

Specials for Today.

Dodson & Hill's Pepper Sauce, best made—Regular 25-cent size, special today, 15 cents. Regular 50-cent size, special today, 30 cents.

Mustard in Glass Pitchers.

Usually sell at 25 cents; special today, 10 cents.

GLASS TUMBLERS.

Glass Tumblers, light or heavy, usual price 40 and 50 cents per dozen; special price today, 25 cents per dozen.

Owing to our error in last night's Times, the specials were quoted for yesterday. They are for this day only.

COOPER & LEVY

808, 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

Alaska Outfits.

THERE'S A BIG DIFFERENCE IN ALASKA OUTFITS.

Some Are Good. Some Are Better. Some Are Still Better.

WE HAVE THE REPUTATION OF SELLING THE VERY BEST. BE SURE AND CALL AND ALLOW US TO SHOW YOU WHAT WE CONSIDER

A Perfect Outfit.

COOPER & LEVY,

Alaska Outfitters, 104 and 106 First Av. South, SEATTLE, WASH.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., MEDICAL OUTFITTERS FOR ALASKA.

EMERGENCY CASES—Complete with remedies, applications and appliances for one person for one year.

SACCHARIN—300 times stronger than sugar.

CONCENTRATED VINEGAR—Uncork your vinegar and try it before purchasing. We guarantee ours.

EYE PROTECTORS—We have the unbreakable ones.

HUCKSKIN UNDERSUITS—Keep the warm in and the cold out.

CITRIC ACID—In tin or wooden boxes.

KLONDIKE

A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will

LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898,

And Every Ten Days Thereafter, Taking Freight and Passengers

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

Reservations for Passage or Freight on Steamers May Now Be Secured by Making a Deposit.

Flour and quartz mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property made, saving expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the ground, and have been for years. We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at a charge of 1 per cent.

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

North American Transportation & Trading Co., No. 615 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Lumber, Hay and Live Stock. SEATTLE CLIPPER LINE. We have space on the bark MERCURY and CAMDEN for DYEA and SKAGWAY. Vessels will sail January 24th and February 1st and 8th in tow of powerful ocean tug RESOLUTE and SEA LION. For rates apply to Telephone Pike 24. E. E. CAINE, Manager.

ALASKA ALASKA EVERYTHING IN FOOTWEAR We Have the Best. Our Prices Are Always Right. Waterproof Shoes and Rubber Goods. Call and See Our Lines. TREEN SHOE CO. No. 707 First Avenue.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Lodge Measure Adopted, by a Vote of 45 to 28.

TWO AMENDMENTS MADE.

Ability to Read or Write Is a Sufficient Test of Literacy.

Family of a Rejected Immigrant Must Be Returned by the Steamship Company—In the House Gen. McClellan's Son Points Out Defects in the Army—Organization is Obsolete and Inefficient, Particularly the Cavalry—James Hamilton Lewis Attacks Trusts, and Incidentally Hanna and Seligman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—By a vote of 45 to 28, the senate today passed the Lodge Immigration bill. The proceedings were the most interesting and important that have characterized any single day's work during the present session. One of the features was the speech delivered by Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the bi-metallic commission, upon the work of the commission in European countries relative to an international agreement. Quite unexpectedly Hanna appeared at the opening of today's session. Foraker, the senior senator from Ohio, presented Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Sherman's time, which will expire on March 4, 1898, and asked that the oath of office be administered. Foraker escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice President Hobart administered the oath. At the conclusion of Wolcott's speech, the Immigration bill was taken up and discussed until 3 o'clock, the hour at which, by previous agreement, it had been arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill.

"I NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE IT."

Hon. Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, Tells San Francisco That Seattle Has the Alaska Trade.

From the San Francisco Call. Staying at the Palace, San Francisco, a millionaire business man of that state, whose name is as well known throughout New England as in the name of Stanford in California. Mr. Jones has been a leader in the politics of his state, going twice to congress from there and being five times the chairman of the state delegations to conventions from New Hampshire, one of the delegations being the one that elected Governor Greely for the presidency. He is out on the coast on business connected with his extensive affairs, and has just arrived in the city on his way from Seattle to Los Angeles. Speaking of the outlook for Klondike travel in the spring, Mr. Jones said: "I thought there was some excitement in the east over the Alaskan mining boom, but I had to reach Seattle to really comprehend the passion for gold that has taken hold of the people. I never saw anything like it. The streets are crowded with all sorts and conditions of humanity, and the only thought that seems to possess the entire assemblage is the wealth to be had in the north. You of this city may think you are doing some Klondike business, but things are dull here when compared with the way things are running up there. All the outfitting stores are doing a land office business, and the man who cannot discuss plans for getting away in the spring is an individual not worthy of consideration."

