoverishes the blood as a severe cold, especially if the cold be protracted. Cribbs carries a line of cough and cold cures at reduced prices. Try "Cribbs' Cold Cure."

CRIBBS, THE DRUGGIST
King St., Next Postoffice.

THE LADUE CO.
ARE RAINING
NEW GOODS
COFFEES
TEAS
AND
Fine Groceries
Let us figure on your outfit
THE LADUE CO.

Perils of the White Death

NOT every accident that occurs in the mountains is a mountain climbing accident. If a chamois hunter or a shepherd while at work is overtaken by a snow storm and perishes, or a wood gatherer falls over a precipice, the accident comes under the head of labor accidents and has nothing to do with mountain sport.

Of course there is danger in the mountains and it were foolish to attempt to picture mountain climbing as a pleasant promenade, free from every dangerous element. Nevertheless, the dangers that threaten the well informed mountain climber—one who knows the conditions, who makes his tours only when fitted out with suitable equipment, correct maps, and proper experience, or who assures himself of the assistance of competent guides—to such a climber the dangers are decidedly few, and it is seldom that in the accidents that come under the head of the "white death" the cause of the catastrophe is traceable to the dangers that lie in the mountains themselves.

An extremely large percentage of the accidents that occur in the Alps befall persons who, without proper preparation, wander around among the mountains. And it is usually on the least dangerous heights that such persons lose their lives. Such accidents are usually attributable either to the encountering of some sudden change in weather conditions or to losing one's way. But these occurrences inasmuch as they cannot be charged to the account of the mountains themselves, cannot be regarded as constituting mountain accidents in the true sense of the word. The climber who starts out alone is always in great danger. The slightest accident that can prevent him from going ahead can result in a fatal catastrophe. Going alone should invariably be avoided by every one save the most thoroughly experienced and cautious mountain climbers. Just here lies the greatest danger that mountain climbing contains. It sounds like a paradox, but it is true that there is much less danger in making a difficult ascent even when alone than there is in wandering around among the foothills, for in the first the climber watches his every step and the slight accidents that can disable him are therefore not liable to occur.

Foolhardy Deeds of Climbers.

It is impossible even to attempt to sketch the thousand and one foolhardy things that inexperienced climbers indulge in in the foothills and even in the higher mountains. The fantasy of no fiction writer could begin to conceive of the hair raising feats accomplished by these Sunday and holiday mountain climbers. The conditions are everywhere the same—absolutely insufficient equipment and total ignorance of even the fundamental rules of mountain climbing. Fully 95 per cent. at least of the accidents that occur in the mountains befall these reckless clamberers over the foothills and lower heights. The accidents that occur during actual ascents and tours among the highest peaks are not to be compared in number with them. There are certain accidents, however, that are liable to befall the best as well as the worst climber—dangers that are objective and unavoidable. These are avalanches and falling of rocks or bowlders and sudden storms. The latter is by far the greater danger, for avalanches and falls of stone are likely to be encountered only in certain places and at certain times of the year and can therefore be avoided with comparative certainty. As a fact, accidents from these two causes are exceedingly rare. Against sudden storm in the higher mountains one is, however, virtually helpless, and by a blizzard or a thunder cloud heavily charged with lightning the safest height can be transformed into a place of terror and become a cruel grave.

The majority of the accidents are, however, subjective and avoidable; that is, they are accidents that have their cause in the absence of proper relationship between the abilities of the climber and the difficulty of the tour he undertakes. In this category belongs the accident which for the average person constitutes the chief among all mountain accidents—falling over a precipice! If a tourist falls while climbing the face of a wall of rock it is a sign that the task was one too severe for him and that he should not have undertaken it. The ascending of bare, rocky walls is dangerous only for him who does not possess the strength and endurance demanded by the hardest part of the tour, and the falling over a precipice is therefore essentially subjective and therefore avoidable.

Dangerous Tours Across Glaciers.

Much more dangerous as a rule are tours across the glaciers, inasmuch as the accidents possible on such tours have less the character of the subjective than has the fall over a precipice. A glacier is always a treacherous companion. It conceals not only its crevasses under a deceptive crust of snow, but it has in its upper and more slippery parts treacherous declivities the icy surfaces of which are covered with loose snow that slips and carries the wanderers with it. Certain dangers therefore threaten even the ablest mountain climber, especially as regards the avoidance of them. The experienced climber will recognize the dangers much more quickly than will the inexperienced, and a danger recognized is in most instances a danger

avoided. The fact is that for the true mountain climber, who has learned his art and knows his mountains, the dangers of the sport are extremely few, and if we critically examine all the recorded mountain accidents we will easily see how foolish is the hue and cry that a thoughtless multitude has raised against this splendid exercise. Instead of wishing to forbid it endeavor should be made in every direction to encourage it, since by so doing greater safety in mountain tours will be secured. Only by increasing the spread of mountain climbing experience can the diminution of the number of accidents be accomplished, and it is the mountain climbing unions and societies that by careful training and schooling of their members bring about this increase of knowledge on the subject.

Attempts to Lessen Accidents.

The question now is what, aside from this work by the societies, can be done to reduce the number of accidents. In the first place, the point must be emphasized that he who goes on a tour alone is beyond the possibility of help in case of mishap, since his whereabouts is usually unknown, and he is missed only after several days have passed. If, on the other hand, a comrade is with him, this comrade can

A NEW JEWEL.



"Don't you think we had better get a safety deposit box for our valuables?"
"What's the use? They don't make any safety deposit boxes big enough to hold a ton of coal."

than 6,000 cubic feet per second at Dodge City; to 2,500 at Great Bend and to less than 700 at Arkansas City. They assert the height of the flood steadily decreased until it was only one and one-half feet at Arkansas City. Prof. Carpenter says that if there was no diversion of water for irrigation the flow at Lamar in irrigation season would be about 3,000 feet a second, or less than one-eighth of the flow which passed that point recently. Prof. Carpenter concludes that since this flood, so greatly exceeding the ordinary flow of the river, disappeared so rapidly as it advanced toward the interior of Kansas, it is evident that even if there were no diversion of water in Colorado by irrigation comparatively little of the volume of the stream originating in Kansas would reach Wichita and Arkansas City except in times of great floods.

LOOKS GOOD.

New York World Thinks Alaska Great Country.

Commenting upon the views expressed by prominent people who have recently visited Alaska, the New York World says:

"It is coincidence of travel and business that two expert observers have just returned from Alaska with views of the prospects of the far-off territory which must make it loom large in the calculations of the republic's future."
"Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief signal

"THY PILLOW SHALL BE EARTH."

An Ancient Custom Still Continued by Orthodox Jews.

One branch of the orthodox Jews still keeps up the custom which seems more than thirty centuries old. It is the laying of a dead man's head upon a pillow filled with earth, and placing upon his face of an earthen plate or saucer broken into three pieces, one for the nose and one for each eye. Where a family is very wealthy the earth is brought from the Holy Land, and the mortuary plate from a potter's kiln not far from Jerusalem. It is made of a reddish clay, and is similar to those now dug up by the Palestine Exploration Fund laborers. To make the pillow and to break the plate into the three conventional pieces demand considerable practice if not skill, and give steady employment to a little wizened-up long-bearded Polak Rabbi, who lives down in the "Bend" between Park Row and the Five Points. For the opulent, he has earth which he claims to have had imported from Palestine and plates which look as if they might have been made by the potters of King Solomon. But the well-to-do who follow out the old customs are few in number and the majority of the faithful are not blessed with an excess of worldly goods.

For them he has clean earth taken from a field of growing grain and plates made in some pottery not far from the city. There is no set rule respecting the earth. It may be laid in the coffin beneath the head of the dead man, and so form the pillow which is usually provided by Nature herself. Or it may be the filling of a linen or silken case on which is inscribed a line from the Torah or a figure of King Solomon's seal.

How he breaks the plate is a secret which has come down to him through many generations. It formerly was done by a sword, afterward by a trowel, but today by a small hammer. When the blow is struck the fractured pieces should not be of the same size. Two should be small and somewhat circular in outline so as to cover the optic orbit, while the third should be rather long and reach at least from the eyebrows to the end of the nose. The first part of the ceremony is easily understood. It expresses the traditional saying, "Thy pillow shall be earth," but what the meaning or origin of the three pieces of plate is not known to the official himself. He says, "It is the law of our fathers, and I follow the law."

According to one of their scholars, there was a superstition once that the pieces of earthenware protected the soul when it made its final exit from the body, which was supposed to occur within a short period after physical death, but there seems more reason for believing that the custom was of the same nature as the practice still extant among some people of laying coins upon a dead man's eyes.—New York Evening Post.

CRUELTY OF GREED.

Brutal Practices of Russian Beggars Discovered.

Podkamia, Russia, Sept. 13.—That the making of cripples is carried on in Russia as a regular trade, and as a mightily profitable one, has just been proved in a startling way. As the result of a dramatic happening at the annual fair now being held here, it has come to light that Russian beggars make a practice of mangling and disfiguring children in order that they may show them in public and pocket the alms drawn from tender-hearted people by the sight of them.

At the Podkamia fair, in the charge of an old beggar woman, there was a little girl of about six, whose condition shocked everyone. She was entirely blind, she was lame in one leg, one of her arms was broken and her body was a mass of disgusting sores. Money simply poured in on the old hag who had her in charge, one of those who gave being a shabbily dressed woman.

Handing the little girl some money, she said: "Pray, my child, for my lost niece, Kitty!"

"I am Kitty," said the little girl. The hag with her was arrested at once, and it was soon proved that she had stolen the child from her aunt's house at Znevanic, in Galicia. She took her to the headquarters of a regular gang, of which she was a member, and there both the child's eyes were put out, one of her legs and one arm were broken, and terrible wounds were made on different parts of her body. Then the little girl was taken from place to place in the country, the sight of her never failing to bring pocketfuls of money to her abductors.

When the people who were at the Podkamia fair heard this story they vowed that they would lynch every beggar on the grounds, and it was all the police could do to keep them from doing so. Investigation proves that over fifty cases similar to the one described have been detected during the last year.



Heavy black moire raglan with deep collar effect. Tie of moire ends and chiffon caught with black silk roses.



Black taffeta traveling coat. Seams stitched in white on bands of moire. Revers and cuffs of white silk embroidered in black.

GOLD ON THE COAST.

Most Important Belt Is Along the Pacific.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 2.—Increased interest was shown by the delegates to the mining congress today, and the attendance was more than double when the session was called to order. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed, and will render their reports at the morning session tomorrow. An interesting feature of the programme today was the address and original recitation of Captain Jack Crawford, the veteran scout.

In all there were five addresses given to the mining congress today: W. H. Frazer, of Mullin, Idaho; Waldemar Lindgren, of the United States geological survey; Charles M. Reeves, of the mining department of the Louisiana Purchase exposition; Ernest Dale Owen, of Chicago, and Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell, of Butte.

Mr. Lindgren, after carefully tracing the formation of the gold-bearing veins, submitted many figures showing the output of the yellow metal of North America. From the time of the discovery up to 1900 the United States have produced \$2,360,000,000 of gold; Mexico at least \$181,000,000, and probably twice as much, and British America \$142,000,000.

The most important gold belt of North America is that stretching along the Pacific coast. Throughout this immense stretch of country gold veins are accompanied by great development of the placers, and by far the most of the yellow metal has been obtained

from the placers. California has yielded from this belt \$1,300,000,000; Oregon, \$55,000,000; British Columbia and Northwest Territory, \$120,000,000, and Alaska, \$31,000,000. During 1900 the belt yielded \$50,000,000. If no further discoveries are made in this region it is the belief that this figure will rapidly decrease. California's output will doubtless be maintained at the present figure for many years to come. It is believed that increased quartz mining will in some measure compensate for the loss in the gold production.

MEASURED THE FLOOD.

Three Colorado Professors Followed the Course of the River.

Topeka, August 23.—Three professors of the irrigation and engineering department of the Colorado State Agricultural college—L. G. Carpenter, Amos Jones, C. W. Beach and Entrine Jacobs—took advantage of the recent flood in the Arkansas river to measure the water of the stream. The object of their measurements was to obtain evidence for use in the litigation between the states of Kansas and Colorado over the diversion of the water by the farmers of Colorado for irrigation. They left Pueblo August 8 and at noon the next day overtook the flood at Dodge City. Sunday afternoon they reached Great Bend, Monday night Hutchinson, Tuesday night Wichita, and Wednesday noon, August 14, Arkansas City. They estimated the flood to be 25,000 cubic feet per second below the Amity canal at Lamar, Col., and they say it had decreased to less

than 6,000 cubic feet per second at Dodge City; to 2,500 at Great Bend and to less than 700 at Arkansas City. They assert the height of the flood steadily decreased until it was only one and one-half feet at Arkansas City. Prof. Carpenter says that if there was no diversion of water for irrigation the flow at Lamar in irrigation season would be about 3,000 feet a second, or less than one-eighth of the flow which passed that point recently. Prof. Carpenter concludes that since this flood, so greatly exceeding the ordinary flow of the river, disappeared so rapidly as it advanced toward the interior of Kansas, it is evident that even if there were no diversion of water in Colorado by irrigation comparatively little of the volume of the stream originating in Kansas would reach Wichita and Arkansas City except in times of great floods.

"Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who came back a little earlier than Gen. Greeley, is enthusiastic over the timber resources of Alaska and over the rapidly developing fisheries. The vine and fir forests are vast, and there are tremendous stretches of spruce, sufficient to insure against any future peril of a wood pulp famine. As for the fisheries, Mr. Miller expects their output soon to equal in value the yearly product of the Klondike and Cape Nome gold miners. He shares the opinion that not for many years will the mineral wealth of the territory be worked out.

"Alaska ceased years ago to be called 'Seward's folly.' But it is a new and glowing view of our \$7,200,000 purchase which shows a probable coming yield of more than \$100,000,000 a year."

High, Low, Game.

Magistrate—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?
Witness—Yes, your worship; their voices were unusually high, and their language was extremely low.—Glasgow Evening Times.

CITY IS IMPROVED

Large Sum Spent on Streets

TO BENEFIT TOWN

Leading Thoroughfares Macadamized and Otherwise Bettered—Approximately \$80,000 Expended in Various Undertakings in Dawson.

Approximately \$80,000 has been spent in improving the streets of Dawson this past summer. The work on the different streets is now coming to a close. It is estimated that the city from a business standpoint has been improved by at least 100 per cent. With the approach of the winter this work will have to cease until next summer, when, if the present outlook for the city turns out to be correct, more improvements will have to be inaugurated. Second avenue will have to be filled in sooner or later and it is probable that the betterment of the thoroughfare will be one of the first undertaken after the breaking up of winter.

Among the improvements completed this season is the macadamizing of Third avenue from end to end at a cost of about \$15,000. In consequence, the business interests of the avenue have been benefited. King street is being improved with a sewer that will drain the whole thoroughfare right from the hill down. The cost is about \$3,500. The roadway on First avenue has been bettered at a small expense. Queen street from First to Fifth avenues has been macadamized, the cost being approximately \$2,000. Church street, between Third and Fifth avenues, has also been macadamized. Fifth avenue from Church to the electric light plant has been much improved with macadam.

In addition to these undertakings, new sidewalks have been constructed and many minor improvements completed which in the aggregate will have a decided influence on the betterment of the town.

CHASED INTO A LAKE BY A BEAR

Lineman at Tagish Encounters a Cinnamon, and Fails to Repair Broken Wire.

Brown, the telegraph lineman stationed at Tagish, was attacked by a big cinnamon bear this morning, and chased into Lake Tagish. The line went down this morning near Tagish, and Brown went out to make repairs. He encountered the bear five miles from Tagish, and was so frightened by his experience he did not stop until he had gotten out of the lake and made his way home.

It is expected, however, the line will be up soon. Brown reported his story here this morning by wire to Superintendent Clegg. Some suggested the man should have turned the live wire on bruin and rolled him into an untangle knot, but Brown seems to have preferred a safe distance.

JUDGMENT IN STEAMER CASE

Mr. Justice Craig Hands Down Decision in the Suit Against the May West.

Mr. Justice Craig, sitting in the admiralty court, has handed down his decision in the case of Philip Benneville and others against the steamer May West.

A prior decree had been given for Benneville and another employe on the vessel named Rudolph. The other employes asked to be allowed to come in on the decree. His lordship quoted an opinion holding that so long as the funds are in the hands of the court, others should be allowed in, and the money should be distributed pro rata according to the priorities of the various claimants in their own class. Those of one class had had no priority over those of the same class unless under a fully executed decree. The claim of the master is postponed to such seamen as were engaged by himself. The wages of the prior season are postponed to those of this season. The seamen engage is not deprived of his lien. The claim that the matter came under the United States consul was refuted by the fact that the consul had come under the jurisdiction of the court.

Edward Boyce, former president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be the candidate of the Social party for governor of Colorado.

NOT HELD FOR TRIAL

Charge of Fraud is Dismissed

REESE CASE ENDED

Accusation Made Against Mining Man Turns Out to Be Subject for Civil Action—Story of How No. 6 Above on Bonanza Was Worked.

The charge of theft brought against Henry Reese by James H. Hamil, representing Mrs. A. Berry, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Macaulay sitting in the police court today. His lordship took this action on the testimony of the informant. He did not believe that Reese had been guilty of fraudulent intention, but suggested that it was a matter for the civil court.

The suit involved the workings of No. 6 above on Bonanza. It seems that Reese worked it on a lay for Mrs. Berry, the owner, and then purchased a half interest in the property. The informant said that a share of Mrs. Berry's interest in the clean-up had been withheld by Reese.

Mr. Hamil was the only witness put on the stand. He stated that he was Mrs. Berry's representative in the Klondike and had her power of attorney. Mrs. Berry went outside early in August, leaving him, he testified, to look after her property. On Mrs. Berry's departure she had settled with Reese. Up to that time 528 ounces and \$13.28 had been taken from the claim.

Mr. Hamil testified to the following clean-ups at which he was present: August 10, yielded 113 ounces and \$7; August 11, sixty-six ounces and \$11; August 17, eighty-four ounces and \$11; the two following clean-ups, 177 ounces and \$13; September 1, eighty-one ounces and \$13. He was not present at the clean-up of September 10, he said, but had been informed by the defendant that it amounted to seventy-four ounces. The clean-up of September 21 had reached seventy-five ounces and \$13. He was not present at the next clean-up and did not know the result. The aggregate of the clean-ups was 780 ounces and \$7. Twenty per cent. of this or 156 ounces should have been turned over, he stated, to Mrs. Berry, but he had received only seventy-eight ounces from Mr. Reese, leaving a balance due of eighty-two ounces and \$15.

"I went to Reese," he continued, "and he promised to make good the next clean-up. But when it came he refused to turn over the money. This was about September 22. He objected to turning over the money. He said he wanted to keep it for expenses on the claim. He was working the claim on a lay. He had the lay before he became a half owner."

On examination by Attorney Shannon Mr. Hamil stated that Reese did not throw up the lay; at one time he had spoken of doing so. Reese, he said, stated he wanted Mrs. Berry to stand her portion of the expenses for groceries and machinery. Hamil said that Mrs. Berry owed Reese \$40 in an independent matter, the moving of the Grand hotel at the Forks.

Mr. Justice Macaulay suggested that the action was one for the civil court. "The money is a subject of dispute between them. This man has been dealing with the money and has turned over a considerable sum."

H. Wilson, attorney for the informant, submitted that Reese should not be considered a half owner in the action, but only as a layman. He had made a contract to work the claim next June, he stated, and if Reese had any claim against Mrs. Berry he should have presented it to her representative, Hamil.

Hamil, however, in his testimony admitted that Reese said it was a matter which would have to be settled in court and the judge pointed this out.

"I feel certain," said his lordship, "that no conviction can ever be made on this charge. To my mind the defendant has not retained the money with fraudulent intent. The dispute is a subject for civil action. I will not hold this man for trial."

May Not Get the Medal.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The Telegram's London cable says: Inquiry at the war office elicited the opinion that the men of the Canadian coronation contingent, when it was found necessary to postpone the ceremony on account of the king's illness, having been asked to remain and refusing to do so, are not entitled to the medal struck to commemorate that event. The coronation medals are ultimately, however, at the disposal of the king, who finally decides who shall receive them. The Telegram, commenting on the above declares that the men were only asked to remain a week. Had they been asked to remain until the coronation, probably 80 per cent. would have consented to do so.

Miners can't find a better place to stop at when in Dawson than at Yukon hotel.

CLARKE OFF TO WHITEHORSE—CAMPAIGN OPENS

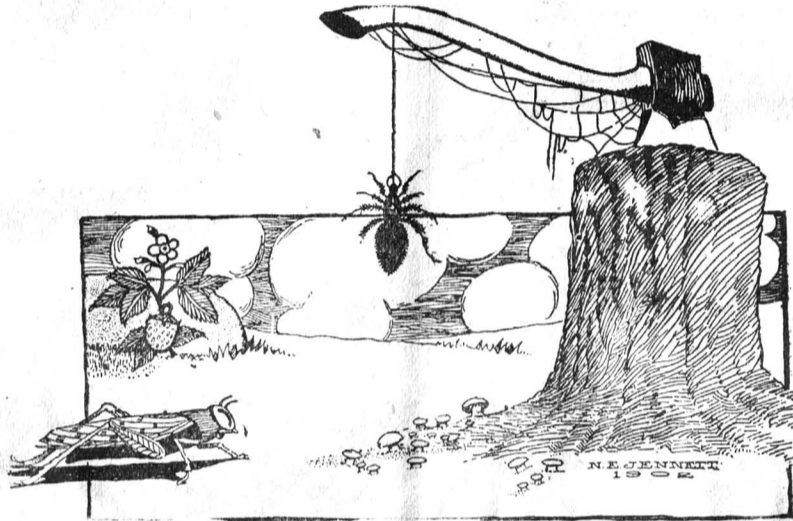
Joseph Andrew Clarke, opposition candidate for the Dominion house of commons, leaves tonight for Whitehorse and other up-river points. He expects to be gone a few days only. On his return Mr. Clarke will immediately make a tour of the creeks addressing meetings each night. The campaign may now be said to have started, and from this time political affairs will live up a little and public meetings be the order of the day.

MOTHER GOOSE MODERNIZED.



Hey diddle, diddle, the cat an the fiddle, The Beef Trust will make the cow soar, The little dog weeps to see such sport, For he can't get a bone any more.

AT THE END OF HIS ROPE.



The Grasshopper: "Well, I knew that wicked spider was unpopular in this neighborhood, but I never thought they'd hang him."

TAKING NO CHANCES.



"Ach, himmel, Rachael, don't weep such a tearfulness on mine new four-toller suit! You'll shrink der goots already!"

PAINLESS DEVILTRY.



Patient: I thought you said you e xtracted teeth without pain? Dentist: Quite right, sir. I assu re you it didn't hurt me a bit to pull that last tooth of yours!

WHAT COLOR DID SHE WANT?



"I want a pair o' flesh-colored stockin's." "Here you are: suits your complexion exactly."

ANOTHER COMBINE

This Time It is the Lead Industry

FOR SIXTY MILLIONS

Combination Includes Many Manufacturers and the American Smelting and Refining Company, Which is a Big Pig Lead Producer.

(The Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Herald tomorrow will say:

"The plans were practically completed yesterday for the formation of a mammoth lead combination which will include all the important lead manufacturing concerns in the country. Its capital will be at least \$60,000,000.

"The scope of the new combination will include manufacturers of sheet, pipe and shot lead and white lead corrodors. In addition, the American Smelting and Refining company, which is the largest producer of pig lead in the country, will be largely interested as a stockholder."

STOCK BROKER INDICTED

Boston Man Starts With Nothing and Took From His Dupes.

(The Associated Press.) BOSTON, Oct. 1.—John M. Fisher, head of the stock brokerage firm of J. H. Fisher & Co., pleaded guilty in the United States district court this afternoon to nine indictments charging him with defrauding customers by means of the United States mails.

The case had entered upon the second week of its trial today and during the progress many witnesses had sworn to depositing money with the firm for which they had never received the slightest return. Fisher stated that the firm, beginning without a cent of capital, took from their dues \$285,000 in a little more than a year.

TWO MEN MISSING.

Letters of Inquiry Received From State of California.

Emily L. Fay, of 925 Chestnut street, San Francisco, has written to the Daily News for information as to the whereabouts of her brother, Louis B. Fay. They are the only two members of the family left and the sister is anxious to hear from her brother. Her health is not of the best and she is growing uneasy. She states that Louis B. Fay was a business man or commission man of Dawson. She sends a letter which she wants forwarded to him in case he is not in Dawson. She has not heard from him for over a year.

Miss Mabel Goodlin, of 223 North Hill street Los Angeles, Cal., writes the News for information regarding A. D. Porter. She wants to know if he receives his mail at Dawson. It has been over a year since Porter's son or any of his relatives have heard from him. Their letters have been returned unopened.

Marriage Denied.

(The Associated Press.) MADRID, Oct. 1.—The story of the marriage of Queen Maria Christina of Spain to Count de la Escosura is declared to be false.

TO CELEBRATE THE NEW YEAR

Ancient Annual Jewish Festival Begins This Evening in the Pioneer Hall.

Tomorrow is the Jewish New Year's. The occasion will be fittingly observed by the orthodox Jews of Dawson with a celebration beginning at 6 o'clock tonight in the Pioneer hall. The celebration will continue for two days.

The day will be the 5663rd anniversary of the Jewish New Year's. Tomorrow is the first day of the Hebrew month Tishry. Between the New Year's and the Day of Atonement are ten days of repentance known in the Hebrew as Assires Yemay Tshoovo. In Europe the orthodox used to get thirty-nine lashes the day before Yom Keeper, the Day of Atonement, as a punishment for past sins. This feature of the observance has been eliminated and the orthodox Jews now believe more in prayers and repentance in accordance with the Talmud's statement that "One contrition in man's heart is of more avail than with many stripes his body to assail."

IS KNOWN IN EAST

Yukon Country Better Understood

OLD IDEAS PASSING

Captain Hulme Returns From a Trip to Eastern Canada and Europe and Tells of the Knowledge There of the North—Klondike Exhibit Good One.

The Yukon is becoming more perfectly understood and appreciated in the East and in Europe. People are learning the land is not always under snow and ice, and that it has an ideal summer climate, and is blessed with agricultural possibilities as well as mineral wealth. Such is the statement in brief of Captain H. D. Hulme, commander of the Dawson Rifles, and member of the firm of Tabor, Walsh & Hulme, who returned last night from a trip of four months in the East and beyond the Atlantic. Captain Hulme was accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Hulme, who, with their babe, also returned last night.

"The old ideas that this country is a barren field of ice the year round," says Captain Hulme, "is gradually being worn away. Klondikers have been percolating throughout eastern Canada and Europe carrying with them their reports of the true conditions, and the information is becoming disseminated generally.

"While in Toronto I saw an exhibition of Klondike vegetables which were taken there by Mr. Luker. They were not the best possible to get here at the most favorable time of the year, but since they were secured early in August were as good as to be expected for that time of the year. On the whole it was a fair collection. To the easterners it was a marvel. They little dreamed anything of value would grow here. Some of them thought the exhibit a fake, but not all were of that belief.

"We left here June 2, and made the trip to London in the fast time of nineteen days. We were there for the time set for the coronation, but were disappointed and did not see the great proposed event. After that we traveled through England and Europe. In London eleven Klondikers were at a dinner together. Among us were F. T. Wade, Dr. Hurdman, Malcolm Scarth, Mrs. Alex. McDonald and Mrs. Hulme and myself."

SAILING VESSEL IS IN TROUBLE

Steamer, Moana From Australia, Sights a Norwegian Bark in Distress, With Masts Gone.

(The Associated Press.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 1.—Steamer Moana from Australia sighted the Norwegian bark Andromeda passing into an island port with the main mast gone and the mizzen and foretop masts down. The Andromeda had been dismasted in a gale a few days before. She was en route from Iquique to Eureka.

The Oil-Field Fires.

Beaumont, Texas, Sept. 12.—Tonight one large oil-gusher in the burned oil-field is still in flames. The small tank burned itself out tonight, and the big one will probably die out by morning. An examination leads to the belief that none of the wells has been permanently injured. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Century Before Last.

The Living Church quotes this extract from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner, and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork, and said: 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"

SECRETARY SHAW IN NEW YORK

Visits the Financial Center to Become Better in Touch With Local Conditions.

(The Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Secretary Shaw was an early visitor at the sub-treasury yesterday. Mr. Shaw came to the financial district for the purpose of discussing the situation with the bankers. He expressed himself as much gratified at the improvement shown by the monetary outlook.

In an interview the secretary said that all the savings banks' securities accepted by the treasury department in place of government bonds would be of the highest class.

DAWSON WEEKLY NEWS

RICHARD ROEDIGER, Gen. Mgr.

Published every Friday by the DAWSON NEWS PUBLISHING CO., Office—Cor. Third Avenue and Fourth Street.

THE WEEKLY NEWS has a larger bona fide circulation and covers a greater field than any other paper in the Yukon Territory or Alaska. It has regular established routes on Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur, Bear, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado creeks and all of their tributaries in the Yukon; also delivered by special carriers en route and at Forty Mile, Jack Wade, Eagle City, Circle City and Cape Nome in Alaska.

Address all communications to the DAWSON WEEKLY NEWS.

A LOSING CAUSE.

The reasons alleged by the supporters of Mr. Ross will not commend themselves to the public mind. First, he was a member of the territorial council, and did such things as would naturally fall in the line of his duty, a duty he was paid to perform. Was there any virtue in this? Should a man be entitled to extraordinary reward who performs a very plain and obvious duty?

The people of the Northwest territories evidently thought Mr. Ross had been sufficiently compensated for any services he rendered, because they declined to send him to parliament with his record fresh before them.

It is stated here that because of the great good accomplished in the territories the people of Yukon should compensate him and cover him with honor. What have we to do with paying the debts of the territories of a political character? Is it not sufficient that the miners of this territory have contributed a sum largely in excess of anything that has been spent here, toward the general revenue of the Dominion? Let the territories pay their own debts, and not look to us. This political obligation was repudiated by the electors of Assiniboia by two to one. Then what have we to do with it?

Another reason given is that, so much has been accomplished for the Yukon by Mr. Ross. This argument will convince no one, let alone the miner. Mr. Ross as commissioner had certain duties to perform, and for this he was paid a very substantial compensation. If he honestly filled the position and did his duty, the matter adjusts itself. There is no obligation on either side. If he failed, then, as a public man, he is susceptible to criticism.

That Mr. Ross failed in essential particulars is admitted by himself, and that the policy he was sent here to elaborate is admitted by his supporters to have been a misguided one. Then upon what can any substantial claim be based that Mr. Ross is the best man to be sent to Ottawa?

The matter resolves itself into this: The supporters of Mr. Ross cannot find a man who has the slightest chance of carrying this constituency, and Mr. Ross is shoved in the breach, and his mistaken friends have assured him that his popularity will carry him through together with the halo of an imaginary cabinet position.

This is not fair to Mr. Ross, who will have to saddle all the blame, but then he accepted the position and must abide by the consequences. Those who are shouting wildly for the man whose political life they are ruining, of course hope to participate in the spoils, but they will be disappointed. There will be no spoils. Mr. Ross will never represent this constituency in parliament, but the first man upon whom that honor will fall will be Joseph Andrew Clarke, the miners' friend and champion.

VERY WEAK MAN.

If Mr. Ross had at heart the interests of the people of this territory he would long ago have dissipated the cloud of ignorance which hangs over the government departments at Ottawa. The mal-administration organ makes the admission that after administering the affairs of Yukon for nearly six years the government is ignorant of the prevailing conditions.

The head of any department who will permit such things to be is unfitted to hold office, and the official who remains in this territory for two years in a responsible position and does not correctly inform his superiors, either cannot grasp the conditions or he agrees with their policy, and this is precisely the position occupied by Mr. Ross. He has been in harmony with the government, has carried out his instructions from Ottawa, has cared little for the effect of such instructions on the miners of this district, has expressed himself as favorable to the Treadgold concession, even before the present amendments were made, and is, in fact, without any initiative or mind of his own. He is the follower of Mr. Sifton and bound to carry out

the orders of that gentleman, who does not permit any variation from the course of policy he outlines.

No man can hold his position under Mr. Sifton one moment who does not blindly do as he is told to do, and Mr. Ross is no exception to this rule. As to Mr. Ross being a man of cabinet rank, the view is not held outside the Yukon, and is hardly worth seriously considering; the probability is too remote.

The Sun tells us that Mr. Ross with all the free hand allowed him, and notwithstanding his great ability and influence has had to take second place to the lobbyists at Ottawa, who were able to counteract his efforts.

It must strike the residents of the Yukon as very strange that Mr. Ross made such a brilliant record in the Northwest territories but had to come here before the fact was recognized. It is a peculiar and significant fact that when the people where this work was performed had an opportunity of showing their appreciation of it they refused to send him to Ottawa, and he left the territory to accept a government position in Yukon.

After a short term here, distinguished chiefly by verbose promises, unfulfilled, Mr. Ross has the presumption to seek election at the hands of the people to support a government that has taxed the people to the verge of ruin, which followed a policy that has depopulated the country of miners and seriously affected the business interests of the city. Neither Mr. Ross nor any other supporter of the government has the slightest chance of being elected. The miners are the voting strength as they are the producers of this district, and they have declared emphatically against the government, and will elect their own representative.

If the organs which support his candidature went on the creeks they would know public sentiment as it is. There will be a rude awakening on December 2.

TEST THE QUESTION.

The continued insults offered the labor vote by the government organ will not be forgotten. The gross misrepresentations made will not gain a vote for the government, but will lose many. For the purposes of correcting any misapprehension the News states that no meeting was held at the time or place alleged in the Sun, but there was a meeting on Saturday night in the Pioneer hall, a meeting duly advertised by poster and cryer throughout the town. When the resolution passed there was only one voice against it, and that was not a supporter of the government.

Those who oppose Mr. Clarke would have it appear that every meeting in favor of Mr. Ross was composed of the flower of citizenship and everything against him was of the hoodlum class. There never was a greater mistake made. The votes are against Mr. Ross and against him in such overwhelming numbers that it will be a revelation to any person who may have been misled by governmental observations. If any doubt lingers in the mind of any person, call a mass meeting and test the question. The result will be eminently satisfactory.

When Mr. Ross was in Ottawa last winter he had a chance to demand the cancellation of the Treadgold grant, but he failed to do it. Instead of which he said he was in favor of Treadgold having the exclusive right to the water of the Klondike river, upon which no work need be done for six years, and that he should also come in for the abandoned claims on Hunker, Bear and Bonanza. He also agreed that Treadgold should be exempt from representation work on his claims. Was this acting in the interests of the miners?

The executive committee of the Liberal party recently formed has among its members Conservatives whose names were added without their consent, and who will refuse to act. This has caused a decided split in the Liberal ranks and it is now likely that a separate wing of the party will be formed for the purpose of securing recognition and patronage which has been denied them by the Ross clique.

UNUSUAL SPECTACLE.

The Liberals met on Saturday night and formed a committee upon which few names known to Liberalism appeared. The speeches of the evening were generally condemnatory of the government, and in this regard were upon lines that meet with the hearty support of the opposition.

Not one word was said in support of Mr. Sifton in his Yukon policy, but the whole weight of the observations made laid in the personality of Mr. Ross.

A man has a right to be bright, intelligent and good. As a citizen it is his duty to make himself respected, and if he enters public life his record should leave a trace of some kind. It was said at the convention that Mr. Ross was unknown and surprise was expressed that such a brilliant light had remained hidden. A man of such extraordinary intelligence should have remedied some of the "grave and serious errors" the government has committed in this territory, and not wait until the people demanded representation (all other means having failed), and then offer himself as the savior of his country.

It is indeed a pitiable sight to witness the followers of a government putting forward one of their number to remedy the errors of an administration which has been repeatedly condemned by the opposition.

EXCEEDED HIS POWERS.

