HAS A UNIQUE PLAN.

TO TAKE MEN INTO THE YUKON BY AN EASY ROUTE.

Arthur Jordan, of Sandon, B. C., Believes He Can Easily Relieve Any Distress at Dawson City—Two Parties Organized to Go Over Snow.

Arthur Jordan, of Sandon, B. C., a man who has gone to Stewart river and the headwaters of the Yukon overland half a dozen times, has arrived in Seattle and offers an original and unique scheme for entering the gold districts during the winter and relieving any distress that may possibly exist from a shortage of food. Mr. Jordan does not purpose taking in large quantities of supplies to tide over affairs until the river breaks up and food is brought up by the steamers, but his idea is to take in enough to feed a large number and conduct his party out of the country by a trail 600 or 700 miles long, that will land his rescued miners and the dog and toboggan train at Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific railroad. The route leads from Ashcroft to Lake Teslin, and is an old trail of the Hudson Bay Company. Two parties are already organized, or nearly organized, to enter under Mr. Jordan's direction; one of 300 is already filled for February, and the other, which is intended to go north within a month, is nearly made up. The organizations are the result of an advertisement inserted by Mr. Jordan in the Post-Intelligencer a month ago, and the fact exhibits the value of advertising space in this paper in relation to Alaskan matters, some of the people who are going with both parties coming from the Atlantic states. The promises of Mr. Jordan are to place both parties on the headwaters of the Stewart river, where he has already located rich quartz mines, samples from which assay $1,000 to the ton. The ore is spoken of as free milling white quartz, and is in the center of the district that contains the lodes that have formed the placer diggings along the bars and creeks of the Yukon districts. The advantage claimed by Mr. Jordan for his winter route is that there is no divide to cross, and that it is plain sledging over the snows from the time Ashcroft is left. Applications to join the party have been made from both Seattle and Tacoma, and he is now in the latter place investigating the likelihood of securing enough to fill his lists for the first trip. A large number of those who have already signified their intention of going are from Spokane and Butte. Mr. Jordan is a sturdy Scotchman and is well educated. He is an explorer, hunter and trapper from pure love of adventure. As early as 1885 he set out from Peace river, striking north. Without any companions and without a previous knowledge of the trails he found no difficulty in penetrating to the headwaters of the Stewart river. The Indians that he found he says are called Minnehoeys, and they were disposed to be unfriendly, but Mr. Jordan succeeded in winning their confidence as a medicine man, his education having included a course in medicine and surgery, and by curing the simple ills of the savages he established himself firmly with them as their friend.

"Just to prove that a man won't starve in the far north if he understands anything about living in the woods," said Mr. Jordan, "I want to tell you that I started for the north in 1885 with a sack of rice, a sack of flour, twenty-five pounds of bacon and a small quantity of tea. That was all of what might be called civilized food that I had during my four years' stay, and I fared sumptuously every day. Of course the supplies did not last long, but there are many edible roots to be found up there, and if one knows anything about the vegetation he can find plenty to eat. Game is everywhere, and I had fresh meat all the year round. The summer season is short, but I raised all the ordinary garden vegetables near my cabin on the Stewart river, and the quality is equal to that grown in any of the warmer climes. I have seen herds of thousands of head of caribou in that northern country, and I had bear meat and fish in abundance. But you must not understand that I suggest that men start for the north without ample supplies, but I claim that many of the outfits that have been sold to Klondikers have been practically useless and far too expensive. I have made a list of all the supplies a man needs and you will find that the whole outfit can be purchased in Seattle for about $300. Here is the list:

"A rifle, ammunition, revolver, knife, ax, hatchet, belt, crosscut saw, file, drawknife, chisel, auger, rule, wire nails, screws, copper wire, pulley block, rope, twine. Clothing—Mackinaw suit, blanket suit, sweaters, three suits underwear, six pairs stockings, three pairs arctic socks, three pairs moccasins, fur cape, two pairs fur mits; towels, soap, brushes, comb, leggins, muffler, oil-skin suit, sleeping bag or blankets, a tent; medicines, snowshoes, toboggans, dogs or horses. Provisions—200 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of rice, 50 pounds of beans, 50 pounds of bacon, 10 pounds of tea, 5 pounds of coffee, saccharine, currants (sultanas) 20 pounds, 2½ pounds of baking powder, 25 pounds of salt and pepper, large bottle of curry powder, a large tin of ginger, matches and fishing tackle.

