# 5112,000.00

in gold was taken out by WILLIAM STANLEY from BONANZA CREEK, in the KLONDIKE DISTRICT, in the short time of three months.

Mr. William Stanley bought his outfit from us last season.

He was so well satisfied that he came in yesterday and said:

"Please pack and get ready for my two boys and their partners four of the very best outfits that money can buy. ... Use your own judgment. and put in whatever you think they need."

Mr. William Stanley is a level-headed man, and knows that every outfit that leaves our house is JUST EXACTLY what is required and the very best that can be purchased.

## OOPER&LEVY

508. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.



#### It Is Our Business To Prepare Prescriptions.

We like to do it. We have not allowed the Klondike outfitting to jostle our Prescription Department. We keep two graduates of pharmacy at work on prescriptions. They don't do anything else. We

PURITY, ACCURACY, RELIABILITY.

EWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Avenue.

## Klondyke...

The Commodious and "Portland"

Leaves Seattle Sept. 10

b Fort Get There, St. Michaels Island, Alaska, mouth of the Yukon river, mak-assmettions with the river steamers Weare, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power of Roddin. Passengers will be landed at Circle City, Fort Cudahy and Klon-agil nines on or before June 15, 1898.

Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700)

Page and quartz mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property mak using expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the Fund and have been for years.

To will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, al for Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at these of the company.

toe taking passage on steamer Portland employment will be given if they care cutting and banking steamboat wood at the rate of M per cord.

Ligs stocks of supplies of all kinds will be found at Fort Get There and Hamil-

as the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply With American Transportation & Trading Co.

No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

## ..SCHOOL TIME

Will soon be here and the children will need new shoes We make a specialty of

# hildren's SHOES.

of all kinds. Remember that children take twice as many steps as grown folks and wear out twice as

many shoes, so it behooves one to get none but the best. A call at our establishment will convince you that we carry none but the best.

## San Francisco Shoe Co.

722 First Av., cor. Columbia.

Our Footwear Will Outwear Footwear Bought Elsewhere."

The Only Manufacturers in the City.

Blanket Clothing for the Klondike.

Eattle Woolen Manufacturing Co., 1119 First Ave., Seattle.

WASHINGTON RICE MILL

### OF SWEEPING EFFECT.

Ten Per Cent. Extra Duty on Almost All Commerce.

IT HITS ENGLAND HARDEST.

Omission of a Few Words From Hill's "Little Joker" in the Tariff Law Makes Extra Duty Applicable to Almost All Foreign Commerce-The Only Exceptions Are Countries Which Are Specially Exempt by Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.-Involved in the question of interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff, with regard to the 10 22 of the new tariff, with regard to the 10 per cent. discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the attorney-general for decision, is another question of equal, if not greater, magnitude. This other question has almost entirely escaped public notice, but it is giving the treasury department great concern. It was referred to the attorney-general by Secretary Gage for interpretation along with the other features of section 22 which are in controversy.

tation along with the other features of section 22 which are in controversy. It involves the question of whether this discriminating duty of 10 per cent. does not apply to all goods imported in forcism vessels landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipulation. The question arises from another slight deviation from the language of previous provisions in section 22, which, if made intentionally, would seem to indicate that it was designed to seem to indicate that it was designed to disc/minate against three-fourths of all the big trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific steamship lines, as well as many of the South American lines. In ah previous 22 of the new law, after providing for the imported in vessels not flying the United States flag, provides "that this discrim-inating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or act of congress to be entered in ports of the United States on the paynt of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, etc., imported in vessels of the United States."

The new law omits "act of congress, and substitutes "convention" so as to make it read not exempt by "treaty or convention." It is in pursuance of an act of congress, section 4,228, that presidents in the past have by proclamation exempted vessels of many countries from

his discriminating duty. The question now before the attorney general is whether the omission of the words "act of congrese" does not repeal section 4,228. If it does, it will strike a tremendous blow at all foreign lines now exempt by presidential proclamation, and confine the exemption strictly to the vessels of countries with which we have The vessels of countries which could not

covering this specific subject, are Sweden, Germany, Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Chile, Argentina, Hayti, Hawali, Holland, Russia and Turkey. Several of these countries have merchant marine sailing to American ts. The countries now enjoying exemption from discriminating duties, either wholly or in part under proclamations ssued in pursuance of section 4,228 of the Portugal, Japan, Nicaragua and Mexico Of course, the largest class of vessels which might be affected are the English lines, which come to the United States not only from British ports, but from the Oriental countries, India, South America, back on their treaty exemptions, which the goods of all British vessels sailing from other ports, except the territorial possessions in Europe, would have to pay the ad-

itional 10 per cent. tax. re of Great Britain's European posses-ons, even though shipped from English, n would therefore affect the Cunard. Anchor, Arrow and other transatlantic lines to that extent, the French line, the Japanese, the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific, besides hundreds of tramp

TO EXCLUDE THE CHINESE.

