

ON SKAGWAY TRAIL.

MOUNT VERNON PARTY LABORING OVER THE SUMMIT. Key Pittman Describes the Trip Without Overdoing It—A Few Pounds of Powder Would Remove Difficulties—High Premiums on Any Old Horse, Dead or Alive—A Town Which Grew Up in a Twinkling.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 24.—In a letter dated "On Skagway Trail, August 12," Key Pittman, a prominent attorney of this county, writes to Thomas Smith, of this city:

The trip for several miles up the trail has been described in my two former letters, therefore, I am not repeating. For the last few days the trail has been up and down over very high and steep hills and, for the good weather that has favored us, would have been almost impassable. This could be avoided by a small expenditure of money. In many instances high hills are crossed by a few pounds of powder would completely level a good trail around its base. Until the present time no one has considered that they had time to do these things. We are quite independent, as all of us have whipsaws.

As reports have been so conflicting regarding the trail I will attempt to describe the route and demand the same by the enclosed rough drawing. First, from Skagway you go up the gulch about four miles over a good wagon road to a place known as the foot of the hill. From there you follow a rough trail about ten miles to a place known as the Second River bridge; thence four miles over a comparatively level trail to the foot of the summit, thence two miles to the summit over a steep trail; thence over a good trail a distance of fifteen miles either to the Klondike, to Tagish or to the Yukon, at which points, of course, you take the boats. You will know upon examining the enclosed map that the trail has three forks, and the one which the prospector may take his choice. Lake Bennett has little timber around it, but it has the advantage of a saw mill, and further, it is a shorter route. The Tagish lake, of course, places you nearer to the Yukon, and there is good timber on its banks, but the trail to Tagish is longer. To the trail to the Yukon, which is situated a short distance from Bennett. On its banks can be found plenty of timber, and if the trail were to be very popular, but at present it is too doubtful.

We are now about six miles from the summit, and are dividing all of our goods at the rate of about one-half of a mile each day. This is done by establishing a camp ahead and making successive trips to the summit, and our backs until the whole is removed. By this method our goods are always where we sleep, and are under the tent. Packing on your back is very hard work, but, like everything else, one becomes accustomed to it. Think for instance, of climbing a hill as steep as a little mountain and twice as high, with a sack of flour strapped upon your back and another thrown across the nap of your neck, and you will realize how hard it is. We are packing at 5 p. m. everybody is excepted and everybody is ready to start on four mules each for \$50 to be delivered in one week, dead or alive. We could have disposed of our oxen at \$30 right away.

It will probably be six weeks before we reach Lake Bennett, and ten days more on the river, which means that we will be late in September before we reach winter quarters. We will prospect down the river until winter overtakes us there. We intend to build up a good winter camp and crawl in our holes for the winter. Some of us will go down on the ice to Klondike to seek winter work, while others look after the supplies. Some of our most spoiled because it had not been properly cured, but we have had a fresh supply from those going out. All of our tobacco was stolen on the trail, in consequence of which I have sworn off, although some of the boys purchased more. All of the boys are in good health and best of spirits.

Of course on the start things were a little mixed up, especially in the cooking department. Fitzell beat the first in the oven of his stove the first day, and John Williamson cooked beans enough to supply the whole party. Fitzell and John Williamson cooked beans the most approved method for case hardening, but Joe Brand is recognized as the master cook, and when it comes down to the handling of soda in large quantities, the committee has warned us not to throw any more of our soda on the trail, as it is so hard on the horses' feet. Where the trail forks east of the pass, good logs have to be being erected, where miners may stop during severe weather. Others at various points will be built so that the danger of entering the country in the late fall and early spring will be much lessened.

At present the indications are that a railroad will be constructed up the Skagway valley and across White Pass in the near future. A squad of engineers are now at work making a preliminary survey. This work when completed will probably have its terminus somewhere on the trail, and the dumping place for ships, has had a wonderful growth as Roseland, Dawson City, or any other place being lower. When we arrived on the Queen on the 8th day of July, a most peculiar scene presented itself. Only one building and a single tent existed. Today Skagway contains about 2,000 people, 900 tents and 1,000 pack animals. Of course saloons and dance halls are in the place. Many of those who landed with the intention of crossing this summer have squatted on lots and are building their homes. There are many who for those so inclined many opportunities to make money are offered. Teams have been in great demand and have cleared as high as \$20 a day and some every branch will be overdone is uncertain.