A number of miners from Miller creek join in a letter to the News which is published today in another column, putting certain questions of a most embarrassing character, the answer to which is calculated to raise questions of a controversial nature. Under these circumstances we shall deal with the questions in a broad and general way.

A mining grant is an instrument of contract entered into between the free miner and the minister of the interior, the latter acting as a trustee or agent of the government in conformity with certain powers conferred upon him. A trustee cannot delegate his powers so that legally Mr. Smart has no power to cancel a grant. The same must be done by legal process.

To illustrate this point, as a matter of law a customs officer can seize dutiable goods, but he cannot release them. Mr. Sifton as minister of the interior may cause certain rights to be vested in the free miner, but his deputy cannot deprive these miners of the rights so conferred. If grants have been improperly given then the miners should be compensated, but the grants must be cancelled in a legal manner. Section 47 of the regulations says:

No free miner shall suffer from any acts of omission, or commission, or delays on the part of any government official, if such can be proven.

This clearly admits the principle of compensation if it should appear that the government has erred.

In this case the government has been clearly in the wrong, and since making the first error has bungled the case and made it more distressing at every move. A concession covering the ground was given to a company. This contract on the part of the government should have been held sacred until varied or cancelled in a proper manner. Instead of doing this grants were issued covering the property and given to various miners. Then the concessionaire objected, as he had a legal right to do, and the issuing of further grants was stopped.

Then another difficulty arose. The men who had grants wanted their renewals and as to this they consulted Mr. Ross, who informed them that every man who had a grant should get his renewal. This satisfied the men, but when they applied for renewals they were met by a refusal, and the refusal was traced to orders issued by Mr. Smart.

This is the position, with the additional fact that Mr. Smart has informed the men that their grants will be cancelled. As to this point we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Smart exceeds his legal rights. The point arises that if the government has already parted with its estate it had nothing to give to the miners, but such as have grants are in possession of the only title the government can give for consideration, and with this title Mr. Smart cannot interfere except by process of law.

It will not take long for the miners to decide which man can accomplish most for them in Ottawa. Mr. Ross, who can do nothing without going directly opposite to the views and policy of his superiors, which fact alone would neutralize his influence, or Mr. Clarke, who has consistently and fearlessly contended for those things which the miners have demanded and which the opposition will see to it are conceded.

Athletes were amused at the Nugget cartoon last night. It had no point, in more senses than one. What struck the politicians was that Mr. Ross was made to appear the smallest man in the wedge. The wise ones, however, remarked that the wrong man was carrying the ball. Coming events cast their shadows before.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

At a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Ross last night two very important admissions were made. One was that while the town might be solid for Mr. Ross, the creeks were not.

This stands out in startling contrast to the repeated statements of the competing mal-administration organs, which nauseate the people by their sycophantic attitude of cringing servility. The one fairly slops over in its attempts to secure recognition and the other refers to the government candidate as the people's darling.

Another admission made last night was that two-thirds of the carpenters' union were Clarke men, and that there was much work to be done to win.

It is rather late for the small coterie of government supporters to discover that Mr. Ross is weak on the creeks, or that two-thirds of the carpenters' union are in favor of Mr. Clarke. If Mr. Ross cannot get the miners' votes and two-thirds of the labor votes in town are against him, what earthly chance has the man of being elected? How can Mr. Ross be solid in town when two-thirds of one of the strongest unions in town is admitted to be against him? This is indicative of the sentiment of all the other unions. At the last meeting of the trades council every man in the hall was for Clarke but one.

The creeks are in favor of Mr. Clarke almost to a man. Even those who talk in favor of Mr. Ross will explain that it suits their business to say so, but their vote is for Clarke. This condition exists in town. Men who concur when the name Ross is mentioned are often at heart Clarke men and will vote for him.

As the Liberals concede the creeks and two-thirds of the labor vote of the town, they admit the hopelessness of their cause. No man can win an election and not have the labor vote with him, and this vote Mr. Ross has not, and cannot get, and the fact, obvious to every one, has at last been admitted.

When the government supporters admit that the fight will be on the creeks they may as well admit that the creeks do not want Mr. Ross, for if they did there would be no fight. Mr. Ross cannot, neither can any of his supporters, appear on the creeks and propound a reason why Mr. Ross should be sent to Ottawa. When in a position of less responsibility and greater freedom he failed to secure adequate amendments to the Treadgold grant, how can he, hampered by government pledges, hope to obtain its total cancellation. The position is at once impossible and absurd.

MAN BEHIND THE PICK.

The power in this country is the man behind the pick, and not the man behind the promises.

Years ago, when the Yukon was a veritable terra incognita, the pioneers of the Northwest penetrated the solitudes of this Northern wilderness, and with indomitable courage and perseverance which no obstacles could dismay, they compelled nature to yield the secret hiding place of her treasures. The daily experience of the devoted men who braved the hardships of the early stages of discovery and development in this country have never received proper recognition. No sooner was gold found in abundance than the government stepped in and pursued a policy which would have been a death blow to a territory less rich in natural resources.

Year after year passed and the demands of the miners were unheeded, and it was only two years ago that the first road was built in the district. In the meantime by a process of evolution mining took on a different complexion. The richer portions of the known area were worked out, and large tracts were covered by concessions, placing them entirely out of the market, and how rich they are no man knows. Steam shovels, steam dredges and hydraulics to some extent have succeeded the old methods, but still the miner remains the uncrowned king of all. He it is who travels over the unexplored portions of the country, and bears the greater share of its burdens.

The interests of the man behind the pick are never considered unless his vote is required and then lavish promises are made to secure his support. The time when this could be effective has long since passed and gone. The one who should be most honored in this country is the man who transformed it from a wilderness to a profitable gold camp; not the man who wants your vote, not the government that has neglected your interests, but "the man behind the pick."

HE HAD A CHANCE.

Within a few weeks of the arrival of Mr. Ross in town to assume the duties of commissioner the evidence upon which the Bronson & Ray concession was granted was placed in his hands by the News. From that time to the present the subject has been brought to his attention on many occasions, but without result.

Conditions now are different, an election is in sight and Mr. Ross seeks the votes of the miners and merchants doing business with them. To attract support to himself he subscribes to a platform which says that all concessions not worked or obtained by fraud shall be cancelled, and expects the people to send him to Ottawa to carry out this policy, as a member of the government, when he declined to do anything as a government official. Preposterous idea! The miners are too long headed not to see through the motive which prompts this sudden interest in their affairs.

FUTURE IS BRIGHT.

What industry will succeed placer mining when, in the ordinary course of events, the gravel beds tributary to Dawson are exhausted? The answer, is Quartz mining.

A general search has been made and is proceeding to locate quartz ledges in different parts of the territory. More or less success has attended these efforts. Gold with quartz attached is found so freely throughout this district in placer mines that it adds zest to the search for gold. When one mine becomes a paying proposition the problem will be solved. Capital, guided by strong unfaltering hands, will step in and control the situation.

There are several districts in which quartz has been found in great quantities. The News is informed that at Lepine creek there is a mountain of ore that would keep many stamps busy for a long term of years. If this is the case, all that has to be done is to demonstrate the fact and capital will not be lacking.

Results attending efforts already made are so conspicuously encouraging that nothing can stay the hands of those engaged. The rocks of this district are gold bearing, ledges exist, experienced miners are working on prospects and local capital has already given a generous support to the movement.

Those who remain a few years longer in the Klondike will see the quartz mining industry flourishing, furnishing employment for labor, profitable investment for capital and Dawson will enter upon another period of commercial prosperity which will reach into the future further than may be foretold at present.

There is one indisputable fact that cannot be explained away by all the sophistry of the mal-administration organs. That at a meeting of wage earners, two hundred strong, only one elector voted against Mr. Clarke's endorsement. This speaks more for the progress and condition of the campaign than all the abuse and misrepresentation dished up as news by the government supporters.

SELF INTEREST PREVAILED.

So many good and sufficient reasons are put forward why Mr. Ross should be sent to Ottawa that one expects to see his supporters in a muddle. The claim is now made that he resigned the speakership so that the Northwest should have responsible government, thus making it appear that Mr. Ross made a sacrifice for the people. He did nothing of the kind. What occurred was this. Mr. Ross had been speaker for some time, and to use the words of the historian, "all went merry as 'marriage bells'" when Mr. Haultain's government met with sudden defeat. Another executive was formed, and Mr. Ross was left out in the cold. In resigning the speakership Mr. Ross said that he did so because he thought he should have been made a member of the advisory board.

Upon his resigning the speakership it made the vote in the house a tie, forcing an appeal to the people. As a result of this appeal Mr. Haultain (a Conservative) was returned to power, and what did Mr. Ross do? Remain on the floor of the house and fight the people's battle although in the minority? No; he returned to the speakership and the emoluments of office. To quote the Winnipeg Free Press, Mr. Haultain thought it better to have Mr. Ross in the chair than fighting for the people on the floor of the house.

This is the man who is held up as a champion of the people. Like many another man he is the friend of the people when there is anything in sight, but at other times he may be found

on the side of the loaves and fishes.

Mr. Ross preferred to remain in the government of a Conservative rather than present himself again for the suffrages of the people. One defeat was enough for him, he never tried it after the experiences of Assiniboia.

Almost a parallel is found in the attitude of the man as regards the Yukon. When he was commissioner, and had an opportunity of doing many things for the people, he leaned altogether to the side of the government upon all questions, but just as soon as the people had gained their point for representation in the house of commons, for which the owe no thanks to Mr. Ross, he steps in and desires to be the member. The only honor the people of Yukon have to confer he desires to appropriate without having earned it.

A man cannot wear spurs here unless he has won them. People are judged in Yukon by their acts, not by their promises, and the people here know the men who have fought for them against the iniquitous acts of the government, and Mr. Ross is not in the category.

The Liberal platform to which Mr. Ross is supposed to have subscribed says that many of the concessions were obtained by fraud and imposition, and that it is in the interests of the territory that they be annulled. Why cannot Mr. Ross advise the government to annul these concessions now and not wait until he is elected to parliament? If the miners have to wait until then they may as well abandon hope now of ever being able to stake on the ground.

JUST TO CATCH VOTES.

Will sensible people reflect upon this matter a moment. It is stated as a reason for electing Mr. Ross, that he is a government man and can get from the government what no other man can.

Has it ever occurred to the thoughtful that the government is in power with a good majority, and quite able to grant today anything that Mr. Ross asks if willing to do so. The election of Mr. Ross does not change the status of things at all. If he can do such great things after election, he can do them before. Then why does he not? He had the chance in Ottawa last year, and the amount of his influence must be determined by what he accomplished, which was practically nothing, as touching the evils of which the people complain.

If Mr. Ross can get anything from the government he can do so now. There is no occasion to send him to parliament. The foolish twaddle indulged in, that he will do such great things does not influence thoughtful people. This is done to catch votes, and for no other purpose, but the votes cannot be caught this way. The people are disgusted with the policy of the government.

ANCIENT CHANNEL.

Work will be continued on the deep shaft at 3A Eldorado. Preparations are now being made to sink the shaft another hundred feet, making three hundred altogether. The significance and probable importance of this undertaking does not appeal to the public mind as it should. If a deep channel is found on Eldorado, that gold is there seems to be a most reasonable supposition. The rich run will, of course, be found, if at all, on the bed-rock.

The question of ancient channel has long ago been solved, and no person doubts its existence very near to the course of the present channel, but much lower down. If gold were found at depth on Eldorado, we might look for another era of placer mining compared to which what had gone before would be mere child's play.

The Treadgold partners have many privileges. One is to hold claims without doing any representation work. The interpretation of this privilege is very generous, it permits them to hold ground outside the concession without doing any representation work, which privilege they have the right to sell if they so desire. Mr. Ross is in favor of this. Mr. Sifton said that this was quite satisfactory to Mr. Ross.

If the government candidate failed to get the Treadgold concession cancelled while he was commissioner of the district, how can he hope to do so as a member of parliament supporting the government which granted it and defends it?

The Siftonians on Saturday condemned the government policy, eulogized Mr. Ross and favored the platform of the opposition party.

When the telegraph operators were kept here for a year without pay, and were compelled to borrow money to pay current expenses, they appealed to Mr. Ross, who made the usual promise. Nothing more was done until the News presented the case to Mr. Ross, whose only answer was to resent what he described as "an improper action on the part of the men to tell their troubles to the press." Mr. Ross was told bluntly that the News would do what he failed to accomplish, get the men their money for which they had worked, and the News succeeded. This is the laborers' friend, the "people's darling."

The News has contended for a long time that miners' licenses and recorder's fees be reduced, and on many occasions has urged this upon Mr. Ross. Not a recommendation was ever made by him, which, assuming that he had the influence attributed to him, might have accomplished this reform long ago.

Supporters of the government are not careful in their references to Mr. Clarke. The mantle of charity has been drawn over many things with respect to representatives on the government side, and if occasion demands that it be drawn to one side there might be consternation in government circles.

If Mr. Ross believes that the Treadgold concession should be cancelled, why did he not advocate such a course when the matter came up in Ottawa last winter? Instead of that he signified his perfect satisfaction with the whole iniquitous deal, as stated by Mr. Sifton in the house and reported in Hansard.

The measure of popularity of Mr. Ross may be judged from the admissions made at the Liberal meeting that the creeks are not with him, and that two-thirds of the carpenters' union are in favor of his opponent, and yet Mr. Ross is described as the "people's darling."

If Mr. Ross believes that the Bronson & Ray concession was obtained by misrepresentation, why did not he see that it was cancelled long ago. The evidence upon which it was secured has been published many times in the News? There was no election on until now.

After years of fighting against every impediment that an unintelligent administration could place in his way, the man behind the pick is about to assert himself and send to Ottawa a representative who will expose to parliament the incapacity of the government.

Every man within the city limits entitled to vote for the civic elections, who has not had an assessment notice should communicate at once with the city clerk and see that his name is recorded on the assessment roll or he will not be allowed to vote.

The government is taking care of its own. Six members of the recent convention have been named as enumerators. The man who put the name of Mr. Ross in nomination, the former resident of Assiniboia, among the number.

The unpopularity of the government is so great that it cannot be overcome by mere personality of any one man. To send a government supporter from here and endorse the acts of the department would be an insult to the intelligence of the voters of this district.

Mr. Ross is to be sent to Ottawa as a supporter of Clifford Sifton, but incidentally he is to tell parliament that the policy of Clifford Sifton has been all wrong and it must be reversed. Sensible people are expected to believe he will do it.

Every man who is entitled to a vote for the Dominion election must personally appear or by agent before the enumerator for the district in which he expects to vote and see that his name is placed on the lists.

Taking the estimate of votes for the respective candidates as announced at the government meeting last night, Clarke has over eighty per cent. on his side now, and gaining all the time.

The executive committee of the Liberal party has upon it a number of alleged Conservatives who have always been found in the Liberal ranks, but the Thornburn wing of the party received no recognition.

Why does Mr. Ross desire to sacrifice a position worth \$10,000 a year to secure one worth \$1,500?

The Liberal party is by no means a unit in its support of Mr. Ross. Prominent men with a considerable following, having been ignored by the Siftonian element, will not give any active support, and may put forward a candidate. The wing represented by Mr. Thornburn is not the only dissatisfied portion of the Liberal party by any means.

If Mr. Ross has been slated for a cabinet position why is he not appointed before election? This would give color to the government statement and avoid his returning here for re-election. We do not place much credence in this cabinet story.

Will the government organ quote an instance where reformers who accomplished anything were not alluded to as agitators. Also what is there objectionable about a man who agitates for some good thing? As a rule he gets it.

Strange that the mal-administration organ never saw the necessity for roads, nor recognized the evils of concessions until an approaching election made it desirable to do something in the interests of the miner.

There are a number of sidewalks in the city that are a menace to life and limb. Some system of inspection would do much to remedy this dreadful state of things.

The spontaneous movement referred to by the would-be government organ, on behalf of the candidature of Mr. Ross, must be carefully concealed, for it is not obvious yet.

A second attempt at organization by the supporters of Mr. Ross will be made tonight. It appears to be very hard work to acquire the necessary committees.

News of an important quartz find in the direction of the Rockies has set people guessing again. Twenty men glided out of town last night to the scene of the discovery.

What does Mr. Ross desire to be member of parliament for before he can accomplish anything for Yukon? Did he have no influence as commissioner?

Judging from the liberal patronage given to places of public amusement there is considerable surplus money in town yet.

The Liberals says that Mr. Ross is weak on the creeks and in town two-thirds of the labor vote is against him. How, then, can he hope to win?

Miller Creek Grants.
Miller Creek, Y. T., Sept. 21, 1902.
Editor News: We procured our grants from the recorder at Fortymile, and now we would like to know if grants issued for one year can be cancelled before the expiration of that time? If so, why were grants issued? Why were men who bought claims, and have bills of sale made out by the recorder, told that they must lose their claim? Is there no protection for the men who invest their money? Can grants be cancelled by Mr. Smart? I suppose he wants to show the people of the Yukon territory that he is the law, mining regulations not excepted.
MILLER CREEK MINERS.

Question in Proportion.
Editor News: I would like to give the boys attending the public school in Dawson a simple question in proportion to answer.

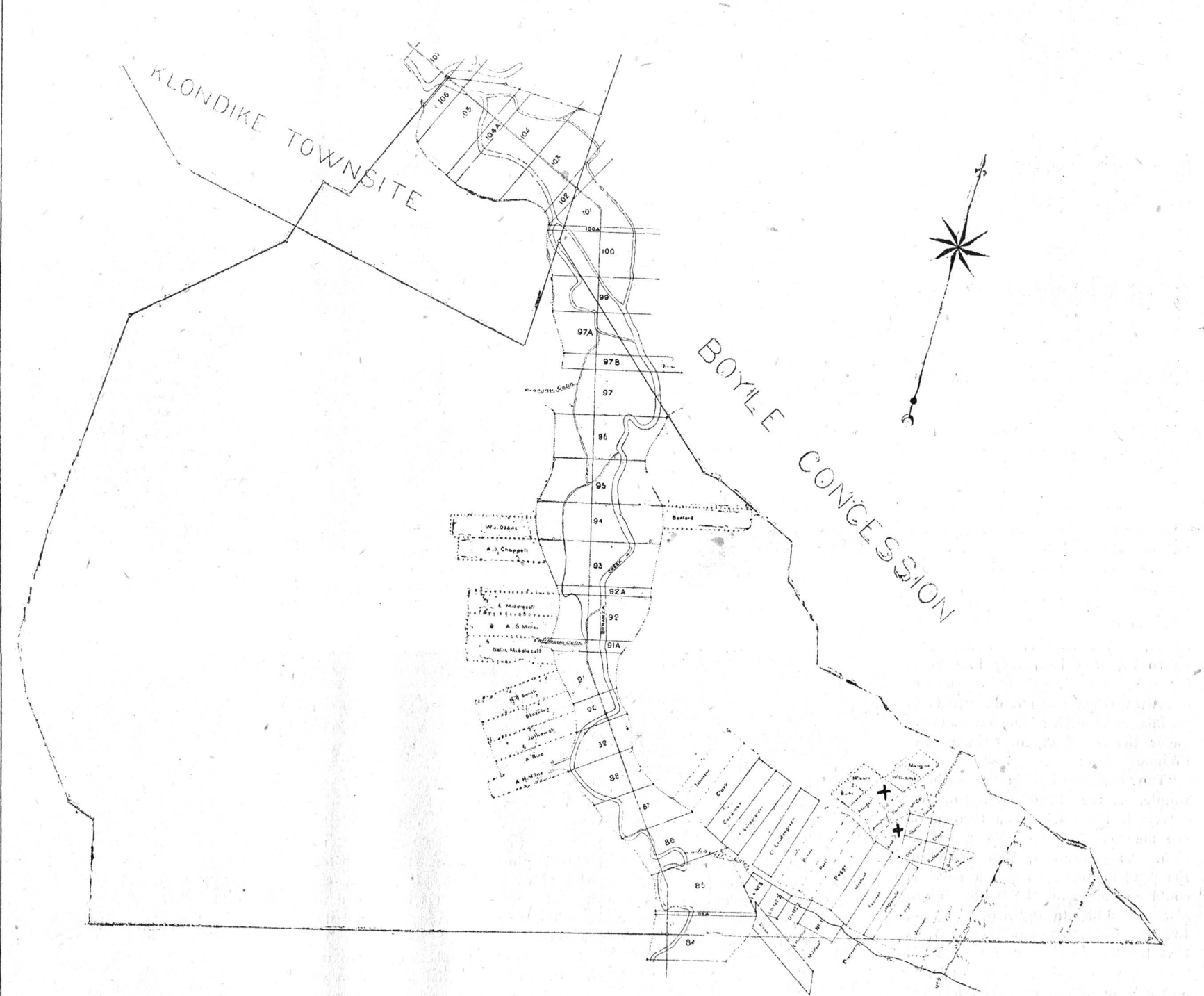
If Mr. Smart has really done as much good for this Territory during his short stay of four weeks in Dawson, as the Yukon Sun says he has, then how much good could he have done if he had visited the Klondike four years ago and remained five weeks?

FOX GULCH.

A Miner to Miners.
Editor News: Will you please publish this for the benefit of the man behind the pick.

In going to work this fall for wages I would ask you to look ahead seven or eight months, to pay day. Boys, do not trust to this lien law that the council has passed. Study it, and I think you will see there is no protection to us workers in it. We are the last to be thought of, us that make the country. Now, some of the business men that we are supporting are going against us, but we'll win despite them. Boys, find out your friends and if you have a few dollars to spend, spend it with them. A word to the business men. Can't you see that if we get better mining law, and open up more ground, and make new discoveries, that it will be money in your pocket? But we can't hope to get better laws under the present administration. No man that has got the ordinary amount of sense will trust them after five years such as we have had. A few words to the Trades Unions. I thank you very

MAP OF THE PHILP CONCESSION SHOWING CLAIMS NOW HELD



THE Philp concession opening, billed for noon next Monday, promises to precipitate one of the liveliest staking bees held in the camp for many moons. The records on exhibition in the office of the director of surveys in the administration building are being diligently studied by a steady string of prospective stakers, and the records in the gold office are being searched with no little energy. In order to give those who have not the time to visit the office of the director of surveys the opportunity to study the map the News here presents a reproduction of the map there on exhibition. The concession boundaries are shown by the broad irregular line enclosing the major part of the map. The long stream running through the center is the Bonanza. The larger stream at the base is the Klondike, at its confluence with the Bonanza. The rectangular spaces along the Bonanza indicate the creek claims, and those lying adjacent or nearby show the hill and bench claims. The existing claims are numbered or bear names of the owners. Some of the claims on Lovett gulch and No. 2 pup have their outer boundaries indicated by parallel lines, some distance on either side of the map. The two claims marked with crosses are held for compensation. A number of women have been examining the plan, and evidently intend to take a lively part in the stampede. The concession being so near town, it is likely that a great many who otherwise would not go out will participate in this stampede. The concession begins at the mouth of Bonanza and extends upstream two and a half miles, and from side to side of the valley. The Philp concession is bounded on one side by the Boyle, on another by the Grottschier and on another by the Bronson and Ray. Much of the attention of those intending to stampede is said to be turned toward the vicinity of Lovett gulch.

very much for getting up that lien law. That is a proper civilized country's lien law. I can fancy hearing them say, when you put it before the council, "Why, gentlemen, if we pass that lien law, the working man will get his wages."
SOUTH AFRICAN.

HORSE IS LOST FROM A RAFT
Two Animals Go Overboard While Steamer Is Passing and One of Them Drowns.
Robert L. Grimes and Arthur Douglass have arrived here on a raft from up the river after having had bad luck only a few miles above Dawson. While the steamer Victorian was passing on her last trip down the river, they report, the swell she created tossed the raft so that two horses which they had aboard went overboard, and one of them was drowned. Grimes pluckily plunged into the river and rescued one of the horses by bringing him back to the raft. The horse lost is said to be worth \$200.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Methodist parsonage fund will be given this evening at the Methodist church by the children of the Sunday school.
Billy Long of the N. C. leaves on the Columbian.

LEPINE COUNTRY TO BE OPENED
Route Selected For Trail to Promising New District Northeast of Dawson—Work by Miners.
A trail is to be built up Moosehide creek to Lepine creek at once. The work has been authorized by Acting Governor Z. T. Wood after examining surveys of three routes made by Engineer George Edwards. The sum of \$2,500 is to be set aside at once for the trail. The work is to be done by the men working on Lepine and vicinity. After the trail has been cut and graded it will be subject to approval by the government, and when approved the men who have done the work will be paid the money. In this way it is hoped to keep the money among the men in the vicinity of the country benefited by the improvement, and thus to assist in the development. The trail will be reached from Dawson by going over the ice in the winter to moosehide. In the summer boats

can land supplies at the end of the trail at Moosehide. Major Wood says that if the Lepine properties turn out good as expected by some of the government likely will extend the Dawson city garbage road around the bluff below town, and make through connections to Lepine. The other routes surveyed by Mr. Edwards were unsatisfactory. One, by way of Hunker and Soup creek, would be twenty-one miles long, and objectionable because of its length. The other, leading over the ridge from the top of the A. C. trail, back of Dawson, is too steep and rough.
Religious Oppression.
London, Sept. 15.—The committee of the Protestant alliance is making another attempt to get the Jesuits and priests of other orders expelled

from England, under the act of George IV. A magistrate was induced to grant a summons against Father Joseph, one of the Assumptionists, who came to England when the order was suppressed in France.

Miss Lillian O'Fallon left yesterday on the Yukoner for the outside.
JUDGMENTS ARE GIVEN BY COURT
Cases Settled by the Territorial Justices—Decisions in Four Suits Announced.

Mr. Justice Craig yesterday afternoon in the territorial court gave judgment for the plaintiff in the case of Thomas Johnson vs. Collin McDougall and H. M. Marshall, formerly composing the firm of McDougall & Marshall. The plaintiff sued for \$410, the balance due him on a note. It was a question of novation and his lordship gave judgment for the full amount. Attorney O'Dell appeared for Marshall and C. W. C. Tabor for the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Macaulay yesterday afternoon gave judgment for the plaintiff in the case of Albert vs. Klog. He also dismissed the replevin suit of Goldstein vs. Sawyer. His lordship gave the Yukon Sawmill company judgment for \$181.55 against George De Lion.
Stone vs. Freidman is before Mr. McKay, deputy clerk of the court for arbitration.

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CAUSE OF DECLINE

Reason White Pass Stock has Fallen

SECRETARY SPEAKS

Large Holdings of Debenture and Ordinary Shares Suddenly Thrown on the Market—Satisfactory Showing Made in the Annual Report.

Of late there has been a very heavy fall in both the 5 per cent. debenture stock and the ordinary shares of the White Pass & Yukon Railway on the London market. A little time ago the debenture stock fell as low as 55, and though it has now gone up to 70, that is a very low figure for a 5 per cent. debenture stock of a railway that has not defaulted. In an interview with a London financial paper the Secretary of the Railway Company said:

"The explanation is exceedingly simple. A very large holding of both classes has recently been thrown on the market for immediate realisation. As you know, this season of the year is about as bad a time as could be chosen for the liquidation of a large holding in any stock. Again, British Columbia ventures are at best by no means a free market. There are a certain people who know and believe in the country; but the general public has no knowledge of it whatever. Consequently the stock offered appealed to a very limited section investors. Were the conditions better understood, I think you would not find a 5 per cent. railway debenture on offer at 55. In any case, this particular holding has, as I understand, been now liquidated, and there can be but a very small amount of stock on offer. It is natural that holders should be alarmed at seeing such low quotations; but when the circumstances are taken into consideration the discrepancy will not appear so serious."

"Nothing has occurred with regard to the working of the line itself to depreciate values?"

"Nothing whatever. The accounts and reports will be presented to shareholders next month, and everything will be found to be satisfactory. Of course, we have not been able to maintain the high rates we obtained for freight some years ago; but with reductions in charges there has been a corresponding increase in volume. A great many people fancy that the Yukon is a patch of alluvial-bearing country which will soon be worked out; but those who know the conditions know better. Even if quartz is not discovered in payable quantities—which many experts believe will be the case—there is sufficient placer ground to keep things busy in the Yukon district for many years to come. The fact that this is so is testified to by the large numbers of experienced miners who flock into the country annually."

"Is there not some important litigation pending in which the Company is being sued?"

"There is no litigation as far as the Company is concerned. There is, it is true, an action against Messrs. Close Brothers (the present managers, and the builders of the line), with regard to certain interests of the original concessionaires; but in this the Company is in no way concerned. This case is at present sub judice. Messrs. Close having appealed to the House of Lords against the finding of the Court of Appeal."

GLOVE CONTEST ENDS IN DRAW

Burley Does the Fighting, But Hector Staves Off the Inevitable to the End.

Although knocked down time after time, Tom Hector was able to stay the ten rounds out with Nick Burley last night in their fight at the A. B. hall. By the terms of the agreement the bout was in consequence called a draw, but that does not begin to tell the story. Burley throughout the fight was on the aggressive and Hector was playing for time. Burley mixed things up pretty lively in the tenth round, apparently working for a knockout, but Hector, game to the last, kept on his feet by clinches and a fine display of grit.

There was nothing doing in the first round, but in the second Burley began

to get aggressive. Hector fell to the floor, but rose at the sixth count. In the third round Burley rushed matters and Hector began to weaken, but he caught Burley with a right hook to the jaw. In the next moment Hector was stretched out on the floor by Burley's left. He got up at the ninth count.

In the fourth Hector got into the affair more and the round was marked by pretty work, but in the fifth he was weak and Burley cold-bloodedly aggressive. With a left jab to the stomach he again sent Tom to the floor. Hector rose at the ninth count.

In the seventh Burley lost his cold-bloodedness for a moment, but was steadied by a stiff right swing to the jaw. Hector was knocked again to the floor in the eighth, but was up as the referee counted eight. He became more aggressive, but in the ninth fell down twice and did not get up until the ninth count each time.

From the start Burley had been doing all the fighting and in the tenth he went after Hector in real earnest. It was the real thing. Three times Hector was laid on the floor by his clever opponent, but by his fine ability at clinching he staved off the inevitable and was on his feet at the end. The referee was Leroy Tozier.

FINDS CABIN IS ON FIRE

T. Tellefsen Nearly Loses His Home at Night—Flings Burning Articles Out.

T. Tellefsen the Post-Intelligencer circulator, came near losing his cabin by fire a few nights ago. He woke to find flames making considerable headway in his kitchen and only quick work saved the loss of his home. He lives on Fourth avenue.

Tellefsen left a candle burning in the kitchen. He expected his brother home, but the latter went to the theatre. Tellefsen went to bed. Shortly before midnight he awoke to find the table, on which the candle was sitting, ablaze and in addition several pieces of clothing were burning. He tried to put out the flames, but they were making headway and as a last resort he pitched the blazing articles out of the house.

Five minutes' delay in suppressing the flames would probably have resulted in considerable work for the fire department.

BACK ON THE POLICE BENCH

Mr. Justice Macaulay to Sit in the Territorial Court in the Afternoons.

Mr. Justice Macaulay was back on the police magistrate's bench this morning. Hereafter he will hold the police court in the morning and sit on the territorial bench in the afternoon. During the past two or three weeks Captain Wroughton, of the Northwest Mounted Police, has been acting as magistrate, all of judge's time since he returned from the outside being occupied with the higher tribunal.

His lordship disposed of two cases this morning and was kept pretty busy. Corporal Egan acted as court orderly in the absence of Sergeant Smith.

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO.

Twenty-Four Days' Run Produced \$43,854 in Gold.

The Ashcroft Journal says: "Forty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars is the value of the ingot sent down from the Consolidated Cariboo hydraulic mine at Bullion to the assay office at Vancouver."

F. Alexander, the accountant at the mine, who took the ingot to Vancouver, is in no way responsible for the \$100,000 story in the coast press. It originated in the mind of a newspaper man of Vancouver, who could perhaps better estimate the result of a ping-pong tournament or the outcome of the hospital squabble in that city.

The Cariboo Gold Fields quit piling on Wednesday, the 13th. A general clean-up is now being made and, judging by what we hear, the Gold Fields company expects exceedingly good results from the summer's run, which has been a most successful one. The big elevator is a success.

B. A. Lassell is through cleaning up on Wolf creek, and has a gang of men at work widening the ditches to enable him to work a much larger plant next year.

There is quite a settlement of miners on Cunningham creek, all having claims adjacent to one another. The first one is that of Bob Cresswell. "Bob" has been working here for some years with varying luck. He has already taken out several ounces of gold, and is now washing up a large bank of dirt and expects to have over one thousand dollars for his summer's work. "Bob," besides being an old Cariboo miner, has had experience as an inventor. His latest hobby is a perpetual motion scheme, which threatened, when applied to his house, to remove it to Barkerville. James Tisdall is also prospecting a little higher up on the creek with a fair amount of success.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Advices From Lethbridge Say That Two Men Were Killed.

(The Associated Press.) LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T., Oct. 1.—A private telegram received here this afternoon states that an explosion occurred at the mines at Frank, two men being killed. There are no further particulars.

DAWSON IS A HUMMER

Splendid Remittances by Postoffice

YEARLY STATEMENT

More Than \$1,300,000 Sent in Year. Each Remittance Averaging Above \$60—Big Percentage Goes to Canada—Distribution Is Shown.

Money sent from Dawson to the outside world through the postoffice during the year ending June 30, 1902, aggregates the handsome sum of \$1,385,300.

The money sent out for the year was transmitted by 22,284 money orders. This means the average amount transmitted by each order was more than \$60. It is doubtful if any other postoffice on the face of the earth will show an average of such large sums transmitted. The fact that the Dawson transmissions average so high is attributed to the general high prices of the community and the common thrift of the country. The Klondike long has born the cognomen of land of the homestake, and nothing tells better that it is entitled to the name than the postoffice remittances.

The average number of postoffice orders written in the Dawson office daily for the year was 74. This is exclusive of Sundays and holidays. The fact so high an average has been maintained as to valuation of each order with such a great number of transmissions daily, intensifies the tie to the world in general in this tie to the world of general in this more modest way aside from her great shipments of treasure.

The figures given here are from compilations made in the Dawson postoffice under the direction of Postmaster Hartman. It is maintained by Mr. Hartman that there is no other office in the world known to do such a heavy remittance business through a single window. In some cities the aggregate is bigger, but such cities have branch offices. It is likely this camp's business will be distributed between several offices in another year by the establishment of several branch postoffices on the creeks near the city.

In the compilation just complete in the Dawson office it is shown, by taking two months for examples, in what proportion the money sent out by the postoffice is distributed among different countries. Roughly speaking sixty per cent. goes to the United States, thirty-two per cent. to Canada, and the remainder to other countries. The months of June and August of 1902 have been taken as sample months to show where the money goes.

The June record is as follows: United States, \$106,520; Canada, \$54,542; other countries, inclusive of England and other British dominions, \$15,088. Total \$176,100.

The August record is as follows: United States, \$64,524; Canada, \$24,986; other countries, \$14,281.

The money sent out by the Dawson office in September, ending yesterday, aggregated \$129,754.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

FLANNERY—J. McSweeney, A. D. Durham, James Trendon, Henry Howison, Miss Walden, T. Byrne, Joe Martin, T. Glencross, O. P. Carson, John P. Peteram, C. J. Godfrey, F. C. Arnold, P. Rost, S. J. Gray, H. P. Doffner, T. D. Hearne, W. Bell, W. Alcott, H. Crawford, W. Portlock, F. H. Crane, Val. Diebold, C. J. Norman, John Holm, A. M. Ohlsen, L. M. Petersheim, J. D. Ryan, D. McGregor, W. Carlyle, Dan McDonnell, L. A. Comer, Martin Leimreche, J. T. Linsay, D. Cameron, L. A. Tallman, E. D. Priest, F. E. B. Smith, J. W. Best, Mrs. J. M. Lynch, Miss O'Farland.

