WHISPER STARTS ONE

STAMPEDES TO NEW DISTRICTS IN THE KLONDIKE.

The Post-Intelligencer's Special Correspondent at Dawson Describes the Wild Rushes That Occur at a Moment's Notice—Staking Claims.

DAWSON CITY, N. W. T., Sept. 14.—Stampedes to new creeks or gulches are of semi-daily occurrence. Hardly an evening has passed during the last ten days when there has not been from two to three rushes, or rather stampedes off to newly discovered diggings. Over 200 men left a day or two ago for Eureka creek, one of the tributaries of Indian river, a distance of seventy-five miles through a pathless tract of wild mountainous country. To create a rush of this character all that is necessary is for a whisper to be overheard, the exhibition of half an ounce of coarse gold and a hint as to where it came from. In half an hour from 10 to 100 men will be strung out along the trail in the direction indicated. Some of them are in such haste as not to take along blankets or food, though the distance is from thirty to fifty miles. A few nights ago some one came in and reported a gold strike on Montana creek, a little stream entering the Yukon on the east side. The night was miserably dark and stormy and a light snow was falling. "Chee-chaceos," or tenderfeet, the appellation applied to new arrivals, were wildly excited and flew off toward the creek. Some went in boats and pulled up against a strong current, and others crossed over the mountain and two or three gulches. The first arrivals built fires, and with torches measured 500 feet and planted their stakes. Frank Slavin, the well-known pugilist, was the second man to locate a claim. At 12:30 o'clock in the evening seven claims were staked off and people continued to arrive by the score until now, when upwards of 400 claims have been located. Every locator was tired, wet, hungry and cold. Some Western Yankees were late arriving, and, observing that the rightful holders were in no apparent hurry to get back to the government recording office, to file their claims, when the opportunity was at hand they stealthily removed the original stakes and planted their own, and then made a bee line to Dawson City and recorded their claims. When the first locators presented themselves to the officers and asked permission to locate they were told that the particular claims in question had been already filed on and they were too late. Without prosecuting a long and tedious contest there was no alternative but to accept the condition. It is as equally important to reach the recorder's office and be the first to file as it is to be the first to locate a claim.

Staking Claims.

In staking claims it is necessary to drive four stakes, with the locator's initials thereon, to cover an area of about 6,500 square feet. The first, or initial stake, must be as near the northeast corner as possible, and a written notice must be placed there stating in effect that at a certain hour and date the claimant located a mineral location of 500 feet and he intends to so record in the government office. A period of three days is allowed and one day additional for each ten miles distance from the recorder's office to file a claim in the office. Within one year the holder must have remained and worked on the property continuously for three months, when, upon the payment of $100, a certificate of ownership issues. Men are in demand to represent the rightful owners to claims, and are paid from $1,000 to $1,200 for such service.

Wonder of the Century.

Joaquin Miller has been here for three weeks and has personally visited most of the creeks where extensive mining is being prosecuted. He says that the output of gold on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks far exceeds the wildest dreams of the most sanguine California miners in the golden days of '49. No one can properly appreciate a scene of six or eight men taking gold out of claims by the hundred weight, and the "poet of the Sierras" avers that in the last ten days he has seen more gold than he ever saw during his past life. There is hardly a cabin along either of these creeks but contains from 1,000 to 10,000 ounces of pure virgin gold. He said: "It is the greatest gold producing region in the world, and will become one of the wonders of this marvelous nineteenth century. Conservatively speaking, it is no exaggeration to say that from off the bedrock in some of the mines buckets of gravel come up where one-fifth is pure gold, and the output runs from $100 to $500 a day to the man. The gold is coarse and easily saved, though the sluice boxes are of rather antique pattern and not unlike the boxes used by early California miners. It is a reasonable assertion to say that there is a vast area of country here where there is gold in abundance, and there will probably be other creeks struck where the mines will produce as much wealth as those of Eldorado and Bonanza. And, again, there may not, but the development and prospecting this coming winter will definitely settle the question. However, there are hundreds of claims hereabouts that will pay from $10 to $20 a day to the man, and in the course of a year or two, when wages decline to $8 and $5 a day, and the price of provisions goes down 50 per cent, capital will come in and develop these properties, which will provide employment for thousands and thousands of mine workers and produce millions of dollars in gold. During a tropical period centuries ago a heavy run of gold flowed over the great Yukon valley and in the beds of old rivers there is yet to be found a surprising abundance. The great and very serious impediment to the development of the mining interests is the absence of necessary transportation facilities. The present fleet of steamers on the Yukon river cannot carry food for more than 6,000 people, and I would not be surprised to see a population of 20,000 or 30,000 people here next year."

