THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXII., NO. 164. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1897. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

During This Week We Give

FREE

WITH EVERY TEN (10) BARS OF IMMENSE SOAP A GOOD BUTCHER KNIFE WORTH 25 CENTS.

THE SOAP IS THE BEST LAUNDRY SOAP MADE IN SEATTLE, AND IT'S HONEST 16 OUNCES TO EVERY BAR, AND SELLS

For 50 Cents for Ten Bars.

THIS WEEK YOU GET THE SOAP AND THE KNIFE FOR 50C.

COOPER & LEVY

208, 204 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

Honey Mint Cough Drops.

Have You Tried Them?

Stop Your Cough for Five Cents.

Samples Given Away at the Food Exposition Tonight.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

KLONDIKE

A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will

LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898,

And every ten days thereafter, taking freight and passengers,

For Fort Get There, St. Michaels Island, Alaska, mouth of the Yukon river, making connections with the river steamers Weare, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power and Klondike for Circle City, Minook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines.

Reservations for passage or freight on steamers may now be secured by making a deposit.

Placer and quartz mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property made, saving expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the ground, and have been for years.

We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at a charge of 1 per cent.

Large stocks of supplies of all kinds will be found at Fort Get There and Hamlin on the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply to

North American Transportation & Trading Co.

No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

DIRECTORS.

John J. Healy .....Dawson, Klondike Gold Fields.
Ely E. Weare .....Ft. Cudahy, N. W. T.
Charles A. Weare..... Chicago, Ill.
Michael Cudahy .....Chicago, Ill.
John Cudahy ..... Chicago, Ill.
Ernest A. Hamil..... Chicago, Ill.
Portius B. Weare ..... Chicago, Ill.

ALASKA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE VIA YUKON RIVER.

We are building Boats expressly for above service and getting ready to do business to and from the Alaska Gold Fields and are prepared to furnish rates of transportation for passengers and freight between Seattle and Dawson City and all intermediate points. Now is the time to secure your passage and room for freight. Boat will sail from Seattle on or about March 15th.

Before making definite arrangements for taking the trip, call on or address,

H. J. SPEER & SON,

ROOMS 8 AND 9 ROXWELL BLOCK, COR. FIRST AV. AND COLUMBIA ST. SEATTLE, WASH.

References—

Dun's Commercial Agency, Seattle, Wash.; Boston National Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Second National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich.; People's Savings Bank, Saginaw, Mich.; Standard Building & Loan Association and National Building & Loan Association, of Detroit, Mich.; Bank of Nova Scotia, Woodstock, N. B.

LAMPS from 25c to $25.00.

All the newest designs at prices to suit you.

Our $1.25 Lamp With Globe is a Leader.

This is the first of the season. Buy now while there is a fine assortment to select from.

M. SELLER & CO.

Nos. 627 and 629 First Av.

CARPETS

Just received, a car load of CARPETS direct from the mills. We can furnish your house from kitchen to parlor. A full line of Housefurnishings carried.

INSTALLMENTS.

DAULTON, CARLE & CO., 1123 First Av., Seattle

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS USE

SAPOLIO

MISS F. WILZINSKI, FREE CONSULTATION EVERY DAY.

GRADUATE OPTIC SPECIALIST.

REMOVED To 112 Cherry Street, Between First and Second Avenues

Guard Your Sight.

M. LEVY & CO. 111 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, Terry-Denny Building.

Importers and Jobbers of Cigars and Tobacco, Smokers' Articles, Etc. Telephone Main 57

FIRST BLIZZARD OF THE SEASON.

Spreads a White Blanket Over the Prairies.

IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE.

The Accompanying Wind Drifts Snow and Prostrates Wires.

Rain Suddenly Changes to Snow, Which Is Swept Through the Whole Country From the Boundary Southward Through Colorado—Railroads Blockaded and Communication Almost Stopped—Denver, Pueblo and Cripple Creek Have No Electric Lights, Cars or Power—Wrecks on the Atlantic.

DENVER, Oct. 26.—A severe snow storm and high wind from the north began last night and continued with increased fury all day.