FAIRVIEW—Jack Crawford, Seattle; Mrs. Gordon, Gus Fagerson, J. H. Lavin, city; E. Flagel, Germany; F. Allen, McMillan; Henry Holst, Dominion; Harry Cleveland, Ed. Calahan, city; Harry Johnston, Grand Forks; Phil. Baker, city; R. F. Oberlander, Steele Creek, Alaska; S. G. Lipsett, G. H. Lipsett, Ogilvie; J. D. Williamson, city; Skookum Jim and family, Forks; Wm. Seonse, Wm. Freeman, Eldorado; Jos. Shannon, city; C. H. Hanson, Eldorado; Wartin Sabin, J. E.

Coughlin, A. L. Holmes, Grand Forks; A. Aem, American Gulch.

Rich Placers in Delta. Seattle, Sept. 14.—Albert Tozier, publisher of Mines and Metals, Portland, is in the city on his way home from his mining interests in the Beaver mining district, Shoshone county, Idaho.

Mr. Tozier says that the Delta camp is the greatest placer camp in the Northwest. Four dredges are going in there, and each machine costs \$60,000, and each will do the work of 400 miners. Four companies have acquired about 1,000 acres of placer and are negotiating for more.

Mr. Tozier held three claims at the junction of Trail and Beaver creeks, the best in the bunch. He disposed of them at a satisfactory figure to himself, reserving three others.

The New Education.

My friend was teaching the primary class in a city Sunday school. The lesson was the story of the wandering Israelites who were miraculously fed upon manna.

"I don't know," she said in a soft aside to me, "just what manna looks like, but I have this little bottle of homeopathic pills for an illustration," taking from her pocket a tiny phial and shaking it lightly.

She made the story interesting, and every little face was turned upward expectantly as she proceeded. She told of the cloud by day and the pillar of fire at night, and coming of the quails, and the fall of manna, then rapidly reviewed the whole, asking questions to test the attention of her audience.

"And what did the Lord feed the children of Israel upon?" she asked.

"Pills!" they all shouted, without a dissenting voice.

Then, for a moment, there was silence, while the teacher bent low to look into her reticule after something which was not to be found.—Harper's Magazine.

LABORERS GET THEIR WAGES

Mr. Justice Macaulay Settles Suit Against John Marshall and Samuel Lind.

Judgments for wage earners were given by Mr. Justice Macaulay in the police court this morning. To John Tripp he awarded \$80.60 against Marshall & Lind, and \$126.40 against Lind; to John Benson, \$10.10 against Marshall & Lind, and \$119.40 against Lind, and to R. Kerrigan, \$156.50 against Lind.

The case was an involved one. The evidence showed that John Marshall and Samuel Lind owned creek claim No. 12 below on Sulphur up to the latter part of August, when Lind bought Marshall out for \$7,000. Some of the wages due the men were for the time preceding the dissolution of partnership. Marshall at first did not admit his liability for the wages due for the period preceding the end of the partnership. On the stand, however, his testimony was not to this effect, and in the judge's opinion he was liable. The judgments were then delivered.

NEW TOWNSITE IS SURVEYED

Gordon, on the Stewart, is the Next Candidate for Municipal Dignities.

A townsite has been laid out at Duncan Landing on land controlled by Mr. Gordon, the keeper of the store at that point. The place has been named Gordon. The townsite was surveyed by J. L. Cote, of the firm of Cautley & Cote, who returned last night on the Prospector.

"The new townsite," says Mr. Cote, "is a splendid one. The place has a gentle slope and is well drained. It is covered with heavy timber."

"I feel there is a good country back of Gordon, and that there surely will be a town at Gordon. Duncan creek is showing up well, and all the streams in the vicinity show fair prospects. I believe the whole country is adapted to hydraulic work, and should not be surprised that in time it will yield well. The streams flowing into Canadian Ministers Speak.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Sir William Mulock reached home on Saturday night. He says the success of the Canadian-South African steamship service is entirely in the hands of the Canadian manufacturers. He is satisfied that Canada can supply that country with sufficient products to keep a steamship service fully supplied.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, at the exhibition on Saturday afternoon, reiterated his view on the high Canadian tariff, as given at the recent banquet to the Canadian Manufacturers' association at Halifax. Other public men, he said, however, were entitled to their views, too, and "after all the people are the judges of the soundness of our opinions."

SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

Two Well Known Englishmen on a Shooting Trip.

(The Associated Press.) POPLAR POINT, Oct. 1.—Hon. Geoffrey Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and Hon. Arthur Stanley, son of Lord Stanley, have gone on a shooting trip to York lodge, as the guests of Senator Kirchoffer.

MAKING LAST RUNS

Stewart Boats Closing the Season

MORE BIG CARGOES

Prospector Leaves With All She Can Carry on Her Final Voyage to Duncan—La France to Be Last—\$80,000 Supplies Taken to Duncan.

The magnetism which the Stewart country is exercising this fall over the prospector is one of the features of the present bright prospective conditions in the Yukon. The steamers Prospector and La France left but a few days ago on a special trip up the Stewart with full cargoes and many passengers for Duncan Landing and other points. The Prospector has since covered the run again, taking up a full cargo and many passengers, and today she leaves on another trip, once more crowded with freight and having many passengers. The Prospector has had more cargo offered this trip than she can carry, and the La France is preparing to make another trip, leaving Saturday. The La France may be the last steamer of the year to go through to Duncan. The Prospector, however, will at least ply the lower Stewart for some time.

It is an interesting sight to visit the wharves where the Prospector and the La France land, and see the outfits strewn and piled high about the places. It reminds one of the early days of this camp when all outfits stored in the warehouses from the first steamers were of the kind which the newcomer brings into the country himself.

But the outfit business is not the only kind which cuts a figure even at this early stage in the Stewart river business. It is estimated by those in close touch with the Duncan creek traffic that \$60,000 worth of merchandise has been taken there this season for the three stores of the locality. The supplies taken in by the prospectors as individuals will perhaps raise the total value of goods taken to Duncan Landing this year to \$80,000, if not more.

The new stores for the Duncan country are in three different parts of the camp. Gordon is at the landing, Davis at Mayo bridge and Burpee on Duncan creek. It was the intention of Mr. Davis to open his store at the landing, but since the government has begun the building of a bridge across the Mayo he has decided to have his store there. The bridge will cross the Mayo one mile above the mouth of Duncan. E. M. Ayers, who has been purser of the Prospector all summer, left on the steamer today for Duncan, and will remain there through the winter in charge of Mr. Davis' store.

LEAVES FOR OUTSIDE.

Lunatic on Way to the New Westminster Asylum.

Philip Collin, the lunatic, leaves for the outside on the Yukoner in charge of Constable Skinner. Collin has been quiet the last week or so and has given little trouble. He is being taken to the provincial asylum for the insane at New Westminster.

When Collin was first confined at the police asylum he became violent and had to be put in a padded cell.

FUTURE OF THE YUKON.

Major Woodside Optimistic as to the Prospects.

Toronto Globe: Major H. J. Woodside and Mrs. Woodside of Dawson City are at the Elliott House. The Major, who went to South Africa with the 5th C. M. R., was for several years managing editor of The Yukon Sun, and last year census commissioner for the Yukon Territory. Before going to the Yukon he was for a long time editor of The Manitoba Liberal, and in those days, as now, was noted for his ardent championship of all things Canadian.

"Why," he said to a Globe reporter who interviewed him last night, "we have the greatest country on earth, and the Yukon is no small part of it. As census commissioner I traveled all over that Territory last summer and came to the conclusion, with all due respect to the opinions of others, that its career as a mining country has only just commenced. The Klondike gold fields, among the richest ever discovered, occupy a very small area, and who can say what rich finds may be made as the result of the systematic prospecting now going on along the White, Stewart, Pelly, McMillan and McQuestin Rivers."

The country, he added, was immensely rich in copper, though no attempt had yet been made to mine it. When development was begun and carried out it would be one of the greatest copper-producing territories in the

world. The question of fuel supply, which at first had been looked upon as a grave problem for the near future, was now settled for all time, owing to the discovery of immense areas of ignite coal. Two big mines were being steadily worked, and Dawson City and the mining camps were well supplied. The coal sold at \$25 a ton; wood was considerably cheaper, but the supply would be exhausted in a comparatively short time. He thought that the gold output would be about \$15,000,000, last year it was less than \$20,000,000, the statement that it totaled \$24,000,000 being erroneous. He attributed these increases, as compared with former years, largely to attempts made to introduce new methods of mining, which had not been so successful as anticipated. Hydraulic mining, however, would soon be carried out on a large scale, and he believed that the result would be a considerable increase in the output. Referring to trade matters, he said that while Canadians supplied 60 per cent. of the \$8,000,000 worth of merchandise which went into the Yukon a year ago, there was no reason why they should not control the entire supply. Seattle and San Francisco merchants were fighting hard to retain the trade upon which they had grown rich, but a little more energy on the part of Canadians would result in their gaining it all. "And Canadians should have it," Major Woodside declared emphatically; "the Territory is ours, and the trade will be if we want it." He estimated the resident population at the present time at 20,000, every country in the world being represented, though the percentage of Canadians was larger now than in former years. "The Government was showing its faith in the country by the construction of excellent roads and public buildings, and the population was equally confident and progressive. He would not, however, recommend young men to go into the country just now expecting to find work easily. The future was full of promise, however, and no doubt, perhaps in the very near future, would offer good opportunities to many men. Major and Mrs. Woodside will return to Dawson in October.

YUKONER LEAVES FOR WHITEHORSE

Fifty Passengers Including Many Well Known Klondikers, Get Away.

Many Steamers Coming.

The Yukoner left this afternoon with fifty passengers, all she could accommodate in her first class apartments.

The steamers Bailey, Columbian, Canadian and Whitehorse will be due tomorrow. It is possible that since the river is low some of them will not get in until tomorrow night or the next morning.

The Victorian and the Selkirk are on the way down the river.

The following passengers arrived on the Yukoner from the outside last night:

Mrs. E. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Hulme, Mrs. E. B. McFarlane, Mrs. H. M. Craig, Miss Emily Craig, Mrs. Cora Jackson, Mrs. D. Sweedinger, J. Carroll, D. Johnson, W. C. Soule, Chas. Bennett, John Powers, Wm. Branch.

HELLGATE IS NOW A TERROR

Steamers Again Grounding and Grating on the Aggravating Shallows Near Selkirk.

Hellgate, the place on the upper Yukon with the name too truly suggestive, is again a terror to the river steamers right at this most critical period of the year.

The steamers, although not carrying nearly as heavy loads as they did in the summer, are striking bars at Hellgate as though the river had no water in it. Nearly every steamer coming down grounds or grates at Hellgate, and some of them have hung up there several hours of late.

The government has a force of men trying to work on the channel, but the crew is so small and the apparatus at their disposal for work so insignificant that progress is slow, and it is doubtful if anything of benefit will be accomplished before the river closes.

Some of the steamboat men suggest the government get a steamer to assist the river forces in making channels.

RESCUED CREW.

British Steamer Arrives With Crew of Norwegian Bark.

(The Associated Press.) LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—The British steamer Capella, from New Orleans, September 10, arrived here today, having on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Winona, abandoned at sea.

The GOSSIP OF PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Without doubt had Parliament been in session a dangerous disturbance might have broken out in France and the cabinet overturned as a result of the demonstration over the closing of the schools of the religious orders. As it is, the safety of the cabinet is unquestioned and Premier Combes is at leisure to take such measures as he chooses to restore order. Both the pope and the nonce have remained pointedly silent during the conflict, which is another striking illustration of Leo XIII.'s desire to keep in peace with the government of the republic.

Public opinion nevertheless has obtained one important concession which is, that at least the sisters in charge of hospitals and other purely charitable institutions will be allowed to remain unmolested for the present. No doubt when things have calmed down a little many of the schools will be allowed to reopen, although it seems as if eventually the long talked of separation of the church and state must become a reality.

What the government particularly desires to do is to satisfy the socialists, who are always crying for the suppression of the religious orders, and to see just how far measures could be taken against the latter. It must be frankly admitted, however, that in the closing of the schools, and particularly in the manner of closing them, most glaring illegalities have been committed, and flagrant violation of the law may weaken the party now in power.

The reason for the popularity of the Catholic schools is not only on account of the religious training given children attending them but on account of their superiority in instruction and accommodations. The religious

measures has cost the government two important elections, that of mayor of Marseilles and that of deputy of Lille. The famous "citoyen-doctor," Flaissieres, a fierce socialist, has just been beaten by Amable Chanot, a republican of the Meline coloring, while a nationalist republican has been elected deputy of Lille in place of the deputy mortally wounded in a street fight the eve of his election. It is more than probable also that on account of the present agitation all the disqualified nationalist deputies will be re-elected with bigger majorities.

Camille Pelletan, whose violent oratory worries the cabinet, has just declared that the specter of clericalism and reaction is rising up with great vividness, but the Temps declares the minister of the marine greatly exaggerates, and says the present is no time to alarm the French people.

After weary waiting the government has accorded a life pension of \$2,000 a year to Savorgnan de Brazza, to whom is due the possession by France of the French Congo. While one cannot say that the sum is a large one, or adequate in any way to the value of the service, it is better as a national recompense than the Legion of Honor, which would not have kept Brazza from feeling hungry. On the whole, the latter is exceedingly lucky to receive anything at all in the shape of a money pension, which both the government and parliament are exceedingly chary in according.

There is much interest in the new Schwab mansion. Long accounts of it are published in the French papers, for of all the American magnates, with the exception of Pierpont Morgan, Schwab is perhaps the best known here, at least he is the one

THE RULING PASSION.



The Colonel: "They say, suh, that a drowning man clutches at a straw. Would you clutch at a straw if you were drowning?"
The Major: "Yes, if there was a mint julep at the other end."

ious orders have been clever enough to introduce modern methods, modern hygiene, and modern food into their establishments, with the result that children attending them are better taught, better housed, and better fed than in the state institutions.

Perhaps the most curious thing about it all is that the fierce, anti-clerical radicals all have their children in religious establishments. Paul Doumer's sons are, and always have been, at the Jesuits' school. Girault Richard, the most violent of the anti-clericals, is educating his nephews, whom he has adopted as his sons, in a religious school in Normandy, while Jaures' daughter attended a convent and recently took her first communion.

Mme. Loubet and her daughter are the most pious of women. Mass never was said so regularly at the Elysee since Marshal MacMahon's time. The president's wife has had the statue of the Virgin Mary in the Elysee chapel cleaned and repaired and fresh flowers are kept constantly before it. The unpopularity of the anti-clerical

around whom the greatest interest centres and about whom the most anecdotes are told, his stay in Europe having been marked by many episodes. On account of the combination of architectural styles in the house, Schwab is jestingly accused of wanting his home to represent a "trust in styles." The idea of combining several epochs has shocked the French artistic sense.

Gerard, head of the postal and telegraph department, is actively engaged in seeking to improve the French postal service. In order to facilitate the collection of letters the postmen detailed to that work have been mounted on bicycles, and as their uniforms are quite gorgeous they add a picturesque note to the streets.

Another reform is the introduction of a signal into the telephone service, and prohibiting the operators from interrupting conversations with "Are you through?" etc. According to the new regulations the operator must make the connection and pay no more attention to the speakers until she gets the signal to cut off.



Afternoon waist of blue albatross. Yoke and vest are of white tuckered silk. Piped bands of the material in white form trimmings.



PLUME DICTURE HAT OF BRAIDED BLUE CHENILLE.

An incident which attracted much attention occurred in the relief bureau of the assistance publique of Paris, against which for several years serious charges have been made not only of mismanagement and unwillingness to relieve the poor, but of other abuses. A young girl applying for aid was grossly insulted by the employe to whom she addressed herself. Dr. Cheriot, one of the best known physicians in Paris, hearing of the affair, gave the employe in question a sound box on the ears, and instead of being commended for administering a well merited punishment has been denounced by the director of the assistance publique for striking an employe.

Experiments are being made with a dust sprinkler, which, unlike the ordinary watering cart, not only lays the dust on the streets but seems to destroy it completely and at a much smaller expense than the watering of the streets involves. The new machine is quite small and emits a vaporized oil, which spreads over the streets and completely eats up the dust. The machine can be manipulated by a single man, and if it continues to prove as successful in laying dust as during the experiments now in progress it will be adopted in Paris and for national highways, which automobilists and bicyclists are trying to have watered.

GRACE CORNEAU.

RAILROAD HITS BACK AT STATE.
Doubling Tax Assessment in Montana Followed by Stopping New Lines.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 27.—There are certain sections of Montana not over-pleased with the recent sensational action of the state board of equalization in raising the railroad assessment of Montana over 100 per cent, and an address made by James J. Hill to the people of Great Falls, after returning from the conference with the Washington farmers, has not helped to decrease this feeling.

"As is well known," said a railroad man, "Mr. Hill is an important factor in Burlington affairs. The Burlington has for some time contemplated an extension of its Montana line from Billings to Great Falls, tapping a rich agricultural, cattle-raising, and mining

section, and at the same time giving the Cataract city a second Eastern outlet. This was greatly desired by the people of Great Falls, and they had every hope of realizing their ambition, because a few months ago surveyors were put on the proposed route; it was pronounced feasible, and Burlington officials came out from Chicago headquarters and incorporated the company.

"All was in readiness for the construction work; Mr. Hill was on the point of ordering the necessary steel for bridges and rails, when like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, came the action of the state board of equalization, whereby the assessment of the main lines of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington was raised from \$6,500 to \$16,000 a mile. "Instantly came orders from St. Paul calling in the preliminary workers, and the orders for material were cancelled. In his talk last week to the Great Falls populace Mr. Hill declared unequivocally that no more railroads would be built in Montana. He told the people to go to farming, and while intimating that a steel mill might be erected in Montana in the near future he declared that agriculture was the only salvation of the state.

"Thus, while a few county officials will receive larger salaries because of the increased railroad assessment, two cities and a vast section between them which is quite thickly populated are suffering the keenest of disappointments. That is why folks are not pleased."

To Make Due Amends.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The war department at the instance of the state department is conducting an examination into the circumstances attending the reported ill-treatment of the Spanish consul on the island of Cebu last summer. In some way the consul came before one of the judges, who was a native Filipino, and who, it is alleged, used his office to oppress and insult the consul. The matter was brought to the attention of the state department recently by a note from Senor Ojeda, the newly appointed Spanish minister. If the complaint is found well grounded the state department will hasten to make proper amends.

BOSTON GROUP OF IMMORTALS

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.

BOSTON, Mass.—The question of "who's who" among the authors of Greater Boston has at last been settled by Miss Helen M. Winslow, the sponsor for the Boston Authors' club, and its present secretary.

She has written a book entitled "Literary Boston of Today," in which she names eighty-two individuals in the conspicuous chapter headings and table of contents, and generously mentions as many more, not including herself, in the course of her biographical comment.

If the eighty-two thus singled out for special prominence are the cream of the profession the remaining aggregation may be considered in the "and others" or "also ran" class. That some who are included in the latter category will be displeased is only human, and the present-day authors of Boston are certainly that.

Will Be Gnashing of Teeth.

There will doubtless be gnashing of teeth among some of the members of this select Authors' club over the distinctions made by Miss Winslow, but there are so few aggressive members of this august organization who failed to receive mention at all that they can hardly expect to be very angry.

The woman who was about to form a literary organization here when Miss Winslow took time by the forelock and hustled the choice authors together into her organization is not overlooked in the distribution of certificates of prominence, although she has not as yet enrolled as a member of the Boston Authors' club. This is Kate Tannatt Woods, who is reported to have said that just when she had a constitution and by-laws drawn up she was taken sick, during which period Miss Winslow organized the present club.

The Eclectic Classification.

The table of contents of the forthcoming book gives the following individuals in the eclectic classification:

the above-named with books—more popular books; indeed, she will have difficulty herself, without consulting an unabridged biographical dictionary, in identifying some of the chosen eighty-two.

Those in the Chorus.

There are, however, some interesting, not to say famous, characters, so to speak, among the chorus. Roswell Field, brother of the late lamented Eugene Field, who tarried in Boston long enough to make some warm friends—and join the Authors' club—is not forgotten. Frank B. Sanborn, the sage of Concord; James Ford Rhodes, the historian; Mary Devereux, Mary Knight Porter, Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, and Miss Edith Robinson, two juvenile writers; Professors George H. Palmer, Nathaniel Shaler, C. C. Langdell, Alexander Agassiz, Barrett Wendell, Albert Bushnell Hart, and John Trowbridge, all of Harvard; Worthington C. Ford, brother of the late Paul Leicester Ford; Edwin M. Bacon, local historian and litterateur, and Mary E. Wilkins, now matron of Metuchen, N. J., receive magnanimous attention, which in a measure makes up for the failure to include their names in the tables of contents and in the chapter headings.

The only members of the Authors' club who will fall even to discover their names in this book are the Rev. W. R. Alger, Boston; Professor G. B. Churchill of Amherst; Winston Churchill, the novelist, who is legally a citizen of New Hampshire; Professor A. E. Dolbear of Tufts college, who claimed to be the discoverer of wireless telegraphy; Mrs. W. C. Forbes of Worcester; Colonel James A. Frye, best known as commander of the First regiment, heavy artillery; Charles Gibson, Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst college, Clarence Hawkes, the blind poet of Hadley, Mass.; Hannah P. Kimball of West Newton, Ellen F. Mason of Boston, Mrs. Helen Abbott Michael of Boston, Mrs. Mary Gray

KNEW HIS MASTER'S WEAKNESS.



The Dog: "By Jove, I wish I could feel as safe as those birds!"

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Thomas W. Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe and family, Mrs. James T. Fields, Sarah Orne Jewett, Alice Brown, Louise C. Moulton, Helen Choate Prince, Percival Lowell, Justin H. Smith, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Torrey Morse, Bradford Torrey, Eliza Orne White, Agnes Blake Poor, Anna Fuller, Helen Leah Reed, Edna Dean Proctor, Margaret Deland, Elizabeth S. P. Ward, Herbert D. Ward, Harriot P. Spofford, John T. Trowbridge, Ezekiah Butterworth, James Jeffrey Roche, Thomas R. Sullivan, John T. Wheelwright, Frederick J. Stimson, Robert Grant, Arlo Bates, Evelyn G. Sutherland, Josephine P. Peabody, Beulah Marie Dix, Caroline Ticknor, Elizabeth P. Train, Mary Tappan Wright, Lillian Shuman, Geraldine Brooks, Mary A. Livermore, Adeline T. D. Whitney, Edna Dow Cheney, Abby Morton Diaz, Kate Tannatt Woods.

The Cambridge Set—Charles Eliot Norton, President Eliot, and other authors connected with Harvard, Wellesley, and Technology.

Charlotte Porter and Helen Ardenbald Clarke, editors of "Poet Lore." Louise Imogen Guiney, Ashton R. Willard, May Alden Ward, William G. Ward, Nathan Haskell Dole, Charles F. Dole, George Willis Coe, Sam Walter Foss, Charles Follen Adams, Edward Payson Jackson, J. L. Harbour, James Buckham, Oscar Fay Adams, Charles Fenton Pidgin, Willis Boyd Allen, Kate Sanborn, Alice Freeman Palmer, Mary E. Blake, Sophie Sweet, Florence Converse, Anna Farquhar, Lillian Whiting, Katharine E. Conway.

Frank P. Stearns, Henry D. Lloyd, and the leaders of the new thought movement.

Journalist Authors—Edward J. Clement, Henry Austin Clapp, Bliss Perry, Edwin D. Mead, Curtis Guild, Charles E. L. Wingate, Sylvester Baxter, and Edmund Noble.

Boston—literary Boston—hardly expects the outer world to connect all of Morrison of Boston, Professor David P. Todd and Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, two astronomical writers of Amherst; Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham of Boston, Dr. Richard Burton, who has just come to this city, and Helen M. Winslow, the modest author of the book.

The Ories Left Out.

Here is a group of people who are Boston authors according to the rules of the Boston Authors' club, of which Miss Winslow is secretary and organizer, but not of sufficient importance to be included in her book on "Literary Boston." The omission is not for lack of space, evidently, and the question arises, Have some of the above entered the sacred portals of the Authors' club despite the protest of its organizer and secretary? If the latter is the case the time for revenge is at hand—the Authors' club may die, but a printed book is, presumably, an everlasting record; in it their names are embalmed for all time.

Judge Grant's lampooning of the club woman in "Unleavened Bread" has been forgiven by Miss Winslow. Whatever her attitude may have been at the time other clubwomen were trumpeting their indignation, Miss Winslow (who is editor, as well of the official organ of clubwomen) says in her book: "The tempest seems to have died down, and all except the most irrational among the clubwomen now admit that there was a grain of truth underlying the exaggerated description, and cease making themselves ridiculous by their feminine fulminations against it."

The ninety-six living members of the Authors' club are anxiously awaiting the appearance of this new volume at the book stores, and after they have had an opportunity to peruse the pages the author of the book may be called upon by some of the indignant ones to explain how she arrived at her classification of the present-day Helmeses, Lowells, Emersons, Whittiers, and Longfellows.

DAWSON MARKETS

Lower River Country Buys

CONDITIONS LIVELY

Stewart River, Rampart and Fortymile District Lay in Winter Supplies From Local Houses—Movement Up and Down River Satisfactory.

A feature of the Dawson market this week was the movement of commodities to other districts. Chiefly on this account the market shows more activity, it is stated, than it has for some time. Many outfits were purchased for the Stewart river district, especially for Duncan Landing. The movement down the river was also satisfactory to the traders. The lower country, especially Rampart and Steel creek in the Fortymile district, on the American side of the line, has been a good buyer. Roadhouses were laying in their winter's supply.

The Dawson traders got the benefit of this demand for food stuffs and taken on the whole the outlook for next week is considered more than fair. Prices in general are expected to stay where they are. Most of the down river buyers have taken perishables.

Eggs took a jump this week from 12½ cents to 14@15 cents, by the case, but the supply is considered good. A number of the large shippers are figuring on holding them, but the fear is expressed that many will not keep.

Lots of potatoes are still coming in, yet they look like a good property. Here they are practically as stable as flour. It is possible that there will be an advance of about one cent a month hereafter in potatoes. This month they are going at 7@8 cents. A trader stated yesterday that those selling now for 8 cents will be better off than those selling for 12 cents in January. Hams took a little jump and are now about 27½ cents. They have been selling at nearly cost price. The advance is considered very reasonable. Onions are going at 7½ cents.

Canned goods are at a standstill. Eagle milk, for so long one of the old stand-bys of the Dawson market, is disappearing from the field. It is no longer being shipped in. New brands, it is stated, are taking its place. They are cheaper, but said to be just as good.

Fresh veal is out of the market, only the frozen article being left. The meat market is fair, the supply, however, being better than the demand. As in the case of other articles, there has been a good demand from down the river. The business for the traders on the creeks is not so good. The summer's work is ended and the winter's has not started, so in this respect affairs are rather quiet.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 tons are at Whitehorse waiting transportation to Dawson. Steamers are arriving with all they can carry.

STARLES.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Beans, Lima	\$.10	\$.11
Flour	2.75	3.00
Sugar	.07	.08
Sugar, cube	.08	.08
Beans, per 100	8.00	8.50

MEATS.

Sausage meat	4.00	2 for 1.00
Roast turkey	7.00	1 for 1.75
Corned beef	2.50	3 for 1.00
Beef, pound	19	20@50
Pork, pound	20	30@50
Ham, pound	27½	30
Bacon	27½	35
Mutton, pound	25	35@50
Veal	32½	30@60

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

	Case.	Can.
Agens' butter, 60-lb.	\$30.00	\$1.00
Gilt Edge, 60-lb.	25.00	1.00
Elgin butter, 60-lb.	25.00	1.00
P. B. butter, 48-lb.	12.00	.75
Coldbrook	23.50	1.00
Fresh eggs	15.00	.50
Oysters	11.00	.50
Clams	10.00	3 for 1.00

MILK AND CREAM.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Eagle, case	\$11.00	\$10.50
Highland, case	8.50@9	12.00
Carnation Cream	9.00	10.00
Jersey	7.00	9.00
St. Charles	7.00	9.00

CANNED GOODS.

Roast beef, doz.	4.50	3 for \$1.00
Rex roast beef	4.50	3 for 1.00
Sliced ham	4.50	2 for 1.00
Salmon, case	10.00	3 for 1.00
Asparagus	14.00	1 for 1.00
Asparagus tips	14.00	1 for 1.00
Roll'd oats, per 100	8.00@9	9.00
Mutton, Australian	11.00	2 for 1.00
Lunch tongue, case	9.00	1 for .50
Ox tongue	12.00	1 for 1.25
Celery, 4-5 stalks, doz.	12.00	1 for 1.00
Succotash	7.00	3 for 1.00
Lubeck's potatoes, tin	9.00	
Silver Seal	11.50	2 for 1.25
Corn	4.25	3 for 1.00

CHICKENS, FISH AND GAME.

Poultry, pound	40	45
Broilers, pound	50	60
Salmon	10	25
Whitefish	25	35

Halibut	30	35
Pickerrill	40	50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Apples, box	\$ 6.00	\$8.00
Bananas, bunch	11.00@12	
Mission fruits	\$.85@10	
Cucumbers, doz.	2.00	2.50
Tomatoes, pound	.25	.30
Grapes	3.50	4.06
Simcoe fruits	6.25	7.25
String beans	4.50	5.75
Green peas	4.50	3 for 1.00
Onions	.07½	.07½
Cabbage, pound	.10	.15
Rhubarb, pound	.15	.25
Potatoes	.07	.10
Lemons, case	5.00	7.00
Oranges, case	9.00@10	11.00
Soap	12.50	
Oats	.04½	.05
Hay	.04½	.05
Tobacco, Star		1.00
Slice bacon, doz.	4.00	4 for 1.00

"Under Sealed Orders"—Auditorium.

Ready for Merger Case.

St. Paul, Sept. 13.—Frederick G. Ingersoll, after filing in the United States court his oath of office as special commissioner to hear evidence in the railroad merger case, left for New York and will begin the taking of testimony on Monday. James J. Hill, Mr. Ingersoll said, probably will be the first witness and he will be followed on the stand by J. P. Morgan.

TORONTO PAPER SCORES SIFTON

Refers to the Craven Following He Has West of Lake Superior.

The Toronto Telegram scores Hon. Clifford Sifton in the following language:

The mediocrity of Hon. Clifford Sifton is no match for the genius of Hon. J. Israel Tarte. Mr. Sifton is weak in his own lack of real power, and weaker in the craven following he has built up west of Lake Superior.

How could Mr. Sifton and his followers, who have denounced independence, become independent? The galleys which they erected for the benefit of R. L. Richardson would serve for their own execution. If the Laurier government became protectionist Mr. Sifton would still remain a member of the government. If the Laurier government declared for protection the Liberals west of Lake Superior would still remain followers of that government.

Without the patronage and power of the government at his back Mr. Sifton could not carry Brandon, and with the possible exception of Frank Oliver the "Liberals west of Lake Superior" could only be elected as the candidates of a government which they are not likely to desert.

Hon. Clifford Sifton and "every Liberal elected west of Lake Superior" are not the stuff out of which martyrs are made. Mr. Sifton is trying to frighten the government into going his way. In the full assurance that no outraged principle will ever lead Hon. Clifford Sifton or his patriotic following out into the wilderness of opposition to a duly established government.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

FLANNERY—W. H. Summatt, Dominion; P. McGuin, Bonanza; Jos. Martin, F. C. Arnold, John P. Peterson, city; William Bell, J. H. McMillan, W. Houbler, Sandy Mitchell, D. Ryan, Bear Creek; L. A. Tallman, M. Leimweber, Dominion; L. A. Cromer, A. D. Durham, Henry Howison, Sulphur; F. W. Thorne, city; A. Chappell, Bear Creek; T. Glencross, city; O. Fravel, Sulphur; J. C. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, city; Robs. Wallace, F. H. Crane, T. D. Kearne, Dominion; E. D. Vant, Grand Forks; Dan McDonnell, Michael Hogarty, D. T. N. Dillon, Adams Hill; C. E. Stevens, city; Geo. Baird, Dominion; John Petersheim, city; H. Burge, Dominion; D. N. Garthly, Eldorado; W. Reid, Last Chance; J. M. Gray, L. V. Stanley, N. P. Nelson, city.

FAIRVIEW—Henry Holst, Dominion; Mrs. Gordon, city; E. Flagel, Germany; Wm. Scouse, 14 Eldorado; L. T. Holte and wife, 29 Eldorado; Fred. Allen, McMillan; H. Z. Watson, Hunker; Aug. Alm, American Gulch; J. H. Lavin, Gold Run; Otto Janish, Dominion; Skookum Jim and family, Grand Forks; Jack Strawford, Seattle; R. F. Oberständer, Steele Creek, Alaska; J. D. Williamson, Harry Cleveland, city; Henry Johnston, Bonanza; Phil. Baker, Gus Fagerson, city; Noe Du-fault and family, Bonanza; Charles Hilde, Bear Creek; G. Kiser and wife, Gold Bottom; S. G. Lipsett, Geo. H. Lipsett, L. Maxwell, J. E. Coughlin, Ogilvie.

ROCHESTER—Ernest Bergman, A. H. Pinkus, W. Brandt, H. McMillan, Mrs. Walker, Miss Carter, Mrs. A. E. Leonard, F. Bowley, M. D. Stevens, J. H. Joslin, Mrs. Henderson, Chas. Lamb and wife, A. P. Friemuth, V. V. Bean, W. F. Davison, Jack Deas, W. P. Young, John Crimmins, F. A. Johnson.

Wrestling Match

Friday eve, October 3, at Orpheum theatre, Greaco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can, between Tom Hector and "Ole" Marsh, two best in three falls. Will positively start at 9 o'clock. Admission, \$1; reserved seat, \$2. *

FORTY MILE IS ALIVE

Demand Being Made For Supplies

LARGE LOAD LEAVES

Zealandian Takes 70 Tons of General Outfits, Including Four Boilers—Several Steamers Are Coming From Whitehorse Heavily Laden.

Fortymile is among the outlying districts tributary to Dawson which is just now making a strong demand on the capitol city and metropolis for supplies and mining equipment for the winter's operations.

The steamer Zealandian sails this afternoon for Eagle and Fortymile loaded to her capacity with general cargo. Fifty tons is for Fortymile, and twenty for Eagle. Included in the Fortymile consignments are four steam boilers for the digging up the Fortymile river. All the boilers are small, but they are of the kind valuable in prospecting and the mere fact they are being taken into the country is considered as indicative of a most healthy state in the district.

The men to whom the boilers on the Zealandian are consigned are: F. E. Jones, Reitzke & Lotka, and C. J. Hen-neman.

This has been announced as the last trip of the Zealandian to Eagle for the season, but since there was so much freight offered today, and the weather is so fine, General Agent Rogers of the White Pass telegraphed to Eagle today stating that if business and conditions of the weather will warrant the Zealandian will make another trip, and, in fact, will run as long as the situation will permit and demand.

The passengers leaving on the Zealandian today are:

R. B. Stafford, G. H. Moore, J. J. McIntosh, H. Monohan, D. Stewart, Mrs. Daniels, W. H. Browning, W. W. Joslin, H. Crooks, Mrs. W. D. Evans, Mrs. S. M. Graf, C. F. Reitz, W. Laska, J. Ben Lewis, J. Welsh, F. E. Jones, Joseph Carney.

Eagle—W. Allayne Jones, C. W. Kogley, B. S. Downing.

Chief Creek—P. Anderson, John Webster.

The Columbian arrived this morning from Whitehorse with all the freight she can carry and a few passengers from way points. She had no mail nor passengers from outside points.

The Bailey is due tonight with two scows.

The Whitehorse and the Selkirk passed Selkirk at noon today en route to Dawson.

The Victorian and the Canadian should be in tonight or tomorrow.

The Sifton is en route down the river with two or three scows.

Borders on a Million.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A suit in which the comfortable sum of \$900,000 is named was commenced today in the superior court by Attorney George D. Collins, acting for Thomas J. Duffy, a Nome mining man, against I. Lindeburg, president of an alleged mining company. The action is an aftermath of the Judge Noyes scandals. The plaintiff, Duffy, contends that valuable claims of his in the Nome district were unlawfully jumped by Lindeburg, who took gold to the value claimed in the suit out of the mines.

