KEYSTONE PILGRIMS

Center County, Pa., Delegation Pays a Visit to Canton.

LONG RIDE AND DISMAL WEATHER.

But a Happy Address by Major McKinley Is More Than Recompense.

FACTS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

His Prosperity, Like That of the Laborer, Depends Upon Republican Success.

CANTON, OHIO, Sept. 30.—After an all-night ride on the cars a delegation of 400 enthusiastic voters from Center County, Pa., arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning and marched through a blinding rain to the tabernacle. Major McKinley took an early and hurried breakfast and was driven down to meet his visitors a few minutes after their arrival. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an outburst of cheering. The delegations forgot all about the long ride and the dismal weather. They threw their hats in the air and shouted and cheered and applauded Major McKinley for five minutes. The spokesman made an appropriate address, to which Major McKinley replied:

It gives me very great pleasure to meet at my home my fellow-citizens of Center County, Pa. Center County has been one of the points in Pennsylvania from which Stark County, which is this county, has recruited a considerable portion of its population. It was unnecessary, therefore, for Mr. Cassidy to assure me that I was to speak to an extraordinary body of men. For, knowing as I do the excellent character of Center County people who live in Stark County [applause], I am glad to address the citizens of that county that has furnished so many distinguished men to the public service. It was my honor to be personally acquainted with the old War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin [applause], with whom I served for a time in the National House of Representatives. It has been my privilege to know for years Governor Beaver, as well at Governor Hastings. [Great Applause.] Both of them have spoken from this platform many, many times, and no speakers ever came to this city who have been more welcome or who have been favored with larger audiences than these two distinguished citizens of your county. I am glad to meet the Republicans of the great Republican State of the American Union. [Applause.]

When other States may have done in the past, Pennsylvania's great commonwealth has always been true to the principles of the Republican party, and in every National contest has been true to the Republican cause. A visit from Pennsylvania is always enjoyed by me. My ancestors came from it and I have for you a feeling of kinship. I know your great resources. I know your wonderful manufacturing achievements. I know the wealth of your State and its splendid citizenship, and I am always glad to be assured by Pennsylvania that in this great struggle your great State will lead in the triumphant march of Republican principles. [Applause.]

I have often wondered if Pennsylvania's powerful influence for stability, conservatism and prosperity in the Union and its great strength and self-supporting capacity as a commonwealth in that Union was properly appreciated. Her agriculture, commerce and manufactures, while independent in one sense, have always been mutually interdependent, beneficial and helpful. The whole community has profited by each and all of them. This has been the case ever since its settlement in pioneer days, and under its wise system of political economy, not fostered by the creed of visionaries, but that of plain, sensible, practical men, it is more apparent to-day than ever.

By the census of 1880 I have noted, as doubtlessly you have noticed, that you have farm values in Pennsylvania in your 20,000,000 acres of $975,000,000, or an average valuation of more than $48 per acre to the whole State; in your products more than $129,000,000, or an average yield in prosperous times, when prices were good, of $6 per acre, while your manufacturers, who benefit and enrich the farmers, have an annual payroll or reward of labor of $134,000,000, which would mean that your farmers would have, if they furnished all the breadstuffs and other farm products that laborers consume, nearly $6 50 per acre each and every one of which are prosperous when business is good and all are embarrssed when business is bad. No other similar reward to husbandry is presented anywhere, and I make no apology, my fellow-citizens, for urging a like policy everywhere, or for having always endeavored to the extent of my best efforts to continue this wise system under which you have had such splendid results in the State of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Why should we not do all our work and spend all our own wages at home, giving both farmers and workingmen the richest rewards for their labor of any country under the sun? [Applause and cries "That's the stuff."] Answer that my fellow-citizens. [Applause and cries of "Give us protection."] My greatest concern, my chief object in this, as in every campaign, is to drive from our shores distress and want and misery and lift up those who are bowed down and bring to those who are in want work and prosperity. [Applause.] And I will never view with tolerance any system which has a different object toward any American citizen anywhere within the limits of our great Republic. [Applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

