※②※○※○※○※○※○※○※○※○※ COL. LE STRANGE. A Valentine Talk over the Tea Cups.* BY AMY D'ARCY WEIMORE,

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spinster of 40; Miss Kathlyn Lennnz, a young sonal matter nices of Miss Dare's; Miss Nora du Mark, who holds the key to the plot; Cotonel Le-Strange, hero, who does not appear in per-

Scene-Miss Dure's boudoir, Miss Dars and Miss Leonos eitting near an open fire by a

Time-4 o'clock on a winter afternoon. for more teap. Yes, I shall send him the uglicat and most insuffing valentice I can find. He shall no longer pose as a little Miss Virginia Dare What explanation

Miss Virginia Dare-My dear, I would not. An insuffing valentine is as had as an anonymous letter, in my sailmation.

Rise Kathtyn Lennox Now, auntle, dear, don't come the prim dodge over me or we shall simply be relatives, not friends.

Miss Virginia Dare-At the risk of your good graces. Kathlyn, I can but repeat what I have just said. The person who would send a valentine that is meant to hart would also write a letter that he dared not sign.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox-I think you go too far. What possible harm would it he to take down Hay Baxter's vanity a bit? Since he was admitted to the Monday german and became a Baltimore club man he is ridiculous. The only thing is I can't find a valentime just suited to his case. I don't believe they are as usly as they used to be. Miss Virginia Dare-Portunately not. At least I should hope so.

Mise Kaihiyn Lennox (musingly)—Aunt legicia, you do not often lay down the law y vividly. I believe that you have a secret,

Bramatia personae Miss Virginia Dare, | to any one who did not regard it as a per

no gentleman would have sent anything so common, so coarse-Miss Virginia Dare-in spoler momenta

Miss Kathlyn Lennox-But you asked him. d you dot, what it meant? Mes Virginia Dare—I hever spoke to him

long ago. Soon after that he went abroad 2 and 3, 1897, from Captain P. H. Ray, the and going nowhere. Finally be went to Chi. United States government for service in the

Kathlyn, do not end even such a love affect on the prospects of relieving the people of Virginia Dare (laughing)-My dear

still say there is some explanation if— (Door opens and Miss Nors du Mark entermi.



RESORTING RESOR CO LONGL DE STRANGE

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (eagerly)—Now, auntle, you have confessed. I seem a love story. A mystery and a history lurk behind to a good looking, attractive woman like. Miss Nora du Mark (earnestly)—No, don't over again, and yet you are still in single told me once that his whole life had been

Miss Virginia Dare—My little innocent is Colonel Le Strange indeed, whose love affairs would fill Miss Keller Le Strange. Sunday paper. What is it you want to Why, Nora,

orppen, if there is such a condition in life? on were rep sing in your little cradic our misunderstanting Miss Kathlyo Lennox (persistently)- planation

Miss Virginia Dare-Answer second, I do

marding it. You are 'uncleders,' as you had lost the pin playing in the snow, and say, all on account of a valentine of the was afraid to tell. By that time it was same kind that you are longing to send flay. Just belying you are put out with him not taking you out at the collision the His wife ded in a short time, but

forawcar the pleasure if you will only do the confidence act and tell me the secrets probably forgotten entirely the event. Virginia Dare frominimentivi-

Twenty years ago I was about your age, and like you was adored by and also alored so-I went everywhere that those does limitations permitted, and also like you had had and was buying my harmless flirts ons. Among my friends was one who not however in a very different light and , as we will eall him, seemed

destined to drive all rivels form the field.

Miss Kothlyn Lennox Honest confession gold for the soul-you loved him. Miss Virginia Dare-1 did, and he was de-Indeed: I had every reas think so, for he took no pains to hide his

Miss Kathlyn Lennox-O. dear, auntie! don't draw it so mild-his regards! Miss Virginia Dare (smill cg) - You Impudent little niece, let me tell my story h my own way. Yes, he bad been attentive to me for several months, I danced the ger-mans with him and drove in the park, and paraded Charles etreet on Sundays all three outward and visible eighs of tremendous adoration in that prehistoric time. Every one supposed we were engaged, and although he had said nothing definite, our understand-

g was perfect; I never doubted for an in ant his love (Pauces) Mins Kathlyo Lennox (eagerly)-0, don't stop; pray go on, there's a dear! Virginia Dare-The story is nearly told Valentine's day drew near, and that season it happened that the old custom of sending and receiving valuations was partly revived. He talked a great deal about them. and I felt sure that he meant to put in the valentine the words he had not then spoken.