"I have made a study of the condensing and compressing of foods," said Mr. Jordan, "and I will undertake to prepare the outfits for the parties whom I hope to take into that country. It is all nonsense to say that one must have furs. I had blanket underclothing, and an outers suit of heavier, closer-woven cloth, like a Navajo blanket, answered all requirements. Moccasins, preferably of caribou skin, are necessary with Arctic socks. Shoes or boots can not be used with the snowshoes, as they do not give the foot sufficient play. We use the flat web shoe.

If I succeed in my efforts, we shall start within two weeks with a small company of men. I will undertake to land them safely on the headwaters of the Stewart river within sixty days, and I will then return to take others. The advantage of getting in this winter is that we can begin prospecting in April, while the men who start next spring will get in so late that but little work can be done before snow flies. The trip won't be a picnic, but there are on more hardships than are ordinarily encountered in a journey across a wild country. The road from Ashcroft to Lake Teslin has been traveled for ten years by the Hudson Bay Company, and there isn't a bad place on it. Lake Teslin is a fine body of water, and easily navigated, and the trail from the foot of the lake to the headwaters of the Stewart, while not well defined, runs through a wooded country, and is easily traveled. There is not a mountain to climb nor a divide to cross the entire distance. Around Lake Teslin and along the Stewart is one vast mineral belt, which is practically unexplored, and which I know to be rich as Klondike. No man who goes up with me will ever care to go to the Klondike unless it be to earn $15 per day until spring comes. There are gold fields untouched which will tempt him more than the region so much talked about."

Mr. Jordan expects to return to Seattle tomorrow.

Money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best*. Tea and money at your grocer's.

A Schilling & Co San Francisco

HUMBOLDT CHARTERED.

The N. A. T. and T. Co. to Use the Boat to Carry Troops to St. Michael.

Steamship Humboldt has been chartered by the North American Transportation and Trading Company to carry north for the United States government the troops which will this winter preserve law and order on the Yukon river. The Humboldt will also transport to St. Michael the steamboat machinery and supplies left behind by the steamer Cleveland. She will leave as soon as the troops arrive, probably before the end of this week.

For several days past the local officers of the North American Transportation and Trading Company have been negotiating with M. Kalish, agent of the Humboldt. He held out for a price which seemed exorbitant. The matter was clinched Friday by the receipt of the following telegram from P. B. Weare, chairman of the executive committee of the North American Transportation and Trading Company:

"In chartering arrange to take twenty-five soldiers and four officers, with their baggage. This is by order of the secretary of war."

This settled the Humboldt proposition, and yesterday the charter was made and papers signed.

THE HORRORS OF THE TRAIL.

Vividly Depicted by Statistician Dunham, of the Labor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—O. W. Weaver, acting commissioner of labor, today gave the Associated Press a copy of a letter on the terrors of a trip across Alaska to the gold fields. The letter was received from Samuel C. Dunham, statistical expert of the government department of labor. Mr. Dunham says: "I left Dyea on Monday morning and reached Lake Linderman on Tuesday evening. When I reached the foot of the summit a terrible storm was raging. I carried only hand baggage weighing forty pounds. I had an awful experience in crossing the summit, struggling along. The head of navigation for canoes is six miles from Dyea, and I was forced to pay an Indian packer $1 to carry my grip to camp, one-half mile from Dyea. I spent the night in this camp, started Tuesday morning in a driving rain and paid the packer $16 to carry my grip to Lake Linderman. I remained in bed all day yesterday, too thoroughly worn out to move.

