

FOOLISH PROSPECTORS

SHOULD HEED GEO. ACHORN'S WARNING

THE BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT

What Awaits the Majority of Those Who Are Starting for the Klondike

EASTON, Pa., March 1.—(Special Correspondence The Herald.) Out of the darkness and desolation of Dawson City I have just escaped with my life, and count myself fortunate in having so done.

Necessity compelled me to leave, and necessity was a good friend. After telling you how I escaped, I will describe the situation of those left behind.

I had only a slender stock of provisions. These, as it happened, were all eaten up in that line at Dawson City. Over 1000 had left that place to spend the winter at Circle City.

On the 15th of November three of us started on our way to Dyea, where we arrived on the 1st day of January. During our journey the temperature often ranged from 40 to 50 below zero.

It is a fact that the Klondike is not a gold mine, but a gold trap. The Klondike brings back as much as he takes with him to the gold field. The ones come back to civilization and plenty, after having made the richest kind of a strike, and immediately the story flames across the continent, setting the people wild to join in the supposed picking up of wealth by merely stooping down for it.

Who's lucky strike we hear about, there are 499 in every 500 Klondikers who are praying for just enough money to take them away from that land of golden mirages.

I left my home at Easton on the 9th of last August for Seattle. On my way west I met a young man, with whom I became well acquainted. He was Henry C. Ash of Philadelphia, son of Samuel C. Ash of that city. He, too, was on his way to Alaska, and, quite naturally, we were soon on the best of terms.

Ash and I reached Seattle on the 14th of August, where each of us purchased an outfit, which included heavy woolen clothing, a pair of sheepskin boots, a small sheet-iron stove, a whipsaw, pick, ax and other articles necessary for a camp life and for mining, and each bought provisions enough to last him a year, consisting mainly of wheat flour, cornmeal, beans and bacon. My outfit, which weighed about 1500 pounds, was then sewed up in canvas sacks containing 25 pounds each, that it might be easily handled.

It was on the 19th of August that Ash and myself, with about 300 other men traveling the same route, were taken aboard the steamer on the ocean steamer Al-Ki for Skagway, Alaska, reaching that place six days later, on the 25th. Ash and I also took out with us to Skagway three horses which we had purchased at Seattle for \$10 apiece. The freight on each of the horses to Alaska was \$25 and it cost \$5 to feed each of the animals while in transit on the boat. Our plan was to use the horses to carry our outfit over the White Pass, a distance of about thirty-five miles to Lake Bennett.

That party was found to be in such a terrible condition, owing to the rains, that it could not be crossed at the time. The entire distance was said to be strewn with horses that had fallen exhausted in the mud and had to be killed. We were compelled to abandon the White Pass and that ended all use for the horses, but we had no trouble in disposing of them for \$30 each.

At Skagway we found at least 2000 people tenting in the locality, waiting a more favorable opportunity to travel the White Pass to the Klondike. The steamer which left was over the dangerous Chilkoot Pass and very few of the men were willing to attempt it. It was here that Ash and I parted company. He here decided to remain at Skagway, where, I have since learned, he became interested in the Skagway and Lake Bennett Tramway company, and is now treasurer of that organization.

While at Skagway I met three Colorado men who were experienced in mining for gold and silver, and the four of us determined to cross the Chilkoot Pass. My new companions were Edward Hearn, James McKimling and Willis Mead. We took a boat to Dyea, where we employed Chief Isaac of the Chilkoot tribe of Indians to transport our outfit over the pass. It was the largest outfit ever taken over the Chilkoot Pass up to that time. Fifty-two Indians carried in their backs and were paid 38 cents a pound for their services. The weight of the packages at Dyea cost us 20 cents per hundred.

The queue who was carrying about 100 pounds on her back up the steep mountain side fell over the edge of a rock near the summit and broke one of her legs. She was carried back to Sheep Camp, about five miles down the trail, where she died. We paid 1 cent a pound to have our goods taken across Lake Linderman and from there to Lake Bennett, a distance of nearly a mile, by the use of our own carrying. It took us a day and a half to drag our goods from one lake to the other. At Lake Bennett we bought an old scow. It wouldn't hold for \$5 here, but cost us \$300. On this frail craft we shipped our goods. The day on our way, after leaving Lake Bennett, we were stopped by English officers who collected of us 25 per cent on the value of our outfit. It was nothing less than a legalized holdup.