And what was the result? Miss Kathlyn Lennox-Aunt Virginia, you pause in such a dramatic manner you would ut to the blush the professional story

Miss Virginia Dure (sadly)-After all one's tragedles become of use when they can b made to thrill the next generation, but I must hurry on with my tale. I expected a beautiful valentie; I fancied even a ring a favorite bangle would be carefully

Miss Kathlyn Lermox-And lo and behold! You asked for bread, and you were given a

Miss Virginia Dare—1 thought so, at all events. A valentine came directed is the writing I knew and loved so well, and alas! it was simply the most horrible, vulgar thing imaginable. Every word was an in-ault. It represented an old maid running valuity after a yourg man whose look of error depicted would have been amusing

Mes Kathisu Lennox-It was a mistake,

was enraged beyond measure. I told no

Mis: Kathlyn Lernox (surprised)-You

Mics Virginia Dare.—But the mere fact of City and the Kiondike camps, his sending such a thing to say one! O. The latest reports from the since it will slways be a mystery and it is no received and published were date.

Miss Kamilyn Lennox (dubiously)-Well-

Miss Virginia Dace and Miss Rathlyn Len nox (together)-O, Nora, how dear in you some in. Have some tea and warm vource! Miss Nora du Mark-How cozy you are! dark, deep secret somewhere. Perhaps I have just been out to buy some valentines

you once broke somebody's heart with a It is such a lark to send them. And, Kathlyn, have you found yours yet for that young Miss Virginia Dare (unguardedly)-Rather sincer, Bay Baxter?

Miss Kathlyo Lennon (thoughtfully)-We Miss Nora du Mark (earnestly)-No, don't surely could have married over and Kathlyo. My unde, Colonel Le Strange,

Do tell your poor little hand- wrecked by fast such a vile valentine-Miss Virginia Dave (starting)-Your uncle

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (excitedly)-O! I see

Miss Nora Du Mark (amazed at the in Miss Kathlyn Lennor-Who was he? terest displayed)-How strangely you both And why am I an uncleiess look, it was only this: When he was young phen, if there is such a condition in life? he was engaged, or nearly so, to a per-Miss Virginia Dare. Your questions are to feetly lovely girl, and on Valentine's day You should take a position as a he sent her, or thought that he did, a Question first. "Who is he:" Valentine filled with his sentiments and You would not know if I were to tell your practically inclosing a lovely forget-me-not those centennial days when fate and I had That afternoon he met her and she cut him dend. He was too dumfounded to a ck ex-Miss Kathlyn Lengox-Please finish the

Mins Nora Du Mark-Years afterwards Mirs Kathlyn Lennox-But above all, why he discovered that his sister, who Miss Virginia Dare (smilling)—You will some hideous conception of a Valentine manding it. You are "uncluders" She confessed that she was miscrable and had lost the pin playing in the snow, and too late. He was married, alas not happily, and the subject seemed useless to open up then he never took any steps to rectify his her right, Miss Kuthlyn Lennox (laughing) I will mistake; indeed, he says that the woman property the pleasure if you will only do has doubtless married years ago and

Miss Virginia Dare-No. I suppose he has not followed up her history-why should be: Miss Kathlyn Lennox-No a where is he Miss Nora Du Mark (more surprised)-Where is he? Why, in Chicago of course, where he has one of the largest banking businesses in the city

so thrilled-do you know him, Miss Dare? Miss Virginia Dare-Know him? Know lolonel Le Strange? O, yes. Miss Kathlyn Lensox (with hope dawning a her face)—He is an old friend of Aunt Virginia's, and she would love to see him again, I venture to may; and I, too, like to make his acquaintance before long.

Miss Du Mark-I think I understand Well, my uncle is coming next week, and may I bring him in. Miss Dare, for a cup ea and a Valentine talk? Curtain.

New remedies are bing constantly intro-uced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still maintains its pre-emisence,

Hospital Service in Alaska SEATTLE, Feb. 14 -A new plan is on foo for the organization of a series of hospitals chief promoter of the enterprise, Dr. P. H. Booth, is now in Seattle on his way northward. 'It is our purpose,' said Dr. Booth, 'To organize b hospital service at Talya, Lake Bennett, Stewart river, Dawson, Fort Cudahy, Circle Cify, Minook creek and Copper river. The first station to be organized will be at Talya. Our general plan is very similar to the hospital stations throughout Michigan. The company under the auspices of which are working is known us the Alaskan Samitary company organized. s the Aluskan Sanitary company organized any certainty inder the state laws of Illinois."

