THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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The opportunity of joining a company organized on straight business lines is now offered those who desire to share in the riches of Alaska and the Klondike country. A corps of prospectors, outfitted and grubstaked at wholesale rates, managed by business men, will cover the territory economically, systematically, and successfully. For information address, 52 Haller Building, Seattle, Wash.

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Every piece of Sterling Silver Goods in the house will be sold at almost cost this week.

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706 FIRST AVENUE, SEATTLE.

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT LEADER.

Sixth Anniversary of Parnell's Death.

A GREAT STREET PARADE.

Irish Nationalists Heap the Grave High With Flowers.

While the Aristocracy Hold Coldly Aloof, the People Turn Out in Mass, Labor Organizations Being Conspicuous in the Line—No Union Jacks Displayed, But the Stars and Stripes Carried Side by Side With the Green Flag—Anti-Parnell Papers Pay Glowing Words of Tribute to Statesman's Memory.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Oct. 10.—Today is the sixth anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. Five thousand Nationalists paraded the streets to the bleak Glasnevin cemetery, where they heaped high the grave of their famous and talented leader with flowers brought from all the counties of Ireland.

The demonstration was unique. Previous demonstrations have had strictly a funeral character, but in accordance with the decision of the leaders that of today was divested of all the trappings and the suits of woe, and converted into a triumphal procession, lively national airs replacing dirges.

The country people were brought in by crowded excursion trains. In their hats they wore ivy and shamrock instead of crepe. It was emphatically the people's day, for the aristocracy held aloof. No flags were raised on the public buildings along the line of march, and only a few houses of the poor displayed decorations. The poverty of Ireland was exhibited, not only by the children who walked in their bare feet, but in the attempts at a uniform for the processionists, who seldom achieved more than a faded green sash or a spray of ivy. The day was wet, windy and cheerless; and the demonstration was imposing in no respect except in its spirit.

The procession started from St. Stephen's green at 1 o'clock, led by a mounted guard of honor of the Irish National Foresters, immediately followed by the York Street brass band, which preceded the memorial car. The car was the most conspicuous feature. It was drawn by four coal black horses, and upon it was piled wreaths and crosses, a veritable mass of white and green stacked as high as a load of hay. A bronze bust of Parnell surmounted the car and above the head streamed a green flag emblazoned with a setting of gold.

After the car came the members of the Irish parliamentary party, headed by Mr. John Redmond, member of parliament for Waterford, the moving spirit of the celebration. They were followed by the honorary officers of the demonstration committee, the staffs of the Irish Daily Independent, the Evening Herald and Weekly Independent; delegates from the Irish National League of Great Britain and then by the carriages containing Mr. John Parnell, M. P., Mrs. Atkinson, sister of the dead patriot; other members of the Parnell family and James Stephens. The venerable Mrs. Delia Parnell was unable to be present.

The lord mayor and corporation of Dublin, the mayors, sheriffs and municipal dignitaries of Cork and Limerick rode in their official regalia, the maces being wound with ivy. After them came the various deputations carrying gaudy banners, the Dublin corporation, laborers, the Rope Makers' Society, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Regular Protective Coopers' Society, the Friendly Brotherhood of Ireland, the York Street Workmen's Club, the postoffice officials, the Blue Bell Workmen's Club, the O'Donell Gaelic Football Club and other societies, representatives of the brewing trade, representatives of the printing trades, the coachmakers and the poulterers.

There were more than thirty bands in the procession, and every county and large town, as well as scores of smaller towns, had official representatives. No union jacks were carried, but nearly every county delegation raised the stars and stripes next to the green flag. One of the most suggestive features of the demonstration was the predominance of children and aged people, showing that the tide of emigration is carrying Ireland's able-bodied sons and daughters to more prosperous lands.

Though the crowds were so great that the police had considerable difficulty in clearing the way for the procession, there were no disturbances. On the arrival of the procession at the cemetery the committee and the members of the Parnell family deposited wreaths and floral tokens at the grace. There was no speechmaking and nothing in the way of formal ceremony. A shower finally sent the spectators scurrying to shelter.

There were no partisan collisions, and the tone of the anti-Parnell press, in commenting upon the anniversary and the celebration, is exceptionally moderate.

