More Than Double the Circulation of Any Other Daily Paper in the State.

THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1897.—PAGES 9 TO 12.

TO ALASKA

Quickly, Safely, Comfortably.

THE YUKON COMPANY, with the finest fleet of steamships on the Pacific coast, and its own river steamers on the Yukon, is prepared to deliver passengers and freight through from Seattle to Dawson City, in the heart of the Klondike region, in less than twenty days. Vessels, meals and accommodations equal to the best. Weekly sailings from Seattle after May 1. No danger, no delays, no transfers.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE at the Yukon Company's offices and agencies, entitle the holder to transport and deliver at Dawson City ONE TON OF FREIGHT FREE.

Those securing tickets now get earliest accommodations.

Send your address to the Secretary of the company, Seattle, Wash., or to the General Agent, 807-809 Betz Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for HANDSOME FOLDER, containing MAPS OF ALASKA and all information FREE.

THE YUKON COMPANY,

OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

OFFICE—228 Burke Building.

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York, Chicago.

REFERENCES—Any bank in Seattle. German National Bank, Pittsburg. Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia. Roach's Shipyard, Chester, Pa. Moran Bros., Ship Builders, Seattle, Wash.

"Oh George! I don't know what to do, I'm sure. Pa says he will never consent to my marrying a man as extravagant as you are. He says you never chew anything but that expensive Piper Heidsieck Tobacco."

"Expensive? Why, the old man's behind the times. The size of the plug has been increased 40 per cent. Piper Heidsieck is really the cheapest tobacco on the market."

The new five-cent piece of

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO

(CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR)

besides being 40 per cent. larger than the old five-cent piece.

It is the best tobacco ever offered at any price, and the largest plug of choice tobacco ever offered for five cents.

For years the wife of a certain prominent Brooklyn official has been troubled with a dyspepsia for which no doctors' prescriptions, no old-fashioned remedies or any drug store preparations had ever given even temporary relief. Finally she was induced to try Ripans Tabules. After six weeks' use of the Tabules in accordance with the directions, taking one after each meal, she said: "My constitution is such that most medicines fail to affect me in the least, but with Ripans Tabules it was so different that I thought I felt better after I had taken the first one. They seemed to be doing something for me, and this strengthened me in my resolve to continue their use and follow the directions strictly. The effect which Ripans Tabules had on me was simply marvelous. The gastronomic feats I can now perform with their aid has delighted the household and paralyzed my doctor. I soon dispensed with his services. I took Ripans Tabules faithfully for six weeks, but they did me good from the start. I still continue taking them, because my case is one of such long standing that I realize time will be necessary to permanently cure me."

[illegible]

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

MAINE MAN IN THE FAR WEST

THE STORY OF FRANK P. CONNELL, FORMERLY OF DAMARISCOTTA.

His Home Near Tekoa, Wash.—A Man Whom the Indians Trust and Who Trusts Them—Farmers' Life Vastly Different From That of the East.

TEKOA, Wash., Dec. 4.—Wheat growing cannot be better illustrated than by the operations of Frank P. Connell, a gentleman who, upon leaving school down in the good old town of Damariscotta, in the state of Maine, went to Massachusetts, intending to seek business there, but was immediately taken with the war fever and enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts volunteeers, serving through the war and sharing with his regiment all its hardships and perils. Returning to Bath, Me., at its close, he toook the position of fireman on one of Patten's ships, bound for San Francisco, where in due time, in 1867, he landed. After living here some time, he removed to the Willamette valley, in Oregon, where he became engineer and pilot upon various steamers plying upon the Columbia river.

Always having a taste for the law, during idle moments he studied for this profession, but realizing that for the best interests of his health an outdooor life would be better, twenty-two years ago he came up the valley and bought a claim of 160 acres, and with no previous knowledge of farming, went to work, with no neighbors, often for weeks and months never speaking to a white man, and surrounded by semi-hostile Indians. He seemed to possess a peculiar faculty of inspiring confidence in these people, and as the government was making great efforts towards their civilization, he began supplying them with houses and such farming implements and machinery as they needed. He soon came to realize their high sense of honor. The Indian in those days, before he became contaminated by association with the bad white man, or had felt the degrading effects of whisky, was the soul of honor; his word was sacred and his friendship loyalty itself.

