TO DIVIDE ALASKA.

PROJECT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW TERRITORY.

Active Work on the Scheme Was Begun Last May—Petitions for the Division Now Circulating Along the Yukon and in the Mining Camps and Should Reach Washington Early in September—The Name Adopted Will Probably Be Lincoln—City of Weare to Be the Capital.

The interest that attaches to matters Alaskan is not confined alone to the gold discoveries of the Northwest Territory and the mining districts of the Yukon, but anything about that wonderful region, even the little touches of politics that it receives, now earn for itself a great deal of attention all over the world. The Chicago Tribune says that the immortalized name of Lincoln may some day be given to a new territory that may eventually become a sovereign state of the Union.

Long before the great gold discoveries in the Clondyke region of the Northwest territory became known a movement was quietly inaugurated to divide the great territory of Alaska. In May active work was begun and the project is now ready for public attention.

Petitions for division are now in circulation in the interior along the Yukon river and in all mining camps and should reach Washington early in September. The name Lincoln for the new territory met with a quick response on the part of the hardy miners, who are delighted with the prospect of a territorial form of government that will give them direct governmental supervision, land laws and titles and some incentive to good citizenship.

Nearly as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and twelve times the size of the state of New York, there is not only room, but reason, for the division of Alaska.

In support of the proposition the Tribune furnishes some figures that are interesting, and while some of them are compiled from history familiar to many, they will serve the purposes of the scrapbooks on Alaska and its resources.

With an area of 577,390 square miles, Alaska was acquired by treaty with Russia March 30, 1867, the treaty being ratified June 20 of that year, and the transfer completed in October. The exact boundaries of territory were not known at the time, and they are yet in a state of interesting uncertainty, depending largely on the annals of the Russian missionaries and on the scant records handed down by the Hudson Bay Company.

When the purchase was made it was construed by the administration papers as an act of courteous recognition of Russia's friendship in the civil war, it being remembered that a Russian fleet of three vessels appeared in New York harbor during the excitement over the Trent affair, when it looked as if war with Great Britain was certain to result. It was said at the time—and is still maintained in diplomatic circles—that the Russian admiral had sealed orders which directed him, in case of war between the United States and Great Britain, to announce Russia's alliance with America, and to proceed to capture any British vessel possible. How much the purchase of Alaska served as an expression of our gratitude for Russia's assistance at a critical period no one accurately knows. The "true inwardness" of the transaction was kept under cover for diplomatic reasons, but it pleased Great Britain as much then as the developments of the seal fishing controversy, and the uncertainty of the boundary line, at the present date. In fact, the "national iceberg," as it was termed in 1867, has been from the beginning a torrid source of unpleasantness between the two great nations of the English speaking tongue.

Mineral riches were hinted at by the early explorers. In 1885 the director of the mint credited Alaska with $300,000 in gold and $2,000 in silver, the chief contributor being the Alaska mill at Douglas City. In 1896 the gold product reached $1,948,900, showing a gain over 1895 equal to $586,100. For 1897 the gold output is placed by good judges at not less than $10,000,000, which is nearly twice that of Colorado in 1892. Small lots of smelting ore—from which some silver is recovered—are shipped to Tacoma for treatment, but the main producers are the large mills on Douglas island, equipped with stamps, concentrators and modern appliances for saving gold values.

After division is made there will remain in Alaska all the territory along the Northern Pacific seacoast and the Aleutian islands. This includes all the agricultural lands in Alaska and that part of the territory which enjoys a comparatively mild and equable climate on account of the well-known influences of the Japan current. The proposed territory of Lincoln will embrace within its boundaries the valleys of the great Yukon river and its tributaries and the coast along Bering sea.

The city of Weare, at the mouth of the Tanana river, 800 miles from the sea, and on the Yukon river, will be named in the act as the seat of government of the new territory. Tributary to the capital on all sides will be the great placer mining gold fields.

The influx of population into these gold fields is so great that the residents of the interior of the present Alaska and all who have investments there are unanimous in their demands for such recognition from the government as will give them protection to life and property. They are ready for the active development of a rich, great country, too long kept closed.