"The trail up to the summit ascends at an angle of 45 degrees, skirting precipices where a misstep would hurl one a thousand feet below, crossing the face of glaciers as smooth as glass, and in many places traversing the polished surface of granite boulders hundreds of feet in extent. Every few hundred yards mountain torrents fed by glaciers rush across the trail and have to be waded knee deep. Add to this a gale of fifty miles an hour, with sleet and snow and a temperature of 30 degrees, and you have a faint idea of the horrors of the trip."

The sun has just made its appearance, and old-timers say we are likely to have good weather by tomorrow. This climate is very treacherous, changes being very sudden. On the ocean side of the mountains it rains more than half the time, and rains hard. On account of the continuous rains, the soil washes down from the steep mountain sides, and wherever there is a level place you will find a bog into which a man or horse sinks to the knees at every step. This is one of the worst features of the trails, and makes it almost impossible to use horses. Many of the boggy places have been corduroyed, and I suppose by next summer the Skaguay trail, which is now practically impassable on account of the bogs, will be in fair condition. At present the condition of affairs on both trails is terrible, and hundreds of men are bound to starve and freeze to death if they continue to come this way.

I passed at least a thousand men between Dyea and here, and not more than 100 have got their outfits this side of the summit. Every fifty yards along the trail are piles of goods, and I suppose there are provisions to the value of $200,000 scattered along the trail. Prices for packing and for all kinds of service are practically prohibitory for most of those who are attempting to get in, and many are carrying over their own outfits. Some of the Indians carry as much as 200 pounds at one load, and make the trip from Dyea to Lake Linderman in two days, returning to Dyea on the third day, thus making two trips a week. White men carry from seventy-five to 100 and 125 pounds, and it takes a man with an adequate outfit a month to get to the lake. There are many here who have been five or six weeks packing their outfits over and are not ready to start down the river yet. All who have come to Skaguay or Dyea within the last week or two, who have come in with a sufficient outfit, have paid 40 cents or more a pound or do not get in at all.

There are about 200 men here, and forty tents. Probably three or four boats are getting away every day, with from two to five passengers. There is one sawmill here, with a capacity of 1,000 feet a day, and it has all the orders it can fill in three weeks. Lumber is $500 per 1,000, and rising. A great many whipsaw their lumber, two men turning out about 100 feet a day. A boat carrying three men sells for $250 to $400, according to the purse of the purchaser. Wages of carpenters are $12.50 a day and board. Everything is high in price, when you can get it at all. Whisky is 50 cents a drink, and $5 a bottle, and poor stuff at that. Alcohol is worth $40 a gallon. It makes ten gallons of Lake Linderman whisky. Meats cannot be had for money, as every one is holding on to his provisions.

I never saw so much selfishness anywhere as is displayed on this trail. You pass a hundred people without receiving a response to your respectful "Good morning," and soon learn to keep your mouth shut. There are so many on the trail that it is like walking along the streets of a city—the individual is lost in the passing throng and you are recognized only by acquaintances. If you ask for food in nine cases out of ten it will be refused.

I close this letter with the explanation that it has been written under great mental stress and physical suffering. I have tried to give you a fair idea of the hardships of this country, but feel my incapability to paint its terrors. It is out of my line. I will simply say that no one who has written on the subject has ever stated its difficulties. A man who got in today over the Skaguay trail says that it is even worse. He counted 172 dead horses along the trail, and several men have met with severe accidents, such as a broken ankle, leg, etc. Several deaths from drowning have occurred on both trails, the swift current carrying packers down stream and their packs rendering them helpless. Some movement ought to be made at once to relieve the suffering that is bound to follow. Every steamship that has brought people up will have all it can do for at least two trips in carrying the unsuccessful people back to civilization, and there ought to be some way to force them to perform the service without compensation.

SAMUEL G. DUNHAM.

COLORED MEN ORGANIZE.

They Form a Large Trading, Grubstake and Mining Company.