I have associated myself with James Lusk, of Fairbanks, and Lee Newcomb, of Everett, both experienced men. An conclusion, and as a warning, I will say that no one can make the trip without carrying many hardships upon less than \$50.

A Good Trade in Horses. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WHITCOMB, Aug. 24.—Duke Prigmore, who came down on the George E. Starr from Skagway Saturday, brings returning in the same boat, leaving Thursday, with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is GOOD

for all diseases that have their origin in impure blood. It is BETTER than other sarsaparilla, better made, of better ingredients and by better methods. Its record of cures proclaims it the BEST

ROSALE OFF AGAIN. Steamer Leaves With a Large Crowd for the North.

Despite the fact that many are still going to Alaska to mine in the great competition on the Skagway pass, the interest in the departure of the Klondikers is on the wane. At the departure of the steamer Rosalie at 9 o'clock last night for Alaska, there were not more than a hundred and fifty persons to bid farewell to the gold-seekers. Our excursion stands to account for this is the fact that nearly all of the passengers are eastern or southern people, who have come here to secure their outfits and embark. The recent news from Skagway has without doubt been the cause of the local exodus to the north.

Peter Goedel, one of the Rosalie's passengers, looked with his two two-wheeled curbs. The wisest are the curbs of ordinary buggy wheels and are about four feet apart. The shafts reach back and form a loop with the axle upon which the load is to be placed. It is thought that one horse can draw 1,500 pounds on this truck. A man on each side would be necessary to keep the truck from tipping over on side hills and rough ground. Several wagons were taken aboard, and twenty-seven horses were on board.

The smoking cabin of the Rosalie was transformed into sleeping berths for this morning. The bunk beds were put in, and they were so neatly and airily arranged that they were in marked contrast to the crowded bunks put in most of the boats.

John Johndrow, of San Francisco, and his wife, were passengers. They go to join J. Lincoln and E. G. Waddell, who went up to Skagway a week or ten days ago. Mr. Johndrow is unable to say how he is going to get over the pass. He has no horses but will take a mule. At the last moment before the boat started he saw Mr. Goedel's carts and started to hunt the owner up and buy one.

The Rosalie went to Tacoma to take on passengers and freight. The passenger list at Seattle was as follows: J. Gabriel, A. Behrard, N. D. Macaulay, J. Johndrow, J. D. Huser, J. Schurt, P. L. Fyfe, W. L. Wainley, W. H. Haller, J. F. Bradley, Miss L. Dixon, J. D. Galt, J. D. Galt, A. H. Hill, W. C. Smith and partner, H. Frick, C. E. Payne, F. Smith, C. H. McDonald, Geo. W. Halstead, Frank E. Harris, Geo. W. Halstead.

THE ROUTE UP THE STICKEEN. Steamers on Rivers and Lake, With Consisting of the following: SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—A new route is to be established to the placer fields of the Klondike. The journey will be made from this city to Trangle, where a steamer is taken up the Stickeen river a distance of seventy miles. From that point to Lake Teslin the trip will be made by stage. Lake Teslin is at the head of the Hootalinqua river, and from there a steamer will ply on the Lewis and Yukon rivers to Dawson City, a distance of 49 miles. The stage line will be owned and managed by John Allan, who will place ten coaches and 100 horses on the road. The fare is to be for the staging 31 a mile for passengers.

TO Explore the Edmonton Route. OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—The minister of the interior has decided that a small detachment of mounted police should at once proceed to the headwaters of the Stickeen river, and endeavor to reach the Klondike country from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Edmonton is the most northern railway point in the Canadian Northwest Territory, being 100 miles north of Calgary. The route to be followed is by way of the Athabasca and Laird rivers to the Deafie, and up this river to the Pelly. They will follow the Pelly river to its junction with the Lewis, and the Lewis to the Klondike, a total of 1,200 miles. It is not the Mackenzie river route, as the police are to take horses with them. It is hoped that the authorities consider this route practicable, or at any rate worth examining.