He of American Birth.

ORPHANS MAY NOT LAND.

Five Walfs From Hawnii. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 .- The off SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The cials of the local immigration bures in a quandary. The bark R. P. R just arrived from Honolulu, broamong her passengers five little orp whose ages are from 14 to 4 years, con

ration officials refused to allow them to landed unless Maj. Winchell furnished ands in the sum of \$500 for each as a guar-

Bryan Swears by Free Silver.

cheered by 3.000 people at the depot. Mr. Bryan declared that his trip had been a success in every respect, and that at no place had there been such an enthus-

no place had there been such an enthus-lastic reception as in Nebraska towns. He thought the silver sentiment had, if anything, received an impetus in the past few months; at any rate, he found it flourishing. Bimetallism, he asserted, would be as live an issue three years hence as it was last fall, and would be found to be a much more powerful argument in securing the ballot of the masses. The

tariff and the success of the gold party. MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

prosperity of Nebraska, he conceived to be due wholly to the good crops, and was

ain Calls Out 80,000 Reserves for Rebellious Colonies - Bandera's

March Through the Island. MADRID, Aug. 39.-At a cabinet cour cil held today it was decided to summen the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine islands. The ministers, when questioned, denied that the council was occupied with the subject of coionial reorms or with political questions. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Journal and

tonio Maceo the entire length of the island in Martinez Campos' time has just been duplicated by Quintin Banderas. The negro war captain led 12,000 men from the eastern end of the island, where the pa-triots in arms are stronger, to the western end, where, since Macco's death, the Cuban cause has not prospered so well. These 12,000 men represented all branches of the Cuban army service. They pene the existing forces in each of these prov to be even as disastrous for the Spanish as in the times of the redoubtable Maceo.

The news of the brilliant achievement was brought to the Journal and Advertiser by the mail from Havana in an at tograph letter from Banderas himsel it he requests the publication of proclamation that he issued on taking charge of the department. Banderas says that the second invasion of the west was the March was effected with little or no

Spanish army in Havana province into DENVER, Aug. 20 .- Count Henri Penaeza, of Paris, an American by birth, a Spaniard by descent and a Frenchman by adoption, says of the Cuban rebellion: "As long as Spain has a man or a pennn in the treasury, the Spanish government will not consent to the independence of Cuba. A country whose call for military funds was subscribed four times over, and which the impoverished condition so often de-

YELLOW FEVER ON THE ISTHMUS.

Many Cases, but Colombian Government Tries to Hide the Facts. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- Dr. Randall, senitary inspector for the United States marine hospital service at Colon, on the

Isthmus of Panama, says in a report to the surgeon general that the Colombian government is trying to suppress the fact that yellow fever exists there.

Dr. Randall says that there have been treated at the St. Thomas hospital, Pana-ra, to date thirty-six cases with fourteen deaths, and at the French hospital, fifty-eight cases with twenty-six deaths.

TWO BRAVE WOMEN WITH GUNS. They Keep a Mob at Bay Which

Wanted to Whip Mormons. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.-Twenty-four men charged with whitecapping Mormons in Fairfield county were given a pre-liminary hearing at Ridgeway today and bound for trial in \$200 each. It developed hearing that two women with guns

Frauds in Augus-Craven Case. SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 39.-In the Angus-Craven case today Charles Moulter.

He already owed him about \$700, ing Moulter had been imposed upon, and Gough should be arrested for having ob-

The Gold Cure for Pern's Ills. NEW YORK, Aug. 39.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says: El Commercio says editorially that the and now pending in the Peruvian con-gress will without doubt lead to the adop-tion of the gold standard in Peru. This

Forest Fires Threaten Towns. ST. PAUL. Aug. 39 -An Anaconda, re both in the track of the fire, and un-

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Aug. M.—The heat broke the record yesterday. If the government reports shown were correct, the temperature was 100 at 2 o'clock. No prostrations are reported.