There are mines of gold, copper, coal, iron, silver and lead within the proposed territory of Lincoln, and to these must be added the recently discovered rich oil fields.

Organization will immediately follow the territorial creation, and it is likely "the delegate from Lincoln" will soon be recognized in congress. He will be on an equal footing with delegates from other territories and will have a voice in argument, but no vote on roll call.

"The people at Sitka have little time and less inclination to attend to the affairs of the interior of Alaska," is the complaint that is most often heard.

The new division will give to Alaska the coast trade, the great quartz mines of Douglas island, and all the land in the territory at present known to be adaptable to agricultural purposes—in round numbers 80,000 square miles. The territory of Lincoln is to comprise one-half million square miles of the interior and northern coast country.

It is a reasonable supposition that a great deal of wealth will be taken out of these gold fields, and it should not be forgotten that the Canadians and their government are vigorously extending their settlements and their sphere of influence north and west of British Columbia. A subsidy of $11,000 a mile is about to be given to a railway branching northward from the Canadian Pacific for over 200 miles, which is to be constructed with a view to opening up that portion of British Columbia and drawing to it from the interior of Southeastern Alaska whatever trade may develop in that region. The American government will at least be careful that its political rights and territorial jurisdiction are carefully guarded, in order that the enterprise of its people may have safe opportunity for achievement.

The Times-Herald, in adding its quota to the information on the subject of Alaska, says:

"The principal river in Alaska, the Yukon, up which prospectors have to work their weary way to reach the gold fields, was called by Schwatka the Alaskan Nile. It rises a little more than 200 miles above Sitka, in the southern part of Alaska, and then strikes northward, following a broad circle to the west before it empties into Bering sea through an extensive delta. Six hundred miles in from the coast it is more than a mile wide and the volume of its water is so great as to freshen the water of the ocean ten miles out from land.

"The principal cities of Alaska are Juneau and Sitka. They are both thriving towns, and probably they will thrive from now on for a time at least as they have never thriven before.

"Alaska is ruled by a territorial governor, who just now is J. G. Brady, recently appointed by President McKinley to succeed James A. Sheakley. The governor's residence is in Sitka.

"The citizens up in that frozen country do not vote for president, of course, being under territorial government, but they do send delegates to the national political conventions. The judicial function there is exercised by a district court, established in 1884. The court sits alternately at Sitka and Wrangel."

AN OUTFIT FOR THE CLONDYKE.

Take Nothing From Here but Money—$750 the Minimum.

New York Sun.

Since the outbreak of the Clondyke river gold fever the Sun has received many requests for information regarding the manner of getting to the Clondyke, the cost, and the character and extent of the outfit needed.

Persons who contemplate going into the new gold fields from this part of the country need provide themselves with but one thing—money. This will provide all the other things which they need and the supplies can be bought at the places of departure for Alaska. Of tools, the placer miner needs but a pick, a shovel, an ax, and a pan. The kind, quality, and quantity of clothing and food that he will need are well known at Seattle, where he will go to begin the Alaska journey.

The winter temperature in the Yukon valley is often from 50 degrees to 70 degrees below zero. This must be provided against and every man of Alaskan experience is advising each adventurer not to go into the country without taking a full year's supply of provisions.

The present routes to the Clondyke and its neighborhood all begin at Seattle. The fare from New York to Seattle via the Northern Pacific railroad is $67.75, and the trip lasts four and one-half days. From Seattle there are two general routes to the Clondyke. One is by way of the North American Trading Company's steamers to the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michael's, and thence up the Yukon by river boats to Dawson City. The fare by this route is $180, and but 150 pounds of baggage are allowed to each passenger. The other routes are by way of Juneau. Fare to Juneau from Seattle is $17, second-class. From Juneau there are two routes. The better known is by way of Chilkoot pass, and then by a long succession of portages and waterways to the Clondyke. On this route every pound of luggage must be carried through the pass and at the portages, either by the traveler himself or on the backs of Indians or mules. There are but few Indians to be hired and still fewer mules. Another route, called the Dalton trail, passes through the Chilkoot pass and over a prairie route either entirely by land to Fort Selkirk or to where the Pelly river joins the Yukon, and thence by water. This route has forty-two horses on it for baggage, and in the spring it is promised that as many more will be provided as are needed.