The reports sent out as to the yield of gold are not exaggerated, but, to a certain extent, are misleading and have created the impression that the mining camps of the Klondike are full of old time miners who have more gold than they know what to do with, and that it is no trouble to locate a paying claim. Up to date nearly 1,600 claims have been filed, and there are less than 100 claims which have produced $500 and upwards. Hundreds of men are arriving daily with grub stakes and hope to be able to pick up a profitable location in a month or so. Perhaps they will, but I am afraid many will experience bitter pangs of disappointment. There is plenty of gold here and it is as free as water for legitimate purposes, and the larger portion of it is in the hands of as keen financiers as ever walked in the stock exchanges in large cities. Some of the best and shrewdest operators that ever dealt in mining properties in Colorado, Montana or California are here making investments, and it is the tenderfeet, or new comers who have accidentally acquired rich claims and are dazzling themselves blind with the display of their own wealth who are contributing to their success. No one appreciates the value of an ounce of gold, except the old and conservative mining speculators, and in such a condition of affairs it is not a matter of surprise to say that immense fortunes will be realized in the next year or two.

Iniquity and Vice.

For iniquity and vice no city can hope to make a favorable showing alongside of Dawson City, this little community, which, a year ago, did not contain a single house and was but a wilderness alongside of the bosom of the Yukon river, and in its brief existence has shipped out to the world tons of virgin gold. Some fifteen or eighteen saloons are filled every night with crowds of men and women. The dance halls are brilliantly lighted and all night long poor music serves to attract men who have seen better days and to divest them of their gold. Tonight at the opera house I saw several men roughly clad in miners' costume, big, wide brimmed hats and high topped skin boots, with lighted cigars dancing with girls whose pretty faces are paling fast under the blaze of such temporary excitement.

Around the hall are benches and sugar barrels, all occupied by spectators. In the sea of faces I noticed many refined countenances who looked as though it was a revelation of an evil world to them.

"Say, Buckskin, don'cher wanter dance?" It was the rasping voice of rather a pretty girl who was trying to be tough, and she was addressing an old, grizzled terrier who had passed several winters in this mountain country and had never dreamed of seeing such a scene up here, so far from home and civilization.

"Well, Kit, I don't mind, but wait'll I light this here weed."

Buckskin's feet were rather large and awkward, but Kit got him around in tune and he imagined he was having a good time. After he had deposited his dollar in dust for the pleasure I asked him how he enjoyed the quadrille.

"Better'n silk. Say, pard, that thar sprout is a slick dancer and no mistake. Seems a pity for such a' uncommon good looking gal to be in this here place."

"Take your partners for one of those long, dreamy waltzes. Professor start her up." The announcement was made by the master of ceremonies, and in a few minutes the hall was crowded with dancers and tobacco smoke. Some of the men were as awkward as mules, but the women were equal to the emergency, and avoided collisions to a more or less extent. Such scenes and incidents happen from eventide to daylight and are of nightly occurrence. The drinking is hard and excessive, but owing to the poor quality of liquor served a considerable quantity is required to create the desired effect.

