

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LII.—No. 38.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897.

WHOLE No. 2694.

TOWN TOPICS.

It will pay you to read Gilman & Company's ad.

Mr. T. Hinman has secured a situation in J. B. Goodhue's factory.

Mr. E. B. Flanders of Boston, a native of Brown's Hill, Stanstead, is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Caswell, and daughter of Cookshire, are in town for a day or two.

Lee Farm won several prizes on Jersey cattle exhibited at the St. John, N. B., fair last month.

Mr. Chas. O'Rourke has purchased the American Tailoring Co's stock of new and fashionable cloths.

The foundation wall of C. H. Kath-an's annex is nearly finished and the frame work is rapidly going up.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McAllister, of Waitsfield, Vt., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Foster over Sunday.

Mr. G. R. Caswell has bought Mrs. Blodgett's house on Butler hill, and intends to erect a new residence on the lot next season.

Thirty people from Stanstead Plain and as many from Rock Island and Derby Line took in the White Mountain excursion to-day.

The office of Mounted Inspector of Customs at Derby Line has been abolished. This was the position held by Mr. T. Hinman, who has been retired.

We are glad to welcome among us Rev. F. G. Vial, recently ordained, who comes to assist Rev. Mr. Forsythe in the work of his parish. Mr. Vial is boarding at Mrs. W. Taylor's.

We are glad to hear that the congregation of All Saints' Church have succeeded in clearing themselves entirely from all debt, and now commence with a clean balance sheet. A church debt is always a bad thing.

Mr. A. L. Langmayd of Manchester, N. H., formerly of the Beebe Plain Bakery has been in town during the past few days. He is now employed in a large grocery and provision store, and will remove his family to Manchester.

The Ladies of Christ Church, Stanstead Plain, will serve an old fashioned Harvest Supper in the town hall, Stanstead Plain, on Tuesday evening, October 12th. Supper served from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. All come.

Service at Universalist Church, Sunday, October 10 at 10.45. Sermon by Pastor; subject "Demands of Religion on the Individual." Following morning service—the communion of the Lord's Supper will be observed to which all are invited. Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Last Friday A. T. Foster's sign was removed from the factory recently sold to Arthur Pregeau. Mr. Foster first hung out his sign in 1841, when he was 19 years old, and it has been before the public continuously since that date (although not always in the same business) a longer period than that of any other man in the place.

Maybe Barney didn't raise Kane last Friday night, but he provoked the ire of two auctioneers on Saturday when his sale was to have taken place. One answering a sudden summons by telephone drove at high speed from Hatley, the other made his way from Derby Line only to find that the owner was away in quest of some hens, and the sale cancelled.

There will be a special Harvest Thanksgiving service in Christ Church Stanstead Plain, on Tuesday evening, October 12th, at 8 o'clock. Special music under the superintendence of Professor Dorey who will preside at the organ. Preacher, Rev. A. A. Bryant of White River Junction, Vt. Offertory for Diocese and Church Society. All are cordially invited.

Sarah Jane Daly, formerly of Stanstead Plain died of cerebral congestion at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. Chartier, Sherbrooke, last Saturday. Deceased was a sister of James Daly of Stanstead Plain, and John Daly of Coaticook. The funeral was held in St. Patrick's Church, Sherbrooke, Monday morning, and the body was taken to Coaticook for burial. The bearers were: Messrs. S. W. Snow, and J. Gallagher, Stanstead; A. Gilmore, Rock Island; M. Mullins, Coaticook; A. Woodward and D. McManamy, Sherbrooke.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, occupies a splendid position amongst the journals of the world. Its publishers never tire in the work of improvement. No wonder that the Family Herald and Weekly Star is such a prime first favorite.

GEORGEVILLE.

George Woodward was quite severely hurt one day last week while working for W. N. Ives. He was drawing a hay rack load of stove wood when some of it began to fall off, and in trying to get off himself he fell and a wheel passed over his body. Only for some blocks of wood partly sustaining the weight of the heavily laden wagon he might have been killed on the spot.

C. A. K. Macpherson had an arm severely lacerated a few days ago by the cogs of an ensilage cutter catching his shirt sleeve. He had the presence of mind to tear the arm from the cogs which would have crushed it.

Thomas Bailey trapped a raccoon a few days ago that had been making havoc in his cornfield. They are reported to be very plentiful this fall.

C. A. K. Macpherson has been appointed by the township council to succeed W. J. Melrose as councillor for this part of the township.

Miss Edith Ayer has gone to New York city for the winter.

It is reported that Rev. Dr. Barrows has bought the land owned by W. N. Ives, lying west of the highway leading from this village to Magog, situated in Stanstead and Magog townships and bordering upon lake Memphremagog.

N. A. Beach has bought of D. A. Bullock a plot of ground situated opposite his hotel, on which is a building formerly occupied as a meat market and ice house.

H. Probyn who has been living upon the Arthur Eves place for the past two years, has moved into a part of the house of Miss L. Chamberlain.

MACK'S MILLS.

Mr. John Tilton started for Chicopee Wednesday morning to visit friends. Robbie Davis of Manchester, called here on Tuesday last.

D. B. Keet, of Brown's Hill, took dinner here last Saturday.

Curt Rutter is moving on to Charles Rutter's farm.

Mrs. Charles Comstock spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. N. Peasley.

Hard colds are all the rage. Quite a number met with Miss Kimpton on Monday, it being the Ladies Aid meeting, to arrange for the harvest festival. Rev. E. A. Davis and R. N. E. Swauf, of Gaspé, were present.

There will be a harvest festival at the Smith's Mills church on the fifteenth of October. E. A. Davis, Dr. Flanders and other ministers are expected to be present. Recitations and music will also be furnished for entertainment. A fine tea will be served. Adults 25 cents, children half price. The proceeds for the benefit of the church. We hope to see many out.

We are having some very fine weather. Cold frosts at night and sunshiny days.

Jenny Miller has gone to Knowlton to visit her sisters.

Mr. Sanford Hitchcock and family are visiting friends at Bedford.

Mr. Albert Baldwin arrived here from Worcester on Monday on account of the illness of his father, who lives at Coaticook.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelly of Newport, visited at Miss L. J. Kimpton's last week.

Mrs. Jessica Kimpton of Roxton, is stopping at Mrs. Kimpton's at present.

A car load of sheep left here Saturday, that had been loaded by Davis and Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins sent a car load of hogs on Friday.

Miss Martha Tilton has gone to Bolton to spend the winter. Her father went with her to spend a few days visiting friends.

The proceeds of the Graniteville harvest home festival, were twenty-five dollars.

Elder Theakston preached at the school house on Saturday evening and Sunday.

Ora Peebles of Fitch Bay has been visiting at Mrs. Sam. Wheeler's the past week.

Susan Peebles is stopping with her aunt, Mrs. Sam. Wheeler, at present.

Mr. Orin Whitehead, and Miss Carrie Menard, both of Stukeley, were married at Derby Centre on Monday, the 4th inst., and came here on their wedding trip. The bride's father and mother, Charles Menard and wife, Alex. Menard and Miss Mabel Bobo, Alfred Bobo and wife, all of South Stukeley, were the guests of Mr. Frank Carrow Monday night.

GRANITEVILLE.

There will be a chicken pie social at the home of Mrs. John Reed on Tuesday, October 12th. Admission 25 cents.

BARNSTON.

Mr. B. F. Keyser of Stanstead, has the contract for building the Methodist Church to be completed January 1st.

Mr. Hiram Hastings has sold his large farm to a gentleman from Bedford. Mr. Hastings is at present residing at West Derby, Vt.

Mr. O. Garceau, of Coaticook, is building a big barn for the Remick estate, which will be raised this week.

Fred Shackett and Jo. Harvey, who are running J. V. Corliss' threshing machine, threshed for Bert. Converse 344 bushels of oats in one day, which we call pretty lively work, though I suppose your North Dakota correspondent will think it is "no great shakes."

A very nice wedding took place here at the residence of J. L. Thornton, Esq., on the evening of Sept. 22nd, when his second daughter, Lucy, was united in marriage with Mr. Harry Lovell, of this place, the Rev. D. W. Terry officiating. We extend congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shonyo, of Magog, were at the Methodist parsonage over Sunday.

Miss Cole, teacher of the model school, and Mrs. Cushing were in Sherbrooke on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Benoit of Magog were visiting friends here on Saturday.

CURRIERS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Shonyo have just returned from Chateaugay, where they spent two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Earnest Currier is quite ill. Mr. and Miss Tams made calls in the neighborhood to-day.

Miss Mary Currier was at home on Saturday and returned to Barnston where she is teaching on Sunday.

The relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Rogers gave them a pleasant surprise Saturday, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day.

Mrs. Manning has been suffering, the past week, from a severe attack of sciatica, she is better at this writing.

Every body says "What lovely weather?" The first frost here last Saturday night, and it was very light.

Mrs. Shuttlesworth has been quite sick for several days.

HEATHTON.

Mrs. Redmond and daughter, who have been visiting at Mr. W. White-er's, have returned to Salem, Mass.

Mrs. E. W. Horne is on the sick list at this writing.

Mrs. J. Corliss visited friends in Hatley on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Sadie Heath is spending the week at Mr. J. Cooper's in Stanstead.

Mrs. Bean, of Beebe Plain, spent last week at S. W. Hill's.

Mrs. Day of Springfield, and also a Mr. Brown were the guests of Mr. J. Corliss last week.

Mr. Frank Cilley has rented his farm to Mr. Henry McDonald, and has gone to Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. E. W. Horn was appointed delegate to the Provincial Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Stanstead.

Very few people from this place attended the County S. S. Convention which was held at Rock Island, but on the following Sunday our Sunday School was treated to an able and interesting account of the proceedings at the convention by Miss Redmond of Salem, Mass., a young lady who was present.

BEEBE PLAIN.

There will be a special Harvest Thanksgiving service in All Saints Church on Wednesday evening, Oct. 13th, at 7.30 o'clock. Special music by the choir of Christ Church and All Saints Church. Preacher, Rev. A. A. Bryant of White River Junction, Vt. All are invited.

Harvest Home services will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday and Monday. Special sermons suitable to the occasion will be preached by the pastor on Sunday. On Monday evening from six to eight a chicken pie dinner will be served in the dining room of the church, after which an excellent programme will be rendered of music and addresses. The ministerial association meets in the church the same afternoon, and will remain over for the evening session. These will furnish a varied and highly entertaining programme in music and addresses. This promises to be the attractive event of the year. All will be heartily welcomed.

APPLE GROVE.

There will be a chicken pie social at the residence of Hiram Brevoort Narrows Hill, Wednesday evening Oct. 13, all are cordially invited.

EDUCATION FOR THE FARMER'S SON.

Mr. Editor:—

The subject indicated by the heading of this paper is one which ought to be of very material interest to every farmer in this country but which, I am sorry to say, is deplorably neglected by them.

The public schools are just getting under way, and we find there the girls and the small boys; but the larger boys—where are they? They may be found in the fields assisting in the harvesting of the crops, and doing the hundred and one kinds of work at which a boy can make himself so useful on a farm. After they reach their teens the boys are seldom allowed to go to school until the last forkful of grain is housed and the last farrow turned, and even then, in many cases, his attendance there is so irregular that if he gets in three or four months work in the school-room out of the twelve he is fortunate, and is thought to be receiving a very liberal allowance of book-learning and all that is necessary if he is to follow the plow, such is the low esteem in which farmers hold their own vocation.

During the first twelve years a child thinks much more of play than anything else, but for all that he is getting a fair start at school. After that age, during the period of the teens, the mind is most plastic and most susceptible to teaching and the most valuable of school-room acquisitions are made; and it is during this very period that country lads are forced to forego, for the sake of a few paltry dollars, all those natural gifts of mind which every child possesses to a greater or less degree, the cultivation of which they have a right to demand, and to lose what, if gained, could but fit them for better farmers and for the better discharge of the duties of citizens.

The time has come when skilled labor of every kind is demanded and employers will have no other. Special training for the work upon which one intends to enter must be had to be successful. The blacksmith, the carpenter, the tradesman, the lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the teacher, all have to spend time and money to acquire proficiency in their calling, yet who ever thinks it necessary for a farmer to learn farming? Any one can farm. Muscle only is required. Who ever thinks district school education a necessary adjunct to farming? Yet the district school is the foundation of education for all and the beginning and ending for the majority. Therefore I say, let every child have the advantage of it. Do not keep the boys at home as soon as they are able to do a man's work or a part of it, even if you can save a man's wages by so doing, for that is a small sum compared with the handicap with which you send them forth to fight life's battles. The most progressive men have been, are, and will be those who think most, and those who think most are the best educated.

It is not uncommon to hear men boast that they never went to school after they were twelve years old or that they never had but two years schooling, as much as to say "and see how much I have accomplished," and it may be that they have done well considering such a drawback. Such as they lose sight of the fact that if what they did twenty-five years or more ago were attempted under present conditions the odds would be against them in spite of their "two years schooling."

Is it any wonder that the farmers are not business men? Why should they be? They do not pay that close attention to their business and the most improved business methods as tradesmen do. There is not one in fifty who can tell the cost of producing an acre of grain or roots, or of rearing an animal to maturity. However, it cannot be expected that men whose capacity for arithmetical calculations has been curtailed by early neglect and little exercise will ever keep any very comprehensive accounts. But why should they not be business-like, and why should they not keep accounts as well as any? Surely their profession requires as much and as intelligent application as any other, and therefore requires as good an educational training as any other. Then let the boys go to the elementary school at least, until they have gotten all it can furnish, and forbid them not for of such is the coming generation.

It is no wonder the young men leave the farm when they are shown all the drudgeries of farm life and none of the beauties of it. "As the twig is bent the tree inclineth." I believe if the mothers could have their way much of this abuse—for

abuse it is—would soon become a thing of the past; but the fathers hold the balance of authority, the weight is thrown on the wrong side and a human soul becomes a thing of barter in the name of farm economy. I say take up a missionary collection and send these men to the North Pole; their wives would run the farm more economically.

A good education cannot fail to be a cause of thankfulness and a source of pleasure in whatever walk of life one may be placed. Deny it to none.

AGRICOLA.

MASSAWIPPI.

An accident of a serious nature occurred a few days ago to the little boy Augustus, son of Henry Colt. He fell from a beam fifteen feet high in the barn. No bones were broken but there was an inward injury to the stomach. At present he seems out of danger but it will take time for him to regain his natural state.

Mr. James Carter has gone to Ab-botsford.

Mrs. Eva Carbee came from Newport, Vt. Saturday to remain a short time.

Miss Blanche St. Dizier left Monday for college at Grand Ligne, Que., a French school.

The beauty of these autumnal days can never be surpassed. Who can look abroad without exclaiming, glorious.

FITCH BAY.

Fine weather, freezing nights. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burgess left for their home in Boston Monday.

Mr. Horace Lovering, a life-long resident of the Lovering Pond district, died at his residence on Sunday morning, aged 69 years. He had been confined to the house about two weeks. Funeral held at Fitch Bay Tuesday.

There will be a Sunday School concert in the Congregational Church on Saturday evening, the 9th inst. Silver collection.

EAST HATLEY.

The Rev. Dr. Flanders, principal of Stanstead College, is announced to preach a missionary sermon in the Methodist Church next Sunday, 10th inst., at 10.30 A. M., and associated with Revs. A. Lee Holmes, M.A., of Coaticook, and F. G. Lett, Stanstead, to attend a public missionary meeting in the same church Wednesday, 13th inst., at 7 P. M.

An "At Home" will be held at Mr. J. Carbee's on Friday evening, 8th inst., in the interests of the Epworth League.

AYER'S FLAT.

Fish & McNeil's next car of corn is expected this week. Price from the car 39c per bushel.

At Clough's—Car best old corn on track Saturday and Monday, 9th and 11th at 41c. bu. 15 cents cash paid for good Fall butter, summer and off flavor a little less. Five cents a pound paid for good caked maple sugar in exchange for groceries, dry-goods, etc. Compare the prices in my regular ad this week with what you pay elsewhere and you will be convinced that it pays to go to Clough's.