The other question involved in this campaign is the reactionary policy of free silver, which I need hardly mention to a Pennsylvania audience, to the people of purest Quaker descent, who love honesty and practice it. [Applause.] One of the injurious effects from the mere advocacy of free silver, and which is too little noted, is that it makes it harder to induce many who would otherwise invest to enter legitimate public and private enterprises. There is a waiting. There is distress on every hand. Men do not know what the future has in store for them. This is particularly observable in cities which are endeavoring to sell their bonds to make public improvements. Many cities anticipate the collection of taxes for the purpose of making public improvements. The very threat of free silver is stopping the sale of city bonds in every part of the country. This loss falls with peculiar force upon laborers everywhere. Cities can ordinarily make improvements if they can borrow the money; if they cannot borrow money they cannot make improvements. If they cannot make improvements hundreds and thousands of laboring men who depend upon this class of work for their daily bread are deprived of employment.

During the hard times of the past three years many of our cities have taken care of the unemployed by making such improvements, but these are now brought to a sudden stop, and it is entailing a further loss to laborers and adding distress to their homes. Then, again, men engaged in the productive enterprises find it difficult, if not quite impossible, to secure enough money to conduct their business. Men will not part with their money unless they have reasonable assurance of its safe return. The trouble is that distrust is everywhere present. Confidence has been displaced by fear and apprehension. The whole business world is awaiting the settlement of the question of public and private honesty. When that is rightly settled on the side of conscience and good morals confidence will come again, and with it money will circulate and business activity will appear. [Applause.]

HENRY PAYNE'S FIGURES.

He Does Not See How McKinley Can Possibly Lose.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 30.—Henry Payne, member of the Republican National Committee from Wisconsin and head of the organization in Mr. Hanna's absence, to-day gave the United Associated Presses the following estimate, which he declared was conservative:

Absolutely certain for McKinley:			
Maine	6	Maryland	8
New Hampshire	4	West Virginia	6
Vermont	4	Ohio	23
Massachusetts	15	Indiana	15
Rhode Island	4	Illinois	24
Connecticut	6	Michigan	14
New York	36	Wisconsin	12
New Jersey	10	Iowa	13
Pennsylvania	32	Minnesota	9
Delaware	3	South Dakota	4
Total, 248.			
Reasonably certain for McKinley:			
North Dakota	3	Wyoming	3
Nebraska	8	Washington	4
Kansas	10	Oregon	4
Kentucky	13	California	9
Total, 54.			
Doubtful:			
Virginia	12	North Carolina	11
Tennessee	12	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Idaho	3
Missouri	17		
Total, 78.			
Conceded to Bryan:			
South Carolina	9	Arkansas	8
Florida	4	Colorado	4
Georgia	13	Nevada	3
Alabama	11	Montana	3
Mississippi	9	Utah	3
Total, 67.			

Ex-State Senator Lampson of Ohio, who has just returned from a speech-making trip to Iowa, reports a remarkable growth of Republican sentiment in that State, and it will probably go for McKinley by a majority of 10,000. It is calculated that the great sound-money parade arranged for October 9 will require upward of twelve hours to pass a given point, and the committee in charge is in something of a quandary as to how to handle this immense crowd. It is possible that the parade will be divided into two sections in order to successfully maneuver it. One hundred thousand men, it is estimated, will be in line.

Senator Warren of Wyoming reports to headquarters:

"If our progress continues as fast as it has in the past sixty days we shall carry the State by a good sate majority. If I were a betting man I should certainly bet on our winning in this State."

Senator Allison has been assigned to speak at Omaha October 13.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

Stalwarts Meet in State Convention and Nominate a Ticket.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Sept. 30.—The State Convention of the McKinley Republicans was held here to-day and named a complete ticket. The First Congressional Distriet Convention was held this morning and nominated T. R. Hoffmire of La Junta for Congress. The State Convention was held in the Coliseum and a majority of the counties of the State were represented. Senator E. O. Wolcott was the permanent chairman of the convention and made a speech an hour in length, defending his position in the campaign. He stated that while he considered free coinage of silver a necessity of the time yet he held a free Government a greater necessity. He had said that he would join a great political party other than the Republican party if it would adopt free silver in its platform, but he had never supposed then that he would have to stand on the Chicago platform with Governor Waite and General Coxey to do it. He referred to Arkansas as "the State that contained the greatest maximum of ignorance and the minimum of intelligence," and made a caustic reference to the hanging of a portrait of Jefferson Davis in the legislative halls of that commonwealth.