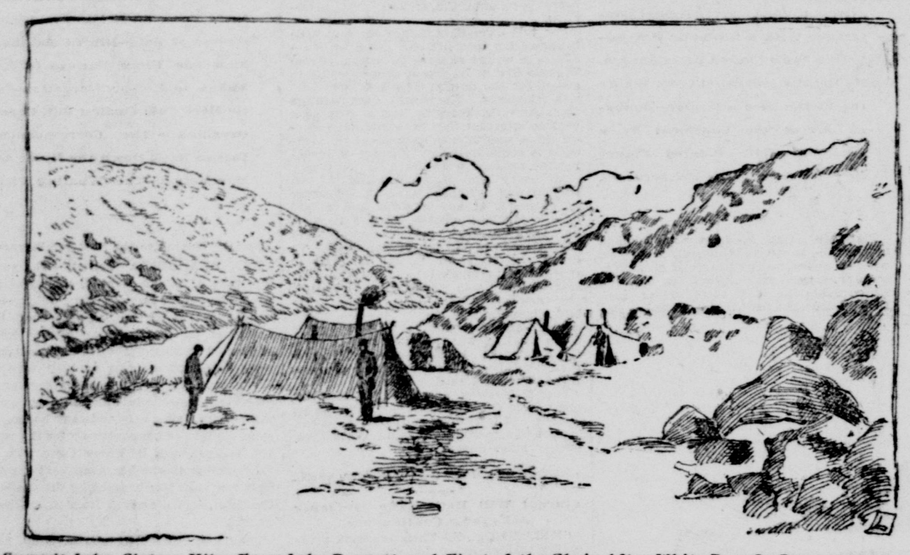
Every saloon is provided with from six to a score of gambling devices. The remarkable feature is that nearly all of the games are what professional gamblers would term "brace games," that is to say, that the devices and skill used are of such a character as to forbid an outsider winning a dollar. In other words, for instance, the faro dealers are provided with "boxes and cases that work double," and when it is necessary to make any certain card win or lose the dealer possesses the skill and tools necessary for such purpose. The percentage at stud poker is enormous and amounts to from 50 cents to $1 each deal and around the table are "boosters" to whom the dealers are careful to give the "flashes" and the highest cards. And it is against this class of games and modern skilled ingenuity that miners, whose senses are partly benumbed with bad whisky, are pitted. In brief, the explanation is that the gamblers are reaping a harvest, of which they never before dreamed, and the hard working miners are paying the fiddlers.

The first gun play or exhibition of pistols in the hands of drunken or enraged men to occur in Dawson City happened the other night. Two old Yukon pioneers, men who had passed several winters in this northern country and had been partners many a time, were partly inebriated. A dispute arose over the charms of an Indian woman. The ile was passed and a blow struck. For the briefest interval the two men glared at one another. Mechanically, the younger of the two reached back to his hip pocket.

"Pull your gun, Jim, and shoot, you miserable cur, that you are," was the defiant command of the old Yukoner, who stood like a lion inviting the leaden messenger in a cause which should have been for a higher and nobler purpose.

The gleam of a polished weapon, the swift interception of a friendly hand and a bursting cartridge all occurred in a second. The bullet plowed a furrow in the bar. A friend of both men had interceded at the right moment to save a life. "Let him alone and let the miserable hound shoot again," was the cool rejoinder of the man for whom the bullet was intended. He never flinched, but stood his ground like a man. A dozen men interfered and the antagonist was hurried out of the back door and down to the river and put in a small boat and sent down the Yukon and across the boundary into Alaska. The police were only a moment behind. The man at whom the weapon was aimed refused to aid the officers and did all in his power to facilitate the escape of his friend. That is one incident of Yukon river life among the pioneers.

WILLIAM J. JONES.



Summit Lake, Sixteen Miles From Lake Bennett, and First of the Chain After White Pass Is Crossed, Where Silas H. Hamilton, of Seattle, Was Drowned October 8.

The Post-Intelligencer told a few days ago of a party of Danes coming to Seattle from Copenhagen, bound for the Klondike. The accompanying illustration shows how they dress for the winter trip to Dawson.

LETTERS FROM ALASKA.

Telegraph Creek Route in Danger of Being Overcrowded — Domestic Dogs of No Use on the Trails.

Hugh Fitzhugh tells in a letter from Telegraph creek, British Columbia, dated October 12, of a trying experience going up the Stickeen river. He says: "We loaded our stuff at Fort Wrangel on two boats and started up the Stickeen river, refusing the aid of Indians, who charge $80 per ton for freight and $15 a man. Two hours out we were caught by the incoming tide and drifted for three hours in a circle. We only made three miles the first day and camped that night on a swamp, with the rain falling in torrents. We went to sleep in wet blankets and supperless, save for a few wet crackers. The next day we lost our sail and rigging, almost our outfits and lives in a terrific squall.