In Fish & McNeil's ad last week was some mistakes which are corrected in this paper. We suppose the compositor saw some of these goods at 12¢. and thought the price ought to be 42¢ as it appeared.

Barnston Model School.

The following show the names of the first two scholars in each grade, classified according to the results of the September monthly examination.

Monthly prize for highest average of any scholar awarded to Madge Buckland, average 81.

Grade III Academy—Eva Morin 1.

Grade III Model—Madge Buckland 1, Ella Cleveland 2.

Grade II Model—Alice Thornton 1, John Thornton 2.

Grade I Model—Elsie Hall 1, Katie Edson 2.

Grade III Elementary—Frank Hall 1, Curtis Morrison 2.

Grade II Elementary—Phyllis Lawrence 1, Charles Thornton 2.

Second Primer—Cora Peters 1, Willie Peters 2.

First Primer—Nellie Allen 1, Edgar Stafford 2.

John Blais of East Sherbrooke, while out hunting near Brompton Lake with two companions, Fortier and Leclaire, was shot in the shoulder by the accidental discharge of Leclaire's gun. Blais was only a short distance from his companion and received the charge in his shoulder. He was carried to a lumber camp and will probably recover.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

Thaddeus Martin, Sherbrooke, agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., is dead.

A dividend of 15 cents on the dollar has been declared in the insolvent estate of A. E. Fox, Coaticook.

J. A. Dalton, formerly of the Richmond Guardian, is now traveling in the West for Webster's cigar factory.

The contract for carrying the mails from Richmond to Dennison's Mills has been awarded to Thomas Hodge.

The annual contest of the Sherbrooke Plowing Association will take place at the Ingran farm, Lennoxville on the 20th inst.

Chas. E. Baldwin, of Coaticook, has had two fingers amputated, the result of having his hand jammed in an ensilage cutter.

Thieves broke into Atkinson's store at Melbourne the other night and stole \$25 belonging to the municipality of Melbourne village.

O. R. Foss, of Waterloo, who has in his time been associated with several of the leading manufacturing industries in his town, has gone to Everett, Mass., to live with his son.

St. Francis College Richmond has been presented with the valuable cabinet and chemical apparatus belonging to the late Dr. Webber, formerly a Vice-President of the College.

A new offence, that of attempting to pervert the course of justice is the charge upon which J. R. Woodward of Sherbrooke, has been committed for trial before the court of Queen's Bench. The case arises out of the sale of the J. G. Robertson estate.

Richmond's Council committee and Electric Light Company cannot agree upon a price for the renewal of a contract meanwhile the town remains in darkness. The Guardian suggests matters be left as they are until spring and thinks lighted streets will be needless after snow falls.

The Patrons of Industry in Sheffield County, held their annual picnic at Waterloo on Wednesday of last week. A largely signed memorial, praying for the equalization of taxation, was presented to Dr. De Grosbois, M.P.P., who expressed his sympathy with the objects of the petition, and promised to introduce a measure for a more equitable system of taxation.

While on the way to his wedding the other day, James Fopp of Granby, was thrown from his carriage and received an ugly cut under the arm besides several bruises about his person. After the wedding ceremony his wounds were dressed by a surgeon. His four years old sister, who was with him in the wagon, became entangled in the reins and was dragged some distance. Her scalp was nearly torn from her head.

GENERAL NEAL DOW

Died at his residence in Portland, Me., on the 2nd inst. at 3.30 P. M. The end of the venerable temperance reformer was a peaceful one, and he retained consciousness until an hour before his demise. His death was the result of age. He was born in Portland, March 29, 1804. General Dow's parents were Quakers. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Dow, then nearly 60 years old, enlisted as a soldier to help put down the war of secession. Although a Quaker, he was an earnest abolitionist, and enlisted to help the abolition of slavery. He raised a regiment and a battery of artillery. He was wounded twice in battle in the attack on Port Hudson and was confined in Libby prison for eight months. He was commissioned a brigadier general.

He went to England three times in the cause of temperance and addressed large audiences in the principal cities of England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1880 he was the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, receiving 10,365 votes.

A repetition of the noted murders last year on board a lumber vessel, has recently occurred on a lumber vessel bound for the West Indies. The officers of the vessel were killed, the vessel set on fire, and then the murderers escaped by boats. They have not yet been captured. In its details, this case resembles the one tried at Boston last year, in which the supposed leader perpetrated the murder of the captain and his wife and two of the men.

She was Away.

"Why, Nellie dear," said the little girl's teacher, "I haven't seen you for several days."

"None," replied Nellie; "I've been on an exertion with mama."—Harper's Bazar.

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The Stanstead Journal.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.
ROCK ISLAND, QUE.
One year (advance payment) \$1.00
If paid in six months, 1.25
At the end of the year, 1.50
ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Sunday noon, September 26th, there passed away one who for some time had played a leading part in the municipal, political, and social life of the west part of the Township of Stanstead. John Clarke was born of good old Scotch parentage at Midskeith, Desford, Banffshire, Scotland, on March 25th, 1847, being the second son of James Clarke. He came to Canada in the spring of 1869 and lived with "Uncle John Taylor" on the old homestead in the Narrows District. In 1870 he married his second cousin Esther Ann Taylor. Of this marriage the only issue was a son Charles Edward, born June 2nd 1885. In the Spring of 1892 Mr. and Mrs. Clarke moved to Griffin Corner where Mrs. Clarke died on October 11th, 1894.

On Feb 12th 1896, Mr. Clarke was married at Ayers Flat to Miss Minnie Morse daughter of Gardner Morse of that place who with his son survives him.

Mr. Clarke joined the Stanstead Cavalry Troop under Captain (now Major) Wood, as a Corporal in 1872. This position he soon resigned to accept a Captaincy in the 58th Battalion of Canadian Militia. After the resignation of Captain Moulton he went to Quebec for a short military training and became Captain of the troops in 1884 which position he held until his death. In Politics he was a consistent and unflinching Conservative, and partisan and opponent always knew where to find him. In political warfare he was always to the fore. Keenly interested in Municipal matters he was a member of Stanstead Municipal Council for ten years. He joined Golden Rule Lodge A. F. & A. M. in 1890 and filled the Office of Junior Warden. Since his residence in Griffin he took great interest in the improvement of the local Cemetery being one of the Trustees. Mr. Clarke joined the Church of his ancestors the Old Established Kirk of Scotland while yet a youth and remained a Presbyterian all his life. While attending frequently the services of other religious bodies, he yet, since his first wife was for many years a member of the English Church identified himself more or less with that Church and took a leading part in the establishment of the English Church services at the Narrows and Marlow School-houses and for a short period at Griffin. Mr. Clarke was a typical Scotchman, slow to come to a decision, when that decision was arrived at, he was as unmovable as a rock. Slow to form new friendship, when once formed he was a true friend. Ever loyal to "Auld Scotia," he was loyal to the country of his adoption. A true soldier in military precision and genial, courteous, bearing, he was a devoted subject of his sovereign. Faults of course he had, as all mortals, but around them we throw the broad mantle of a Masonic and Christian charity, and remember whatever they were they did not form part of his inner character, which was that of a true man. Strong and robust, his last illness was short and severe. That fell disease Typhoid Pneumonia after only ten days duration hurried him into eternity. The nursing care of his wife and friends was of no avail and on Sunday noon Sept. 26th the Spirit took its flight. On the following Tuesday a bright fall day, the body was borne by Masonic hands to the last resting place. The old Union Church was filled to its utmost capacity with relatives, connections, and friends from far and near. The Military world was represented by Col. Taylor of Cookshire, Major Wood of Sherbrooke, Lieut. Hall of Barnston and many of the Captain's Troopers. The Political world was represented by the County members of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, Messrs. A. H. Moore and M. F. Hackett, and many a political friend and foe united to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The beautiful Burial service of the Anglican Church was read, hymns of hope were sung, and a few words of Christian consolation based upon the revelation of Divine Victory over Death and Sin (the text being 1 Cor. XV, 25 and 26) were spoken by Rev. W. T. Forsythe, Rector of Stanstead and Beebe Plain Anglican Parish, and a friend of the deceased for eleven years. After the Church service finished, the touching masonic funeral rites were performed, R. W. Bro. Thompson admirably filling the Master's office.

Thus with sympathy expressed in words and by with deeds the bereaved widow and child, we bade our fallen brother a long farewell, and by the dropped sprig of acacia we expressed our belief that though gone from us, he still lives. May it be to rest in peace.

AMICUS

NATURAL GAS.

Americans Benefit from Canada's Supply.

Several gentlemen have recently been in the city in connection with the natural gas deposits in western Canada, and have drawn attention to the immense quantities of Canadian gas diverted from use in Canada and taken to the States. They say that the value of the natural gas for fuel and illuminating purposes that is now being drawn out of Western Ontario into the United States is not generally known.

In a recent report of the gas industry issued by the United States authorities, the value of the Canadian gas wells is placed at over \$5,000,000 per annum. Nine-tenths of all this supply is piped across the boundary into the United States. The industry is being gradually absorbed by United States companies, who have purchased out the interests of Canadian incorporators. Among the first companies incorporated by Dominion charter was the Ontario Natural Gas Company, consisting of the Walkers, of Walkerville; John Atkinson, of Detroit; the Hon. John Haggart and Hon. J. C. Paterson.

They took power to sink wells for natural gas or oil, and to convey the gas by pipes under the bed of the Detroit river at or near Windsor, to the international boundary. The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co. of Ontario was incorporated in February, 1890. Since then several other companies have organized, all apparently with the one object of piping the natural gas across the boundary into the United States for the benefit of Detroit and other cities. It is reported that the Standard Oil Co. are now operating, and, as has been their practice in the past, they absorb all competitors, and soon monopolize the whole field. Several of those companies are under contract to furnish gas for illuminating and fuel purposes to consumers, and agree to exclude customers in Canada. Where Canadians are supplied, it appears that they are charged at least double the charge to consumers on the south side of the line. The experience derived from gas wells in Ohio and other States proves that the supply is limited, and if the present drain is allowed to go on, the gas wells in Essex and in other Ontario counties will become exhausted, having yielded many millions of dollars in value to the United States citizens, and giving no return whatever to Canadian people.

AN EXPENSIVE FEATURE.

But One That Carries With It Proof of Superiority.

The development of newspapers in recent years has been one of the most remarkable features in the country's progress. Regions that ten years ago were deemed practically inaccessible for information are now reached almost instantaneously. The policy of the best modern newspapers is that the news of the world must be had, no matter what the cost.

Side by side with this has come the improvement of the mechanical part of the newspaper. Presses of tremendous capacity have been built, typesetting machines have taken the place of hand compositors, and illustrations have been introduced and brought to a high standard. This last may be called the latest feature of the modern newspaper, and by the test that it gives, the position of the Boston Journal, at the head of New England papers, is plainly shown. No other paper in all the six states included in that section gives to its readers such fine, artistic and pleasing pictures as the Sunday Journal. They are made by the half-tone process, a very expensive one, but one that produces results that cannot be equaled by any other method. In the eight-page half-tone section of the Sunday Journal the reader gets a high-class illustrated weekly magazine, comparing favorably with such publications as Harper's Weekly and Leslie's Weekly. Furthermore, it is bright, newsy and up-to-date.

CANADIAN CHILD SAVING WORK.

During the eight months of the present year some 53 children have been rescued and sent out to good homes in various parts of Canada. This work is entirely in the interest of Canadian children and is carried on by Christian ladies in Brighton and Toronto under the superintendency of Rev. C. W. Watch of Brighton. It is sustained by voluntary offerings. Funds are urgently needed and gratefully accepted.

There are some 20 children now in the temporary shelter awaiting homes. These are mostly young and suitable for adoption. Many of them are beautiful children whose only need is that of a friend and a home. The ages of these little ones run from 2 months up to 8 or 9 years. Information is cheerfully given concerning the work. Correspondence should be addressed to Rev. C. W. Watch, Brighton, Ontario.

HOME Employment, for whole or spare time either sex; no canvassing whatever; plain writing preferred; six dollars to twelve dollars weekly; book correspondence, copying addresses; specimen copies and instructions ready to go to work; \$5.00 returnable if not accepted; thoroughly genuine. Address, Warren Pub. Co., London, Ont., Can.

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GREATER NEW YORK MAYOR-ALTY.

After thirty years of hesitation and delay the federalization, not consolidation, of New York, Brooklyn and the other suburban and neighboring towns and villages has been achieved under the name of Greater New York.

The new corporation will have a population of about three millions and will comprise five boroughs, each with its separate president and municipal officials. These will, however, be strictly subordinate to the mayor, administrative departments and municipal assembly of Greater New York in all matters of administration, and to the municipal assembly of Greater New York in all legislative matters. Instead of a single chamber council, which New York and Brooklyn have hitherto had, the new municipal assembly of Greater New York will be a double chamber, composed of sixty aldermen and twenty-nine councilmen. The municipal assembly will have almost unchecked legislative powers in regard to the personal rights, privileges and liberties of the citizen, which it is supposed to be safe to entrust to aldermen and councilmen. But in regard to the property of citizens and of the corporation, in regard to public improvements, public works and the other proprietary interests of the city or its people the assembly has only the right of amending and sanctioning. All new projects must be prepared and initiated by a board of public improvements and the appropriate departments, and after they have been sanctioned by the assembly must even then gain the concurrence of another independent body, the commissioners of estimate and apportionment. Even increased expenditures on old works by the assembly must also be sanctioned by this body. The board of public improvements is made up of the mayor, the comptroller, corporation counsel, presidents of the various boroughs, and the government expert heads of the departments, who are appointed by the mayor. It will be seen that the municipal assemblymen, whether aldermen or councilmen, are thus shorn of the power of promoting great public works in order to "boodle" in conjunction with contractors. But their powers are further limited. They have no influence or control or connection with administration of the departments, which are entrusted to the control and supervision of the mayor.

Instead of irresponsible committees and their chairmen muddling and meddling with the departments, appointing their creatures as heads of them, and controlling patronage and boodling by means of them, the mayor is charged with the power and responsibility of making the government clean and efficient during his term. The mayor of Greater New York appoints all the administrative and executive officers except the comptroller, who is elected every four years, so that the treasury and finances may be constantly in the hands of an independent department. The mayor is president of the board of public improvements, has control of the police, supervises the departments, and has the power of veto over the acts of the municipal assembly. Upon him is laid immense powers for good or evil to the city, to him is entrusted an extraordinary amount of patronage, so that his position is second only to that of the President, and is comparable with it. The idea is that a position of such importance and dignity will be an object of the ambition of the greatest and most worthy citizen, and that by entrusting him with the entire power, he can be held responsible, and his reputation will depend upon the success of his régime.

The Grand Trunk will run an excursion from Sherbrooke to Montreal Friday and Saturday. Return fare \$2.

Crockery and Lamps

Opened This Week at
Fish & McNeil's

Quality Finest, Assortment
Large, Prices Very
Low.

Dinner Sets, 57 and 110 pieces from \$6.00 to \$10.00. Tea Sets, 34 pieces \$2.25 to \$4.00. Toilet Sets from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Lamps, complete, from \$5.00 to \$8.00.
We not only sell goods cheap, but we sell you in a better quality of goods than is usually kept in a country store.

NEW DRESS GOODS
being constantly received. Our Novelty Goods at 50c. are regular 75c. lines, the same whole sale at 55c. Those 35c. Flannellettes are selling fast, only 10 pieces left. The 42c. are better quality regular 75c. goods. We have ordered another lot of these Reversible Fancy Dress Goods at 12 1/2c.
A lot of Heavy all wool Pants just in, good value, \$1.25.

BEST VALUE IN GROCERIES.

We want all who do not drink our tea to get a sample free. We are making a run on our 25c. Tea. Try a free sample.

We are still giving away Silverware which has cost us already over \$100,000. Ask for a ticket free.

On Corn Meal, Shorts and Bran just received. Fine Yellow Meal \$17.50 ton Bran \$13 a ton.

Flour from from \$1.85 per bag. "Our glory," "Pine Roses," "Ogilvie's Hungarian," and Ontario Patents.

Highest cash price for tub butter.

Respectfully,
FISH AND MCNEIL.

