AHA DAILY TE NEAV

A PANORAMA OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY

Countless Islands of Varied Formation Fringe the Route, with the Main Coast Ever in Sight-Characteristics of the Cities and Residents.

STEAMSHIP QUEEN, Alaska, Aug. 11 .- [Editorial Correspondence. |-Affoat on the waveless arms of the Pacific ocean, cut loose from the outer world, beyond the reach of telegraphs and telephones, and yet never entirely out of sight of land-no other voyage is comparable to the tour of Alaska. From the time the steamer leaves Victoria there is an endless succession of magnificent scenery. A dark green serpentine waterway, varying in width from thirty miles to 300 yards, most of the time as smooth as a plate glass mirror, and never ruffled for more than two or three hours all the way from Tacoma to Sitka, with its ever green background of pine clad hills and snow tipped peaks, furrowed by silvery mountain streams and raving cascades. But I am putting the cart before the horse.

The steamer Queen, on which we embarked at Tacoma at 4 a. m. last Sunday, is the largest and most commodious among the Alaska excursion boats of the Pacific Steamship company. With a capacity of 3,000 tens and superb accommodations for 250 cabin passengers, she is withal the swiftest, best manned and best handled boat in Alaskan waters. Her veteran commander, Captain Carroll, is the most expert pilot on this coast and knows every nook and crook in the 7,000 miles of intricate waterway between Puget Sound and Bering Sea. With this perfect familiarity with coast lines, sounds and channels, Captain Carroll combines rare executive ability and an intimate knowledge of mankind in general and the Alaskan population in particular. He is a strict disciplinarian and stern commander. but he knows how to unbend and enjoy a practical joke and a good story as much as any man I have ever met, and while his subordinates respect and fear him the passengers find hun jovial, good natured and companionable.

A Norvy Captain.

Scattle, our first stopping point after leaving Tacoma, already fully described in my preceding letter, was reached by 6 a. m. As we steamed out of the harbor at 9 a. m. the shrill, ear-piercing steam whistle music for tibly impressed upon us the fact that we were about to pass beyond the boundaries of civiliation. About 2 p. m., as the Queen sailed majestically into the spacious harbor of Port Townsend, an incident occurred that roiled Captain Carroll's temper and showed the quality of the metal in his composition. A United States revenue cutter had an-chored close to the Pacific Steamship com-pany'r wharf, obstructing the way to the landing, and one of its life boats, manned by naval officers and marines, was deliberately paddling across the bow of our steamer. Captain Carroll was pacing up and nown the ship's bridge like a lion in his menagerie cage. Suddenly his face turned

'Get out of my way!" shouted the captain in steatorian tones, "or I'll run you down!"
The captain's manner and voice evidently impressed Uncle Sam's marines with the idea that he would execute his threat, and they promptly pulled their boat out of the

this is by no means the first time these snobs have been trying to block my way, said the captain later on, in talking about this incident. "They have ample room elsewhere in the harbor and know where we are expecting to land. I certainly would have run right into them and cut their boat in two if they hadn't got out of our way, and I would have risked the chances of a trial for damages,"

Port Townsend

rises from the sea shore upon a high bluff, very much like Seattle, but having no cable roads to pull people up, the ascent of the streets upon the hill tops is made by climbing a succession of wide wooden stairways. The town presents an attractive appearance from the sea. Blocks of substantial brick tusiness buildings occupy the lower terrace, and many handsome residences look down from the crest of the hill. With a population of about 8,000 Port Townsend-looks forward to become a second Seattle or Tacama ward to become a second Seattle or Tacoma by reason of its unrivaled shipbuilding facilities and capacious harbor, which com-mands the straits of Juan de Fuca, and hence makes it the gateway between British Columbia and the Puget Sound.

Just as our steamer was about to hoist anchor I heard my name called by a robust voice from the wharf, and to my surprise discovered the trumpet-throated person to be John M. Thurston, who had just landed from the steamer Kingston that plies daily between Tacoma and Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston and the baby were on an out-ing bound for Victoria. They had made the tour of Alaska some years ago and pronounced it the most delightful voyage they had ever taken.

A Trunk Story.

"You remember Judge Thurston of Omaha, don't you, captain?"
"Oh, yes," responded the old commander, "Oh, yes," responded the old commander, "he came on board as the guest of General Alger five or six years ago and made the whole tour with me. Talking about General Alger," continued Captain Carroll, "recalls a singular experience we had with that fa-mous Michigan millionaire, 'The year I made the first trip to Alaska on the steamer Carona we had three index aboard. They Corona we had three ladies aboard. They occupied one state room and had their three trunks put in. One of these trunks was con-siderably larger than the others, and pres-ently there was a great racket in the ladies' cabin on account of their trunks, and the jamboree was kept up pretty much all the way to Alaska and back.

the next season when I took command of the next season when I took command of the Queen I gave orders to the first officer, now Captain Wallace, commander of the City of Topcka, that no trunks must be allowed to go into the cabins. Just as the boat was about to start a tall gentleman with iron gray heir, goatee and mustache came aboard with a servant caserung a trunk with a servant carrying a trunk.
"That trunk goes down in the hold,' said

the first officer.
... That trunk will go into my cabin, sir,' exclaimed the gentleman in a ruffled tone Well, sir, it will not go into your cabin,' officer in a firm voice. "I am General Alger and I insist that this trunk must be taken into my room." "'I don't care who you are; the trunk goes into the hold and I'll have no more par-

"Well, exclaimed General Alger, 'I shall notify Governor Perkins about this.' (Perkins is the president of the steamship company and recently appointed to succeed Sen-ator Stanford of California).

ator Stanford of California).

"You may notify whom you please," retorted the officer, and without further ado the trunk was lugged down the hold.