As the pres

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin disceses may seen what effect the sudden influx of thou-secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch sands of outsiders, in many cases poorly sup-Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy.

No Cake Walk Held in Church.

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches, 10c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

MAD FLIGHT FROM DAWSON

A New Year's Day Letter from the Klondike Country.

HARD TIMES ALONG THE YUKON

Frontbitten Fugitives Forcing Their Way Over Tremendous Ice Jam's on the River Desperate Hardships and Suffering.

The following letter is the latest official report received from the Klandke country. Miss Kathlyn Lennon (holding out her out again, I sut him on the street that after. It is from the pen of Mr. Frederick Coate for more ten. Yes, I shall send him the noon as he came up to join me. Wade, the Canadian register of the Yokon Wade, the Canadian register of the Yokon provisional district, who, with Major F. M. Walsh, the Canadian commissioner of the tin god on a bleyele, to modernize an old was possible from a mrn who would so district, is established in headquarters for saw. the winter at the juuntion of Hig Salmon, on Miss Kathiyn Lennox-A hundred, I don't believe he over sent if. As envelope missignated probably-you got one intended for Janu-ry 1, 1808, brings the latest authentic account of the condition of affairs in Dawson

> The latest reports from the district so far received and published were dated November return we never met. I was in mourning United States army officer detailed by the ogo and married and so the rumance ended. Klondike last f. ll. The following letter from Miss Rathlyn Lennox-Not ended; you are Register Wade books up the situation two young a woman to say that. Suppose months later, and throws a flood of new light months later, and throws a flood of new light with a murder. Surely you cannot wish his Dawson City and the Klondike camp before starvation overtakes them.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Wade's letter came through to civilization by the band of a special courier, a delegate to the Cinadian Parliament at Ottawa. Sent out on New Year's day from the heart of the Yukon country, in a camp completely what off from the world of mels, telegraph and railroads, with hundreds of miles of snow and Fort Yukon, where there is a large supply icc-bound country between it and us, it was, of previsions. nevertheless, typewritten. The Canadian government representatives are showed in for the winter, but they evidently have a good typewriting machine to help them while way their time and record their observa-

Water Walsh the commissioner of the Yukon d'strict, writes a letter in which he vouches for the accuracy of the report made in Mr. Wade's letter. He says: "I believe oth the statements it contains and the con lusions arrived at to be correct. It is the first reliable account I have seen of the winter habits of the Yukon, and should help in the solution of the problem - How best to relieve Dawson."

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS. YUKON RIVER, Junction of Big Salmon, Jan. I. 1898—So reity of provisions in no new thing in the Yukon country. Not a year has elapsed since the commencement of

placer mining there on a large scale with ut some suffering from snortage of supplies The enormous influx of cutsiders this year has so increased the demand for food that he famine is more widespread and acute

The transportation difficulty is, of course the main cause. Prospectors who seek to enter the interior by the Chikoot or White tess and water tranches seldom carry mor ban sufficient outfit and supplies for wn me. The desire to reach the gold field: he trail go to Dawson to truck and teade A man who is file own pucker hea all that ie can do to get his outfit over the trail the inroads on his capital are very con-siderable and at Lake Bennett the horses, if they have survived the Ekagway trail, are

HIGH PRICES AT LAKE BENNETT. Prices are ressonable at Talya and Skag ay; at Hennett in October oats sold as hig as \$50 a sack; floor, \$35 for a fifty-pound bag; beef, 40 to 50 cents a pound; whip-nawed lumber, \$650 per 1,000 feet, and "you had to take your but off" to get it at that The purchase of hoats entails another heav diture. Those that travel 600 miles to Dawson are never brought back. As new fleets leave Remnett hearly every day for months at a time, subtable timber is so scores that \$650 per 1,000 is not an unreasonable price. A twenty-foot boat, whip-sawed on rough spruce, with pitched seams, that ould cost \$10 or \$15 in sastern Canada, worth \$209 at Lake Bennett. The ferrying Long lake bought a boot for \$300, made \$1,900 in fares in two weeks and resold it at the purchase price. It is easily seen why travelers to Dawson by the coust passes and