The ticket nominated is as follows: For Presidential electors—J. F. Humphrey of El Paso County, William A. Hamill of Clear Creek County, Fred Walsen of Arapahoe County and C. C. Moodale of Prowers County. For Governor, Judge George W. Allen of Arapahoe County; Lieutenant-Governor, Hosea Townsend of Custer County; Secretary of State, Edwin Prior of Mesa County; State Treasurer, James H. Barlow of El Paso County; Auditor of State, George S. Adams of Weld County; Attorney-General, Alexander Gullett of Gunnison County; State Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Ione T. Hanna of Arapahoe County. Dr. Charles Carvenoe of Pueblo and A. Kreutske of Pueblo County, Regents of the University. Judge J. L. Hodges of Denver was elected chairman of the State committee. Strong resolutions were adopted favoring McKinley and Hobart and touching State issues.

UNION VETERAN ORATORS.

Arouse the Greatest Enthusiasm in Their Tour of Nebraska.

WEST POINT, NEBR., Sept. 30.—The company of Union veterans touring in this State addressed the people of Northern Nebraska at West Point to-day. A crowd of visitors, estimated at 2000, 500 old soldiers among them, came to town on trains and vehicles. The visitors included Generals Sickels, Alger, Stewart, Howard, Corporal Tanner and ex-Senator Manderson and General Cowan of Omaha. Public schools were closed and business almost entirely suspended. The exercises were held in the park, and while the speeches were brief the enthusiasm was great. General Sickles received a genuine ovation. He said he was a Democrat of fifty years' standing, with the span of life nearly spent. There was nothing the Republican party could offer which he would accept, but in the present emergency he was impelled to put aside party feeling and vote for what he considered the integrity of the Nation.

At Freemont the visit of the Union generals this evening was made the occasion of the greatest demonstration of the campaign. Visitors came from all over the western and northern parts of the State.

Figures of the Bryanites.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 30.—According to those in charge of Democratic National headquarters, the close of September finds matters in a more satisfactory condition. They say that the cause of Bryan and free silver has received a marked impetus during the past ten days. Kansas is claimed for the silver forces by 50,000 majority; Kentucky by 30,000. Fusion has been accomplished in Michigan, which, it is claimed will give that State to Bryan by a large majority. The Democratic managers state that a poll by the Republicans gives Bryan Nebraska by 25,000, Missouri by 50,000 and Illinois by 40,000 majority outside of Chicago and 25,000 in Cook County.

Wilbur F. Porter's Acceptance.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee received a telegram this morning from Wilbur F. Porter, accepting the nomination for Governor given him by the Democratic State Committee on Monday night last.

Berzak Takes Second Money.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 30.—At Newmarket to-day the Hopeful stakes was won by Lord Durham's Hellebore, P. Lorillard's Berzak second and Count Deberte's Friola third.

SLAUGHTER OF THE ARMENIANS

A Thousand of the Unfortunates Massacred Last Saturday.

RIOTERS FOUND GUILTY.

A Few Turks Sent to Prison, Many Armenians to the Scaffold.

JOINT NOTE OF THE POWERS.

International Committee Appointed by the Sultan to Investigate Its Charges.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that a dispatch received in that city from Constantinople says that the Governor of Kharpoot reports that a thousand Armenians were massacred at Mikde on Saturday last.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Sept. 30.—The Government tribunal to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each a number of Mussulmans convicted of taking part in the recent riots. These are the first rioters found guilty since the massacre.

The tribunal also passed sentence of death upon all the Armenians known or suspected of having taken part in the seizure of the Ottoman Bank. In this list is included an Armenian surrended by the Belgian legation, where he had taken refuge, upon condition that he would be released after examination by the tribunal. The Belgian Minister has sent a peremptory letter demanding the man's liberation.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 30.—The text is printed here of the sharp note which the foreign Embassies in Constantinople sent to the Porte in response to the Porte's reply to their first note to that body condemning the massacres in Constantinople.

The note reaffirms the statement made that the massacre was organized and directed by the Turkish officials, refuses to continue the discussion and strongly emphasizes the assertion that security is vanishing and that the foreign residents of the city are justly anxious.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfort Zeitung says that the Sultan has appointed an international committee to inquire into the recent massacres.