The Irish World says:

"It is deplorable that a great man's memory should be dragged into the arena of party politics. Parnell has been dead long enough for his name to be placed beside those of the greatest patriots, high above section and sect, amid the reverence and love of a grateful people, united in sentiment here, if unfortunately nowhere else."

THE IRISH FAMINE.

No Extra Session of Parliament to Adopt Relief Measures.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—In reply to a petition signed by sixty-four members of the Irish party in the house of commons, asking the government to call a special session of parliament to deal with the exceptional distress in Ireland, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the house of commons, has written to John Dillon, the Irish leader in the house, as follows:

"The government has observed the partial failure of the potato crop with great concern, and it is watching anxiously the condition of the people in the threatened districts. There is no need, however, to summon parliament earlier than is customary, because should the apprehensions of the memorialists be unhappily realized, the executive is empowered to adopt the necessary measures without waiting for the sanction of parliament."

The Price Declines to Mediate.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Prince of Wales has declined an invitation to mediate in the engineering dispute. In the course of his letter of refusal he says that he deeply deplores the "disastrous state of affairs," but feels it would not be right or proper for him to attempt in any way to interfere or to mix himself therein.

Antarctic Polar Expedition.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that the commercial and scientific expedition to be undertaken for South Polar exploration, under the conduct of Dr. Borchgreviek, the Arctic explorer, will start from England next July.

WEYLER TO RETIRE AT ONCE.

He Issues Orders Permitting Many Exiles to Return.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—Gen. Blanco will sail for Cuba on the 15th, and Capt. Gen. Weyler will return to Spain immediately, Gen. Castellano assuming the direction of affairs in the island until Blanco's arrival.

The Marquis de Humada, who was captain general and now is second in command, has resigned.

At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided to send reinforcements to the Philippines. Marshal Primo Rivera, who succeeded Gen. Blanco as governor general of the Philippines, will be recalled immediately.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Gen. Weyler has issued a decree allowing the return to the island of Senor Gonzales Lanuza, a judge of the supreme court of Havana and a professor in the university; Dr. Emilano Nunez, a well known lawyer; Alfredo Zayas, Adolfo Diaz, Ignacio Lamas, Manuel Castro Palomino, Juan Ensenat, Adolfo de la Cueva, Miguel Ferro and 121 others who had been deported.

English Press Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the Cuban situation, says:

"If Senor Sagasta fails to adopt a bold reform policy in Cuba, likely to disarm American jingoism, it might turn out to have been wiser to have left Gen. Weyler to finish the war in his own fashion."

The Standard, after asking why Gen. Weyler is recalled, if it is intended to continue the campaign, says:

"It seems only too plain that Senor Sagasta's course hardly deserves the name of policy. It is almost a device for parrying the Americans' importunate questions. We suspect that Gen. Woodford presented something very like an ultimatum and that but for American pressure, nothing would have been heard of autonomy. We doubt that a Cuban settlement is made nearer. There will be more fighting and more negotiation. On the other hand the Washington cabinet has need to be circumspect. Spain has only Cuba and honor left and any open interference with her rights over Cuba would kindle a fire of resentment in which all talk of autonomy would disappear and the struggle attain wider dimensions."

The Morning Post, in an editorial today accuses the American jingoes of "trying to force a quarrel with England or Spain for the purpose of diverting the attention of the country from home troubles, Bryanism and the general revolt against the domination of professional politicians."

It expresses the hope that Spain, like Lord Salisbury, will maintain coolness and good temper in the face of President McKinley's provocative attitude.

A CUBAN VICTORY.

They Repulse a Spanish Column and Inflict Heavy Damage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the World from Tampa, Fla., says: Details of the defeat inflicted on the Spanish under Col. Rotger by Gen. Castillo on October 5 is just at hand. Gen. Castillo, Maj. Micares and Col. Andros Bernandez were encamped in the Carlen hills. Col. Rotger, with 1,500 men, appeared before the rebels' position early in the morning. He was expected and the insurgents had occupied three positions, Gen. Castillo commanding the center. He had two rapid-fire guns.

Micares' command was the first to open fire as the Spanish charged up the hill. Castillo's guns did great execution and the Spaniards retired in confusion. After rallying his men, Rotger ordered another charge. In the second attack Rotger fell wounded and his men lost heart and retired. The Spaniards lost forty-six killed and sixty-nine wounded, including their commander and seven officers. Gen. Castillo still holds his position.