BORN

READ—A daughter to the Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Read of Lennoxville, Que.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON-PUTNEY—On the 20th Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. W. Putney of Hatley, by Rev. Geo. H. Williams, Joseph E. Robinson of Haverhill, Mass. to Katherine L. Putney.

DIED.

CLARK—At Griffin, Sept. 26, 1897. Capt. John Clark, aged 50 years.

BROWN—At Griffin, Sept. 20, 1897. Frederic S. Son of Frederick Brown, aged 22 years.

MALONEY—At Beebe Plain, Sept. 28, 1897. Jane Walker, widow of the late E. V. Maloney, aged 57 years.

ELLIS—At Heatonville, Que., Sept. 14, 1897, after a short illness, Mabel Victoria, beloved daughter of Parker L. and Edna J. Ellis, aged 7 years, five months and 23 days.

For Sale.

500 lbs. Strained Hive Honey 10 cents. Also the increase from 100 colonies Bees, good hives, very heavy, \$3.00 each, while they last.

N. A. BLAKE,

Beebe Plain, P. Q.

A. G. CLOUGH

Just Opened a
Case of Ladies'
Wrappers

Fine patterned, winter weight, goods cut in late style, lined waists at \$1.25 and \$1.50, sizes 32 to 42, cheaper than you can get them made.

Good line of all-wool, winter weight dress goods, just in this week. Some lines will be sold at just what they cost wholesale; for instance a line of regular extra heavy all-wool winter weight dress serge in fancy patterns sold everywhere at 50 c. yd. will be sold at just what it cost wholesale, 38c. yd., also a fine line of fancy black dress goods. Ladies underwear in cheap lines up to Scotch wool, Men's in same quantity. Men's Undershirts, for \$5.50.

Good Japan Tea, lb., .80
Best Coffee, lb., .28
Best Boston Crackers, lb., .05
Soda Crackers, Box, .10
Corn starch package, .07
Eddy's Matchless Box, .07
Refined granulated sugar, also the cheap granulated sugar.

Ladies' solid, high shoes, .80
" high, kid shoes, .98
" button, grain shoes, .98
Men's solid, dongola shoes, 1.35
" Suits, from 2.50
Coat's Thread, doz., .60
Flannellette, yard, .60
Towelings, yard, .60
Grey Cotton Web, yard .02 1/2
35 inch heavy cotton, best value known by Web, .04 1/2
36 inch, good, bleached, cotton Web, .05
27 inch wide print, .04 1/2
Ladies' Sacs, Corsets for .30
Roller Curtains, .30
Tweeds, from 20c. to .30
Double width, wool dress goods .15
Fin tea Kettle, .10
Flour and Oat Feed, ton, 11.75

Good stock of flour, bought before the rise which I will sell at less than it can be bought everywhere.

SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD

is the only daily paper in the Eastern Townships. It has a large number of correspondents, covering all the towns and villages of these townships, who report to the office at once all interesting events.

In addition to the foregoing, there is a summary of world news received by telegraph every afternoon.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 a year, or twenty cents a month.

L. S. CHANNELL & CO.,

Publishers,
SHERBROOKE, - - QUE.

Advertisers who use the RECORD make no mistake.

Opening of FALL and WINTER Millinery

Miss Tinker's &

Tues. and Wed.,
Oct. 12 and 13.

I have a large assortment of

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats.

Also a fine assortment of

Millinery Novelties

Every one cordially invited. No cards.

H. A. TINKER,

Derby Line, - Vermont.

A STRAY—Came into the enclosures of the subscribers, on or about the 23rd of August, one Gray Cow or Heifer; when found she was hampered with a rope fastened to the under jaw and forward leg. The owner of said cow or heifer is requested to call; prove property, and pay charges.

M. C. PIERCE, M. J. WOOD,
92w2 Stanstead, Sept. 20, '97.

FOR SALE.—A choice Guernsey Bull, one year old. OTIS W. BROWN, Smith's Mills, Que.

Ladies and Misses
who have to buy

Fall and Winter

Cloaks and Capes

Will save money by seeing our New Styles
direct from the New York market.

Wait for our Opening.

No old stock left over.
Full particulars later.

The Largest Assortment.
Remember the place.

CASWELL & O'ROURKE.

Fruit and Vegetables

of all kinds will be received by the
undersigned every Tuesday and
Friday morning.

CHOICE LINE OF

Confectionery

always on hand.

A. W. PARKER.

New Attraction

Bissonnet's



Just Received and Ready for Inspection,

150 JACKETS and CAPES,

In the Several New Styles. From
Five Dollars up. Also

Cloakings,
Golf Cloth, Dress Goods,

In all the Novelties. Will be pleased
to Show them.

P. A. Bissonnet,

Stanstead Plain.

For Sale or to Exchange.

For Hay or Grain, 1 Reaper and Binder, 1
Mowing Machine in perfect order.

GEO. P. BUTTERS,
Stanstead Plain.

FIFTY WHITE Chester Pigs for sale,
H. A. CHANNELL.

The Barnston Woolen Mills Co.

WAY'S MILLS, QUE.,

IS NOW MANUFACTURING and have on
hand Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets and Yarn
which will be exchanged for cash or wool.

CUSTOM CARDING AND SPINNING, also
roll carding done promptly and well.

THIS MILL HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY
REFITTED, and is in charge of Mr. Albert
Dyson which is sufficient guarantee of honest
and superior workmanship.

TEAMS WILL BE ON THE ROAD SHORTLY
and receive wool in exchange for goods.
Address:

Barnston Woolen Mills Co.,

68w26 WAY'S MILLS, QUE.

FOR SALE.

I want to sell my
Carriage and Harness Business
and rent the premises for one or three
years.

A good little business for a party
that can attend to it.

For further information inquire of
A. B. SWEENEY.

For the Best

Fruit and
Confectionery,
Nuts, Canned Goods,
Tobacco and Cigars

Go to

NELLANS'

DERBY LINE.

Farm For Sale
To Settle Estate.

That well known Farm, beautiful for situation—occupied by the subscriber, east of and adjoining the Municipality of Stanstead Plain, and cornering on that of Rock Island.

Pleasant cottage house, painted; 12 rooms, cistern, front piazza, fine shade trees; scenery unrivalled. Barns new, modern style; never failing water; 300 acres, 50 or sixty wood; large sugary. Orchards in part grafted to choose fruit, two or three pear trees; tenant house on the place; School, mill, and cheese factory within a mile. Apply to

91tf. J. G. FIELD, Stanstead, P.Q.

Hot Weather Continues

So do the

Streams of Soda

—FROM—

Flint's Arctic Fountains

Derby Line & Rock Island

For Sale.

That very desirable property on Maple avenue, in the village of Rock Island, known as the Ozro Morrill residence, will be sold at a great bargain and on easy terms.

A. T. FOSTER,
JOHN G. FOSTER,
P. D. BUTTERFIELD.

Minister of Interior and Party Leave For Dyea.

The Hon. C. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, left last Thursday at the head of the Klondike expedition led by Major Walsh. Dr. Carruthers of Edinburgh, Scotland, accompanies the party. Most of the party will proceed to Dawson city. Mr. Sifton will cross the pass and then return to Ottowa. He will likely choose the Chilcoot and not the White pass which has fallen into bad order.

The Yukon party are fitted out precisely the same as an Arctic expedition. They are equipped with eider-down quilts, wolf robes, sleeping bag, day and night moccasins, rubbers and fur goods for water and cold, and are each armed with colt-revolvers, forty-five calibre, a precise and deadly weapon, and a hundred rounds of ammunition each. These weapons will not be concealed, but carried by a strap passing over the breast and back. The bags in which to sleep at night, are made of duck out-side, and lined with flannel filled in between with eiderdown. Major Walsh is prepared to spend the winter in a tent, if he cannot get a cabin, and will share all the hardships of weather and commissariat with his men. Eight double wall tents sixteen by fourteen feet are being taken along and these with a stove in each should be tolerably warm even with the thermometer sixty below zero. There will be a detachment of twenty mounted police accompanying the party from Vancouver, and dog drivers and one hundred and twenty husky dogs with sleds for the trip from Lake Tagish to Dawson six hundred miles, all of which will have to be walked by the expedition, if the rivers and lakes are frozen over. Major Walsh is confident of his ability to get through.

J. C. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
Office and Residence.
BEEBE PLAIN, VERMONT.

RALPH M. CANFIELD,
M. D., L. R. C. P. (London) Etc.
413 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.
Office hours: 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. E. C. TOMKINS, (McGill)
Physician and Surgeon,
Office opposite Christ Church, Stanstead Plain.
Bell Telephone No. 88.

H. C. RUGG, M. D., C. M.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office opposite residence of Hon. M. F. Hackett,
Stanstead Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 84.

C. R. JONES, M. D., C. M.,
Hatley, Que.

JOHN W. McDUFFEE, C. M., M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Post Office address, Derby Line, Vt.

DR. L. A. LAPALME,
Physician and Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain P. Q.
Office and Residence at Dr. Confield's old place.

ERASTUS P. BALL,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College.
Office at Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. address Derby Line, Vermont.

M. F. HACKETT,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Will attend all courts in the District. Collections a specialty.

H. M. HOVEY,
Advocate,
Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. address, Derby Line, Vt.

W. C. HERBERT,
Advocate,
Office first door north of residence, Stanstead Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 55.

THOS. KIRK,
Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office at Stanstead Hotel, Stanstead, Que.

A. LEOPRED,
(Graduate of Laval and McGill)
Mining Engineer,
Head Office, Quebec.
Branch Offices: Sherbrooke; Montreal, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, for all matters relating to mines.

CHAS. M. THOMAS,
Notary Public,
Commissioner Superior Court.
Office at the Court House, Stanstead Plain.

L. H. RAND,
Undertaker,
Fitch Bay, Que.
A complete assortment of Fine Funeral Furnishings always kept in stock.

C. I. MOULTON, L. D. S.,
Dentist,
Stanstead Plain, Que.

DR. T. D. WHITCHER,
Beebe Plain, Vt.
Telephone connections.



Invariably and Infallibly

Imparts new life and vigor to the whole system—
Restores the Stomach to healthy activity—
Cures indigestion in all its forms. Re-establishes the full natural strength of the nerves—
Cleanses, smooths and beautifies the skin—
Tones up the system, brightens the brain, and

Makes Life Again Worth Living.

100c. the Bottle—1c. the Dose.
Get it of any Druggist, or
The James W. Foster Co.
BATE, N. H.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Chicago is the great centre of operations in wheat on this continent, and what goes on there is of the greatest moment to every farmer in America. In an ideal market changes in prices would always correspond to real changes in the conditions of supply and demand; but in Chicago, unfortunately, this rule does not hold, and many fluctuations in price that take place there are wholly due to speculative efforts on the part of bulls and bears that have no correspondence whatever with the conditions upon which they are supposed to depend. Another bad feature of that market is the impossibility of getting accurate information as to the alleged causes upon which the changes in price are based; and reports of shortages on the one hand, and of forthcoming supplies on the other, are exaggerated in importance beyond all reason, although no doubt these reports do play an important part in each day's transactions.

During the past week the Chicago market has been the scene of many strong attempts both to raise the price of wheat and to lower it; but, on the whole, the attempts to lower it have been the more successful ones. It is claimed that the reports from Argentina indicate that a good yield of wheat may be expected from the forthcoming harvest there; but as that harvest will not be safely in till December, it would seem to be scarcely wise to place too much importance upon it at present. Similar reports have come to hand in regard to the forthcoming harvest of wheat in India; but as India wheat cannot get on the market till next April, the reasonableness of the supply from there at that time affecting present prices here may be doubted. On the other hand, Beerbohm has raised its "shortage" from 113,000,000 bushels to 120,000,000 bushels, and it reports that stocks of wheat in Europe have never been so light at this time of the year for twenty years, and that western Europe will require until its next harvest a supply of 8,000,000 bushels a week. Again, according to the Mark Lane Express, Russia, which exported 128,000,000 bushels last year, can this year export only 64,000,000, which is only 14,000,000 bushels more than she exported in 1892, her great famine year. Again, too, the latest reports from Paris show that France has a shortage of 118,000,000 bushels, as compared with her supply a year ago, and that the whole yield is poor in quality. But the most startling development of all was a new calculation, said to be based upon facts, to the effect that the total European shortage at present cannot be less than 184,000,000 bushels. (See last week's Farming for previous estimates.) On the whole, however, the price during the week, if anything, declined. But nothing has come forward to show that there need be any fear that the decline will continue or be at all serious.—Farming.

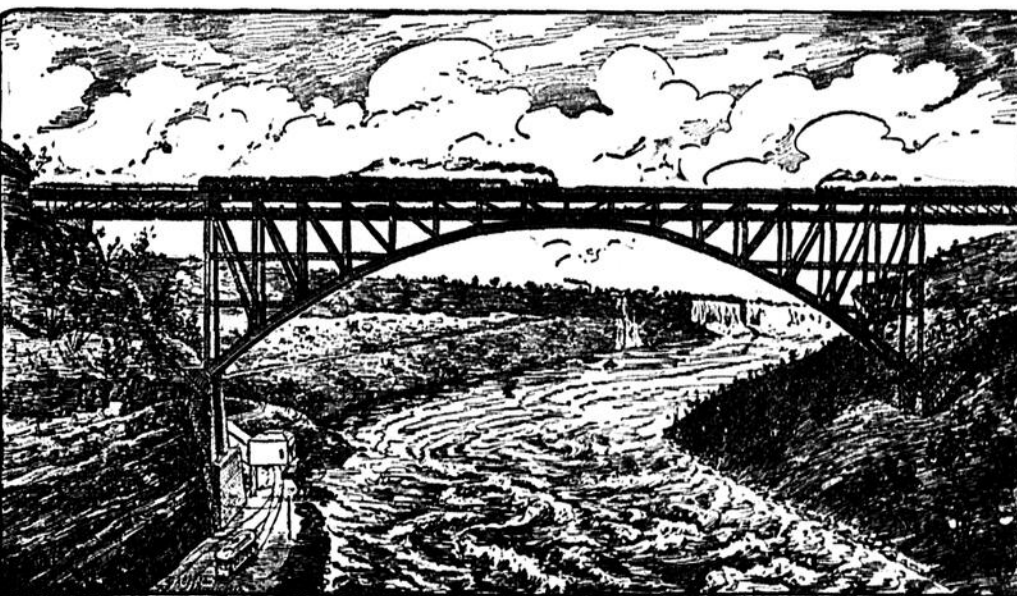
LODGE DOCTORS.

The gentlemen constituting the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec appear to entertain serious objection to members of their profession accepting the position of medical officer to benefit societies, lodges and the like institutions. Their disapproval is based ostensibly on the grounds that the members of the medical profession are 'defrauded' of proper remuneration in cases where this is arranged for by contract, and that it is beneath the dignity of the profession to accept and hold such positions. In England and in most English-speaking communities it has been permitted by law for some years past that members of the legal profession should arrange with their clients for remuneration of professional services by contract, in place of by the tariff of costs guiding the taxing officers of the courts. It may be suggested for the benefit of the medical and surgical gentlemen of Quebec that what has become a recognized practice in the legal profession cannot very reasonably be regarded as in any way derogatory to their own. There does not appear to be any good reason why a rule that is applicable to one learned profession should not be permissible in another. To say that members of the profession are 'defrauded' of anything to which they have an equitable right by the practice in question is an unjustifiable abuse of language. Medical men, like others, are entitled to what they can fairly earn in the field of labor—that, and nothing more. With just as much reason as in the present case might they object to the appointment of a medical officer to a hospital or an asylum or to a poor law union, to a regiment or a ship, seeing that in none of these instances are the professional men paid by tariff, yet officials such as these were in evidence long before there was a province of Quebec, much less a college of physicians therein. Such a prohibition of medical services of the nature above described can only render its authors ridiculous, and certainly can have no legal effect in limiting the functions of gentlemen who render much and praiseworthy service to humanity in the capacity of medical advisers to benefit societies and lodges.

THE NIAGARA CARNIVAL.

Opening of the New Grand Trunk Bridge—Trip to the Falls.