Bryan Swears by Free Silver.

LINCOLN. Neb., Aug. 28.-Hon. William J. Bryan arrived home today from

of this city, to that office.

National Leaders Consider the Miners' Strike.

THEY WANT A PLAN OF ACTION.

Representatives of Leading Labor Inions in Conference at St. Louis junction and the Operators' Plan of Campaign - Debs on Hand Working for Social Democracy-

labor leaders which began this morning had a busy day, and tonight the end is in sight. What the conference has accomsight. What the conference ha It is not believed the leaders have at-ained any definite result, and, in fact.

the president of one of the national organizations says the failure or the con-ference was a foregone conclusion. "I should feel very much chagrined," sale this gentieman, "if I had any part in the convening of this conference."

of action was at work all afternoon and tonight, and this evening Mr. sovereign announced that they had formulated a plan, but declined to give any details. The platform, it is expected, will be subrepresented in the convention make an anwieldy body, and it is evident that all of them cannot be satisfied with a platform formulated by five men representing as many branches of organized labor, Mr. Ratchford's plan of petitioning President McKinley to convene congress in extra session to enact measures pro-viding for the settlement of the present labor difficulties, or, as he put it, "to de-fine the rights of citizens, if any," did not meet with the approval he had hoped for, and it is not believed the plan will be in-

Debs Closely Watching.

Although present in the convention all ay, Mr. Debs did not speak, nor did he out in an appearance at tonight's mass eeting, where he was widely advertised make an address. He is represented on he committee on resolutions, however, by ose to the gentlemen composing that committee, it is safe to say his "social lemberacy" idea will be represented. It is thought adjournment will be

reached some time tomorrow. The Unions Represented.

The committee on credentials made its was shown that eighty-eight delegates, America, Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemakers' International Union, Brotherhood of Palnters and Decorators, Brotherhood Bottle Blowers, Buildings Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, the Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single Tax League of America, Contral Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical Union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of

adopted. It was decided, however, that delegates be recognized as coming from the particular organization which they represent instead of the general body. The general report showed also the presence of one woman delegate. Mrs. Mary Jones, of Chicago, who represents the Social Democracy. The temporary organization that the contraction of the contraction o mocracy. The temporary organization was then made permanent, and the chair-man read the call for the convention.

To Prepare a Plan of Action. It was moved and seconded that a com-mittee on resolutions be made up of one from each organization named, each dele-gation to choose their member. This was amended by Delegate Stephens, of Phila-delphia, to read "And plan of action." Mr. Mahon, of Detroit, objected to this perfectly satised to leave the matter of resolutions to a committee of five to be

on to that effect. a division, as was the amendment of Mr.

"on resolutions and plan of action," W. G. Pearce, of the miners; W. D. Mahon, of the street railway men; Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, who represents the Social Democracy, in whose favor Mr. Debs declined; G. C. Clemens, of To-

Mr. Ratchford then took the floor. He went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day and dwelt parand, coming to the point of his argu-ment, advocated a special session of congress as the best, and in fact, the only

or posed to Mr. Ratchford's plan. He be-lieved this would be the last convention that the crucial test now confronted or-

All Wanted to Hear Debs.

Less than 1,000 people, among whom were a large number of ladies, assembled in Ma-Ratchford, president of the National Mine Workers' Union; G. C. Clemens, the Populist leader of Topeka, Kan : W. D. Mahon. president of the Street Railway Men's As-sociation, and John Lloyd, of Chicago, a Grand Master Workman Sov. and liberty of free speech. He predicted that the conference would result in the issuance of an edict that would lead to a

A Kansas State Bank Fails.

A Kansas State Bank Fails.

M'PHERSON, Kan., Aux. 22.—The First presentation of the report of the commit-State bank, of this city, of which Senator Royal Matthews is president, failed today, with liabilities amounting to \$22,006. The Lloyd, of Chicago, spoke in his stead. He

D. Ratchford, who was the last on the programme.
Mr. Ratchford has a plan which he will FORTLAND, Or., Aug. 30.—This city is probably present to the conference, call-to have a tea inspector. Word was re-

be used to keep men at work among the strikers in the Pittsburg district, where the operators propose to start their mine

he hope of eventually influencing those now at work to quit.