When it was known that the government had decided to buy their lands, these Indians arranged with Mr. Connell to furnish them with the kinds of harvesting machinery they needed. He purchased large invoices of machinery and delivered them to this tribe, and when all were supplied they were owing him $9,000. Without a scratch of pen or pencil from them to show that they owed him anything, he patiently waited two years until the government sent the money to pay for their lands to the local bank at Tekoa. It is one of the most remarkable facts in Indian history that not a member of the tribe would take a dollar of his money unless Mr. Connell was present. The Indians signified to the bank cashier to pay the money to Mr. Connell, and in the presence of Mr. Connnell, the cashier and the Indians, it was counted out. When in Mr. Connell's hands he would count out what the Indians owed him, and in another the balance for the Indians, remarking as he pointed to one pile, "'this mine,'" and pointing to the other, "that yours." The Indian answered with an "Ugh!" and the transaction was completed. So in the hundreds of individual payments, the Indians being utterly unable to count or know the value of money. They relied entirely on Mr. Connell, and it is to the credit of the Coeur d'Alene Indians that no one of them repudiated his debt.

In many transactions, covering several years and representing many thousands of dollars, Mr. Connell did not lose a cent, and to this day his advice and counsel is sought by them in all matters of importance, and when given is religiously respected.

But to come back to wheat raising. Mr. Connell, like many another farmer, kept busily at work, raising a crop every year. When the market price warranted it, he sold for cash. When he deemed the price too low, he fed it to hogs and stock, and in this way always got a profitable price for his crops. His purchase of addditional land when he had the money to pay for it now gives him 320 acres, about 250 acres of which is put in wheat each year, his crop this year being 6,000 bushels, 5,000 of which he still holds and watches the market.

Spring wheat is sown at any time from March 15 to June 1, and winter wheat from June to November. Harvesting operations on winter usually begin August 10, and on spring about fifteen days later. In wet seasons these dates may be varied ten or twelve days, a matter of judgment as to when the grain is thoroughly ripe.

When ready to harvest the crop, first comes the header and necessary wagons, with fourteeen horses and seven men. This machine cuts off the tops, containing the grain, leaving the straw standing. A day's work for this outfit is to cut and put in stack thirty acres, for which the farmer pays $1 per acre in stack ready for threshing. In some seasons it is preferable to use the binding machines instead of the header, for the use of which $2 per acre is charged. Following these machines comes the steam thresher, manned by twenty men, each of whom has his special station on the machine, which for a day's work turns out 3,000 bushels of grain, and being run by traction engines, moves about the field from stack to stack with great rapidity, considering its bulk, until the job is done. The wheat is then run through the separator, which removes all imperfect kernels and bits of straw and dust. As sooon as this is done, it is immediately put into sacks of two bushels each. Then a flooring of straw is made in the field and the sacks are compactly piled upon it, and entirely covered with straw. There the wheat lies till ready to go to the warehouse. So securely and nicely is it piled and covered that in many instances thousands of bushels lie in the field till midwinter, and always comes out as bright and dry as when threshed.

Connected with the steam thresher is a cook house and tent, where all meals are prepared, and at night the men roll themselves up in their blankets and sleep under the machines or in some handy straw stack, so that the farmer actually has nothing to do with the men or machine during harvesting, except to pay the owner when he is through with the work.

The men go to work at the first sign of day, and from that time on there is no rest except for dinner, at 12 o'clock, until the darkness of night has covered all. Nevertheless, with all the hard work, the men enjoy life. After a man gets used to working on one of these machines a knack comes with it, and it is not half as hard as it looks. When the day is done they smoke and crack their jokes and help themselves to fruit from the farmer's orchard. If a farmer objects to this, they go right on eating it, but make his life a burden while they stay, so that the old-time farmers say nothing and let the men do as they please.