"I was just dressing," said Captain Carcoll, "and overhearing this controversy decided to put an end to it; but by the time I stepped on deck it was all over. General Alger seemed very much put out with the first officer during the entire voyage. A day or two before we got back to Tacoma General Alger said to me:

"That first officer of yours is not as bad

eral Alger said to me:

"That first officer of yours is not as bad a man as ! thought he was, after all.'

"Why should he be,' said I, 'you were an officer in the army once. Didn't you make your subordinates obey orders!'

"'es, indeed ! did,' said General Alger.

"Well, then, the first officer was only obeying my orders. If anybody is to blame ! am.'

""Well. captain,' said General Alger, 'I hadn't thought of that. I see now how it was, and I presume the man was just carry-ing out instructions."

British Columbia. Across the straits of Fuca and about three hours run by steamer from Port Townsend is Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and is point of beauty of location not surpassed in the Pacific northwest. With the exception of the red-coated soldiery the city

ALONG THE NORTHWEST COAST | itself is typically American rather than British. As the chief station of the Hudson Bay company and an entrepot for ex-tensive traffic in furs, fish and lumber. It is a great shipping point and important com-mercial center. The town is solidly built up, but decidedly behind the Puget Sound cities in style of architecture. The business streets are macadamized and disagreeably streets are macadamized and disagreeably dusty. The crivate residence grounds are nearly all adorned by a profusion of flowers and shrubbery and the great city park, covering over 500 acres, is shaded by girantic oak and fir trees. Here, as in all the Puget Sound cities, the butcher shops are wide open day and night with a grated wooden door to let in the air upon the quarters of beef, veal and mutton which hang freely in the shops and do not spell.

By reason of strict Sunday observance on the gart of the Reitzah gustams officials the

By reason of strict Sunday observance on the part of the British customs officials the Queen was unable to procure her clear-ance papers until after inlinight. Passing out of Victoria, we soon entered Alaskan waters, in which we are to remain for about two weeks. The inland passage, as the intricate network of deep sea channels and straits that wind between numberless islands of the parth Pacific for thousands of and straits that wind between numberless islands of the north Pacific for thousands of miles, is called, presents an ever-changing panorama that baffles description. For more than twenty-four hours after sailing from Victoria the irregular forest-fringed shore of Vancouver Island, which is 300 miles long, is seen on our left. We thread a perfect labyrinth of islands of varied shape and size. Some of the smaller groups are duplicates of the Thousand Islands of the St Lawrence; others rise abruptly from the

St Lawrence; others rise abruptly from the water to a height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet, their summits streaked with snow.

From the snow line almost to the water's edge the evergreens, hemlock, spruce, pine and cedar, with a rank, matted undergrowth, cover the mountains, save where an avalanche plowed a swath and made a windrow down the mountain. In some of these windrows the more delicate green of the moss which covers the stumps of fallen trunks and rocks presents a charming con-trast to the darker hue of the forest. From some of these mountains the melting snow sends down foaming streams that glitter like silver in the sunlight and in their abrupt descent form cascades and roaring waterfalls before dashing into the briny sea. And the sea lends variety to the enchanting land-scape reflected in the mirror-like surface. Day after day we beheld an unbroken chain of Alpine scenery that recalled to me the environment of Lucerne and the Swiss lakes overshadowed by the top lofty Rigi and

majestic Pilatus. Vancouver, the largest of the inland sea islands, has an area of 18,000 square miles. In the region between Vancouver island and Queen Charlotte island we crossed an open reach of the Pacific, but the swell was not very heavy, though this, I am told, is rather

The Perfection of Steamboating.

Inland sea travel is the perfection of steamboating. The rapidly changing land-scape of these wild Alaskan shores reflected in the placed, inky waters through which the ship is ploughing never becomes wear isome. Proceeding steadily in a northwesterly direction we passed by Nanaimo, a British-Columbian town of 4,000 population and un-

til recently an important coaling station for the Alaskan steamers.

Early in the morning of the third day after leaving Victoria we sighted Fort Wrangel, which up to 1855 had been the principal Russian military post in Alaska, and now remains a straggling Indian village with a sprinkling of whites engaged in bar ter with the natives or drawing rations from the federal crib as deputy collectors of in-ternal revenue, deputy United States mar-shals and United States commissioners charged with the preliminary trial of violation of laws enacted by congress for the government of Alaska. Incidentally, there are also two missions for the conversion and the education of Indians. The landing of a passenger steamer is a red-letter day at Wrangel, and for that matter at any town and hamlet in Alaska. The whole population, whites, Indians and half-breeds, welcomed us with open arms at the landing.
A whole troop of Indians swarmed around the steamer, offering their services to help unload that portion of the ship's cargo destined for Wrangel tined for Wrangel.

Life in Wrangel.

The huts and more pretentious dwellings of the reds and whites at Wrangel are all constructed of hewn logs and shinlap boards. The log houses are for the most part patterned after the first Russian stockade, while the frame houses are American. Many of the more thrifty Indians occupy large two-story frames and some of these are fenced in and surrounded by gardens in which potatoes, turnips and other root vegetables seem to flourish. As we passed along the principal street, or rather roadway covered with stumps and full of ruts, the long row ll of ruts, the Indian dwellings was pucks, squaws and papooses offering their peculiar wares for sale. Nearly all had baskets of various colors and patterns and wooden ware carved out of pine, including spoons, forks and miniature totems. Others offered silver spoons, bracelets, rings and Alaskan garnets, while still others dealt in otter and mink skins, fur caps, horn spoons and other curios. Upon close inspection the silver ware was all found to be of Indian make out of silver coins