water atretches content themselves with rrying their own outfits. The only other means of access-I except the Teelin route and those through the interior from Edmicoton and other pointin the Canadian Northwest because they have not yet been brought into general use are the Dalton trail from Haines Mission on the seacoast, twenty-six miles west of Talya, over the Chilkoot Pass, and inward 350 miles to Fort Selkirk, theore to Daws and the ocean route to St. Michael, and by flatboat thence, eighty miles, to the north erly mouth of the Yukon, and eighteen t

twenty days to Dawson. route discovered by Dalton seems t be a fair summer trail, but has not yes used to any extent in the winter, owing o the great depth of snow. Cattle herder who left Haines Mission on August 2 reached Dawson City about the middle of October plentiful all along the trail, as well as an abundance of good feed for horses an cattle. Four herds of cattle, about 50 head in all, and 200 sheep were driven to Dawson over Dalton's trall last cummer. For this reason fresh meat continues to be uch more plentiful in the Kloridike that flour and other staples that cannot b

on four legs, but have to be packed over the passes and carried in boats. FIRST BOAT AT DAWSON IN JULY. Hitherto nearly all the supplies for gen eral use have gone in by the ocean route to St. Michael, as this, though the longest is the cheapest and easiest mode of acres yet adopted. But the ice in Norton Sound renders it unsafe for passage till July 1, and over the distance from St. Michael to the northerly mouth of the Yukon sup-plies have to be carried in flatboats, for which a calm sea is required. The first boat does not reach Dawson till late in July the river freezes over in September Last year the first arrived on July 27 and the last left on its return trip down to Circle City on October 1. As in previous years, many of the flatboats coming up atream were frozen in at various points. While travel is possible by the passes and water atretches from May 15 to November i, or five months and a half, it is limited on the St. Michael route to two or at most three months, and is excessively precarious at that. Only two round trips can be made,

and the second cannot be relied upon with As the present facilities for transporting supplies to the Yukon are inadequate under ordinary circumstances, it can easily be plied and miserably equipped, would have upon the available food supply and other resources of the country. Many who went into the interior carried no supplies at all, or just ST. LOUIS. Feb. 14 - Some time ago a local the interior carried no supplies at all, or just caper printed the story, and it was preffy sufficient to take them to Dawson. They tell

made when the digout upset and Reuben cents to \$1 a pound, was dragged schore insensible. Whisky The effect of the exotus is already ap-

replied that he must have passed them 400 miles back. "He Jabers, thin," said the Irishman, "that

so fast Oi couldn't see thim banks."

HOW MANY ARE IN DAWSON? gravity of the setuation at once became mani-

Early in September the Canadian officials at Dawson City realized that immediate action must be taken to avert the threatened calamity and escape the horrors of starvation. About September 14 they issued this proclamation

The undersigned officials of the Canadian government, having carefully looked over the present distressing altuntion in regard to the supply of food for winter, find that the supply on hand is not sufficient to meet the wants of the people now in the district, and can see only one way out of the difficulty, and that is an immediate move down the river of all those who are unsupplied, to

Within a few days the river will be closed, and the move must be made at once. It is absolutely hizardous to build hopes upon the arrival of other boots. It is n! mest impossible that may more food will come into this district. For those who hav ot laid in a winter's supply to remain her sty longer is to enury death from starts tion, or, at least, a certainty of sideness from scurvy or other troubles. Starvation now stores every man in the face who is hoping and waiting for outside relief. A lit-ife effort will place them all in comfort where there are now large atocks of foot "THOMAS FAWCEIT."

"CHARLES CONSTANTINE "Inspector N. W. M. P. "D. W. DAVIS,

Fortunately, hundreds of small boxts b which the gold regions had been reacher over the water stretches by stranded his along the shores at Dawson, and large crowls meized the change to drop down the river to Circle City and Fort Yukon,

WELCOMING THE STEAMER WEARE.

The outlook was had indeed, but to the surprise of every one, it turned out that the officials had been wrong in believing that the time had gone by when any boat toold come in from the outside. On the 28th of September the steamer Weare hove in view. The eight was a glorious one. He shittle was answered by the only sawmill in the district. The general impression was that two sleamers had arrived. The droop so as to reach Lake Rennett in time to go log spirits of the people at once revived forward. If he buys pack horses and foxage Help and provisions had come at tast. Excitement reached the highest limit, and co thuslasm knew no bounds. they have survived worthless.