When the grain is fully ready for the harvest, the machine and its workers is a most welcome sight, and the farmer cries, "Long live the king;" when the machine departs he is equally glad, and shouts "God save the king." The wages paid to the men upon these machines vary according to the station, ranging from $1.50 to $3.50 per day and board.

To the far Eastern farmer it may seem strange, but so great is the amount of straw left in the field that it is practically valueless, and hundreds of thousands of tons in stack are burned every year to get rid of it. The straw left standing after the header has done its work is burned as it stands.—Lewiston Journal.

BADLY MIXED WARRANT DEAL.

Clallam County, Angeles and Eastern Warrant Owners Involved.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

PORT ANGELES, Dec. 19.—The city of Port Angeles has to all appearances got itself into a pretty mess by a recent action of its council. In 1894 the First National bank, of this city, held deposits of Clallam county to the amount of $40,000. After its close it endeavored to make good its indebtedness to the county, and, among other things, assigned to the county interest to the amount of $12,000 on street grade warrants of the city of Port Angeles. The warrants were afterward negotiated by Seymour, Barto & Co., and a written agreement filed with the city treasurer whereby it was admitted that the interest of $12,000 was conceded to the county. The warrants finally passed into the possession of A. H. Avery and other capitalists of the East.

Their attorney, Mr. Bronson, of Tacoma, was in the city last week and reached an agreement with the council whereby all interest on these warrants was remitted and the city agreed in return to give judgment by default on the total amount of the warrants, $30,000, and issue general fund warrants in settlement.

This agreement was concluded Wednesday night of last week, and Mr. Bronson hurried away to Port Townsend the next morning and secured the signing of the judgment by Judge McClinton, who was holding court there at that time.

The action of the council was made known to the county officials Thursday morning and County Auditor Aldwell, Commissioner Dodge and County Attorney Hatch went to work immediately to protect the interests of the county. Suit was begun to restrain the city clerk from issuing the warrants in payment of the judgment and Mr. Hatch went up to Port Townsend and laid the matter before Judge McClinton, and intelligence was received here today that a restraining order has been issued by Judge McClinton and the matter will come up on December 27 for final action.

OPINIONS ON THE SCHOOL LAW.

Superintendent Browne Gives His Interpretation of Various Sections.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 19.—The superintendent of public instruction has filed opinions as follows, in answer to inquiries from various parts of the state:

"1. Where a teacher's contract is not legally executed, a teacher cannot claim any definite time for which he or she may be hired. Subdivision 9 of section 32 provides that no contract is valid without the signature of the county superintendent. If the law were not so specific, the case would be different, but the specific conditions of the law must be complied with, in order that a contract be valid.

"2. A district does not have the right to draw public money for pupils who are over 21 years of age. The law (section 32, School Code) provides that the directors may arrange for the attendance of adults, but that is construed to mean arrange for free attendance, or charge a tuition.

"3. An old district consolidated with or merged into others shall retain its corporate existence so far as and until its former indebtedness shall have been paid in full.

"4. A school warrant does not outlaw; the statute of limitations does not apply.

"5. The only method to collect a district debt is by a tax levy against the property in the district.

"6. The code of public instruction on questions of bonded indebtedness on its face purports to apply merely to indebtedness created under that act. But, by positive act of exchange, such indebtedness may be brought under the new act."

NEW CORPORATIONS FORMED.

Mining, as Usual, Makes the Most Important Figure.

OLYMPIA, Des. 19.—Articles for the following domestic corporations have been filed in the office of the secretary of state:

Cook Inlet Placer Mining Company, of Seattle—Capital, $100,000.

Yukon Navigation and Mining Company, of Spokane—Capital, $50,000.

Seattle Mercantile and commission Company, of Seattle—Capital, $5,000.

H. McCormick Lumber Company, of Centralia—Capital, $10,000.

Key West Mining and Milling Company, of Spokane—Capital, $750,000.

Decatur Gold Mining and Milling Company, of Spokane—Capital, $1,000,000.

The Childs Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Spokane—Capital, $50,000.

Albion Mining Company, of Spokane—Capital, $1,000,000.

Wrangel Improvement Company, of Seattle—Capital, $20,000.