Rebels, under command of Col. Lazare, attacked the town of Cangre, in Pinar del Rio, before sunrise on October 6, and after sacking several stores and setting fire to the place, the insurgents hanged two volunteers and four Cubans who had acted as guides to the Spanish troops. On the approach of a Spanish column under Gen. Lino, the rebels fled. Cangre is within two or three miles of Pinar del Rio City and the inhabitants of that city are greatly frightened.

The Cuban government has bestowed especial honors upon Gen. Calixto Garcia for the capture of Victoria de las Tunas.

There have been many deaths from disease and starvation in Guanabacoa, a suburb of Havana, and in order to bury the dead in the cemeteries, the authorities have been compelled to exhume bodies which have been buried less than a year.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE.

Prince Botkine Arrives to Take Part in the Sealing Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Prince Botkine, the Russian delegate to the seal conference, has arrived. He is the first of the delegates to arrive in Washington. Of the two experts who are to assist him, Commercial Agent Boutekowsky is also here, and Mr. Grebnitzky, the governor of the Commander (seal) islands, is expected very soon. Prince Botkine says the seals on the Commander islands suffer from pelagic sealing, as do those of the Pribilof and Russia is anxious for some amicable arrangement for their preservation.

Japanese Commissioners Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—S. Fujita and K. Mitsukuri, the imperial Japanese commissioners to the international sealing conference, will start for the East tomorrow evening, accompanied by David Starr Jordan, the American delegate, and C. S. Hamlin, who was sent to Japan by the United States government to interest the mikado's empire in the matter. This evening the eminent Japanese entertained a few friends at the Palace hotel, and tomorrow they will visit the Stanford university at Palo Alto.

Hostile Tribesmen Active.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Jamrud, near the entrance to the Khyber pass, says that the hostile tribesmen have been active there today and have fired on a patrol of dragoons, killing Capt. Jones, a British officer, and one private.

To Negotiate the Peace Treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The sultan has appointed the minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, as the plenipotentiary of Turkey to negotiate the definite peace treaty with Greece.

Uprising in Asiatic Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—It is rumored here that there has been a serious uprising at Bassaroha, in the Pashalik of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, and troops have been sent to suppress the insurrection.

TO VISIT MISSOURI.

President McKinley Will Go South Some Time Next Month.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 10.—Col. Henry D. Shelton, of Hughesville, Pettis county, is in receipt of a letter from President McKinley, in which he consents to visit Pettis county some time next month, the exact date to be fixed later. Col. Shelton is at the head of the sugar-making industry, which is to be formerly inaugurated in Central Missouri on the occasion of the president's visit.

Miners Return to Work.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre breaker hands will return to work on Tuesday. They were promised an advance in wages, and with this assurance have agreed to go back.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.

PLANS TO STEAL THE TOWNSITE.

Trying to Turn Skaguay Over to Canada.

MOORE'S SHREWD SCHEME

He Now Claims to Be a Citizen of the United States.

It Is Charged That He Is Acting as a Mere Instrument for His Father, Who Is a Britisher, and That the Contemplated Transaction Is Designed to Put the Flourishing Town Into the Possession of the British Yukon Company—Americans Employ an Attorney and Send a Petition to Sitka, Alaska.

According to a story brought down from Alaska on the Rosalie there is much indignation at Skaguay over the alleged effort of Bernard Moore to throw the townsite into the possession of Canada and Canadians. Moore, it is alleged, is a Britisher, but in his application to the United States land office at Sitka to make final proof and entry he alleges the fact that he is a citizen of the United States.

But the people of Skaguay, the greater majority of whom are Americans, say that Canada is after Skaguay and that if the United States does not watch itself the foreigners will soon have possession of it.

These Americans at Skaguay have employed a lawyer, J. H. Acklen, to represent them. A petition has been addressed to John Dudely, register of the United States land office at Sitka, giving him the details of the alleged steal and asking him to interfere in the matter in the interests of the United States.

In the petition it is alleged that Moore is not a citizen and that if he has filed his intentions it was not in good faith but for the sole purpose of qualifying himself to perfect title to the land on which Skaguay is situated.