An amendment offered by Spooner of Wisconsin, providing that the ability on the part of an immigrant either to read or write should be accepted as sufficient test of his literacy, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 22.

Another amendment by Spooner, providing that the members of the family accompanying an immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship company, was also adopted. Other efforts were made to amend the measure, but failed.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 28. The bill as passed provides that all immigrants physically capable and over 16 years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not able to read or write who is over 16 years of age, and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 12 years of age, capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent, may accompany the immigrant, or the parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of the child or grandchild over 21 years of age who qualified under the law, and wife or minor children not able to read or write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified.

The act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from Cuba during the present disorders who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island. Spooner spoke in support of the law, and at the conclusion of his remarks an agreement having been reached by the Wisconsin Senator and Lodge, in charge of the measure, that Spooner should draft an amendment providing that steamship companies should take back to Europe the wife and children of an immigrant who had failed to meet the requirements of the law. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the measure. He declared that the opposition to the bill had been stimulated by the German steamship companies, who would suffer by its passage. They had aroused the opposition to the measure and had been aided materially by the deputy commissioner of immigration, who had himself been a citizen of this country for scarcely seven years.

The amendment offered by Spooner was then adopted. Caffery of Louisiana offered an amendment increasing the age of immigrants affected by the bill from 16 to 21 years. The amendment was lost, 28 to 38.

Kyle offered an amendment providing that any immigrant convicted within a year of his landing in this country of a felony or any other violation of the law shall be returned to the country from which he came. This was lost without division.

The bill was then placed on its passage and passed by a vote of 45 to 28, the detailed vote being as follows:

- Yeas: Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Davis, Edkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallagher, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hays, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Merrill, Penrose, Chandler, Pettigrew, Platt of Conn., Platt of Ind., Pritchard, Rucker, Sewell, Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Tullman, Tully, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott. Nays: Allen, Bacon, Burton, Mills, Murray, Coffey, Clay, McNeill, Daniel, Gorman, Heflinger, Jones of Ark., Kendrick, Lindsay, McKim, Mallery, Martin, Mills, Murray, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettus, Reavis, Roach, Stewart, Turpie, Walthall, White.

After the Immigration bill was disposed of the senate devoted some time to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the measures considered was one called up by Hansbrough, amending section 2284 of the revised statutes, so that registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys for each land district established by law shall be liable under the act for all moneys received by them for the sale of Indian lands. The bill was passed.

A bill authorizing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian territory and Oklahoma, and for other purposes, was passed on motion of Baker.

Carter, chairman of the census committee, gave notice that after the disposition tomorrow of the appropriations bill, he should insist upon the consideration of the unfinished business, which is the measure providing for the appointment of a director and thirty-one other employees of the twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, in this connection desired it to be understood that his committee, which under the senate procedure, have the right of way over other legislation, would be presenting his committee report on the pension appropriation bill now on the calendar would be called up probably on Wednesday.

In response to an inquiry from White, of California, Carter said he had no desire to endeavor to displace the consideration of the Hawaiian annexation in executive session, but thought the census measure ought to be passed promptly.

From the San Francisco Call. Staying at the Palace, San Francisco, a millionaire business man of that state, whose name is as well known throughout New England as in the name of Stanford in California. Mr. Jones has been a leader in the politics of his state, going twice to congress from there and being five times the chairman of the state delegations to conventions from New Hampshire, one of the delegations being the one that elected Governor Greely for the presidency. He is out on the coast on business connected with his extensive affairs, and has just arrived in the city on his way from Seattle to Los Angeles.

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STUDENTS OF PARIS MEET ANARCHISTS.

Anti-Dreyfus Gathering Becomes a Mob.

JEWIS IN GREAT DANGER.

Rothschids Employ Private Guards for Their Residences.