Gold Bar Placer Mining Company, of Spokane—Capital, $300,000.

Yukon Navigation and Commercial Company, of Seattle—Capital, $50,000.

The British Columba, Seattle & Pacific Coast Railway Company, of Seattle—Capital, $100,000.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

A Decision Against Holders of Grade Bond Coupons.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 19.—Opinions in the following cases have been filed in the supreme court:

Walter Loveday, respondent, vs. O. H. Anderson and George Brand, appellants, appealed from Pierce county; affirmed.

F. W. Baker, appellant, vs. George F. Meacham, treasurer of the city of Seattle, respondent. The question presented here was whether holders of coupons numbered one, for improvement of Kilbourne avenue, Seattle, were entitled to have them paid from the proceeds of subsequent assessments, before any later maturing coupons could be paid. The supreme court holds they are not.

Elnora C. Drake, respondent, vs. Jerome and Eva J. Cattlin, respondents; Harwood Morgan, garnishee, defendant and appellant, appealed from King county; reversed.

Hock Taw's Trial.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—Leslie Cullom, special agent of the United States treasury, and J. E. Gardner, interpreter at San Francisco for the United States government, are in this city in connection with the case of Hock Taw, charged with forging documents used by Messrs. Cullom and Gardner, acting for the United States government, in a customhouse inquiry at Seattle. The charges made against the Chinese interpreter at Port Townsend, based on these alleged forged documents, were dismissed. The case comes up in the speedy trials court on Monday.

Premier Turner Starts Libel Suits.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—Turner, premier, and Pooley, president of the executive council for British Columbia, have entered a criminal action for libel against Hewitt Bostock, M. P., Manager Coltart and Editor Nicol of the Province newspaper, and Senator Templeman, of the Times, for criticising the two ministers for their connection in an official capacity with speculative Klondike companies. The case comes up in the police court on Tuesday.

G. A. R. Officers Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

EVERETT, Dec. 19.—John Buford Post, No. 89, G. A. R., has elected the officers for next year, as follows: Commander, J. P. Budd; senior vice commander, S. R. Terwilliger; junior vice commander, R. L. Luce; chaplain, Rev. F. E. Drake; quartermaster, J. T. Sherfey; officer of the day, William Tillman; surgeon, John Golay; officer of the guard, Noble Allison.

Putting in a New Mast.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

PORT ANGELES, Dec. 19.—Capt. Peterson, of the bark Melrose, is having a new main mast put in his ship. The stick of timber for the purpose was secured back of town and is a beauty. It is about seventy-five feet long and three feet in diameter, without a knot or blemish in its whole length.

Arrested for Insanity.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

RITZVILLE, Dec. 19.—Carl Naudit, who was convicted and fined $10 for assault and battery for striking his daughter Pauline with a rope Tuesday, was again arrested last night on a charge of insanity, upon complaint of George Grenewaldt, one of his near neighbors.

Burglars Frightened Away.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 19.—An attempt to burglarize the Northern Pacific railway office here early this morning was frustrated by the appearance of Agent Stanford. The burglars had barely gained admission to the station when dispersed.

Vacation for the Holidays.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

CHENEY, Dec. 19.—The public schools closed Friday for the regular holiday vacation of two weeks. The teachers will attend the county institute next week, where two of them are assigned to important committees.

Scarlet Fever at Bucoda.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

BUCODA, Dec. 19.—Two young sons of B. F. Wall have the scarlet fever. Great precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

ELEGANT offices for rent low. Sullivan building.

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

HORACE WHITE WRITES TO THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

He Would Even Redeem Silver in Gold—Notes Based on Assets—The Silver Dollar Should Be Considered Only a Metallic Greenback.

Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, and a finance expert, has submitted answers to the interrogatories of the monetary commission at Washington. Mr. White is an advocate of the redemption of greenbacks and the adopting of an elastic banking currency based upon business assets. He declares that the silver dollar should be redeemed in gold, and that in a financial sense there is no difference between the several forms of government fiduciary circulation of which silver dollars are a part. The latter, he declares, are metallic greenbacks. He does not believe that the amount of circulation presented for redemption would be any greater than at present if silver were redeemable in gold. In answer to the questions regarding the maintenance of the gold standard, Mr. White says:

"I would recommend the redemption, retirement and cancellation of all legal tender notes, as the first action. Probably the silver certificates and silver dollars would thereafter remain at par with gold, like the outstanding thalers of Germany, and would not be presented for redemption in any considerable amount, being needed, like the smaller silver coins, for circulation in retail trade. After the retirement of the legal tender notes we should be able to see better what to do next."

For the purpose of facilitating the use of existing free currency, what do you recommend as the smallest denomination of United States notes and bank notes which should be put in circulation?

Ten dollars at first, but this should be a matter of experiment, the object being to determine the dimensions of the field of circulation which will absorb the silver currency, leaving the rest to bank notes.

In regard to the legal tender notes, Mr. White's responses are as follows:

On what grounds, if any, would you favor the gradual but entire withdrawal of the treasury notes of 1890 and of the United States notes?

On the ground that there is no certainty and can be no certainty that the government will always redeem them in gold. Redemption or non-redemption is a political issue to be fought over in elections, and must remain so as long as this kind of paper is outstanding. Mere uncertainty is always a drawback to business prosperity. Failure of redemption would be bankruptcy, public or private.

No New Bonds Issued.

If it shall be decided to retire the United States notes how can it be done without adding to our bond debt?

By cancelling all that we receive at the treasury for taxes or presented for redemption, or also so received over or above the government's necessary disbursements.

How in that case can provision be made for maintaining an adequate amount of currency available for purposes of business?

Provisions would be made automatically in various ways. 1.—By retaining the gold produced by our own mines. 2.—By importing gold from abroad. 3.—By the issue of national bank notes. Prior to the civil war the government gave itself no concern about providing currency for purposes of business, yet the supply was never deficient.

If it be thought inexpedient to fund the United States notes, how can they be redeemed with an assurance that bank currency will take their place?

The assurance is found in the fact that in every case where a currency vacuum has existed it has been filled by bank notes. This was the case in the panic of 1893. The process of taking out notes might be made more expeditious. That is a matter of machinery and of regulation. It is perfectly certain that if there is a profit in issuing bank circulation it will be issued. If there is no profit in it we must conclude either that the law needs amendment or that the demand for currency is slight.

Mr. White believes that in process of time it will not be possible to rely upon national bonds as security for bank note issues, because of the extinction of the public debt. In reply to the question whether any safe and practicable plan can be devised for using other securities, he says that he thinks not. "I should not like to be charged with the responsibility of selecting the securities or choosing between the different kinds offered." He believes that 50 per cent. of the paid up and unimpaired capital of the bank should be the limit of the note issues, and that a cash reserve should be held for the redemption of notes, the same as now provided by law for deposits, that is, 25 per cent. in reserve cities and 15 per cent. elsewhere, with the right to keep three-fifths of the 15 per cent. in the reserve cities. There is no difference between deposit liabilities and note liabilities, so far as the bank itself is concerned, and no reason why the reserve should be greater or less for the one than the other. The reserve should consist of gold, and should be in the vault of the bank or in the clearing house depositories. Other questions regarding the best plan for establishing and regulating a banking currency were answered by Mr. White as follows:

Approves Baltimore Plan.

In general I approve of the plan adopted by the American Bankers' Association in Baltimore in October, 1894, commonly called "the Baltimore plan." All bank notes should be redeemable at the commercial center of the country and also at their counters. Perhaps an exception should be made of the Pacific coast on account of distance. The requirement of redemption at the bank's counter was found to work no hardship under the Suffolk bank system, since as much specie was customarily deposited in the country banks as was called for by depositors or note holders.

What if anything beyond provision for immediate redemption is needed for securing the elasticity of note issues in periods of normal business?

Ability to issue notes promptly is as needful as prompt redemption.

In times of panic or sudden stringency, how would you provide for additional issues by the banks, to enable them to continue discounts and prevent commercial distress?

I would allow an extra issue, equal to 25 per cent. of the bank's capital, conditional upon the payment of a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to the government as long as the excess of notes remains outstanding.