The case was taken into Judge Noyes' court, with unfavorable result. Duffy is therefore seeking redress here. Lindeburg's present address is not known to the plaintiff's attorney.

DRUNK ENTERS A DRUG STORE

Wants to Argue Point With Sergeant Smith When Ordered Out and Gets Fined.

James J. Black was fined \$2 and costs by Mr. Justice Macaulay in the police court this morning, for being drunk and disorderly last night on Second Avenue. Black pleaded guilty to the accusation.

Sergeant Smith, who arrested Black, told of the circumstances leading up to his imprisonment.

Black while drunk entered a drug store near the postoffice and refused to leave when requested by the proprietor. The latter was afraid that Black would break something. When the sergeant arrived on the scene he told the prisoner to go home but Black wanted to argue the point.

In answer to a question by the judge, Black said he had been up in court in 1898.

SIMMERING.

Natives in South Africa Bear No Love to the Conquered Boer.

Durban, Sept. 18.—Uneasiness is felt here, in consequence of reports of unrest in Zululand, where trouble appears to be imminent.

The "Times" of Natal says that the feeling in Zululand, between Boers and natives, demands active Government intervention. Dinizulu is regaining his prestige, and is regarded as dangerous. The Zulus still have the arms with which they were provided during the war. Since the Zulus were killed by the Boers in the Vryheid District, the paper continues, a bitter feeling has prevailed among the natives.

NATIVE HOOLIGANS.

London, Sept. 19.—Cabling to the "Daily Express" from Cape Town, the correspondent says that the unemployed natives in the rebel districts have become a serious problem. They have squandered their pay and are now penniless. Their loafing constitutes a menace in the district where they are found.

THE GENERALS IN EUROPE.

Brussels, Sept. 18.—The Boer Reception Committee here has received the following telegram from General Botha:

"We shall be glad if you inform the population of Brussels that we desire no anti-English demonstration to occur upon the occasion of our visit to Brussels. Our mission is non-political, and purely charitable."

Dr. Leyds, the Boer Representative in Europe, has issued a denial of the report that the Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, will abandon their tour. He declares the generals to be in complete agreement with himself and the other European Boer delegates.

Benham—There's no place like home. Mrs. Benham—If there were you wouldn't know it. Benham—What do you mean? Mrs. Benham—You are not at home enough to know what home is like.—Brooklyn Life.

Believes in the Theory.

"Somebody advances the idea that there are words that affect us just as certain colors do."

"I dunno about the colors, but I'm pretty sure to froth at the mouth every time I hear 'line's busy.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CROPPER THE STAR IN COURT

Gets Fine of \$5 and Costs in Police Court for Fighting—He Felt Scared.

Sam Cropper's Dawson's most unique colored character and one of its most important bank officials, was the star in a police court comedy this morning. For assaulting Lucine Martin, he was fined \$5 and costs, which he paid up like a little man. Sam told Mr. Justice Macaulay that he was engaged in conflict with several men when the woman appeared and he had to defend himself.

Cropper in his own inimitable way pleaded guilty to the charge.

"Samuel, I am sorry to see you in this condition," said the judge.

Miss Martin then told her story. She lives in South Dawson. She testified that Sam was licking a man who was working for her. She went to the rescue and then returned on her. According to her statement, he threatened to use his knife and said he was paid \$175 a month to watch the neighborhood. He wanted to enter her kitchen.

"These two men and the woman, judge," interrupted Sam, "jumped on me. A man tried to drive me away from the place and I went for him. Another came out of the cabin and I uppercut him. Then she came on. I was being beaten. I had to fight four."

"You had no right to be there, Samuel."

"I just went through there and then this man—"

"You have been very bad, Samuel," continued the justice, "and you be dealt with severely. A man occupying your position to do this! One would think that you would almost lose your position."

"I did feel scared, judge."

"Now, Samuel, another thing, you carry a knife."

"Yes, sir, you have seen it. They know I have it so they swear to the threat." The knife was handed to his lordship.

"I only use it for kindling wood," said Sam.

"I guess you had better leave it at the bank or at Mr. Cameron's, Samuel. Do you carry firearms?"

"No, sir; had nuff of them."

"I should think so."

"I weren't acting as a peace officer, judge. I had my hands in my pockets and this fellow fell on me."

"It was no place for you."

"I was waiting for a party."

"Now if we don't send you to prison this time, will you promise not to do it again?"

"Yes, sir."

"The next time it will go hard with you. You are older now, Samuel, and you should have more sense. Don't let this occur again."

RUSHING MATERIAL

Water Company Trying to Get Stock

HARD RUN CERTAIN

It Is Gravely Questioned If All Material Necessary May Be Gotten in Time to Install New City Fire System.

Dan Matheson, manager of the Dawson Electric Light and Power company, says everything possible is being done to get the material for the new fire service into the camp before the close of navigation. Whether or not it can be gotten here before the river closes is gravely questioned by many. Some of the piping for the streets has reached Vancouver, and it is quite likely to get through. The pumps have to be made to order, and it is in regard to them that the most serious questions are entertained.

"The pumps which we are to use," says Mr. Matheson, "are of extraordinary size, and necessarily have to be made to order. They are not of the type which can be found in any market any day. It may be that there is a call for such powerful pumps only once in several years."

"A man is on the outside in the interest of the company devoting all his time to buying and hustling the material along. If it gets through it will be good luck. If it does not I believe there is no room for complaint. The matter of signing the contract was delayed so long that the company was left only about four weeks in which to turn around, and now it must be admitted the outcome looks somewhat dubious. But we are doing all in our power, and if the material only is available, we shall have it here before the river closes."

Montreal, Can., longshoremen to the number of 3,500 have organized, and are now the strongest labor organization in Montreal.

Zanesville, O., metal mechanics have won their strike, after being out ten months.

DAWSON RIFLES DO SHOOTING

Probability a Range Will Be Established Here Soon, and Lads Given Target Practice.

The Dawson Rifles may soon have a rifle range for their use in the practice of shooting. While Capt. H. D. Hulme, commander of the Rifles, was on the outside, he was given a promise that something would be done soon looking to the furnishing of all necessary supplies for the opening and equipment of a first class range near the city.

No range has ever been provided for the military organizations in and about Dawson, and little, if any, practice has been had here. Some have suggested that the high bluff opposite Dawson, above the Hubrick ferry, would be a good place for a range. It is level for a long distance, but has much heavy brush which would have to be cleared away. On the hills back of the Dawson and Klondike city are also level stretches. But this matter of site may be considered later, and careful inspection made then.

VAIN SEARCH FOR THE BODY

Corporal Piper Examines Left Limit of Yukon for Constantin's Remains, But Finds Nothing.

A search of the left limit of the Yukon all the way down from the island on which the three Frenchmen were murdered, has failed to locate the body of Constantin, one of the victims. The search was made by Corporal Piper and was exhaustive in every particular but no trace of the corpse could be found.

Corporal Piper while up the river made his second examination of the island in order to clear up two or three little points in connection with the triple killing. All the measurements are complete. The corporal found several more buttons on the island. The trip down the river was made in a canoe and occupied a day and a half. The corporal examined all the sloughs on the left limit but found them empty. Ice had formed

on some.

The corporal will reach the end of his term of enlistment in a month. He has been a member of the Northwest Mounted Police for the last thirteen years and a half, having served four terms of five, three, three and two years respectively.

Which?

She—Jack! Darling! I made you believe I wasn't in earnest when I told you I didn't mean what I said. Didn't I?

"I believe so."

"Well! I take it all back."—Life.

At Beauvais, France, a serious collision between the strikers and non-striking workmen occurred recently, and ten were wounded and the fight continued until a company of cavalry compelled the combatants to separate.

Scientist Seeks Knowledge in Alaska.

Dr. A. T. Keckeler of Cincinnati, ethnologist, anthropologist, psychologist, geologist, explorer and traveler, is on his way to Alaska on a mission inspired by his interest in scientific research. He intends to measure the movements of Muir glacier and will subsequently proceed on his fourth tour of the globe. Prior to his arrival in Seattle he spent some time in Yellowstone Park and Salt Lake, investigating the conditions favorable to the origin and continuance of the Yellowstone Hot Springs and the causes of deposits in Salt Lake. His scientific researches are prompted by the fact that he is possessed of ample means to satisfy curiosity.

Dr. Keckeler at sixty possesses a unique distinction. He has circled the globe three times, has crossed the Atlantic sixty-two times, has lectured before scientific organizations or societies in Europe and America, has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany and believes America is the home of a civilization older than that of Egypt. He claims to have found evidence of culture existing 7,000 years ago in America, the discoveries having been made during the course of an exhaustive scientific research. Dr. Keckeler insists that human character and traits are almost entirely the result of heredity.

An expression by Dr. Keckeler, relative to American affairs illustrates his belief in that direction. He said: "I believe that in Central America there are cities that ante-date the pyramids. I believe civilization originated in the west and in the course of time was carried to the eastern hemisphere; that the civilized nations of the west gradually died out while the growth was taking root in the eastern hemisphere. I believe that the Chinese and Indian races were at one time analogous, though I cannot determine whether the red or yellow man is the original type."

Though insisting he is not superstitious, Dr. Keckeler gives several interesting illustrations of the possession of a peculiar intuitive faculty. He says he had registered at the Metropolitan in New York, was suddenly impelled to change his quarters and the same night a fire destroyed the hotel. He was to have made the trip on the Schiller when she

Hydraulics on Yankee Hill

HYDRAULIC mining will succeed placer methods in this district, but not at once, and it is a debatable question whether the time is within measurable distance.

Much ground has been appropriated by concessions of this character upon which little or no work has been done, and the News, acting in the interests of the individual miner, has been opposed to such a condition of things.

There are instances, however, of large tracts which are being utilized employing both labor and capital, which makes them contributors, not only to the production of gold, but also to the commercial prosperity of the city.

Upon what is known as Yankee hill some distance up Adams gulch, may be seen the works of the Bonanza Hydraulic company in full operation. This season much time and money have been expended in arranging for water with which to attack the face of the hill. This latter method has been commenced in an intelligent and aggressive manner. The owners of this property have been identified with the mining and commercial interests of the country since 1898, and within the past few months have spent a

sum approximating \$35,000 on preliminary work which will make future operations possible upon a much more extensive scale.

Eastern capitalists have become interested in the Bonanza Hydraulic company, and after a recent visit to the property instructions were issued for much more extensive preparations for future working. Flumes, water ditches and buildings have been prepared and the face of the hill has already been attacked for a long distance, as will be seen by the accompanying cut.

The gravel is washed down by the force of water and finds its way direct to the sluice boxes, and the gulch accommodates the tailings. With each day's work the surface presented becomes more extensive and the scope of operations more enlarged. The winter will be utilized in doing such work as will conduce to the permanent character of the undertaking, which is one of great magnitude, and with the energy and intelligence displayed, assisted by the unlimited capital at the disposal of those in control, this will soon rank as one of the great dividend paying propositions of the camp and afford an example to the owners of idle tracts of auriferous deposits held by absentee.

WILL MAKE AN INVESTIGATION

Assistant Postmaster General to Inquire Into Coast Mail Service to North.

The formal protest of the people of Skagway against the mail service of Southeastern Alaska has brought forth the following reply from Hon. W. A. Shallenberger, assistant United States postmaster general:

"Referring to your letter of the 6th instant stating that the contractor on steamboat route No. 78,080, Seattle, Wash., to Skagway, Alaska, is consuming more than four days in carrying the mail in his vessels between Seattle and your office, he being required to make the trip by a schedule not to exceed four days.

"This matter will be carefully investigated, and the contractor will be informed that for all failures on his part, without satisfactory excuse, to make the trip within the specified time severe fines will be imposed.

"In this connection it is but just to

the contractor to state that under his contract he is only required to perform one round trip every four days (by a schedule not to exceed the number of days noted above), but the department, under said contract, has a right to send the mail by any additional vessels that the contractor may operate, but the schedule of four days' running time does not apply to any such additional trips.

"That portion of your letter calling attention to the fact that various fast vessels of other lines arrive and depart at Skagway without carrying any mail will receive due consideration and reply.

"The registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails from the postmasters of Seattle and Skagway for the month of July, 1902, show late arrivals at Skagway as follows: (Computed from actual time of vessel's departure at Seattle to actual time of vessel's arrival at Skagway):

"July 7, fifteen hours late (contract trip).

"July 15, five hours late (contract trip).

"July 22, two and a half hours late (contract trip).

Contest for Three Millions

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—Next Monday at The Hague will be held the first meeting of arbitrators who are to adjust the most unique, longest continued and least heard of international dispute that ever arose. It involves a vast sum of money and carries with it the touching story of the rise and fall of the most remarkable of America's historic religious institutions—the chain of Franciscan missions that stretched along the western coast, where its magnificent ruins are crumbling today, pitiful reminders of the glory of the past.

The controversy is between the United States and Mexico over what is known as the "pious fund." For six decades this fund has been overwhelmed in the vortex of the Mexican treasury, but eight months ago the state department took up the case and a final settlement seems assured. Sir Edward Fry, of England, and A. Demartens, of Russia, are the arbitrators for the United States, and Mexico's representatives are Pagana Guenass, of Italy, and Savornin Lehmann, of Holland. At this meeting they will select a fifth arbitrator, and September 16 the full tribunal will begin its difficult work. The deliberations are expected to be extended as the subject is fraught with complications.

Founded in Antiquity.
Intricately interwoven with the heroic history of the early Spanish missions is this strange tale of the "pious fund of the Californias." Founded more than two centuries ago to aid the Jesuits in converting the Indians on the Pacific slope and the southern peninsula, it survives the vicissitudes of time and the greed of pillaging monarchs.

Continued efforts by the Catholic church in California for more than a quarter of a century failed to provoke response from the "Land of Manana" until 1875. In that year Mexico paid to the United States accrued interest amounting to nearly a million dollars. It was ascertained by the Dons that this payment extinguished the claim, but now interest amounting to more than another million dollars is due. Payment of principal and interest is to be arbitrated. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, has gone to The Hague to present the Catholic church's claim.

Regarding the actual amount of the pious fund no one can speak with certainty. The most reliable estimates place it at \$3,000,000 and upon a sum approximating this figure the interest is understood to be calculated. There are varying estimates, however, of the original value.

More figures can convey no idea of the religious fervor, apostolic zeal and human suffering that is bound up in

the history of this fund. Its origin is shrouded in the glamor of antiquity. Great men of the seventeenth century freely gave of their worldly store to hasten the evangelization of the Spanish possessions. Mighty conceptions of religious conquest spurred these proud and haughty Hidalgoes.

Left Indelible Traces.
Few endowments have left such lasting imprints on civilization as that of the Dons. Fortified by this fountain of wealth the Franciscan fathers pushed through the wilds of California, establishing in the unexplored country a complete chain of missions. They braved the savagery and superstition of the natives and sent their expeditions from Mexico as far north as San Francisco. Many tribes of Indians were gathered into the fold and transformed by their labors into neophyte children of the church. What great hopes, trials and sorrows were experienced by these intrepid men, amid their almost superhuman labors! But for the pious fund these expeditions by land and sea would have been impossible.

At a later period, for want of its golden strength, the missions—monuments to the sufferings and privations of the friars—were abandoned. They became but piles of adobe—historic ruins that still excite the curiosity of tens of thousands of tourists who yearly visit the Pacific coast.

During the administration of Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, the missions passed into private hands. Some were sold, others rented. Father Narciso Duran, the last of the Franciscans to brave the poverty of those dark days, died in want. The "gringo" had come.

Confiscated by Santa Anna.
Imperious Santa Anna, greedy and willful in his sway as president of the Mexican republic, indirectly caused the control of the missions to pass temporarily from the church. In 1842 he practically confiscated the pious fund. It then consisted of real estate, urban and rural, mortgages and collateral securities representing more than a century and a half of careful administration by the friars, and the Spanish crown. By decree it was sold for \$2,000,000 and the money covered into the depleted Mexican treasury. The fund had been pillaged at intervals and credits amounting to \$1,000,000 were held against the treasury.

In 1843 the crown had invited the Jesuits to undertake the task of gaining a foothold on California soil, which had proved too great for the soldiery, but it was 54 years later when the religious order made the attempt. The Jesuits offered to effect the reduction of the country without expense to Spain if allowed to select their civil and military officers in the new do-

main. The burden of the task fell upon Fathers Juan Maria Salvatierra and Francisco Eusebio Kino, who were fired with amazing zeal to civilize the Indians.

Began With Religious Fervor.
These men started the pious fund to reclaim California from the heathen by their cry. Don Alonzo Davalos, Condi de Miravalles, Don Mateo, Fernandez de la Cruz and the Marquis de Buena Vista each gave \$1,000. Other noble Dons contributed until within a very short time the fund amounted to \$15,000. Don Pedro de la Sierpe, then treasurer of Acapulco, added a gallipot to transport the missionaries. From 1697 to 1745 many large contributions were made. The Marquis de Villa Puente and his wife, the Marchioness de las Torres de Rade, were the most munificent patrons, giving over \$500,000. Dona Josepha Paula de Arguelles of Guadalupe gave \$240,000, and the Duchess of Grenada \$120,000. Don Juan Caballero y Czio gave \$20,000, and the Congregation Nuestra de Dolores \$10,000.

The sainted Father Juan Ugarte, noted for his immense stature as well as for his zeal as a missionary, and Father Francisco Maria Piccolo shortly joined Fathers Salvatierra and Kino in the undertaking. Salvatierra finally sailed from the mouth of the Yaqui river and reached California with a corporal, five soldiers and three neophyte Indians. With this force he aimed at no less than the conquest of the country as far north as Cape Mendocino. But this task was destined to be left to other hands. Father Ugarte remained in Mexico as procurator of the fund until the Jesuits were driven from the country in 1763 by royal decrees. The trust then devolved on the crown, and the missions in Alta California were given to the Franciscan, and those in Lower California to the Dominican friars.

Missionary System Originated.
The memorable march of Father Junipero Serra, one of the Franciscans, from San Diego to San Francisco, was not begun until 1769. This holy man, after untold hardships and privations, laid the foundation for the missionary system, and his labors were one of the most potent factors in the early upbuilding of the Golden Gate. Each mission, when established was given an endowment of \$10,000 from the pious fund, and from the revenue thus derived the padres were able to carry on the work of civilizing the red men.

On the declaration of Mexican independence, Mexico succeeded the crown of Spain as trustee of the fund, and a junta was established to administer it. Finally in 1836 the Mexican congress provided an annuity of \$6,000

to a matter of course, are attracted by a pole of opposite electrification. They fly in the direction of a metal knob, which is provided with a tube and air suction, the latter drawing the particles through the tube into a bottle beneath.

The process seems actually magical. As shown to the writer the gold particles could be seen to jump a distance of eight or more inches to the metal knob, flying through the air as though they were bits of iron attracted to a magnet. In this way, as the stream of sand fell through the magnetic field, every speck of gold was fanned out of it and carried down through the tube to add to the yellow accumulation in the bottle below.

Now, there are in the southwestern part of the United States hundreds of thousands of square miles of deserts which hitherto have been useless for lack of water. They are so much waste territory; literally there is "nothing doing" a phrase more applicable to those regions than to any other areas known, unless on the surface of the moon. If they can be turned to profitable account by working their dry sands for gold, it will be a great benefit to mankind.

Gold in two forms is found in these sands—flour gold and float gold. The former is a very fine powder of the yellow metal, while the latter might be compared to infinitesimal scraps of gold leaf. The float gold will actually float in water, and as much as 12 miles out at sea off the mouth of the Columbia river the glint of such particles of the metal has been observed.

Source of Yellow Dust.

Originally the gold that is contained in the sands was deposited in rocks, but the latter became disintegrated, and their material was carried away by streams, being thus reduced to the small particles which compose the floors of the deserts. Some geologists are of the opinion that the sands of the deserts have been created to some extent by winds, blowing them from the mountains—this being called the "aeolian" theory—but whatever truth in this point may be the gold is still found mixed with the sands which once upon a time were rocks that contained the gold.

It has long been known that there was gold in these sands, though nobody had ascertained how much there was, or how uniformly it was distributed. To separate it has been considered out of the question, for lack of means to do it economically. Inasmuch as the flour gold and float gold will not amalgamate the sands could not be worked by any method hitherto understood.

Prof. Gates' new machine, however, revolutionizes the problem, and makes available a fresh source of unlimited supplies of gold. When it is considered that it would take seven years for one machine to work one square mile of desert it will be seen that there is no danger of exhausting the field in the next few centuries. Prof. Gates estimates that one of his machines in operation will clear annually 100 per cent. on the investment, besides providing money for building two additional machines. Eight years from the present date, he thinks, 1,000 of the machines will be at work.

Meeting of Ross Supporters.
All supporters of the candidature of Mr. Ross are requested to attend a meeting in the Pioneer hall on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 8:30 p. m., for organization.

D. DONAGHY, Secretary.

TO INDORSE ROOSEVELT.

New York Republicans Determine. Make It Sweeping.

New York, Sept. 13.—There was a conference of prominent New York state Republicans today, and at its close United States Senator Platt gave out as the chief result of the meeting this statement:

"It was decided to indorse Mr. Roosevelt and his administration, and as far as it is in our power to indorse him for 1904."

Senator Platt said that no other subject was discussed at the meeting. He admitted that there had been some opposition to the resolution proposing the indorsement, but the opposition was in the minority and the final decision was practically unanimous.

"The indorsement of President Roosevelt," said George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican state committee, "was gone over extensively. It was the unanimous opinion that it was not only wise to indorse the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, but to indorse him for 1904."

Col. Dunn said that the composition of the state ticket had not come before the conference. Nobody would tell what, if anything, had been decided about the platform. Mr. Platt and Colonel Dunn said that the question of an antitrust plank was not discussed in any way, and he could not say that the platform would be discussed at a meeting to be held prior to the convention, but that the platform itself will be framed in convention.

There were twenty-five or thirty men of prominence in the party present, including Senator T. C. Platt, Col. Dunn, Lemuel E. Quigg, Edward Lauterbach, State Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, Lieutenant Governor Wood-

ruff, William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the state committee; S. Fred Nixon, speaker of the house; J. Sloat Fassett, Joseph W. Dalight, ex-United States Senator Frank Hickok, Sereno E. Payne, Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, James S. Clarkson and Robert S. Morris, chairman of the county committee.

250 suits of clothes, half price at Hamburger & Weissberg's slaughter sale, Second avenue.

THE PASSING HOUR.

If the British taxpayer had a yielding government in office, he would soon come to the conclusion that it would have been cheaper to have lost that South African war.

The Boer generals need not be really afraid of the American reporter. They can ask more things than he can. The Minnetonka Yacht Club are after the Seawanhaka cup. If there is anything in affinity of names, they ought to make dangerous challenges.

General Miles is starting for the Philippines. Miles is thus putting leagues between himself and the white house, but if he "gets a reputation" in the Philippines, he may come back and put Miles between the other fellows and the same desirable mansion.

"The Americans have got some more 'satisfactory assurance' from Turkey. Their market value is not stated.

General Dewet says that the most beautiful thing in his estimation, is a sheaf of oats. This is a palpable bid for the Scotch vote.

The only thing the Boers fear in coming to the United States is the great American reporter. They know that it is impossible to take cover from a long-distance imagination.

The Kaiser is not using his automobile at the maneuvers. This is quite right, as there is not supposed to be any wholesale killing done at a sham fight.

A whole island has now disappeared in the Gulf of Mexico. Where is the Monroe Doctrine?

Living Witnesses.

Trees have about them something very fair and attractive even in this—that to the fancy, since they cannot change their places, they are witnesses of every change that occurs on the spot; and as some reach an exceedingly great age, they resemble historical monuments, and like ourselves, they have a life, growing and passing away—not being inanimate and unvarying like the fields and streams. One sees them pass through different stages, and at last step by step approaching death, which suggests still more the resemblance between them and us.—Wilhelm von Humboldt.

The Autobiography of Kruger

London, Sept. 11.—Mr. Kruger's autobiography, which will be published simultaneously in many countries on November 15, will be a volume containing 100,000 words. The Munich publisher, Lehmann, has paid a high price for the book and its serial rights in all languages. Mr. Kruger's friends assert that whatever is made out of it will not be kept by him, but will be handed over to suffering burghers. A French translation has been arranged, Nighoff has purchased the rights for Holland, and Fisher Unwin has acquired the copyright in the English language for Great Britain, Canada and other British colonies and the United States. The book contains the story of Mr. Kruger's life from childhood to the negotiation of peace. It was dictated by Mr. Kruger to his private secretary, Mr. H. Bredell, and Mr. Peter Grobler, formerly under secretary of states in the Transvaal. The English translator is Mr. Teixeira De Mattos, author of the current version of Chateaubriand's memoirs.

Mr. Kruger's Early Life.

The manuscript of the work received here brings the narrative down to the Jameson raid, and the remainder will include the story of the negotiations with Mr. Chamberlain, an account of the war, Mr. Kruger's departure from the Transvaal and incidents of his life in Holland. The early chapters describe his youth, education, hunting adventures, shooting his first lion, and experiences in chasing rhinoceroses and tigers. The succeeding chapters contain an account of the various expeditions against the Kaffir chiefs. One of his most exciting adventures was when he was alone in a cave underneath the Kaffirs, who were besieged. His leadership began with a journey to the Orange Free State to act as mediator in making peace with Mossech. A chapter on civil war brings out his protest against the violation of the constitution by Commander Schurmann.

References to Mr. Chamberlain.

Political chapters contain incidental treatment of the food tariff, native labor in the mines, the dynamite monopoly and railway interests, and the history of the Jameson raid is accompanied by a reflection on what Mr. Kruger describes as the irritating policy of Mr. Chamberlain in the negotiations.

Mr. Kruger's astuteness in diplomacy is revealed in this portion of a deeply interesting book. He also attaches great importance to a series of telegrams between Miss Flora Shaw and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in which Mr. Chamberlain's name is freely used. Mr. Kruger, while politically dead, still speaks in this memoir with old-time

vigor and subtlety.

The Boers' Demands.

The full text of Mr. Chamberlain's discussion with the Boer generals fills many columns of the daily press. It is chiefly valuable as evidence that the Boers had a good many minor complaints, which were explained away satisfactorily by Mr. Chamberlain.

The Amnesty Question.

The most serious grievance was the allegation that Lord Kitchener in negotiating peace had promised that the Cape rebels should be amnestied at the coronation. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain proved that the final statement made at the peace negotiations contained no reference of this kind, and that the amnesty question was left in the hands of the colonial government. The text of the discussion reveals the conciliatory conduct of Mr. Chamberlain and the frankness with which all causes of misunderstanding on both sides were explained.—I. N. T. in Toronto Globe.

Prof. Dewar Warns the English.

London, Sept. 11.—In the presidential address to the British Association at Belfast, Professor Dewar yesterday dealt with the question which is occupying all intelligent minds in Britain today, the question of higher education in its bearing upon trade. He said Britain's backwardness was an extraordinary and disastrous phenomenon; this country was two generations behind Germany. He appealed to the king to assume a dictatorship on behalf of science.

The second day of the German military maneuvers terminated suddenly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, after scarcely two hours' fighting, in consequence of the failure of the Guards' division, which came under a cross-fire from the fifth army corps, with the result that two battalions were put out of action immediately opposite the position occupied by the emperor. The beaten third corps drew off in a westerly direction.

The Daily Mail's special correspondent says Boer tactics were freely employed yesterday, though not entirely. The troops were instructed to use their own initiative, direction by officers being not always possible on account of the great extension of the firing line. Several old tactical methods were also put into operation, including the forward rush and shock attack with drums beating. The artillery also followed a new tactical method, being no longer concentrated and massed at a single point, but placed at intervals in single batteries.—J. N. F. in Toronto Globe.

Barrett and Chamberlain.

(The Associated Press.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Billy Barrett, American, beat Harry Chamberlain, of London, here last night on points in a fifteen-round boxing bout.

STAYING WITH CAMP

Klondikers Remaining for the Winter

WAVERING ARE GONE

Steamers Have Few Outgoing Passengers—Predicted Fall Exodus Fails to Materialize—The Companies Find Freight Carrying Most Seductive.

Klondikers are staying with the Klondike. The restless element that comprises a portion of the population of summer occupation only has gone, and the class that spoke with lack of confidence is no longer here.

Steamboats are leaving with comparatively light outward passenger lists, and incoming boats are bringing almost, if not quite, as many as have been leaving of late. The cut rate war took away an idle, wavering class. The big fall exodus which some predicted fails to materialize. The strong hearted and ready handed class is remaining with the camp, and new activities are being undertaken in portions of the camp heretofore exploited, and old creeks will be worked on no small degree.

So light, indeed, is the outgoing passenger business at present that the most of the steamboats are not waiting for passengers, but are leaving irrespective of probabilities of getting better patronage by holding back for a time before sailing. The rush of freight inward is a far greater inducement than the prospective opportunity of slightly swelling the patronage on the boats by waiting for a while. Two or three of the independent steamers are following the old plan of waiting a day or so after getting in port, but all the White Pass boats and some of the independents are turning back as soon as their lucky stars will let them, and hurrying for Whitehorse under full speed. The Dawson, leaving today, is to be rushed up stream with hopes of making an up-stream record of two and a half days.

The Selkirk and the Dawson arrived last night with full loads of freight, and both are being dispatched today for Whitehorse. The Selkirk was sent out at 10 o'clock this morning, earlier than it was expected she would be able to go, and the Dawson got away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Crimmins, due this afternoon with White Pass freight, will be turned back at once.

The Dawson arrived last night with the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Scharschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Williams, Mrs. Renogan, J. E. McMullen, J. Mullen, W. Leblanc, A. Connier, Jesse Pelern.

The Selkirk arrived last night with the following passengers: E. B. Burtan, E. E. Andrews, E. C. Andrew, W. N. Watson and wife, A. Davey and wife, A. H. McKay and wife, Mrs. S. A. Wall, Mrs. R. J. McChesney.

The Selkirk left this morning with the following passengers: A. Tarut, Mrs. Baillard, F. W. Smith, G. Van Kirk, Mrs. Cunningham and children, R. A. Turenne.

The Thistle will be due Tuesday. The Graf is due with freight, including the first locomotive for the Klondike railway.

The Sifton will be due tomorrow. The Bonanza King is on the way down from Whitehorse.

WHALER'S WHISKY.

Caused Trouble at Cape Prince of Wales.

Revenue cutter Bear, Captain Tuttle, brought down from Cape Prince of Wales on Wednesday, Metelkop, the native who stabbed Kusok, a Kingegan medicine man, on August 12, says the Nome Nugget. The stabbing affray was the result of a drunken debauch, some East Cape, Siberia, natives having arrived at the cape with a quantity of hootch, which they dispensed to their native friends at that point. After the cutting, friends of the medicine man pummeled Metelkop severely, putting him out of business for several days. Lieutenant H. G. Hamlet, of the Bear, brought Metelkop and the Siberian native who sold the hootch, to Nome, and both are now on examination in Judge Reed's court yesterday morning. He said, through an interpreter, that he didn't know anything about the affair. He was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$2,000. The medicine man will probably recover.

The East Cape native who caused all the trouble by selling his Kingegan neighbors a decidedly bad quality of hootch, was sentenced to sixty days in the federal jail. His name is Keelagurke, or something like it. He admitted taking the whisky to Cape Prince of Wales, and he stated that he had bought it at East Cape from Captain Newton, of the steam whaler Jeanette in exchange for ivory, furs and whalebone.

In the federal jail yesterday both Metelkop and his companion in mis-

fortune presented a woe begone appearance. They kept themselves apart from the other prisoners, and apparently were at a loss to know why they were incarcerated.

YUKON'S YOUNG LAWYER.

Pierre Levieu, Aged Twenty-One—Passes Examination.

Pierre Levieu has the distinction of being the youngest lawyer in the Yukon territory. He is the son of Leon Levieu, a well known writer of Quebec. He recently passed his examination for admission to the bar before Examiners Newlands and Donaghy. He stood remarkably high, especially in some subjects. His papers were marked with general excellence.

Mr. Levieu received his primary education in the schools of Quebec and then studied law for two years at the University of Laval. Coming here a year ago this September, he continued his studies in the office of Noel, McKinnon & Noel. He began the study of law when he was eighteen years old and is now only twenty-one. His success is unusual. The average age of those admitted to the bar is said to be twenty-five.

PADDOCK CASE DISMISSED

Released From Charge of Stealing Property From Episcopal Church.

The charge of theft against William Paddock was dismissed this morning by Magistrate Wroughton in the police court. He was accused of stealing provisions, a pair of scales and the like, aggregating in value about \$15, from Richard Burgess. He took the stuff. It developed that he did so under a misunderstanding and he was discharged, but had to turn \$10 into the court. The money was given Burgess.

It seems that the Episcopal church sold two old cabins. Mr. Warren, the rector, had some personal property in one of the cabins and he moved it out. He gave the articles which Paddock was accused of stealing to Burgess. Mr. Warren testified on the stand that their value was at least \$10 and perhaps \$15.

Paddock on the stand told his end of the story. He purchased one of the cabins from the man who bought them from the church. The sale, according to his testimony, included the articles he was charged with misappropriating, and in consequence he carted them off.

Magistrate Wroughton believed his tale, but said he would have to pay \$10 into the court to remunerate Burgess for his loss. He then dismissed the case.

ENUMERATORS ARE SWORN IN

Sheriff Receives Partial List of Appointees for a Number of Sub-divisions.

Sheriff Eilbeck, returning officer for the coming parliamentary election, has received a partial list of the enumerators. Of these he has sworn in about half. The enumerators so far appointed, with their subdivisions, are as follows:

Tagish and Cariboo Crossing, Capt. Patrick Martin; Dalton, John Hoskins; Whitehorse, south, Arthur L. Bindley; Whitehorse, north and Lebarge, Charles A. Munroe; Lower Lebarge and Hootaliqua, Wilfrid Vinet; Livingstone, David Stevens; Chico and Five Fingers, Albert B. Mallory; Pelly, north, Robert Henderson; Pelly, south, William Forbes; Selkirk, Angus Thompson; Selwyn, and Thistle, Murdoch G. McLeod; Duncan, Joseph Edouard Beliveau; Gordon's Landing, A. M. Cavanagh; Clear Creek, Louis Philippe Turgeon; Scroggie and Maizie Mae, Thomas Thibodeau; Stewart, Angus Matheson; Henderson, George Biledeau; Ogilvie, Angus Matheson; Boucher, Adhemar Ethier; India, John K. Condie; Lower Dominion, Damase Leroux; Dominion, A. Desire H. Morin; Dominion, B and Dominion C, George R. Smith; Lower Gold Run and Upper Gold Run, James MacDougall; Eureka, William Keith; Lower Sulphur and Upper Sulphur, Guillaume Croteau; Quartz, Thomas H. Brooks; Upper Hunker and Gold Bottom, Chas. MacDougall; Middle Hunker, Joseph Fagnaut; Lower Hunker, Frank P. Slavin; East Chance, Joseph Fagnaut; Bear creek, Frank P. Slavin; Upper Bonanza and Eldorado, Edward McAdams; Bonanza town, John D. Tillar; Bonanza A and Bonanza B, Richard Holmes; Bonanza C and Klondike, Arthur Fortin; Fortymile, Leon Bernier; Glacier, Hubert Macaulay; All Gold, Frederick D. Hildige; Dawson A, and Dawson B, Edward Port; Dawson C and Dawson D, Maxime Landreville; Dawson E and Dawson F, Edward B. Cogswell; Dawson G and West Dawson, Amie Dugas.

A Sufficient Test.

"Is he competent?" "I don't think so. He was indignant when I offered to make a few suggestions."—Detroit Free Press.

JUDGMENT IS GIVEN

Wage Earners' Suit is Settled

IS IN THEIR FAVOR

Magistrate Gives Decision on Case of Three Miners Against O. H. Van Milligen, of Hunker—Was Working a Lay on the Creek.

In a wage earners' suit brought against Orledge H. Van Milligen, Magistrate Wroughton this morning gave judgment for the plaintiffs and in default distress in the police court.