The petitioners say they are advised that the act of congress approved March 3, 1891, relating to the survey and entry of land in Alaska does not apply to Moore's case. According to the petitioners the facts in the case are these:

William Moore, the father of Bernard Moore made certain small improvements at Skaguay but with no idea of any permanent residence there or any intention to apply to the proper authorities of the United States government for any entry of land. When the discovery of gold in the Yukon country aroused a general interest and Skaguay, by reason of its location to the pass or gateway to the interior, became a starting point for the trip inland, Moore conceived the idea of appropriating to himself all the land on Skaguay bay for the purpose of conveying it to the British Yukon Company. Moore, not being a citizen of the United States, was advised to use his son as an instrument by which to accomplish his purpose and the survey was made for the purpose of enabling him and his son, with their confederate, the British Yukon company, to carry out their design. In point of fact the only improvements at Skaguay July 26, 1897, the time at which many of the petitioners first settled there, were three small buildings used by the Skaguay Bay Association, and a log cabin occupied at times by Bernard Moore. None of the improvements were fenced in and no land had been cleared up or put in condition for cultivation, nor is there any evidence that any attempt at cultivation has ever been made.

The petitioners charge that if any claim or right ever existed on the part of either William Moore or his son, Bernard Moore, the present applicant, they have long since parted with the same by a contract or conveyance to the British Yukon Company. Thus in no view of the case, it is maintained, has Bernard Moore any right to prosecute to final entry any application which he may have filed under a survey.

The petitioners say they have located at Skaguay in good faith and more than 800 houses have been erected at great cost and labor, streets and sidewalks have been constructed and the place which a few months ago was almost barren of habitations, has now the appearance of a thriving town with nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

The petitioners, for the reasons assigned, protest against any final entry being recorded to Bernard Moore or any assign of his, or of his father, William Moore; the petitioners ask to be allowed ed to remain undisturbed in possession of the property which they have settled upon, improved and now hold; and further, they respectfully appeal and pray that this whole matter be transferred to the proper authorities at Washington City, there to be dealt with after full proof of all the facts can be had.

A FIENDISH DEED.

Lamp Filled With Kerosene Broken Over a Woman and Ignited.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 10.—Residents of the Tenderloin district this morning saw a column of flames in the rear yard of the home of William Depuyster. In the midst of the flames was Mrs. Dupeyster, and before aid could be rendered, she was dead, the clothing being burned from her body and her flesh literally roasted. The kitchen of the house was covered with oil spots and fragments of a broken lamp were found in the house and yard.

Dupuyster, when found, would give no explanation of what had occurred, and was placed under arrest on suspicion of murder. Neighbors say he Maggie Greathouse who was on the second floor of the building all night, was taken into custody by the officers as a witness. She gives no light on the case, beyond the starting of the quarrel, shortly after midnight, and of a former attempt by Dupuyster to kill his wife several months ago. At that time, when he was arrested for disorderly conduct, she says, after a protracted quarrel between Dupuyster and his wife, she went to their room in answer to a call for help, and found Mrs. Dupuyster's night robe on fire and saturated with oil, which Dupuyster had poured over her after breaking the lamp. He had ignited the garment. The two women fought him off and extinguished the flames.

The Dupuysters have borne an unenviable reputation for some time, and have conducted several questionable places.

Mrs. Dupuyster's reputation has been unsavory for years. Dupuyster comes of a respectable family, and was a railroad man up to three years ago, when he married this woman. Since then he has been in bad pursuits.

UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

Harsh Treatment of a Private Causes Mutinous Talk.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The punishment meted out to Private Charles Hammond at Fort Sheridan yesterday has caused considerable mutinous talk among the entire regiment at the post. Under orders from Capt. Lovering, officer of the day, Hammond was dragged feet first by four soldiers from the guardhouse down a flight of stairs to the headquarters, 500 yards, up the stairs, then down again, and to the adjutant's quarters, where he was to be given a hearing for refusing to work. The matter has been referred to Col. Hall, commandant, but it is doubtful if any government investigation will be made.

SALE OF KANSAS PACIFIC.

Will Go Under the Hammer November 5 and 6.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10.—The sale of the Eastern division of the Kansas Pacific under foreclosure will take place at Topeka November 5. The entire property, with lands, equipment, telegraph lines, etc., is to be sold in one parcel. The upset price is placed at $4,500,000. A deposit of $200,000 is required to be placed in the hands of the master in chancery the day before the sale.