The Canadian minister of the interior and Major Walsh, on their flying trip over the two passes in October last, bought forses and forage at Lake Bennett. To employ pack trains for the Skraway pass, or to reach that the special passes of the survive that the fire even upon the masses of flour bacon and other stores about to be unlouded Unfortunately, the Wears constained but a small supply of provisions, and most of it was evident that the ice was jamming along the vicer, sweeping away all boats that was required to fill orders given months before. There was furniture and there were fore. There was furniture and there were fore. There was furniture and there were the night the roar and d'n of the ice battle out on the dark river kept us awake the camp. Millons of tons of ice, burled in camp. fired in the air, guns and rifles wakened the echoes; the local brazs band-they will or chicky. Whisky and looking glasses offer but little consistation to a famine-atricker community. It was explained that the board had been held up at Circle City by a desperate gang of miners armed with rifles, and The last restauron then closed. The miners came back fro the bills, but no food was obtainable. Thousands rushed madty about in search of Soon dismay and despair settled

down upon Dawson City. PREE PASSAGE TO CIRCLE CITY. But the arrival of the steamers was not Rogether without good results. On September 30 the following notice was posted: "Notice is here'sy given that all persons who are not sufficiently provided with four of charge on the steamer Bella, which will leave tomorrow at noon. They should report at the 'A. C.' company's store tomor row morning at 8 o'clock and sign an agree ment as to their transportation. They are advired to take sufficient food with them to Circle City, as no meals can be served on the steamer. Sufficient supplies can be obtained at Circle City to last to Fort Yukon.

The Canadian authorities have arranged A. C. company to furnish free transportation.

"C. CONSTANTINE "Inspector N. W. M. P. "Dawson, September 30, 1897."

The mounted police were stationed in the lasks Commercial company's store and furnished free transportation to all who de-They are said to have furnished supplies to some who were short of provisions. A few hundred people went de on the last boat, and a large number on the eir. The reports as to the total number those who travelled in this way to Circle City and Fort Yukon are so conflicting that it is impossible to form an exact estimate. According to one informant, 800 is the estimate made by Mr. Pawcett, the gold commissioner. Others on the way out give higher figures, while some think there were not more than 400. Since the Yukon became frozen the exedua has continued over

he i.e to Circle City and Fort Yukon. The two boats that left St. Michael this autume loaded with provisions for Dawson and now frozen in at Fort Yukon, are relied upon to furnish supplies not only fo those who are wintering there from Daw son, but for all who were cought in the ice there while valuey trying to reach the gold fields from St. Michael. Although Fort Yukon is only 350 miles from Dawson City, while the distance by way of the upper Yukon and the coast passes to Taiva-575 miles at least, it is certain that any further exodus will be in this latter direc-The supplies at Fort Yukon are prob ably by no means excessive for the population already there. Besides, the longe trip by way of Talya leads back to civiliza where business can be transacted and plans formulated for another season's at the mines, instead of into the Arcti-

Already over 300 bave possed Majo Walsh's encampment on the Yukon at mouth of the dlig Salmon river, and almost as equal distance between Dawson City an Talya. Many more are on the way out, prob-ably several bundred. The burning las of the Klondike church in quantities of provisions were stored, and o large portion of the business section of shortly afterward, must have Dawson duced the food supply and may swell the

But there must still be a large population in the Klondike district. Some of the mos ntelligent I have met on the way out lieve that there are still 3,000 men well circulated abroad, that a cake walk had been held in the parters of the Second Presbyterian church, one of the largest and most fashfonable in the city. Ever since then numerous letters inquiring as to the truth in the matter and others condemning the alleged proceeding have been received by Rey Dr. S. J. Nichole, paster of the church, and much adverse comment on it has been made throughout the country. Hev. Nicolis denies that any such performance was ever held in his church.

sufficient to take them to Dawson. They tell at Lake Bennett a story illustrative of this. Reuben Rubenstein, a Hebrew, anxious to reach the gold fields, arrived at Bennett with no provisions, but what a small lunch basket for provisions—and this is only the beginning of the famine—reflect the general long and two feet wide. Leaving a branch forty feet long to serve as a mast, be contained. They be the sum of the famine—reflect the general at \$100 a half sack, or \$2 a pound. Meals, they note that any such performance was ever held in his church. Eldorado and Bonanza, 2,000 in Dawson six-foot sail to the very top. Reuben then and broad often exhausted the menu took his seat in the craft, put his lunch bas-ket in position, and, after beasting of his in the Eldorado mines. Hey brought \$350 ability as a navigator, pushed off from the a ton, and dog feed required for the teams