and engraved with sharp tools, also of their own make. The baskets and mats are plaited and woven by hand from reeds and grasses that have been su jected to a process of bleaching or dyeing. Looming above the house tops and most conspicuous of all things to be viewed at Wrangel are the totem poles that stand in front of the homes of "big Indians" and take the place of nonuments at their graves in the burial grounds adjacent to the town. These totem poles are in fact huge logs from twenty to forty feet in length, standing upright, with grotesque carvings of beasts, reptiles, birds, fishes and hideous human images painted in red, yellow and human images painted in red, yellow and black. One of these totem poles is a twenty-five-foot log planted upright, with the imprint of a double row of eight human feet, climbing one above the other, and perched on the top is a moss-covered bear as large as a cow. The two tallest totem poles in Wrangel stand sentinel before the large two-story mansion of the principal chief, who takes great pride in exhibiting the interior of his house, its quaint furniture and the gorgeous trappings he wears on state occagorgeous trappings he wears on state occasions to visiting tourists. The chief and his wife talked pigeon English pretty fairly, but nearly all the other Indians, male and

pronouncing the few words necessary for carrying on barter.

femal, talk a horrible guttural and scarcely can make themselves understood even in

A Famous Mine. We steamed out of Wrangel in the midst of a drizzling rain at 10 a. m., while the beautiful mountain scenery in its environment was wrapped in a white fog that only permitted an occasional glimpse at the snowy peaks and mountain cascades. Conshowy peaks and in the misty atmosphere through Wrangel Narrows, Prince Frederick Sound and Stephens Passage, we finally cast anchor by 8 p. m. at Douglas island, near the famous Treadwell mine, which has its mills and reduction works which has its mills and reduction works less than half a mile distant from the wharf. The Treadwell mine, owned and operated by California capitalists, is stocked for \$5,000,000 and paid a dividend of \$450,000 (000) last year, besides paying for enlargement of the plant. Its mill of 240 stamps, the largest quartz mill in the world, is kept running in full blast night and day. During the cight years since this mine has been worked nearly \$4,000,000 in gold has been taken out of it. Another gold mine has recently been opened within seven miles of the Treadwell by a local company, which claims to have great prospects in the near

Despite the drenching rain a majority of the passeagers clambered up the steep mountain to view the mine and meandered mountain to view the mine and meandered through the mammoth stamp mill amidst the deafening noise of the quartz crushers. At daybreak Thursday morning the Queen exchanged her moorings from Douglas Island to Juneau, only two miles distant, and the holiday stamping ground of the 300 miners employed in the Treadwell mines and mills. Although the weather still continued drizzly and forget the tourists were out in full force. and foggy the tourists were out in full force exploring the muddy and helter skelter streets of this live mining town, which has

streets of this live mining town, which has within haif a dozen years distanced all the aspiring Alaska trade centers—including Sitka—in population and commerce.

Juneau, like Wrangel and every other Alaska town, deals heavily in "Wonderland curios" and products of Alaskan natives' handicraft. You can invest your surplus in miniature totems of wood, bone and walrus ivory, in baskets, furs and implements of the chase. One of our tourist passengers invested in a bear cub and another in a fawn. Bears and deer are said to

be plentiful in the forest back of Juneau and bear cubs are a common article of merchanbear cubs are a common article of merchan-

A Day's Program.

The captain's bulletin posted daily in the social hall of the steamer was decidedly characteristic. It reads as follows: On Board Alaska Excursion Steamship Queen, Aug. 10,: 1893.—Latitude at noon 55 degrees, 12 minutes north. Longitude at noon 134 degrees, 8 minutes west. We will sail through the following channels will sail through the following channels during the rexts twenty-four hours, if not detained by thick weather: Taku inlet, Stephens passage, Favorite channel, Lynn canal, Chatham straits, ley straits, Glacier bay. We will arrive at Taku glacier about 1:30 p.m., and remain there about two hours taking in our supply of ice. There is no landing at Taku glacier. We will arrive off Chilcat about 11 p.m. We will arrive off Chilcat about 11 p. m. We will not land. We arrive at Muir glacier about 8:30 a. m. tomorrow and remain until noon. Passengers will not land at Muir glacier until after breakfast. This program may be changed late this evening. It will depend upon the weather whether we will go to Muir glacier tomorrow or postpono it for a day or two.

Lames Carneoli.

Commander.

P. S.—The officers and crew have no con-trol over the weather. If there is any pas-songer or passengers who think they can control the weather they will please step up to the skipper's office and report for duty. There is a dark and lonely room in this ship, down below the 'glory hold,' and any of the passeagers wishing to go down there for the purpose of expressing their opinion about the weather have the hearty consent of the skipper.

Skipper.
Owing to the thickness of the weather the program was changed and we made a detour to Sitka before ascending Muir glacier. The marvelous sights of Glacier bay and our experience in climbing up the Muir glacier will be related in my next E. ROSEWATER.

POINTS OF INTEREST TO BOYS.

Probably the first thing to catch one's eyes after entering the World's fair ground would be a Columbian guard, resplendent in blue trousers, blue coat, with several yards of black braid with brass ornaments hanging therefrom; a short sword clanking at his side, a black cockade set rakishly in a soldiery cap and white gloves. A good deal for a boy of 17 or 18 to carry around, isn't it? But that is just the age of many of the awful beings called "Columbian Guards." Although at first a guard was required to be at least 21 years old, there at present many boys under that age who have entered the ranks of this organization, upon whose courteous words of direction so many people daily depend. The efficiency of boys as guides was early shown by the company controlling chairs, who chose as their motive power intelligent High school students, a decision which has resulted most advantageously for the chair company. This is only one of the many proofs of the ability of American boys to do anything they have a mind to do.