Battle Rages Fiercely in Tivoli Hall, and Finally is Extended to the Streets—"Down With Zola." The Cry—Lively Demonstration Before the Military Club—Police Experience Much Difficulty in Restoring Order—Nantes and Marseilles the Scene of Ungovernable Anti-Semitic Outbreaks.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A great anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semitic meeting at the Tivoli Vaux hall this evening produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was patrolled by police mounted and on foot, and the rapidly growing crowd increased the excitement. At 9 o'clock, on the opening of the meeting, the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, gestulating, shouting "A bas Zola, vive l'armée," "Vive le revolutionnaire." The members of the anti-Semitic committee displayed banners bearing the inscription, "Death to the Jews," and worse inscriptions. It was soon seen that the 5,000 present consisted largely of anarchists and others bent on opposing the students. On M. Guerin, the president, proposing that the honorary presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-Semites. Scuffles took place, in which two of the officials were injured. M. Thiebaut delivered an address denouncing the Jews and urging the men to support the government. Tumults and fights for the banners continued, with shouting, whistling and singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Car-magnole," while M. Thiebaut proceeded in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a "band of scoundrels" desiring to overthrow everything in order to rescue a traitor. The scene became saturnal. Free fights began around the flags. Finally the students chased the anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the military club, crying, "Vive l'armée." The hall was partially emptied, but soon the anarchists returned, and breaking open the great doors began further fighting. It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished, and the anarchists were masters of the situation. The meeting broke up and the anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the tribune, led by M. Curtois, flourishing a red flag and all shouting "Conspuez Rochefort!" (Spit upon Rochefort) and "Long live Zola." The disturbances continued, the anarchists declaring from the tribune against the army, and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood. The meeting was now transferred to the streets where the police had been reinforced by the Republican guards. At 10 o'clock this evening large bodies of students, flourishing the tri-color and

IN THE HOUSE.

McClellan Criticizes the Army—James Hamilton Lewis Speaks From in Front of the Rotunda.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This was District of Columbia day in the house, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Smith of Indiana defended the policy of retiring army officers on three-fourths pay. The army, he declared, was little better than a clumsily organized national police force. He declared he entirely disapproved of the policy of retiring officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than that falling to the lot of a member of the police force. The army, he declared, he entirely disapproved of the policy of retiring officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than that falling to the lot of a member of the police force.

The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by McClellan of New York, a son of Gen. McClellan, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient. He asserted that the United States was woefully unprepared for war, should a crisis come, and contended for modern methods of organization, equipment and supplies which would enable the United States to meet an emergency.

McClellan went into a detailed discussion of the various branches of the service. Our infantry formation, he said, would be obsolete in the nineteenth century. He criticized particularly the organization of the cavalry, as indicated by the poor quality or condition of the mounts. He declared he entirely disapproved of the policy of retiring officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than that falling to the lot of a member of the police force.

At the present rate of accumulating reserve, he said, in five years we would only have enough ammunition to supply the infantry for two days at the firing rate of the battle of Gettysburg.

Lewis of Washington made a vigorous speech against any increase of the army. He created something of an innovation by shouting "Vive l'armée," proceeded in the direction of the military club in the Avenue de l'Opera, and was guarded by special detectives and gendarmes, for fear lest the crusade produce a sudden popular outbreak.

The students, having the sympathy of the authorities, were treated with unusual forbearance by the police, who only kept them within necessary bounds. According to some accounts twenty people were wounded in the cavalry charge outside the Tivoli hall, which the police eventually cleared. An imprisoned committee in the tribune was unable to make itself heard and hung out a placard announcing that the proceedings were closed. There is no doubt that the policy of the government is beginning to be strongly assailed. Gen. Billot, minister of war, is especially the object of attack, and the deputies today indicates the weakness of M. Meunier's influence.

A special service of police has been organized around the residence of Mathieu Dreyfus. At Nantes there have been some attacks on shops and the synagogue. The crowd rescued those who were arrested. Disturbances at Marseilles. MARSEILLES, Jan. 17.—A crowd of 3,000 persons made a demonstration here today against the Jews. They cheered the Army Club, whose officers appeared upon the balcony, shouting "Vive la France," and displayed the tri-color, which the crowd cheered frantically. Another crowd paraded the streets with cries of "Death to the Jews," and "Down with Zola." They gathered in front of the synagogue, until the police dispersed them.

England Would Accept War. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Hon. Herbert, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Swansea tonight, echoed the declaration of Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, on the Indian policy of the government, at Manchester, and said the government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to England.

Bread Riots in Italy. ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 17.—There have been bread riots here, arising from a demonstration of women, organized by the socialists, that proceeded to the town hall to beg a reduction on the price of bread. The mayor promised the measure, but the men then joined the demonstration and fired several shots. Several were hurt. Several arrests were made.

Dervish Post Captured. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Cairo says a party of friendly natives has captured the Dervish post of Sarrich, taking ten prisoners and obtaining possession of quantities of supplies.

were released, and quiet had been restored in the Place de l'Opera. There were only trifling manifestations elsewhere.

At midnight M. Blanc, prefect of police, personally took the direction of the men who were protecting the military club, through fear of further trouble.