PANIC IN A THEATER.

Fire Breaks Out and Several of the Inmates Are Crushed to Death in the Rush for Exits.

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, Sept. 30.—During the progress of the performance at the People's Palace variety theater here a fire broke out to-night, and the audience was thrown into a panic. A number of those present were seriously burned and many others were crushed by the wild endeavors of the frantic crowd to reach the street. It is said that at least forty persons were injured, four fatally, while a number of others who are known to have been in the theater when the fire started are reported to be missing. The building was completely destroyed.

Three bodies have been found in the ruins of the theater, and fears are entertained that the search, which is being actively carried on, will result in the discovery of others.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Spain Will Send Forty Thousand Reenforcements—Insurgents Hang One of Their Leaders.

MADRID, SPAIN, Sept. 30.—The Government has decided to send 40,000 more troops to Cuba to reenforce the Spanish army in the island, and also to strengthen the forces in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands with 2000 and 3000 men respectively.

A free pardon has been offered to all who have evaded service in the army upon provision that they return and complete their terms of service.

Advices from Havana say the insurgents have executed the rebel leader Rodriguez by hanging. The reason for the act is not stated.

CHRISTIANS FEAR A MASSACRE.

Mussulmans in Jerusalem Threaten Exiled Armenians.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 30.—The Daily Graphic to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Jerusalem dated September 13, saying that Monsignor Izmirlian, the former Armenian patriarch, who was recently sent into exile, had arrived there, accompanied by a military escort.

The Mussulmans in the city, the dispatch says, were much excited. It was rumored that it was the intention of the Armenians to blow up the Mosque of Omar and all the Armenians were subjected to a search, which was conducted under the supervision of the police. The streets were patroled by soldiers and a strong force of guards was stationed about the mosque. The Christian inhabitants fear that a massacre is about to occur.

ANARCHY IN BOHEMIA.

Striking Coal Miners Worked Up to a Dangerous Pitch.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Sept. 30.—Twenty-five hundred coal miners at Brux and Occeg in Bohemia have gone on strike, and in the ensuing riots to-day wrecked the offices of the mining companies and the buildings surrounding the entrances to the mines. A number of the mine officers were assaulted and severely injured. The strikers made no demand for an increase in their wages, neither did they make any statement of grievances, and the rioting is believed to have been the result of anarchist doctrines among the men. Troops have been sent to the scene.

REQUESTS AN EGYPTIAN LOAN.

England Attempts to Procure Money From Cairo Banks.

PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Cairo says that great excitement has been caused by the British attempt to induce the banks to advance 26,000,000 francs against the Egyptian revenue for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Dongola expedition. It is said that the bondholders will resist the attempt to raise the loan in the manner proposed.

TO OVERTHROW ZELAYA.

Discovery of a Plot Against Nicaragua's President—Leaders in the Conspiracy Arrested.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Herald's special from Havana says: Advices have been received from Managua, Nicaragua, that a plot was formed in Managua to overthrow the Government of that country and kill President Zelaya.

Some of the most prominent persons were implicated in the plan.

Since the close of the last rebellion Zelaya's enemies and a majority of his former allies, namely, the Conservatives, have been plotting to upset the Government by force of arms.

The barracks and palaces were to be assaulted simultaneously and President Zelaya was to be assassinated. The barracks were to be blown up by dynamite in case the assault failed.

The conspiracy, however, was discovered on the eve of its execution, and some of the leaders captured. Others escaped and are now in hiding. The principal leaders are former President Cardenas, General Pais Diego and Fernando Chamorro.

France and Tunis.

PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 30.—France has concluded treaties with Austria and Italy in regard to Tunis, and now England's refusal to renounce her favored nation rights alone prevents Tunis from becoming absolutely French territory.

STANFORD'S CHAMPIONS.

Seniors Defeat the Freshmen in an Exciting Game of Football.

Newcomers Lose Hope When the Veterans Score Their First Touchdown.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL., Sept. 30.—The first of the interclass football games was played to-day between the seniors and freshmen, to decide the championship. Larger crowds than usual were on hand to witness the game, and while the upper-class team played much more like a team than in its previous game, the freshmen were badly handicapped and confused by the loss of several men who are "convalescing."