At midnight the committee went into session at the Laclede in an endeavor to prepare something tenable to report to-

Starvation in Indiana. LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 30.-At an im mense meeting tonight, in behalf of the starving coal miners in Indiana, Thomas J. Terhume, Gov. Mount's special commiser, delivered an address in which he

There are 8,000 families in this state in starving. A few years ago they received \$1.25 per ton, now the average price paid is about 36 cents per ton. A good miner can make \$1 a day, and is allowed to work two or three days each week. They are compelled to trade at company stores and the prices they pay are left entirely to the mine operators. The miners admit that they A large subscription to the relief fund

was raised.

A Muddle at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—The situation in this district may be said to be in a muddle. It is known that when President Dolan left for the St. Louis conference he was the bearer of an important proposition to be submitted to National President Ratch. ford, which asks the privilege of starting some of the mines. It has the sanction of the district officials, and only needs the

the striking miners was practically abandoned this morning on account of heavy rain. Capt. Beilingham, with a squad of cess among the miners employed there WHEELING, Aug. 30.—The strikers' camp near the Montana mines gained about fifty recruits today from the men had nearly as many new men to go into

CLEVELAND, Aug. 38,-A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburg district said tonight that the miners' strike would be probably settled, temporarily at least, within the next forty-eight hours.

THE SAUSAGE-MAKER'S TRIAL.

Son Upsets Calculations of Prosecution-A Ghoulish Experiment. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.-The trial of Adolph Luetgert, the sausage maker, for the al leged murder of his wife on May 1, last, began in earnest today. Two witnesses began in earnest today. Two witnesses were examined, Diedrich Bicknesse, brother of Mrs. Luetgert, and Louis Luetgert, the 12-year-old son of the accused. the main to show the alleged indifferent of Luetgert to the fate of his wife and his alleged indisposition to report her disappearance to the police department

bright lad for his age, produced somsel for the prosecution to regret having placed him on the stand. The boy has knowledge of his mother's disappearance, and in neither case did he refer to having heard his mother about the house after he had been sent to bed. Today he recounted that he had gone to a circus on the evening of his mother's disappear-ance. He returned about 10:30 and found his mother, to whom he described what he had seen at the circus. While en-gaged in this conversation, he said, his father entered the room and ordered him Later, he said, he heard his the direction of the sausage factory. This portion of his testimony was identical with that given at the preliminary and the habeas corpus hearing. But today, he continued by saying that after he had denly awakened by hearing a rustling of skirts in his bedroom. He called out: "Is that you, father?" But his mother's voice replied:

"No, it is me."
The lad declared that he was sure it was his mother's voice which replied to his query, and he soon went to sleep. The state's attorney asked Louis today why he had not told this part of his testimony before, and he replied that no one asked Court adjourned for the day, and defense refused to cross-examine the

witness an experiment in a vat in the basement of the sausage factory. This is to be the result of an experiment conducted by gert's age and weight, who met death by tory on Diversy avenue and immersed in a solution of caustic potash. Experts reper cent. solution of potash for the same tle effect upon the clothing. As a result of the test, the defendant will, it is said, ask Judge Tuthill to remove his court and jury to the basement of the big sausage factory for a few hours and wifness another ex-periment, which, the defense claims, will ompletely disprove the state's theory of

IT WAS ONLY A GAME OF BLUFF.

Change of Letter Carriers' Conven-

tion Brought Railroads to Terms. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.-The threatened enthusiasm shown. When it became known executive committee of the National Lettart Eugene V. Debs, president of the Sowere signs of indignant disapproval and present to explain the president's action loud cries for that noted leader. On the in changing the location of the convention a ruse to make the railroads lower the rate. As a result, President Worthington, of the Chicago branch, was able to an-nounce a rate of \$62, which is below the New York delegation will reach the city, tes will arrive Wednesday in time for all reign, who to leave on a special train Wednesday

> have got into a sad tangle over rates from this city to San Francisco, on account of to have been held there next month. Last rate to \$72.50, and today the Rock Island

> will cancel the same if the convention

tional convention is to be held appears to have been definitely settled in favor of this city. John F. Victory, national secretary of the association, telegraphed last night:

The convention will surely meet in San tance is estimated at 46 miles, and to the Francisco. Hold all mail and express matter." The local committee is continumiter. The local committee is continumiter in all. The South Fork is practically unaxplored, one or two parties only having been on it and then not for a sufficient for a cruise before we returned from left for a cruise before we returned from of the striking miners. This money, he delegates.

Skagnav Vigilantes Avenge the Stealing of Food.

A LIFE FOR A SACK OF FLOUR.