Three-quarters of a mile had been of dogs coming out commanded from 75 no perceptible mark of suffering has yet

TERRORS OF THE MARCH. The difficulties and hardships attending the 600-mile march from Dawson City to Talya not her bin the taime whin me boat wint over frozen takes and rivers in midwinter cannot be realized without a me explanation. HOW MANY ARE IN DAWSON?

Just how many ill-supplied and poorly out from the rivers. Lakes Linderman, equipped people flocked into Dawson this Bennett, Tagish and La Barge will no doubt year it is impossible to say. The trader at present a smooth enough surface when Fort Reikirk is reported to have counted frozen over. The mulature near the coast Fort Relkirk as reported to have counted frozen over. The moisture near the coast 4,500 on the way down between May IS and November 17, when the river closed. Even if this be reduced to 3,500, it can easily be seen broken. Not so the condition of the that serious results must follow if all of these were not supplied with provisions to maintain them till next June. But when the strength and the same constitute one great and the same constitute one private the Thirty Mile river at Lake L. Bargs to the shores of Dawson City. The current of Thirty Mile river at Lake L. Bargs to the shores of Dawson City. The current of Thirty Mile river at Lake L. Bargs at the shores of Dawson City. The current of Thirty Mile river at Lake L. Bargs at the shores of Dawson City. The current of Thirty Mile river leaves Lake La Bargs at the shore of the winds are hour for the first five miles. five miles an hour for the first five miles, then quickens to siven miles for a distance of five miles, and then your at five miles to the Hootalinqua. The Hootalinqua itself is nearly 200 miles in length, and pours its waters into the Lewis at the rate of 2.88 miles an hour.

From its junction with the Hootalinqua the Lewis whirls along at five miles an hour for thirty-three miles, until the Hig Salmon is reached. The latter river is about 230 iles in length. Thirty-six miles lower down omen the Little Salmon, a swift but smaller tream a hundred miles or so in length. Next in order, but this time from the west, the Nordenskiold enters the Lewis. Below the Five Pinger Rapids for some distance the er travels at a rate of aix miles an hour. At Fort Selkirk the Felly enters with flight that those left behind will have a five-mile current. Further down White sufficie v provisions to fast till the middle and Sixty Mile rivers pour in from the west, of July, when the first boats can be exand Stewart river from the east. The current of the Stewart is slack, but that of the will have been pasced. At present too many the water dashes between the baraltic walls | cult for mon to walk out, but it is impossiof Miles Canyon at twelve and a half miles | ble for bags of flour and sacks of bacon an hour hefore converging at the White walk in. Those who are anxious for the Horse rapids. The river portion of the trip welfare of the Kirniske people can be o arouse the most shuggish temperament.

HUNDREDS OF MILES OF ICE CAKES. But this very rapidity makes the river The shore lee forming in the lakes with the whirled down atream in thousands of cakes of all sizes and chapes. The falling snow is caught in eddies and rolled into great disks hard and dangerous masses: passed the Tabkenna on November 5 it was couring its apparently unlimited ribbon of into the Lowis. On the 5th we reache he Hootalingua and found it discharging s hundreds of miles of ice cakes with con siderable velocity. From this point the slust te piled up so rapidly on the cars and so logged the sides of the houts that further progress became very difficult. On the 11th we encountered the Ice of the Little Balmor The channel of the main river was now full of wh'rling ice cakes, the sides of the bests had been worn thin with the sharp surface ice of the lakes, and further progre came dangerous if not impossible

On the 17th the ice began to jam at various along the whole course of the Yukon. During the night the roar and d'n of the ice about arousing him in the mornings therebattle out on the dark river kept us awake in camp. Millions of tone of ice, hurled by the furious current, crashed and thundered sgainst billions of tone ladged on the shoals or driven back by the ice below. All night this tereffic war of nature's glants was carried on with mad fury, and next morning whe belief the trail over which the refugees the deals of the trail over which the refugees to the trail over which the refugees to the trail over which the refugees to the trail over which the refugees the course of the trail over which the refugees to the trail over which the refugees the course of the trail over which the refugees to the trail over the same at time to be for the clock fail d to arouse him. So he bought the clock told Thompson simultaneously that the clock would do us well.