The line of the seniors was much stronger than that of the freshmen and they made fewer bad breaks. The work of the freshmen grew poorer after the first touchdown, which was made four minutes after play began. They seemed to lose heart and confidence, and the heavy senior line piled through them at will. Several players were "winded" during the play and time taken out for them to recover prolonged the game. The teams lined up at 4:30 as follows:

97's	Positions.	'00
Williams	Center	Burdin
Young	R. Guard L.	Parker
McDonald	L. Guard R.	Ballentine
C. Thomas	R. Tackle L.	Rusk
Rice	L. Tackle R.	Cuthberson
Arnold	R. End L.	Chandler
Straight	L. End R.	McGilvray
Holbrook	Quarterback	Madden
Jost	R. Half L.	Diggles
Robinson	L. Half R.	Brown
B. Thomas	Fullback	Lanagan

Umpire—Fickert '98.
Referee—McIntosh.

The seniors kicked off for forty yards:

'00's ball—The freshmen bucked for short gains, but the seniors took the ball on downs.

'97's ball—Through the bucking of B. Thomas and the two halfs the pigskin was forced down the field for fifteen yards and B. Thomas carried the ball over four minutes after play began. Young failed to kick the goal. Score: 4—0 in favor of the seniors.

'00's ball—Diggles kicked off from center for thirty-five yards. Holbrook got the ball out, was tackled by Chandler. Thomas bucked for five yards, but '00 got the ball on downs.

'00's ball—Lanagan hit the line for three yards and Diggles was tackled ten yards back of the line by Jost.

'97's ball—The seniors, through the work of halfs and tackles, carried the ball well into '00's territory before they had to give up the ball.

'00's ball—Diggles was again given the ball and again was tackled back of the line. Lanagan punted for ten yards and Diggles fell on the ball, fumbled by Holbrook. The "freshies" lost the sphere on a fumble.

'97's ball—Jost and C. Thomas each made long gains. Robinson went through right guard for four and made as many more on the next essay. Jost made six, but fumbled and '00 got the ball.

'00's ball—Lanagan fumbled the first pass, which was a poor one, and his try for a punt was a failure.

'97's ball—Rice made a six-yard run, Robinson two and B. Thomas four. Rice then circled the end for eight yards, and time for the first half was called.

Second half—'00's kicked the ball for thirty yards and Jost was downed by Rusk before a gain of more than a few yards was made. Thomas and Jost each made short gains. Jost and Robinson each made six-yard gains and Thomas five. Jost added on another five a few minutes later. Thomas hit the line for six yards through left guard. Jost, Robinson and C. Thomas each made long gains. Rice made four yards. B. Thomas went around the end for fifteen yards. Jost bucked for six, Chandler making a pretty tackle. The seniors lost the ball at this stage.

'00's ball—The ball was lost on a fumble, Straight falling on the ball.

'97's ball—B. Thomas and Robinson each got six and C. Thomas five more. Rice went through for eight. McDonald and Young opened big holes for the backs, and to them was due a portion of the seniors' long gains. Robinson kicked for eight and B. Thomas and C. Thomas each made four, and the game ended with the ball on the freshmen's fifteen-yard line.

ON EASTERN TRACKS.

Horses on Which the Bookmakers Paid Out Their Coin.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 30.—Seven-eighths of a mile, Metaire won, Tick Deneath second, Judge Debouse third. Time, 1:37½.

Eleven-sixteenths, Goshen won, The Chemist second, Nance L's Sister third. Time, 1:13½.

One and a quarter miles, Pepper won, Royal Chance second, Hardtime third. Time, 2:18¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, Jack Martin won, May Ashley second, Aunt Susie third. Time, 1:20¼.

One mile, Schiller won, Logan second, Addie Buchanan third. Time, 1:48.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Garland Bar won, J. A. Gray second, Brown Girl third. Time, 1:33¾.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Results: Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Vinita won, Simonian second, Draw Lass third. Time, 1:11¼.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Red Spider won, Contractor second, J B P third. Time, 1:12½.

Mile and a sixteenth, Sapelo won, Hazlett second, Volley third. Time, 1:53.