Plerre, the Frenchman, Caught Stones-First Execution on the

The body of an unknown man is rotting beneath a pile of stones reared within sight of the Skaguay trail. He was shot by vigilantes for having stolen a sack of flour and 100 pounds of bacon. He sought the wrong locality for his depredations. There was no hesitation in meting out rough justice to this thief. He had stolen such as he, and he was removed suddenly and effectually. A profound impression has been made on the minds of the light

ingered gentry infesting fine crowded trail. They begin to understand that they are dealing with men of stern mettle. News of this, the first execution, was brought down by the steamer Utopia. from Skaguay with six passengers. A. L. Parker, one of the Utopia's charterers, heard the story from a passenger who had been to the summit. The story as told to

Mr. Parker is substantially as follows:

A party of prospectors had, after great hardships, packed their goods over the worst part of the Skaguay trail. They had cached their supplies and were movof the goods had cost \$30 a hundred day, two weeks ago, they missed from their cache a sack of flour and 100 pounds They had taken no precau tions against theft, believing that under Alaska a man's property would be held

Death to the Food Thief.

Immediately upon discovering their loss they notified the other miners in the vi cinity. A meeting was called at one Each gold seeker felt that his sack flour might be the next to go, and it was agreed that a food thief in their midst was as dreadful an enemy as a murderer. Food to these men was life. A committee of six vigilantes was chosen by lot to search out the criminal and pun-ish him. What was the penalty to be! There was but a single verdict. Death. name was not known. He was low browed and black eyed and surly, and suspicion was attracted to him by many cumstances. He had no friends and emed not to desire them.

At dusk of the day upon which the loss of provisions had been made known the vigilantes climbed to the Frenchman's tent. They went silently, and near the tent paused. A light burned within and upon the canvass, like a puppet shadow, was cast the form of the Frenchman. He was stooping close to the ground. "He's burying the grub," whispered one of the

Leaving two men outside, four now entered the tent. One was the prospector who had been robbed. Pierre started up at the appearance of his visitors. His moveword of warning, and the Frenchmar stood as though petrified, his eyes rivited on the muzzles of four revolvers.

There was no need of reaching further. In a rude hole dug from the hard earth in the center of the tent lay the sack of flour and the bacon. Their owner recognized the marks and identified them as his

Bound to a Pole and Excented. Without a word the Frenchman was

or the purpose, was tied hand and foot He begged piteously for mercy, and his black whiskers stood out on a face pale as that of a corpse. He appealed to hearts the eyes of his captors. They carried him drew a short distance, and at a word six shots rang out, sounding as one. Then the vigilantes left. A life for a sack of flour and 100 pounds of bacon.

The limp form, bleeding from six wounds, hung there all night, and the next day it they looked toward the lonely tent and saw its sentinel, they averted their faces and hurried by. Even the horses shied, seeming to feel the dread that hung in the at-

third afternoon two men stayed in their journey to finish the work of the vigilantes. They unbound the carrien mass and lugged it further up the hill. They could not walt to dig a grave, but they piled stones high above the body, and neghans with a muttered presert left. and perhaps with a muttered prayer left

there to rot. The rock monument is there as a warn reach the Yukon with no other outfit tha

### THE STEWART RIVER.

Discoveries in the New District-Gold Found on All Its Bars.

Hundreds of miners are looking tow-ards the Stewart river, the second largest branch of the Yukon, and hundreds of prospectors will undoubtedly be on its banks and bars within the next few menths. Although the bars of the main

Everywhere that the explorers and scat. LETTER FROM GOV. M'GRAW tering prospectors have gone on the Stew-On many creeks the prospects were extra | Life on the Portland-Gen. Shertion as to where the letter carriers na-tional convention is to be held appears to

been on the river say that it carries a larger volume of water than Pelly river

The first gold discoveries on the Stewart were made in 1855 on bars within about 100 miles from the mouth. These were rich. During the fall in less than 50 days' time

In 1886 fully 100 men were working

the river bars with good success. Some went up the North Fork nearly to its. The map of Stewart river, which will b

niners who have made several trips of the river. G. S. Lansing, one of the num ber, reached Mount Jesus in 1885 and also that have been explored up to date so far

The Stewart empties into the Yukon on its eastern bank, about 70 miles above or south of the Klondike and 10 miles below White river, which empties from the west. From its mouth to the forks is about 70 miles. The North Fork extends some 150 miles further on, trending in a northeasterly direction. The river itself bears generally east northeast from the Volcon.