For a time the clock worked admirably. He clock fail d to arouse him. So he bought the clock fail d to arouse h

rember 3 with a sied and 140 pounds of provisions to each man. When 165 miles out the sleigh had to be discarded and most of their blankets, clothes and choes thrown away. They had then tramped 125 miles over the rough ice, packing on their backs things that are reprehensible and vicious, all the provisions they could carry and a blanket each to rave them from freezing They had still to make 285 miles to Talya | in the same way, struggling and clambering ut In the open air at night, the thermom eter often at 60 degrees below zero, and nothing but a blanket each and a fire of pruce and poplar between them and death by freezing, one or more of the partners

sleeping while a watcher remained up to heap word upon the fire. AWFUL SUFFERINGS ON THE TRAIL. Such has been the experience of many of those compelled by threatened starvation to "bit the trail." Charles McGooagle reached Little Salmon with a leg severely rozen, another man suffering from scurvy another with an arm bad'y frozen, dozena c others with frostbitten faces, hands and feet, and a poor fellow named Byrne Hea now in a cab n near Five Finger Raples This man hobbled twenty-five miles over roken off, where a worn-out moccasin al-

wed it to come against the ice.

Many reached the Little Salmon almost Many reached the Little Folmon almost every and the nature of their destitute—one party of four with a half loaf reporters—for, in the nature of their of bread and two counds of shank of dried ness, they must be quick to perceive of bread and two counds of shank of dried ness, they must be quick to perceive this very concealment which induces the conduct his investig government posts there and at the Big Sal-mon and the people camped along the river have been able to give considerable relief in the confidence of the man whose manner and avert more serious disaster. The hor-rors of the march out from Dawson as they rors of the march out from Dawson as they understood and written intelligently about were experienced by many will be listened. And it is in this very manner that much of tions will in some cases tell the tale, where Never deceive them,"

have throughout December, enjoyed suc mild weather that travel over now much more easy to endure. Had the very cold weather of November continue's unquestionably many deaths from freezing would have occurred. THE SPRING OUTLOOK FOR DAWSON.

But while the movement from Dawson Decoming much more easy of accomplish-

ment, it must not be imagined that it is possible to reach the diggings with any would require twenty pounds per day for thirty or forty days, or from 600 to 800 pounds is all, while a proper load over the roughest ice should not exceed 150 pounds, or 600 pounds for the four. Then the weight of the sleigh has to be taken into confideration as well as that of the stove tent, beiding and clothing. This fact taken in connection with what has been pointed out before, namely, that when one man comes out his own demand upon the general supply of provisions is removed, and the supplies he leaves behind will help to sustain another, affords the answer to the problem. "How best to relieve Dawson?" There appears to be but one way, and that is by swelling the exodus as much as possible. When so many have joined the White river is not less than eight miles an are contenting themselves with a stock of hour. The current of the Yokon then mod- provisions that will last till May. Starvagrates to about five miles an hour. I might thom-if starvation there will be is likely have pointed out that in the upper river to come with the spring months. It is diffibring it about by influding even greate numbers to leave the threatened distric The Canadian authorities on the spot wi probably see that the available provision are fairly die FREDERICK COATE WADE.

THOMPSON'S ALARM CLOCKS.

They Wake Him Up, but Disturb the Slumber of Others. Thompson is the name of a young man imployed by a bleyele concern on Waturn tyenne, relates the Chicago Times-Herald is nowillon is one of responsibility position is one of responsibility of he handles the cash—he sione has ambinition to the safe. Therefore is portant that he appear at the office ly in the morning. of there are times when he desn't, and

that there are times when he diseat, alle-berelsy mangs a fale.

Thompson is a persistent and industrious leaper. He has the sleep habit. Therefors e full die fandlady particularly to wake im at 6 o'clock every morning. This would ample time to get down to to

fourth he did not wake until 10 o'clock. Then there was trouble at the office when he arrived. The safe had been unapened and customers and mull from all quarters of the hemisphere had been kept waiting. The truthful explanation Thompson made that he had overslept was accepted, but attraction. with some reservation.