The route by way of St. Michael's and the Yukon steamers is about 3,000 miles long, 1,700 miles of this being on the Yukon, and is covered in thirty-five to forty days. Navigation close on the Yukon early in September, and does not reopen until June.

The routes via Juneau are about 650 miles long and take about twenty-five days to cover.

The smallest sum of money which any man of experience has advised a man to go in with is $250 in hand after buying supplies and paying all passage money from Seattle. Two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of supplies is the smallest amount that it is safe to start with. One hundred dollars' worth of winter clothing must be added to this.

No person should start from this part of the country for the Clondyke with less than $750 in hand, and the more a man has the better for him. And no person should start from Seattle after the middle of August.

The Alaska Gold Mines.

Chicago Tribune.

The newly discovered gold fields on the Clondyke are very probably on the English side of the Alaska boundary line. At least the Canadians so claim. Some of the latter, noticing that about all the diggers are Americans, feel aggrieved and are beginning to bluster about the possible adoption by the Dominion government of regulations which will bar out miners from the United States.

Supposing such regulations were to be made. In the first place if such regulations were made and enforced there are more gold mines on the American than on the Dominion side of the boundary line. If Americans are not allowed to dig in the latter, the Canadians will have to keep out of the former.

But how is the Dominion government going to enforce any regulations which the American miners may consider inequitable? By this fall there will be several thousands of them in the Clondyke valley and its vicinity. There will be a handful of Canadian miners and a squad of northwest mounted police. The latter will not be likely to try to drive out any Americans or enforce regulations which may be offensive to them. The Americans are on the ground in the greatest numbers, and will stay there as long as they please.

But the Dominion government is not likely to do anything foolish, for it is not ignorant of the fact that Canadians who want to reach the headwaters of the Yukon can do so only with the greatest difficulty if they stick to their own soil. They will have to go in at the back door, pursuing a perilous route which follows lofty, snowy mountain passes.

The natural route to the British posts on the tributaries of the Yukon, near the boundary line, is up that stream, which is navigable for 2,000 miles from its mouth. It is one of the great rivers of the world. It is true that British subjects have a right by treaty to the free navigation of the Yukon, but it is subject to such regulations as the United States may impose. If the Dominion government acts unwisely, regulations will be imposed which will make the Yukon of little value to the Canadians.

It is proposed to build a railroad from the coast of Southeastern Alaska to the head of navigation of one of the tributaries of the Yukon in the Northwest Territory. An American company has procured charters from British Columbia and also from Canada. This will make the shortest and best route to the gold fields. But if this road is built it will be under American control.

So the American miners who are now on the Yukon or who are going there need not be disturbed. They can protect themselves if anybody interferes with them, and they may rest assured that any restrictive measures the Dominion government may adopt will be answered by their government in kind.

The Price of Gold Dust.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Gold, of course, may be purchased at the mines at its approximate value. The gold in one locality will mint from $2 to $3 an ounce more than gold in some other locality. In California in early days $16 an ounce was fixed upon as a kind of average. Dealers having no means of making assays purchased dust at hazard. In time the gold from certain localities commanded better prices than gold in other localities. Dealers then were guided by mint returns. The price ranged from $19 per ounce to $15. There were occasional lots of dust that assayed below the $15-an-ounce standard. The greater part assayed above $16, and some small fortunes were made by purchasing gold at the current $16 per ounce and selling at mint prices, or rather, at mint returns. The price was determined entirely by the amount and character of the alloy. The color of the gold dust was not an accurate test of its value. A large percentage of silver gave the gold dust a lighter shade, but as silver was more valuable than other metal found in the gold, it added more to the total value.