In the gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building are rooms upon rooms filled with the handiwork of the boys of the German, French and American schools, con-spicuous among them all being a fine exhibit of the manual training department of the Omaha High school. Perhaps next in point of interest to the boys would be the Transportation building, where means of travel by air, land and water are all fully illus-trated. The exhibit of the Baitimore & Ohio railroad, showing the evolution of the railway locomotive by means of locomotives which are, in nearly every instance, the original engines of the class which they represent, and the first engine that came into Chicago, shown by the Chicago & North-western railway, both well repay the boy giving them special attention.

The numismatists and philatelists will find much food for reflection both in the United States Government building and in the exhibit of Stanley Gibbons, England, in the gallery of the Liberal Arts building. Mr. Gibbons has one set containing the first stamp issued in almost every country, and another set of 208 envelopes, being almost the entire number that were issued during the civil war on both sides.

But boys, don't for one moment forget that

the greatest exhibit here is the people who attend the exhibition. Keep your eyes and ears open for even one day and you will in all probability run across some incident or bit of conversation that will be more ludicrous or have more humor about it than any minstrel show now traveling. Only the other day, while standing in front of a glass partition which surrounds the day nursery in the children's building, a woman with a baby and husband came along. After con templating the evident enjoyment of the babies within the inclosure, he suggested to his wife that they leave their baby there so that they might spend a day in peace; so they started off to leave their baby. After paying the entrance fee and handing over the baby the nurse gave the mother a check and proceeded to put a large tag on the

"O give me the baby," excitedly called the mother when she comprehended this operation; "You am't a going to put a tag on my baby just as if it was a dog or cow; no, sirree," and off she marched with the baby, proud with a consciousness of having saved the buby of the eternal disgrace of being agged

While standing in the Administration building one morning I overheard the fol-lowing interesting colloquy between husband

She: "I tell you I am going to see the Wo man's building and the Childrens' building." He: "Well, I want to see Machinery hall."
She; "I don't care if you do. Do you suppose I would miss seeing Childrens' building and all them handsome embroidered things in Woman's building!"

He "Of course, I want to see them too. But let's see Machinery hall first." She "None of the old machinery for me. I am going." And away she went, while "hubby" meekly followed her, ruminating on the peculiar mental construction o which causes them to see nothing interesting in machinery. JUNIOR. VIEWS FOR SUMMER.

Jud e. A crystal lake all frozen o'er, White, in the moon, from shore to shore A field of freshly fallen snow, Where bracing wintry breezes blow. Long icicles that glitter fair On trees and shrubs and everywhere. Cool caverns deep, where trickly rills Suggest the most delightful chills.

These are the sort of pictures we Just at this time would like to see. For of this stuff our dreams are made When it is ninety in the shade. For quality, purity, boquet and healthful

ess there is no wine as good as Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. Stub Ends of Thought. Detroit Free Press.

A thought never dies. The rose never tries to wear the livery of the lily. We may fill our lives with music if we

know what chords to touch. Cupid is searcly to be believed on outh Matrimony is materialization. Riches have wings that flap the other

vay only. Let us talk only of what we have done, and think of what we will do. Yesterday is much farther away than

omorrow. What the girl thinks she will do, the woman seldom does. Old age thinks backwarks.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's Little-Early Risers does not in-De Witt's Little-Early Risers does not in-terfere with their health by causing nauses pain or griping. These little pills are per-fect in action and result, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, dizziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion and one up the system. Lots of health in these little fellows.

Dakota county will have a full yield of

Director General Davis is Confident of a Successful Financial Outcome.

TALK WITH THE HEAD OF THE EXPOSITION

Gratifying Increase in Acceipts and a Decrease in Expenses-Future of the Great Buildings Major Handy on the Situation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. |- I walked under the statue of victory into the Administration building of the World's fair today to see the director general. This building contains the offices of the men who are managing the great show. It is covered by a great gold dome and a mortgage. The dome is very blg and very costly. The mortgage, by which I mean the indebtedness of the fair, is also big and it represents millions. The dome covers nearly half an acre and it shines out under the sun above the great city of Chicago. The mortgage covers all the 700 odd acres of shows here and it can be seen blazing over Chicago all the way from New York to San Francisco. The dome will be wiped out at the end of the fair, when the Administration building will be sold to the highest bidder. Whether the mortgage will be wiped out or not remains to be seen. The director general thinks it will. It was to ask as to this that I called.

A Chat with Director General Davis. Walking over the marble floor of the rotunda past the pretty girl in the center who peddles out for \$1 each silver souvenir Columbian half dollars, though in reality they contain less than 15 cents worth of metal, I reached one of the half dozen steel elevators which carry you to the upper floors. At the second stop I was landed and a moment later, through the introduction of Major M. P. Handy, was in the big parlors of the director general. A tall, robust, grayhaired, gray-bearded man, with an eagle eye and a brunette complexion, was presented as the manager of the World's fair, Director General Davis, and he, in response to my question, said:

"The World's fair is doing better every day. It will pay all its debts, and we will come out even. We are cutting down our expenses in every way, and the saving from the music under Thomas is to be followed by other radical reductions. Prof. Thomas and his orchestra cost us just \$1,800 a day, and the people who heard him had to pay \$1 apiece to go to his concerts. It took me several months to get rid of him. Think of it! Eighteen hundred dollars a day! Why it costs only \$1,200 a day to run the great buildings of the exposition. We are reducing right along. Our next cut will be as to the gates, which cost us \$1,800 a day, and we will cut also in other quarters." "What does it now cost to run the exposi-