The Seattle and Klondike Grubstake & Trading Company, a corporation composed of Afro-Americans, was recently organized in this city. J. E. Hawkins and Con A. Rideout, the well-known colored attorneys, are the moving spirits in the enterprise. Among the incorporators and trustees are some of the leading and most influential colored men of the state and of the nation. Mr. John A. Conna, the vice president of the company, is one of the best known colored men in the state, and was named by the Republican state convention of last year as one of the presidential electors. George H. Gross, whose name appears on the prospectus as treasurer, is by far the most fortunate colored man in this section, from a financial point of view. Judge G. A. Bailey, who has the distinction of being the first and only colored man ever elected to a judicial position in the state, is the general manager of the company.

The personnel of the board of foreign trustees represents the highest type of Afro-Americans in the United States. Prof. R. T. Greener, of New York, whose services as secretary of the Grant Monument Association have recently ended at New York city in the dedication of that splendid and imposing memorial to the gallant hero of Appomattox, and E. E. Cooper, the editor of the Colored American, the largest and best known newspaper published by the race, are among them, as well as Douglass McCary, cashier of the Capital Savings bank, of Washington, D. C. Then there is Dr. J. L. Wilder, the leading colored physician of Washington, D. C., who numbers among his patients some of the leading citizens of that city, irrespective of color, and Maj. I. J. Miller, Prof. J. W. Morris, of Columbia, S. C.; Col. W. A. Pledger, Capt. Jackson McHenry, Col. T. H. Malone, of Atlanta, Ga.; George W. DeArman, of Arriston, Ala.; Rev. A. Henry Attaway, of Pensacola, Fla.; F. E. Washington, of the Florida Sentinel, Pensacola, Fla.; Maj. John C. Buckner, R. O. Lee, F. L. Barnett, of Chicago, Ill.; J. Q. Adams, J. E. Terrell, Charles Mason, Fred L. Magee and Will Rideout, of St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. J. C. Brown, John Mitchell, of Richmond, Va.; G. W. Knox, E. A. Manning, of Indianapolis, Ind.; D. S. Faw, B. B. Adams, and D. P. French, of Butte, Mont. It is the purpose of the company to open stores or trading posts in any new or profitable field in the Klondike or Alaska, to meet the great demand which will arise from the influx of the miners from all parts of the world. The company will grubstake men on claims and transport them to the gold fields at one-half interest.

ST. MICHAEL OR BUST.

San Francisco Schooner Falls by the Wayside at Port Angeles.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

PORT ANGELES, Sept. 18.—The schooner Bessie K. is in a peck of trouble. She arrived in this port about ten days ago disabled, having broken her rudder 100 miles out at sea. She is fitted with a gasoline engine, and managed to reach here safely. She was about three days repairing her steerage gear. In that time trouble arose. The schooner was fitted out by the Kimble Co., of San Francisco, for St. Michael, and carried several passengers besides the crew. Capt. Stannard brought her here from San Francisco. For some reason he became suspicious as to his salary and telegraphed the owners that he would have to have bank security or not go to sea. The owners telegraphed back accepting his ultimatum and ordered him to turn the vessel over to the first mate until the arrival of a new captain.

Dissatisfaction also arose among the passengers, and complaint was filed with the deputy collector of this port charging that the schooner was carrying passengers without a license. Collector Clark investigated the matter, and found that every man on the schooner had shipped as one of the crew, and consequently took no action. In the meantime a new captain, T. A. Nielsen, arrived and took command, and has signed a new crew.

Continued on Page 7.

Cancer

Mrs. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., paid no attention to a small lump in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the most malignant type. The best physicians in New York treated her, and finally declared her case hopeless. As a last resort, S. S. S. was given, and an immediate improvement resulted; a few bottles cured her completely, and no sign of the disease has returned for ten years.

CURED BY SSS

Books on Cancer free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Talk About Big Bargains In Clothing

See these. They are the best you ever had: : : : :

Men's Suits At $ 7.50

Men's Suits At $10.00

Men's Suits At $12.50

Anywhere else in town they ask 25 per cent. more and still call them cheap.

If you want some genuine Furnishing Goods snaps see our show windows.