The following day the sale of the middle division of the Kansas Pacific will be held at Salina, Kan., the entire property being embraced in one parcel. The upset price named is $5,300,000. A deposit of $200,000 is required the day before the sale. Local railroad men expect the syndicate headed by Gen. G. M. Dodge, president of the Forth Worth & Denver City, will be the purchaser at the sale.

WOULD NOT INDORSE GEORGE.

Philadelphia Labor Men Think Too Many Capitalists Support Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—A resolution to indorse Henry George's candidacy for mayor of Greater New York was almost unanimously defeated at a meeting of the United Labor League this afternoon. diction of the Labor League and partly on the ground that the New York election was a matter entirely outside of the juris-

The resolution was proposed partly on the ground that George was "backed" by Thomas L. Johnson and all the other Brooklyn trolley car capitalists, and if elected would at once become the laboring people's bitterest enemy.

WHALERS' HARD LUCK.

Only One of Them Has Succeeded in Killing a Whale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The whalers in the Arctic last year are having hard luck this season. Only one of them succeeded in killing a whale this summer, and the fleet that will return this fall will bring only a small revenue to their owners.

The ships were late in getting out of their winter quarters on account of the ice packing to the eastward, owing to prevailing westerly and southwesterly winds. The ice, too, closed in early about the wintering station at Herschel island, and the Mary D. Hume was the only one of the fleet able to reach the bay close to the island. The others, the Jesse and the Freeport, were caught in the ice when about thirty miles from the station and they were compelled to remain there all the winter, the crews being unable to reach the land and enjoy some of the comforts of the houses on the island that were erected by the whaling companies a few years ago.

The Navarch's Canvas Canoe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The whaling schooner Bonanza, that reached the harbor on Friday night, brought from the Arctic the canvas boat in which Capt. and Mrs. Whiteside and six of the crew of the whaler Navarch escaped from the ice jam that wrecked their vessel, to the shore and subsequently to the cutter Bear. It has a double canvas bottom, and while the captain and his crew were dragging it over the ice a bear skin was stretched over the canvas for protection. To the forethought of Capt. Whiteside in having it built is due the safety of himself and seven others.

Electric Car Demolished.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 10.—A well-filled electric car on State street was hurled from the track by a Chicago & Northwestern train at 8 o'clock tonight. Three persons were injured. The car was lifted bodily and hurled to one side, landing on its wheels and half demolished.

Murdered by Footpads.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Footpads this morning held up Frank Brunnstein, a newspaper carrier, 60 years of age, and after struggling with him for a few pennies and nickels, amounting to $1.80, shot the old man and made their escape. Brunnstein died shortly afterward.

Sailors for Esquimalt.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—A detachment of 173 blue jackets and marines, under command of Lieut. Commander Smith, arrived here today on the steamer State of California. They were at once dispatched over the Canadian Pacific railroad for the Pacific station at Esquimalt.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $213,616,416; gold reserve, $149,144,027.

CASTORIA.

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

The Special Klondike Edition.

Dozens of guidebooks, of more or less merit, have been issued, purporting to contain all that is known about the Klondike and the gold regions of the Yukon. It is safe to say that not one of these publications contains as full, comprehensive and accurate information as will a pear in the special Klondike edition of the Post-Intelligencer, which will be issued on Wennesday.

THE THORP PARTY IS IN DISTRESS.

On Bleak Chilkat Pass in a Foot of Snow.

TO GO ON MEANS DEATH.

Steamer City of Seattle Arrives Last Night From Skaguay.

The Situation at Dawson City Is Daily Growing More Serious—People Vainly Watching for a Steamer With Food to Ward Off Starvation—The Hamilton Caught in the Yukon and Probably Unable to Get Through—Crowds Lined Up at the Stores Begging for a Chance to Buy Food.

No roseate hue of promise, such as is commonly supposed to hover over the Eldorado of the Upper Yukon gold fields like an aurora borealis, tinges the accounts brought down from Alaska by passengers on the steamer City of Seattle, which arrived here last night at 9:30 o'clock.

On board were two more pilgrims from the land of gold to the land of grub. They are C. A. Brown and James Clarke. These men are the last to arrive from Dawson City, Northwest Territory. They left that unfortunate town September 6 and after a hard tramp through fords and over mountain passes covered with snow, reached Haines' mission October 2.