All Steamers Are Behind Time. Those who thronged the water front yesterday looking for steamers to arrive from Alaska were doomed to disappointment. It was thought that the Tumbler and the Williams would be in, but neither one appeared. Even the Noyo, from San Francisco, failed to make its appearance. The steamer Edith from Fairbanks was looked for, but never came, and the Rapid Transit arrived late. The latter boat is recognized as the master cook, and when it comes down to the handling of soda in large quantities, the committee has warned us not to throw any more of our soda on the trail, as it is so hard on the horses' feet.

Deposits Bought Arkel's Claims. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—W. J. Arkel, who claims a large portion of the Alaska mining region, has made a deal for the sale of his claims to a syndicate of which Chase & Deane is said to be a member, and which has also bought the claims of the late John H. Deane. Walter Webb and other Vanderbilt directors are reputed members of the new company.

More Steamers From Townsend. VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 24.—Steamer Captain had a number of passengers and a full load of freight. In view of the large interest in the northern route caused by the rush to the Yukon, the Union Steamship Company, of this city, has decided to re-fit the steamer Clark, so as to have her ready for the larger traffic in the spring.

Sailors Seal a Grexit for the Mines. PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 24.—Gilbert Young, the man who returned home here from Unalakleet on the revenue cutter Rush, brings word that three sailors deserted from the cutter Ferry at Unalakleet, stole a Whitehall boat from the Alaska Commercial Company, loaded it with provisions stolen from the cutter Ferry, and started for the deserters were futile.

Van Camp's Pork and Beans. Prepared with Tomato Sauce, 10c, 15c, 20c. For Skagway Direct. The steamer George E. Starr leaves Atlinport Thursday, August 25, at 9 o'clock a. m. Room for 100 horses. Telephone 1700.

CLIMATE OF ALASKA.

CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU MAKES OFFICIAL REPORT. Temperate Region Along the Coast—Average Winter at Sitka Not More Severe Than That at Washington, D. C.—Heavy Rainfall, With Incessant Drizzles—The Interior Vastly Different—Winters Far More Rigorous—How the Thermometer Stood During One Winter—Five Consecutive Days When the Mean Temperature Was 47 Degrees Below Zero.

Through the kindness of Local Observer G. N. Selisbury the Post-Intelligencer received some liveable sheets from the weather bureau, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., concerning the climate of Alaska. In view of the general attention which that territory is now receiving these official statements concerning its climatology will doubtless be read with much interest.

The general conception of Alaskan climatology is commonly held to be that of the sea, and with the exception of a little September weather, which they say will take on delirious, and that the post-Intelligencer has been so long a feeling of great relief among brokers generally. It had been felt for several days that the post-Intelligencer was to do much. When the campaign on wheat was begun several months ago, it was regarded as a very difficult undertaking. The bulls began to swoop on the coast as it curves from the northwest to the westward to the Shumagin islands. The fringe of islands that separates the continent from the Bering sea from Dixon sound northward, and also a strip of the mainland for possibly twenty miles back from the sea, following the sweep of the coast as it curves to the northwest to the western extremity of Alaska, form a distinct climatic division, which may be termed the temperate zone.

The temperature rarely falls to zero; winter does not set in till about December 1, and by the last of May the snow has disappeared on the mountains. The mean winter temperature of Sitka is 25.5, but little less than that of Washington, D. C. While Sitka is fully exposed to the sea, the interior places, such as Killisnoo and Juneau, have also a mild temperature throughout the winter months. The temperature changes from 50 to 60 in month in temperate Alaska are small, not exceeding 25 degrees from midwinter to midsummer. The average temperature of July, the warmest month of summer, rarely reaches 55 degrees, and the highest temperature for a single day seldom reaches 70 degrees.

The rainfall of temperate Alaska is not so torridous the winter over not only as regards the quantity that falls, but also as to the manner of its falling, viz in frequent showers, but in the interior, the clouds and fog naturally abound, there being on an average but sixty-six clear days in the year.

Alaska is a land of striking contrasts, both in climate, as well as in topography. When the sun shines the atmosphere is replete with clear, scenic effects are magnificent, all nature seems to be in holiday attire. But the scene changes very quickly; the sky becomes overcast; the winds increase in force; the rain falls; the evergreens sigh ominously; and utter desolation and loneliness prevail.