Of what should the bank's reserves consist.

Gold.

Should any national bank be permitted to pay interest on the current deposits of other banks?

I see no objection thereto. The question is eminently one to be answered by the experience of the past thirty years, during which time the practice has existed.

Should deposits of country banks in reserve be authorized to be counted as a part of the required reserve?

Yes, to the extent of three-fifths, as the low now provides. This proportion is the result of experience, I believe, and ought, therefore, to be accepted as settled.

What should be the minimum capital for national banks?

I am inclined to favor the present limit of $50,000.

Should the existing 10 per cent. tax on state bank notes be repealed?

No.

Should any national bank be permitted to establish branches under this simple management?

I see no objection thereto.

If so, under what limitations, if any?

I would allow any bank having a paid-up capital of not less than $1,000,000 to establish branches in its own state and any bank having a capital of $5,000,000 or more to establish branches in any part of the United States. I would allow notes to be issued only by the parent bank, although they might be issued to and paid out by the branch banks in the usual course of business.

TRAGEDY IN LOW LIFE.

A Rejected Lover Attempts to Murder the Young Woman.

New York Tribune.

All day yesterday and well into the evening the big tenement house at No. 123 Henry street was a scene of great rejoicing. Streamers of gay colors floated from many windows, and joyous was the clamor that floated down the usually dark, but then much-illuminated, stairway. A Hungarian orchestra contributed to the festivity, and, altogether, it was a happy crowd. Isaac Goldstein was taking as his bride the handsome and much-courted Katie Silverstein.

The ceremony was being celebrated in the three-room flat of the Silversteins in the front. The entire population of the tenement, as well as several adjoining, had been invited, and there was little room. When it looked as if the crowd would spoil the affair Yetta Gordon, who has two rooms back of the Silversteins, generously placed her flat at the disposal of the bride, and many of the guests gathered therein.

All was going well, when the guests of the Gordon end of the wedding were startled by the abrupt appearance on the scene of Charles Schapiro, a swarthy young Hebrew, 24 years old, of No. 66 Canal street. He was a former lover of Yetta Gordon, and had gone so far as to hire a hall for their wedding on December 1. But a month ago he confided to Yetta that his income was $1 a week, and told her she would have to keep her job in a clothing factory after they got married.

Yetta said she loved him and wanted to get married, but the man didn't live who could make her earn her own living after she was married. So it was decided to abrogate the agreement to wed, and a paper, duly witnessed according to the Hebrew rite, was drawn up, and both were free. A month passed, and neither spoke, but word came to Yetta that Schapiro was talking in an ugly manner, and she was warned to watch him. So, last night, when he rushed into the Gordon flat and roughly demanded to see Yetta and have a talk with her, she was frightened and refused to go. Without a word, he gave the girl a violent blow in the face and then pulled a revolver. He fired a shot at her, but the bullet missed and crashed into the wall. The girl dropped to the floor in a faint, and it was first though he had killed her. The women in the flat ran screaming to the street, and there was a jam in the narrow hall as the crowd rushed to safety.

Louis Lieberman, 42 years old, and his son, Meyer, saw Schapiro go into the Gordon flat, and, suspecting trouble, they followed him. They got into the place just as he fired at Yetta. The elder Lieberman rushed to grab Schapiro, and the latter turned quickly and fired. Lieberman fell with a groan, the bullet piercing him in the left part of the abdomen and inflicting a probably fatal wound. Young Lieberman then grappled with the murderous fellow, but once more he fired. This time it was Mrs. Rosenberg, who was hiding back of the folding door between the two rooms. She ran, slamming the door after her, and the bullet crashed over her head, shattering the glass transom overhead.

Young Lieberman and Schapiro fought like fiends for a few minutes, and the latter was almost victorious, and was standing over Lieberman about to blow out his brains, when Detectives McCarthy and Farrington, of the East Twelfth street station, dashed in and felled the would-be murderer to the floor.