There was great excitement in the chamber of deputies today when M. Cavaignac, Republican, demanded a discussion of the semi-official note issued today, in which the government declined to make public the alleged confession of Alfred Dreyfus to M. Lebrun-Raud, Premier M. Meunier, in refusing to discuss the matter, declared that if the chamber voted its immediate discussion the cabinet would resign. The house then, by a vote of 210 to 212, adopted a motion shelving the discussion.

The events of the past few days are beginning to produce a feeling of panic in Jewish circles. Both the business and private houses of the Rothschids and other wealthy Jews are guarded by special detectives and gendarmes, for fear lest the crusade produce a sudden popular outbreak.

The students, having the sympathy of the authorities, were treated with unusual forbearance by the police, who only kept them within necessary bounds. According to some accounts twenty people were wounded in the cavalry charge outside the Tivoli hall, which the police eventually cleared. An imprisoned committee in the tribune was unable to make itself heard and hung out a placard announcing that the proceedings were closed. There is no doubt that the policy of the government is beginning to be strongly assailed.

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AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

Japan Has No Objections to Russian Occupation of Port Arthur, but Strongly Opposes Her Navy. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The steaming ship Peru, which arrived last night from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu made a slow trip.

Up to December 15 nine Russian men-of-war, including the Kurik, Admiral Nakhimoff, Pamiat Azova and Miri Donokoff, had left Nagasaki for unknown destinations. It is generally believed that a large portion of the fleet has proceeded to Port Arthur and the remainder to Korean waters.

The Yumuri states that the Japanese government received formal notice recently from the Russian government to the effect that the latter proposed to borrow Port Arthur and Talienwan from China. "The Chinese states that the Japanese government has replied to the Russian government to the effect that Japan has no objection to her borrowing the two ports.

Active preparations are reported to be proceeding among the Japanese warships at Yokohama, where seventeen men-of-war are at anchor, including the Fuji, Yamashiro, Naniwa, Hashidate and Itsumikimi.

According to a dispatch received in Hongkong recently, the plague cases in Bombay again show signs of increase, and these are from eighteen to twenty-five new cases reported daily.

As the result of a fire which broke out on the morning of the 16th, 63 houses were destroyed in less than two hours.

France and Russia Protest. PEKING, Jan. 17.—The French and Russian ministers have protested against the conditions upon which Great Britain is willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity.

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GOLD! GOLD! ALL GOLD!

These 22 Once Penniless People Are Now Wealthy.

OF COURSE, THEY COME FROM DAWSON

It Is Believed the Output For This Year Will Be \$50,000,000.

Arrived on the Steamer Corona, Bringing Down Between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 in Drafts, Dust and Nuggets—Brand Party Has Over \$250,000—Mrs. Lou Keller, a Variety Actress, the Second Woman to Make the Trip Out in Winter, Comes Down to Get Married to a Klondike Boy—A Scandinavian Who Has \$200,000.

Twenty-two Dawson miners with checks and gold dust aggregating between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 arrived last night from Alaska on the steamer Corona. The latest out of the mines December 14, while the majority started over the long winter trail December 11 and 12. The wealth represented was for the most part in the hands of claim owners who sold out recently to the Canadianly-licensed Klondike and Yukon Mining Company and have returned to civilization with fortunes in their vest pockets. Some held by individuals were not so difficult to arrive at as usual, owing to the publicity they were given to the recent wholesale transfer of valuable claims, and the following may be relied upon as approximately correct:

Table listing names and amounts: Andy Olson \$200,000, William Kaufman 150,000, Dan Campbell of California 120,000, Leonard Sedgwick of California 100,000, E. W. Jenkins of Ontario 100,000, John Grotzer of Canada 46,000, Joseph Brand of Juneau 25,000, Carl Neubur of Tillamook 25,000, Carl Hunt, Tillamook 25,000, H. T. Coffin, of Portland 25,000, W. H. Welch, of Portland 25,000, James O'Brien, of Juneau 12,000, Mrs. Lou Keller 15,000.

Judge Murat Masterson, of St. Louis; L. J. Baker, owner of No. 22 above, on Bonanza; H. L. Burt, of Seattle; George Baker, H. L. Crady, Joe Fox, Cal Brosius, Henry Willett and A. Balong, consulting the remainder of those from Dawson, may be set

MISLEADING STATEMENTS BY CANADIANS.

No Free Transit is Granted Dutiable Outfits Across American Territory.