"Amusement of that kind kept up for three days. I would not again attempt to go up the Stickeen river without an Indian guide, even for many times the regular charge. We found it impossible to reach Telegraph creek by the Stickeen, and at a roaring rapid, which we failed to ascend after a day's hard work, we turned back, along with about thirty others. Returning to Fort Wrangel, we took the steamer Alaskan and paid $100 each to be taken to Telegraph creek."

A letter discouraging attempts to go in by way of the Stickeen river, Telegraph creek and Lake Teslin, was received from Frank Moore, dated Telegraph creek, October 8. "There are only 100 pack horses here," he writes, "and of these only forty are good enough to use. The rate from here to the lake is 20 cents per pound, but I could not get any horses at any price. The trail from Telegraph west for eighty miles is very rough and hilly, and the last seventy miles is so swampy that horses cannot go over it.

"It will be impossible for any one to go to the lake before March 1, when the snow gets hard, and as there are only a few Indians here, and everything must be hauled over a rough country, it can be seen that people coming here are going to be caught. There are about forty here now, with twenty more at Glenora, besides what are coming to camp here until March. There is no wood nearer than a mile and no place to stop only in tents, as the cabins are all full."

It is claimed by some old-time Alaskans that domestic dogs are not adaptable to use as sledding dogs in that country. Reasons for this are given by J. McCabe, of Dyea, who writes under date of October 8, as follows:

"The domestic dogs of the South, be they St. Bernards, Newfoundlands or other large breeds, are valueless for sled purposes in Alaska, although they may have drawn small loads spasmodically in the shorter winters of the states. They are unable to stand the exposure and hard work, nor can they subsist on the kind or quantity of food that the Eskimo or Molamootch dogs eat. Their feet, moreover, no matter how hardy the dog, swell, and, owing to their formation, snow remains between the toes and freezes, rendering the dogs helpless. These statements will be corroborated by any man experienced in Alaskan winter transportation.

"The genuine Eskimo dogs are brought from the interior in large numbers by the Indians, and good specimens have sold for $100, or even more. These Eskimo dogs can curl up in a howling snowstorm and sleep in the snow, or on the ice, no matter what the temperature. Nature has formed their feet like those of a Polar bear, and they can live in temperatures where the soft dogs from the states would die in a single night. Their capacity for work, their ability to eat dried salmon, coupled with their great strength, natural adaptability for the work and physical endurance, is what makes them valuable in Alaska."

A letter in regard to Alaska reindeer has been received here from T. L. Brevig, acting superintendent of the Teller reindeer station, Port Clarance, Alaska, which, under date of August 11, says:

"I wish to correct an impression which seems to be widely held that the death rate among reindeer at this and other stations, caused by footrot, is excessive.

"Having been at the station since August 1, 1894, as government teacher, but not connected with the deer business until August 8, 1897, when the absence of the superintendent and his assistant made it necessary for me to assume control, I can speak with some show of knowing a little about the subject. During the three seasons about seventy reindeer have died from a kind of foot rot, or hoof disease. This summer only one has died in this herd from the disease, and the other herds have not been inflicted with it to any extent. The increase in this herd was 150 this spring, and about 450 in the four herds. When each female in the herd over 1 year old brings forth one fawn, it is hard to understand how one of the leading dallies at San Francisco can say: 'The increase has been below expectations.'

"Every spring several last spring fawns bring forth a fawn, making up for deaths and a few sterile females, so the living fawns will generally equal the number of females 1 year old, or more. In the four herds there are now about 1,450 deer, of which the native apprentices own about 250, and Antisarlook owns a herd of 300."

BARK COLORADO STARTS.

The Big Dawson City Cattle Expedition Leaves Seattle—Great Quantity of Supplies.