Rochester Clothing Co.

GOLDENSON & SONDHEIM, Proprietors,

No. 805 First Avenue, Colman Block.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Our Cloak Department Is on the Main Floor.

Ladies who intend to purchase a Jacket or Cape, a Mackintosh or Skirt, a Misses' Jacket or Child's Reefer, are cordially invited to examine our magnificent stock and get our prices. Our stock is strictly this season's styles. We offer the largest assortments, the most extensive variety in fashion and coloring, and, above all, POSITIVELY THE BEST VALUES for your money, and you can always inspect our stock without being pressed to make a purchase.

Here Are a Few Sample Styles.

No. 32—This style—Ladies' Jacket, black or navy rough effects, storm collars, new sleeve, a heavy, warm garment ..$4.50 each.

No. 55—This style—Ladies' Fine Beaver Jacket, fly front, storm collar, fancy braid trimmings, all sizes, ... $7.50 each.

No. 36—This style—Ladies' Fine Cloth Jackets, storm collar, navy, green, cadet blue, mode and tan, all sizes, elegant...$10.00 each.

No. 50—This style—Ladies' Handsome Plush Capes, novelty silk lining, thibet and jet trimmings, all sizes, ...$6.00 each.

No. 51—This style—Ladies' French Coney Collarettes, at .....$2.75 each.

No. 48—This style—Ladies' Black Beaver Capes, storm collar, fancy braid, trimmings, all sizes, stylish $4.50 each.

No. 66—This style—Ladies' Boucle Capes, empire back, trimmed with broadcloth and buttons, all sizes, ... $4.50 each.

No. 45—This style—Infants' Eiderdown Coats, Angora trimmings, all colors, all sizes, ...75c each.

No. 62—This style—Ladies' Electric Seal Collarettes, oppossum and ist trimmings, at.....$10.00 each.

No. 93—This style—Ladies' Fine Quality Melton Jackets, shades of tan, storm collars, strapped seams, all sizes, ...$15.00 each.

No. 33—This style—Children's Fancy Cheviot Jackets, all colors, all sizes, at $3 each.

No. 68—This style—Children's Fancy Jackets, green, cadet blue and navy, ages, 4 to 12, price.....$2.50 each.

No. 52—This style—Ladies' Seal Brown Fine Melton Jackets, fancy novelty silk linings, elegant goods, ...$17.50 each.

No. 19—This style—Ladies' Fancy Wool Sweaters, all sizes.... ....$1.50 each.

No. 4—This style—Ladies' Colored Corduroy Waists, latest..... ..$4.50 each. Ladies' Velveteen, Wool and Silk Waists in large variety.

No. 24—This style—Empire Mackintoshes, navy, tan, green and brown, all sizes, stylish,.....$6.75 each.

No. 23—This style—The Glendale Mackintoshes, velvet collars, plaid silk lined hoods, very stylish, all sizes, ...$7.50 each.

No. 752—This style—Ladies' Black Moreen Skirts, flowing flounce, false bottom, French cord on top of each flounce, fast black.....$3.50 each.

Note

Our Ladies' Jackets come in all the new colors, with the new storm collars, and range in price from $4.50 up to $30.00.

Ladies' Capes range in price from $2.50 each up to $25.00.

Children's Reefers from $2.50 up to $7.50 each.

Misses' Jackets from $3.50 up to $18.00 each.

Umbrella Special.

Ladies' 26-inch Gloria Umbrellas, steel rods, fancy Dresden or natural handles, Paragon frames, at $1.00 each, worth $1.50.

For $3.00 we sell you a Pure Silk 26-inch Ladies' Umbrella, steel rod, pure silk cover, natural handle. Price, $3.00. With this umbrella we give a WRITTEN GUARANTEE that it will not rip, tear or break for one year.

Country Orders.

Country orders carefully and promptly filled and forwarded. We pay expressage on purchases of $5.00 and upwards, except on domestic staples.

E. W. Newhall & Co.

Corner Second Avenue and Madison Street.