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DYEA WILL REMAIN A PORT OF ENTRY.

Much Opposition to Rescinding the Order.

NOT LIKELY TO BE DONE.

Mr. Gage Thinks American Miners Would Not Be Benefited.

Questions of Grave Import Are Involved, and No Decision Will Be Reached Until the Matter Is Investigated—Senator Wilson Is Assured by the Secretary That an Amicable Solution Will Be Reached—Senator Turner Favors the Discontinuance of the Sub-Port, but Says No Action Will Be Taken.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—From conversations held with treasury officials regarding the proposed abolition of the sub-port of entry at Dyea, Alaska, it seems reasonably certain that this will not be done, in spite of the strong presentation of the case just made before Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

The department officials now believe that the Canadian government would promptly retaliate and do more injury to American miners and prospectors than the

CONGRESS VOTES MONEY FOR THE YUKONERS.

Senate and House Pass Appropriations Looking to Relief of Destitute Miners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Both houses of congress today took action looking to relief for destitute miners in the Yukon basin, the senate passing a joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 for that purpose and the house passing a bill appropriating \$175,000. Before the relief measures become law the differences in the appropriations must be adjusted.

In the senate Hawley, of the military affairs committee, reported the resolution of Mr. DeLoach of Oregon. The committee struck out all but the enacting clause, and amended the resolution by inserting the secretary of war for the purchase of subsistence supplies, and for their transportation and distribution, and the consent of the Canadian government first to be obtained to pass over Canadian territory. The resolution further provided that the supplies are to be distributed among the needy miners as the secretary of war may determine, and that the supplies are to be transported by means of reindeer, the reindeer to be sold after they have performed their service. Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was then adopted.

The relief bill encountered practically no opposition in the house. The sum of \$175,000 carried by it is to be expended under provisions similar to those in the joint resolution. Cannon of Illinois brought forward the bill, and Sayers of Texas and Hal 'y of Texas spoke in favor of it. Cannon submitted to the house a statement prepared by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, one of the agents of the commissioners of education, who was in the Klondike region as late as September 15, saying that there would be no suffering as far up the river as Fort Yukon, but that the food supply on the upper Yukon would not last beyond March, and endorsing the recommendation of the secretary of war that food be sent in by reindeer via Dyea. Cannon said: "Whether these miners are in American or British territory, whether they are American or British subjects, if they are them relief." (Applause.)

The bill was passed without division, although there were scattered "noes" when the speaker called for the negative vote. Secretary Alger was on the floor during the debate. This afternoon Secretary Alger sent a telegram to the commanding general of the department of the Columbia at Vancouver barracks, Wash., directing him to send two or three competent officers of the army to Dyea and vicinity to reconnoiter and report to the department how supplies can best be gotten across the passes to Dawson.

abolition of the sub-port would do good to American interests in the Coast cities. Senator Wilson said today: "Secretary Gage stated to Senator Perkins and myself that several grave questions are involved. His understanding, and that of the treasury department, had been that by reason of the concession granted to Canadians at Dyea, they in turn had granted concessions on miners' outfits at Lake Tagish.

"Now," said the secretary, "if we abolish the sub-port at Dyea, will not more burdensome charges be laid upon miners entering Canadian territory? This question is now undergoing an investigation by the department, and an amicable and reasonable solution is hoped for at an early date.

"It is true," said the secretary, "that we can abolish the sub-port at Dyea, and thus deprive for a limited time British Columbia from certain facilities now enjoyed, but will the American miner and prospector be any better off? Will he not have to pay more duty, and will any of his outfit be exempted?"

"The secretary," continued Senator Wilson, "will meet the senate committee on commerce at an early date to thoroughly discuss the matter, and reach the conclusion which will be to the best interests of American miners and prospectors."

Senator Turner believes the sub-port ought to be abolished, but does not think it will be done. He recalled that some of the citizens of Seattle opposed it at that time had objected to it. "It gave," said the senator, "the British Columbia people some advantages to which they are not entitled on the score of comity, and I think it will be the just and proper thing to dis-establish it. I do not think there will be any retaliation.

Representative Jones does not give qualified assent to the contemplated action. "The abolition of the sub-port at Dyea," said he, "would be regarded as discriminating against Canadian commerce. Canada is in a position to retaliate in a way that would bring difficulty upon the heads of every one whose action contributed to provoke such retaliation, and the mass of thousands of our own citizens who, under the liberal mining laws of Canada, have located mining claims all the way from Rossland to the Klondike. While we do not permit Canadians to locate a foot of mineral-bearing ground on this

MOUNTED POLICE STOP ALL TRAVEL.

No One Allowed to Proceed to the Klondike.

CERTAIN DEATH TO GO IN.