"It costs just about \$18,000 a day now, but an average in the past has been far above that. When we were building we spent \$40,-000 and more a day for weeks, and money had to flow like water. We have labored under great disadvantages. All the work has been done under the eight-hour law, and that law has increased the expenditures of the fair over \$1,000,000. The trades unions have regulated our prices, and we paid double wages for the work we had to have done on Sunday in order to get ready in time. Some of our contracts were made for the entire period of the fair, when they should have been made for a short time, and the expense of the whole has been materially increased through the haste we have had to

Police and Detective Force. "Where does this \$18,000 a day that it

quires to run the exposition go?" I asked "It is spent in all sorts of ways," was the reply. "A large amount has to be paid out for guards, police and detectives. We have about 200 detectives and 1,600 guards. The number of guards has been criticised as being too large, but we need them to provide against fire. The statue, Fire Controlled. above this building is typical of our work. We have here one of the most inflammable cities of the world, and one of the most daugerous as regards loss of life. Supposing a fire should oreak out in the Manufactures building, Machinery hall or the Electricity building and should gain headway. Think of the electric wires charged with hundreds upon hundreds of volts of electricity that might fly about as wild wires. If we were not prepared for them they would deal death at every touch. Why some of those wir es are charged up to 1,000 voltage. One of them broke the other day and fell into a pond covering nearly an acre of ground. A man was standing in the waters of this pond a good distance from the wire. He is now laid up with a sore leg coming from the electric shock he got at that time. I have it now arranged so that these wires can all be deadened at once. If it were not so and a fire should break out the results would be more terrible than any conflagration of his-tory. We have already had fifty fires, but they have been put out so promptly that the people have never heard of them. As it is our fatalities have been very few. We have had in round numbers 7,000,000 people on these grounds. We have built these great buildings with the men clinching the labels of these great in the second of the sec ing the boits on some of these great iron structures as they were put together, hanging onto the beams while they were movin and all told only fifty men have been killed, and not more than 700 wounded. In other you could kick a hole into them at almost any point."

words, including visitors, only one man in every 10,000, so far connected with the fair, has met with an accident. The only building burned has been the storage building, and for this we were not responsible. "You must also remember that these great buildings are not like ordinary structures. They are fragile, and, solid as they look.

The Future of the Fair Buildings. "What is to become of these buildings?" asked. "Will there be a fair next year?" "No," replied Director General Davis. "A

f 'No," replied Director General Davis, "A i air next year with these buildings is an impossibility. They would not last the winter through. The glass roofs are so constructed that they would be broken by the ice, and the buildings would fail to pieces. I know there is some talk of an exposition next year, but it is out of the question."

"How about the extending of the exposition on into November?" o "I can't say whether it will be extended or not. I think it might be a good thing for us if we could have ten days, two weeks or even more in November, and it would help us out. Whether congress will be asked for this, and whether it will be granted, I cannot now say, but it is very probable that some such movement will be undertaken."

How Hard Times Have Affected the Fair.

How Hard Times Have Affected the Fair. "Has the panic burt the fair?" I asked.
"Yes," replied General Davis, "it has reduced our attendance at legst 25,000 a day and our receipts proportionally far more. The rich men of the country are not coming to the fair. Capitalists, bankers, merchants and the men who usually spend a great deal and the men who usually spend a great deal of money at such places as this are staying at home to watch their business. The finan-cial condition is such that they are afraid to cial condition is such that they are afraid to go away. The banks are against us. Sena-tor Manderson was here a day or so ago. He told me that one of the chief enemies the fair had was the banks. Said he: The banks don't want the people to go to the fair. They are hard up all over the country, and it hurts them to have their money taken off to Chicago by their depositors. They have een doing all they can with the railroads to beep their rates of fare up, and they discour-kge the World's fair in every way.' I believe ahis to be true." Director General Davis twent on. "A great deal of money comes here from ever, point in the United States here from every point in the United States

Chicago and the Pair.

"Has the fair helped Chicago?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Davis. "It has practically saved the Chicago banks. There has been less trouble here than at any other point in the country and the Chicago banks have picuty of money. The merchants are doing a big business and some of the larger firms are having more custom than they can attend to. I don't think the hotels are making much, as yet, and there is by no means the extertion practiced that has been charged. The probability is that September and October will see bigger crowds than ever, and the richer people will probably come at that time. Now many of them are at the senshore and we could see the falling off of this class as soon as the hot weather began. It is this class that patronize the best hotels and that spends the money which comes into us largely through the concessions."

The Concessions Pay the Expenses

"Does the fair management make much from the concessions?" I asked "Yes," replied General Davis, "our re-ceipts from the concessions we have granted ceipts from the concessions we have granted to the different shows in the Midway plaisance and to others doing business in the grounds now more than pay the running expenses of the fair. We get a percentage of the gross receipts of all the shows and a percentage of the receipts from nearly everything sold. These percentages range all the way from 20 per cent to 70 per cent and every girl who chews gum in the and every girl who chows gum in the grounds gives 70 per cent of the amount she pays for the gum to the World's fair. In other words the chewing gum company pays us 70 per cent of its receipts. Of the shows in the Midway I think the Cairo street pays heat though words. best, though we get a good round sum from all. The big Ferris wheel has paid us all. The big Ferris wheel has paid us nothing, as yet. It was not to give percentage until it had received enough to pay the expenses of putting it up. This has been about accomplished and we will get a good income from it. Some concessions have not paid nearly as well as was expected. The roller chair man has not been doing as much as he thought he would, and popports, which was considered a very good popcorn, which was considered a very good concession at Philadelphia, is not worth

How the Foreigners Kick. "Are the foreigners satisfied with the

"Not very well," replied Director General "Not very well," replied Director Goneral Davis; "they do not like the concessions and they say that the allowing them to peddle out things from the different countries materially affects their business. Many lof them have so decidedly objected that we have changed the rule and allowed them to sell things in the various buildings. We exsent things in the various buildings. We expect them to pay a percentage to the fair. They are not doing, however, the business they expected to do. This is largely from the fact that the richer class of our people are not here. The crowd you see on the grounds today is not made up of men who buy \$1,000 cross the convergence or redeeper. buy \$1,000 vases, fine carriages, or order beautiful china and pictures. If the times let up we will have some of these people in September, but not now." Who are making money out of the fair?"