They report that bad luck had overtaken the Thorp party, which left here on the steamship Farallon September 3. According to the narrative given a Post-Intelligencer reporter last night, the Thorps were camped on the summit of the terrible Chilkat pass September 28, with snow to the depth of more than a foot on the ground for miles in front of them. They had lost fifteen of their horses going over the mountains and eleven head of cattle had succumbed from exhaustion.

Three men, who accompanied the Thorps, turned back at the summit, convinced that they were throwing their lives away if they attempted to proceed farther. They were E. A. Throckmorton and L. R. Radcliffe, two newspaper correspondents, and C. A. Hoffman, whom they employed to help them pack their outfits to the Klondike. They say that there is no possible chance for Thorp to get his party and their outfits through this winter, and that if they persist in the undertaking they will surely perish in the blizzards that prevail in the inhospitable region from early in October until May.

At Dawson City the situation grows more serious daily. The inhabitants of the place had maintained a vigil of weeks watching for the arrival of a steamer loaded with food that would save many a man from starvation. They did not know that the steamer Hamilton, on which they had based their hopes, had gotten only as far as Fort Yukon and was there compelled to turn back to St. Michael.

At the Alaska Commercial Company's store at Dawson a crowd of men numbering sometimes fifty were seen daily lined up in front of the doors, begging for an opportunity to purchase sustenance for themselves and their partners in the mines. As fast as one man was waited on the doors were unlocked and another would be admitted. Then the click of the latch would be heard, bolts would slide in place to make impossible a raid from the famine-stricken men, and a sack of flour would be doled out, together with a few pounds of bacon.

No one could secure more than barely enough to sustain life for a few weeks. To those who were preparing to leave, food enough was given to last them over the trail to salt water. Everything possible was being done to encourage men to leave.

On August 25 the office of Gold Commissioner Fawcett was entered by burglars and a sum of money appropriated. Four thousand five hundred dollars was stolen. This is the first serious robbery to be reported at Dawson.

The Thorps in Distress.

The gravest fears are entertained for the safety of the Thorp party, which included Willis Thorp, a man of 50 years of age, and experienced in traveling over the plains and mountain ranges of Alaska; his son, Edwin Thorp, George Stewart, of Tacoma; L. Wintenholen, W. C. Thorp, S. E. Thorp (the latter nephews of the elder Thorp), A. Stewart, of Puyallup, H. Fletcher, G. W. Roberts and L. Herdinger. The last three were employed by Willis Thorp. They drove with them a band of ninety cattle and sixty horses. The cattle were fat beeves and cows, and the larger of the steers were to be used as pack animals. They took a quantity of provisions and feed for the horses, but depended on the stock grazing along the route.

Throckmorton and Radcliffe left the Thorps on the summit of the Chilkat mountains, September 28. They had then been out seventeen days. They had lost fifteen horses from exhaustion and eleven head of cattle had succumbed. Radcliffe and Throckmorton are two newspaper correspondents who had intended going through to Dawson. They were well supplied with pack horses and provisions. They sold the food and supplies to Thorp at Seattle prices and made him a present of the horses.

It had snowed for several days before Throckmorton and Radcliffe determined to forsake the trail and return to civilization. On the summit was at least a foot of snow. They were told by the Galvin party that the snow line extended for at least fifty miles beyond the summit and was growing larger as additional storms piled up the drifts on the mountain sides. As the Galvin party came upon the Thorp party they were huddled behind the shelter of a peak and seemed confused. They had lost the trail and some little time was consumed in finding it again. Some of Thorp's associates were becoming disheartened, but Thorp himself, who is a man of stern will and great determination, would not heed the suggestion that they turn back.

Clarke and Brown met the Thorps the day following and their report of the matter is of the same tenor as that given by Throckmorton and Radcliffe.

The opinion prevails among people at Haines Mission, and it is shared by the members of the Galvin party, that there is no possible hope for the Thorps getting through to Dawson this winter. George W. Bounds, of Tacoma, who took the first herd of beef cattle to Dawson in 1896, was one of the Seattle's passengers, having come out over the Dalton trail with Galvin and his party. Mrs. Bounds accompanied him, walking all but about fifteen miles of the way. Bounds' experience in driving cattle to the Yukon makes his statement concerning the Thorp party valuable. He said last night:

"Unless every circumstance favors Thorp, he will not get farther than the Pelley river, if he reaches that point. I do not believe his predicament is quite as