The detectives put the irons on Schapiro and he was taken to the East Fifth street station and locked up. Dr. Jones, of Gouverneur hospital, was called, and he took the elder Lieberman to the hospital. It was half an hour before the Gordon girl was restored to consciousness, and she is prostrated with the shock. The rest escaped injury.

WANAMAKER TURNED BRICKS.

The Merchant Millionaire Worked Hard When a Boy.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The early days of John Wanamaker were not easy by any means. When only a lad of 5 years he made bricks, or, rather, assisted in making, for his business was to turn them in the sun until they were evenly baked. For this labor he received 2 cents a day, and sometimes cleared 10 cents a week; but it must be remembered that there were many rainy days when the force of youthful "workmen" had to be laid off. John's first real rise to fortune was in the days when, as office boy, he saved money enough to start in business for himself. He worked as assistant in the office until he had climbed up to $6 a week, and then, seeing that he could get no more, he bought a little stock of cheap furniture and started in to be a merchant.

An Unhappy Princess.

Philadelphia Record.

Grand Duchess Sergius, of Russia, sister of the czarina, is prostrated with a severe attack of measles at her palace Ilinskoe, near Moscow, a place only arranged for a summer residence and which is entirely without means of heating. Much anxiety is felt for her. She is far and away the most talented lady of the reigning house of Russia, and at one time was the most beautiful. Her married life has been very far from happy. With a merry and very sunny disposition, she found soon after her marriage that her husband was a gloomy fanatic, full of the most brutal instincts—a man, in fact, who seldom smiled, and who divided his time between extraordinary austerity and revolting debaucheries. Moreover, he has the reputation of being the least endowed with refinement of any of the brothers of the late czar.

Reports as to the manner in which he has ill-treated his wife have been in circulation at every court in Europe, and in England, especially, on several occasions, when he happened to be present at some public function, he has received popular tokens of disapproval. The grand duchess has no children, but has to all intents and purposes adopted those of her husband's brother, the Grand Duke Paul, who lost his beautiful wife, a daughter of King George of Greece, a few years ago, being left with two infant children, who were taken charge of at once by Grand Duchess Sergius.

Treaty of Saints and Sinners.

Kansas City Times.

The saints and sinners of Hutchinson have made a treaty that, if observed by the parties thereto, will be a big thing for the churches of the town. A committee of women, composed of delegates from every church, made the proposition to 100 non-church-going men that they would remove their hats in the house of worship if the men in question would attend church at least once every Sunday. The men not only accepted, but they stipulated in addition that they would be generously disposed when the deacons passed around the contribution baskets. The treaty will go into effect next Sunday in every evangelical church in Hutchinson, and its observance will be watched with great interest.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza and has become famous for its cures of these diseases.

A RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

200,000 PERSONS GOING IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS.

Their Preparations—Busy Scenes Among Them in New York—Great Number of Ways of Going—Outfits—Colorado at the Head of the List.

The rush to the Klondike at the beginning of next spring is likely to rival the one which followed the discovery of gold in California in '48, if not to exceed it. Thousands of adventurous spirits, all over the country, are making preparations for the long journey. Steamship lines to ply between Northern St. Michael and Dyea, the mouth of the Yukon river, and other ports, are being organized. Almost every shipyard on the Atlantic coast is building vessels for service in the Alaska trade, or refitting old steamships or schooners for the long trip around Cape Horn and up the Pacific coast. More than a score of large steamships that have made records in the service across the Atlantic are being rebuilt to accommodate the rush that is expected from San Francisco.

Seven vessels of various sizes and shapes have left this port, and more than fifty are being prepared to go. Dispatches from Boston and other New England ports, from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, tell of other expeditions that are being organized in those places. From all parts of Europe and from Australia come reports that throngs of persons are preparing to start for the Klondike.

A large expedition is to leave here next Friday on the steamship Columbia. The vessel is a large one and it is expected that she is to carry between 500 and 600 passengers. A superintendent named Machen has been placed in charge of the expedition by Hilary A. Herbert, the former secretary of the navy, who, it is said, is, with several capitalists, financing the enterprise. The vessel is being rebuilt. Two hundred persons have engaged accommodations already. Some of them, it is said, have paid $800 for the trip. Among the passengers who will leave in the Columbia are fifty women, under the leadership of Mrs. Gould. They intend to start various businesses at the gold fields. A heavy cargo of freight is to be carried by the steamship also. Capt. E. C. Baker, who commanded the steamship America, in the expedition to Brazil during the revolution there, is to take the vessel to St. Michael.