A LOGANSPORT MISER

STORY OF THE CAREER OF "HONEST DAVE" HUMPHREY.

Notorious Character Whose Life History Reads Like a Romance—His Nickname Bestowed in Satire—Lived as a Recluse in the Midst of a Town, His Only Food Crackers and Milk—Suspected of Murder—Remorse Preys Upon Him Till His Mind Gives Way.

The Cass county jail houses a notorious character in the person of "Honest Dave" Humphrey, says the Chicago Record. For years he has conducted a second-hand store, and lack of companionship and brooding over an alleged murder committed five years ago are supposed to be responsible for his present condition. He is about 65 years old and in his early manhood Humphrey was fairly well respected. He was well read and few men kept in closer touch with current events. He was a close student of political problems and was ever ready to debate the issues of the party whose cause he championed. Even in his first ventures in business he displayed remarkable sagacity in driving a bargain, but later his dealings became so questionable that in a spirit of satire he was given the sobriquet of "Honest Dave." He is known by that name to every citizen of Logansport and to every patron of his second-hand store. No one was allowed to enter his private room, and there he ate, slept and struggled with remorse until he was taken to jail, a hopeless maniac.

He always had a plentiful supply of money and always purchased any article of value which was offered to him. He never refused to advance money on any article. He never paid half what the goods offered him were worth, and his prices were invariably so unreasonably high that purchasers usually left his store in disgust. As a consequence of always buying and rarely selling the store filled up rapidly with odds and ends of every description. The front was stacked full of clothing, household utensils, guns, furniture and other bulky articles. A two-foot passageway was left through the center and any one with sufficient fortitude to venture to the rear end of it would find "Honest Dave" seated in an old chair in the center of a small space enclosed by stacks of stuff which reached to the ceiling. Light entered through a narrow, dirty window which opened into an alley. A winding stairway led to the rooms above, but the peculiar old man allowed no feet but his own to mount it. Half of the space in his little cubby-hole on the first floor is occupied by two time-worn safes and the contents are the results of years of careful buying of jewelry. The few who have caught a glimpse of a portion of the treasures say that the safes contained watches, rings and diamonds to the value of many thousands of dollars. While such extravagant statements are not generally believed, there are many things about "Honest Dave's" life to confirm such a belief. For years he has been suspected by the police of being in league with local criminals as well as Chicago thieves.

On numerous occasions stolen property has been found in the old store, but Humphrey's ever ready tongue kept him out of trouble. The only time he got into serious trouble was in October, 1892. On the morning of the 16th of that month the body of Joseph Stevenson, a worthless character, was found at the rear of Humphrey's store with his head nearly blown off by a charge of buckshot. Humphrey admitted that he did the shooting, saying he fired because he thought Stevenson was a burglar. He was tried for murder, but there was absolutely nothing to go upon but "Honest Dave's" story and he was acquitted. The opinion was freely expressed, however, that Stevenson was murdered in cold blood. He was known to Humphrey and may have gone to the alley window to ask for admittance. From the day of the tragedy Humphrey showed signs of a change. He became more quarrelsome, avoided companionship of everybody except the lowest creatures and would sit for hours on an old store box in front of his store and mutter to himself. A sudden sound would startle him beyond measure and he appeared to be fearful of some impending blow. He evinced abject terror at any mention of the Stevenson killing and about a year ago it began to be remarked that "Honest Dave" was going crazy. People avoided him more than ever and he was only too glad to escape attention.