Trolley cars were unable to run today. Wires generally are down west and south, and trains much delayed. In this city telegraph, telephone and electric light poles are broken down. The Colorado Telephone Company reports that 3,000 miles of its wires were carried down.

Aside from the tremendous inconvenience caused to the public and to private interests, the storm has wrought an intrinsic damage in the city of Denver and its suburbs, that is conservatively estimated to be in excess of $100,000. The estimate of damage includes only the semi-public concerns, such as electric light, telephone, telegraph and street car companies. City Electrician Stern said at 2 o'clock this afternoon that probably 11,000 poles were down in Denver alone, and upwards of 4,000 miles of wire.

General Storm in Prairie States.

The storm today was general throughout the eastern half of a section of the northern part of this state, the southern part of Wyoming, the northeastern part of Utah and the western halves of Nebraska and Kansas. With the exception of the Rock Island, the Kansas Pacific, the Colorado Central and the Julesberg and South Park branches of the Gulf road, railroads leading into Denver have been completely blocked all day. Snow plows have been brought into active service on all lines, but the tracks were again covered with snow soon after they were cleared. The greatest trouble was experienced between Denver and Pueblo.

The city is in darkness tonight, as the mayor compelled the electric light company to cut off all its circuits on account of their dangerous condition.

Cripple Creek Is Snowed In.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Oct. 26.—Not in years has there been such a blizzard here as that which prevails at the present time. High winds that come in streaks like the waves of a typhoon are drifting the snow, so that sidewalks in places are almost impassable. Traffic on railroads is suspended and telephone wires are down.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 26.—High wind and snow over a wide range of country north and south of Pueblo since 3 o'clock this morning have quite effectually tied up the railways running in here. Mile after mile of telegraph wires are blown down. In Pueblo telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley wires have suffered severely, scores of poles and trees being blown down. Little snow fell, but the wind attained a velocity of fifty-six miles from the north at 11:15 o'clock a. m., and blew down all the government weather bureau instruments. Some roofs suffered.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—Specials from many points in Central and Eastern South Dakota are to the effect that the heavy rain has changed to snow and sleet, the temperature rapidly falling under the influence of a strong north wind.

In Nebraska and Dakota.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—The warmest October ever experienced by white men in this region is closing in a blizzard. Rain began falling in Western Nebraska and South Dakota last night, turning to snow, which continued all night. Word was received tonight from many points in Nebraska and South Dakota to the effect that the storm still continues. The Burlington trains are delayed and the Rock Island trains between Lyman and Colorado Springs, Col., are blockaded. East of Grand Island, along the Union Pacific, the storm is rain; west of there it is mingled snow and sleet. On the Elkhorn line the snow turns to rain east of Long Pine.

So far the railroads have been only slightly hampered by the storm. At Julesburg, on the Union Pacific, two engines collided in the blinding snow, doing but slight damage. The fireman of one suffered a broken leg.

The worst feature of the storm is the high wind, which is playing havoc with telegraph wires, communication being badly interrupted and in many places cut off entirely. In South Dakota the same conditions prevail. A message from Huron says rain that fell there all day turned to snow at nightfall and still continues. From Miller, Aberdeen, Sioux Falls and Mitchell similar dispatches are received.

No rain has yet fallen at Omaha, but the approach of the storm is manifest by a rapid fall in the temperature and a stiff gale from the north.

M'COOK, Neb., Oct. 26.—After raining three inches last night, this morning a snowstorm set in with high winds, falling temperature and other blizzard indications. The storm is general over this section of Nebraska.

Many Cattle Will Perish.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 26.—Rain, which had been steadily falling for fifteen hours, this morning turned to snow, which has been falling heavily all day, accompanied by a severe northwest wind. The snow is very moist and will cause heavy loss of range cattle.

STORM ON THE ATLANTIC.

It Smashes a Bark in Delaware Bay—Steamer Ashore at Cape Henry—High Tides.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—While the northeast hurricane on the middle Atlantic coast has abated in fury tonight, sharp squalls are still blowing around the Delaware capes and enormous tides are reported all along the bay and river. The list of marflime casualties grows larger as further details of the gales have been received.