The defendant, it seems, was working a claim on Hunker on a lay and paying his men as they went along from the clean-ups. He started operations last May and, according to his testimony, would have made satisfactory progress if he had been able to push the work steadily. Since the commencement of work, he stated, he has paid out between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in wages beside paying the other expenses of operation. He is behind in the payment of wages.

Three suits were brought against Mr. Van Milligen. Until he set matters straight himself he was being called Milligen and Mulligan in the court room. The men who brought the suits were William H. Vincent, for \$130; Saul Coppinger, for \$60, and Jacob Schuper, for \$35.

Attorney Gwilliam, who is interested in the claim, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Gwilliam incidentally stated that Mr. Van Milligen owed him about \$600.

At the beginning of the trial Magistrate Wroughton announced that he wanted to get the particulars in the case; he desired to know what prospects Van Milligen had of being able to pay his men. If he had not a reasonable outlook, he stated, it would mean fraud.

"A great many men are being hired to do work," continued the magistrate, "on what are speculations. No one has a right to do so or deprive men of their labor."

Vincent testified that he worked from August 13 to September 24 for \$5 a day. He lost some time during the period. Altogether he earned about \$205, of which \$80 was paid him. It developed that he had made no formal demand for his pay and the attorney pointed out that this fact should cause the case to be non-suited.

Mr. Gwilliam made a statement showing that the claim was owned by a number of people and that the defendant was working it on a lay. He had used the percentages which should have gone to the owners to pay the men.

Coppinger started work September 7 and was not paid anything from the first two clean-ups after his arrival, but received \$30 on the last clean-up. He asked for more money, but could not get it. Schuper went to work September 12 and worked to September 25 inclusive. He stated that he asked for the balance of his wages, but was refused.

Van Milligen, on the stand, gave his side of the matter. He told of his prospects for making the claim pay, in answer to a question from the magistrate.

"I had prospected the claim so well that I knew it could be made a paying proposition," he stated, "provided we could get the dirt out. It ran 70 cents to the bucket. Some of the men have been paid in full; others have not. But all have received at least \$150. We employed on an average from fifteen to eighteen men. Our biggest clean-up was \$1,200, some time in August. I have no prospects of paying the men what I owe them in the immediate future, but I have promised to stand good for next year."

The magistrate then gave his decision.

Line Discontinued.

Portland, Or., Sept. 15.—The Oregonian tomorrow will say: The statement was today given out from the office of President Mohler of the O. R. & N. Company, that the company contemplated withdrawing the San Francisco steamers next week. No reason for this step was given, save that unsettled conditions had moved the company to consider the discontinuance of the ocean steamship line. No decision had been reached in the matter, it was said, and it could not be ascertained whether the action, if taken, would be permanent or only temporary.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has always represented that its water lines were maintained at a loss. It now says that the line of steamers between Portland and San Francisco has been operated in order that Portland might have as favorable shipping rates from San Francisco as the Puget Sound cities have. Certain commodities are hand-

led by water at materially lower rates than by rail, and the water differential has been quite a factor in the interior trade of the Pacific northwest. If the steamships between Portland and San Francisco shall be withdrawn, it is said Puget Sound will hold an advantage for supplying the interior country, unless there shall be a modification of the present freight rates by rail.

The vessels belonging to the line are the Columbia and Elder. The former sailed tonight in regular order for San Francisco.

Since the Union Pacific, under domination of Mr. Harriman, secured control of the Southern Pacific, there has not been the same incentive to operation of the Portland-San Francisco steamship line that formerly existed.

It is considered quite sufficient justification for the mine-owners' hold-out that they cannot raise wages without raising the price of coal. It may soon reach the point where they will feel that they can afford to raise the pay of a few men.

PAID, DRUNK, THEN FINED

Michael Welch Digs Up \$2 and Costs as Sequel to Celebration on His Return.

Michael Welch made a trip on the Robert Kerr to St. Michael and back. He was paid off yesterday and went on a drunk. The police had to take him in charge and Michael was fined \$2 and costs this morning in the police court by Magistrate Wroughton.

In the absence of Sergeant Smith, Constable Mallet acted as court orderly in the police court today.

OUTPUT OF ATLIN.

Yield of 1902 Worth \$650,000—Great Increase Over 1901.

Seattle, Sept. 16.—"The output of Atlin this season will be about \$650,000," says L. H. Griffith, who returned recently from that district. "On July 15 the yield was \$165,000 greater than it was at that time in 1901. And this season's production will be about half as much more than it was last year."

"The bulk of the gold this year is being taken out by placer operation—the individual miner rather than the big companies and corporations.

"There are about 800 people in the district, which would give employment to and support 10,000 if it only had reasonable rates of transportation. It costs five cents per pound to lay potatoes down in Atlin from this city. And the freight tariff on all other articles of shipment is proportionately high."

INSPECTOR CORY OFF FOR OTTAWA

Mysterious Sphinx-Like Man Who Scrutinizes Handiwork of Civil Servants Leaves for East.

W. H. Cory, inspector for the department of the interior, left Dawson today on the steamer Dawson for Ottawa. He has been here since June, inspecting all offices under the department. All work necessary was completed, and Mr. Cory leaves with a sigh of relief after having waded through volumes and miles of dry statistical matter, reports, records and books of every imaginable description.

The full results of Mr. Cory's inspection never are revealed to the public, and he is considered by many as the awesome man of mystery. While he works quietly, and without demonstration, there is a certain dreadful effect in his personality to those whose works must go beneath his eagle eye. The scrutiny he exercises has perhaps caused several changes in the dial and the weather vane, but none there is who can say positively, and all reverence and fear entertained by the ancients for the Sphinx is held by certain good folk for the unfathomable inspector.

In his work of inspection Mr. Cory has been through nearly all the offices in the administration building, and has visited all the offices of mining recorders throughout the territory, and incidentally has taken in other government offices at far distant points.

Mr. Cory, while retiring, has many friends among the civil service boys and the citizens of Dawson.

Combes to Resign.

London, Aug. 26.—In a dispatch from Paris, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, says M. Combes, the French premier, has announced his intention of resigning on the re-opening of the chamber of deputies. M. Combes considers that he has fulfilled the mission entrusted to him by President Loubet in carrying out the law relating to unauthorized congregations, and according to the correspondent he will now advise the president to call M. Rouvier, minister of finance, or M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the previous premier to succeed him.

Yukon Catholic Out.

The September number of the Yukon Catholic was issued today. It consists of twelve four-column pages and has a neat make-up. The front page has a half-tone of the Right Rev. Gabriel Breyant, O. M. I., bishop and vicar apostolic of Mackenzie, with an interesting account of his career. Local Catholic news is well covered.

SUPPLIES ARE READY

Winter Mail Stock is Distributed

SLEIGHS PREPARED

Steamer Selkirk Carries Hay, Grain and Other Material to Stewart Crossing, Pelly Crossing and Yukon Points for Postal Teams.

Supplies for the winter mail service between Dawson and Whitehorse have been distributed at the several more important river points and crossings, and as soon as the snow falls a large proportion will be freighted in by sleigh to interior points.

The steamer Selkirk, which arrived last night, has been engaged for several days distributing supplies at the crossings on the Pelly and the Stewart rivers, and at the several points where the trail touches the Yukon.

Immediately after breaking down on the trip to Dawson before this one the Selkirk returned to Whitehorse and took a load of hay, oats and other such supplies as the mail department will need this winter, and distributed it at Tantulus, Mackay's, Stewart Crossing and Pelly crossing. Some of the cargo being brought to Dawson by the White Pass steamers arriving of late is for the winter mail department. Stock for this end of the road, and some for the other extreme end will be freighted from Dawson and Whitehorse respectively.

The White Pass company will maintain no roadhouses this winter, but will have to have tons and tons of hay and other feed for its horses at intervals of every twenty to thirty miles along the trail. The roadhouse business will be left to individuals, who will take care of the transient trade and also provide stables.

The steamer Bailey of the White Pass service was up the Takhini river eighteen miles a short time ago with supplies for the new roadhouse being opened at that point on the new Dawson-Whitehorse trail by Gordon & Puckett.

Roadhouse people are selecting sites and building everywhere along the winter route. Some who contemplate running licensed places have filed applications for licenses with Inspector C. C. McGregor here. Those between Dawson and Stewart crossing desiring licenses are: A. McPherson and V. A. Payne, Stewart crossing; F. G. McCarty, fifteen miles this side of Stewart crossing; G. N. Hartney, Indian river crossing; Stoward & V. Shedd, 131 below on Montana; Turner, McDonald & Jay, eleven miles south of Eureka.

A BIG DITCH.

Another Enterprise to Furnish Water for Nome.

Nome, Aug. 27.—Another big ditch enterprise, it is alleged, will be completed this year. According to statements made it will be the biggest proposition of the kind ever undertaken in Alaska.

The promoters propose to construct a ditch from the headwaters of Nome river which will carry 50,000 miners' inches of water over the Dexter, Anvil or Glacier divides.

The enterprise is being financed by Los Angeles and Eastern capitalists. The superintendent and general manager is Joseph Jacobs, an old-time mining and flume man of California, who has been in this section for the

past two years. Mr. Jacobs states that the new ditch will surely be completed next year.

The ditch will be about forty-seven miles in length, and will tap Nome river about a half mile above Divide creek, on the right or west limit of the river, and some eighteen or twenty miles above Hobson creek.

New Building Rising.

The frame of the new athletic club building, at Fifth and Queen streets, is mostly up, and makes a striking appearance. It looks little less than the mammoth coliseum of Rome, and readily catches the eye of every passerby.

Gold Commissioner Gone.

Gold Commissioner E. C. Senkler is making a trip up the Stewart river on the steamer Scout as the guest of Commodore Cosby, commander-in-chief of the ship, on behalf of the N. W. M. P.

Henderson Crews Paid.

All the men engaged in working of late on the new Henderson creek have been withdrawn, and were paid off today. The Stewart river crews in sections one and two also have been paid.

BIG FORCE WILL WORK ON EUREKA

Two Hundred and Fifty Men Expected on Main Stream and Branches This Winter.

Two hundred and fifty men are expected to be engaged in mining on Eureka this winter. One hundred and fifty are on the creek at this time. Summer work on the stream is practically finished, and what work is under way is that of preparations for the winter operations.

On the right fork of Eureka work is being prosecuted from one end to the other. On the left fork two claims are being worked and are yielding fair pay.

Eighteen Pup of Eureka is to be worked extensively this winter. Fifty men are there.

Work is also being done on Steel and Stowe, tributaries of Montana, and on Montana proper to some extent.

Freedom in Jail.

Manila, Aug. 25.—Frederick Dorr, proprietor, and Edward O'Brien, editor, of Freedom, have each been sentenced to six months in Bilbid prison, and fined \$1,000 each, for libelling Benito Lagarala, a native member of the civil commission, by publishing a certain article in Freedom. Both Dorr and O'Brien have also been convicted of sedition, but have not yet been sentenced on this count. The cases have been appealed to the supreme court of the island.

WM. THORNBURN,

Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Notary Public, Commissioner
 Proctor of the Admiralty Court.
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BEDS—by the night \$.50
 " by the week 2.50
 BUNKS—by the week (furnish your own blankets) .. 1.75

Everything clean and homelike. Large office, with latest newspapers and maps. Baggage stored and carefully looked after.

WRIGHT & COLEMAN,

Behind the Fairview Hotel, on 2nd St.

HOT AIR FURNACES

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GILBERT & JOHNSTON'S TIN SHOP
 OPPOSITE FAIRVIEW.

Everyone wants the best value for his money. Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea and you will certainly get it.

For Sale!

Interest in the Following Claims:

Creek Claim 7A Above Lower, Dominion
 " " 20 Below Lower, Dominion
 " " 22 Below Lower, Dominion
 " " 3 Hester Creek

Small payment down. Time given to take out balance of purchase money.

Apply to G. S. & GEO. YARWOOD

At No. 20 Below Lower, Dominion

ROBBERS OF GRAVES

Wholesale Desecration in Indiana

WARRANTS ISSUED

One Hundred Graves Robbed During the Last Three Months—Negroes and a Prominent Physician Have Been Arrested for the Deed.

(The Associated Press.) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—The wholesale robbery of graves in the cemeteries about this city, which has been going on for some time, was brought to a close early this morning by the arrest of a gang of seven negroes, for whom warrants were issued. Warrants were also issued today for a prominent physician, the demonstrator of anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which the two stolen bodies were found about ten days ago. The janitor of the college, Rufus Cantrell, one of the negroes, made a confession and implicated the others. He said the demonstrator accompanied the negroes on several grave robbing expeditions. Nearly one hundred graves, it is said, have been robbed by the ghouls during the last three months.

COST OF FUEL AFFECTS BOARD

Montreal Boarding Houses Raise Their Prices and Hotels Will Do So October 1.

(The Associated Press.) MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—Owing to the increased cost of fuel boarding houses in many parts of the city have advanced the price of accommodation fifty cents a week and upwards. The hotels will, it is understood, advance their rates on October 1.

BANK OF SPAIN

Council Agrees to Establish Branches in London and Paris. (The Associated Press.) MADRID, Sept. 30.—The council of the Bank of Spain has approved the project of establishing branches of the bank in Paris and London for the payment of coupons of the external debt and payments on behalf of the Spanish treasury.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Returns to Ottawa—Advocates Yukon Railway. (The Associated Press.) OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick returned tonight from a trip to British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest. He is delighted with the country and its vast resources. He favors a low tariff, lower cost of transportation and advocates an all-Canadian route to carry Canadian products to the Yukon. The medals arrived at the militia department today from the war office

for those who served in the irregular horse. Mr. Hadwin, of the Stock Breeders' association of British Columbia, sold today in Toronto thirty-seven heavy draught horses, bred in British Columbia, and is now purchasing 200 stockers to ship to British Columbia. He is paying from \$15 to \$20 apiece more for stockers this year than last.

CANADIAN COMING. WHITEHORSE, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—The passenger list of the steamer Canadian, sailing at 7 o'clock tonight, is as follows: L. M. Presvell, Mrs. E. Lee, Mrs. C. W. McPherson, Miss Esther Pire, H. J. Woodside and wife, Miss Amanda Osborne, Mrs. C. A. Lord, E. H. Jones, Jim K. Inon, J. H. Falconer, A. Lectra, J. E. Fulton, E. P. Hill and wife, Ben Levy and wife, L. Arnestan, Miss Arnestan, E. D. Keeler and wife, Mrs. W. Keith, Mrs. A. McLeod, M. Canney, M. James, Miss Ellen Farry, J. R. Campbell, J. R. Coyle, Jean Ramsey, Miss Ellen Gourley, George F. Brown and wife, Mrs. Schumann and Mrs. A. E. Finck.

SITUATION NOT SERIOUS

Diplomatic Circles Are Not Disturbed at the Situation in Macedonia.

(The Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—Diplomatic circles here do not regard the situation in Macedonia as being so serious as would appear from the Turkish government's military preparations, in calling out 40,000 men of the militia reserves. The port's alarm is attributed to the maneuvers and other incidents of the Shieka pass fetes, the political importance of which is greatly exaggerated.

FORKS MAN HONORED

Pleasant Birthday Surprise Given C. N. Bell by His Friends.

C. N. Bell, the News circulator for Bonanza and Eldorado, and keeper of a mercantile establishment at the Forks, was pleasantly surprised at his home at the Forks last evening. It was the twenty-ninth anniversary of Mr. Bell's birth yesterday. A number of friends called last evening and made the occasion one of the happiest in the memory of Mr. Bell. The evening was spent in conversation, playing games and discussion of a delicious luncheon. Mr. Bell was presented with a handsome diamond ring. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames C. B. Coffin, Frank Clark, V. Vaut, C. N. Bell, Messrs. R. P. Elliott and U. P. Bell and Rev. Pringle.

Work on Excavation. The excavation for the vault for the clerk of the territorial court is near completion. It will be six feet deep and the workmen are nearly down that depth. The stone for the construction of the vault is on the ground.

Mrs. M. L. Ferguson, Dawson's original street name and house number projector, will leave on the Yukoner for the outside. Mrs. Hofstad was among the passengers leaving on the Yukoner.

NO EXTENSION OF TIME ALLOWED MINERS FOR HOLIDAYS

The information was issued at the office of the gold commissioner in Dawson today to the effect that the deputy minister of justice has ruled that the mining regulations are not affected by the act allowing an extension of time one day past a holiday or Sunday. The statement from the gold office is in the following written form: "With reference to the staking of claims which expire on Sunday or any other legal holiday, the deputy minister of justice has given his opinion

that the provision of the interpretation act to the effect that if the time limited by any act for any proceeding or the doing of anything under its provisions expires or falls upon a holiday, the time so limited shall be extended to and such thing may be done on the day next following which is not a holiday, can be interpreted only of acts of parliament and has no application to the mining regulations. "The gold commissioner's office will be guided by the decision of the deputy minister of justice."

SPANISH QUEEN GETS MARRIED

Reported That the Mother of King Alfonso Recently Was Married in Austria.

(The Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that it is reported that Queen Maria Christina, mother of King Alfonso, married her master of horse, Count Delascourti, while in Austria recently.

DEATH OF ZOLA

Paris Papers Full of It—Blood Showed Carbonic Acid. (The Associated Press.) PARIS, Sept. 30.—The newspapers this morning devote the greater portion of their space to the death of M. Zola. The only fact recorded is the result of an analysis of the blood of M. and Mme. Zola, which shows the presence of carbonic acid.

DROWNED IN A TYPHOON

Five Hundred Persons Reported as Drowned in a Typhoon in Odawara District.

(The Associated Press.) YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30.—During the typhoon today a tidal wave swept the Odawara district, near here, and overwhelmed many houses. Five hundred persons are reported to have been drowned.

SERIOUS FIRE

Conflagration in Russian Poland Causes Serious Loss. (The Associated Press.) LODES, Russian Poland, Sept. 30.—One hundred and twenty houses out of 129, comprising the village of Vosh-eink, Russian Poland, have been burned to the ground. Two children have perished.

PLAN OF PHILP CONCESSION OPEN TO INSPECTION

A plan has been prepared in the government survey office, in charge of Mr. Chataway, showing as nearly as can be ascertained from the records the existing claims within the limits of the Philp concession. The concession is to be thrown open to staking at noon Monday next, Oc-

tober 6. This plan will give would-be stakers a fair idea of ground open to staking, and will, it is hoped, prevent locations being made on ground already held. Anyone desiring to see the plan can do so by calling at the office of Mr. Chataway.

DISORDER SUPPRESSED

American Coal and Steel Co. Plant is Now Quiet—Proposition Rejected by Strikers.

(The Associated Press.) LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 30.—The troops brought to suppress the disorder in the American Coal and Steel company's plant are still here, and the iron workers brought from the south are helping run the mills. Last night the strikers voted to reject the company's proposition to grant the puddlers an increase in wages and they also refused the slight advance asked by the finishers.

CRITICISE WAR OFFICE

Military Officers Must Pay Attention to Their Profession. (The Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, former chancellor of the exchequer, delivered a speech in Bristol tonight in which he outlined the attitude of the government in respect to opponents of the education bill, who had declared their refusal to carry out the provisions of the bill, if enacted, or pay the rates required.

NINE WOMEN UP IN COURT

Fined \$25 and Costs Each for Keeping Disorderly Houses on Dugas Street.

Nine women charged with keeping disorderly houses on Dugas street were fined \$25 and costs each this morning in the police court by Magistrate Wroughton. They were given the alternative of one month's imprisonment. The women were Annie Smith, Elizabeth Davis, Virginia Olbrea, Louie Dubois, Judith Blanchard, Margaret Williams, Lucy La Bren, Flora Norvel and Mary Pisquia. All pleaded guilty to the charge. Some have resided on Dugas street for a couple of weeks, one or two for a less time, and one, Annie Smith, for the past four months. The usual warning was given them.

UNITED STATES LOAN

An Attempt Made to Borrow Gold in Vienna. (The Associated Press.) VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The Allegemine Zeitung today says, "It hears that the United States has applied to some of the largest financial institutions in Vienna to borrow a portion of their gold reserve, which owing to the operations connected with a change of the monarchy's monetary system to a gold

CUBAN BUDGET

Secretary of Finance Produces His First Statement. HAVANA, Sept. 30.—Garcia Montes, secretary of finance, has reported the Cuban budget to be \$14,000,000.

standard, is very large. The cellars of the Austro-Hungary bank are reported to contain American gold eagles amounting to from \$12,500,000 to \$15,000,000. American bankers offer to repay the loans they ask in interest bearing bills of exchange. The Allegemine Zeitung says the opinions of financiers are divided with regard to the advisability of acceding to these requests from the United States. It is asserted in some quarters that the profits of the transaction are inadequate to the risk involved, should the amount borrowed prove insufficient to ease the New York money market and other unforeseen complications. The bankers fear complications will ensue. The case of the Barings is cited as a warning, but in the meantime the negotiations to effect the loans are proceeding.

RESERVES REMOVED

No Bonds Need Be Required to Hold Deposits. (The Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who is in New York tonight, has issued a statement in which he says that the banks will hereafter not be required to carry a reserve against government deposits secured by government bonds. This makes available tomorrow over \$30,000,000.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

Fish Plate Spiked on the Track, But the Engine Broke It and Passed on Safely.

(The Associated Press.) READING, Pa., Sept. 30.—An attempt was made to wreck the Philadelphia & Reading express train last night at Brooks Crossing. A fish plate had been spiked to the rail so that the wheels would strike it when the train came along. The wheel of the engine struck it, but the plate broke and the train was not derailed.

SHIPWRECKED CREW

Safely Brought to Hamburg by the Pennsylvania. (The Associated Press.) HAMBURG, Sept. 30.—The Hamburg American steamer Pennsylvania, which reached Plymouth on Friday and landed the crew of the Norwegian bark Bothnia, which was abandoned in a sinking condition, and which was set on fire previous to being deserted, arrived here today. The captain reports that the crew of the Bothnia was rescued in an exhausted condition, after working the pumps for seventeen days and night.

ARSENICAL POISONING

A Man, His Wife and Five Children May Die. (The Associated Press.) VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 30.—Hudson Autler, his wife Emily and five children are at the point of death from arsenical poisoning at their home in this city. A dish of beans, of which all partook, was found on examination to contain arsenic.

REMAINS TO BE TAKEN OUTSIDE

Bodies of Three Dawsonites to Be Shipped to Old Homes for Interment.

The bodies of three Dawsonites who died within the last several months are being held here preparatory to being shipped to the outside before the close of navigation. The names of the deceased and their destinations are: Mrs. E. L. Webster, wife of the insurance man, for Chicago; Mrs. Maria Knox, for Mount Vernon, Wash.; William Shea, for Seattle. Mrs. Knox died June 7, and Mr. Shea died March 30. The remains of all three of the deceased have been embalmed and are held at Greene's undertaking parlors awaiting shipment.

TROOPS MOVING

Strikers in Panther Creek Valley Cause More Trouble. (The Associated Press.) TAMAQUA, Pa., Sept. 30.—After several days' quiet the troops were again sent through the Panther creek valley this morning because the turbulent have been acting boisterously in their efforts to intimidate the non-union men on their way to work. The presence of the soldiers had a quieting effect.

LITTLE SISTER

Child—Oh, Mr. Buzzer, are you an artist's model? Buzzer—No, child. Why? Child—Cause sister says you always pose as a great "know it all."

TALKED IT OVER

Mine Workers and the Railroad Magnates

A LONG CONFERENCE

President Mitchell and Presidents of Three Anthracite Districts Have a Secret Conference at Philadelphia—Strike Not Near the End.

(The Associated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Worker union, arrived here yesterday morning from Pittsburgh. They were met at the Pennsylvania railroad station by Presidents Nicholls, Fabey and Duffey, of the three anthracite coal districts. The leaders had a secret conference. They refused to talk to the reporters. Secretary Wilson told a reporter of the Associated Press that there is no indication of an early ending of the strike.

SOLDIERS GOING HOME

Halifax, Sept. 30.—Nearly all the Royal Canadian soldiers left here today. The members from the West left by special train this afternoon for their homes.

REGIMENT CALLED OUT

Troops Are Distributed Along the Line of the Reading Railroad. Mob Assembles.

(The Associated Press.) MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Sept. 30.—Six companies of the Fourth regiment arrived this morning from Reading, Allentown, Lebanon and Harrisburg. When they alighted in the Reading railroad yard over 2,000 strikers assembled, but made no demonstration. The soldiers are now distributed along the railroad until General Gobin shall select an encampment site. The soldiers were ordered out last night to suppress rioting. All last night fifty deputies at the Richards colliery were surrounded by a mob. At day-break the strikers dispersed.

O'BRIEN-CHOYNSKI

Philadelphia Lad Won in a Six-Round Contest. (The Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, won on points from Joe Choynski in a six-round contest here last night. O'Brien throughout the fight was too fast for the Chicagoan. He kept jabbing for five rounds and during this time Choynski was unable to land a single telling blow. In the preliminary George Munroe, of New York, won a decision over Mike Bartley, of Chicago, in six rounds.

MUST PAY FOR THEIR SPREES

Magistrate Wroughton Fines Man \$2 and Costs in the Police Court.

"If you will go on your little spree you will have to pay for them," said Magistrate Wroughton in the police court this morning to Hector McDonald.

"Certainly," agreed Hector politely, and Sergeant Smith yelled, "Order." McDonald was charged with being drunk and disorderly last night. He pleaded guilty. Constable Wright, the arresting policeman, stated that he had warned the prisoner to go home several times between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning. McDonald refused and was given free lodgings in the guard room for the night. Magistrate Wroughton also gave him \$2 and costs or five days.

SUFFERING POOR

Mayor of Boston Devising Means to Help Them. (The Associated Press.) BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Mayor Collins has called a conference of representative men of Boston to be held on Wednesday to consider ways and means of relieving the coal situation in view of the threatened suffering by the poor of the city.

Cut Rates Owing to IMPROVED MACHINERY and methods of handling we are enabled to establish extremely low prices on FLUME HOSE! 9-in., 12-in. and 14-in. from 10 cents per foot up We also have PRESERVED HOSE that will not rot. Tents, Tarpaulins, Bunks, Bags, Etc., at special rates. DAWSON FLUME HOSE FACTORY PHONE 166. P. O. BOX 739.

The San Francisco Chinese Hospital

A CHINESE hospital, with Chinese doctors, Chinese laboratory and Chinese nurses, the only institution of its kind in America, is situated on the fringe of San Francisco's Oriental quarter in Sacramento street. The large, two-story building is distinguished by neatly curtained windows and a conspicuously displayed sign, which reads "Oriental Dispensary and Hospital." The residents of Chinatown are immensely proud of this new acquisition, and well they may be, for, although American has for years harbored many thousands of immigrants from China, never before has she permitted them a refuge in time of sickness. There were homes for the protection of cats, dogs, horses, parrots, anything and everything two or four footed, but the board of health persistently refused the Chinese residents a permit to build and maintain out of their own pockets a haven for their indigent sick. Several attempts within the last decade to found such an institution resulted only in failure. Had not How Yow, the Chinese consul, upon taking the official chair, been alarmed at the condition of his people and immediately made heroic efforts to remedy the matter, the Chinese would still be dying in underground dens without succor of any kind. A sick Chinese, unless afflicted with leprosy, in which case he was cared for in the pesthouse, had no entrance into the public hospitals. A ward next to an American, a Frenchman, an Italian or a Spaniard was, and, is now, denied him. He had, therefore, no place of shelter in dire need. The prejudice against the Chinese has in this instance been a serious handicap to the cause of humanity. A sick man, whatever his creed or nationality, should be entitled to succor. Small wonder that the Chinese are somewhat cynical in regard to the foreign missionary work when such an excellent field is constantly offered and so often ignored here. How Yow, whose keen interest and liberal education would have made him a power among his people even without the virtue of the consulate, set about at once to enlist the interest of the Six Companies. A petition was circulated among the rich Chinese merchants, with the gratifying return of over \$26,000. By presenting conditions as they were, the board of health at last recognized the need of such an institution and wondered at their former stupidity. In this way, two years ago, with a staff of European doctors, a laboratory and a surgical room, together with a staff of Oriental doctors and a laboratory, the

patient had the option of being treated by either method, and the hospital was dedicated. The \$26,000 raised was invested in paying real estate, from which the income at present just supports the hospital with no surplus. No one unfamiliar with Chinatown and its conditions can guess how inexpressibly pitiable a sick man thousands of miles from home, in a land of strange customs and language, living upon the bounty of his friends really is. The wealthy, as in every country, have recourse to the best, for money is power, but the moneyless laborer, when sick, had no choice. Frightened and miserable, they crawled to their underground dens and there starved, or, if they belonged to one of the hundred or more tongs, they were given shelter in the little den-like rooms in an undertaker's shop, the bed being separated only by a curtain from a pile of coffins. Sometimes even the curtains were omitted. But the Chinese are stoical, and it was reasoned out that as long as they were going to die anyway, they might as well make it as convenient as they could for their tong, which must pay the expenses, and die where they could be readily popped into the coffin. The sick men, many times too ill to care, assented to any plan and made no outcry as an American would be very likely to do were even the remotest mention made of a coffin in the sick chamber. The old hospital in Hospital alley, off Pacific street, was the first attempt to reconcile the board of health. Here a few beds were formerly kept by the tongs, and perhaps a half-dozen people were given food and shelter, but little or no medical attention. This place is now practically deserted; a few of the wards are used as a sort of old peoples' home, but the sick are all sent to the free dispensary. And this is a genuine haven in spite of the nasty tasting medicines, for a bath, a clean bed, and good nourishing broth await the invalid. The former dens back of the undertakers' shops are now converted into storerooms; there is no longer the necessity for the poor to go there and die as quickly as possible. In the Oriental free dispensary there is a daily clinic held, and a resident white physician and surgeon is ready to answer all urgent calls. There is a Chinese department with a Chinese doctor. The patients, upon entering, are given their choice of doctors, and about one-half of them choose the European treatment. Sometimes as many as 400 cases a month are treated, the grand total of over 8,000 being duly registered and treated since the founding of the hospital two

years ago. Out of the 400 monthly patients an average of only about fifteen succumb to their ailments, the others are entirely cured or are well enough to leave the hospital and proceed with their work. About forty beds are in readiness; the surgical and medical treatment being free of charge. Chinese come from all portions of the United States to this hospital, many of them from Eastern states, for, as was stated before, it is the only institution of its kind in America. The brother of Ho Yow, now in China, founded in his own country, at a cost of \$30,000, an institution similar to this, with a staff of European doctors. For, though learned in the use of some 3,000 different varieties of herbs used in Chinese medicines, the Chinese have never attained great height in surgery. However, in refutation of that statement, the medical record shows that a Cantonese surgeon and oculist performed 100 operations for cataract of the eye without one failure, a record almost without precedent in the medical world; but this man stands practically alone. Of the Chinese beside Ho Yow and the Six Companies, who are doing much active work to promote the interest of the hospital, are Hoo Hong Yuen, cousin of Ho Yow, general superintendent and director of the hospital. The Oriental dispensary physician is Dr. Tom Wai Tong, an extremely earnest worker. Dr. Tong is, by his own countrymen, accredited with much wisdom. It is conceded by the resident white physician that many of Tong's cures among his Chinese dispensary patients are marvelous. Decorated with numerous medals, diplomas and certificates from his own country, Dr. Tong has come here, and is desirous of combining the European and Oriental methods of ministering to the sick, maintaining that both systems have good and weak points, and that could the good of both be combined, many cures now pronounced impossible would ensue. Li Hung Hay, dubbed by the staff "Li Hung Chang," is the dispensary interpreter, an extremely bright man and a great favorite with the hospital attaches and inmates. It is the wish of all concerned in the dispensary to use the funds which occasionally reach the hospital through benevolent people who recognize the excellent work being accomplished to erect upon the land already purchased upon the outskirts of the city a large hospital with modern appliances and improvements. It is also their desire and ambition to establish a class in medical and surgical training for Chinese youths and

girls, so that they in turn may impart their well-gained Western knowledge to their fellow Chinese. As the doctor, dictating to the interpreter, said: "This may promote, in a small way, good feeling and intercourse between the United States and China." The Chinese and many whites are sending donations from all parts of the country, and this money will be used to bring these conditions, now only in the abstract, to a reality. Of the American doctors who are associated with the cause and who volunteer their skilled and valuable services gratis are Lydia J. Wycoff, M. D., who has charge of the woman's ward and surgical room; Dr. George L. Fitch, resident physician; Dr. Gill, assistant resident physician, and Dr. Stanley Stillman, Dr. F. B. Carpenter, Dr. O. O. Burgess, Dr. T. W. Huntington, Dr. W. F. Cheney, Dr. A. W. Morton, Dr. D. W. Montgomery, Dr. H. C. Moffitt, Dr. A. Abrams, Dr. W. F. Southard, Dr. C. O. Southard and Dr. P. C. Atterbury. There are few places more interesting in Chinatown than the Oriental laboratories and drug stores. Quaint and curious are many of the prescribed remedies, although many of the herbs used are excellent for some maladies, and this fact is pretty generally recognized, for the average Chinese doctors who can speak English counts among his patients Americans as well as Orientals. One of the largest drug stores in Chinatown is that of Wong Woo, who has over three thousand different barks, roots and berries, all imported from his own country. Some few of the herbs grow here, but they have not the strength of the Chinese plants. For instance, ginseng grown in Pennsylvania, from which state large quantities are exported, brings only fifty cents a pound, while Chinese ginseng sells for \$3.50. A certain bark, which, upon being broken into pieces discloses a silvery-colored silken fiber, is much used as a tonic; it is the bark of the tree called tou chung. Orange skin, betel nut, licorice, sweet tasting red berries, bamboo shavings, and all sorts of roots and herbs are used. A man is constantly at work preparing the different varieties for the concoction which is boiled in the adjoining laboratory. The Chinese herb medicines have an indescribably sweetish-bitter, entirely unappetizing taste. They are served steaming hot in tea cups, a dainty little dish piled high with preserved prunes being given with each dose, to take away the taste. Dr. Wong is a very busy man; he issues all the orders and writes out the prescriptions. Although he handles none of the medi-

cine himself, he generally stands by to see that each order is properly executed. Wong Woo is entirely an herb doctor, so his place, interesting as it is, has none of the animal and insect medicines found farther down the street. With a special envoy of Chinese we were taken to this latter drug store, for it must be remembered that the Chinese are very superstitious, and are not inclined to take down and show their sacred medicines just to appease the curiosity of the whites. One can ask questions until doomsday and receive every answer but the correct one unless a native Chinese with some authority accompanies you. Even as it was, with Dr. Tong and "Li Hung Chang," the interpreter, with us, many of the druggists indignantly refused us admittance. One place, however, with carvings beautiful enough for a temple, and about a dozen clerks, all curious to a degree, were willing to accede to the doctor's request, and we were shown some of the time-honored remedies. First, the "copkat," or Chinese sacred lizards, were taken from their rice paper, and it was explained that they being administered in small doses, would drive out poisons. The lizards are stretched on pieces of bamboo and are dried in the sun. The male and female are sold together, for if one is taken without the other the cure is only half effected. A long white fish with pointed nose, slender body and round is also an antidote for certain poisons. This is the "hoi long," or sacred ocean dragon. The "hoi ma," or sea horse, is also used as a drug. A "semtime," or beetle about one inch in length, is used as a powder to give to children when they are suffering from fright. "Ki shea," a spotted snake very similar to the gopher snake of this country, is stretched upon bamboo and dried in the sun. The powder of this, together with herbs, is prescribed for rheumatism. Then there is the "pak chuck," or centipede, bears' claws, rhinoceros horn, wolf gall, and last, a certain species of wild hawk. The Chinese medicines vary as widely as do homeopathic and allopathic treatments. Some Oriental doctors use the above-named articles and others do not, but, curious as it may seem, each system has its following of white patients. Some few of the Chinese drug stores are beginning to keep a few American medicines, and they, like the hospital staff, are anxious to learn the use of the best, although it will be a long time before the time-honored native medicines give way entirely to those of any other country. HARRIET QUIMBY.