The bark Colorado was towed out last night by the tug Pioneer and this morning is well on her way to Pyramid harbor with the 400 head of cattle, the pack saddles, the sleds and miscellaneous stores which form a part of the expedition destined for Dawson City.

No craft that has left here has attracted so much attention as the bark Colorado with the Humbert expedition aboard and lumber for the Dyea tramway. Every detail of the preparation for the voyage and subsequent journey over the snow-covered areas of interior Alaska has been eagerly watched by curious crowds. While but forty packers accompany the expedition, any number of men would willingly have gone had they been wanted.

The horses and cattle numbered in all 400, about 200 being horses. For each horse there is a small sled fitted with shafts, blankets and saddles. In food for animals and men there are 3,435 sacks of barley, 240 sacks of ham and bacon, 53 sacks of meats, 59 sacks of vegetables. The expense account of those back of the venture in such things as noose bags, collar pads, blankets, guns and ammunition and other etceteras has been very large.

For Dyea the Colorado had 250,000 feet of lumber, 457 bales of hay and 61 packages of hardware.

City of Topeka Sails.

Steamship City of Topeka sailed yesterday morning for Alaska with 400 tons of freight and the following list of passengers:

For Juneau—E. M. Busby, Fred N. Busby, D. E. Lutts and wife, C. Walker and wife, Marie Sarvantie, W. H. Moore, F. B. Porter, James Fletcher, Paul Sarvantie, F. D. White and wife, A. J. Dayton, James A. Land, Mrs. J. McWalter.

For Sitka—O R. Cannon and wife, J. T. Sullivan, A. M. Gulids, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. E. Bennett.

For Fort Wrangel—F. W. Frost, C. A. Whiteneck, J Morgan Taylor, James Rowan.

For Douglas Island—O. E. Henrickson, J. N. Ott and wife.

City of Seattle Leaves Tonight.

Steamer City of Seattle will sail tonight for Dyea and Skaguay. She will have 61 head of cattle from here and 50 head from Vancouver. The cattle is a part of the Humbert expedition, of which the bulk left for the north last night on the Colorado. James L. Nathan Smith and others interested in the expedition will go up on the Seattle.

GOING IN SEARCH OF FOOD.

Lieut. Richardson Confirms Dawson Famine Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A letter has been received here from Lieut. Richardson, of the Eighth infantry, who is accompanying Capt. Ray in his Alaskan inspection, in which the officer says that he will remain with Capt. Ray at Fort Yukon until the river freezes over, which is expected shortly, and then they will try to make their way up to Dawson by dog trains.

At the date of the report, September 13, the steamers were unable to get above Fort Yukon bar, and were unloading goods there. That means, in the opinion of the lieutenant, a very serious condition of affairs at Dawson; in fact, nothing less than starvation. Already boats were going down the river with parties of three or four persons, looking for provisions, and large numbers were expected down as soon as the river closed. It was doubtful if there was food enough on the river for all, even if properly distributed. Some might go up by dog teams when the freeze came, but that would be a slow process. About 350 people are wintering at Rampart City, around which the prospects are so good that they are believed by some to forecast a second Klondike.

Tupper's Yukon Company.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 28.—Calwell Ashworth, director of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transportation Company, of which Sir Charles Tupper is chairman, will leave for Dawson City in February. The company intends to establish trading posts.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Elegant offices for rent low. Sullivan building.

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It is as easy to spoil your cake in the mixing as it is in the baking.

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WILL BE OPEN TO ALL.

NO MONOPOLY ON ST. MICHAEL MILITARY RESERVE.

Secretary Alger Dispels Apprehension—Any Proper Person Can Obtain Permission to Do Business—The Object Is to Maintain Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator McBride, of Oregon, saw the secretary of war and the president today regarding the report that the new military reservation in Alaska would create a monopoly for the two transportation companies now operating between that territory and points in the United States. He was assured that there was no such intention in creating the reservation; that no one would be excluded from the territory or prevented from engaging in any business on the reservation.

Secretary Alger said he would answer the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma to that effect. The action of the department was for the sole purpose of the protection of life and property in the territory, and any company or person entering the territory would be given the same rights and privileges as were allowed the companies or persons already operating there.