Each morning he bought a quart of milk from a dairyman and this with a few crackers and sometimes a morsel of meat was his daily diet. He did not expend a cent unless it was absolutely necessary, and it became apparent that he was either starving himself or that disease was making inroads on his system. Recently he would not show himself for days at a time and a visit from the humane officer would invariably result in a volley of curses. Saturday morning "Honest Dave" stepped from the door of his establishment brandishing an ugly looking revolver and filling the air with demoniacal shouts. People scurried for cover and he accelerated their movements by threatening to shoot. A telephone message brought three policemen to the scene and Humphrey having retired to the interior of his building they stationed themselves near the door. The old man reappeared a few minutes later and was disarmed after a short struggle. He fought desperately against going to jail, but was finally put behind the bars. He has calmed down somewhat, but mutters incoherently about Stevenson, his diamonds and the old store. He refuses to eat anything and sleeps but little. Physicians say he is a perfect wreck and that his death is only a question of a few weeks. Sheriff Adams has the keys to the store and will explore the interior of it and inspect the contents of the mysterious safes as soon as the court appoints a guardian for Humphrey. The store is watched night and day to prevent any attempt at robbery.

COLOR IN HORSES.

Gray in Thoroughbreds Rare, Yet Common Among Trotters.

The conspicuous absence of gray thoroughbreds and the big muster of animals of this color among trotters are in such striking contrast that one gradually becomes worked up in a feverish desire to know what has become of the gray thoroughbreds, and why they are such a rarity on the race course.

In days gone by, when the land was teeming with milk and honey, maple syrup and mint juleps, and everybody feasted on racing guides and racing tables gray horses held a lofty position. Then Grey Eagle's deeds were sung throughout the land, and Grey Medoc's name had become well known in turf history. Following in their footsteps came Gabriel and the great sons of Blue Bonnet, Lightning, Thunder and Loadstone, all cloaked with color of their dam. Others of the same hue of more or less prominence were Galopade, Ariel, Fanny Wright, Miller's Damsel, Grey Planet, Eagless, and Grey Goose. With such an array it seemed impossible for the gray thoroughbred to be threatened with extinction. Yet today, in this section, Belmar and Grey Bird only remain to uphold the fame of the color, while Braw Scott is most prominent among the few in the West.

That gray horses have proved failures as sires is a stud book record. This has been due in a measure to general prejudice against the color, and owing to this a lack of opportunity. Grey Eagle, however, received a fair chance, and he failed to perpetuate his name, while no excuse on the score of lack of appreciation can be raised on Lightning's behalf, who, during his career as a sire, was responsible for Jean Valjean. Thunder disappeared into Canada, while Loadstone seemed to have vanished trackless after his racing campaign. So much for gray in the male line. In the female line the gray mares have played a more effective hand. Descendants of Galopade, Bonnets o' Blue, Eagless, Fanny Wright and Miller's Damsel are still holding their own, though bearing a darker color.

Galopade, whose color came from her great grandsire, Mambrino, was responsible for Reel, who established the War Dance family. Fanny Wright is responsible for a strong combination of gray in Inspector B's. pedigree, through the female line of his dam, Colossa, whose grandam was the gray mare Eleanor Margrave, a daughter of Fanny Wright, whose sire and dam were both grays. The color in this case has apparently died out with Eleanor Margrave. Eagless, a daughter of Glencoe and a mare by Grey Eagle, was the dam of the grays Mary Clark, Gray Planet, Steel Eyes and Lizzie Lucas. The latter's daughter, Cerise, will live in turf history as the dam of Morello, who could never be accused of favoring the female line in color. Lizzie Lucas was also responsible for the gray horse, Cambyses, from whom nothing has been heard since he retired from active operations, and the gray mare, Cleola, who was among the mares purchased for W. H. Vanderbilt from Pierre Lorillard's string. Miller's Damsel, a gray mare by the gray horse Messenger, was the dam of American Eclipse, a chestnut, who failed to perpetuate the color of his dam. The most persistent line of gray today is found in Adele, the dam of the two grays, Adelbert and Belmar. Adele's dam was by the gray horse, Lightning.

That the gradual extinction of the gray color in thoroughbreds is not entirely due to the lack of support received by horses of that color in the past is proven by the fact that mares of the same color have been as highly prized as matrons of more fashionable complexions. To get at the root of the business, all thoroughbreds today descend in the male line from Eclipse, Herod and Matcham, through certain prescribed lines. Eclipse was a chestnut, while Herod and Hatcham were both bays, nor were any of their representatives, through whom their names are being perpetuated, gray. Again, all results of breeding show that the weaker color has to stand on one side. This is shown in dogs, as instanced in fox terriers, where the sire and dam of one of the principal pillars were both tan marked in head, yet the son threw back to an ancestor with a black and tan marked head, and the latter color, with black predominating, has become a distinctive feature of the family.