With boom of guns, cheers for the Queen and President athletic feats, and the greatest display of fire works the world has ever seen, the Grand Trunk new single arch steel bridge spanning Niagara river below the falls, was "opened" September 23rd to 25th. The JOURNAL man, having decided to attend the opening ceremonies, left this place Wednesday, and, with his companion for the trip, boarded the Grand Trunk express at Lennoxville. The Grand Trunk, practically the pioneer railway of Canada, has kept pace with the development of the country, and from its humble beginning has grown to be one of the greatest international routes on the continent. No Canadian road offers more comfortable transportation facilities and certainly none more diversified and beautiful scenery. We were soon speeding down the picturesque valley of the St. Francis, the beauties of which are as familiar to most of our readers as to the writer. Then came the prairie-like lands with the Beloeil and other mountains rising from the almost perfectly level land like islands in a sea. Before we reached the St. Lawrence darkness had set in so that we could not see the changes now being made to the faithful old Victoria bridge, which, when built, was the greatest engineering wonder of its time. This progressive age, however, demands the entire reconstruction of everything except the piers, and soon the old tubular bridge will live only in history or pass into oblivion. Arriving at the commercial metropolis we boarded a Pullman sleeper and lost no time in "stowing ourselves away" for we were anxious to be up with the



THE NEW GRAND TRUNK BRIDGE AT THE FALLS.

birds in the morning. When we awoke we were rolling along the shore of Lake Ontario, and reached the Provincial Capital after a delightful morning's ride. We had arranged for a few hours' stay in Toronto, and after breakfast took the electric cars for Queen's Park, going via King and Yonge streets. Toronto may well be proud of this park. Here nature's handiwork has been supplemented by the best efforts of man. A group of buildings of such architectural beauty and at the same time of such apparent solidity and lasting durability as the Government buildings, the University of Toronto and other educational institutions—assembled among the sturdy oaks of Queen's park—are seldom, if ever seen. Walking up the broad foot path to the Parliament building we stopped to study for a few moments the statue of Canada's most illustrious son, Sir John A. Macdonald, then the statue of Mr. George Brown. Passing between two large cannon captured at Sebastopol by the allied British and French armies, and presented to Canada by the Queen, we entered the Government building and ascended the tower from which an excellent view of the city, harbor and islands can be had. Leaving the Parliament building we strolled around the park to take a look at the educational institutions. With Toronto's admirable electric railway system we were enabled to see considerable of the city during our brief stay there.

That afternoon we left for the falls. Nothing else will serve to strengthen one's fondness for his native land like a correct knowledge of its resources. The Grand Trunk Railway, unlike many other roads, traverses the fertile fruit and grain producing areas of Ontario. You can ride along and watch the breakers lashing the shore on one side, while green fields and waving crops stretch away inland on the other side. From Hamilton to Niagara Falls the road runs through the grape vineyard of Canada. We could see large clusters of ripe fruit hanging on the vines, but as the train thundered along at the rate of about a mile a minute we did not attempt to pick any. Large quantities of peaches and pears are also grown in this section. The Grand Trunk passes through a tunnel beneath the Welland canal and if you crane your neck as you leave it you may see large steamers passing up the locks above you. Arriving at Niagara Falls it was an easy matter to transfer to the cars of the Park and River Electric Railway on which we proceeded to Hotel Lafayette, located near the Canadian end of the suspension bridge and commanding a magnificent view of the

falls. The Lafayette has all modern improvements even to a roof garden which is reached by an elevator.

The illumination of the falls was the feature of Thursday evening. The gorgeous brilliancy of Luna Island, the colored lights burning along the banks and showing through the thin edge of the water from behind the falls, the floating lights discharged from the "Maid of the Mist," and the indistinct, pigmy like forms of the men flitting to and fro to keep the lights ablaze, produced a weird spectacle suggesting a scene in another world.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

It is but natural that some bridge form the idea that a single arch bridge of such great length would at least look frail. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth. The appearance of the new bridge is at once substantial and beautiful. A noticeable feature is its freedom from vibration. So solid is the structure that, except for the noise, one would hardly be conscious of a passing train when standing on the walk beneath the track.

THE LOWER NIAGARA.

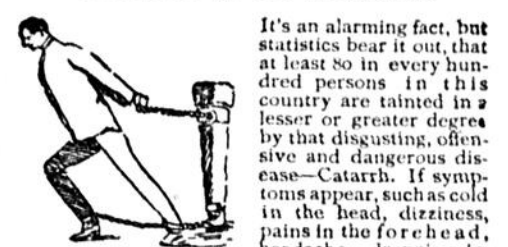
With the advent of electric cars sight seeing down the river has been greatly facilitated. Taking a gorge car on the American side we followed the course of the river to Lewiston, passing so close to the rapids and whirlpool that one could almost drop off the car into them. Across the river and a little above Lewiston is Queenston Heights, a mountainous bluff under whose battlements nestles the historic village of Queenston. It was here that Sir Isaac Brock, than whom no more valiant soldier ever drew a sword, fell while defending his country against the attack of the Americans on October 13th, 1812. On the heights, standing out in bold relief

upon loads of grapes and peaches to say nothing of the more common fruits and produce.

Turning our faces homeward we retraced our steps over the same line, seeing by daylight the beautiful stretch of land lying along the St. Lawrence which we had passed before in darkness.

Catarrh Shackles

Broken in 60 Minutes



It's an alarming fact, but statistics bear it out, that at least one in every hundred persons in this country are tainted in a lesser or greater degree by that disgusting, offensive and dangerous disease—Catarrh. If symptoms appear, such as cold in the head, dizziness, pains in the forehead, headache, dropping in the throat, offensive breath, loss of taste and smell, the Catarrh shackles may be tightening about you—
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRH POWDER is the most potent Catarrh cure known to-day—Recommended by eminent nose and throat specialists—gives relief in from 10 to 60 minutes.
"For years I was a victim of chronic Catarrh; the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh powder gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was permanently cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N.Y.—33

Boston & Maine Railroad.

Stanstead and Derby Line Branch.

Trains leave Rock Island and Derby Line as follows:

5:35 a.m. for Montreal (G. T. & Q. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. T.) and Sherbrooke, Boston and New York.

12:00 p.m. for South.

1:40 p.m. for Island Pond (G. T.) and Montreal (G. T.)

7:00 p.m. for Montreal (G. T.), Quebec, &c.

9:45 p.m. for Boston and New York.

Trains arrive at Rock Island and Derby Line:

From South—6:30 a.m. and 2:10 and 7:35 p.m.

From North—6:30 a.m. and 12:30 and 10:10 p.m.

Outward trains leave Stanstead Plain 5 minutes earlier than R. I. and D. L. time. Inward trains arrive at Stanstead Plain 5 minutes later than Rock Island and Derby Line time.

Five True Shots.

WE aim to have our Dress-goods Stock perfect. Our aim is always to hit the bull's-eye of correctness right in the center. Experience has taught us in which our aim is always true.

We aim to have reliable Goods.

" " to sell at reasonable prices.

" " to be truthful in all statements.

" " to carry out all promises.

" " to treat every visitor politely.

In each case we hit the center.

Here are examples of the way we sell dress goods:—

WOOL PLAIDS.

Forty in. wide, a yard only 42c.

Novelty Suitings.

Nearly half a hundred pieces here to choose from; new and stylish effects, sure to please you at the price, a yard 47c.

All-wool Suitings.

Thirty-six in. wide, at a yard 55c. We call your attention to the extra quality of this suiting; it will be impossible to give you as good when we buy again.

In Stock—Broadcloths and Meltonettes for Tailor-made Suits.

All-wool Suitings at 39 cents a yard. Are 36 to 40 inches wide and every way equal to what are usually sold at 50 cents.

Silks and Trimmings

We never had in our store such a large stock of Silks and Dress Trimmings, and it is a pleasure to invite you to look through these stocks. Almost everything you can wish for in dress garniture is here for you to see—or better—to buy. Beautiful Silks for fancy waists are here at \$0.75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Black Silk Special—An all-silk Satin Duchesse, that's 27 inches wide, at only \$1.00 a yard.

GLOVES.

Have added another line of gloves to our Stock. The celebrated Dent's kid gloves in black, also tan shades; we can recommend these very highly to our customers who want the best gloves.

Ladies' Reindeer Gloves, Silk-lined, look better and feel better than the ordinary gloves; they will wear well and fit smooth.

Cashmere Gloves.

Expect the best at the prices—25c, 37c., and 50c.

UNDERWEAR.

Such a stock is sure to bring business. The kind of underwear you want is here and you can expect special values—such as half-dollar goods at 39c; children's vests, two for 25c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers.

Fifty cent quality for 39c. The better goods are here for men, women and children.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Established 1859.

Capital - - \$1,500,000
Reserved Fund - - 785,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Auction Sale.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Ayer's Flat, for W. E. Johnson, on Friday, October 1st, at 10 o'clock a.m. the following property:

1. One Saw and Grist Mill in first-class repair and equipped for immediate use, including one tenement house, sheds, etc., situated at the head of Massawippi Lake.

2. One dwelling including Carriage House, Stable, sheds, etc. One acre of land situated on Main Street and very nicely located.

3. About ten acres of land including a water privilege with one building, situated on the west side of Lake Massawippi, better known as the Johnson Mill property. Several thousand feet of lumber, Spruce, Bass, B. Ash, Shantling, hard flooring, etc. Also Double and Top Carriages, driving harnesses, Hay Cart, Platform Scales, Farm Tools, One Weber Piano nearly new, and a lot of Household Furniture. For terms and particulars see posters. Sold by EDWIN HOWE, Auctioneer.



SERGES.

Black and colors made in France and imported before the new tariff went into effect:

All wool, 44 in. wide, 39 cents a yard
" " 45 " 50 " " " " " 36 " 25 " "

Coating Cloth Serge.

All wool 45 inches wide only 50c.

Muscovetta

Is one of the plain cloths that are very desirable. We offer an excellent quality, 44 inch wide, at \$1.00 a yard.

Polaris Cloth

Is a silk and wool mixture that's very handsome. The price is \$1.50 a yard.

Single Dress Patterns.

We offer you a lot of choice stylish fabrics in dress lengths so you can have something unlike any other lady in town.

LADIES' GARMENTS.

Jackets, capes and top coats are arriving almost daily, and now you will find the stock large and varied. The best to be sold at prices from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Children's Reefers,
Infants' Cloaks,

Are here by the hundred. Of course the prices are right: \$1.00 to \$10.00.

MILLINERY.

The new hats and bonnets are ready for inspection. You can expect as much here as from the best millinery stores except their high prices.

That faultless fit of her gown is made possible by the New Kabo Corset; none like it for style and comfort. We are sole agents in Newport, Vt.

NEW KABO CORSETS.

Gilman and Company, Newport, Vt.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE KLONDIKE.

Told by Joseph Ladue, a
Returned Miner.

A LONG BATTLE FOR GOLD.

How the Hardships Have Been
Magnified.

PLAIN TALE OF A PROSPECTOR.

The Country, the Weather and
the People.

Ladue Tells the New York World of His
Fruitless Work—The Founding of Dawson
and the Rush of Prospectors to It.
Plenty of Claims Left—Wages of Common
Laborers—A Heavy Owner of Claims—But Two Graves in One Large
Settlement.

A staff correspondent of the New
York World gives the story of Joseph
Ladue, a returned miner, who is now in
Plattsburg, N. Y., with the following
preliminary information:

Ladue is a plain man, an experienced
mining prospector, short and rugged in
build and type, commonly intelligent,
reserved in manner and picturesque in
habits and language, after the manner
of men who have spent much of their
time on the frontier or in the mining
camps.

He is 43 years old and for 15 years
prospected among the frozen regions of
Alaska and the Northwest Territory
with only indifferent success. He knew
mining before he went to the country
of the limitless and unknown Yukon.
He has known there hunger and want
and cold. There were 15 years of it be-
fore he struck it rich.

Ladue frankly says that, knowing the
dangers of travel in the Yukon country,
he would not this autumn attempt to
return to his "home" at Dawson City,
which he founded last August. He is
going back in March to operate his saw-
mill and develop the claims which the
mining company of which he is president
is to operate.

Ladue is not an educated man in the
schoolbook sense. He is simple and
honest in his speech. He is not imagina-
tive; he does not exaggerate, like,
for instance, the genius who started the
story that he had brought back \$250,-
000 in gold nuggets and was going to
marry the girl he left behind 15 years
ago when he went west in search of a
fortune. He brought back \$5,000 in
gold.

He owns the township of Dawson
City; his sawmill, where he gets \$130
for sawing 1,000 feet of lumber, the
tariff for which in this country is \$1.50,
and his mining claims, which may or
may not make him a millionaire. He
"reckons" he is worth \$75,000.

In his pocket he has 60 nuggets rang-
ing in size from a pea to a silver dollar
and worth in the aggregate probably
\$2,700, and he declared, with a sub-
stantial "damn," that he never had any
girl and doesn't want to marry any of
them. But he didn't explain the reason.
He was not asked to do so, because that
had nothing to do with his story of the
Klondike, which follows this introduction.

This Klondike story isn't a romance.
It is the recital of things he actually
saw and things he actually learned by
living for 15 years amid hardships that
would have killed most men before he
"struck it rich."

It was after dinner at the Cumber-
land hotel that he went over to Lawyer
Botsford's office, facing the public
square of Plattsburg, and, folding him-
self up in a chair, with his feet on a
table, tucked the end of a cigar under
his short brown mustache, tinged with
gray, and began.

BEGINNING THE SEARCH.

Ladue's Early Experiences in the Country
Now Called Klondike.

I was born at Schuyler Falls in
1855. My occupation up to the time I
first went west was farming. I went
west in 1876, into the Black Hills of
Dakota, not far from Deadwood and
Central City. I remained there until
1880. I ran a quartz mill there. When
I left there, in 1880, I went to Arizona
and New Mexico. I prospected there
with no success to speak of. I staid
there until 1882 and went from there
to Alaska.

I started from San Francisco on the
steamer State of California of the
Goodale & Perkins line. We landed at
Juneau and remained there about a
week. In the party besides myself were
William Moore, John McGraw, John
Rogers, H. H. Pitts and Robert Adams.
They were not from any one locality,
but from all parts of the country. My
object in going there was to prospect in
the country now called Klondike. I had
not heard of it previously, but went
there to search for gold.

When we left Juneau, we went to
Dyea, where we remained three days
getting our packs ready for the Indians.
We took in a two years' outfit, which
consisted of 80 pounds of flour,
1,000 pounds of beans, 1,000 pounds of
rice, 1,000 pounds of ham, 1,000

pounds of bacon, and I couldn't tell
what else—some canned fruit and other
canned goods.

We had the usual miner's kit—
blankets, picks, shovels, gold pans,
rockers, rocker irons, nails, whipsaws,
handsaws, etc.

Chilkat Pass Not Unsafe.

From Dyea we went over the Chilkat
pass—which isn't as dangerous as
they say it is—30 miles to Lake Linde-
man, the headwaters of the Yukon river.
We had 82 Indians with us. There
we built our boats, two large scows.

We left our Indians there and pro-
spected along down the river—July 12,
1882, our boat was built—and we started
down the lake and prospected along
the river until we reached Fort Reliance.
That was nearly 400 miles from our
starting point. We got there in
September. We had stopped from point
to point along the route, prospecting
and finding gold.

We made our winter quarters at
Fort Reliance. Before going into winter
quarters, however, we crossed over
from Fort Reliance to the headwaters of
Sixty Mile creek, a tributary of the
Yukon. That is about 600 miles north
of Juneau. It was at Sixty Mile creek
that Mr. Harper had discovered gold a
year or two before in paying quantities.
We found gold there, as we supposed,
in paying quantities, nuggets worth as
high as 25 or 30 cents, on the bars of
the creek.

We prospected around there for
about ten days. Then we went back to
Fort Reliance and went into winter
quarters after building our houses. The
fort consisted of a trading post of the
Alaska Commercial Trading company
and had two men stationed there—Mr.
McQuesten and an Indian interpreter.
Mr. McQuesten was trading agent for
the Alaska Commercial Trading com-
pany and went there in 1875. His life
was that of a trader and trapper.