Senator McBride said he had no doubt there would be no trouble for any persons operating in Alaska, and assurances of such were sufficient to quiet all apprehensions that might be felt either in Oregon or Washington.

Secretary Alger made the following reply to the Tacoma protest:

"Telegram received. The military reservation at St. Michael was established in the interest of the security of life and property, preservation of order and protection of legitimate business interests. No monopoly was given or intended to any company or persons. Any proper company or person who desires to conduct a legitimate business there will, on application to the war department, be given permission to do so."

The St. Michael military reserve order caused considerable discussion in this city. President Graves, of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following telegram yesterday to Secretary Alger:

"Seattle, Oct. 28.—Great alarm is felt here because the Alaska reservation order seems to exclude all but established transportation companies. Kindly advise us whether such will be its effect.

(Signed) "EDWARD O. GRAVES,
"President, Seattle Chamber of Commerce."

To this Mr. Graves last evening received the following reply:

"Not at all. The reservation was created to protect life and property. All who apply will have equal privileges for legitimate business. See my telegram to Tacoma Board of Trade.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

"While I am unfamiliar with the text of the order making a military reservation of St. Michael island and land adjacent, I cannot see how it will particularly benefit the North American Transportation and Trading Company or the Alaska Commercial Company," said Capt. J. C. Barr. Capt. Barr is master of the Yukon river steamer M. J. Healy, and is a stockholder of the North American Transportation and Trading Company.

"While I did not see the report forwarded to the war department by Capt. Ray, I know from what he told me that he recommended the immediate sending of soldiers and probably the establishment of a military reservation. What use would soldiers be on the Yukon without a reservation? Capt. Ray was satisfied that the lawless element could be held in check only by the presence of an armed force. On the very boat which carried Capt. Ray north there were men whose violent dispositions were apparent.

"I believe the reservation have been established solely with a view of aiding the government in the preservation of order. I do not see why any one is barred out. No law-abiding man or company of men will be stopped in the erection of buildings for use for legitimate purposes."

SEAL CONFEREES AGREE.

A Proposition Under Discussion to Prohibit Pelagic Sealing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States now proceeding here, in reference to sealing in the Bering sea and the North Pacific, has advanced to an important stage and that a proposition has been reduced to writing, which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question. The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates now here, but in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials, it has been thought desirable to cable to St. Petersburg for final instructions.

The greatest secrecy is preserved in all officials quarters as to the nature of the proposition and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made. From equally reliable sources it is understood that the proposition has a far-reaching scope and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing, or sealing on the high sea. Such a decisive step, if agreed to by Russia, Japan and the United States, would not, it is understood, involve any concerted move to menace the claims of Great Britain and Canada to the right of pelagic sealing on the high seas, but would rather be a proposition expressive of the conclusions of the three most interested powers that, in the interests of humanity and the preservation of the seal herds of their respective governments, all nations, including Great Britain and her colony, Canada, should unite with Russia, the United States and Japan in such effective prevention of pelagic sealing on the high seas as will put an end to it and thereby secure the preservation of the seals.

The deliberations of the conferees leading up to the proposition were productive of numerous interesting and important features. But little had been known of this modus until the conference met. Under it a zone of neutral water was established thirty five miles surrounding the Russian islands within which Great Britain agreed to suspend pelagic sealing. While this was of material advantage to Russia, yet it was felt that any proposition for the entire suspension of pelagic sealing, even beyond thirty miles, would have to be reconciled with the modus vivendi. It was felt that this could not be done, as the modus was not a continuing agreement, but was from year to year, depending for its existence on its annual readoption by the British parliament.

Owing to Japan's view of the subject, the opinion of the seal experts was laid before the Japanese delegates. This opinion was to the effect that, while the Japanese seal possessions were little or nothing at the present time, yet by adequate protection of the seals her decimated rookeries would be restored and a large seal property built up. This expert view appears to have been convincing on the Japanese delegates, for, as already stated, Mr. Fujita not only cabled the final proposition to Japan, but accompanied it with his favorable recommendation.