Fraser falls make an insurmountable bar to possible steamboat navigation. They make a fall of 30 feet in a distance of 130 feet and are not over 75 feet in width. Here a nortage of check the Here a portage of about half a mile must be made. From there on rapids are en-countered for about six miles, but these can be poled and lined over without great Nothing in the way of prospecting has

there in 1895, neither doing much more than enter the country. Gold was found, however, on several creeks, but no at-tempt was made to work them. The tribuaries of the Stewart upon which gold has been found are as follows:

Rosebud creek, about 40 miles up on the south bank. Gold has been found, but no prospecting done to any extent.

The next is Lake creek, about 45 miles up. Parties on this creek have found gold on the bars, but no work was done.

on the bars, but no work was done.

Independence creek, on the north side, is three miles above McQuestion, and Dick Poplin found coarse gold here in 1886 and the Day boys in 1880, but neither party stayed more than a few hours on the Clear creek is about 70 miles up. On this

creek several small discoveries were made, but no work was done. but no work was done.

McQuestion river is much larger than any of the creeks mentioned. Several good bars have been worked on this river, some paying as high as \$50 per day with rockers. Some work has been done on the side creeks emptying into the McQuestion. A dozen men wintered there in 1894, but were not very successful. The prospect was unsatisfactory on account of the country seeming to be springy and not freezing to bed rock making it difficult to get down to pay. The McQuestion is, supposed to head close to Beaver river, which is the largest branch of the North Fork

largest branch of the North Fork of the Stewart. of the Stewart.

Forty miles further up and on the south side is Crooked creek, upon the bars of which gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantities to justify work. There has been no prospecting aside from surface work done on this creek. At the head of both Crooked and Lake creeks are a number of lakes, several fully twenty miles in length.

miles in length. strongly to the northeast.

Mayo river comes in or the northern bank about 40 miles above cooked creek.

About six miles from the Sewart on it have in a carryon which extends for six there is a canyon which extends for six miles and through which it is impossible to take a boat. Two boats were portaged around the canyon in 1894 and the fiver traversed for about 75 miles. Gold was found more or less on the bars all along, the best being where the party turned back. In the canyon coarse gold was found in several places. As high as 10c a pan, taking it out of the water, was found here. Since then but one party has gone up the river.

From the Mayo to the Fraser falls is 40 miles of flat country teeming with moose.

miles of flat country teeming with moose. The river here is sluggish and no gold is likely to be found.

The first creek above the falls was named No Gold creek, which is self-explanatory from the first prospector's standpoint.

standpoint.

Fifty miles above No Gold creek the Stewart divides into two forks of equal size, one running to the east and the other to the northeast. The eastern branch, called the South Fork, is practically virgin territory. The only prospect known was that made by L. Ellis, who in 1806 found coarse sold on a creek emptying in on the north made by L. Eilis, who in 1860 found coarse gold on a creek emptying in on the north side about 50 miles up the river.

Lansing creek, about 50 miles above the fork, on the south side of the North Fork, is the only creek where gold has been found on the surface above the forks.

Close to Lansing creek the North Fork goes through a five-mile canyon, the walls rising perpendicular on each side. The rapids are not had and can easily be poled. Forty miles above the canyon Ladue creek empties into the river from the north. About eight miles further on Beaver river puts in and Boswell creek is still ten miles further on.

Mud flats for fifty more miles is the main feature of the river until Mt. Jesus, a very high peak, resembling Mt. Hood in Oregon, is reached. At the base of the mountain the river divides into several small streams which do not extend exceeding 50 miles further. This is undoubtedly the headwaters of the North Fork.

Above Langing great wall has not been ten miles further on.

Above Lansing creek gold has not been found at all. He for river has never been prospected or evel explored, although the other streams on the North Fork were hastily inspected.

It is not worth while to go up the Stewart river prospecting unless a full year's outfit is taken along as it will be necessary to winter there in order to make anything like a fair prospect. Owing to the distances, if only a small supply is taken the prospector will spend most of his time going back and bringing in winter supplies. The men who have been up the river say that when it is possible to get provisions up as far as McQuestion river by steamer the country will soon be thoroughly prospected, and they have great faith in its proving rich, the indications having so far been very favorable. The way it has been in the past, outfits have been bought at Forty-Mile and poled its miles up the Yukon to the mouth of

man's Jesuit Nephew-Fear for the Weare.

Ex-Gov. McGraw writes from Dutch