Good Weather in September.

I can't tell why the place was called
Fort Reliance. It was established by
a Canadian, Francis Mercer, a native
of Montreal, for the A. C. T. company.
We went into winter quarters about Sept.
25. The weather was lovely, with not
a particle of snow. The wild geese and
ducks were just starting back south,
but snow came soon, and we were shut
in. It was very cold.

During that winter we hauled our
supplies with hand sleds and dogs, or
by hand, over to the creek where we ex-
pected to work the next summer. It
was about 50 miles away and in Cana-
dian territory. At that time this dis-
trict was not known as the Klondike
district. It was not really known as
anything at that time that I know of.
Fort Reliance was the nearest point.
There had not been anybody in there to
discover any gold except this man Har-
per. It was simply speculative that the
gold did exist in this country. We went
there on the presumption that there
was some there.

We hauled our supplies over there,
and after this was done I went down to
this Francis Mercer's place, 100
miles, to what is known as Belle Isle
Station, where he had a post.

THE FIRST GOOD DIGGING.

Searching the Klondike For Long and
Weary Years.

About that time a band of Indians
came from Tanana and brought in a
piece of rich gold quartz. That was in
March, 1883, or about that time. I
went out there to see where they got
this rock, myself and four other men.

We took Indian guides and went
over there to find it. This was on the
head of Forty Mile creek. We did not
find it, so we went back to the cache we
had made the previous winter at the
head of Sixty Mile creek, and we put in
the balance of the summer prospecting
in that locality. We staid there until
fall.

At the end of a year we had prospected
and found in different streams and
various places that there was gold in
the country in paying quantities, but
not having tools or sufficient supplies
we were not able to get much.

We intended to go into mining the
next spring on some of the creeks we
had already explored, but that summer
the A. C. T. company steamer Yukon,
the only steamer on the river, broke one
of her engines and could not get up the
river. In consequence we had to drop
down to the mouth of the Tanana river,
where we spent the second winter.

The Tanana river is about 800 miles
from Dawson City and runs through a
mountainous country, which had not
been prospected. There we found some
very good quartz prospecting, but no
placer gold diggings.

Our party were all very healthy
men with the exception of two, William
Moore and John McGraw, who had a
severe attack of scurvy. This was be-
cause they lived entirely on bacon and
"rusty" ham all winter. I went out and
caught rabbits, so that saved us from
like attacks. Outside of that we were
all in good health.

The second summer we went back
on the steamer New Racket, belonging
to Harper and McQuesten, on the Stuart
river, 900 miles up from the Yukon,
and there made the discovery of those
rich bars which you may have heard
about. They paid as high as \$100 to the
day.

That locality is about 1,800 miles
from the mouth of the Yukon and 350
miles from Juneau. I should say it was
about 4,900 miles from San Francisco.
Stuart river is about 75 miles above
Dawson City.

Paid \$100 to the Rocker.

There on the Stuart river was our
first mining camp. We found very good
mining on the river bars. The bars paid
all the way from \$2 to \$5 and as high
as \$100 a rocker.

"A rocker is built something similar
to our baby cradles, with one end out.
It has aprons in it and a blanket in
the bottom. It is set on an incline.
The dirt is put into a hopper and dis-
charged over an apron, then back down
on the blanket and, from there into the

river again. The gold clings to the
blanket, and the dirt does not.

We found gold there in paying
quantities, but we maintained that
camp only for two summers. Those
bars were only short lived. During the
winter of 1885 I ran a trading post with
Harper and McQuesten at this Belle Isle
Station, where Mercer was. That is
about 175 miles from Stuart river.

By this time the white people were
getting quite thick. We had about 100
in the whole country, scattered all
around 1,000 miles, that fall of 1885
that we were on the Stuart river.

A. J. Franklin, J. O'Brien, Lam-
bert and his partner discovered Forty
Mile creek. That is about 45 miles from
Dawson City. Fort Reliance at that
time was the only post in the country
and was the zero for estimating dis-
tances. We called it Forty Mile creek
because it is 40 miles from Fort Reliance.
It is 45 miles from Dawson
City, or nearly midway between the
two points.

All Were Veterans There.

After the discovery of Forty Mile
creek the people left Stuart river. At
that time there was quite a little town
there called Stuart River. There were
no women there except Indian women.
There were no amusements, nothing but
work. Every man was an experienced
miner and had all the provisions and
supplies he needed. There was not a
death at Stuart River that winter.

We had some good digging at Forty
Mile. That was really the first of the
Klondike camps. The diggings consisted
of bar diggings and bench diggings.
Bar diggings are those where the gold
has been thrown up on the bars by the
action of the water. It is drift gold.
Where the point was just right the ed-
dies would whirl the gold around and
throw it up on the bars. The bench dig-
gings were in deposits made by large
flows of gravel in which the gold was
carried along.

AT FORTY MILE CREEK.

Canadian Law as to Mining Claims—Stak-
ing and Digging.

From 1883 to the fall of 1891 and
in the fall of 1891 Miller, Davis and
Glacier creeks were discovered by
Frank Dismore, James Davis and Jo-
seph Glaslaw, and there they found
the first rich diggings of the Klondike
country. These creeks are tributaries of
Sixty Mile creek, but were reached by
the way of Forty Mile creek, being the
nearest supply station.

The first death at Forty Mile Creek
occurred in the fall of 1886, which
shows that a pretty good period elapsed
before there were any deaths. The
victim was Jack Welch, about 64 years
old. When people talk about its being
an unhealthy country for strong,
healthy men and say that there are
2,000 graves at Forty Mile, it is not so.
They're lying.

In the fall of 1890 I quit mining
and went into the mercantile business
at the mouth of Sixty Mile creek, 40
miles above Dawson, and there I staid
with several men who wanted to pros-
pect and had faith in that country—
which I did myself—in the vicinity of
the Thron Diuck (Klondike) river.
Robert Henderson put in three years
there. I staid with him. He was pros-
pecting on Indian creek, a tributary of
the Yukon, running parallel with Bo-
nanza creek.

In the spring of 1886, on account of
the high water, he could not work his
claim, so he crossed over to the head-
waters of Gold Bottom creek. George
W. McCormack gets the credit for dis-
covering that gold, which he is not en-
titled to, because this Henderson went
from his claim on Indian creek and dis-
covered it. After making the discovery
he came back and told me about it, as
I had been putting up for him for three
years—I mean I had "grub staked" him—and he wanted me to move my
sawmill and everything down to the
mouth of the Thron Diuck, where Daw-
son City is now.

I had two American horses, which
I bought of Jack Dalton, who was con-
nected in some way with Lieutenant
Glave of the Frank Leslie expedition.
The four of them went over there and
made a location. In the meantime Hen-
derson took his boat and drifted down
the river to the mouth of the Thron
Diuck, which was the easiest way for
him to reach his destination and carry
his supplies.

Coaxed McCormack to Go.

At the mouth of the Thron Diuck
he met this man McCormack, who was
fishing for salmon, and coaxed him to
go up with him and make a location,
telling him what he had discovered
there. McCormack did not want to go
at first, but finally went and made his
location, he and two Chilkat Indians.
The names of these two Indians were
Skookum Jack and Dark East Charlie.
Coming back, they crossed over from
Gold Bottom creek, that being a cut off.

On their way back they struck this
Bonanza creek and found gold there in
paying quantities. They went to
scratching round and made the discov-
ery out of which they got three claims—
Nos. 1 and 2, below the Discovery
claim, and No. 3 above.

A claim is 500 feet in length along
the general course of the valley and
across the creek from base to base of the
mountains. It may be 300 feet wide
and it may be 1,000. The claim must
be staked with four stakes with your
initials on each stake. Four corner
stakes and the cross line must be cut
from stake to stake or blazed out on the
trees so that it can be seen.

You have 60 days from the date of
the location to find gold and record
your claim and deposit it for record—
that is, under the Canadian law. I be-
lieve it has been revised lately, though.
No jumping is allowed. According to
Mr. Ogilvie's report, there were only
two claims made up to the time he
made the survey but what were jumpa-
ble, as they were not staked according
to law.

There were attempts to jump a great
many claims, but they were squashed.

It requires three consecutive months of
work on these claims.

I left Forty Mile creek Sept. 24,
1894, on a trip home and reached here
in January. I came back to do business
in Frisco connected with my sawmill,
etc. I had a store and sawmill, but had
no mining claims at that time. My
nine years had brought me maybe \$7,-
000 or \$8,000. We had no very rich
diggings up to that time. I remained
here from Sept. 24 until June 31, 1895,
when I returned to Forty Mile creek.
Nothing new had occurred in the mean-
time.

THE RUSH TO DAWSON.

Ladue's Story of Profits in Sawing Slabs
Boxes.

I made another trip out the next
winter. I left there Jan. 26, with the
thermometer 60 degrees below zero. I
got out with dogs and a sled and had a
mighty hard time. I had to sled about
350 miles and connected with the
steamer Rustler at Dyea. I arrived in
Frisco about March 1, the trip
having taken some two months. I did
not come east.

My trip to San Francisco was to
purchase machinery for a new sawmill.
I had it shipped north by the A. C. T.
company to St. Michael's, on the Ber-
ing sea, 60 miles north of the Yukon
river and then from St. Michael's up
the Yukon to Dawson City by the
steamer Alice. This was in the spring
of 1896.

I was out again in 1896 and went
to San Francisco for practically the
same purpose and under the same con-
ditions. I left San Francisco about
March 10 and went back home after
purchasing this mill.

Nothing Grows There.

I had no commission to buy supplies
for any one but myself, but had to take
everything wanted. Nothing grows
there—no provisions. I took in some
blankets, tea and trading stuff, freight-
ing over 1,000 pounds of supplies.

I reached my mill on Sixty Mile
creek on June 24, I think. Nothing had
occurred nor were any new big discov-
eries made until Aug. 24.

Upon the discovery of Bonanza
creek, which is the Klondike, people
came from all directions, traveling
night and day, some with dogs towing
their boats and others coming across
the country afoot with packs on their
backs, until about 400 claims were lo-
cated. Many of the people should not
have come.

Following the discovery of Bonanza
creek, McCormack panned out with the
help of his two Indians something like
\$24 or \$25 to the pan. He took this
gold and went down to Forty Mile and
reported. Then the people began to
come there like wildfire. There was no
stopping them. The mouth of the Bo-
nanza is 1 1/2 miles from Dawson City.

I got down from Sixty Mile creek
the day McCormack came down to For-
ty Mile to report and get supplies. I lo-
cated the town site of Dawson and went
back and got a raft of lumber to put up
a cabin. D. A. Robinson, S. S. Ayres,
John Whitney and I put up a house in
four days. It was the first house in
Dawson City, a log cabin, 12 by 14,
with one room, only one floor, a door
and two windows. The house faced the
river, which was on the west.

We left after we got that done and
went up to the sawmill. That consisted
of a 125 horsepower engine and one 48
inch circular saw and one 52 inch,
circular, planer and matcher, which is a
sawmill complete. Six days from the
day we got down with the sawmill we
had her running.

The first job turned out there by
me was sawing lumber for sluice boxes
for Bonanza creek. Robert Lowrie got
the first one. I charged him \$130 per
1,000 feet. This was for a 12 by 14
box, 42 feet of lumber to the box. We
got out several sets of sluice boxes of
the same size, for which I charged the
same—\$130 per 1,000 feet. The same
boxes in Arizona or New Mexico would
probably cost \$1.50. The lumber came
from logs off the Thron Diuck river.

It is really not the Klondike district,
but the Bonanza and the Gold Bottom
mining districts where the gold is.

Not Called Klondike There.

The popular name here, however,
seems to be Klondike, which is not gen-
erally known up there. At Dawson City
we knew the places as Gold Bottom and
Bonanza districts. When we turned out
this lumber, there were hardly any
people in the town, because the people
rushed up there at first with only four
or five days' supplies, and after running
around getting their outfits and getting
them placed they were obliged to go
back for more supplies and tools. Some
of them were in bad shape. You can't
get anything up there except what you
take.

The first dwelling house in Dawson
was erected for myself by me. The sec-
ond was that of Dan Robinson. The
third belonged to Robert Lowrie, the
fourth to Theodore Anderson, the fifth
to John Moffitt, the sixth to Charles
Kimball, the seventh to A. J. Ferguson,
the eighth to Charles Olsen.

THE NEW CITY.

Business and Domestic Matters in a Mining
Town.

A month after the establishment of
Dawson City I should judge there were
probably in the vicinity of 500 people
there. They had come from all quar-
ters. I think there were 30 houses put
up during the winter, which was last
winter. Only two streets had been laid
out, First avenue and Second avenue.
First avenue was given up to business.
On it were the stores of the A. C. T.
company and N. A. T. company of Chi-
cago.

There was only one saloon during
the winter, and the bartender was
George Westbrook. The stock of the sa-
loon consisted of whiskey, beer, ale and
about everything that is in other sa-
loons. It was shipped in by the mouth
of the river from St. Michael's. Every-
thing was 50 cents a drink, no mixed
drinks, and no water for a chaser. The

saloon kept open all the time, night and
day. I guess it did pretty well.

There was no restaurant during the
winter, as there were no supplies in the
country to run it. There was no gam-
bling to speak of, but sometimes the
men played poker. The bets were small.
There was no faro. The men spent the
winter on their claims, hauling sup-
plies from all over the country and get-
ting them there.

The thermometer ran down to 54
below, which was the coldest we had.
It probably averaged about 20. We had
to dress warm in flannels and furs. I
cannot say the people suffered. There
were no deaths all this time at Dawson
City. We had no theater. Second ave-
nue was the residence portion. My
house was put upon First avenue. On
Second avenue were the cabins of Win-
field Ober, L. L. Parks, Dave Richards
and Alex McDonald. They were all one
room houses.

Mrs. Ferguson, wife of H. H. Fer-
guson, was the only woman there. She
did her own sewing and cooking. She
had no children. Mrs. Lerry, from
Fresno, was up on the creek with her
husband on the claim he had located,
No. 3 El Dorado. Mrs. Liffey and Mrs.
Berry were the only women upon the
claims. They picked up nuggets off the
damp last winter, about \$6,000 apiece
as near as we could find out, besides at-
tending to their household duties.

The women in the country who
were there with their husbands devoted
themselves to their own simple house-
hold duties and to looking on the dumps
for stray nuggets. They did not, as has
been reported, do sewing and cooking
for the miners, and I don't believe any
miners were given their meals at their
houses, as has been stated in the news-
papers. I saw these women quite often.
They did not come to the town much.
Mrs. Ferguson was the only one in the
town.

All Swarmed to Dawson.

The character of the town was
good. Every one attended to his busi-
ness. There was no lawlessness. Men
were on their claims working. While
there were probably, when the winter
closed down, 400 or 500 men and 3
women, at the opening of the season
this spring every man in the Yukon
country was there. The other camps
were deserted.

Of the 1,500 men who were in the
vicinity of Dawson City when the snow
began to go off and left the country fit
for operations, nine-tenths were hard
working, industrious miners, of good
character as far as I know, looking for
claims and intent on earning a living.
They came from all parts of the sur-
rounding country. Circle City, 300
miles north from Dawson City, was al-
most deserted. They came up the river
with dogs and sledges. From Juneau
about the time I left probably 1,500
were coming in.

CLAIMS AND MEN.

A Practical Miner Who Is Many Times a
Millionaire.

Reports of the richness of the gold
diggings were going out all winter, but
people did not believe them. Every
mail carrier that went out took these
reports with him, but people thought it
was a fake or at least greatly exagger-
ated. They did not believe until people
came out and showed the gold at Sel-
vey's smelting office at San Francisco.

When they saw the gold poured out
there and miners coming in with all
they could carry in sacks on their
backs, they realized that there was
something back of the reports. Liffey
had, I guess, 150 pounds on his back
when he walked into the smelting room
of Selvey & Co. I suppose that was
worth \$28,000.

When I left Dawson City on June
23, all was excitement. If you had been
there and seen the tents you would
have thought there were 5,000 people
encamped. The tents were set as thick
as they could stand and leave barely
room to walk between them. My mill
was working night and day and em-
ployed 15 men. I pay these men \$10
and \$15 a day. Sawyers and engineers
get \$15, common laborers \$10.