The conferees being agreed, it only remains to hear from the respective governments they represent. An adjournment was accordingly taken until next Monday, by which time it is thought the governments at St. Petersburg and Tokyo will have taken final action on the proposition.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fevers arrest further progress of these disorders and speedily restore the stomach, liver and bowels, to their normal and regular action.

CASTORIA.

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

Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

TOPEKA WENT ASHORE

GROUNDED AT BROWN'S POINT IN THE HEAVY FOG.

Mayor Fawcett Undertakes to Get Rid of the City Electrician—Maggie Bartow's Examination Today—The Hotel Chilberg Changes Hands.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

TACOMA, Oct. 28.—During the dense fog that prevailed this forenoon and most of the afternoon the Alaska steamer City of Topeka went aground on Brown point, while on her way to this port. She grounded about 100 feet the other side of the point about 12:30 this afternoon and remained a captive until 3:30. Then, with the aid of a line from the tug Favorite and a full tide, she got off and proceeded on her way to Ocean dock. The beach where the Topeka rested is sandy and quite free from boulders and rocks, which is a fortunate circumstance, as with the presence of these a hole might have been torn in her hull.

The intelligence that the Topeka was ashore was brought to the city by the steamer Flyer on her 1 o'clock trip. Agent Carleton immediately set about making arrangements to have the vessel gotten off. Capt. Wallace blew his whistle all the way up the Sound, and went on reckonings and the echo of the whistle. In the vicinity of the point he lost the echo, which threw him at sea, and before he knew where he was the ship was on the beach. Men were sent ashore to examine the nature of the beach, which was found to be free from rocks of any kind. With this information the skipper was content to wait until the tide would raise him. There is practically no damage.

THE CITY ELECTRICIAN.

Mayor Fawcett Proposes to Have the Office Abolished.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

TACOMA, Oct. 28.—There seems to be a difference of opinion between Mayor Fawcett and City Electrician Joslin as to the former's power of abolishing the office of the latter. The mayor has expressed himself as being in favor of abolishing the office of city electrician, now that the Tacoma Railways Company is furnishing the city's power, and also expressed the belief that Commissioner of Public Works Doherty has the right to remove Mr. Joslin.

Mr. Joslin contends that he cannot be removed unless the city council abolishes the office, as he is a civil service graduate for the place, and as such, is not subject to removal by the mayor or commissioner of public works. Anyhow, Mr. Doherty has not notified Mr. Joslin of any such intention. It is the mayor's intention to have the office of superintendent of lines established, which official would perform the electrician's duties.

MAGGIE BARTOW'S CASE.

Her Preliminary Examination for Adultery Occurs Today.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

TACOMA, Oct. 28.—The preliminary hearing of Maggie Bartow is scheduled for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before Justice Smalley. It is not known at the present time whether it will take place or not, as Prosecuting Attorney Titlow has been at Olympia all day engaged on a county case, and his intentions could not be learned.

A number of witnesses have been summoned from Pe-Ell, Chehalis and Bucoda by the county attorney, and should the examination proceed there will be much to interest those in attendance, as it is said that Maggie confessed to some of them the true condition of affairs. Among the witnesses summoned are Mrs. Mattie Graves, of Centralia; Mrs. Shed and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Riggs, of Bucoda; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aust, Thomas Denkley, Lucius Ozman, Dr. E. H. Hinkley and W. T. Shields, of Pe-Ell. Several witnesses from this city will also testify.

THE CHILBERG CHANGES HANDS.

A Popular Hotel Will Have a New Proprietor.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

TACOMA, Oct. 28.—The Chilberg hotel, one of the best known hostelries on Puget sound, will soon pass into the management of M. E. Weix, the caterer candy maker and restaurateur, who has just leased the property from F. D. Harrison for five years, dating from February, up to which time the present owner, Mr. Harrison, will continue in charge. It is the intention of the new proprietor to entirely renovate the hotel and add a number of improvements, all at a cost of $8,000. It may be that two stories will be added to the building and an elevator put in. Mr. Weix will use the basement for his bakery and candy manufacturing department. He will continue his business across the street.

The information that the transfer will be made is a surprise to a great many people as it is well known that Mr. Harrison has made a success of the hotel in more ways than one.