"The Chicago merchants, a few of the hotels, the railroads and some of the con-cessionaires," was the reply. "As to any one connected with the fair making money, do not know of I cent that has been gotter by the officers. As for me, as large as my salary is, I have spent more than it right along in the duties I have had to perform in keeping up with the position. I think the same is true of the other officials."

Major Handy on the Situation.

After leaving Director General Davis After leaving Director General Dayls I talked for some time with Major M. P. Handy, who had charge of the bureau of publicity and promotion, and who has been, as theatrical people would say, the advance agent of the fair. One question I asked him was in regard to the large free list. There is vol know a turnlarge free list. There is, you know, a turnstile for passes connected with every gate at which paid tickets are taken, and the number of passes given out amount to about

30,000 daily. Said Major Handy:
"Thirty thousand is not a large number of free admissions for a fair like this. It is generally supposed that these are all given to the press. The truth is most of the passes belong to the employes of the fair. There are 60,000 exhibitors here. Each has the right to a ticket for himself and his at. tendant. Then think of the army of men connected with the concessions, of the cleaners and sweepers and of the people who have to come to the fair to bring food and other things and come. r things, and you will see that this number is very small. It is true that a number of newspaper passes have been given out, but the newspapers have made the fair and it seems to me that the pushing of the fair with the newspapers ought to be kept up today as strongly as ever. I think this fair ought to be run as a great show, and that is the only way to make it pay."

"Is it coing to pay."

"Is t going to pay!" I asked.
"We will pay our debts," was Major Handy's reply. "Had the times not been so hard we would have given a big dividend to our stockholders."

"When will the next world's fair come?" "When will the next world's fair come?"
"There will never be another big world's
fair," replied Major Handy. "This has
capped the climax. Chicago has set the
pace too rapid for any other city or any
other nation to compete with it. Think of
it. The fair has cost \$20,000,000. The
thought of such an attempt would send the
cold chills down the back of any setimes. cold chills down the back of any nation in Europe. New York could never have done what Chicago has done, and I doubt whether Chicago will ever do as much again."

A Boom for Chicago.

Major Handy comes from Philadelphia.

When I knew him some years ago I was associated with him in the New York World bureau in Washington, and I found that his views on most subjects were conservative. Like all men who have been connected for any time with Chicago, however, he has not become convinced that it is the center of the car. and when I broached the idea that the World's fair might, on the whole, be rather an injury than a good to this city he scouted the insinuation and said: "The World's fair has already helped Chicago and it will materially increase it in size and it will materially increase it in size and wealth. Chicago grows right along. It now has 1,400,000 people, and it is bound to be the biggest city in the United States. New York will, perhaps, hold her commercial supermacy, but the World's fair has brought Chicago into close touch with the great markets and the great merchants of Europe, and her business will now be done with them direct. Already gold is being shipped from direct. Already gold is being shipped from Europe directly to Chicago. One of our firms brought in \$1,000,000 last week, and Phil Armour received \$500,000 in gold not long ago. The biggest cities of the world are not at the sea shore. London, Paris and Berlin are all in the interior, and the same is to be the fate of the United States. Chicago has the best location in the country for a great city, and

it will steadily grow.
"Another thing that the fair is doing for "Another thing that the fair is doing for Chicago," continued Major Handy, "is in the way of education. It is making the city a cosmopolitan one. It is provincial no longer. It has grown in art taste, and it will have as a result of the fair a magnificent art pulnce. Chicago is in a better financial condition today as a result of this exposition. Its people are now making money, and the hotels people are now making money, and the hotels are, I think, doing well. It is a curious tning about this fair that there was more money spent during the first two months than there has been since then. The Hotel Richelleu made \$40,000 in June, and all of the good hotels did well during May and June. The richer people came at that time. They will be back in September, and they will spend a great deal here before the fair closes."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Bad Case of Flux Cured. Georgeville, Cabarrus Co., N. Allen Blockwillder had sent after the doctor, but he was not at home, having been called off on some other case. The man who came for the doctor said that Mr. Blockwillder was very sick, that he was passing blood and vomiting. We gave him a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and

bottle of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrheea Remedy, and told him to go back and tell Mr. B. to try it. After using three-quarters of the medicine he was well.

WIDENBOUSE & SHINN.

Messrs. Widenhouse & Shinn are prominent merchants and are widely known in that part of the state. Their statement can be relied upon. be relied upon.

The reason why so few musical students win real success is that they are in too great a hurry to appear in public, and fancy that after their first public appearance they need no further study. Mine. Albani, in a recent interview, ascribed her success to hard work from the beginning, kept up till the present time. She began training at 4 and continued for thirteen years before she had confidence in her powers.

"DINK" WILSON AND HIS PALS

Career of the Country's Most Desperate Gang of Safe Blowers.

THE LEADERS WERE BORN IN THIS CITY

Commenced Their Careers While Mere School Boys-Story of the Robberies by the Gang, All but Two of Whom Are Now in Jail.

"Dink" and Charles Wilson, who were the enders of one of the most desperate and daring gangs of thieves and safe blowers in this country, are under arrest at Syrrcuse, N. Y., for the crime of murdering Detective Harvey of the Syracuse police force. Death by electrocution is now staring these men in the face and they seem to have no reasonable hopes for escaping justice.