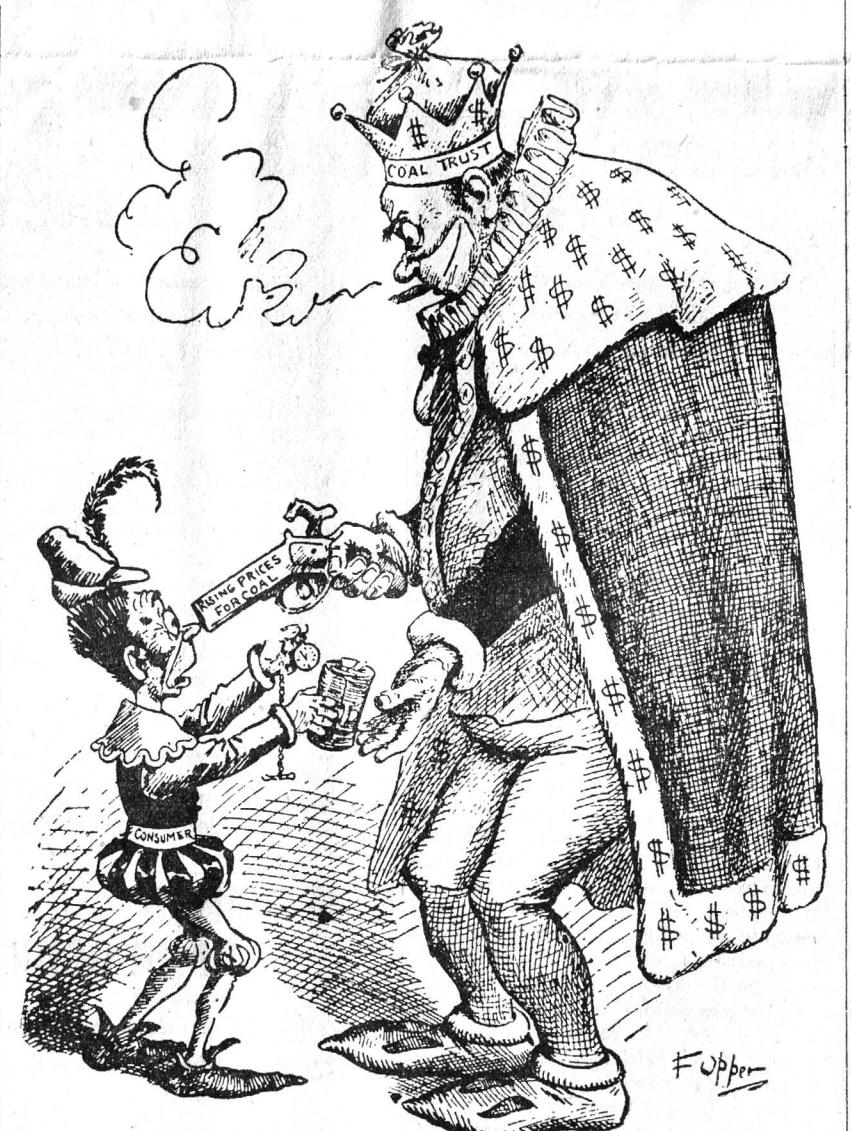
FOUR ARE INDICTED.
Grand Jury Acts in Chicago Tax-Fixing Scandal.
Chicago, Sept. 5.—Indictments were returned in Judge Chetland's court today against four men implicated in the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association tax-fixing scandal, which has taken up the time of a special grand jury all the week, and which country officials believe will result in unearthing a conspiracy systematically to mulch the county of hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes annually. The men against whom true bills were returned are: Luke Wheeler, charged with forgery and conspiracy to defraud; Capt. Edwin Williams, manager of the Masonic Temple, charged with uttering a forged instrument, and with conspiracy; James B. Hoey, conspiracy to defraud, and John J. Holly, jr., conspiracy to defraud the county. According to the testimony given before the grand jury it is supposed that Wheeler was the leader in the alleged conspiracy. Some time ago it was discovered that an entry of "Paid" had been forged opposite an item of nearly \$27,000 on the tax warrant book of the county treasurer. Michael G. Walsh gave testimony before the grand jury to the effect that the temple association wished to issue several hundred thousand dollars' worth of new bonds to improve its financial condition, but that because the building had been sold once before for taxes, trust companies would not float the bonds unless the property was free from liens. It was alleged that bribes were offered to county employes to make the forged entry, and that Luke Wheeler was the go-between. Wheeler at present is missing. Capt. Williams was arrested last Saturday, and gave bonds for \$5,000 for his appearance. The grand jury, in connection with the Masonic Temple case, has investigated a number of alleged forged notes put out by Wheeler, purporting to come from influential business firms of this city. Testimony before the investigating body was to the effect that Wheeler had said he received the notes for "taking care" of property interests before the state board of equalization when that body made the tax assessments. Auditorium—"Under Sealed Orders."
A tiny little boy on a visit to his grandmother saw her plucking a hen. He looked into her face and said: "Do you take off their clothes every night, grandma?"

Canada's Great Harvest

Canada has the assurance of the most bountiful year in her history, and the harvest now being gathered is certain to make an important addition to the wealth of her people, says the Toronto Globe. In Ontario the wheat crop will be 25,000,000 bushels, or almost five million bushels more than last year. The oat crop will be 105,000,000, a gain of over twenty-seven million bushels as compared with the output of last year, and the yield in barley is estimated at 21,000,000, a gain of 4,400,000 bushels. In addition to these crops the province will have 3,686,475 bushels of rye, 11,363,344 bushels of peas, 636,099 bushels of beans and 4,955,438 tons of hay. These crops alone will be worth at a conservative estimate \$112,000,000. And this does not include the live stock of the province, which is one of the most important lines of agricultural production. The product of the forest and the mine are not included in this volume of wealth, nor is the output of the manufacturing industries. Agriculture is still the basic, and the present year has shown results that will be an unprecedented stimulant to every department of trade and industry. The province is enjoying a growing time, and the extension of settlement into new territory is accomplished by a commensurate expansion of commerce and manufacture. The still more imposing harvest of Manitoba and the Territories, while a direct source of wealth to the prairie country, and a demonstration of its capacity certain to swell the volume of immigration, is also a source of profitable commerce to older Canada. In counting up our gains we must not take the prices received by the producers alone, for both inland and lake transportation are Canadian enterprises and the increased price of grain goes to Canadian productive industry. The railways and lake steamships are productive enterprises, and they do their part in furnishing the British consumers with wheat and other grain, their services being quite as useful and necessary as those of the men who plough and reap or make the implements of the farm. A large part of the ocean transportation may be to us foreign capital, but the consumers on the other side of the At-

lantic must pay Canadian industry not only for producing the crop, but for hauling it to the seaboard. Manitoba has more than two million acres under wheat crop with every prospect of an average of thirty bushels to the acre, which will mean a crop of sixty million bushels. In the Territories there are about 585,000 acres of wheat, estimated to yield 17,500,000 bushels. Here we have a conservative estimate of crop that will return \$60,000,000 to the Dominion, or will supply wealth to that extent to Canadian productive enterprise. Our highest record of home-produced wheat and flour was in the year ending with June, 1898, when the aggregate value was \$22,700,005, and we must remember that the whole Dominion must be provisioned from our wheatfields before the surplus for export can be available. But the home market is quite as profitable as the market abroad, and domestic trade is as advantageous as the trade which crosses our borders. In Manitoba and the territories the area of the oat crop is slightly over 1,000,000 acres, which will yield from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. This will mean another \$25,000,000 added to the value of the western crop. The barley crop in the west covers about 360,000 acres, and will probably be worth about \$4,500,000.

ADVERTISING CANADA.
Some Means Taken to Educate People in British.
The Dominion of Canada is being made known by the aid of devices which would have been thought wholly unnecessary ten years ago. First of all, there was Lord Strathcona, who has done a kind of pioneer work in the education of the young in the English schools. There were lectures, to be sure, and slides and the usual sort of advertising, but Lord Strathcona thought out the idea of interesting the young in the public schools in the story and the scenery of Canada by means at once of the printing press and the arts. And so His Lordship had stories written and pictures painted and photographs taken, with the result that in the public schools for the first time there were lessons which required an intimate knowledge of Canada. This might have been made forbidding, but the pictures and the quaint figures in colors were



NURSERY RHYMES FOR INFANT INDUSTRIES.
Old King Coal was a jolly old soul,
And a jolly old soul was he;
When he felt in the humor
He'd rob the consumer
And chuckle with fiendish glee.
a strong provocation, and the charm worked. In a short time Canada was upon every lip, and the sending out of British journalists to receive illumination is only one of the fruits of that wonderful enterprise with which the name of Lord Strathcona will always be associated. Following upon the heels of the journalists (if, indeed, there be any following in the matter), the Warwick Trading Company of London, England, has sent out a number of representatives for the purpose of obtaining a very generous series of pictures of the country which shall illustrate at once the agricultural interests and the large and strenuous centres where life is lived pretty much as it is lived in England. The British journalists (who are, by the way, mostly Scotch) expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they saw in the East, and the managers of the Warwick Trading Company said they had never entered a country which promised so richly. As Mr. George Ham of the C. P. R. said today, between them all, Canada will no doubt derive benefit. The gentlemen of the press will do their duty, although their enthusiasm will be dulled before they are through with their trip, while the photographic men will at every turn be serving the interests of the country; so between the two agencies there is every likelihood that the Dominion will be the gainer.

American Miners in Siberia

Plover Bay, Vladimir Station, Siberia—On July 18, after receiving our passports, we sailed on the steamer Manuense for Plover Bay, but before going there, it was necessary to unload some supplies at the Russian camp, 15 miles south of East Cape. Here we found a number of tents on the beach, there being a hundred Russians prospecting in the back country. The formation is slate with ruby sand on the beach. Stopping a short time, we resumed our voyage and anchored opposite a native village about three miles south of East Cape. Lumber, coal and supplies were landed, together with a few men to construct the buildings for the station. It is a cold, bleak inhospitable place. This is where we saw the first gold in Siberia. Several colors were taken from a pan of dirt obtained from a creek running back from the coast. The black sand is here, the slate is here, the bull quartz and mica are here, and there is gold, but as to quantity, we cannot say, as it was a case of get back to the steamer. It will be investigated later on, as it wont be jumped over here. The country lying back is composed of rolling hills and looks good, and I expect to hear good reports from it. There are 16 of us on the boat bound for Plover Bay. Barney Cole, Harry O'Donnell, A. McCumber, L. Lang and 26 others stopped at St. Lawrence Bay. We are going below Indian Point 20 miles, opposite St. Lawrence island, or 140 miles south of St. Lawrence Bay. I never saw a better organized concern in all my travels, as the whole program has been carefully mapped out and shows an up-to-date management. Count Pohhorski is approachable at all times, ready and willing to do anything he can for us, and it is respected by one and all. Captain Rosene has left no stone unturned to further our interests. Horses, boats, fuel, outfits and anything we require are provided, and everybody is in good spirits. We all feel confident of the future, and things are moving as smooth as a mill pond. The natives, as far as we have seen, are friendly, but as disposed, I think, to like the Americans better than the Russians, possibly on account of many of them being able to speak English which they have picked up from the whalers. We passed Indian Point, Chief Kohara's stronghold, just as the sun was setting like a big ball of fire across the mountain range. This is the largest village on the Siberian coast. On July 20 we arose at 6 a. m. and found the ship anchored under the ice

of a sandspit opposite a village inside the entrance to Plover Bay. The country is barren and rugged, with precipitous cliffs on all sides. A number of fierce looking natives came aboard. Sea Gull Charley and the other two natives, who were recently in Nome, went ashore. Captain Rosene and E. B. McCowen went on a locating tour in the launch to find a suitable place for a station. It was soon found, up the harbor five miles, whither we steamed. The location of Vladimir is equally as good as St. Nicholas. It is a day's travel by dog team, the native say, to Indian Point. From Vladimir we will strike across the country northerly, and inspect that section first, as gold is known to exist there, if the word of several of the argonauts can be depended upon. I have met a number of natives who know Captain Conrad Siem, and they all speak well of him. I have found that my knowledge of the native dialect on the American side will be of great assistance to us. Two cossacks and a mining engineer—Russians—remain here. On July 21 we went ashore and pitched our tent and took our first meal at Vladimir. From here we will go back into the interior with pack horses, and I hope, in my next, to be able to say we have found something. Everybody is on the water wagon and is in good health and spirits. J. G. Bellows is manager of the station at Vladimir, and he is a fine young fellow and an old-time Yukoner. —B. W. Jones.

SHOP TALK.
It was midnight in the machine shop and all was silent until the rasping voice of the file was heard to say: "I have rubbed up against lots of hard things in my life, but this Harveized steel job has completely worn me out." "Well," said the lathe, sympathetically, "I have done many a hard turn myself." "Life is a great bore," supplemented the gimblet. "A continual grind," put in the emery wheel, roughly. "With many a broken thread," added the steam pipe, in hollow accents. "Calm yourselves," advised the damaged fly wheel, "there may be a revolution soon." "Don't mind him," said the soldering fluid, acidly. "Everyone knows he is cracked." And in the confusion that followed the gas escaped.

TROUBLES AT PANAMA

Insurgents Make Attack on Train

KNOCKED FROM CAR

Attempt Made to Capture Colombian Officers and Passengers—Repulsed by Men From the Cincinnati—Gun Trained on Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The navy department received the following from the commander of the Cincinnati, at Colon:

On Wednesday 300 insurgents attempted to board a train leaving the Empire station and capture the Colombian officers and passengers. A marine knocked one of the insurgents off the car with the butt of his musket. The guards trained the Colt gun on the insurgents, but did not fire, as they fled.

FREIGHT AT SKAGWAY.

Piling Up on the Rock—Railroad Taxed to Limit.

SKAGWAY, Sept. 25.—Freight is piling up at Moore's wharf and the railroad is moving it just as fast as men can load it on the cars.

NOME AGAIN STORM SWEEP

Two Nautical Men Are Dead—Storm Was on the Anniversary of Gale of 1900.

SEATTLE, Sept. 26.—Nome has been storm swept again with the loss of two lives and heavy damage to shipping. The dead are: Captain Basil Danieloff and Captain John Slater, master and mate of the schooner Goodhope. The vessel was lost. The bodies have been recovered. The storm came on September 17, the anniversary of the gale of 1900.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick Reaches Winnipeg on Trip of Inspection. WINNIPEG, Sept. 26.—Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, K. C., minister of justice, reached here today from a Western trip of inspection.

English Editor Dead. LONDON, Sept. 26.—John Layte, editor of the Sketch, a penny illustrated paper, is dead.

UNION MAN IS KILLED

Former Secretary of a Union Who Returned to Work Was Clubbed to Death by Strikers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 26.—James Wenzel was clubbed to death near the Grassy Island colliery, less than a mile from where the Thirteenth regiment is in camp. He was formerly secretary of the local union. He returned to work a few weeks ago.

MINERS LEAVE FOR OHIO

One Hundred and Fifty Men Go to Work in the Soft Coal Mines of Ohio.

hundred and fifty miners left for Ohio today to work in the soft coal mines. They bid President Mitchell good bye. The interview was very affecting, the strikers assuring the leader that they would stand by him until the end.

PRESIDENT ALL RIGHT.

Two Noted Surgeons Examine Him. Result Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Admiral P. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, and Dr. Lung called upon the president this morning. After an examination they announced his condition satisfactory.

LORD MINTO AT WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG, Sept. 26.—Lord Minto and party have arrived and are guests at government house until evening, when they go West to shoot in the Q'Appelle district.

HON. A. G. BLAIR COMING.

Happenings at Ottawa—Scarth Coming Back.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Hon. A. G. Blair expects to make a trip to the Pacific coast shortly. He will likely leave next week.

The British journalists visited the experimental farm today, and had a luncheon with Prof. Robertson, at the Rideau club, and called at the Rideau hall this afternoon, and will sail for home tomorrow. They are delighted with their trip across the continent and are greatly impressed with the capabilities and resources of the country.

Malcolm Scarth is here and expects to leave for Dawson shortly.

GERMAN GUNBOATS

Are Moving in the Direction of Venezuela to Protect Citizens.

PORT AU FRANCE, Sept. 26.—The German second class cruiser Vineta arrived yesterday, and a German gunboat left for Venezuela. The German cruiser Falke is expected here on Sunday.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

State Department at Washington Announces Some Important Changes Take Effect in November.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following diplomatic appointments have been announced by the state department:

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now ambassador to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia. Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, now ambassador to Spain, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Charles Pame Brian, of Illinois, to be ambassador to Switzerland. David E. Thompson of Nebraska, to be ambassador to Brazil.

The appointments take effect when Ambassador White leaves Berlin in November.

SOFT COAL ADVANCES

Another Rise of \$1 a Ton—Hard Coal Remains at \$15 Per Ton, and Little in Sight.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The coal dealers have advanced the price of soft coal \$1 per ton, to \$8.50. Soft coal has appreciated in price \$2.50 per ton this week. Hard coal remains at \$15, but little can be had.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Suggestion Made Leading to Settlement of Trouble.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Following the failure to bring about a conference between the Irish landlords and tenants, proposed by Captain Shaw-Taylor, a prominent landlord of Andrahan, he now suggests that the leaders of the landlord and tenant organization meet and outline solutions of the crisis, then adjourn while their respective plans "are hammered out on the anvil of public opinion."

At the second meeting Captain Shaw-Taylor could determine whether a basis of agreement is possible and perhaps adopt some broad principles for settlement which could be embodied in a land bill that parliament would welcome as a solution of the land problem. Captain Shaw-Taylor says John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish League; William O'Brien, nationalist member of the house of commons; T. W. Russell, liberal-unionist member of the house, and the lord mayor of Dublin, have consented to attend such a meeting.

IRISHMAN ARRESTED.

Refused to Obey a Summons Under Crimes Act.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—John O'Donnell, Irish nationalist member of parliament for South Sligo, was arrested on a warrant yesterday at Clare Morris, County Mayo, for refusing to obey a summons issued under the crimes act, charging him with intimidating shopkeepers into joining the United Irish League. A convention of the league is in session at Clare Morris, and the arrest caused the greatest excitement. An attempt at rescue was threatened, but the police shut Mr. O'Donnell up in the waiting room of the railway station.

SUICIDE BY SPURNED LOVER

Left a Letter Saying He Had Just Found Out What an Ass He Was.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—The body of James A. Tibbetts, undertaker, a member of the order of Elks, was found in his apartments with a revolver by his side and a bullet hole over his heart, and a note saying: "Have just found out what an ass I am." He had recently become financially embarrassed, and his love for a Duluth woman had been spurned.

ARMORED CRUISER

British Boat Tests Her Speed

FASTEST IN WORLD

Makes a Speed of 24.10 Knots, Due Partially to an Improved Type of Propellor—Contract Called for 23 Knots.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British first class armored cruiser Drake, 14,100 tons, returned to Portsmouth after her engine trials and proved the fastest warship in the world, outside of torpedo boat destroyers. She made 24.1 knots, which high speed is partly due to improved type of propellor. The contract called for 23 knots.

TORNADO AT CATANIA.

Houses Destroyed and Railroads Damaged—Mount Etna Active.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Rome dispatch says that a severe tornado has swept Catania, on the east coast of Sicily, and many houses were damaged. The railroads suffered severely. Several persons were killed at Modica. Mount Etna shows signs of activity.

BROKE THROUGH THE BARRIER

Bulgarian Revolutionists Surrounded by Turkish Troops Succeed in Breaking Through Cordon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarian revolutionists who were surrounded by the Turkish troops at Vilayet, Salonica, succeeded in forcing the cordon after a hard fight. Both sides suffered severe losses. The Turkish government called out fifteen battalions of militia to pursue and deal with revolutionary bands roaming in Macedonia.

FREIGHT IS BEING MOVED

Accumulations on Moore's Wharf Have Been Disposed of—All at Whitehorse.

SKAGWAY, Sept. 27.—The large amount of freight that had accumulated at Moore's wharf has all been cleared up, and it is now at Whitehorse and being shipped in to Dawson as quickly as the boats can handle it. Manager Newell is in Whitehorse giving his personal attention to the shipment of freight on his company's steamers.

STONED TRAIN.

Mob Attacks a Miners' Train and Breaks Windows.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The miners' train on the Pennsylvania railroad when near Mount Carmel was stopped by a mob this morning. The train was stoned and only two window panes were left in it.

MORE FREIGHT FOR DAWSON

All Steamers Due at Skagway Next Two Weeks Will Be Loaded With Freight for Dawson.

SKAGWAY, Sept. 27.—All the steamers due at Skagway for the next two weeks are said to be loaded with freight for the inside.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Shareholders in English Railways Have Discovered It.

New York, Sept. 5.—Shareholders in the English railways have been frightened by an article by an American, just published in the Times, throwing doubt on the solvency of the railway systems of this country, says a Tribune dispatch from London. A large number of selling orders were received on the stock exchange. The British railway shareholder has to face an ugly prospect, and he is by no means free from responsibility for the situation in which he has become involved. The charge of over capitalization, which has been so frequently brought against the British railway companies, certainly is exaggerated, but it has a considerable foundation of truth. The shareholder is always on the side of a liberal division of profits when improvements are required, not to ob-

tain an increase of trade, but merely to maintain the existing position. This fresh capital is constantly being sunk in an outlay which ought to be met out of the revenue of shareholders.

Influence, too, is generally thrown into a scare against proposals for bringing the rolling stock and general equipment up to date, and a demand is now made for some means of cutting down expenses and increasing the profits.

A committee of the London and Northwestern shareholders, representing £4,000,000 of stock, have been holding conferences with the board in order to devise a feasible plan. The line which it is proposed to adopt is an agreement between the various trunk systems in order to lessen the competition. It is probable, however, that the chief result of the agreement will be increased rates, already too high, thus injuring the general trade of the country.

Seams in slot effect remain the distinguishing note in many of the new skirts and jackets and also in the smart shirt waists.

TO RECOVER WRECKED COAL

Novel Expedient to Save Some of the Hard Coal That Lies on the Bottom of the Sound.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Owing to the high prices of coal organized plans for securing supplies of the "dusky diamond" from the waters of Long Island sound were put in operation this week. Many barges loaded with anthracite have been wrecked in the sound. A company has been organized to recover this by "sweep" boats.

SENATOR ALGER.

Appointed to Succeed Late Senator McMillan.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—General Alger, former secretary of war, has been appointed interim United States senator, to succeed the late Senator McMillan.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Honor Now Falls Upon Sir Marcus Samuel, Who Has Been Alderman Since 1891.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Marcus Samuel, who has been alderman of the city of London since 1891, was elected lord mayor for the ensuing year at the Guild hall today, succeeding Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale.

CZAR SORRY.

Regrets the Departure of the American Ambassador.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The czar has expressed his regret at the approaching departure of Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador, who has been transferred to Berlin.

LOOSE COAL IS AVAILABLE

Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co. Has Surveyors Locating Sites for New Washers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The shipments of coal last week from the Philadelphia & Reading Western, also operating the Good Spring and Brookside collieries, and the Kalmia washery, were not as great as the week previous, but seventy cars were loaded last week and are on the sidings. It is claimed there are 50,000 tons of loose coal in the Good Spring colliery alone. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company has surveyors at work designating the sites for the erection of washeries at different points.

ROBEL AND MICHAELS.

Latter Led for the 85th Lap and Then Lost His Pacemaker.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Robel, of Munich, beat Jimmy Michaels in an hour's bicycle race yesterday. Michael led up to the 85th round, when his pacemaker broke down.

LENGTH OF THE STRIKE

Operators Claim That More Men Are Working Now Than on Any Day Last Week.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The twenty-first week of the hard coal strike began today. The operators say they have more men at work than on any day last week. At strike headquarters reports show that there have been no breaks in the ranks of the strikers. Several battalions of militia scoured the Wyoming region today, but found no crowds at the mines.

EMILE ZOLA IS DEAD

Found Lifeless at His Home

SUICIDE SUGGESTED

Alleged That Death Was Caused by Asphyxiation—Indications of Suicide Said to Be Present—Had Just Returned From the Country.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, born in Paris on April 2, 1840, died this morning. Zola was found dead at his house from asphyxiation. His wife is gravely ill.

M. Zola was asphyxiated by the fumes from a stove. The pipes are said to have been out of order. At the same time it is stated that indications are present of suicide. Zola and his wife returned to Paris yesterday after spending three months in the country.

Zola returned to his Paris home from his country house owing to a sudden spell of cold weather. He ordered the heating stove in his bedroom lighted. The stove burned badly. His wife retired at 10 o'clock last night. The servants not hearing any movement in their apartments in the morning, entered the bedroom and found Madame Zola lying on the bed inanimate. Zola was lying half out of bed, with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. The doctors were summoned, but they failed to restore Zola to life. After prolonged efforts they resuscitated Madame Zola.

DYNAMITED HOME.

Non-Union Man Happened to Be Away.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa., Sept. 29.—The home of Michael Weldon, here, was dynamited at midnight. The front of the house was shattered. The windows in all the other houses of the block were broken. Weldon was not at home. The family escaped. Weldon is doing non-union work at a colliery.

HE SHOT HIS BROTHER

Tragic Ending to a Day of Family Strife—Man Shot Through the Head.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—While Thomas Ward was beating his mother and threatening to kill her brother Michael shot him through the head last night, inflicting a wound from which he died a few minutes later. The shooting closed a day of strife in which the entire family had joined.

YOKOHAMA TYPHOON.

Several Steamers Swept Ashore With Fearful Loss of Life. YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—A typhoon swept over Yokohama today. Several steamers were swept ashore here. It is feared there are fearful losses.

Coal Advances at Hamilton. HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 29.—Anthracite coal has advanced to \$10 per ton.

ROYAL GARRISON AT HALIFAX

Arrives on the Aurania From Southampton—Also One Hundred Men for Esquimaux.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 29.—The Fifth royal garrison, which is to replace the Third royal Canadians, reached this city from Southampton on the steamer Aurania yesterday afternoon. There are 597 officers and men. The steamer also brought out a hundred royal artillerymen for Esquimaux.

Bernier's Dream. It looks at last as though Captain Bernier, the enthusiastic and indefatigable, was to have opportunity to make his dream merge into reality. That is, the captain will be enabled by the removal of the financial disability, to start his expedition to the polar regions and possibly succeed where so very many have failed, in the location of the pole. The subscription of almost a quarter of a million dollars toward the financing of the expedition, from the Bank of Montreal, will be of infinitely greater moment to Captain Bernier in the working out of his ambitious scheme than can be represented in the six figures used in acknowledgment of the gift. It will in effect set the seal of a great financial institution's confidence, if not in

the probability of the undertaking, at least in the absolute bona fides of the prospective explorer of the Arctic regions in Canada's behalf, and the possibility of his eventual triumph. As Captain Bernier proposes to vary the programme hitherto pursued by Arctic travelers and start from Vancouver on his adventurous quest, his plans and their fruition are of peculiar interest to British Columbians. A previous adventurer of the North has made it plain that in Baffinland, Canada is possessed of the third largest island in the known world. It may remain for the hardy habitant to add to this knowledge some facts of interest and of value concerning the mysterious bourne to which aurora lures with fantastic beauty the adventurous soul. To solve the mystery of the pole if it be ever done, would cover with perpetual distinction not only the explorer fated to succeed, but also the flag which he would fix firm in the northernmost ice. It would be of practical advantage to the world as well—in the perfection of the science of navigation, and the correction and augmentation of botanical, geological, astronomical and geographical knowledge.—Vancouver World.

HOP CROP DISAPPOINTING

Washington Crop All In—Falls One-Fifth Below What Was Expected.

TACOMA, Wn., Sept. 29.—Hop picking in Washington is now over. The growers are disappointed at the yield, which is one-fifth below what was expected. The damp weather prevented the hops from maturing.

YALE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Ambassador White, of Germany, Will Represent Yale at Oxford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, will represent Yale at the three hundredth anniversary of the Bodleian library, at Oxford university, England. The celebration will begin on October 8.

LORD BERESFORD WILL COMMAND

England's Fighting Admiral Will Be Placed in Command of the Channel Squadron.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily Express says that Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, now in the United States, will succeed to the command of the British channel squadron in March.

LARGE DEATH ROLL.

Six Hundred Bodies Awaiting Burial in Sicily.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Rome says the death roll resulting from the recent hurricanes in Sicily is swelling. The bodies of 600 are awaiting burial.

BANKRUPT DIRECTORS

Sold Exchange on New York Without Having a Credit There—Arrested at Frankfurt.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Mannheim states that Herr Henninger and Joseph Roehm, directors of the bankrupt Rheinal Mannheim Chemical company, have been taken into custody, charged with having sold bank transfers for 4,125,000 marks on a New York bank, with which the company had business connections without the company having the amount to its credit in New York.

Toronto Physician Dead.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Dr. Bertram Spencer, one of Toronto's leading physicians, is dead.

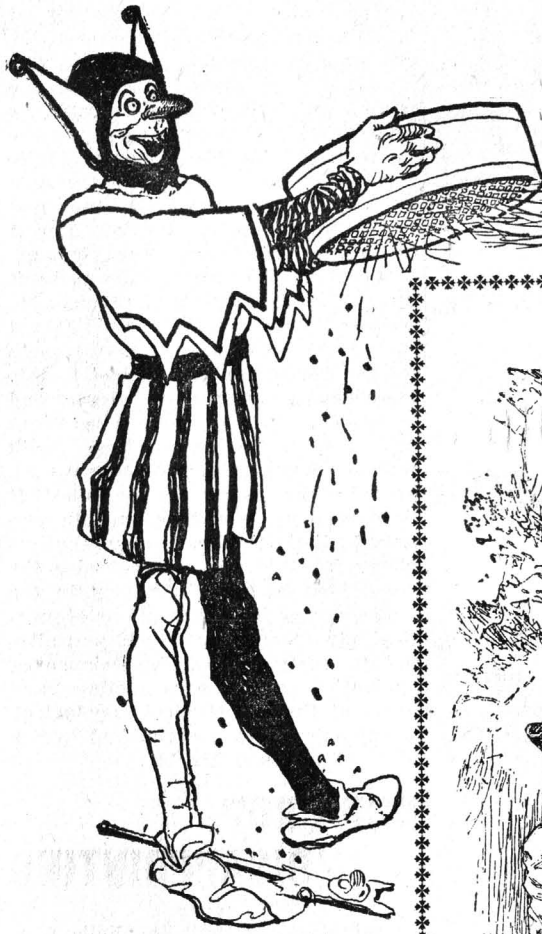
Smelter for Skagway.

SKAGWAY, Sept. 27.—Several public spirited men here are taking up subscriptions to establish a smelter.

HORSE "SMOKY" IS BURNED

Was the Famous Horse of Buffalo Hill. Lost His Life in a Barn

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 29.—Among the eight horses destroyed in a barn which was burned at Proctor Knott yesterday was "Smoky," formerly Buffalo Bill's favorite horse. One of Frederick Remington's masterpieces is said to be a picture of Buffalo Bill mounted on "Smoky."



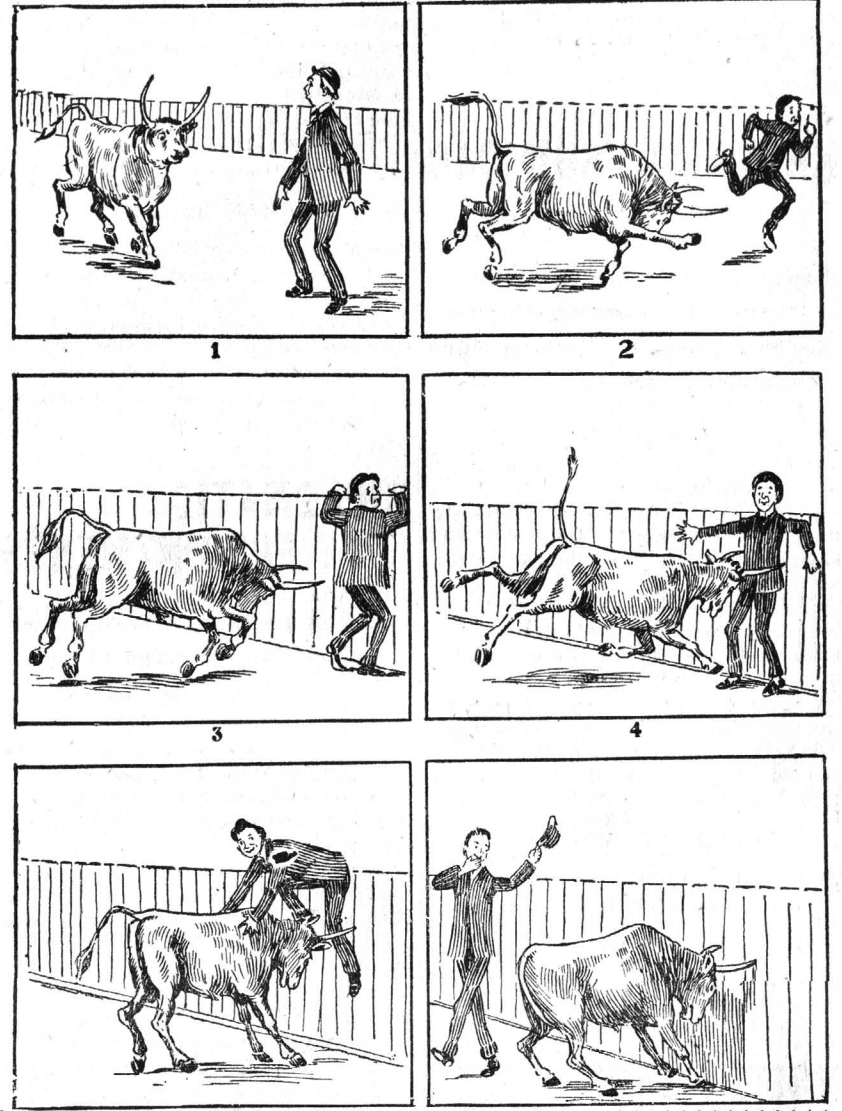
Chaff

STILL IN THE SWIM.



Ducker: "What's this I hear, major? You are going to marry again! You told me that the light of your life had gone out."
 Gay Widower: "Quite so. But now you see, I am going to strike another match."

THE COWED BULL.



BETWEEN FRIENDS.



Ethel: "I shouldn't care to be in your shoes when your father gets the bill for your new gown."
 Ella: "Of course not, dear. It would be impossible."

THE MOURNING TELEGRAM.



Tearful Lady (to operator): "This is to tell Bill as poor Jim is dead, and I want you to be sure and send it in mourning."

A Revelation.

"Madam," said the doctor to Mrs. Dullboy, "I regret to inform you that your husband has softening of the brain."
 "Mercy!" she ejaculated. "Then I have been doing him an injustice for fifteen years."
 "I don't understand."
 "Why, I have always insisted that he was brainless."

Phenomenon.

Popleigh—I'm awfully proud of that boy of mine.
 Popleigh—Yes. He is three years old and hasn't made a single bright remark.

NOT A FAILURE.



"I was awful downhearted before I got engaged. I married for sympathy."
 "Well, you've got mine."

Fatal Defect.