The bark Francisco, which sailed from this port on October 18 for Oporto, went to pieces at Fourteen-foot bank, eighty miles below this city. The master, Capt. Calivano, and eleven of the crew of twelve men reached this city tonight after a day and night of thrilling escapes from death. The twelfth man of the crew, Castellano, seaman, refused to leave the ship and in all probability is lost.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 26.—A large steamer stranded at 10:20 this evening at Cape Henry, immediately in front of the weather bureau office. The vessel is well in shore and resting easily. There is a very heavy sea running, which prevents the life-saving crew from launching their boat. She is thought to be a passenger steamer. The weather is very heavy, with a light rain and wind northeast. No particulars can be obtained until daylight.

CUT TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Schooner El Norah Run Down and Her Crew Rescued.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 26.—The United States cutter Corwin brought into port this afternoon the crew of the coasting schooner El Norah, which was wrecked off Mendocino on the morning of October 22.

Capt. Erickson, of the El Norah, says he was run into by the four-masted ship Rinee Riehmer, of Bremerhaven, bound to Dunkirk, and the El Norah was cut to the water's edge. All hands got safely aboard the Renee Richmer and were finally taken off by the Corwin.

The El Norah was a three-masted schooner loaded with ballast from Santa Barbara to Eureka for a cargo of lumber. She was of 135 tons, was twenty-seven years old and was owned by F. P. and J. A. Hooper, of San Francisco. She was abandoned.

WAS CAUSED BY DYNAMITE.

Depew Insists That the New York Central Train Was Maliciously Wrecked—More Bodies Found.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Herald and World this morning quote Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, as saying that the wreck at Garrison's last Sunday was caused by a dynamite explosion. He calls attention to the fact that the roadbed had been in use for forty years, and by the constant hammering of the trains had become like rock.

The track showed a clean cut perpendicular cleavage, while in a landslide the bank takes the shape of an inclined plane. An hour before the wreck a heavier train passed over in safety and another train thirty minutes before the wreck. The injuries to the engine were all superficial, and had been sustained after it left the track, and in rolling down the bank. Mr. Depew insists that the only thing which could have caused the break was a stick of dynamite rammed down in the road bed.

The company's detectives are making a rigid investigation into the matter.

Twenty lives are now known to have been lost in the accident, and eighteen bodies have been found. The body of an unknown man was recovered today, as well as that of the fireman. The day coach of the ill-fated train was raised today, and in it was found a victim not hitherto included in the list of the dead. The engine was also brought to the surface, and with it the body of the fireman, John Q. Tompkins, tightly wedged in between two masses of iron.

When the day coach was raised a human hand was seen at one of the windows and the feet were sticking out from under one of the seat tops. The debris was torn aside and the body taken out. It is that of Isaac Ruttenberg, of Cleveland, O.

The contents of the car other than the body showed that the people had made a rush for their lives. There were women's hats, six men's hats, a woman's coat, eight gripsacks of various kinds, two men's coats and many small garments.

The express car was also raised, and both the large and small safe were found in it, the only article missing being a small package of jewelry.

The engine was dragged out of the river tonight just before dark. The trucks were missing and the front of the boiler and the guards were smashed into an unrecognizable mass. Clothes dangling from the front were found to cover Tompkins' body, which was wedged in front of the boiler.

HUNDREDS OF HEADS CUT OFF.

Wholesale Discharge of Chicago Policemen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Chief of Police Kipley issued today an order discharging from the force 434 policemen and appointing in their stead a like number of members of the "star league" Democratic ex-policemen, who had been discharged under the previous Republican administration. It is the biggest so-called "general order" issued since ex-Chief Badenoch (Republican) issued his famous order in May, 1895, discharging 587 men.

Chief Kipley says the changes were made in order to put the entire department under civil service.