North of the Aleutian islands the coast becomes more rigorous in winter, but in summer the difference is much less marked. Thus, at St. Michaels, a short distance above the mouth of the Yukon, the mean summer temperature is 56 degrees, only 4 degrees cooler than at Sitka. The mean summer temperature at Point Barrow is 52 degrees, and at Umanak, United States, is 52, only four-tenths of a degree less than the temperature of the air flowing across the summit of Pike's peak.

The rainfall of the coast region north of the Yukon delta is small, diminishing from ten to ten inches within the Arctic circle. The climate of the interior, including within that designation practically all the country between the coast and the interior, is as temperate Alaska, is one of extreme rigor in winter, with a brief, but relatively hot summer, especially when the sky is free from clouds.

In the Klondike region in midwinter the sun rises from 9:30 to 10 o'clock a. m. and sets at 2 p. m. The total length of daylight being about four hours. Remembering that the sun rises but a few degrees above the horizon, and that it is wholly obscured on a great many days, the character of the winter months may be easily imagined.

We are indebted to the United States coast and geodetic survey for a series of six months' observations on the Yukon, and from the site of the present gold discoveries. The observations were made with standard instruments, and are wholly reliable. The mean temperature of the month of October, 23 above zero; November, 8 above; December, 15 below; January, 15 below; February, 15 below; March, 15 above; April, 15 above. The daily mean temperature fell and remained below the freezing point from November 4 to April 15, during which the length of the cold season 158.30, assuming that outdoor operations are controlled by temperature only. The lowest temperature registered during the winter was: November, 22 below; December, 37 below; January, 59 below; February, 55 below; March, 46 below; April, 29 below. The greatest continuous and occurred in February, when the daily mean for five consecutive days was 47 degrees below zero.

Silver Goes Down Still More. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Silver broke all records again today, falling to 25 cents in London, being the lowest price since the previous low record. At today's New York price for bars the value of silver in the standard silver dollars is 29.66 cents.

Canada Buying American Gold. NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Gold to the amount of \$400,000 was withdrawn from the treasury today for shipment to Canada.

Reception to Senator Wilson. There will be a citizens' reception to Senator and Mrs. John L. Wilson Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Raleigh Hotel. The different committees will be announced in Thursday morning's Post-Intelligencer.

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CONSUMPTION PREVENTED, NOT CURED.

The Greatest Benefaction of Science Checks Disease Before It Reaches the Lungs. Doctor Copeland Again Urges the Truth of His Theory, the Only Sound Theory in Lung Disease, the Theory Proved a Thousand Times, and Again a Thousand, in His Practice, That the Only Proper Course, the Only Rational Course, the Only Scientific Course in the Treatment of Consumption is to Cure the Catarrhal Stages.

So much interest has been aroused by the series of articles by Doctor Copeland on the relation of catarrh to consumption that he has, in the following talk, explained what his experience has taught him in all the years of his practice concerning catarrh and consumption. Doctor Copeland says: "The great trouble that I find it to explain to the people so that they will understand the importance of taking care of their breathing apparatus, which is undoubtedly the most important part of the body. While many may live quite a time without catarrh, and without disease, for a time in a very few minutes when robbed of air, and if he does not get air in sufficient quantity and of proper quality he will suffer and linger along until he develops an incurable disease, from which he will die. It is very hard to show the people how simple, common catarrh, which is so prevalent, is a forerunner of such serious consequences as bronchitis and consumption."

No Immunity for the Old. "It used to be thought that only young people and people of middle age developed consumption, but it has been found of late years that there are a great many old people who suffer from consumption as there are young people, and that old people suffer from that form of consumption almost exclusively that results from catarrh. The history of catarrh in the past sixtieth year in this climate die from consumption that started with catarrh during the early part of their lives. Youth can resist much good constitutions can resist much, but in the latter end of man's existence his fires burn low, his youth is gone, his vitality is gradually sapped and disease is allowed to extend into his vital parts. "As I have said before, catarrh in the form of catarrhal consumption is not the only form of consumption, but the history of nearly every case of consumption in the history of catarrh that has extended from the nose to the throat, from the throat to the bronchial tubes and thence to the lungs. Those people even after they have developed consumption, who have their catarrh cured, still take cold easily and have exaggerated catarrhal symptoms, often try to persuade themselves that they are only suffering from catarrh, and that their lungs are not affected."