BUSY WITH MANY MATTERS.

President Discusses Seals and Reciprocity—Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—There was more than the ordinary pressure at the White House today on account of the coming absence of the president. Secretaries Alger and Long were with the president for some time. John A. Kasson, who is negotiating the reciprocity treaties, and John W. Foster, who is connected with the seal conference, made brief visits during the forenoon. Senator McBride, of Oregon, introduced to the president John H. Hall, of that state, who is a candidate for United States district attorney.

President McKinley will issue his first Thanksgiving proclamation tomorrow. He will fix Thursday, November 25, as the date.

Queer Advertisement for Six-Fingered People.—A Chicago Professor Gets 155 Answers.

Not long ago a professor of the University of Chicago advertised in a morning paper of that city for information concerning Hexadactylous, or six-fingered people. He has received 155 answers from six-toed or fingered people. Few persons can reckon up an infliction of six maladies at once, but there are multitudes afflicted with biliousness whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would speedily restore to perfect health. Biliousness is usually complicated with constipation and dyspepsia, all these maladies being promptly remediable by the aid of the Bitters, which also overcomes and prevents malarial complaints, rheumatism, nervousness and inactivity of the kidneys and bladder. Life's turmoils and anxieties often wear out the most vigorous constitution even early in life, and induce premature decay of the vital energies. The most genial promoter of physical stamina in existence is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

To Sportsmen.

Our hand loaded shells are mighty good shells. Try them. Bilger & Going, 804 First avenue.

Raymond A. Diver, insurance agent in the employment of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of San Francisco, committed suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium Wednesday night.

GEO. W. DUDLEY,

A Prominent St. Louis Business Man Cured of Asthma, a Case of Ten Years' Standing, by Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13, 1897.

To whom it may concern.—I am pleased to add my testimonial to the worth of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets, I having been afflicted with asthma for about ten years. I have found great relief from the use of these Tablets, for after having used one of the large boxes the symptoms were nearly effaced.

Hoping that others thus afflicted will benefit from my experience, I am,

Truly yours, Geo. W. Dudley.

N. B.—Mr. George W. Dudley, writer of the above letter, is president of The Dudley Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo., and one of the best known civil and constructing engineers in the West and South West. He has recently gained national prominence as one of the inventors and owners of the celebrated dynamite gun now being used with such deadly effect by the Cuban insurgents in their struggle for liberty.

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets never fail in nervous diseases of any kind. Fifty cents and $1.00 at all druggists. See Dr. Charcot's name on label. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

At Newhall's...

Special and Attractive BARGAINS.

Ladies' Broadwale Heavy Boucle Jackets, black and navy, deep storm collar, box front, a splendid durable garment, all sizes, $5.00 Each.

Ladies' Heavy Black Boucle Capes, tastefully trimmed with buttons and tubular braid, storm collar, all sizes, $4.50 Each.

Navy Blue Henrietta Mackintoshes, velvet collar, double texture, all sizes, $4.00 Each.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

Ladies' and Children's Fast Black Cashmere Hose, ribbed or plain, all sizes, 25 Cents a Pair.

Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Fleece-lined underwear, ecru and gray, finished seams, all sizes, 25 Cents Each.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, gray or white, finished seams, extra value, all sizes, 75 Cents Each.

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, a pure fine quality and heavy, best value procurable, $2.00 a Suit.

Men's Fine Wool Hose, light, medium and heavy weight, all sizes, 25 Cents a Pair.

Agents for "Oneita" Union Suits, "Kenosha" Fast Black Hose, "P. N." Corsets, Cotton Hose with Cashmere foot, Paper Patterns.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO.

Cor. Second Av. and Madison St.

The village doctor felt the boy's pulse and then said: "Let me see your tongue!" When that was shown he said: "It's white! It's coated!" and then he gave the mother half a dozen little things that looked like chocolate lozenges. "Let him take one now and another before he goes to bed to-night." Next day the boy was as good as new and went in swimming three times, and when the mother determined to know what medicine it was that cured so quickly, the doctor honestly told her

RIPANS Tabules

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