These two Wilson boys were raised in Omaha and are well but not favorably known in this city. When they were mere lads at school they gained a reputation for desperate daring which caused them to be feared and avoided by their play fellows.

The boys were of respectable parentage and their parents used every means to controi them, but bad company seemed to be their delight, and they soon got from under parental control. They are now under the ban of the law charged with the blackest of crimes as a result of their youthful disobedi-

When the Wilson boys were going to school they used to organize and lead gangs of boys into more or less serious mischief. They kept this up until their name began to appear on the police blotters, and the Omaha officers had to keep them under continual surveillance. From petty crimes they branched out into greater ones, and now their names, descriptions and photographs adorn nearly every rogue's gallery in the country.

The first time these young men became

prominently known in police circles was when they were arrested in Leavenworth, Kan., with a complete set of finely made burglar and safe blowing tools. The fine finish of the tools attracted the attention of mish of the tools attracted the attention of the western police, who at once began to re-gard the boys as being more than ordinary criminals. During their imprisonment in the Leavenworth jail they wrote to their sister Nettle in this city. The girl was then a saleswoman in the 19-cent store on Farnam street. She left for Leavenworth with all the ways above. Farnam street. She telt for Lase, and by with all the money she could raise, and by hard and untiring work she succeeded securing their release on bonds. Beftime for their trial the men left the country, forfeiting their bail.

The chief of police in Kansas City notified Chief Seavey of their escape and local officers were put at work to locate them.

'Dink" and Charles were soon located at

Twenty-ninth and Cassius streets. When placed under arrest they made a desperate right, but with much difficulty they were overpowered and locked up in the city jail. Then their photographs were placed in the Omaha rogues' gailery for the first time. The men resisted all efforts to get photo-graphs of them, but with the aid of a kodak Chief Seavey caught them off their guard and secured the identifying likenesses which have been the means of their final capture for the brutal murder of Detective Harvey.
The boys were afterwards ordered to leave the city, which they did. They went to St. Joseph, Mo., and feil in with Sly and Hedspeth, the noted train robbers, who were then ex-convicts from the Missouri penitentiary. It was then that the notori-ous train robbing gang, whose daring rob-beries almost paralyzed railway officials, was organized. They sent to Omaha for three more crooks named Getche, Kellner and Hawkins. These three recruits were all and Hawkins. These three recruits were all ex-convicts ready to do any kind of crooked work. The gang was organized when the recruits reached St. Joseph. A few days afterward they were joined by a burglar named McDermott, who had just finished serving a sentence in the Canon City, Colo., penitentiary. This McDermott was arrested once in Denver on suspicion of being the murderer of Officer John Phillips, who was shot by a burglar whom he according to was shot by a burglar whom he caught in the act of going through a house on his beat. Nothing could be proven against the man, and he turned up in Omaha shortly afterwards, where he was recognized and arrested by Sergeant Ormsby. The Denver police were notified, but as they did not have a case against him, he was released and told to leave the city. He then went to St. Joseph and joined the now thoroughly organized Wilson gang, of which "Dink and Charles were the leaders. They ha enough men then to do daring work and their plans were laid for the successful and thri!ling robberies which followed each other n quick succession.

Their first job was to hold up the employes at the Ames avenue street car barn in this ity. After subduing the employes they cut he telephone wires leading down town and blew open the safe, obtaining about \$1,000 by the operation. They escaped and shortly afterward held up the Missouri Pacific express train at Fortieth and Leavenworth streets, robbing the passengers and express messenger of several thousand dollars. The gang left this part of the country and were next heard of at Milwaukee, where

they held up another train and secured rich haul.

Then the robbers went into Missouri,

where they planned the now famous express train robbery, which was successfully car-ried out under the leadership of Charles Wilson. Up to this time the robbers had been extremely fortunate, and as they had stolen large sums of money it was agreed to divide the plunder and separate, for the officers all over the country were on the alert to effect their capture and earn the big rewards that were offered.

The division of the "swag" took place in a

house in the heart of St. Louis. Sly and Hedspeth went to California and enjoyed life on the Pacific coast with the ill-gotten gains. The others of the gang went in

gains. The others of the gang went in various directions.

William Desmond, chief of the St. Louis city detective force, put all his men at work to try and capture the daring robbers. He came to Omaha with Detective McGrath and sought assistance from Chief Seavey, who gave the St. Louis officers all the help and information at his command. A systematic hunt was then begun for the members of the gang. Chief Desmond. members of the gang. Chief Desmond located the woman in St. Louis at whose house the gang had made their headquarters and where they had divided the spoils. In order to save herself from prosecution for harboring cricinals the woman told the chief all she knew about the men.

Not long after this Sly was captured in the postofilee at Los Angeles by means of a decoy letter. Then Hedspeth and his wife were arrested in San Francisco and all of them were taken back to Missouri, where the men were tried, found guilty, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Jeffer-son City penitentiary and are now engaged in serving their sentences. Owing to the many stories printed about the two men they are objects of much interest to the visitors to that prison.
Since that time Charles Wilson and Mc

Dermott were arrested in Council Bluffs for blowing open a safe in a store on Broadway. While in jail in Council Bluffs Charles' sister Nettle went over there from this city and again secured bail for both of them. They immediately forfeited their bonds and left the country. They were next heard of in San Francisco, where they blew open sey-eral safes, making some rich hauls. The San Francisco police flually caught them and

READY MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS We were the first manufacturers on this Continent. Our latest improvement surpasses anything ever before produced. 15c., 25c., 55c., per tin. Se sure to have SEABURY'S. Ask for them spread on cotton cloth. SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES:

are kept away; also useful for expelling mos quitos and irritating insects. Price, 25c. each HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES, which in burning, disinfect and produce a fragrance refreshing an i invigorating. 25c. per box of 12. Sole Manufacturers, SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical NEW YORK.