Major Walsh Loses His Provisions and Needs Assistance.

Two Passengers by the Corona Who Fought Their Way Out, With Peril and Hardships, Leaving Two Companions by the Way, Bring Word Confirming the Stories of Threatened Destitution—Many Have Already Gone Down the River to Where Supplies Can Be Had—Waiting for Solid Ice.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Canadian mounted police are stopping all prospectors from going into the Klondike, as it is next to impossible to make the trip.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—J. Kastner and George McLaughlin, who came down on the Corona today, state that the mounted police have decided not to allow any more miners to proceed to Dawson until the conditions are more favorable. There are many men ready to go down, some with hand sleds. It would be certain death for them to proceed at this time, the weather being terribly cold and the river full of float ice, so the police have instructions and they are carrying them out to prevent the men from proceeding. This they contend is the very worst time to attempt the trip.

Kastner and McLaughlin left Dawson November 3 and arrived in Victoria this evening. They state that 800 men have accepted the offer of the Alaska Commercial Company and the government to supply them with food free at Fort Yukon and have gone for it. About 300 were passed on the trails coming out, all short of provisions and suffering severely, as cold was experienced ranging from 50 to 70 degrees below zero.

Major Walsh was found encamped at Big Salmon, awaiting relief from Skagway. He had lost two boats and much of his provisions. The remaining portion was spoiled, and unless relief arrives soon, he will be without food. Kastner says he cannot reach Dawson this winter. One of his party, Freeman, was drowned on Thanksgiving day.

Two of a party of five who left Dawson shortly before Kastner are in a bad predicament. They have been separated from their companions and are without food. Kastner says people will starve in Dawson this winter, as there is not enough food. About 1,000 are talking of coming out on the first ice.

The Kastner and McLaughlin party had a rough time coming out. They started with four sleds, but had to discard these and all unnecessary luggage. For four days before reaching the Little Pelly they were on short rations and all the way had to sleep in the open beside a fire, the weather being cold all the time.

George Ruth, J. H. Holland and William King were with them when they started. After traveling 100 miles to Rink Rapids, Holland and King broke down and could proceed no further. They were left there with very scant shelter and but little food. The other three pushed on, reaching Dyea December 8 in an exhausted condition. Ruth's feet and hands were so badly frost-bitten as to force him to stop at Dyea, where he is still remaining.

Kastner and McLaughlin came on to the Sound for supplies and will return in the spring to work claims which they secured before starting out.

The Corona's Passengers.

The Corona arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, with the following passengers for Seattle: D. M. Westcott, J. Brown, J. W. Leake, A. G. Hays, I. W. Leake, J. Cudahy, M. C. Green, C. Kasper, N. Moorehouse, B. J. Fox, F. O. Flood, J. C. Calbraith, G. McLaughlin, Miss L. Robinson, C. F. Walker, C. O. Johnson and R. Bile. F. J. Calif. E. B. Burwell and 25 second class. John Kastner and W. E. McLaughlin, two men who have just come out from Dawson, were passengers on the Corona.

When seen in their stateroom by a Post-Intelligencer reporter this morning, they were preparing to leave the steamer, and neither was inclined to talk. "What was the situation with regard to food when you left?" asked the reporter. "We had plenty," said McLaughlin. "We had enough to bring us out over the trail, and had three good meals left. Still, there is not enough food in Dawson to throw any way. We came out all right and I guess that if there are any without food they can get it."

McLaughlin and Kastner live in Helena, Mont. Both men manifest a strong aversion to talking for publication. They will leave this morning for the East. They left Dawson November 3.

D. G. Dick, a passenger on the Corona, with whom Kastner talked, quoted him as saying that there are 2,000 men now coming out over the ice to Dyea.

Stim Birch for San Quentin. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—The Corona, arriving today, has on board the United States marshal and a number of prisoners for San Quentin, including one man, acquitted on the charge of murdering a deputy marshal, who attempted his arrest for mayhem, but sentenced to three years for the original crime. One Indian prisoner was sentenced to life for murder, another to seven years, also for murder, and four white men were sentenced for misdemeanor.

BARNARD BEFORE HIS TRIAL JUDGES.

Offers His Answer to Salary Warrant Charge.

BIG MASS OF TESTIMONY.

Interesting Things Told About Politics in School Elections.

Presenting Attorney McElroy Catches a Tartar When He Puts Livestock Tender on the Stand to Show That Barnard Had Illegally Carried Who Paid His Bill, the Answer Came Back—Lee Hart, and the Attorney Has an Attack of Red Face—Professors Tell of Putting Up for Expenses.