In collies, sable became the most fashionable color some fifteen or twenty years ago. A dog named Charlemagne appeared on the scene, and now, through his sons and daughters, his blood is the most prized. He was a sable, by a black, white and tan dog, and try as much as they can, traders are confronted in almost every litter with black, white and tan puppies. In breeding ferrets it is the same thing. Mate a white female with a polecat, or brown colored dog ferret, and a large proportion, if not the entire litter, will favor the sire's color.

With thoroughbreds, black, brown, bay or chestnut is a stronger or more potent color than gray, and since neither of the three taproots, nor their most potential descendants, have favored the lighter color, the odds have been overwhelmingly against its asserting itself, even if with a fair start it could have withstood the onslaught of the more pronounced colors. That a number of trotters are gray is accounted for by the fact that their taproot was the imported gray thoroughbred Messenger.—New York Sun.

ROBOROVSKY'S EXPEDITION.

A Region in Asia Where Rain Is Very Rare.

There are known to be regions on the earth where rain is one of the greatest rarities, but hitherto we have had no knowledge of a district outside the Polar regions in which no rain, but only snow, falls throughout the whole year. Such a district was discovered by the Russian explorer Roborovsky, in 1890, in Central Asia. In the year 1889 Rovorovsky and Rozlov separated from the Pjevzov expedition in order to make excursions in the desert of the basin of the Tarim river and the mountains of its southern border. The results of this exploration, in many respects of extreme importance, were published last year by the Russian Imperial Geographical Society.

The most noteworthy of the separate expeditions carried out by the two abovenamed travelers is the one by Roborovsky into the country beyond the Astyntagh, otherwise called the Russian Chain. This mountain chain was crossed from the north, and the valley of a river flowing southeast was followed as far as the upper reaches of the Kerija river. The Kerija river rises in the Thibetan highlands, turns at this point to the northwest, and flows along the base of the Kuen Lun. The route taken by Roberovsky and his little band had probably never been trodden before by human foot. He was surprised on May 22 by such a violent snowstorm that he was compelled to return. In June of the same year the bold explorer returned, and this time succeeded in crossing the Uzutagh mountains at the south. Beyond the latter a vast desert stretched out before his gaze, lying 16,600 feet above the level of the sea, higher, therefore, than the highest mountain in Europe.

Although it was in the middle of June, there was not the slightest trace of life, and the surface of the ground was covered with long ranges of sharply pointed quartz hills. After penetrating twenty-two English miles into this wilderness, the expedition came across a few miserable willow bushes; beyond this, however, there was nothing, not even a sign of lichen on the stone-covered ground. The only animals that showed themselves were a few Orongo antelopes, and these were in such an exhausted condition that they passed within a few yards of the men without paying the slightest heed to their presence, or to the danger they thereby ran. In this desert rain appears to be quite unknown, and only snow seems to fall the whole year through. In the month of June it snowed every day, though the snow immediately evaporated on reaching the ground. In the morning of June 15, at an altitude of 17,080 feet, Roberovsky found the temperature to be — 12 C.

After making forty miles in this terrible region, the party had to return, for the horses were completely worn out through the stony surface; only one of the animals survived the march. At the northern edge of the mountain chain the expedition had to encounter continual sand storms, of the violence of which it is difficult to form an idea. The slopes of the mountains are here covered with a thick bed of loess, that extraordinary fine granular soil which is so very prevalent in China. This is taken up by the winds and carried through the air, and in heavy storms such enormous masses are present that the sun is obscured as if by an eclipse. Should rain fall at the same time each drop collects a small quantity of dust on its downward course; the water almost completely evaporates before the drop reaches the ground, and instead of wet rain a rain of tiny dust pellets falls on to the earth. When the storm is over the dust falls again to the ground and contributes to the increase of the loess covering in another place. Whole forests of poplars are sometimes buried in the dust, which accumulates round the trunks to a height of forty feet. The trees then very quickly die, and, when a later storm again blows away the masses of dust surrounding them, they fall to pieces.