Three-quarters of a mile, Ameer won, Amanda V second, Patrol third. Time, 1:17.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Rosso won, Friendship second, Jan H third. Time, 1:11½.

Two miles, Midgey won, Article second, Phœbus third. Time, 3:57.

Sacramento Boxing Contest.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Sept. 30.—This was boxing night at the Sacramento Athletic Club, the principal event being a four-round match between J. H. McMahon of the San Francisco Olympic Club and W. L. Henly of the Sacramento Club, the latter being awarded the decision.

Taking it all in all, the contest was one of the cleanest, squarest fights that have ever taken place before the club, and the lads, who weighed in at 120 pounds, put up a plucky scrap from the minute time was called. Henly's advantage of reach was too much for the San Francisco lad, who was all but out at the end of the second round, the bell alone saving him. Henly entered the ring with a broken knuckle on the right hand, received in his bout a week ago before the Rio Vista Club, and was unable to use the hand in leading.

BRINGS HIS BABES FROM FAR YUKON

Remarkable Trip of a Miner Through the Wilds of Alaska.

BEARS A PRECIOUS PACK.

Travels Over a Snow-Covered Pass With His Twin Boys on His Shoulders.

THEY ARE BUT TWO YEARS OLD.

How the First White Children Born at Six-Mile Crossed the Mountains.

SEATTLE, WASH., Sept. 30.—Born within the borders of a land owned by the United States and yet farther away from the center of their own country civilization than any other child or children, is the distinction which will follow Joseph and Bernard Day through life. They are two-year-old twins, and arrived in this city to-day on the steamer Willapa direct from Alaska, and the place of their birth is not the only thing remarkable thus far in their lives, for with the aid of their father they made, in order to reach Juneau and make connections with the Willapa, a trip of many days, coming from the Yukon mining district and crossing the grand but dangerous summit by the Chilcat Pass. Others many years their senoirs have attempted to make that same trip and were never heard of again, but the babes are alive and well, and while they can't talk yet they hope to some day be able to discuss the trip as it comes to them from the lips of their father, U. Day.

The story of their birth, of their remarkable trip and other facts connected with them is one that does not find its way into print very often. U. Day is a miner. He is a big, fine-looking man and for years before he decided to go to Alaska he worked in the silver mines of the East. He was experienced in his business and when he made a trip to Alaska four years ago and took a look at the country he made up his mind that he would come back to the United States and get his wife, a bride of a few months, and return to the land of gold. He came back and his wife, who was at that time living with some well-to-do relatives in a suburb of Minneapolis, Minn., consented to return with him to Alaska. She was not very strong, but had plenty of nerve, and in the spring, with the aid of her husband, she reached the Yukon mining district in safety.

Her coming was a great event among the miners. But one or two women had ever been among them and those had held aloof from the common miners. Mrs. Day took an interest in them and endeavored to bring happiness into their lives.

Just two years ago she gave birth to twin boys. They were big and healthy, had eyes that were black as coal and cheeks as red as apples. The exact date of their birth was October 13, 1894, and the place Sixty-Mile Creek. Never did the coming of any one, not even of the hardy men who carry the mail, create such a fervor in the Yukon district. Miners who came down to-day say that for three months after the birth of the twins Mr. and Mrs. Day received presents from miners far away who heard of the new arrivals. They were the first children ever born in the Yukon district, and they were petted and caressed and humored as though they were the children of some great king.

On June 3, this year, Mrs. Day, who had not been well since the birth of the children, died, and there was general mourning in camp.

Everybody wondered what would become of the twins. Day told his friends that in the fall he would take them to the United States and place them with their mother's relatives at Minneapolis. The miners laughed at him and said that it would be impossible for him to make the trip until the babies were old enough to walk.

Two months ago Day decided to leave the Yukon with his little ones. The miners generally were of the opinion that it would mean death for the children and probably for the father if he undertook the trip. Day was determined. He said that to keep the children at Sixty Mile would mean a life of ignorance and suffering. So early in July Day started for Juneau with the prides of the Yukon. Before his departure old and hardened miners shed tears and and prayed for the safety of the children. Day said that if they died he would die with them.