Prevention is better than cure, by burning these candica had smells in basements, closet &c. are destroyed, and thus contagious disease

secured their conviction for one of the minor jobs they did and the men were sentenced to the San Quentin ponitentiary for a term of five years each. On their way to the penitentiary Charles Wilson effected his escape through the negligence of his guards. MeDermott was not so fortunate and he is now serving his sentence in the California prison. Some time after this the safe in Julius Treitschke's saloon in this city on Thirteenth and Howard streets was blown open by expert "gophers" and \$1,400 worth of money and jeweiry stolen. Detectives Savage and Dempsey were of the opinion that this job was done by Getche, Keliner and Pete Hawkins, a new recruit to the new partially demoralized gang. The robbers must have left the city at once, for no trace of them could be found. secured their conviction for one of the minor

could be found.

In a short time after this robbery Chief In a short time after this robbery Chief Seavey received information from the sheriff of Carroll county, Iowa, that two men, whom he described, had broken out of the county jail there. These men were captured in the act of blowing open a safe in the city of Carroll and were locked up in the county jail, from which they made their escape. The Omaha police knew from the describition of the burglars that their escription of the burglars that their cape. The Omaha police knew from the description of the burglars that they were Hawkins and Kellner. They were arrested a week later by Detectives Savage and Dempsey in a room over the New York chop house on Fourteenth street, near Douglas. They still had on prison clothes, not having bad time to make a change. As soon as they were locked up the Carroll county sheriff was notified and soon arrived in Omaha. He identified and claimed his prisoners, and after putting on the handcuffs and shackles he offered to wager that the men would not escape again. In twenty-four hours after he reached Carroll with the men Hawkins was again a free man, having out hours after he reached Carroll with the men Hawkins was again a free man, having out his way through the bars with small saws furnished him by some pal who gained admission to the jail and probably hoodwinked the not overly careful jailor. This was the last seen of Hawkins until Wednesday night, when he turned up unexpectedly in Omaha, but disappeared almost immediately again. Kellner was tried for the Carroll job and was sentenced to serve two years in the Fort Madison penitentiary.

was sentenced to serve two years in the Fort Madison penitentiary.
Getche is a blacksmith and machinist and is said to have made all the tools for the gang, but so far he has always managed to escape being caught. He is now wanted in Creston, Ia., for blowing open a sare in the business portion of that city.

The Wilson boys, who were the head of this gang and who planned and helped execute the most of these robberies, went east and were lost track of until they were caught in the act of blowing open a safe in Syracuse

the act of blowing open a safe in Syracuse by Detective Harvey about four weeks ago. They murdered Harvey in cold blood, "Dink" Wilson was captured shortly afterward. He gave an assumed name, but his identity was disclosed. Charles managed to escape and the Syracuse police hadto send to Omaha for his record, description and photograph, which Chief Seavey sent them. When the identity of the men was clearly established the officers had something more tangible to work on and Charles was ar-rested in Buffalo on Fricay of the past week. He made a desperate resistance and came near shooting one of his captors, but he was lodged in jail and is charged with murder along with his brother "Dink."
Getche and Hawkins are the only ones of

this dangerous gang who are now at large, and it is only a question of time until they are lodged behind the bars. This is the history of the Wilson gang. This crowd used to laugh to scorn the fancied security in any modern safe and the public in general has reason to feel thankful that this gang has been so thoroughly broken up, with most of its members confined in the various prisons throughout the country.

Intense Pain Promptly Relieved. Woodland, Northamp'on Co., N. C.—I re-ceived a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I gave Dr. Brown, D.D.S., a dose and he did not have any more trouble. The same bottle cared two more cases. All these cases gave them relief almost instantly.
C. H. GRIPPIN.

DOCTOR Searles PHYSICIANS SILVE SURGEONS **Specialists**

CHRONIC, NERVOUS PRIVATE DISEASES

We cure Catarrh, All Diseases of t'as Nose Throat, Choit, Stomach, Bowell and Liver. Rheumatism, Dyspepsia.

Blood. Skin and Aidney Disease.
Female Weaknesser, Lost Manhool CURED, an tall forms of

WEAK MEN

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured. Method new and unfatting. TREATMENT BY MAIL a speciarty, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, permanently curst, without the use of knife, ligature or causile. All maiadies of a private or delicate nature, of cither sex, positively cured. Call on or address, with stamp, for Circulara, Free Book, Recipes and Symptom Blanks. Dr. Soariss & Spiriss, 118 Spath 15th St.

INDUSTRIES ALL COOD THIS LABEL BEARING OF NEBRASKA MANUACTURE

AWNINGS. | FURNITURE. Omaha Tent-Awning | Chas. Shiveric (& C) COMPANY.
Flags. Hammocks, oil and robber clothing. end for catalogue. 1113
Farnam st. Furniture, carputs and drap ertar. 1205 Farnam at.

BREWERS.

Fred Krug Brawing Omaha Brawing Assa Our bottled Cabinet beer delivered to any outside brands. Viona a part of the city. 10J7 Jackson st. Guaranteed to equal to equal outside bear delivered to families.

IRON WORKS.

Paxton & Vierling | Industrial Iron Works IRON WORKS.

Wronght and cast from parting of all kinds of parting of all kinds of machinery. 714 S 14th brass work etc. FLOUR.

S. F. Gilman. Omaha Milling Co C. E. Black, Manage Office and Mill, PRINTING. SOAP.

Reed Job Printing | Paga Soap Co. Manufacturers of Union soap. H5 Hickory at. WHITE LEAD.

Carter WhiteLead Co