"Good day, gentlemen."
 A very nice looking young man stood in the doorway of the editorial room and gazed in a benign way at the occupants of the apartment.
 "Would it be possible for me to sell you a story?" he continued.
 "What kind of tale have you got?" asked the editor.
 "The story," said the visitor, "is one in which the triumph of love is depicted, and—"
 "It isn't one of those 'and as Ethel stood there in the soft moonlight, her lithe figure sharply outlined against the western sky, there was a loud crash in Coastcliff Castle, and the girl knew that her mother had dropped the pickle jar' kind of stories, is it? Because they won't do. We have enough of that sort of thing to keep us going for some time."
 "There is nothing about pickles in this story," replied the visitor, rather haughtily, "but if you like I can read a portion of it."
 "All right."
 "Where shall I begin?"
 "Anywhere. Suppose you give us the last sentence of it."
 "I should hardly think—"
 "Oh, never mind about that. We do all the thinking for young authors that come up here."
 The visitor seated himself and read as follows:
 "For answer Gladys' beautiful eyes dropped, but she gave him both her hands, and there, under the heavily

fruited trees, the golden bees flying all about them, and the air filled with their dreamy monotone, he drew her upon his breast and, raising her long ringlets to his lips, kissed them reverently."
 "That's the last sentence, is it?" asked the editor.
 "Yes, sir."
 "I should hope it was."
 "Why, I don't see—" began the author.
 "Of course you don't. Probably you were the hero of the novel. Did you ever hear of Thompson's horse?"
 The visitor admitted his ignorance concerning that historical animal.
 "Well, Thompson's horse," continued the editor, "was such an ass that he swam across the river to get a drink. Now, that fellow in your story is a match for him."
 "I don't understand."
 "Probably not. It is not expected of literary people. But I will tell you. This young fellow in your story is out under an apple tree, holding a girl's hand, isn't he?"
 "Yes."
 "And, according to the story, he

"raised her long ringlets to his lips and kissed them reverently." Is that right?"
 "Certainly."
 "Now, what do you think of a young man that would go nibbling a girl's back hair when she had her face with her? Such stories do not possess the fidelity to nature that should ever characterize the work of genius. No, sir, you cannot get the weight of this powerful journal on the side of any such young man as your story depicts. We were once young and up to the apple-tree business ourselves."
 Curtain rises 8:30—Auditorium.
It All Depends.
 "Two heads are better than one, you know," remarked the individual with the quotation habit.
 "Well, I don't know anything of the kind," rejoiced the glum man, who happened to be the father of twins.
Which Way?
 Patient—Ah, doctor, I am at death's door.
 Doctor (enthusiastically)—Oh, do not fear; I'll pull you through!

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THE TRAGEDIAN.

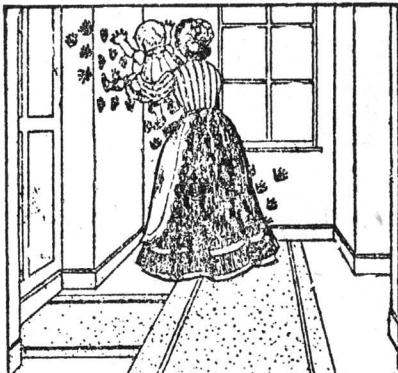


"People say the tragedian has had his day, but I think he is quite popular a sever. Don't you?"
 "Oh, quite. Whichever humorous journal one looks at they will invariably find something relating to him."

THE LATEST IN WALL PAPERS.



"Why, Rudi, what are you doing? Wait till your pape see that! Now, what shall I do?"



"Ah, I've an idea!"



"Hello, Bertha! The room newly papered? Now, that's something modern!"

Had Been There.

Mrs. Homer—I have said everything I could to prevent our son George from marrying that Smith girl, but he seems determined to have his own way.

Homer—Yes, poor boy; he will have his own way this time, but it will doubtless be the last.

Not Military.

She—Has Captain Slasher ever been in action?

He (very jealous)—Oh, yes—twice. Both for breach of promise.

Racket.

O'Grady—What's all the noise OI hear in th' pa-rler?

Bridget—That's th' pingpong racket.

Everyday Political Scenes in Paris

It is two o'clock in the afternoon of a midsummer Sunday in the Place de la Concorde. The Champs Elysees are beginning to fill with the families that take their Sunday outing under the trees. A squad of mounted Republican Guards are beside their horses in the shade at one corner of the great Place, and companies of police on foot sit waiting for what is to turn up.

Twenty young men, hot and dusty, advance in irregular line from the side of the Tuileries. Their dress shows the workman who has not taken care to put on his best clothes. The ages vary from sixteen to twenty-one. All wear at their buttonhole a red eglantine—the emblem of the Socialist clubs. The police stand up cheerily, while the young men parade the Place, shouting, "Vive Combes! —A bas la Calotte." M. Combes is the prime minister, and the Calotte, which literally is a skull-cap, means the clergy collectively and individually. The parade collectively with the added cry, "Where are your duchesses?"

Other bands of like character, poorly dressed, young, clearly not of this quarter, but coming by word of order from Belleville or Menilmontant of the workmen, appear with like cries, and prepared for work. All wear the eglantine and defend the republic by acclaiming the prime minister and flouting the clergy. All are looking for the duchesses.

An old priest passed the bridge and absent-mindedly crosses the Place. A band of the Eglantines rushes forward crying till out of breath, "A bas la Calotte!" They clamor for the priest to be thrown into the great basin of the fountain, by way of bath and first victory of the republic. Police rush forward and convey the terror-stricken old man to a side street at the other side.

The Place and surrounding streets gradually become crowded; the Guards mount their horses, and the policemen patrol different points, keeping the bands moving. Here and there young men in their Sunday best shout back at the Socialists, "Vive la Liberte." The Eglantines answer with free obscenities denoting their opinion of the mental and bodily qualities of the pupils of Christian schools. The opposing groups engage

in the impossible task of shouting each other down, until swept away by a rush of the police.

The meeting of "Christian mothers," to protest against the closing of Sisters' schools by government, has been called for four o'clock. No organized group has yet appeared, in spite of the young Socialists' cry for duchesses. Here and there among the promenaders a woman of ample presence periodically interrupts her talk with her husband and children to call out explosively: "Vive la Liberte!" and goes on with her walk and talk, having done the whole duty of woman.

CLUBMEN AS SPECTATORS.

Members of the aristocratic club of the Epatants sit along their terrace garden, ten feet above the street, bordering the Place. They watch curiously through opera glasses the movements of the crowd. It is their first opportunity since the Dreyfus demonstrations four years ago. They remark that the police tactics have changed. Then the lines of mounted guards, with superb horses, trained to back and push sideways against crowds, quartered up the great Place, sweeping the groups beyond possibility of contact in different directions. Now the police remain observant, but allow the demonstration to go on. So far it is exclusively Socialist—delegations from the clubs of young workmen. The only variation is a band of half a dozen elderly men, with a look of notaries or lawyers, who advance in their quality of Freemasons to give counterpoise against the Christian mothers, who have not yet appeared.

A clubman picks a pebble from the safe ground of his terrace and tosses it over on a band of Eglantines that passes. There is a great commotion; the mental and bodily qualities of the clubmen are retailed from below, and the few pebbles or bits of Sunday lunches found on the smoothly swept street, are tossed back to the gentlemen on the terrace. They precipitatedly retire, while the police clear the street below. Across the Place the well-dressed people who are seated comfortably on the similar terrace of the Tuileries Garden call with animation to the Eglantines parading below. A band Eglantines breaks for

the side gate of the garden further along the street, and the well-dressed crowd above scatters in a panic at their coming. The police are too quick and the terrace is evacuated.

A British reporter walks curiously among the Sunday promenaders, who alone, so far, make any answer to the triumphant boys of Belleville. After much anxious searching of buttonholes, he notes for his London paper that the opposing flowers are the red eglantine and the "Catholic pink!" In reality, the white pink is the flower of the Orleanists, and does not appear. But the tricolor daisy, which has been given as the emblem of what was to be a demonstration of Christian mothers, is equally conspicuous by its absence.

HOW THE CROWDS ARE HANDLED.

Little by little, it dawns on the consciousness of the Eglantines that the women's demonstration has begun further up the Champs Elysees. It is too bad. The police, on horseback and on foot, are massed along that side of the place, and it is difficult for the opposing crowds to come together. "It is the Belgian method," explains one of the police officers, "instead of evacuating entire parts of the open space in turns, to keep the multitude circulating, we keep watch of the groups and run our horses into them two by two, just enough to break up any dangerous collision." It is a method that works although this practical separation of the counter-demonstrations is the result of accident and not of police artfulness.

The women have been asked by their leaders to come down from the side of the Art de Triomphe. It is their aim to reach the official residence of the prime minister and demand that he receive a chosen committee. Deputies and senators and academicians accompany them. There are no obscenities on this side, as becomes well-bred persons of their condition; and it has been recommended that cries be limited to "Vive la Liberte" and "Long live the Sisters!"

Here, too, the police are ready. A cordon is stretched across the way to the Elysee and the ministry of the interior, just opposite the two Art Palaces. The Comte de Mun parleys

with the police commissary, but the orders are positive. The fine ladies, who for once, have an occupation in life; the devout women who are thrilling with a sense of religious persecution, which will make life worth living for them many a long day; the mothers of little children wondering what they shall do during working hours now that the Sisters cannot charge themselves with the care of their offspring; the pupils themselves, young girls not yet awake to the realities of the great city, can do nothing but work their way among the trees, so that their piping shouts of "Vive la Liberte" may be heard by the Eglantines who on this day represent the Republic.

Two elegantly dressed young women, accompanied by father and brother, have succeeded in breaking through the police and bravely enter the Place de la Concorde. One has a blue parasol which she brandishes wildly. Eglantines run from all sides to pay dubious compliments, in words which properly bred young ladies can certainly not understand. There is a scramble, and the blue parasol is triumphantly captured. But the police are at hand and push back the shouters of liberty among the trees of the Champs Elysees, not without letting pass some of the Eglantines, who at once proceed to call out their inappropriate cries in this new field of combat.

The Christian mothers and the rest answer, "Earn your forty saus!"—it is the traditional pay for paid demonstrators. Where the mounted police are moving, some one throws a chair under the legs of the horses. One horse rises and shies violently, ending by falling over on his rider. The guard is carried off to the hospital for repairs and the crowd is rushed more vigorously. But dinner time is near; groups still stand disputing and, most of all, crying each other down till all are hoarse. The confusion lessens, the guards dismount under the trees and the policemen sit in rows in the chairs. It has been a successful day—only one man stabbed in the Tuileries Garden, a few crushing blows with the Eglantines' sticks and some deputies arrested with the rest.

"The Republican population swept the streets of Paris," says the Socialist Lanterne.—New York Post.

chapels in that country, and Mr. Dabovitch has visited half of these this season and will return next spring to view the remainder.

"The white hunters are very anxious to get the skins they sell without injury from knife wounds or bullet holes," he continued, "and to do this they have scattered poison at the rookeries where seals congregate and through the woods that are frequented by wild game. This is in direct violation of the law, but there are not enough officers to enforce the statutes properly."

"Of course the Indians themselves will not touch dead animals, but their dogs, upon whom they depend a great deal, do eat the fallen carcasses, are poisoned and die off. This is the first great loss against which the Indians protest. Another feature is that the Indians require the food from the animals to sustain life and are deprived by the depredations of whites from receiving it."

"Both the whites and the Chinese employed in the canneries are selling liquor to Indians in violation of the law. Of course it is necessary for the canneries to employ Chinese laborers, as the Indians will not do the work themselves. But a closer watch of their practices should be kept. The Chinese are given to smuggling gin and whisky, and distill a very poisonous mixture of their own which finds a sale among the natives."

"The Cook inlet country is valuable for its agricultural features," Mr. Dabovitch volunteered, speaking of the country he has visited. "They raise a large quantity of hay and general produce. When I was there, though the mushroom season had not been reached, I was served with six different varieties of mushrooms and during the latter part of September they have ten. This is a better showing than the lower coast country can make."

"One of the priests of Kadiak island, Rev. T. Shalamoff, has several flocks of domesticated wild geese. He has made a great success of taming these wild fowl, and in the event the city of Seattle has a museum, zoological garden or other place where they could be kept would be glad to send two or four pair of geese here to show what can be done with them."

"Our church in Alaska," Mr. Dabovitch said of his work, "is now in a very prosperous condition. It has been in a better condition since the district was ceded to America by Russia. Shortly after this country acquired Alaska and the fostering care of the Russian government was lost the church lost a great deal of ground. This has been made up and it is now in the best condition it has ever known."

"One thing that is lacking is a sufficient number of missionaries. We need three or four good men to volunteer to go north and take up the work. It is extremely difficult to get these missionaries, for it is a great sacrifice for them to make. They would have to abandon a lucrative calling here, accept a small salary and go into a very hard country."

"As an example of some of the country our church covers I can tell you that I made a trip of forty miles in a baidarka one day in the Cook inlet country to reach one of our missions. I arrived at my destination in such an exhausted condition that I had to be lifted from the boat."

"While on Cook inlet I saw three active volcanoes and traveled one day for twelve hours without getting beyond sight of them. For that matter, two of them are always in view on Cook inlet. Ilamna has been active for a long time, but Redoubt and St. Augustine, or Chernobour, became active this spring. St. Augustine is a small island, and it is stated that when the volcano broke forth a large number of Indians were fishing from the island. They had gone off in six or eight baidarkas, but fortunately landed on the side from which the wind was blowing. When the eruption occurred the lava and stones were hurled on the opposite side of the island and the Indians escaped."

Armours Advance Money.

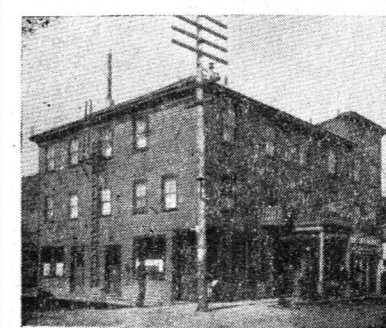
Chicago, Sept. 13.—Seeking to relieve in a measure the stringency in the eastern money market, and also to benefit by the advance rates for loans, Armour & Co. sent \$4,000,000 to New York for loaning purposes.

Quite Pardonable.

Mrs. Highupp—I understand that you have forgiven your son for marrying a milliner.

Mrs. Wayupp—Yes; she has shown herself willing to support him.

Before the "big feed" go to the Sideboard for a fine cocktail, 25c.



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LEAVE SKAGWAY FOR SEATTLE.
COTTAGE CITY—Aug. 11, 23; Sept. 4, 16, 28.

CIT YOF TOPEKA—Aug. 3, 15, 27; Sept. 8, 20; Oct. 2.

CITY OF SEATTLE—Aug. 7, 19, 31; Sept. 12, 24.

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Some Remarkable Record Performances

On March 24 last M. Garnier began his attempt to beat the piano-playing record at the Cafe Martino, in Paris. He undertook to play the piano continuously for twenty-seven hours, except for brief intervals, amounting in all to ninety minutes.

He began at 9 o'clock in the evening, and played without rest until 2 in the morning. He took brief intervals for food about every four hours after that, but about 5 the next evening cramp seized his fingers. However, massage relieved him, and he kept on his hands swelled dreadfully, and his face became congested. His arms had to be propped with cushions. However, he stuck to it till midnight, winning his wager of £40, with fourteen minutes in hand. Then he collapsed, prostrated with a severe nervous attack.

Even more startling was the feat of Banca, who, at Venice, succeeded in playing for fifty hours, with only three brief rests. He, however, played slow and easy music compared with the pieces performed by the plucky Frenchman.

No other creature on earth can undergo such tremendous fatigue over long periods of time as can man. In speed over short distances there are, of course, dozens of animals—such as the horse, dog, and hare—with which man cannot compete. But in long-distance races man well trained can wear down the best of them.

A really amazing pedestrian feat was accomplished by that famous walker, J. Hibberd, of London. In 1899 he walked from Shoreditch church to Yarmouth—a distance of 124½ miles—in 27 hours 46 minutes. He was 50 years old at the time, but would without doubt have done the distance in an hour less if he had not missed his way, and covered unnecessary miles.

Every day the average man generates a force of 3,400 foot-tons—enough, that is, to raise 3,400 tons a height of one foot. Only 10 per cent. of this force is available for other work than that of keeping the body warm. But how much the residue may be exceeded by a strong man in good training is proved by the fact that McKenzie, winner of the race last year to the top of Ben Nevis, was working at the rate of 11,000 foot-pounds per minute during the 68 minutes that the race lasted.

Speaking of mountain climbing, Sir Martin Conway's Alpine record of the year 1896 is another startling proof of what man is physically capable of doing and enduring. Sir Martin's tour lasted 86 days. During that time he covered 1,000 miles on foot, ascended 21 peaks of an average height of 11,500 feet, and crossed 39 lofty passes.

It has been calculated that a man who climbs a 7,000-foot peak in five hours exerts energy enough to raise five fully loaded locomotive engines one foot from the ground.

Long distance cycling gives a further proof of the enormous endurance of man. In the six days' international cycle race of 1899, the winners—Miller and Waller—covered 2,733 miles between the Monday morning and Saturday night. Brown, the vegetarian cyclist, recently rode on open roads, often in great heat, and again under pouring rain, 1,800 miles in 199 hours and 6 minutes.

Although man is not well fitted by nature to be a swimmer, and is one of the very few land creatures who cannot swim without being taught, yet in long distance swimming he can give points to any other land animal. Montague Holbein, in September, 1900, swam 46 miles in 12 hours.

Even in the matter of fasting there are few warm-blooded creatures who can emulate such performances as the forty days' fast of Tanner, or the more recent thirty-five days' abstinence from food of Madame Christensen, at the Aquarium.

Man's memory is one of his most wonderful attributes. What is possible in this direction was proved a year or two ago at Naples, when a professor of rhetoric—Arilini by name—repeated from memory 15,350 lines of Dante. He began to recite at 8 o'clock in the evening, and went on until a quarter past 2 the next afternoon. He was thus at work for 1,095 minutes, his rate being 830 lines an hour. He only stopped a minute or two at long intervals to sip a little brandy and water. Almost equally startling was the speech made by Count Lechter in the Austrian parliament two years. Beginning at 9 o'clock in the evening, he spoke until 9 the next morning. During these twelve hours he never sat down, never repeated himself, and never failed to hold the attention of his audience.

Amazing exhibitions of long-sustained brain power have been given by chess players. Pillsbury recently played sixteen games of chess simultaneously, without seeing the boards of any of his opponents, and at the same time played a game of whist and chatted to his friends. What is more, he won all these games but one.

Men can eat more, lift more, carry more, and bear more pain than almost any other creature. Leyssues, the Belgian glutton, who died last year, once ate sixty-nine hard-boiled eggs at a meal. A man named Nightingale recently carried a sack of sand, weighing one hundredweight, four miles—



Black peau de soie carriage wrap with facing of stitched white satin and applique lace medallions.

from Ilford to Bow—in fifty-nine minutes. A nightwatchman over 60 was recently run over by an engine at Queen's road, Battersea. He had thirteen ribs broken and his right foot crushed; but he walked some distance along the line, descended sixteen steps of a ladder, and walked another seventy-five yards to his hut. He was still alive when found four hours later.

Jake Hershberg will leave this week for the outside.

HURT THE INDIANS.

Whites Poisoning Game to Secure the Skins.

Seattle, Sept. 16.—"White men in Alaska are injuring the Indians materially by their methods of hunting," said Sebastian Dabovitch, superintendent of the missions for the Greek-Russian church, who has just returned from a three months' inspection trip in Alaska. The church has fifteen parishes and forty missions or

NO ONE TO MOURN HIM

Arctic Victim's Relatives Unknown

TRAGEDY RECALLED

Stalwart John Sullivan, Who Passed Through a Pit of Fire That Consumed His Companion at Tanana, Tells a Remarkable Story.

News that the whereabouts of the relatives of Ben Riverman, who was burned to death at Tanana last April, has not yet been ascertained is brought up the river by John Sullivan, who nearly lost his life in the same fire.

Riverman was formerly a member of Company E, Seventh United States infantry. He and Sullivan were engaged in packing for the United States army at Fort Gibbon last winter. They were living together in a cabin. The night of April 9 the cabin caught fire in some unknown way, and Riverman was burned and suffocated before he could be gotten from the building. Sullivan was frightfully burned, and is not over the effects of the severe test. He arrived in Dawson on the last isom on his way to the outside for the winter. Although a man of large physique and naturally rugged, he fears that since being burned he will not easily withstand the Arctic winter. Sullivan tells a graphic story of the fire. He says:

"It was 32 degrees below zero when our cabin burned. I had gone to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening. Riverman had been out somewhere and did not come home until later. I do not know, in fact, when he came home. The next thing I knew after going to bed I awakened in a sea of flame, as fierce and stifling as the flames of hell. I was in my bunk. My clothes were burning, my hands were scorched, my hair was consumed and I was all but stifled.

"Springing in terror from my bunk, I stumbled in the smoke-filled room over the prostrate form of Riverman. Although suffering intensely, I maintained my presence of mind, and with the splendid constitution with which I was blessed held up by sheer power. Seizing Riverman with one hand, I rushed toward the cabin door. Thoughtlessly I seized the knob with a bare hand. Pangs of excruciating pain shot up my arm. The knob had been heated hot as a burning coal. But I had opened the door, and out I plunged into the open air, into the Arctic night, a change from a blistering pit into a freezing world. Dragging Riverman a little distance I saw he was unconscious and apparently not breathing. Leaving him in the best place I could find, I hurried to the barracks, only a short distance. Hailing the guard, I soon had the men attending Riverman and looking after me. Seeing me naked save for my underwear and in the horrible condition rendered by the flames, they hurried me to the hospital. In a few minutes I was stripped and swathed in bandages. My head was thrust into a cloth sack, and for days I saw nothing. So far as the drama was concerned, I was off the stage for more than a month.

"For many days my head was not even permitted out of the bag. It was a hard struggle, but they pulled me through. Although scarred and weakened in some parts, particularly my wrists, I am feeling fine. Had it not been for the heavy woolen underwear which I wore, and which burned but stubbornly, I would have suffered the fate of Riverman, and not one would have lived to tell the tale of the fire. Our seared bodies would have been the only grim tokens of our fate. "As for Riverman, he never regained consciousness. I doubt if he even knew what killed him or that the house ever was afire. It is my theory that he came in late, and, being cold, opened the stove to get warm, and sitting there fell asleep. Then a spark must have been thrown from the stove and became ignited on the floor while the unconscious and weary Riverman slept the first of his last sleep on earth and the first of his eternal slumbers. It appears to me he must have been suffocated by the fumes and have fallen before ever awakening. At least, he never made a struggle after I awakened.

"While I was in the hospital proud flesh began to grow on the top of my head, but the physician's skill overcame it with the use of nitrate of silver. Not only that, but my hair has grown, and as anyone can see; I am well provided with nature's downy covering save on the very crown." Mr. Sullivan has been in the Yukon three years and has weathered some of the severest months the Yukon can boast, but he feels that in justice to himself he should this winter go where he will have less severity with which to contend. Prior to coming to the Yukon he was an enlisted man in the United States navy. Tall, broad-

shouldered and erect, he is a splendid specimen of manhood, save when one inspects his scarred hands and wrists, which show evidence of having passed through the fiery furnace.

Life of Copper Mines.
The Butte Inter-Mountain gives a bit of information concerning the durability of copper deposits which will interest readers, and more especially those who are depending upon the stability of the copper ledges of this region as the source of great and enduring wealth. It says:
Copper mines are worked a little more strenuously these days than they were, for example, when the Fahlum mine in Sweden was opened up. The Fahlum has been producing ore for 700 years and is still a producer. A recent report is that its total production to date is 500,000 tons of copper, 15 tons of silver and one-quarter of a ton of gold, representing a value of \$277,500,000.

The Fahlum is not the oldest copper mine in the world, that distinction doubtless belonging to the Rio Tinto, the great copper producer of Spain, which was worked before the Christian era. Of course the average yearly production of the mines in Butte and in the Lake Superior region.

The history of copper production proves that a copper mine, no matter where it is located or how energetically it may be worked, is not a thing of short life.

WILL BE A BUSY ONE

Henderson Not to be Idle in Winter

MANY PLAN WORK

Two Hundred and Fifty Men, It is Estimated, Will Be Engaged on the Stream and Tributaries—Seventy-Five Will Be Engaged on Sixty Pup.

August Gustafson, carrier of the Dawson News on Henderson creek, says 250 men will be engaged in mining on Henderson proper and its tributaries. The greatest number will be on the main stream. Sixty Pup will be a good second, and Eleven Pup next. Seventy-five or more men will be engaged on Sixty Pup. He says:

"No. 10 is the best paying claim on Henderson. Twelve men are engaged on the claim. Exactly what is taken out is not made public. Different stories are told as to the output, but it at least yields good wages.

"On 30 and 42 above the owners are ground sluicing. Not much work is being done on the creek as a whole this season. The men cannot operate to advantage in the summer because the most of them thaw the ground by burning, and the earth falls down and makes it unprofitable to work save when the frost makes the walls solid.

"The new trail is eight feet wide. It follows the creek bed save opposite the fifties, where it takes the hillside at a high altitude."

INDIANS ARE BRIGHT PUPILS

Superintendent Ross Tells of Native Youngsters in Fortymile Schools.

Superintendent of Schools Ross has returned from a trip to Fortymile, where he inspected the Indian school and looked into the general needs of the community for schools. Mr. Ross found 18 Indian children attending the school there in charge of the English church under Bishop Bompas. Only two white children are in the city.

"I found the Indian children," says Mr. Ross, "bright and apt pupils. They are particularly good in penmanship, drawing and those studies which bring into action the forces and powers of observation and pattern. In studies requiring thought and calculation, such as arithmetic, they are not so proficient as their paleface cousins. This shows the inherited strength of the mind trained for centuries and generations in thought and calculation and that trained for generations in the life calling chiefly on the faculties of observation and action."

Boulevard velvet cords are shown in a wide assortment of colors, and there is no more fashionable material for walking or street costumes.

GOVERNMENT NEGLECTS TO APPOINT BOILER INSPECTOR

The Yukon territory, with its hundreds of steam boilers, big and little, old and new, good and bad, has not a boiler inspector. The government has neglected to appoint a man competent, or even otherwise, to see that these great power-charged vessels are in fit condition for operation.

The lives of the thousands of men who work daily in and about the boilers on the claims throughout the camp are not given the assurance of safety which is afforded by fostering and judicious governments.

A year or more ago the Yukon council passed a law providing for the appointment of a boiler inspector, but because there was no apparatus with which to test boilers, and the government did not care to go to the expense for the few simple instruments necessary. The lives of the men who are engaged near the boilers are left to luck or the lax precaution of individual and private inspection.

Mr. Ross, the man who, it is alleged, is such a great friend of the miner, discharged the inspector some months ago.

DEPUTY MINISTER SMART'S VIEWS ON CONCESSIONS

The following from the Waitehorse Star contains the views of Mr. Smart on concessions. No resemblance will be found between this and the Liberal platform:

"You ask me what about the concessions which have been granted. Well, I find that there are a few of them being worked, although not as extensively as might be expected in view of the area granted to the leaseholders, although next year will likely see larger operations, but where the conditions are not being fulfilled in connection with these larger claims, as regards working the same, the policy of the government will not be, I am sure, to encourage the lease holders by granting them indefinite extensions of time. This would apply at all events to claims which were formerly regarded as not being sufficiently rich to work by placer methods, but are now believed to be capable of being worked by that method owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery."

CLARKE IS THE CHOICE OF HENDERSON CREEK MINERS

The Hon. Joseph A. Clarke is the idol of Henderson creek. The miners of that stream see in Mr. Clarke a Moses who will lead them beyond the persecutions of the governmental Egyptians. This is the news brought by a well known resident of Stewart City who makes frequent visits to all portions of Henderson. He says:

"The men on Henderson creek feel they do not get justice at the hands of the government. They feel that Mr. Clarke is a man of fearlessness, one who understands the needs of the Yukon miner and one who will fight for them in parliament and tell without hesitation or hawking circumstance the plain facts. For this reason they will vote for Clarke."

UNITED STATES IMPROVES THE NORTHERN MAIL FACILITIES

SKAGWAY, Sept. 29.—(Special.)—A telegram was received this morning by Agent Friend, of the Alaska Steamship company, that the United States government has awarded a mail contract to all that company's steamers. The Canadian steamers are also allowed to carry mail from Seattle via Vancouver when no American steamers are going out on those days. The award was caused by a general petition of the business men from Dawson, Skagway, Juneau, Douglas and Ketchikan that all steamers carry mail.

LAYING CABLE

Colonia Making Good Progress

IS HARD AT WORK

Sighted Midway Between Fanning Island and Cape Flattery—Position Indicates That Good Progress Is Being Made.

(The Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Bark Vidette, from San Pedro, reports that on September 23 she sighted a steamer laying a cable. This is no doubt the Colonia, which left some days ago to lay the British-Australian cable to Fanning Island. The position of the vessel when seen was about midway between Cape Flattery and the Fanning islands, and indicated good progress.

SEVERELY HURT ON ELDORADO

Peter Grant Falls Over a Dump Box and Suffers Breaking of Two Ribs.

Peter Grant fell over a dump box on No. 17 Eldorado Saturday night and suffered the breaking of two ribs. One of them is thought to have penetrated one of the lungs. The man was suffering intensely yesterday.

Grant was walking over the ground in the dark when he stumbled against the dump box, and fell over it.

The possibilities of velvet ribbon as an ornamental feature have won for it the highest popularity in trimming net, chiffon and light woollens.

COST OF ELECTION

Will Reach Nearly \$60,000

CAREFUL ESTIMATE

Territory Will Have Only Forty Enumerators Instead of Sixty, the Number of Sub-Divisions—Some Can Cover Two Districts.

The approaching parliamentary election will cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000. After sizing up the situation, Sheriff Eilbeck, the returning officer, this morning made this estimate. The great distances to be covered, the size of the territory and the number of men required for the electoral machinery, make the estimate a conservative one. The number of voters is placed at about 3,000.

The territory contains sixty sub-divisions and it was thought at first that the same number of enumerators would be necessary. The number, however, has been reduced to forty. Some will be able to cover two divisions. For instance, Dawson, which has eight sub-divisions, will have four enumerators. These are all that are required for the work. The decrease means a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent.

The enumerators will receive \$10 a day and their expenses. The expenses will average about \$45 a day. The remuneration for the other officials has not been settled. At the election of two members for the Yukon council two years ago, the following were the figures: Returning officers, \$500;

clerk of election, \$150; deputy returning officers, \$25 each; poll clerks, \$15 each; constables, \$10 each. There will be a deputy returning officer, poll clerk and constable at each booth, of which there are sixty. The rent for the polling places will be \$25.

Twenty-five cents a mile is allowed for mileage. This covers sending the boxes out to the various sub-divisions and their return. The deputy returning officer as a rule carries the box of his division. He also appoints his own polling clerk.

Nominations Are Made.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 13.—The Republican state convention made the following nominations today:

United States senator, Thomas P. Hawley, of Ormsby; member of congress, E. S. Farrington, of Elko; governor, A. C. Cleveland, of White Pine; lieutenant governor, F. J. Burton, of Humboldt; judge of the supreme court, P. M. Bowler, of Esmeraldo; attorney general, Sam Platt, of Ormsby; surveyor general, W. C. Gayheart, of Lander; superintendent of public instruction, Orves Ring, of Washoe; state printer, W. W. Booth, of Nye; secretary of state, W. G. Douglass, of Storey; state treasurer, Simon Bray, of Lander; controller, M. C. McMillan, of Storey; long-term regent, E. R. Dodge; short-term regent, H. H. Springmeyer, of Douglas.

TO BUILD NEW TRAIL

Government Will Open Boucher Route

IS NOW ORGANIZING

Course Will Be From a Point 23 Miles West of Dawson, Named Cache, 20 Miles Southerly to Mouth of the Objective Stream.

A trail is to be built at once to connect Dawson with Boucher creek, the new gold stream in the Sixtymile district.

The trail will branch off from the Glacier trail at a point 23 miles from West Dawson, and then run southward 20 miles, to the mouth of Boucher. The point where the new trail has been named Cache.

The trail from Cache to the mouth of Boucher will not be straight, but will run somewhat in a sinuous course, thus affording an easy grade all the way. From Cache the trail will cut across country three and a half miles to Swede creek, then following one mile in a straight direction across another small stream; then wind about along the ridge past the head of the right fork of California gulch, and then in almost direct southerly course to the mouth of Boucher.

Organization for the beginning of the work on the trail immediately is in the hands of S. A. D. Bertrand, superintendent of Dominion public works. Supplies will be sent out along the route at once. As far as possible, Mr. Bertrand says, men who have interests and are engaged in mining on Boucher creek, will be given work on the trail.

The new route will be finished and opened for business before winter begins.

Automobile Fatality.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the senior United States senator from Nevada, was killed today at Alameda, Cal. Mrs. Stewart was riding in an automobile with Henry Foote and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force and was so severely injured that she died soon afterwards. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

DAWSONITES ARE WEDDED

G. M. Buck and Miss Millie Anderson Married Saturday evening.

Sumptuous Supper.

G. M. Buck, a well known Dawson business man, and Miss Millie Anderson, of Everett, Wn., were married Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. The ceremony was performed at the new home of the happy couple, on Fourth avenue. Rev. A. S. Grant, of the Presbyterian church, officiated.

After the wedding those who were present adjourned to the Northern Cafe, where they were served a splendid supper, under the careful management of Mr. Bruce. Those present were:

MAY BE A BROTHER

Klondiker Tries to Fix Identity

BOTH ARE YUKONERS

Edward Haddock of Lower Hunker Thinks Probably One of the Men Killed on Bonanza a Few Days Ago Was His Long Missing Relative.

It appears that Robert Haddock one of the men killed in the accident on King Solomon hill a few days ago had a brother in the camp whom he had not seen for many years, and that neither of the brothers was aware of the presence of the other in the Klondike. The strange matter has just come to light.

Edward Haddock, a lower Hunker mine owner, read in the papers of the accident on Solomon Hill and saw that the name of one of the victims was the same as that of a brother of his who left home many years ago, and from whom he had not heard in the meantime. Edward at once began to make an investigation. He came to Dawson to see the remains of the dead man, but when he arrived the funeral and interment had been held and all that was mortal of what perhaps was his brother was resting in six feet of the Klondike's frozen bosom in the Hillside cemetery, overlooking the winding course of the golden Bonanza.

The living brother examined articles of wearing apparel and other things which had been in the possession of the dead man, but was unable to satisfy himself the possessor had been his brother. Not satisfied, Edward telegraphed to his old home to ask the parents if any further means of identification can be learned there.

Edward Haddock comes from sixteen miles from Kingston, Ontario, and it is believed Robert is from the same place. The name of the brother of whom Robert had not heard so long is the same, and the measurements of the deceased are approximately the same as Edward remembers those of his brother to have been. Whether or not the two men are from exactly the same locality has not been ascertained positively.

The last Edward heard of his missing brother Robert was three years ago, when Robert was in North Dakota. When the news of the death of Robert reached Edward, Edward came to Dawson and visited Undertaker Brimston, who had buried the deceased, and made diligent inquiry to learn all possible about the dead man. Although too late to get to see the remains, Edward is inclined to think the dead man must be his brother, but is not fully satisfied on the point.

Robert Haddock was a part owner of the claim on Solomon Hill, on which he was killed.

ANXIOUS FOR HIS BROTHER

Pennsylvanian Seeking Herman Salchow, Missing Klondiker—Is From Pennsylvania.

F. W. Salchow writes the News from North East, Pennsylvania, Erie county, anxiously inquiring for the whereabouts of a brother, Herman Salchow.

The writer states the missing brother was last heard from in June, 1901, when he was at No. 13, Eldorado. The writer adds:

"I would gladly welcome any news giving information of my brother dead or alive, and knowing you will do your best to locate him, I thank you in advance, and remain, yours in suspense, F. W. Salchow."

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The president's physicians have authorized the following statement:

"The condition of the wound is satisfactory and the temperature is normal. The patient slept well and at present is occupying a rolling chair. He is cheerful and from the beginning has shown neither impatience nor restlessness, but has carried out the directions of his physicians with scrupulous care. Since the use of the aspirating needle to evacuate on the 22nd inst., which left no wound, there has been no operation until yesterday.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary."

Mrs. L. S. Robe left on the Dawson.