I have no trouble in getting men,
except that they change almost every
day. As soon as a man gets a little
money he wants to quit and go pros-
pecting, and we have to break in new
men about every day.

Plenty of Room Left.

There are lots and lots of creeks
there not prospected on that were not
taken at the time I left. There were
about 800 claims located in the Bonanza
gold mining district.

I think Alexander McDonald was
about the heaviest owner of claims. He
is from Nova Scotia. I suppose he may
be worth \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. He
was there himself. He is a man about
45 years old, a practical miner, and has
had experience in that country for years.

It was reported by the Montana
man, Moss, that there were 2,000 graves
in the place. I don't see how that could
be, as we never had more than 1,500
men there. The first to die was Bert
Stickney, who died on Lake le Barge
while on his way in. The second death
was C. G. Feleh of Oregon, who died
of heart disease. They found him dead
in bed in the morning. He had sold out
and had his money in three sacks under
his pillow, which amounted to \$12,340.
These are the only two graves in
Dawson.

He was buried by the people there,
and his money was turned over to the
gold commissioner. The commissioner
settled his funeral expenses, and I sup-
pose the rest of his money will go to his
people in Oregon. When a man dies
there, his effects are turned over to the
gold commissioner. This commissioner
records claims and settles all mining
disputes.

WOMEN IN THE KLONDIKE.

But They Are Mostly Engaged in Domest-
ic Occupations.

I applied to the Canadian government
for 160 acres. The Canadian govern-
ment did not sell town sites in the

Northwest Territory. Mr. Ogilvie had
been sent up there on a survey. A town
site had been applied for by a man
named O'Brien at Forty Mile. Mr.
Ogilvie told the government it would
not pay them to handle town sites in
there. He was sent out to report on this
boundary question. After he made the
survey he put it in himself as a town
site.

Dawson is laid out in a square. Out-
side of it there are straggling houses
around. The 160 acres have been divid-
ed into city lots. I bought 18 acres be-
sides this adjoining mine, between it
and the government reservation. I filed
on that town site along the last of Au-
gust, 1896. I have not received a patent
from the government for it.

After the survey was made I was no-
tified that the survey had been accepted
and everything was O. K. so far as I
was concerned. I was the only one in-
terested in the property in the town.
Among those who have bought lots from
me are the Alaska Commercial com-
pany, who own an eight lot block, and
the North American Transportation
company of Chicago, who have a 78
foot frontage on First avenue and 178
feet on Second avenue. Besides these
there are individuals who own one lot.

Women Who Own Property.

There are women there who own
property. Susie Lamar is one. She is a
single woman who came from Ger-
many. She has been cooking for me
and my partner. I guess she has done
pretty well. I pay her \$40 a month
right along. She has not found any
gold herself. She is a girl perhaps 30
years old. She came there with the
Johnson party from Oakland, Cal. She
was the only woman in the party.

Lottie Barnes also owns property
there. She came over the divide two
years ago and settled on Second avenue.
She was formerly in Circle City. That
is the farthest north of the mining
towns. She conducted a place there. I
don't know whether she has made any
money in mining or not. I could not
say whether she kept a boarding house
at Circle City. She did not at Dawson.
She has bought up claims. She is a wo-
man about 40 years old and came from
Seattle.

There is a Mrs. Yeager there who
formerly conducted a boarding house at
Circle City. She had two or three young
ladies who boarded with her. I cannot
tell what their names were or whether
they made any money. She did not run
a boarding house in Dawson. She was
there with her husband, who was a
packer at Dawson. They had a packing
train. She is a woman about 40. She
came from Colorado and had been mar-
ried before she married Yeager, but her
first husband died in Colorado—in Lead-
er, I think.

the miners. Frequently when the miners feel flush they give the women nuggets. When I left Dawson, there were ten saloons and only three restaurants. One restaurant belonged to a barber, one to an Italian, whose name I don't recollect, and one to an ironmonger. They charge \$1.50 for a meal which consists of bacon, beans, bread, coffee, a piece of cheese and dried fruit. The restaurants were well patronized. They sold everything they could rake or scrape.

The trouble was they couldn't get enough supplies to satisfy the demand for meals. Bacon was \$1 a pound. Eggs were as high as \$5 a dozen in the winter. A man could get just what he was a mind to ask for his outfit when he came up in the spring.

There was trouble in getting help to do anything there. You got a man and kept him a day or two and he wouldn't get the general excitement and off he would go.

The A. C. T. company and N. A. T. company both made two trips with their boats there. They both keep general stores. Flour is \$12 a hundred pounds; sugar, 20 to 25 cents—20 cents for brown and 25 cents for granulated; rice is 20 cents a pound; oatmeal, 25 cents; condensed milk is 60 cents a can; butter is \$1.50 a roll; beans are 12½ cents; salt is 15 cents; dried fruit, 25 to 30 cents; apricots are 35 cents a pound; tobacco sells for \$1.50 a pound, chewing and fancy brands for smoking; plug cut is \$2 a pound; cigars wholesale there for \$90 to \$150 per 1,000; a single cigar is 50 cents. It would sell here for 5 cents.

Four Dollar Blankets Cost Thirty Dollars. Blankets run all the way—from a good blanket which a white man would use—from \$16 to \$30 a pair. Hudson bay blankets sell for \$30, which you would get for about \$4 in England. A good linen shirt will cost you \$5, a suit of underwear about \$10; canvas overalls, from \$2 to \$2.50; boots, from \$10 to \$12. The common store shoes are worth \$5 to \$7.50, which would cost about \$1 here.

A suit of clothes brings \$30 to \$50. There are no tailors there yet. These clothes are custom made winter clothes, the same as they keep in the cities. They are largely remnants of clothing dealers' old stocks.

For winter wear the overcoats, if you wear any, are the parkies, which are made out of the Siberian deer skins and have white spots on them. There is no cloth used in their manufacture. The fur side shows.

The effect of seeing a man in one of these spotted coats is peculiar. The parkies have a hood with a fringe of wolf fur around the face. They extend down to the knees. They are put on over the head like a shirt and are very warm and comfortable. The cost of one is anywhere from \$20 to \$40.

The dress of the people there in the summer is just about what it is here.

KLONDIKE CHILDREN.

Schools, Churches, Lawyers and Doctors on the Ground.

There are lots of children up there now. They are most all strangers to me. The barber, I know, has two sons and one daughter. An immense lot of children came in this spring. There is a school at Circle City, and one is being built in Dawson this year. The teacher in Circle City, which is above the arctic circle and the latest city north, was an American from Nebraska. I don't know what her name was or what pay she got—probably \$75 a month.

There were no churches in Dawson up to the time I left. There will be a Catholic church built this summer. There will probably be also an English church and a Presbyterian church too. Bishop Rowe of Boston has the latter in charge. Father Judge was there when I came away.

Dawson has no theater yet. They wanted me to saw out 50,000 feet of lumber for one, but I was too busy to do it.

There is a theatrical company in that district. It has been playing at Circle City. The leading actor and manager of it is George Shaw. His wife is the leading lady. They are real good. They gave all sorts of plays—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" one night, "Old Kentucky" the next, "Camille" the next, "The Newsboy" the next. It is a repertory company. They will have a theater in Dawson this winter.

We have a graveyard started and two graves in it. One is that of Bert Stoney, who died a natural death on Lake Le Barge, and the other is that of C. G. Felch, who died of heart disease in the room over my office. We had service over these men conducted by a church of England man. I don't know his name.

Bishop Bumpers is the head of the English church, and this was one of the clergymen under him. The bishop is at Forty Mile, but will move to Dawson.

\$200 to Lose a Finger.

We have Dr. Wills, a Canadian physician; Dr. Chambers, from Yukon, Wash. I think they charge according to the way a man is fixed. I know one man got a finger taken off and was charged \$200 for the job. These doctors have complete medicine chests. There is no drug store except what Dr. Wills has.

There was a lawyer's office started just before I left by two Seattle lawyers. There is also Judge Murphy, who is my legal representative there.

I don't remember hearing that any babies were born in Dawson before I left.

Dawson is situated on the north side of the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, right at the angle. The Yukon is 600 yards wide at this point and the Klondike about the same. As I saw the city last it was about a mile and a half long.

Across the Klondike river there is a little Indian village called Louisa Town, which is known on the map as Klondike. The Indians are of the tribe of Gens de Fou, or "foolish people."

I cannot recall any city in New York state that the residents of New York would recognize which bears any re-

semblance to Dawson as I saw it when I came over the mountain trail on June 23 last. You get simply a foggy idea of houses and tents crowded together.

KLONDIKE AMENITIES.

It Is Not All a Desert Waste, and People May Live Comfortably.

The summer opens about May 15. The ice goes down the river, and by June 1 no snow is seen anywhere. You can plant or sow grain there on May 15. I have raised barley and oats there for two years. You can raise potatoes, but they don't mature. Not enough could be raised of any of these crops to support the people, because there are only a few places where you can raise them.

On the highlands of the mainland the first strikes every month in the year. The only favorite places for farming are on the islands, and near the coast of these. When you get back too far from the water, the frost strikes there.

Mr. McQueston has a garden at Ferry Mile. He raises potatoes, barley and oats, horse feed, turnips, lettuce, radishes and cabbage. He sells them and gets good prices for them. Turnips sell there for 10 cents a pound. Mr. Harper, at Fort Selkirk, has a garden. That is at the head of the Yukon river, where the Pelly and the Lewis rivers meet, 178 miles from Dawson.

The summer lasts from May 15 until Sept. 1. Your crops can grow during that time.

On March 21 and on Sept. 21 we have the sun as you do here. The days lengthen and shorten there at the rate of seven minutes a day. The longest day there is June 22. On that day we have the sun for about 20 hours—a clear, warm sun. It was 93 degrees that day I left there.

Winter Begins Sept. 1.

After the winter sets in, about the first of September, the cold comes gradually. In the months of September and October the climate is fine. The month of October there is about the same as November here. After that everything is closed up. The Yukon river usually closes between the 1st and the 10th of November. It is not navigable after that time until the next spring.

The reason we cannot get provisions there is on account of not having steamers enough in the summer, and in the winter the river is not navigable at all, so that the best way of getting into the country is closed.

The ice in the river freezes 5½ feet thick, according to Mr. Ogilvie, who cut holes for measurement once a month during the winter. From that time until June 15 of the next summer the life of the men and women lead is about the same as in any mining camp.

In the winter time the nights are spent in playing cards. Among the gamblers the great game is poker. Among the miners the favorites are whist, Pedro, cribbage and checkers.

Dawson is a woman's country. Any woman who can get along in any ordinary healthy town would be able to take care of herself there.

Russian Baths There Too.

As far as cleanliness goes, we have the Russian bath. The bathhouses are made out of logs. There is an arch built of rock, and this arch is fired until the rock is hot; then the fire is put out, and a barrel of cold water is thrown on the rock until the house is filled full of steam. You can then get up on a shelf or lie on the floor and get any temperature you want. It is a good sweat bath and is all right, too, for cleaning.

There are bathtubs in the country. They are made there out of zinc, the same as you have here. The barber shop is fitted with one. The Russian bathhouses are mostly free. I had a bathhouse myself. At the barber shop a bath cost \$1.

The currency there is mostly gold dust, and paying is done by weight. Even establishment has its scales. The man who makes a purchase throws his sack of dust over the counter, and the keeper of the store weighs it out. The basis is \$1 to one ounce.

THE MEANS AND THE WAY

A Safe Summer Journey and but One Danger Spot.

The diggings are up the Klondike to the east of Dawson. They begin within two miles of the town site and extend 20 miles at least on both sides of the Klondike river. The district is about 20 miles square—that is, the gold bearing district where the placer mines are. It is on both sides of the river and is composed of two mining districts, known as the Bonanza and Gold Bottom mining districts. The Gold Bottom district is on the south side of the Klondike river and is farther away from Dawson than Bonanza.

The tributaries of the Klondike are small creeks running into it all the way from two to five miles apart. The claims are located along these creeks. There are not less than 40 of these tributaries. It is the same way with the Yukon. The whole country for 20 miles between the Yukon and the Klondike, up to the point where Dawson is situated, is composed of creeks, and all along these claims are staked out.

The people who go there now will have to look for new fields. Pretty nearly all of the Klondike has been monopolized and nearly all the claims taken up. From there they will have to go in an easterly direction to the Stuart river. That is about 100 miles east and is the nearest district in which there is any promise of gold development, and that is uncertain.

The journey from San Francisco to Dawson is not hard in the summer time. When leaving San Francisco, a man does not need to take anything with him. He can get his outfit cheaper and to better advantage—just what he needs—in Juneau, because the traders there have made it a study, and a man can get just what will meet his needs there best.

The Chilkat pass is not dangerous in the summer time. It is a defile in the

mountains about 30 miles long, with just an Indian trail leading up to the summit. It is a gradual ascent and descent. In the winter the danger lies in the storms, which are liable to overtake the travelers just as in any other place in the mountains.

Men can cross that pass with as little danger in the summer as they can cross any other mountain pass. You can form some idea of the difficulty of the ascent from the fact that if you turn a horse loose on the trail he will walk over himself.

The journey beyond the pass is fine during the summer. You have to get a boat or build one upon reaching Lake Lindeman, which is 14 miles from the summit. You go through Lake Lindeman, which is 5 miles long. Then there is a portage of a mile along a small river, which is hard to run.

Then you reach Lake Bennett, 28 miles long and a terrible crossing, 4 miles; Tokod lake, 21 miles; then mud and marshy lakes, 24 miles. Then come Link river, 27 miles; Miles canyon, seven-eighths of a mile, and 3 miles of water to White Horse rapids. A sign will be seen on the left bank going down, "Look out!" in big letters a foot square.

I helped to put the sign there. It is the only dangerous place on the route. It is better to skip the canyon and go around. I would not advise any tenderfoot to try it, or any large boats, although I always ran it myself with a small boat. The waves come back and are liable to swamp your boat unless it is very skillfully handled.

That is a mile long. Then there are 30 miles of Link river; then Lake La Barge, 31 miles long. Now we reach Lewis river, 200 miles to Fort Selkirk, which is at the junction of the Pelly and Lewis rivers, which unite and form the Yukon; then 98 miles to White river, 10 miles to Stuart river; Fort Ogilvie, 25 miles; then to Dawson, 40 miles.

None Starving on the Way.

I never heard of anybody starving to death on that route. I have heard of some being lost. I never heard of their dying of hardship. In the winter time the United States station had mail every month.

I would not care to go in this winter and would not advise any one to try this route. I am afraid a man who was not thoroughly familiar with the country or did not have a guide would not be able to get through in the winter, and even if he did he would suffer great hardships.

In the summer he would get along all right.

I don't think Dawson will be provisioned this winter to take care of all those people, because there are not enough boats on the river to take in the provisions.

I don't think the company's boats can bring supplies into Dawson for more than 3,000 men. There are probably 5,000 there now, and more going.

THE LUCKY MINERS.

Men Who Got Large Amounts of Gold Dust. The Exaggerations.

I first heard of the big discovery in August, 1896. It was made by Robert Henderson. He got it out by his gold pan in Gold Bottom creek, about 20 miles from Dawson. That discovery was in the form of rather flaky gold—float gold—that is, the lighter gold, which is carried along by the water and does not settle to the bottom of the creeks.

Water will keep working the lighter gold down the creek, while the heavier nuggets will hang back and be found near the head. I saw this discovery of Henderson's—what he struck first. He had it in a bottle, about \$12 in nuggets, I should think. That was merely from prospecting. It was probably three days after the find that I saw it. That was really the first find which led to the discovery of the district.

Have I really seen good taken out of this Klondike district? Well, I guess I have. I panned gold on my own camp last spring. I took out of nine pans on claim No. 22, Hunker creek, \$17 in nugget gold. I saw two pans panned out by a fellow named Mercer and his partner which paid \$620. They took about 20 minutes to pan out the two. I saw Mr. Lipsey which he probably had \$850 in one pan. I did not see it weighed.