Great Risk Taken. "I would like to appeal directly to every thinking person in the world with a positive fact, namely, that each one I address, I want to consider that he is running a gambler that is an extremely risky one when he allows himself to remain unsecured from any form of bronchial or catarrhal lung disease, for no matter who you may be, you stand one chance out of seven of dying of consumption. In other words, every seventh person in the United States gets consumption and dies."

The Great Crops of the Prairies. OMAHA, Aug. 24.—The crop of Nebraska has been thrashed. The quality is excellent and the yield is unprecedented, aggregating 4,000,000 bushels. Although the harvest is not yet completed, it is predicted that the yield of corn will be 350,000,000 bushels, or fifty bushels to the acre. In South Dakota a close estimate places the wheat yield at 20,000,000 bushels, an average is fifteen bushels to the acre. In corn the yield will be 200,000,000 bushels, an average of 40 bushels to the acre. There is an abundance of oats, which averages up to last year's crop.

Kansas Paying Off Mortgages. GREAT BEND, Kan., Aug. 24.—The county recorder has reported the release of \$60,000 in chattel and real estate mortgages since August 1, and half of the crop has not been thrashed. It is predicted that by the new year the county will be in better shape than ever before and will look back on the harvest of wheat in the history of the county.

Disasted by a Hurricane. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The British ship Penden, which left Cape Town eighteen months ago to go to Newcastle, N. S. W., to load coal for this port, docked with great cargo, but several prominent men from the Cape of Good Hope, the Penden encountered a hurricane that dismasted her. The mainmast went first, carrying with it the forecastle, which was about two feet above the deck. The mizenmast went back over the stern. The disabled vessel was fifty-four days getting to Mauritius, the nearest port, and the damage to the ship may be estimated, as it took five months to repair her.

New Arizona Railroad Scheme. SOLOMONVILLE, Ariz., Aug. 24.—The Arizona Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated here today with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The project is to be managed by W. H. Wood, Denver, and John Blake, comprise the board of directors. The company proposes to construct a railroad from Phoenix to the Colorado river, with branch lines to Clifton and Globe.

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AWAIT NOTICE OF BLANKET SALE.

SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES. The Best Values You Can Possibly Buy. Children's Heavy Ribbed Fast Black Hose, all sizes, regular value 10c, now... Ladies' Cashmere Hose at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c a pair. Fancy Cotton Hose in large variety—plains, dots and stripes. Infants' Cashmere Hose, all colors and qualities.

Muslin Underwear. We offer the best values in Seattle in Ladies' Muslin underwear, direct from the manufacturer. We invite inspection. Standard patterns and publications. E. W. NEWHALL & CO. Cor. Second Av. and Madison St.

Rupture Cured WITHOUT KNIFE or HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS. By an appliance, new in design, that any child can wear with comfort, hither to unknown. (Patent applied for.) Call on DR. J. FORD HAWES, of Cincinnati, late of Australia, at the Fifth Ave. House, cor. Fifth & Marion St. Hours, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; 2:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., from August 21 to September 5, inclusive. Agent wanted, or to organize a company for the territory west of the Mississippi river, or any part thereof. Head office address, E. W. NEWHALL & CO., New Madison, Ohio, patentees, inventors and manufacturers.

IF YOU LOVE YOUR WIFE BUY HER A GAS STOVE. "I have spent as much time as any doctor that I know of in investigating all the so-called cures of consumption. I find after 20 years of investigation that there is no reliable cure for consumption, nor do I believe there ever will be such a cure found. The Correct Treatment Of consumption is to prevent it. I know that these people who are careless of their breathing apparatus, who have their catarrh cured rarely, if ever, develop consumption, so I wish to thoroughly understand that I do not claim to cure consumption, but I am on record as saying that if it is not cured, and has been for years past, to rid people of the disease that so often prepares the way for consumption, namely, catarrh, and that in doing this I am satisfied that in the majority of cases, at least I am able to prevent consumption."

CONSULTATION FREE. Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All. The Copeland Medical Institute COLLINS BUILDING, Corner Second Ave. and James St., Seattle, Wash. W. H. COPELAND, M. D. A. L. PREVOST, M. D. Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 12 m. From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. From 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS—From 10 a. m. to 12 m.

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