One notable feature of the order is that the four detectives who did the most conspicuous work on the Luetgert case are discharged.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Brought to Seattle by the Klondike Edition.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

TACOMA, Oct. 26.—The Klondike edition of the Post-Intelligencer has been the means of attracting the attention of Chicago capitalists to the city of Seattle as the headquarters of one of the biggest transportation companies yet organized in the United States. Tomorrow at Seattle articles of incorporation for the Great Northern Coast and Inland Company, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, will be filed with the county recorder. This company was recently organized in Chicago by F. D. Arnold, formerly president of the Hoquiam bank. Already something like $8,000,000 has been subscribed, and it is expected that the full amount will be subscribed in a very short time. Seymour H. Bell, of South Bend, who recently returned from the East, is in the city and has been intrusted with the filing of the papers, which he will attend to tomorrow.

Mr. Bell stated tonight that Seattle was chosen as the principal place of operation on account of the excellent advertising given it by the special Klondike edition, of which thousands were distributed in Chicago and other Eastern cities. Mr. Bell states that the Post-Intelligencer has been the means of making Seattle the best advertised town in the United States at the present time.

It is the intention of the new company to operate transportation lines from Seattle to Alaska and on over the passes to the Klondike.

WAR CLOUD OVER NIGER VALLEY.

England and France Quarreling in Africa.

BOTH SENDING TROOPS.

Rival Claims to the Kingdom of Borgu Cause the Trouble.

France Accuses England of Inciting Rebellion, but England Claims Prior Right in the Country—Rebel Village on Indian Frontier Captured, but the Rebels Are Fortifying Themselves and Preparing to Cut British Communication—The Sultan's Changed Policy Toward Bulgaria and the Powers.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Journal says: News has reached St. Louis from the Dahomey Hinterland, to the effect that complications are imminent at Nikki and elsewhere in Borgu, of which territory Nikki is the capital, and which, it is claimed in England, belongs to Great Britain by virtue of a treaty concluded with the king of Borgu prior to the treaties made with that monarch by representatives of France. It is added that on receipt of the news referred to M. Lebon, the minister for the colonies, who is now in Senegambia, looking after French interests, immediately dispatched reinforcements to Dahomey.

A semi-official statement regarding the reported trouble was issued this afternoon and says: The news from West Africa foreshadows great difficulties in Nikki and Borgu. The Niger Company (British) is sending officers there to incite rebellion and distribute arms to the natives. In view of this situation, French troops have been dispatched to that district from Senegal, as a preventive measure. Moreover, the British negotiators for a settlement of the Niger question have been in Paris for over a week, and everything points to Great Britain seeking to let matters drag. Seemingly, she does not intend to discuss the question, but means will undoubtedly be found to foil these tactics.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to the semi-official statement concerning the dangerous state of affairs in West Africa, issued in Paris this evening, the British colonial officials tonight declared there does not seem to be any reasonable fear of complications at Nikka, "provided the French government behaves reasonably."

LAGOS, Africa, Oct. 26.—A detachment of the Fifty-first Indian regiment stationed here has started for the frontier of the Hinterland.

A REBEL VILLAGE CAPTURED.

But Tribesmen Chased the British and Are Gathering in Force.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.—Official advices received here today from Kharappa announce that a large foraging party of British troops yesterday captured the village of Rimadban and secured a quantity of supplies. On retiring the troops were hotly followed by the enemy to within a mile of the British camp. On the British side nine men, including Col. Hadowa, were wounded.

The force of insurgent tribesmen is increasing, and they are offering a determined front in all directions. The British officers say the tribesmen excel in guerrilla warfare and are wonderful skirmishers. The enemy is fully supplied with ammunition, and large reinforcements are joining the insurgent camps.

A dispatch from Semphaga gives the official list of the killed and wounded at the storming of Dargai Ridge as being 195, of which number thirty-seven were killed.

It is estimated that the tribesmen had 20,000 men at Semphaga pass, where they are busy making rifle pits in the sangars and strengthening their defenses. It is generally believed, however, that it will be possible to turn the position by either flank, though hard fighting is possibly in store.