\$23,000 in Four Hours.

I guess McDonald turned out the biggest work for a day. With three men shoveling in for about four hours he took out 86 pounds, which was worth between \$27,000 and \$28,000. I heard of other big discoveries which I know to be correct. I know that Phisicater cleaned up \$93,000 as he claimed.

A claim on Bonanza creek by the Land labor of four men in three months cleaned up \$65,000. The claim belonged to Louis Rhodes. Another one cleaned up \$100,000 in three months. A claim in the El Dorado district cleaned up \$125,000 in the same time. Three men in the months of March and April panned out of 24 feet of dirt \$62,000. That mine was owned by Leggett, Gates and Schutes. A fourth interest in each of two other claims cleaned up \$40,000 apiece.

I'll tell you where they get all wrong on these things. These diggings have not been exaggerated and cannot be exaggerated. You meet a man, and he will tell you he has brought out \$50,000. Another man will tell you he has brought out \$125,000. Then the steamers come down to Seattle and give another edition of the same thing.

It is a pretty hard matter to get at the exact amount of gold produced in the Klondike region and brought to this country by the steamships which brought the first reports of the big discoveries.

Some of the men have undoubtedly exaggerated reports as to their own discoveries, but it is impossible to go into detail and tell wherein they have falsified.

I am confident that every man who came down on the steamer Portland brought some gold, and some of them

large quantities—how large only they themselves know. I don't know Moss of Montana, who said there were 2,000 graves up there. He was never in Dawson.

I would not like to say that any one of the men has lied about the amount of gold that he brought out, but I have no personal knowledge that many of the men brought out what they said they did.

Our steamers brought down about \$2,000,000. There was \$4,000,000 taken out, as near as we could get at it, in the district last winter. It was taken out, as you might say, in two months' time, by hand labor with pick and shovel.

I don't think there were over 400 men employed in doing this. McDonald got a good lot of that gold. Berry was benefited as much as any. Phisicater, Mercer, Stanton and son, George Mulligan, Warden brothers, Louis Rowe and several others got large amounts. I guess I got my share.

GAME AND FISH.

Both Abound in Great Variety and Are of Large Size.

There are lots of animals and fish in the Yukon and Klondike districts. The moss and brush country is overrun by mice. They are not rats. There are 40 different kinds of mice. They cause lots of damage in the stores of the settlements.

The fur bearing animals there are marten; silver, black and arctic or white foxes; lynx, otter, land otter, beaver, mink, muskrat. There are no buffalo now, but we find buffalo horns, showing that they have existed there.

We shoot moose and caribou for meat. Caribou are plentiful; moose are not. There are lots of bears, black, brown, grizzly and white. There are no deer except the Siberian deer, which are domestic and from whose fur the "parkies" we wear are made. We have a little ground bird, and swallows are thick.

Geese and wild ducks, which breed on the rocks and rivers in the summer time, are very plentiful. The geese are so thick sometimes that you can't hear yourself talk. During the month of August they come south as the summer ends.

The fishing is good in the Yukon and Klondike rivers. We catch king salmon on there that weigh from 80 to 100 pounds, grayling that weigh 1½ pounds, whitefish from 1 to 20 pounds, lake trout from 5 to 45 pounds and ling, a sort of cod without scales, looking a good deal like a snake. Some of these weigh 25 or 30 pounds. We catch most of these by trolling, except the salmon, which we spear and net. In the winter we fish through the ice for whitefish, grayling, pike and ling.

Plenty of Building Timber.

We have spruce, cottonwood and birch timber, all of which is good for building purposes. The hills are quite thickly covered with large trees. The valleys have really the best timber. There are lots of wild flowers in the summer months. The wild roses are most common. They are similar to our single leaf roses here. About the only thing we have there in the line of medical herbs are wild tansy, white sage and juniper. Strawberries, raspberries and cranberries are abundant.

I don't believe there is much outlook for manufacturing, although there is coal enough up there to support a great many factories at once, if there was anything to manufacture. The nearest smelter is at Tacoma, 2,000 miles away. I believe there will be a smelter at Dawson ultimately to treat the silver and copper ores.

There is plenty of silver in that country, but it is of low grade and would not pay for transportation to be smelted. In addition to silver, there is lots of copper. I have picked up chunks of copper weighing eight pounds. It is found in the beds of the streams.

The Indians use copper to make bullets of. Other minerals found in the hills are emerald and galena ore. The formation of the rock is limestone, slate and granite.

THE PAY STREAK.

Miners Must Build Fires to Thaw the Frozen Earth.

The first indication of the existence of gold is to be found in the bed of the streams. The way they go at it? A man who has a claim there digs a hole where he thinks it will pay to locate it. He sinks a shaft, as they do inside line and apex mines in the western country. He sinks this shaft to bedrock, which varies from 5 to 17 or 20 feet below the surface of the ground.

The ground is frozen to bedrock in the winter and in the summer also. It never thaws out. If he does not strike pay dirt in that hole, he goes in a straight line across his claim and sinks another hole 30 feet or so from the first until he reaches bedrock. He does this until he locates the pay streak. Then he starts in and drifts.

Drifting is, after you get to your bedrock and get your pay streak located, building a fire along this pay streak and thawing it out, then hoisting the dirt out with a windlass and bucket.

The space is small that you have to start on, but after you work around awhile you make a larger circle, 30 or 40 feet across, which you work around. You fire it every night and then hoist the dirt out. The wood is split up—very fine spruce wood—and is laid around close up to the gravel along the pay streak. Then it is fired in three or four different places. Gravel heats through very quickly. With one fire you can loosen up and hoist as high as 125 buckets of earth, about 125 pounds to the bucket.

Six Pans in a Bucket.

A bucket usually holds six pans of dirt, 20 pounds to the pan. This is hoisted out with the windlass. It is piled up around the shaft on the dump. A man has to keep raising his shaft. He will build his shaft first about four feet above the surface and raise the dirt until it is level with that.

Then he will add more to his curbing,

and so on until the shaft is sometimes 30 or 40 feet in depth. The stuff that is dumped is left until spring opens and there is running water in the creek.

Then he sets up his boxes and sluices to wash out the gold. The operation of sluicing out a ton of this takes about 20 minutes, just as rapidly as four or five men can shovel it in, all in a clatter. That is washed through the sluices. The boxes have ripples made out of 2 by 3 inch slats laid about half an inch apart, leaving a crack between for the gold to settle into. The rock, gravel and other waste wash away.

The refuse goes down the creek and is left to take care of itself. Gold and the black sand remain. Black sand is usually rich in gold, rusty gold. We usually strike the pay streak near the bedrock, and it varies in thickness, being sometimes 6 or 8 feet wide.

There is no gold in the beds of much and vegetation on top. You strike the pay streak when you strike the gravel, and the gravel is the last—one to eight feet above the bedrock. The gravel runs down in the crevices of the bedrock sometimes.

This gold sinks down to bedrock level from disintegrated quartz veins, stringers, deposits, lodes, veins, etc., all local, and is found in nuggets varying from 1 cent up to \$680. They call nuggets dust.

Gold in All the Streams.

All of these tributary streams of the Yukon and Klondike contain gold, although not in paying quantities in some.

Have there been any conspicuous failures to find gold in these streams? Yes. There are a whole lot. Ten Mile creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile creek, is a failure, although practically the same kind of a stream as the others. That is 40 miles from Dawson. You don't naturally hear so much of the failures as you do of the successes.

Boulder creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile, was also a failure. Little Gold creek, another tributary of Sixty Mile, and several others; Indian creek, a tributary of the Yukon, and Quartz creek, a tributary of Indian creek.

Dominion creek, a tributary of Indian river, is the latest rich discovery, according to reports. I see no reason why that should not be as rich relatively as the tributaries of the Yukon.

TOUGH WORK.

And No One Should Go Who Is Not Prepared For It.

Claims have been located, and they have found good prospects, but bedrock has never been reached, as mining up in that country is hard work, for the reason that everything has to be packed to the mines on your back and everything has to be worked in the crudest way—no improved machinery or anything of the kind. Your wood for thawing has to be packed on your back.

Everything connected with mining is up hill business. It is no boy's play. A young man who does not want to work harder than he ever did before in his life does not want to leave a comfortable home to go out there. Any man who has a good home here and a good occupation should not be carried away with the idea that he can pick gold off the bushes in that country.

Gold mining in Alaska and Northwest Territories, aside from the natural hardships of the severe winter, is the toughest kind of work. It compels great personal sacrifices of comfort and constant attention to business. It is no child's play.

There are numerous fortunes still to be made there, but it will take capital and experience to get them out. We have no machinery to work with as yet except of the crudest sort. Machinery will probably be introduced after awhile. I shall take my own machinery in next spring. It will be the kind best adapted to that sort of mining.

That is one of the principal things I came out for—that and to get a little rest. Since I have been here my mail has steadily increased until it is impossible for me to give it proper attention.

I have a number of the most valuable mining claims in the Klondike region, all of which I secured by purchase. Before I left there I made arrangements with my partner to secure options on any new discoveries which might prove valuable.

Will Form a Company.

When I came out here, I had no intention of organizing a stock company to operate my mines, but since my arrival among my old friends and associates I find that there are so many people who desire to invest, rather than to brave the dangers and bear the expense of a trip to the Klondike region themselves, that I am about to place my mining property in a corporation of which I am president and general manager, and which I confidently believe will prove the richest gold mining company in the world.

About the ownership of the Yukon and Klondike districts, I read in the papers that this man Arkell claims to have been the man who fitted out Lieutenant Glave, John Dalton and a whole party of Chilkat Indians—I would not say how many—that he was the man who located these mines, discovered them, in 1891.

Now, the truth of that is that Glave and his party went up the Chilkat river, across the Chilkat pass, and explored the head of the White and Alaskan rivers, which empty into Dry Bay, a part of the Pacific ocean, a little south of Yakutat. They were probably 500 miles from the mouth of the Thron Diuck, where the gold diggings are, and on the west side of the Yukon river, while the Thron Diuck river is on the east of it.

I don't know what they did. They explored and ran around through that country. They had four horses—that is, three horses and a mule. There was no mining or prospecting done by that party. They were hunting for a place to locate a trading post.

Jack Dalton did locate a trading post in 1893 on the headwaters of the Alaskan river, which he is still running and which is supplied by pack animals

around by way of Chilkat pass. Mr. Arkell states that Lieutenant Glave died on his way back to his rich gold mines, which he had discovered on the Thron Diuck. It is a well known fact that Lieutenant Glave died in Australia about 1893 or 1894.

No Gold in That Region.

In the region explored by the Arkell expedition no gold has ever been discovered. It is certain that this party did not penetrate the Klondike-Yukon region or go anywhere near the Yukon river. The nearest point was probably Fort Selkirk, which was at a distance of about 300 miles. No expedition that went there ever reached the Klondike district or discovered the existence of gold there.

There was not a claim staked out on it until Aug. 24 of last year, and that was located by George McCormack. At the time of the discovery, in the whole of Alaska I would say there were probably 2,500 men scattered over a range of territory of 1,000 miles at least.

The ten years I was there previous to the discovery of the Bonanza and Gold Bottom diggings no great discovery had been made. At least none has ever been recorded, with the exception of those at Circle City, where a few men made from \$5,000 to \$45,000. No great fortune was ever made there.

HIGH PRICED CLAIMS.

And Small Chances For Investors in the Klondike.

I think the future of the Klondike country is bright, provided machinery is got in there and we can obtain supplies and a proper way of mining. I think it shows well for numerous fortunes to be made in there without modern machinery and skilled labor. What we need the most of anything is to get companies to take supplies there, so that we can get our machinery there and handle this property. Under the present conditions the country will not support a very large population.

Men who go in there now and think they are going to buy claims for \$1,000 or \$2,000 or even \$5,000 or \$10,000 will be disappointed. The men who have already filed claims fully appreciate the value of their holdings quite as much as anyone who goes in for speculation can possibly do. They have better means of knowing that a claim will make them rich than the speculators have. They are willing to put up one-fifth of the value of the property.

There are several more of means there now who have tried to buy claims for the purpose of speculation, but none were able to do so, unless they could pay the price.

I don't think that any of the companies organized to go there and invest in claims or for the purpose of exploration will make any money out of it, because the men who own the property now know they can get all the money they want to work with. The cry is that these men are speculators and want their claims for a song, and they are finding the claims pretty high in consequence.

Claims are held there all the way, for an unprospected claim, from \$10,000 to \$200,000, and the prospected claims much higher. Very few if any of the claims have been incorporated.

My idea is that one who goes in there with \$20,000 or \$30,000 or \$100,000 to buy up claims for the purpose of speculation are going to get left. I am sure that many of the companies that are advertising that they have agents in that country purchasing valuable claims will never be able to buy any that will be profitable.

They may be able to buy them on French creek and Skookum creek, where there is no water to work them in the proper time of the year. The only time there is water there is in the spring, when the snow thaws.

I don't believe I would put any of my own money into a scheme organized for the purpose of taking a chance of buying for a song unprospected property which is expected to yield millions.

The owners of prospected property whose value has been demonstrated will certainly not dispose of their holdings unless they are fully paid for them. Unprospected property is what we call "wild cat."

Old Comrades.

I think I have told you about all I knew about the Klondike-Yukon district, its history, its people and its future.

About the men who went in there with me? Well, William Moore, who left Arizona with me to go there, is now in Spokane Falls, Wash., as a mining expert. He is going back in the spring. I guess he is doing fairly well. He has written me since I have been here that he is going back with me next spring.

John McGraw, who also went with me from Arizona in 1892, is driving a stage in Montana. I guess he is doing fairly well. He has married since. John Rogers, another member of the party, I have lost track of. I heard he was dead.

H. H. Pitts, who was in the party, is running a trading post for Harper and myself at Fort Selkirk, 187 miles from Dawson. He is the manager of the post.

I guess Pitts is well fixed. I think he has made money right along. Robert Adams is working in the Treadwell mill at Juneau. I think he is one of the rock breakers

STONE-WADLOW.

Waterloo, Que., September, 27.—A very quiet but pretty house wedding took place here at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Rodden, when her niece, Miss Maud Mardlow was united in marriage to Mr. William N. Stone, of the Eastern Townships Bank, Bedford. The ceremony was performed by Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, assisted by Rev. J. I. Strong, in the presence of immediate relatives and friends of the bride and groom, who were attended by Miss Stone, of Derby Line, Vt., the groom's sister, and Mr. Ellis Savage, of Granby. The bride was dressed in white brocaded silk with train and veil, and looked as charming as a bride could look. After the wedding dinner the happy couple drove to Foster and took the train for Boston on an extended wedding trip. The presents were unusually numerous and valuable, testifying to the popularity of the bride, who was a great favorite in society circles in Waterloo. Mr. and Mrs. Stone will live at Bedford.

The mining troubles in Pennsylvania are yet unsettled, but many of the miners are returning to work, and it is thought that work will generally be resumed before the week closes, on better terms for the men.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Dining Room and Its Furnishings.
Cleaning Delicate Fabrics—Pineapple Pudding.

The foreign custom of lingering two or three hours over dinner is practically unknown in this country, except at dinner parties, and even then most of the guests seem to feel stiff and bored. It ought to be pleasant for a family to linger at the table. Such companionship of near kinsmen should be a goodly and pleasant thing. It is only at mealtimes, probably, that the members of the household come together. Sometimes the children scarcely know their parents, especially their father, because they seldom meet except at dinner, and dinner is regarded as serving no purpose except the consumption of the needed quantum of food. This is one reason urged by The Puritan for making more of the dining room. Following are some of the opinions expressed on the subject:

To make it an attractive place, rather than a mere feeding box, it should be as large as possible—as large, if you are building a house, as you can afford to make it. It should be cheerful and airy, with a high ceiling. For its decorations a dark Indian red as the predominant tone will be found as rich and pleasing as any color. The depth of the shade should, of course, be governed by the amount of light in the apartment. A Japanese pressed paper in red and bronze is probably the richest and most effective wall hanging that can be obtained for a modest outlay.