Frank J. Barnard, city superintendent of the Seattle public schools, was on trial yesterday and last night on charges filed against him by Dr. Titus, in which he is accused of taking from the school district money which did not belong to him, and with being a political worker, mixing up in political affairs and neglecting his duties as superintendent. When the hearing adjourned at 10:15 last night to meet again at 11 this morning, there was more known about the inside history of school elections than is likely to ever again come out during the hearing.

Strong for Barnard. A strong witness for Mr. Barnard was Everett Smith, who was a member of the board of education of that city in 1896. He was the chairman of the committee who had in charge the employing of teach-

SOUNDS ITS DEATH RATTLE.

Alaska Trade Committee of San Francisco Meets a Frost.

The San Francisco Alaska trade committee, organized for the purpose of making business come to the California metropolis, is falling very flat. The chosen to represent the merchants and advertise the advantages of the city in the East have met with a frost in collections. The wholesalers gave such small amounts that the donations of the retailers, held down in the proportion they considered just as between wholesale and retail trade, amounted to almost nothing. Accordingly the following circular, signed by the chairman of the San Francisco Alaska trade committee, has been sent out:

"When the Alaska trade committee was organized recently, only a few San Francisco merchants seemed to appreciate the importance of the trade to be obtained by united effort. While the commercial bodies of the Northwest cities have given not only their moral support, but substantial financial backing for this movement, and have taken it into their own hands to work for the interests of their respective cities, and while in consequence of this movement there has been a steady flow of subscriptions from those most directly benefited in such small amounts that others not directly benefited feel called upon to subscribe only insignificant amounts.

"In view of these facts, and the difficulty of obtaining any such subscriptions, the movement here will fall of its purpose unless those directly interested contribute more liberally.

"The expense of opening offices in large Eastern centers and of advertising and distributing printed matter, posters and hangers, etc., in railroad offices and in newspapers will, if properly done, cost more money than has yet been provided for that seems likely to be provided, unless those most interested contribute large sums.

"As the committee is composed of very busy business men, whose time, like your own, is fully occupied, and who have no greater interest in the movement than yourself, will you not save the time necessary to solicit your subscriptions by sending them in to the committee?"

ing a local bit of Lexow work. The entire morning and afternoon were devoted to trying to find out whether, as Dr. Titus alleges, Mr. Barnard did take money that did not belong to him. Thus many charges stated that Mr. Barnard in July, 1896, and again in August, 1896, drew \$200 when it was not due him, as his salary for the school year, amounting to \$2,400, had already been paid to him. Mr. Barnard admitted that he drew the money as alleged, but he asserted most positively that it was due him, and when he came to make his defense, piled up facts and figures and the best other evidence obtainable, that instead of having overdrawn his accounts school district No. 1 on November 1 last owed him just 11.3 cents.

At the evening session only school politics was discussed. Mr. McElroy seemed more cheerful in the evening because he was born a politician, likes to hear any and all inside things about politics, and the evening was permeated with a political atmosphere which could not possibly have arisen had not there been an expose of school election methods in the air. It was professor night. Every man who was called to the witness stand was a professor, it was professor time and professor that, and before the evening ended everybody in the board of education room—and there were men and women by the wholesale—were calling on another professor. These professors are employed in the public schools and they went on the witness stand and swore that they put up money in the past for school election purposes. Among these professors was Mr. Barnard's enemy, Prof. Curtis, of the high school. Curtis told how he had paid money to Prof. Barnard so that school elections might be swung in the right direction; how he had finally undergone a moral change, realized that it was wicked, and refused to give him any more; and how later he gave Dr. Titus, who seemed to be the leading spirit in John Lamb's recent campaign, \$2,500 to further the interests of any particular candidate. Mr. Curtis wanted that understood—so simply to help pay for the famous circular gotten out by the Lamb crowd. There were other professors on the stand. Their testimony indicated pretty conclusively that they had in the past put up money for school purposes, that Mr. Barnard talked to them about doing so, and that it was spent to elect school directors favorable to Mr. Barnard and the other employees of school district No. 1.

Further testimony along the same line will be offered today. It is said that Mr. Barnard may not put in any evidence in reply, but contend that he was justified

Government Affidavit of Weyer. LONDON, Dec. 16.—According to the St. James Gazette private letters received here from Madrid say that Gen. Weyer's resignation must be signed, and that the government is so alarmed by the menacing attitude of the populace that artillery has been stationed at concealed points commanding the main thoroughfares.

Mr. McElroy, by his line of questioning the witnesses, showed very plainly that it was his purpose to bring out the fact that Miss Kennedy had been employed by the board of education for one year. Mr. Smith stated that the board, when Miss Kennedy was retained at the end of June she had in the past two months to serve and \$25,000 money she would have earned had she served during July and August. The witness was called on by Mr. Mc-