Meanwhile it is bad news that the tribesmen have begun to operate on the British lines of communication. The fear is that, finding this the most successful means of delaying the British advance, they will detach still larger bodies to attack the British convoys and cut up the escorts.

This (Tuesday) evening the tribesmen harassed the British camp near Khangbur by a constant, well directed fire for several hours. Nearly thirty non-commissioned officers and men were slightly wounded. A telegraph wire was cut close to the camp.

THE SULTAN'S NEW POLICY.

Conciliation With Bulgaria and Aggressive Attitude to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The sultan, as a further step in his policy of conciliating Bulgaria, issued irades permitting the junction of the Bulgarian Kustendel railroad with the Turkish Salonica-Uskub railroad line; sanctioning the appointment of eight Bulgarian commercial agents in Macedonia, and granting amnesty to Bulgarian political prisoners. The issuing of berats to the Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia, long and earnestly desired by Bulgaria, is still withheld by the sultan.

The Turkish government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, protesting against the trial tomorrow of a number of Mussulmans by the judicial commission of the island of Crete, and demanding that the accused be sent to Rhodes for trial.

The porte also demands that 10,000 rifles, which were seized on board a vessel from the Piraeus by the international authorities of Crete, shall be handed over to the Ottoman government.

A Cyclone Smashes an Indian Town.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.—A cyclone struck the town of Chittagong, in the Bengal presidency, on Sunday. Half the houses of that place were demolished, all the roads in its vicinity were blocked, and several vessels sank.

WILL NOT INVITE BRYAN.

But Georgeites Would Give an Ovation—George Among Business Men—Tracy With the Veterans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The campaign committee of the Henry George forces decided not to formally invite W. J. Bryan to come here. It was stated that the Henry George forces believe they now have Tammany at a disadvantage in this respect. They claim that Mr. Bryan had declined to come in response to an invitation from Tammany, and this, they claim, is practically a triumph for Henry George. If Mr. Bryan was asked to come in the interest of Henry George and should refuse, the Georgeites argue that it would reduce them to the level of Tammany in Bryan's estimation.

"Of course," said a prominent member of the committee, "if Mr. Bryan decides to come and make a speech for Mr. George we will be glad to meet him. We will meet him with a band and procession and make his stay real pleasant, but we shall not invite him. If he wants to come, let him be the judge."

Henry George spoke in the Ice palace on Upper Lexington avenue tonight to a large and noisy audience. From the Ice palace he went to Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, where 3,500 people, many of them ladies, were waiting for him. Mr. George's appearance on the platform was the occasion for most intense enthusiasm. It was fifteen minutes before the chairman was able to be heard to introduce him. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. George received a perfect tempest of cheers. Men leaped from their seats and shouted themselves horse, while the entire audience was roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Nothing like this ovation in point of intensity and force has ever been witnessed in the Harlem park. Women even grew frantic in the waving of handkerchiefs, and there was many a cheer led by the women present. Tom L. Johnson followed.

A Republican mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, tonight, under the auspices of the McKinley War Veteran Club, in the interest of the ticket headed by Gen. Tracy. In point of numbers, the meeting was hardly up to the mark of those which have preceded it, but there was no lack of enthusiasm. Several veterans of local prominence spoke before the arrival of Corporal Tanner and Gen. Tracy, who reached the hall late and addressed the meeting.

Henry George today began his noonday meeting for business men in Liberty street, near the banking district. The meeting room was too small. There was great enthusiasm when Mr. George rose to speak. The cheers were taken up by the crowd on the outside after the noise had subsided within.

The literary and artistic friends of Henry George are arranging for a public meeting in Carnegie lyceum, at which literature, art and the drama will be represented. The purpose of the meeting will be to show the interest taken in the candidacy of Mr. George outside of labor circles. The committee in charge of the arrangements includes James Hearn, the actor; Hamlin Garland, John Burroughs and Dan C. Beard. Among the features already arranged for are an address by Mr. Hearn, single tax cartoons to be drawn by Dan Beard, and the reading by John E. Kelleri of the apostrophe to liberty from "Progress and Poverty." M. Bliss Carmen and Charlotte Perkins Stetson will also take part.