The dining table is the central and most important article of furniture. The round table is in every way preferable to the oblong affair, which somehow is always reminiscent of boarding houses and military barracks. It is more sociable and lends itself admirably to decoration, while it may, if desired, be made long and narrow by the interpolation of leaves. A more artistic way of increasing its circumference is to have a false top of large dimension made to fit securely over it. Armchairs for every one at table are now in vogue. They certainly are a great luxury and do away with that temptation which so often comes to one to rest one's arms upon the table.

Cleaning Delicate Fabrics.

For all articles which are too delicate to bear the most careful application of water the home worker may expect perfect success from gasoline. This liquid is inflammable, but there is no danger if it is used with reasonable care. Never use it in a room where there is an open fire or a light—a shady spot out of doors is best. Common gasoline is best, and the odor entirely disappears after a few hours' airing. Use an earthen dish, pour in enough gasoline to cover the article to be cleaned and press and rinse with little rubbing. The dirt comes out very easily, but badly soiled articles may have two baths. Hang in the air for five or six hours and the pieces will look like new. Pour off the gasoline carefully, leaving the soiled residue, and it may be used over and over. This is a perfect cleaning process for ribbons, laces, artificial flowers, feathers, gloves, satin and light colored slippers, delicate neckwear and numberless articles, will not injure the most delicate color or texture, nor leave any odor if properly aired. Lace, net or silk dresses may be successfully washed without ripping apart or removing trimming. A little experience in using gasoline would be worth dollars to every housewife and to every woman of moderate means who wishes to dress well, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, who describes the process.

The Sleep Inducing Bath.

In directions for nursing the sick a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal says: Frequent bathing brings great refreshment and acts both as cure and antidote for feverish conditions. The water should be tepid for face and hands and warmer for the rest of the body. The patient should be uncovered but a little time and allowed to make no exertion himself.

A footbath may be given under the clothes to one lying in bed, and often proves soothing and induces sleep when all else fails. Lying on the back, the knees are bent and the feet immersed up to the ankles. To dry them a towel is held above the foot tub and the feet are received in its folds as the tub is withdrawn.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The strong young men of the Chicago Athletic association will take part in the fall games of the New York Athletic club in October at Travers Island. The team will include Rush, Maybury, Kraenzlein, Henneman, Richards and the Chicago Athletic association standing jump crack, C. Ewry. The excellent showing that the westerners made at the national championships assures a spirited contest with the big club of the east. In consequence of the acceptance of the westerners the programme of the games has been necessarily changed, and instead of the usual open games there will be but two, or possibly three, events open to all amateurs. There will be 12 scratch events open to the New York and Chicago athletes alone, two men being allowed to compete from each club in every event. Following are the events for the dual struggle:

Fifty yard dash, 150 yard dash, 450 yard dash, 850 yard run, 120 yard hurdle race, 220 yard hurdle race, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, throwing the discus, standing high jump, standing broad jump and a mile relay race for teams of four men. The handicap events will probably be a 100 yard dash and mile run, and a two mile steeplechase may be later added to the list. The standing jumps are unusual in competitions nowadays and are placed on the programme particularly for the purpose of giving Ewry an opportunity of meeting Schwaner of the New York Athletic club. Ewry holds the present record for the standing high jump, while Schwaner holds the amateur record for the standing long jump, made five years ago at Travers Island. The contests between the leading clubs of the east and the west will form a fitting wind up to a successful season of outdoor amateur sports.—New York Sun.

Bicycle First in Speed.

The lowering of the mile bicycle record to 1:35 2-5 by J. W. Stocks at the Crystal Palace, London, disposes of the horse as a rival in speed by beating Salvatore's mark of 1:35 1-2.

The successive stages by which the figures for the mile have been brought down since the advent of the pneumatic tire furnish an interesting study. When W. C. Jones, an Englishman, covered a mile on a bicycle in the early nineties in 2:20 3-5, all the world wondered, but when F. J. Osmond, another Englishman, shortly after rode the same distance in 2:16 the prediction was made that some day some cyclist would reach the two minute mark.

Willie Windle brought the record to America by beating Osmond's time by one second, and George F. Taylor shortly after got four seconds below Windle's time. Then Harry Tyler of Springfield electrified the world by going a mile in 2:08 4-5.

These records had all been made from standing start, and Windle was the first to establish flying start figures. Three times he lowered Tyler's marks and was the first bicyclist to go under the two minute mark on a cycle track. His best time was 1:56 4-5.

The question now is, Who will be the first to beat the minute and a half mark?—Exchange.

Club and Association.

Some interesting definitions were recently laid down by the Amateur Athletic association of the Pacific states as follows: An amateur athletic club is one which is created, operated and maintained strictly for the advancement and development of general amateur athletics; which gives every encouragement to its members to engage in athletic exercise and sport within recreation and promoting good health; which does not allow within its membership any person who does not pay the usual initiation fee, customary dues and other charges for which members are liable.

An amateur athletic association is one which shall adopt bylaws, rules and regulations in consonance with the constitution, bylaws, rules and regulations of this association, whose membership shall consist of not less than two organizations, created, operated and maintained for the advancement and development of any branches of amateur athletics.—San Francisco Examiner.

Goddard and Sharkey.

As Ted Alexander and Dan Lynch have announced a match between Joe Goddard, the Australian heavyweight, and Sailor Tom Sharkey at San Francisco next November, it is evident that the Maher-Sharkey fight is off for the present. The National Athletic club has, it is said, offered \$10,000 for the bout, and Goddard will come to this country from Ireland at once. Goddard's appearance in America will tend to stir up matters among the heavyweights, as his record entitles him to be classed with the best of the big men and a notch above Maher and Sharkey. Goddard has knocked out Joe Choynski twice, in four rounds each time, and in 1892 knocked out Peter Maher in three rounds at Coney Island. His most recent fight of importance was with Denver Ed Smith, whom he knocked out in four rounds at Johannesburg, South Africa, on Nov. 17 of last year. He was defeated by Smith at New Orleans in 18 rounds four years ago.

A Grand Old Mare.

The grand old brood mare imported Princess, that died at August Belmont's stud farm in Kentucky a few days ago of old age, was one of the few great matrons left in this country and ranked with such mares as Marion and Ella T for throwing high class horses. Her sire was King Toward, her dam Mrs. Lincoln. In England she had Royal Hampton, a most successful horse in the stud. Mr. Belmont imported Princess to this country, where she foaled His Highness, a Futurity winner, and Prince Royal, another high class horse.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Interesting Matters that Engage the Attention of Europe.

No more striking evidence of the religious tolerance and enlightenment of the present czar could be furnished than the announcement that the widowed Baroness Hirsch has given directions for the winding up of the scheme for the emigration of Russian Jews to the Argentine Republic. It has been decided that the balance of the funds remaining in the hands of the committee of management of the enterprise will be devoted to the establishment of technical and industrial schools in Russia, where the Hebrews are now so well treated by the authorities that they have no longer any object to emigrate.

The domestic cat is henceforth not to be carried on the roster of the German army. Puss has until now formed part and parcel of the latter and been in the receipt of regular pay, intrusted with the responsible duty of guarding all the vast magazines of stored up war material from the ever invading mouse and rat. The pay of the cat cannot be described as having been excessive, the amount having been exactly \$4 a year, besides a few additional expenses in connection with the purchase of medicines and military badges. It seems that a savant has discovered how to slay all German mice by means of a bacillus, which he has named after himself, "Loeber's patent mouse typhus bacillus," and which is supposed to be more fatal than the cat to the rodent. So puss now retires, vice the scientific microscope promoted by Emperor William to service in his army.

People of cities where the motor car has been introduced are confronted by a new peril. The London police have been busy during the last few weeks arresting on charge of drunkenness the drivers of vehicles of this kind plying as hacks for hire. The police point out that while they are, as a rule, able to stop runaway horses of drunken cab drivers they have not the slightest idea how to arrest the progress of a runaway motor. The London authorities are, therefore, considering the advisability of refusing to issue hack licenses for motor cars unless pecuniary guarantees are furnished of the strict temperance of the driver.

The agricultural returns for 1897, just issued in London, disclose a very sad falling off in the number of pigs in the United Kingdom. There is a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 pigs from the previous 12 months, and, in the phrase of the market, "pigs are very quiet." This is regarded as indicative of depression in the agricultural districts of Great Britain, the inference being that when times are prosperous pigs are noisy. Indeed, by many the state of the pig market is regarded in the light of a sort of economic barometer of England.

Portugal has just given the Transvaal government an official reminder that the latter is precluded by its treaty and convention with England from holding any intercourse with foreign governments except through the British authorities. To a claim presented by the Boer republic on behalf of a burgher whose wife had been accidentally shot at Delagoa Bay by a Portuguese soldier the Lisbon government replied that, as the Transvaal was under British suzerainty, the claim for damages must be preferred through Lord Salisbury. Sooner than do this the authorities at Pretoria have decided to drop the matter.

From London it is officially announced that the famine in India, which is the greatest and most extensive which that empire has undergone since 1770, is now at an end. The rainy monsoon has thus far been both sufficient and widespread enough for the universal sowing of the autumn crop. Perhaps the best proof of the fact that brighter times are at hand for India is the fact that most of the villagers have abandoned the state relief works in order to till and sow their lands. Meanwhile the English government is certainly doing more than can be expected of it, even by its most censorious critics, for after having fed at the expense of the state several millions of natives for a continuous period of more than six months it is now lending them money on the security of their future crops, but without interest, in order to facilitate their agricultural operations and at the same time preserve them from falling into the hands of that chief curse of Indian life—namely, the village usurer.

From St. Petersburg comes the news that the relations between Russia and Japan are once more exceedingly strained in connection with Korea. According to the Novoe Vremya, the Japanese government, through the medium of private persons, is continually buying land, mainly consisting of strategic sites, in the Korean ports and cities, where Japanese immigrants, who are really nothing but regular soldiers, are then settled by the state. Indeed, in two or three places the Japanese have actually organized their own police, treating the towns in question as if they were wholly Japanese. The Novoe Vremya, which is one of the semi-official organs of the Muscovite government, declares that unless Russia takes decisive action at once against Japan she will forfeit her legitimate influence in Korea.—New York Tribune.

Twenty Cents For a Kiss.

At the Cobourg (Ont.) assizes the other day J. F. Hendricks, white haired and 76, was tried by a jury for kissing his niece, Mrs. Effie Pilkey, a school teacher. She asked her uncle to drive her to her mother's house. The journey was made at midnight. The old man kissed her on the way. She asked for \$2,000 damages. The judge said the old man evidently had no improper intentions. An old man had a right to kiss female relatives without having his character suspected. The jury awarded the plaintiff 20 cents.

WOMAN AND FASHION.

Styles For Winter as Indicated by Autumn Costumes—New Pocket Handkerchiefs—Mere Mention.

It seems safe to say, judging from the autumn styles, that soon the rough surfaced cloths so much used of late will give place to smooth, satin finished goods such as poplins and cashmires.



AUTUMN COSTUMES.

with silks for home wear. Black silk will again become a fashionable gown and grosgrain or peau de soie the choice, although figured and brocaded black silk will be very much worn. Dark, subdued colors will be used for the streets, with no contrasts. Instead different shades of the same color will tone into one another.

The skirts will be only moderately full, and all will be trimmed, some with frills from top to hem, others embroidered about the bottom with braids of various widths. The trimming of evening gowns will be very elaborate.

The belted waist has got to share its popularity with the princess redingote and the cuirass basque. It will be worn, but not exclusively. The bolero jacket will not have things all its own way any more, for an important rival has made its appearance in the Russian coat, which is in high favor this fall.

Fancy waists are just as fashionable as ever. Although the entire gown of cloth is becoming more the vogue, any-



RUSSIAN COAT MODIC—FANCY WAISTS

thing so useful as the extra waist could not easily be put aside suddenly. In addition to the foregoing fashion hints the New York Sun illustrates a group of fashionable waists, among which is a little Russian coat bodice. New gowns for autumn wear that indicate the coming winter styles are also depicted.

Pocket Handkerchiefs.

There is a revival of interest in embroidery on linen, and some handkerchiefs shown recently are marvels of fine stitching. Some have no speck of color, and the decorative arrangement is not so often a border as an artistic, irregular pattern scattered over the whole handkerchief. A graceful design shows a flock of birds, and another, even more attractive, has tiny birds and butterflies flying over a flower design. Decidedly less dressy are some "chic" affairs, with borders formed of solid bar or several narrow stripes of pale blue, pink or buff, and with a small but elaborate monogram in the corner done in the colored thread. The monogram may be of the color displayed in the border, combined with another, or of a totally different shade, for these mouchoirs are supposed to be original and smart and to be carried only with a "tailor made" suit, says a writer in the New York Tribune.

The New Bouquets.

Flowers provided for bridal parties and also those used by women in evening costume this season are again described as made bouquets, but in no way do they resemble the old time bouquets. A New York exchange describes the difference: The old time bouquets were pyramid shaped masses of flowers, each blossom so closely packed in place that its beauty was lost. The new bouquets have flowers on one side only, so grouped as to show each individual blossom and give a graceful but careless arrangement of them. These one sided bouquets have the advantage of being lighter and less clumsy to manage than the old style. The wearer may hold one of them close to her gown without being in constant fear of crushing the blossoms. Another good point is that a smaller number of flowers is required, thus making the expense much less.

Mere Mention.

Leather purses are selected with a view to matching either gown or gloves.

There are many reasons for believing that the trailing skirt will be much in evidence during the coming season.

Some of the tea services show fluted bodies and engraved tops. Others have fluted bodies and tops in bright finish.

Marietta Holley, author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," is said to be one of the best paid women writers in the United States.

The Puritan announces that powdered hair is again in favor—not a heavily powdered, pomatumed effect, but a faint dusting with perfumed rice powder.

There is a serviceable article in the shape of a bicycle carrier. It is made of thick, woven strands of reed and rattan and so arranged that the bicycle can be shipped intact without possible chance of injury to any of its parts.

Klondike Gold

We cannot supply,

But almost any thing else you can mention we have. And to prove the foregoing statement we shall offer the following extract inducement for you to call and inspect our Fall Stock which is complete in every detail.

Every Customer buying \$5.00 worth or upwards, at any time, will be given the privilege of guessing the number of beans contained in a jar.

The customer guessing the nearest to the exact number may select one of the following articles free of charge. Men's Wombat Coat, Ladies' Fur Cape, or a four piece Bedroom Suite. Value of each \$16.00.

The customer guessing the second nearest the exact number may select one of the following: One dozen Silver Knives or Forks, one 97 piece Dinner Set, a Sideboard, an extension Table or a Barrel of Flour.

The customer guessing the third nearest the exact number may select one of the following articles: One ten piece set Chamber Crockery, one Parlor Lamp, one Center Table, or 10 pounds of Best Japan Tea.

Each purchase must be for cash and cash only. Not more than one ticket given to one person on the same day. First tickets issued on Monday, Oct. 11. Last ones issued 5 p.m. December 24.

Respectfully yours,

PARKER & KNIGHT,

Hatley, October 6, 1897.

The Weather is Growing Cold and the Place to Buy

Heating Stoves is right Here.

If you want the Best buy the "Round Oak," with the Name On the Leg.

Still Selling

Economy

Cobblers.

Go like Hot

Cakes.



Come in and see them. Every Farmer should

have one.

We also have some nice wood Parlor Heaters much cheaper in price, that are a bargain for any one. Also a fine second-hand Coal Stove at a bargain. A choice line of Cook Stoves and Ranges to select from.

What about a Furnace? We are right at the business every day, and can do you a first-class job at the drop of the hat. Come in and let us make you happy.

Your's for business,

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE CO.

Tumble in Prices

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KATHAN'S

A LARGE LOT OF

Summer Dress Goods

To be Sold Below Cost to Close.

25 pieces Crepe de Japon, former price 10c., offered at 6c. yd.

25 " Challies, " " 8 " 4

25 " Moire de Chameleon, " 12 " 7

These Are Only a Few

lines that we have in stock which must and will be sold to make room for the Fall Goods to arrive early.

A FULL LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

always in stock, including our justly celebrated Tea and Coffee.

It will be for your interest to call and examine these bargains.

C. H. KATHAN.