Responsibility of Criminals

When a man assassinates a bank manager in order to obtain possession of a large sum of money, we may conclude that the man is an intelligent criminal; but when, as often happens, a man of low intellectual calibre, in a fit of maudlin jealousy or disappointment, wantonly kills under circumstances which render his immediate arrest a matter of certainty, surely (says the Medical Press and Circular) this fact is presumptive evidence of a disordered mind. Society possesses, and is entitled to exercise, the power to prevent the latter class of criminals from jeopardizing the harmony of social life, but to inflict the death penalty merely because the crime took the form of murder is illogical and scientifically unjustifiable. These reflections are prompted by several recent trials for murder, in which a verdict of guilty was followed by the capital sentence, although most medical men would not hesitate on reflection, to conclude in favor of what we may term a mitigated responsibility. The mischief arises from the popular conception that moral irresponsibility is necessarily associated with some other outward and visible manifestation of mental disease, the brain a single complete organ instead of a composite structure, any department of which may be functionally defective without involving the other centres or group of centres. Moreover, if sanity may be defined as a state of harmonious equilibrium between the higher nerve centres, insanity and the various degrees of deficiency in the moral sense may be defined as manifestations of a lack, or disturbance, of that equilibrium, and this entails a modification of the penal responsibility in the individual case. The logical outcome of these arguments would be the obligation on juries and judges to take account of the apparent motive of the crime, marked want of proportion between the cause and the effect being accepted per se as evidence of a partial absence of responsibility. In reality, we are only arguing against the routine infliction of the death penalty for murder, for it would remain none the less necessary to place such individuals under restraint in the interest of society at large; in other words, we would plead that the spirit which now animates the treatment of confirmed inebriates, regarding inebriety as a disease rather than a crime, should be extended to offences of greater magnitude.

We now (remarks the Medical Press) hear sanguine hopes expressed nearly every day that we are rapidly approaching a period when bacteria will be extinct, and disease a matter of past history. Let us express the hope that the attainment of this desirable consummation will be in a time when the mental and moral aberrations of man shall also have ceased to be a matter of personal experience.

While no one doubts that the human intellect has progressed, and is still progressing, in power and quality as the ages roll on, there are some who think that the increase and extension of knowledge and the strengthening of the powers of thought have had little or no effect in enhancing morality or exalting the spiritual nature. We cannot (says the Philadelphia Ledger) believe that

this idea is either correct in theory or sustained by facts. There are doubtless some educated men, with strong mental powers, who pursue paths of vice and crime. There are also many simple and ignorant people who have no such record, but who gladly obey the voice of conscience and the laws of morality as far as they know them, and are rightly esteemed in consequence. All honor to those who, in spite of many disadvantages, hold fast to their highest conceptions of right and of truth. Yet let us remember that it is not because of these disadvantages but in spite of them, that they do so. If they use all the light they have, who can doubt that with every addition ray they would see the path more clearly, and follow it more ardently? And as for the men who, with fine intellects and good education, yet disgrace themselves by immorality, does anyone suppose that if they were stupid and ignorant they would be more virtuous? Is it at least probable that they would have sunk to even lower depths of degradation? Leaving out of the question such extremes on both sides, it is certain that the well-being of the mind has upon the whole a direct influence upon the well-being of the moral character. With every accession of the intellectual powers a higher ideal of what is best for the community must present itself, and the unity of the welfare of self with that of others will appear more clearly. The desire to do right will not flag as the knowledge of what is right increases; rather will it keep pace with every step and embrace every added opportunity.

250 suits of clothes, half price at Hamburger & Weissberg's slaughter sale, Second avenue.



"Aren't you afraid to see your husband fire off those huge cannon crackers?" "Oh! no; he's insured."

DOES OKLAHOMA GAIN?

By a Resurvey, Chickasha, I. T., is Said to Be Put in Caddo County. Lawson, O. T., Aug. 23.—The report is current here that the secretary of the interior has approved the Johnson and Kidder survey of the meridian of longitude, which would establish this meridian more than four miles east of the east line of Caddo county. This would bring the town of Chickasha, I. T., inside the limits of Caddo county. Chickasha is one of the largest and most prosperous towns in the Indian territory.



OH! THIS BEEF TRUST.

Customer—I suppose you have your troubles, too.
PHEASANT—Yes; with this Beef Trust in operation it's hard to make both ends meet.

OPPOSITION PLATFORM

The following is a copy of the platform adopted at the convention by the opposition forces, as applied to the candidate for parliamentary honors:

1. That the Yukon territory be granted a wholly elective council and complete local self-government, with complete provincial powers.
2. That the laws in regard to Dominion lands in the Yukon territory be more completely codified by parliament and placed in the Dominion lands act, and that any powers to be delegated under said amended act to make regulations regarding the mining and other Dominion lands in the Yukon territory be delegated to the commissioner in council of the Yukon territory.
3. That the placer mining laws be amended so as to encourage ownership by the workman in working and development of the claims and prospecting thereon so that no placer ground shall within a reasonable time of location remain unworked and that payment of money in lieu of work be abolished and that assessment work be valued by a miners' committee.
4. That all placer ground whether covered by concession or not, be opened to location to the placer miner. That a complete investigation be made of the means and representations by which the hydraulic concessions in the Yukon territory were secured, and where the same were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation or issued in error and improvidence or where they contained placer ground that the same be cancelled forthwith, and thrown open for location to the placer miner.
5. That monopolies in trade and excessive taxes thereon be abolished and the trade and industries of the territory encouraged.
6. That the modus vivendi by which the United States of America occupy the town of Skagway and other ports be ended, and that the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America along the northern part of British Columbia be settled by an international tribunal forthwith.
7. That the party spoils system be abolished in the Yukon territory and that a pure, efficient and economical administration be inaugurated.
8. That the trade between the Yukon territory and other parts of Canada be encouraged by the establishment of proper communication, the development of the Yukon territory, and by directing the attention of the producers of Canada to the inexhaustible possibilities of the Yukon territory as a market for Canadian products.
9. That the civil service of the Yukon territory be investigated and reformed with a view to greater efficiency and a proper encouragement of such officials of the Yukon territory as are deserving.
10. That the postal and telegraph service be improved so as to give the people of the Yukon territory decent and fair service.
11. That an assay office for the purchase and valuation of gold be established in Dawson and the "banking" methods in the Yukon territory be inquired into forthwith.
12. That the export tax, as it at present exists, be condemned and declared unjust and unconstitutional, and that it be abolished.
13. That steps be taken to secure the exclusion of all Oriental labor from Canada.
14. That the territorial platform be indorsed and enforced.
15. That the government be requested to assist the prospector in his efforts to develop the resources of the country.

Programme de l'Opposition

Nous presentons au public une copie du programme adopte a la convention des forces de l'opposition tel qu'il devra etre accepte par le candidat oppositionniste sur les rangs.

1. Tous les membres du conseil du Yukon devront etre elus par le peuple et ce conseil devra comprendre un gouvernement autonome, local, investi de tous les pouvoirs provinciaux.
2. Les lois concernant les terres de la couronne devront etre plus entiere-ment codifiees, par le parlement et inserees dans l'acte des terres de la couronne; et les pouvoirs octroyes par tel amendement, de faire des reglements au sujet des terres de la couronne (miniers et autres) dans le Territoire du Yukon, devront etre deferes au commissaire en conseil du Territoire du Yukon.
3. Les lois minieres concernant les placers auriferes, devront etre amendees de maniere a en encourager la possession, par le journalier dans le travail, le developement et l'exploitation des claims, de maniere a ce qu'aucun placer aurifere dans un espe ce de temps raisonnable du jalonnement, ne reste inexploite et que le paiement d'argent au lieu de travail, soit aboli et que le travaux de representation evalues par un comite de mineurs.
4. Les placers auriferes compris ou non dans les limites des concessions, devront etre ouverts au jalonnement. Une enquete minutieuse devra etre faite des moyens et representations au moyen desquels les concessions hydrauliques ont ete obtenues, et dans le cas ou il aura ete prouve qu'elles ont ete obtenues par fraude et fausses representations, ou obtenues par erreur ou imprevoyance, et qu'elles contiennent des terrains miniers, exploitables de la maniere que les placers auriferes sont exploites; ces concessions devront etre immediatement cancellees et ou vertes au jalonnement comme placers auriferes.
5. Les monopoles dans le commerce, et les taxes excessives sur le commerce devront etre abolis; et le commerce et les industries du territoire devront etre encouragees.
6. Le modus vivendi—en vertu duquel les Etats Unis d'Amérique occupent la ville de Skagway, et autres ports, devra prendre fin, et la frontiere internationale entre le Canada et les Etats Unis, d'Amérique, sur la Cote de la Colombie Anglaise, devra des maintenant etre determinee par un tribunal international.
7. L'Axiome politique "aux vainqueurs les depouilles" devra etre aboli dans le Territoire du Yukon, et une administration pure efficace et economique devra etre inauguree.
8. Le commerce entre le Territoire du Yukon et autres parties du Canada, devra etre encourage par l'establissement de communications faciles et en attirant l'attention des producteurs deurs Canadiens aux avantages inepuisables du Territoire du Yukon pour les marches Canadiens.
9. Le service civil du Territoire du Yukon, devra etre reforme de maniere a le rendre plus efficace et de maniere aussi a ce que les officiers civils recoivent l'encouragement merite.
10. Le service postal et telegraphique devra etre ameli re de maniere a pouvoir donner au peuple du Territoire du Yukon un bon service a des taux raisonnables.
11. Un bureau "d'Essai" pour l'achat et l'essai de l'or devra etre etabli a Dawson et on devra s'occuper de suite de la maniere que les banques menent leurs operations.
12. La taxe d'exportation tel qu'elle existe actuellement devra etre condamnée et declaree injuste et inconstitutionnelle et devra etre abolie.
13. On devra faire les demarches necessaires pour l'exclusion de la manin d'oeuvre Japonaise et Chinoise.
14. Le programme territoriale devra etre accepte et mis a execution.
15. Le gouvernement sera prie d'assister le prospecteur dans ses efforts a developper les ressources du pays.

The Pope Refuses.

Rome, Sept. 15.—Replying to the request of the French ambassador to the vatican, who wished to secure for a French newspaperman an interview with the pope, the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, in explaining the impossibility of so doing, said: "The pope resolved some months

ago not to utter a word himself, and ordered us not to utter a word which might be interpreted either for or against French policy, or serve the interests of party politics."

Mrs. P. Scharschmidt was a passenger on the Dawson for Whitehorse.

GREENWICH

"Baseline of the Earth"

Of all the curious things connected with Greenwich Observatory, perhaps the most curious is the fact that so little is known about it by the general public. It is one of the places which conscientious country cousins sometimes set down in their programme when they come to London on a visit, but they are usually put off by the sheer inability to find out anything about it after they have arrived in town. Not that they could not get very much farther even if they wanted to, for the place is remorselessly closed in the face of all visitors, and a trip to Greenwich Park, which is worth while taking for its own sake, would show them no more than the exterior of the building and the big clock on the wall of the porter's lodge.

It is not that they have dark and mysterious secrets in the observatory but they are busy men there; they have little space to waste in their operations, and the instruments are so delicate and so valuable that the risk of exposing them to the eccentricities of the careless casual tourist is considered too great. Still, there seems to be no reason why an occasional afternoon might not be set aside for small and carefully conducted parties to be let through the observatory by a competent guide.

Among the curiosities of the place, a leading part must be assigned to its history, for it was founded by, of all people, the dissolute and worthless Charles II., not in any freakish movement either, but out of a sheer desire to confer a benefit on navigators. The first Astronomer Royal was appointed "to apply himself with the most exact care and diligence to the rectifying the Tables of the Motions of the Fixed Stars in order to find out the so much desired Longitude at sea, for the perfecting of the Art of Navigation." And here is another element of surprise, for the average man looks upon Greenwich Observatory where scientific men simply "observe" the heavens in the interest of abstract science and make discoveries of new stars. Far from it. It is a purely practical and businesslike institution, with its main object still the furtherance of navigation. Discoveries are left for people with leisure to discover.

The credit assigned to Charles II., however, stops at the point mentioned. The Rev. Isaac Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, was appointed, but his salary was fixed at only £100 a year, and he had to provide himself with his own tools. It is true he was given a site in Greenwich Park whereon to put up an observatory. With a bit of luck he got the bricks and metals from Tilbury Fort, across the river, a broken-down gate house at the Tower provided the wood, and the cost of building was obtained from the sale of some damaged Government stores. It was 226 years exactly on July 10th, since Mr. Flamsteed entered on residence. He was his own staff, and made a living by taking in pupils. His successor Halley (at the same salary) was made a captain in the Royal Navy in order to provide him with a decent income, and the third holder of the office. Bradley was appointed to a sinecure rectory and vicarage in Monmouthshire. It is in fact, only since Sir George Airy's time that things have been done on a proper scale, but Airy was a typical head of a Government department and a man with whom "system" was almost a craze.

The big clock on the porter's lodge is commonly supposed by the inhabitants of Greenwich to be the soul of Greenwich Observatory, and one admiring passer-by may occasionally be heard telling another that "that is the clock that sets the time for the whole world." The mistake is pardonable, and after all it is not so very far out. The real centre of the world time is only a few yards away, the Transit room, in which is the telescope the axis of which marks "Longitude Nought," in other words the meridian of Greenwich. Why this spot became one of such authority is a story with many ramifications. First as to the time on shore. There is, of course, a local time everywhere but as in any part of England the greatest differences under half an hour, the railway companies decided to stick to the standard time all over their systems. At first in the railway stations the clocks used to show both local time and "railway time," but people soon settled down to the standard time. In America things were at first more awkward, as there is a difference of four hours between East and West, but it was decided to adopt the Greenwich stan-

dard and make a difference of an hour for every fifteen degrees of longitude. Most of the countries of Europe have adopted the same plan, though there is a confusing standard called "Mid-European time," invented for the bewilderment of travelers. In France they use Greenwich time, but call it by another name, and in Ireland they have Irish time, which is calculated in Dublin.

As to Greenwich standard on sea, the immense lead in navigation which England obtained, the making of charts and maps which resulted from it, the extensive trade with colonies and other distant lands, all contributed to make the meridian of Greenwich practically the only one possible for all countries. Sentimental people have fought hard for a host of other places, but all have had to give way in the face of general utility and convenience.

Of course since the days of the Merry Monarch the observatory has grown immensely. The original building put up by Flamsteed is still there, and the Board of Visitors, which assembles on the first Saturday in June to hear the Astronomer Royal's report and be refreshed with chocolate and cracknels (the traditional menu), meets in the octagon room, which is its very characteristic feature, and which everyone who has visited Greenwich Park must remember. There is now an elaborate array of buildings, all splendidly fitted with the latest and most perfect instruments for their several purposes. Here, for instance, are the rooms in which hundreds of chronometers for use at sea are put through their tests. The books, by the way, in which the particulars of these chronometers are entered, are full of details on which the imagination can feed, for they record instruments connected with many famous disasters at sea. There is also, it must not be forgotten, a meteorological department, and a magnetic department, in both of which many interesting things are to be noted. At one time the intensity of earth-currents of electricity was determined in the magnetic room, but the construction of the South London Electric Railway almost entirely prevented this. By the way, there is another story connected with this railway. It is said that after a visit paid by the superintendent of the magnetic department at the observatory to the generating station of the electric railway at Stockwell things went wrong for several days whenever he was present in his own department. The mischief was traced to his umbrella, which had been turned into a magnet by the visit to Stockwell. Another story of the meteorological department is connected with some experiments which the superintendent was making in the matter of rainfall and evaporation. Every day he was wont to place in the open air a shallow dish containing a given quantity of water. His calculations were somewhat upset later on when he found that a family of sparrows were in the habit of using this for bathing and drinking purposes.—London Daily Leader.

GEOLOGISTS IN ALASKA.

Four Parties at Work—None on Seward Peninsula.

Four parties under the supervision of Alfred H. Brooks, are carrying on geological work in Alaska but none of them are on the Seward peninsula. One party is exploring the northern slope of the Alaskan range. This party expects to obtain important information concerning Mount McKinley, said to be the highest mountain on the continent. An investigation will be made of the Tanana river and Birch creek gold districts, and the party will reach the Yukon at Circle City.

Arthur J. Collier, who was in the Nome country in 1890, will start at the international boundary and study the coal deposits of the Yukon as far as the delta, visiting accessible placer camps that have not been investigated.

The copper belts in the Copper and White river basins are to be the subjects of special investigation this season. A survey of the entire area is contemplated and the investigation will cover the question of value of some of the territory for grazing and cultivation. The work in this region will be conducted by two parties, in charge of F. C. Schrader and T. Gardener, respectively.

Young Was Former Seattleite.

Seattle, Sept. 22.—Hooper Young, the man missing from Jersey City, who is suspected for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pultizer, at Jersey City, formerly lived in this city. While here he was employed on the Court News, a short lived blackmailing sheet. Young is a moral degenerate.

LIQUOR SEIZED

Israel Cohen Arrested by Police

PLANT IN DAWSON

Accused Will Be Tried for Running Illicit Distillery in the City—One Hundred and Fifty Gallons of Strenuous Hootch Are Captured.

Israel Cohen is charged with running an illicit distillery in Dawson and will be tried in the police court next Friday. The case was up before Magistrate Wroughton this morning but at the request of Crown Prosecutor Congdon, it was enlarged to the day named.

The case will be the sequel to a clever piece of work by Preventative Officer McKinnon. Cohen, it is alleged, ran his distillery at Third Avenue and Albert Street, where the outfit was seized by the preventative officer yesterday. The arrest was made by Constables Curry and Browning.

The operations of the distillery have been under observation for some time. They were formerly conducted it is said, in a building near Second Avenue and Duke Street. The outfit was then moved to the place where it was captured by the authorities. The latter seized 150 gallons of hootch, of a strenuous strength. It will be destroyed.

When the case was called in court this morning, Mr. Congdon stated that the Crown's witnesses were scattered and asked for the enlargement. Alexander Macfarlane, who appeared for the defendant, raised no objections to such a course. Cohen will be compelled to furnish \$2,000 bail himself with two sureties of \$1,000 each.

Mr. Macfarlane objected to the bail. He said it was too severe, that the prosecution was under the inland revenue act and not the criminal act. Frank Golden, charged with a similar offense, will also come up for trial Friday.

BROUGHT FROM STEWART RIVER

R. J. McLellan Accused of Stealing Some Machinery From Claim on Eureka Creek.

R. J. McLellan, accused of theft, was brought to the city this morning by Constable Jackson from Stewart river. McLellan is charged with stealing some machinery on Eureka creek from one of the claims.

The police steamer Scout is up the Stewart river and is expected to return within a day or two. She took up a load of provisions for the detachments in that part of the country. On her return she will be hauled up for the winter at the slough.

IN MIMIC WARFARE.

German Troops in Array of Battle at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Sept. 9.—The war maneuvers began today. A peaceful and sunlit spread of country to the west of here was covered by parties of cavalry searching the hollows and the woods for the supposed enemy, or seeking to catch glimpses of him from the ridges; batteries galloping into action through wheat fields and beet patches and by long lines of riflemen advancing along a twelve-mile front. Sausage-shaped war balloons swung high in the air, and there were many other signs of war-like activity. Artillery, of which the invading reds and the defending blues have each about 100 pieces, came into action, and there were sounds of irregular firing along the far-extended fronts. Six or eight miles in the rear of the fighting lines were the generals commanding the two contingents. General von Stuelpnagel of the Reds, who are considered an invading Russian army, and General von Lignitz, of the Blues, who filled the role of the German defending army. Field telegraphs spread fanlike from the headquarters of each commanding general to the extended fronts, and on nearly every elevation was established a telephone station.

Today was spent by the contending armies in planning for positions. The Emperor, as umpire, visited both sides.

The foreign guests were attached to the Reds, or the invading Russians. The American visitors, Major-General Henry C. Corbin, Major-General Samuel B. M. Young and Brigadier-General Wood wore the drab fatigue uniform of the United States army, which among so many brilliant and

highly colored foreign uniforms, was quite distinctive. The emperor looked the American officers over closely, and told General Corbin he thought their uniforms were sensible and in good taste. His majesty took General Young with him on a trip inside the lines of the Blues, and his bearing toward the Americans in every way was most kind.

The emperor is not using his automobile for the maneuvers, the empress having made him promise not to do so, because of her fears arising from the recent large number of automobile accidents.

Next Friday, the last of the maneuvers, General Corbin will give a dinner to General Roberts and the other British visitors, and the high German officers who have been concerned in the war game.

Happily Married.

On Saturday, September 27, by Rev. Grant, James Oliver Shoop and Mary Theresa Nolan, both of Gold Run. The happy couple will leave in a few days for their new home on Henderson creek.

ORE FOR SMELTER

Klondike Rock Being Shipped Out

FROM BELOW CITY

Seventy Sacks of Rock Out of the Australian Group Being Sent to Tacoma for a Thorough Test—Alderman Interested—Long Tunnel Made.

Seventy sacks of quartz from the Australian mine, twenty miles below Dawson, was brought to the city Saturday on the Zealandian and shipped out this afternoon. It goes to Tacoma to be put through a smelter test. Alderman T. G. Wilson is interested in the mine from which the rock is taken.

The property lies right on the bank of the Yukon, so that the ore, when taken from the tunnels, can be thrown direct on the deck of a steamer. Assays have been obtained from the ore, it is understood, running as high as \$200 to the ton, and averaging \$170 to the ton. The ledge is said to have been traced 1,000 feet along the face of the bluff overlooking the river.

The owners of the property have run one tunnel into the bluff 300 feet and have another in some distance. Nearly every week Alderman Wilson has been making pilgrimages to the property this summer. While saying nothing about his property, he has remarked in the city council that Dawson will be another Butte.

Joe Delond and wife, prominent characters on the streets of Dawson, the last two summers as sellers of bead work, will leave on the Yukoner for the outside.

The cargo which the Crimmin and her three scows brought from Whitehorse Sunday comprised hay and oats entirely, and was one of the heaviest shipments of the one class ever brought to Dawson. The shipment comprised 1,139 bales of hay and 683 sacks of oats.

Try Brimston's for mattresses and save a dollar. Phone 134A.

YUKONERS ARE THERE

Klondikers Among Arrivals at Valdez

NEW RIVER STAKED

Little Kiak Trappers Make a Discovery—Gold Valued at \$18 an Ounce Has Been Washed From Beach Properly—New Town Is Established.

Valdez, Sept. 14.—Arrived at Valdez today. Aboard the Newport were several Klondikers and among them Charles Anderson of Eldorado and Charles Hill, of No. 4 above on Bonanza. Slim, landlord of the Grand hotel, shipped as steward for the trip, but jumped his job and joined the throng at Valdez. R. R. Mitchell, the violinist, who has fiddled his way to every new strike in Alaska, and T. G. Quinn, were also Newport passengers. The new diggings that were discovered by the hunters and trappers of Little Kiak have already caused the staking of all of White river and its tributary creeks, to the extent of perhaps sixty claims.

White river is a small stream that heads in a little spur of the immense Malispino glacier, thirty miles northwest of Kiak.

There are lots of streams in the country that have not been prospected, and for several years, near the mouth of White river, profitable beach washing has been in progress. The gold is valued at \$18 to the ounce. It looks like Nome beach washings, only brighter and more flaky. But one worker has been working in the district and is washing out two ounces a day.

Landing at the mouth of White river this late in the season is a very dangerous matter. The steamers with cargo in the vicinity as the coast thereabouts is not charted, and the surf, when the least wind is stirring, dashes against the coast with terrific force.

The White river prospectors believe they have struck it very rich and that by sluicing the diggings will pay from \$25 to \$100 to the man. The ground is shallow and the claims will be soon worked out.

W. E. Ward, the original staker of the big lode on the Engineer group, was a passenger on the Newport.

Harry St. Clair and Billy Lauer, who was at the Golden North, have leased the Hotel Northern, the largest hotel in Valdez and expect their furniture on the Santa Anna.

P. E. Kern and W. E. Root have ready established a handsome combination pharmacy and jewelry store on the main street.

Harry Shaffer is running a milk ranch, and his daughter, Miss Mary, is presiding at the counter of the leading bakery.

Syd Monastes is the town jailer. L. C. Wilkes is running the Valdez branch of the Alaska Transfer company of Skagway.

The new town will be built further down the bay. The railroad people have established a surveyors' camp there and A. B. Lewis and party are in charge. The company offers to provide lots and buildings, as good as those that may be vacated, to all those who will move to the new townsite. The location of the new town has arrested improvement in the old town. That the town will be located at the

site chosen by the railroad people is conceded by everybody. The coming city will be called West Valdez.

E. O. Sylvester is in town and rumor has it that he anticipates making heavy investments in the new town and will do business on the trail with pack trains and roadhouses during the railroad construction.

H. B. LE FEVRE.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Lake Boat City of Rome Ashore Near Milwaukee.

(The Associated Press.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—The steamer City of Rome went ashore today in a dense fog on North point, near here. The vessel was loaded with merchandise bound from Buffalo to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Unbiased View.

Mabel—Young De Jones is considered the lion of the season. Have you met him?

Clara—Yes, and, judging from his manners, he is a donkey instead of a lion.

DIES ON HIS FEET

Henry Greater's Sudden End

MINER FALLS DEAD

Passes Away in the Monte Carlo Club Rooms Without Any Warning as He Gives His Partner a New Pack of Cards.

Henry Greater, a miner, dropped dead in the Monte Carlo club rooms early yesterday morning. His end was sudden. A moment before he had been walking around apparently in fair health. He purchased a pack of cards for his partner. As he threw them to the partner Greater dropped in his tracks. An autopsy is being held on the remains this afternoon by Dr. Barrett. It is believed that death was caused by heart disease.

Greater was around as usual Saturday night, attending to his affairs, and evidently had no premonition of death. Early yesterday morning he entered the Monte Carlo rooms and walked around watching the games. His partner needed a new pack of cards and he asked Greater to get them. He gave him the money and Greater made the purchase. Returning to the place, he gave back the change and threw the cards on a table over to his partner. Hardly had he done so when, without the least warning, he fell like a log to the floor. Bystanders rushed to his prostrate form and found him breathing his last. Dr. Barrett and the police were summoned. The latter took charge of the case. Captain Wroughton is holding an inquiry this afternoon into the man's sudden death.

Greater had been in this country for about four years and was well known to old timers. He engaged in mining to some extent. He was an American and it is believed that he came here from San Jose, California. His wife, daughter and son still reside there. The daughter is a student at the Irving institute. They are being notified of his death.

Until they are heard from the disposition of the remains will not be known.

TO HAVE A DREDGE

Atlin People Installing Big Plant

WILL WORK ON PINE

Outfit Will Be Heavier Than Anything of the Kind in the Klondike—Camp's Output Good—Steamer Will Run From Caribou Crossing.

A giant dredge is to be installed on Pine creek in the Atlin district. The machinery for the dredge alone will weigh 280 tons. Part of it already is on the ground. It was taken in this summer. P. Scharnschmidt, river superintendent of the White Pass service, tells of the new plants. He says:

"It is the intention of the company backing the scheme to dredge Pine creek from near its mouth, only a few hundred yards back of the town of Atlin, up stream. The undertaking is one of the biggest ever essayed in the North. Our steamers running from Caribou Crossing to Atlin took in some of the machinery this summer. The dredge, when ready for operation, will be much larger than that of the Lewis River Dredging Company's plant of lower Bonanza. The Pine creek group to be operated is known as the Feather and Racehorse properties. Robertson & Switzer financed the scheme.

"The camp of Atlin has done well on the whole this summer for the amount of actual work performed. The big hydraulic companies did little this season, but the operators on the ordinary placer plan have been hard at work. I venture to say that more than a million and perhaps a million and a half in gold will be produced by Atlin this year.

"Boulder creek has been a big producer this year. Several of the other streams have done well, and I predict that Atlin will be a big producer for many years.

"The White Pass steamer Gleaner has been busy all season running to Atlin. She will continue to cover the run as long as the weather will permit, which, I should say, will be some time about the first week in November. The little steamer Scotia covers the short run on Lake Atlin in connection with the Gleaner, and the portage across Taku Arm, one mile, is made with cars, drawn by a light locomotive. With these accommodations we could, if necessary, place as much freight into Atlin from Caribou Crossing in a season as we can bring to Dawson from Whitehorse with our river fleet. The advantage of a much longer open season is had on the lakes. The company's steamer Australian is laid up on the lakes, but is available for use any time she may be needed."

Reid in Skagway.

Skagway, Sept. 21.—The Alaskan says: W. A. Reid, general secretary

of the Y. M. C. A. for Alaska and the Yukon, arrived in the city from the interior yesterday evening and will remain in Skagway for some days at least. From here he will go to Juneau, Douglas and probably Valdez in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. In case there should be four companies of soldiers located at Skagway, Mr. Reid will probably spend the greater portion of the winter at this point. Mr. Reid did not go farther into the interior than Eagle on the trip just over. He was at Dawson for some time looking over the field with the purpose in view of introducing the Y. M. C. A. into that city in case it should offer the inducement. It was decided, however, that conditions are such that it would be well to postpone the work until spring. The work at Eagle and the other points in the interior is in good shape for the winter. The musical instruments and the reading matter are ready for the winter's use.

Negative Compliment.

Miss Sere (much weaned)—So he really said I didn't show my age, eh? Miss Sharpe—Well, he said you always seemed careful to conceal it.

COAL PINS.

Genuine Pieces of Black Diamond Made Into Stick Pins.

(The Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—"Genuine black diamond stick pins" have been placed on sale in Chicago at 15 cents each. They are lumps of anthracite coal fastened to gold washed pins, and find a ready sale on the streets.

COLLIN GOING TO OUTSIDE

Insane Man No Longer Violent. Leaves the Padded Cell and Talks Sensibly.

Philip Collin, the insane Frenchman, who has been confined for the past week at the police asylum, will leave for the outside tomorrow on one of the river steamers, en route to the provincial asylum for the insane at New Westminster.

Collin was violent at first and had to be confined in a padded cell. Capt. Routledge, commanding the Dawson division of the Northwest Mounted Police, said this morning that the unfortunate man is now quiet and talks sensibly. He is no longer in the padded cell. Not much is known about Collin's family, but it is believed that he is unmarried. He is about twenty-eight years old.

MAIZIE MAY LOSES BOOTH

Voting Place Changed to Stewart Landing on Petition of the Inhabitants of District.

In response to a petition from the people of Stewart Landing the voting place for that district and Maizie May has been changed to the landing. At that point the trail crosses the river and it is a more central location than the creek with the giddy name. Maizie May has only five or six voters, while the landing has many more. The booth is supposed to go to the most populous center. The people of Stewart Landing objected to climbing twelve miles across country to the other district.

Out of all the sixty sub-divisions this is the only change Sheriff Dilbeck has had to make. The work of preparing for the election is making satisfactory progress. Nearly all the enumerators are sworn in. The chief difficulty will be the securing of polling booths, deputy returning officers and constables.

Another difficulty will be presented in sending the ballot boxes to some of the districts. The sheriff has arranged to send a special messenger and dog team to the Pelly with the box for that sub-division. The boxes, however, cannot be sent out to the various places until after nomination day, as it is impossible to print the ballots until then. The names of all the nominees must be on the ballots. Everything will be in readiness for nomination day, however, and from then on the work will be rushed through.

The returning officer had to cut out the Hurchel islands, which are somewhere up in the Arctic circle, as he could find no one willing to go there. The islands are in the shadow of the north pole. Their inhabitants are natives, with a few whalers. The inaccessibility of some of the sub-divisions is a thing of beauty. The sheriff would not object to a few war balloons and wishes Jules Verne was around.

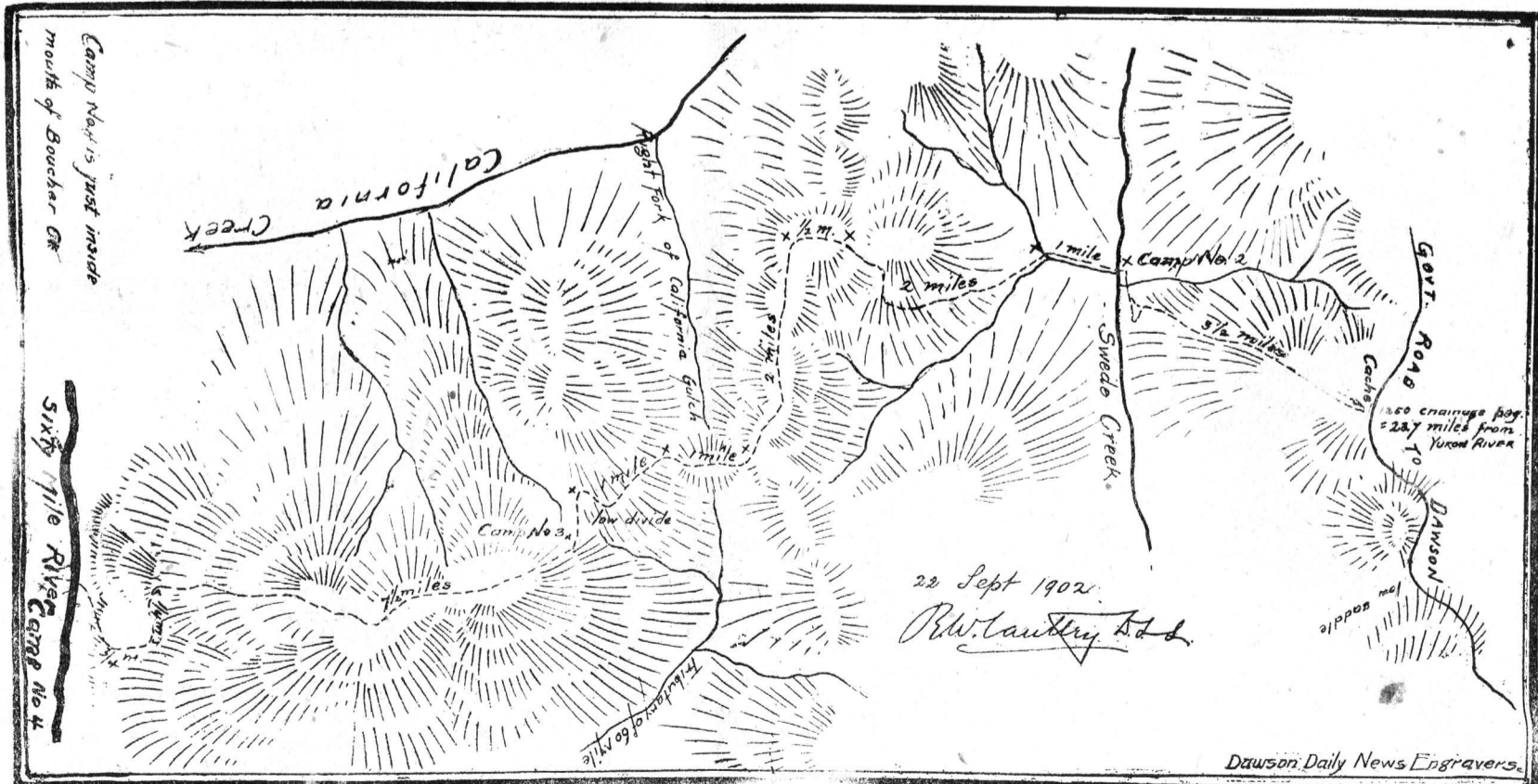
JUDGMENT FOR MEN.

Mr. Justice Craig Settles Admiralty Case in Court.

Judgment for the men in the case of Charles Mack et al. against the steamer Light and the barges Louise and Marguerite was given by Mr. Justice Craig, exchequer court of Canada, Yukon territory admiralty district, this morning.

The steamer and barges were recently sold by the sheriff at the order of the court. They brought about \$10,000. There will be enough to pay the claims of the men.

MAP SHOWING NEW ROUTE TO BOUCHER



ACCOMPANYING this is an accurate map of the new government trail, being built so as to give connection between Dawson and the mouth of Boucher creek, the new placer stream

in the Sixty-mile district. The trail branches off from the Glacier creek trail twenty-three miles west of Dawson, then follows southerly twenty miles by somewhat circuitous route to the mouth of Boucher, all the time

keeping on the ridges on the east of California creek, and crossing Swede creek far back on its headwaters. The distances, and course as indicated in the map, together with the general idea of the topography of the country

are from a map prepared by Surveyor R. W. Cautley for the Dominion department of public works. It is expected to have the trail finished within two or three weeks and perhaps sooner.