Horses to Dyea and Skaguay.

E. E. Caine will contract to transport 200 horses August 6th. Inquire Arlington dock.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transactions Since January 1 and for Yesterday.

Real estate transactions since January 1, 1897, are $3,944,567.62. There were filed for record yesterday 10 deeds, aggregating $974. Following is a list furnished by the Seattle Abstract Company, room 410 New York block:

The New England Land Co. to James S. Goldsmith, lots 18 and 19, block 169, Gilman's add, July 15, $1.

James S. Goldsmith to Oscar E. Erickson, lots 18 and 19, block 169, Gilman's add, July 30, $1.

The Lake View Cemetery Ass'n to George T. Gilmore, sw¼ of lot 763, Lake View cemetery, July 17, $44.

Eliza A. Stull and husband, Brock H., to Sarah A. Stetson, pt lot 3, block 53, Maynard plat, July 19, $1.

George H. Preston to Wm. T. Preston, lot 10, block H. A. A. Denny's add, June 4, s. w., $1.

Wm. McIntyre to Sarah J. Seelye, lot 18, block 1, plat No. 1, Cheriton Fruit Gardens, March 24, $100.

H. A. Elliott et ux., by F. R. Van Tuyl, atty, to M. H. Young, lots 1 to 3, 5, 6, 12 to 16, 9 to 11, block 6, Boston Heights add, July 30, q. c., $1.

E. Girard to S. C. Brown, pt lot 2, sec 2, tp 26, r 3, Sept. 15, 1892, $25.

Reliance Loan & Trust Co. to Melvina Forcier, lots 25 to 28, block 20, River Park, June 23, $400.

W. P. Duncan et ux. to Christ Christopher, lot 21, block 3, Hyde Park add, July 22, $400.

Reduced Rates to the East.

From July 12 to 17, inclusive, and every Monday and Thursday thereafter up to and including Monday, August 9, the Northern Pacific will make the following low rates to the East: To Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City, $28.50; St. Louis, $29; St. Paul and Chicago, $31. Call at the Northern Pacific offices, Seattle, for all particulars. I. A. Nadeau, General Agent.

Are You Going Camping?

If you are you should have the Post-Intelligencer sent to you. It will cost nothing extra. Call at our office and have your address changed.

Wilson's Yukon Guide, new edition from press July 30th; all information to date about new fields and new routes. New maps; half-tone view of Dawson City; copyrighted. Price, 75 cents; maps, 50 cents. Send order at once. The Calvert Company, 716 First avenue.

Only $31 to St. Paul and Chicago, and equally low rates to all Eastern points over the Northern Pacific railway. Tickets on sale July 12 to 17, and other dates. Write for particulars or call at Northern Pacific offices, Seattle.

Direct to Skaguay on Rosalie, August 12th.

Horses to Dyea and Skaguay.

E. E. Caine will contract to transport 200 horses August 6th. Inquire Arlington dock.

"Mamma, didn't the minister say that the natives of Gongalooloo wore no clothes?"

"Yes, darling."

"Then why did papa put a button in the plate?"—Leslie's Magazine.

BEFORE long my throat was filled with sores, large lumps formed on my neck, and a horrible ulcer broke out on my jaw,—says Mr. O. H. Elbert, who resides at cor. 22d St. and Avenue N., Galveston, Texas. He was three times pronounced cured by prominent physicians, but the dreadful disease always returned; he was then told that HOT SPRINGS was the only cure His hair had all fallen out, and he was in a sad plight, After taking one bottle of S. S. S. he began to improve and two dozen bottles cured him completely, so that for more than six years he has had no sign of the disease.

SSS

Book on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

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