After an hour's conference today with all the district leaders in the Republican headquarters, Chairman Quigg announced that Gen. Tracy's election was absolutely certain, and he claimed a plurality of 30,000.

Union No. 340, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announced today that it will support Seth Low.

A number of men who last year formed the Business Men's Republican Sound Money Association met at the Citizens' Union headquarters tonight and passed resolutions indorsing Seth Low.

TELEGRAPH TO ALASKA.

Western Union Officers Preparing to Extend—Copper Wires From Chicago and Portland to Seattle.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—A distinguished party of Western Union Telegraph officials arrived tonight, consisting of Thomas T. Eckert, the president and general manager, and Col. R. C. Clowry, general superintendent of all the country north of Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers. This is Mr. Eckert's first visit to the Pacific coast, and its object is pleasure and inspection of the physical condition of the Western Union's lines.

Mr. Eckert stated that a third copper line from this city to Chicago would be finished in two weeks, practically adding a new line across the continent from the Pacific coast to New York, and making six in all, of which three would be of copper. At the same time a line is being constructed from Portland to Seattle, also of copper wire, and five additional copper lines are being laid from Chicago to New York.

While the Western Union officers were disinclined to speak of their plans for increased service toward Alaska, they admitted the company has had its attention directed that way, and that it was quite ready to meet the wants of the public. The report that the Wheatstone system of telegraphy would be abandoned in consequence of the completion of the new transcontinental line was energetically denied.

If the scalp does not give out oil to keep the hair from becoming dry and harsh, use Hall's Hair Renewer to render the hair healthy, soft and pliable.

Buy direct from the manufacturers. Blankets of Mackinaw and heavy Alaska clothing. Washington Woolen Mill Company, H. E. Stanley, manager, 820 Second avenue. Alaska outfitters.

CASTORIA.

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

ONE TON OF ORE WORTH $100,000.

The Klondike Outdone by Southeastern Alaska.

J. F. SMITH'S GREAT FIND.

A Five Foot Ledge With a Pay Streak Six Inches Wide.

The Discovery Made on Salmon Creek, Thirty Miles Northeast of Fort Wrangel—Twelve Miles From the Stickeen River—Chunks of Rock Showing the Precious Metal in Profusion, Free to Naked Eye—The Gold Belt Crosses the Stickeen 100 Miles From Its Mouth—Is an Excellent Field for Prospecting.

Ore that will assay $100,000 to the ton. Of course, this great strike is in Alaska. But this time it is in the southeastern part of the territory, not the Yukon.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Topeka from Alaska yesterday morning was James L. Smith, of Spokane, a miner and prospector, known throughout British Columbia as the original discoverer of the famous Galena farm, in the Slocan district, for which he received the pitiful consideration of $4,200, while the purchasers succeeded in disposing of the property for hundreds of thousands.

"I have something better than the Galena farm," said he to a Post-Intelligencer reporter, as he opened a sack containing forty-two pounds of ore literally covered with free gold.

"This is from Southeastern Alaska," said he, as he handed chunk after chunk to the reporter, every one showing the precious metal in great profusion free to the naked eye. "It is not from the Klondike, because I never heard of that country until I came out from the mountains last week, when Klondike was on the tongue of every man I met at Fort Wrangel, while a country equally rich was lying at their back door.

"I began prospecting on the 4th of June in the country lying between Portland canal and Stickeen river, and along the latter as far as South Fork and Telegraph, encouraged in my work by finding plenty of rich float. I finally confined my operations to what is known as Salmon creek, which is about thirty miles northeasterly from Fort Wrangel. The float rock in this stream proved more attractive than any I had seen from Portland canal to the Stickeen, and I followed it up for five weeks, finding it on gravel bars, along the edge of the stream and on the riffles, finally discovering its source in a five-foot ledge, a contact between porphyry and slate, traceable on the outcrop for a distance of 300 feet. The elevation at point of discovery is about 2,500 feet above the sea level and the mountain is quite precipitous. I made these locations on the ledge and crosscut it in several places, finding free gold in every instance. The paystreak is half a foot in width, and while no assays have been made of the ore it would be a conservative estimate to say that it will go $100,000 to the ton free gold, as you can judge for yourself from the samples before you. How high the other portions of the ledge will go I am not able to say, but there is enough in the paystreak to satisfy any reasonable man, and I judge this to be the richest gold rock discovered in Alaska this season.