Following closely in the wake of the City of Columbia is to be the steamship Valencia, formerly of the Red "D" line, that has been bought by the Old Dominion Steamship Company for an Alaskan company. She is to take part in the trade between San Francisco and St. Michael, and she is expected to leave here about December 20. The number of passengers she is to take is not yet known. Her cargo is to consist of mining machinery and provisions. The Cottage City, formerly owned by the Maine Steamship Company, and recently purchased for the Oregon Improvement Company by the Manhattan Trust Company, sailed for San Francisco on Monday with sixty passengers and a light cargo. She is to ply between Portland, Ore., and Alaskan ports. The fruit steamship Brixham, now at a shipyard in Perth Amboy, is expected to be ready to sail for Alaska by next Thursday. She has been purchased by the Boston & Alaska Transportation Company to ply between Seattle and Alaskan ports.

The vessels mentioned, however, cannot be compared in size to those of the fleet that is being fitted out for the company recently organized by a party of capitalists, most of whom are residents of Philadelphia. The company has purchased the steamships Ohio, Indiana and four other vessels from the International Navigation Company and will send them to San Francisco for the trade between San Francisco and Alaska. The vessels register from 4,000 to 6,000 tons each. The Ohio is at the yards of the Cramp Ship Building Company in Philadelphia. It is expected that she can be made ready to start on her long voyage by January 5. The Indiana is to follow her a few days later. The company which has purchased the vessels has a capital of $7,000,000, and it expects to transact an extensive business. A fleet of shallow boats is being constructed to navigate the Yukon river and to connect with the steamships at the mouth of the river.

The South Portland, another steamship that has been in the fruit trade, has been purchased by a company known as the Cook Inlet Mining & Transportation Company, and is being refitted in Erie Basin. George Seeley, a captain of experience, is to navigate her around Cape Horn, and her owners say she is to leave here on Christmas day with sixty passengers and a cargo. In shipping circles it was said yesterday that negotiations are pending for the purchase of about a half a dozen other steamships, including the famous filibuster Laurada, and that before the week is over the prospective purchasers may be fitting them out for the expected rush. This brings the number of steamships that range from 1,000 to 6,000 tons each that are to sail from this port in the next few weeks for San Francisco up to fifteen. It is expected that more than twenty vessels are to leave here before the season is closed. The vessels are to make weekly trips between San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Alaskan ports.

Shipping men estimate that nearly $5,000,000 has been invested in the steamships. This estimate does not include the schooners, old pilot boats and other small sailing vessels that are getting ready to sail from various ports. Dispatches say that two steamships are to sail from Boston within the next three weeks, two from Philadelphia, one from Baltimore and another from Norfolk, Va. The same dispatches tell of a number of small sailing vessels too large to mention individually that are to depart from New England seaports. The largest of those expeditions is to leave Portsmouth, N. H., in a week or two in the schooner Concord. The Concord was built at Gloucester for the Greenland halibut trade. Ninety-six men, mechanics and miners, under the leadership of a captain named H. S. Hubley, are to be passengers. Each man has paid $200 for the trip. Six dories and a steam launch are to be carried on board. Two expeditions in schooners are to leave New Bedford. Others are advertised to sail from various ports in Massachusetts and Maine.

If the steamships that are to leave this port carry the number of passengers the owners say they will, no less than 2,500 people will be on their way around Cape Horn from New York alone by New Year's day. Seventeen hundred are said to be ready to leave from New England ports, and about 1,200 are alleged to be going from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Southern ports.

Details concerning expeditions from Europe are meagre, but in cablegrams references have been made to three or four regularly organized expeditions that are to sail from England, Denmark and several of the other northern countries. The steamship lines are making preparations for the expected rush.—New York Commercial.

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