They were dressed in clothes of heavy woolen cloth and, strange as it may seem, made the trip the greater part of the way strapped on the shoulders of their father. He carried them similar to the way Indian women pack their papooses about. They were a great burden, when the length of the trip is taken into consideration and the further fact that Day had a pack of provisions and blankets to carry with him. Day says that at times the weather was very cold and when his babies would not even cry he would think that probably they were benumbed by the cold. Then he would take a peep at them and they would either be laughing or sleeping. Once he says they amused themselves all day long playing with his long hair.

When night came on and he was ready to rest, Day would remove the children from his back and they would sleep in his arms.

"Not once did they ever so much as cry," says Day.

The trip across the summit of the Chilcat Pass was the most severe of all, but the little ones stood it all right, though Day says they must have suffered some, because he did himself. Several times, in crossing the summit, Day, weak with the long trip and the heavy burden, slipped, and but for the precious ones on his back, he says, he believes he would have given up, sunk down and perished. Their cooing, he says, aroused him, and he would struggle on.

Juneau was finally reached and safely; there the babes were weighed and it was found that they had grown fat during their remarkable journey. They remained there a little while, and when the Willapa arrived took passage on it for the Sound.

In a day or two Day will leave with his sons for Minneapolis, where they will be placed with relatives and educated. old miners say the trip will go down as the most remarkable ever made from the Yukon district to Juneau.

Gold Bullion From Alaska.

SEATTLE, WASH., Sept. 30.—The steamship City of Topeka arrived to-night from Alaska, bringing $100,000 in gold bullion, mainly for San Francisco, and 120 passengers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

"THE MAZE" WILL SELL THIS MORNING BETWEEN 10 AND 12 O'CLOCK ONLY. BLACK AND COLORED FIGURED SILKS AT 49c YD. BLACK AND COLORED IMPORTED NOVELTY DRESS GOODS AT 25c YD. BLACK FIGURED ALPACA DRESS SKIRTS AT $2.00 EA. BLACK CLOTH JACKETS, ALL SIZES $3.00 EA WORTH $8.00. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OUR WARES FOR ANY PRICE THEY'L BRING, ENOUGH SAID.

Millinery.

Trimmed Hats, $3 75, $5.

They will delight and surprise you. We must sell. No one can or will sell you anything like as stylish Hats for double. Come in and see them. You can't resist purchasing.

Black Dress Goods.

40-inch Figured Goods 25c, worth 50c.

46-inch Figured Goods 50c, worth $1.

52-inch Black Goods 50c, worth 85c.

54-inch Fancy Black Goods 75c and $1, worth $1 50 and $2.

Colored Dress Goods

Imported Novelty Dress Goods 25c.

Fancy Weave Novelty Dress Goods 35c.

100 pieces Imported High Art Novelties 50c.

We will make 50c go as far in this department as $1 did formerly. Come in and see the finest assorted stock of Dress Goods in San Francisco at the most ruinous prices you've ever heard tell of.

Cloaks and Suits. We Must Sell.

You can buy at less than you'd offer us if asked to make price, in fact, you'd be ashamed to bid such prices.

$12 50 Irish Frieze Jackets, tan, $7 50.

$10 Black Boucle Jackets, $5.

$10 Tan Kersey Velvet Collar Jackets, $5.

$20 Fur Capes for $10.

New Suits, New Skirts, New Capes all go at the same ratio in price. These are new goods—new sleeves, storm collars.

Notions.

Cents talk here where nickels formerly held sway.

Hosiery.

Ladies', 12½c, 16⅔c, 20c, 25c.

Children's, 10c, 12½c, 15c.

BARGAINS—If you can equal any for the price in the city we'll make you a present of ours.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR BIG SALE SATURDAY.

The Hamburger Co.
PROPRS OF The Maze.
MARKET AND TAYLOR STS.

"Pass Your Plate."

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of any other high grade plug.

McKINLEY INVINCIBLES
HON. EUGENE F. LOUD,
Candidate for Congress;
HON. HARRY V. MOREHOUSE
Of San Jose and
SUSAN B. ANTHONY
Will Speak at the Auditorium TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

BERTELING
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
427 KEARNY ST

IS THE VERY BEST ONE TO EXAMINE your eyes and fit them to Spectacles and Eyeglasses with instruments of his own invention, whose superiority has not been equaled. My success has been due to the merits of my work. Office Hours—12 to 4 P. M.