"I made the discovery on August 28, and was prospecting alone. I found no evidence of prospectors being in the country at any time, nor did I obtain any information from Indians whom I met occasionally, excepting once when I met an Indian who showed me a piece of float copper in its native state, with white quartz adhering to it. I also found specimens of very rich gray copper, but was unable to discover the ledge from which it came, although there were good indications of copper in the country.

"The gold belt in which this Salmon creek find was made crosses the Stickeen 100 miles up that river, and at this point the porphyry country is overlaid with iron. It is a big country, and it affords an excellent field for the prospector, but I would not advise any one to go in this winter because they will experience great hardships and will encounter deep snow. It began snowing before I started from the mines, and along the river it had attained a depth of six inches. It will be time enough to make the trip in the spring, when better progress can be made and better results obtained. There is plenty of room for miners and prospectors, and while I have all that I want, there is more for others to pick up. There is no use in going to the Klondike or any other country beyond the American boundary, for men who are in search of good gold mines, for Southeastern Alaska contains great mineral wealth and the mines are there for the taking.

On the Stickeen.

"There is an easy grade up the Stickeen for wagon or railroad, and the country is quite accessible. Salmon river, while it may not appear on the Alaska maps, is a considerable stream, having its source in the mountains where I made my discovery, flowing thence into salt water. It is about fifteen miles long, and I should judge that it carried 300 or 400 miners' inches of water. I found color in this stream below my quartz discovery, but nothing above it. I think, however, that placer ground could be found along the stream clear to its mouth.

"There will be no one in the country this winter excepting Indians and trappers, game being quite plentiful. I don't know how early it would be advisable to attempt to get in, but should think the snow will prevent any prospecting before May or June. The climate in summer is similar to the Puget sound country, with a little more snow in the winter and more rain in the summer.

"The nearest trading point is Fort Wrangel, and I presume that place will receive considerable benefit from this new and rich discovery. It is on the main Alaska route of the steamers plying between Seattle and Juneau, and can be readily reached by those vessels or by small schooners and sloops."

Mr. Smith makes his home in Spokane, for which city he took his departure yesterday afternoon, carrying with him the largest and richest collection of free gold ever discovered in Southeastern Alaska, convincing evidence of the extraordinary wealth of that country.

"The statement made by Mr. Smith in regard to this astonishing find in Southeastern Alaska is only confirming the impressions of mining men generally on this Coast," said Col. A. N. Hamilton. "While but little has been said about it publicly, a great deal of quiet prospecting and investigation has been going on, and now actual results are being obtained.

"There are but few who have heard of the rich discoveries of free gold on Cleveland peninsula, where the gold was so closely associated with barnacles that it was somewhat difficult to distinguish where barnacles began and the precious stuff ended, only by the color. The story of these discoveries has not been told, but the men are here who can tell it if they feel so disposed. They made plenty of locations, and the ore is so rich that they need have no fears of a winter's stampede.

"But the story of Mr. Smith is the one that will attract almost universal attention. Alone in the rough and rugged mountains of Southeastern Alaska he has pursued his search for gold, following the float up Salmon creek for five weeks, never faltering, never hesitating, and at last rewarded for his patient effort by the discovery of one of the richest gold ledges yet revealed to prospector or miner in Alaska. A pay streak in a five-foot ledge that will give returns of $100,000 to the ton! It is not surprising that he told the reporter he 'had enough,' and was modest enough to quit when his stakes inclosed three claims 600x1,500 feet each. It was quite enough should the other four feet and a half in his wonderful ledge prove entirely barren of metal. It is a contact vein between porphyry and slate, traceable on the outcrop for a distance of 300 feet, with the pay on the foot or hanging wall, presumably the entire distance. This should satisfy Mr. Smith or any other man, because it casts Klondike in the shadow and makes unnecessary the toilsome journey over the passes in search of wealth on Bonanza or Eldorado.