The statement has been freely made by Canadians who have sought to divert outfitting trade to Victoria and Vancouver that persons purchasing supplies in Canadian cities could profit by the arrangement that has been made with United States customs officials whereby their outfit would be allowed transit from Dyea and Skagway across the narrow strip of land from the seaboard to the international line without detention. This statement is not true. The only arrangement that has been made is for owners of Canadian purchased supplies to pay United States inspectors \$4 a day during transit across United States territory. The trip usually consumes from ten to fourteen days, and many owners of Canadian purchases have preferred to pay full duty at the United States customs house on their goods than the \$60 or \$84 necessary for the expense of the attendant inspector. Collector Ivey, who was in Portland, stated yesterday to the representative of the Post-Intelligencer in that city that there has been no change whatever in the arrangement concerning the passage of Canadian goods across the peninsula. Collector Hudson telephoned the Post-Intelligencer from Port Townsend that he had no official knowledge of any change.

down in sums ranging from \$3,000 to \$10,000. It is a fact volunteered by all that not one of the Klondikers came out with less than \$3,000. The richest single man to come out was Andy Olson, a Scandinavian, who has \$200,000.

The claims whose transfer has brought this sum of money into play are among the most valuable in the Klondike and are listed as follows: On Eldorado—Nos. 20, 21, 25 and 42. On Bonanza, above discovery—Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35. On Bonanza, below discovery—Nos. 53, 54, 61, 62, 63 and half of 23. The sum total of the transaction was \$1,672,000, and it awaited but the first opportunity to come to Seattle in the pockets of the fortunate miners.

Enormous Output Next Spring. In the serious consideration of the probability of a food shortage the magnitude of the prospective gold output has been subordinated. Last year there came from the mines about \$5,000,000. Since the greatest discoveries were made in October, 1896, and it would take until the last of the year to get started on the development of the locations, only January, February and March of 1897 were months devoted to work in the mines. At that time not a score of claims were developed. The \$5,000,000, therefore, represents three months' work on not twenty claims. This winter lays have been let on 160 claims on Bonanza creek from No. 61 below to No. 47 above; on forty-seven claims on Eldorado; on forty claims on Hunker; on four or five claims on Too Much Gold and All Gold creeks; and on many creeks in other districts. The output of over 200 Klondike mines will come out next spring, and estimates freely given by those just out place the amount, not at fifty tons of gold, but at \$50,000,000 or 125 tons.

A Rope of Gold. The mooted discovery of a mother lode in the Klondike is thought to be simply a stretch of remarkably rich quartz, being in fact a rope of gold with quartz tied in it. The fact that it has been struck was creating considerable excitement in the Klondike, though, as the find was made but a day or so prior to the departure from Dawson of those who reached here yesterday, they could give no account of the lead save by hearsay. It is said to have been discovered by Frank P. Slavin, the puglist. It is a streak of live white quartz several inches wide, running across Eldorado creek just above claim No. 30. Thirty is owned by Alexander McDonald, and is recognized as one of the richest gold-producers in the country.

A creek promising well is Calder, which heads up just across the divide from Eldorado and runs into Quartz creek, in the Indian creek district. It was discovered last October 21, the strike being \$185 to the pan. In November not less than fifteen claims were being worked, miners from Eldorado having studded across the low ridge and started to work with a will. On All Gold creek No. 64 below discovery is paying \$150 to the pan. On Lucky creek, which strikes All Gold at No. 23 below, several claims are showing well. Henderson creek and all its tributaries is taken up. Pans of \$10 and \$5 are being taken out.

In coming out 300 people were passed at the mouth of Stewart river, afraid to proceed down the Yukon to Dawson. The difficulties in heading for the Klondike are so much greater than in coming out that the miners on the Corona were unanimously of the opinion that a relief expedition, using what means of transportation they might, would unquestionably fail to reach the district in which the food shortage prevails. The need of additional supplies in the interior was not questioned, though the possibility of being able to send them in was declared next to impossible.

A Long Journey to Wed. One woman was among those who braved the terrors of the trail to reach a country where men wear boiled shirts. It was Mrs. Lou Keller, a star of vaudeville under the Arctic circle. She danced and sang herself into the heart of Leonard Sedgwick, one of the richest miners who has come out of the Klondike. When Sedgwick recently sold his claim to Capt. J. J. Healy he determined to make Mrs. Keller his wife. He agreed to pay the expenses of her trip out, amounting to \$1,500, if she would marry him upon reaching Seattle. Her answer may be imagined, since she is now in this city. Her dowry is \$15,000, which she acquired as an actress in Dawson and by shrewd speculation on a small scale in mining properties.

The latest man to leave Dawson was L. J. Baker, known as Jerry Baker. With him were Judge Murat Masterson, of St. Louis, and Joseph Fox. Had it not been for Baker and Fox, Judge Masterson would have perished on the trail. He is an old man, and was unable to