In passing down the Fifty-mile river we went through the Miles canyon, where the stream, three-quarters of a mile wide above, goes shooting through a deep, dark ravine not more than fifty feet in width. The canyon is a mile and a half long and it takes a minute and a half to go through it, although one lives an age before getting out of its shadows. We paid \$20 for a pilot to guide our boat through the canyon, and gave the same individual \$25 to pilot our scow further down the stream. This is an extremely dangerous place to navigate through on the boat, our goods were taken a distance of about half a mile.

Below the rapids we began prospecting for gold. Numbers of holes were dug along streams and the first "color" was discovered. We found "color" in many cases, but not in quantities that would pay for the digging.

Dawson City was reached on the 22d of September, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Our arrival was greeted by the barkers at the camps and by hundreds of the small amount of trouble. Numbers of people who failed to keep close watch on their outfits after reaching Dawson City lost most of their provisions, carried away by the dogs. The only way to keep establishments secure is to build a small hut, ten or twelve feet above the ground, in the trees. That is how the miners have done. The dogs are held at \$150 each. They are used to draw sleds over the ice. An average of six or seven boats reached Dawson City a day during the time we were there. Each boat had two, three or four persons, who were seeking fortunes in the Alaska gold fields.

After resting a day or two, we visited the Klondike. The Bonanza and El Dorado creeks, about 20 miles from Dawson City, The El Dorado is no doubt the richest gold

JOSEPH LEITER'S WHEAT

THE STATISTICAL FIEND GOES UP AGAINST IT

Some Interesting Comparisons in Regard to the Young Gambler's Big Corner

Joseph Leiter of Chicago owns 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is as easy to say "fifteen million bushels of wheat" as to say "I want the price of a dinner."

It is scattered about in various soft elevators, a practically incalculable quantity in each big elevator. Leiter is making a bulk which, spread out, would easily cover the whole surface of Chicago.

Indeed, one might do a great many things with that 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, which would help to impress the floating memory with some conception of its magnitude. Suppose it were thought desirable by Mr. Leiter to suddenly load that wheat in freight cars and send it out on the railroad.

Allowing each car the capacity of 80,000 pounds, the wheat would demand the services of 16,000 cars—which is probably more than he could get together at an hour's notice.

Furthermore, if those cars stood coupled together and ready to run, they would make a continuous "string" ninety-nine miles long. It would probably be better to cut the train up into lots of twenty-five cars each and run them in sections. That would be 640 trains. Running ten minutes apart, it would require more than four whole days and nights for the grain-laden cavalcade of wheels to pass a given point.

Mr. Leiter's Chicago wheat got trucking by And then the target man would have a right to go to breakfast.

But suppose now that he has these 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago he should conclude to get playful with it. He should buy the bears to think he is sorry he bought it, anyway. Suppose he should conclude to put it up in a champagne glass.

His wheat filled column of glass would be considerably higher than Chimborazo piled on Everest's peak. He should pierce, star disturbing line of Leiter wheat would reach the stratosphere 100 feet—rather more than twenty-four times as far as our atmosphere extends, and "the winds that blow between the worlds."

Together with the saving quality of air, might be had for any of the wheat which Mr. Leiter might want to use for seed.

So he might conclude to cut up the long glass tube into many shorter ones and stand them fifty feet high. In that case they would each stand about as high as the roof of the elevated train on the loop, and there would be 30,000 of them. Using them for poles, that is, for the support of General Clay although a slaveholder, he openly espoused the cause of the abolitionists and went on the stump advocating them for president.

At that day, perhaps, indeed, was such a step in the state of Kentucky. But he was not a man to be deterred by danger from the advocacy of a cause which he deemed right. Firmly he stood against the party of insurrection and abuse that assailed his cause, but these only made him more bitter, implacable and daring. He often spoke with two heavy revolvers lying in his hands, and no one knew so well as he that his life might be forfeited in defense of his faith at any moment.