"Mr. Smith in his modest way says there is a big country to prospect; it is a country, too, under the American flag, where there is no royalty demanded and levy for the crown. It is in a country easy of access and exceedingly inviting, and it bids fair to divide the honors with Klondike or any other gold country in the world."

A NEW YORK PAPER'S OPINION.

The Standard.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, AT NOS. 319 AND 321 EAST GENESEE STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer, for Wednesday, the 13th inst., would be a wonderful edition of a newspaper in any section of the country. Here in the East we are not in the habit of looking to the far West for such examples of journalism, but our Seattle contemporary puts out an issue in the interest of the town, which is really a triumph of modern methods in publication. The occasion is the remarkable influx to Seattle of the hordes who are bound for the Klondike region. The Post-Intelligencer has set out to show that Seattle is the natural gateway to the New Eldorado. This claim is upheld by the Post-Intelligencer in a manner to defy rivalry. Its Klondike issue is a book of instructions that no prospector should be without. It is evidently based on complete knowledge of the subject. At least, it ought to be, for already 8,000 invaders of the Klondike region have outfitted in Seattle.

en power were in political w. and whose i drawn from t American history these men was a ties. Their identi. nals they conducted dominated everythi the idea of personal their conceptions of The history of Am since the war is marke different class of write subordinate themselves to and write equally well t To very many of these m utility and a merchantable they possess the ideas, and sessed by them.

But there is still a gre us, not of the old school, not moulded in the st ceded the civil war and ery. His inspiration day; the objects he the present. Som Mr. Dana must b American. Yet

A Sample Compliment for the Klondike Edition.

UP THE YUKON.

Notes From Ex-Gov. McGraw's Diary on the Hamilton.

The following extracts from Gov. McGraw's letters, written on board the steamer Hamilton, to his wife and daughter, in this city, will be of interest to many people:

August 23.

I have been quite ill, not dangerously so, but suffering from a violent attack of summer complaint, with a high fever part of the time. I have been about the deck and on shore at landings, which we make frequently for wood, during the past three days. Today I am as well as ever. Gen. Carr is an excellent nurse, and during the time I was confined to my stateroom he stuck to me closely, anticipating and, so far as possible, providing for all my wants. We had some very good packed eggs on board, and while I could not eat solid food, I lived on a diet of egg-nogg, using condensed milk, of course, and the brandy sent by our friends, the Gottsteins. While at St. Michael we got excellent reports from the prospectors who had been down on Munook creek. These reports were confirmed by miners at that locality, whom we met on their way down the Yukon, so that about twenty-five of our party concluded to leave the boat when we should reach the mouth of Munook creek, and just about an hour before we arrived at Munook creek Carr and I concluded to let Tom get out with the party and stake some claims. Tom was delighted at the idea, and at midnight last night D. J. Tobin, of San Francisco, and Tom started out with an Indian guide to walk thirteen miles over a trail to a place where they will stake claims. Mr. Newberry, the San Francisco Examiner artist, with Mrs. Brough, Dr. Sidebotham and two or three other Californians, took the Munook creek fever about noon today, after having passed that point about fifty miles, and hired Indians to convey them back down the Yukon in an open boat. Mrs. Brough has done considerable syndicate work for the newspapers under the name of Helen Dare. She is a plucky and yet a womanly little woman, and I hope she makes a fortune.

August 29.

Within the past three days nine of the boat's crew, including the cook, have deserted her for the new diggings at Munook. Their places have been supplied by recruits from the passengers.

Fort Yukon, August 31, 7 p. m.

We arrived here about 10 last evening and tied up at the bank until 5 this morning, when we got up steam and proceeded three or four miles up the river, where we came to a bar that was impassable. After spending the forenoon in a vain attempt to find a channel through which we might pass, we turned the boat and came back to this point, and have spent the afternoon in lightering the cargo by putting in the warehouse all the whisky, ale,