Toward the close of the campaign he was making a speech at a little town in central Kentucky, which boasted that no abolitionist could make a speech there.

Mr. Richardsons might have reasonably hesitated to face Cassius M. Clay, but he was not a man to be deterred by danger from the advocacy of a cause which he deemed right. Firmly he stood against the party of insurrection and abuse that assailed his cause, but these only made him more bitter, implacable and daring.

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NEARLY 60,000 PLAGUE DEATHS

From 1500 to 2000 a Week Reported to the Government

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FOREIGN NOTES

Chinese women may now be seen bicycling through the streets of Shanghai.

A strange item in the Bishop Burton church accounts for last year is: "To killing worms in the bust of John Wesley, 15 shillings."

London's big fire has led the county council to authorize an increase in expenditure of nearly a million dollars right away, and to add \$125,000 a year to the estimates.

Canon Lightwood of the Catholic cathedral at Corfu was murdered recently in the case of the church by a young Greek who had been denied admission to the priesthood.

Prof. Otto Bohtlingk, the Sanscrit scholar and co-editor with Roth of the great St. Petersburg Sanskrit dictionary, recently celebrated at Leipzig the sixtieth anniversary of his receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Mascagni, as director of the conservatory at Pesaro, the heir of Rossini, wants the Italian parliament to pass a law exempting the "Barber of Seville," the copyright of which has just expired, from the operation of the copyright law.

France proposes to go it alone. M. Chaplain has been ordered by the government to omit the legend "Dieu protège la France" from the obelisk of the coins which engraving. The motto has been used since engraving Napoleon Bonaparte became consul.

Kilgenberg-am-Main, in Franconia, as a result of the municipality engaging in business, has no taxes, and distributes profits to the individual citizens. The town runs terra-cotta works, the profits on which last year, after the town expended \$100,000, were \$90,000.

Marie Geisinger, who is now singing in opera comique at Berlin, has found it necessary to publish her certificate of baptism, as the German papers were making her out much older than she really is. She was born at Graz, in Austria, July 26, 1858, was christened as a Catholic to the names of Maria Charlotte Cecilia. Her father was a distinguished actor, and she received a pension from Russia.—New York Sun.

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REMEMBER

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure—One Dose Relieves, ONE BOTTLE CURES—Always Takes the Front

Because it is made of a purely vegetable compound; it is put up to do good and it does all it claims to do. You cannot find a person who has used it but speaks in its praise.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood, and it is put up to do good and it does all it claims to do. You cannot find a person who has used it but speaks in its praise.

Leucorrhoea Cured. Positively Any one suffering from leucorrhoea can find a positive cure in McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. One Dose Cures. William Perry, corner Fifth and Gladys streets, writes: "My wife suffered for years from leucorrhoea. One bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and three bottles of his Liver and Blood Purifier completely cured her."

Nervous Debility and all its ailments, both in young and middle-aged men. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases are great weakness of body and brain, dizziness, falling memory, lack of energy and confidence, pains and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for steady business, and the enjoyment of life, cured by the use of McBurney's Liver Regulator and Blood Purifier.

Salt Rheum. Intense itching, cracked hands, a few doses of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

Female Troubles. For the disorder to females McBurney's Liver Regulator, taken in connection with the Kidney and Bladder Cure, exerts a beneficial effect. It tends to keep liver, stomach and bowels in healthy condition, thus removing the most prolific source of these most distressing complaints.

Diabetes Cured. I was suffering from diabetes for a long time; was ordered to the hospital for months. I lay flat, part day and night; my case was hopeless—so doctors said. Mr. Johnson insisted that I should try ONE BOTTLE of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. I tried it, and after ten days I felt like a different man. After ONE BOTTLE was used I can say that I am a well man again, and I highly recommend your Kidney and Bladder Cure.

Female Weakness. This is to certify that for twenty years I have been a constant sufferer from leucorrhoea, or female weakness. A few doses of your Kidney and Bladder Cure have checked it entirely, and I have had no return since.

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DR. JANSS' ELECTRIC BELT

The Great Renewer of Youth—The Acme of Perfection—The Best in Quality and in the Results Obtained—The Lowest in Price