He determined that it should not occur again and proceeded to buy an alarm clock. This he placed over on the dressing table and pointed the industry to 8 o'clock. He told the housekeeper that she needn't worry ne reservation

we beheld the trail over which the refugees it was time to be moving. They were it was time to be moving. They have fifteeing from Dawson are compelled to drag their weary footsteps and loaded sleds! INCE JAMS TWENTY FEET HIGH.

I need not attempt to describe its appearance. For hundreds of miles the curface of the moving of the moving. Then there were the moving for so clock and they worked in discordant harmony for four mornings. Then there were the moving for so clock and they worked in discordant harmony for four mornings. Then there were the moving for some moving the moving of the moving of

ice of lakes and rivers consists of the That is all I need to say. At some points the jame are from ien to twenty feet high. It some five feet, and for a great deal of the dictance one to two feet. Over this those who make up the vanguard from Dawson had to make their way.

The first to pass the Little Salmon on their way out presented a pitiable appearance. They had left these was appearanced in discording was more trouble.

One day the safe was locked until noon and the heads of the house were about to report the missing man to the police when Thompson appeared. His explanation was again accepted in a decidedly chilly manner, and he became plarmed about his situation. Then he proceeded to not said to act for young it should not occur again. On this point he was determined. He bought three additional clocks and discording the contribution of the police when the pol l vently. It should not occur again. On the point he was determined. He bousht three additional clocks and decorated his hed stead with them. They serve the purpose for which they were intended, but there i arrest trouble in the apartment when Thompson lives. The other roomer threaten to leave. A 3-11 fire alarm is a muffled bell in a sick chamber compared to Thompson's clocks, they say, and Thompson is an arrarelist and all other

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What Cardinal Gibbons Said to the

New Orleans Press Club. In his address to the New Orleans Press club, Cardinal Gibbons said: "If I had one piece of advice to give a public man more than another it is, be frank with the reporter. It has been my privilege and pleasure to come in contact with and to kno a great number of reporters. I have stead ow in a caps, near the below the kneed. fastly adopted a policy of absolute frank-this man hobbled twenty-five miles over ness with them, and I have yet to have a the ice with no action in his legs from the confidence betrayed. They have never proved ackies down and a portion of a frozen too themselves noworthy of the estimate I placed

on them as gentlemen, "It is the public man who conceals, whose every act of concealment is perceived by the reporters—for, in the nature of their busiwith thrilling interest at many firesides the complaint against the reporters origi-years to come. Broken-down constitut nates. Tell the reporters the absolute truth

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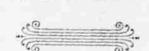
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cities. Zimboe, an inland trading city that flourished in the heart of Africa 3,000 years ago, and peopled by the Phoenicians, is the scene of the story. To this city comes Prince Aziel, a grandeon of King Solomon, accompanied by Isaachar, pricest of Israel, and Metem, o Phoenician trader, who brings a caravan of merchandise.

In Elissa, daughter of Sakon, king of Zimboe, the prince meets his fate. King Ithobal, lord of many legions of savege warriors, is already a suitor for her hand. He sues in true barbarian fashion. seeks to carry her off by force, and is folled in the attempt by Prince Aziel. The story unfolds itself around the feud between the Prince

of larnel and the savage King Ithohal. Eilesa hos given her heart to Aziel, and loaths the barbarian monarch. Isaachar, the priest, is determined that no prince of the house of David shall wed a heathen maiden, whose people worship Beal. As a result of his intrigues. Elissa is elected the high pricatess of

This fixes an impassable religious gulf between her and Aziel. Their passionate love seeks to surmount all barriers. Meantime, Ithobal draws his huge army of savages around the fated city, and demanding Elissa in marriage, prepares to destroy it if he is refused. How Elissa violates her oath as high priestess and prepares to fly with Aziel; how they are both discovered and threatened with death by the priests of Banl; how, to save each other, she, by her right as the high priestess of Roal, names him her husband, while he renounces his faith and offers incense to Basihow Ithobal's horde of savages storms the walls of the city, and both Aziel and Elisen fall into his power; and how, at last. Aziel oncapes with his life by Elissa's feigned submission to Ithohal, she in turn escaping Ithobal by killing herself, is all told in Mr. Haggard's

most fascinating manner. The awful ceremonies in the temple of Baal, the weird rites in the sacred groven of Zimboe, and the barbarous battle scenes of that faroff time, are described with all the author's mervelous wealth of imag-

inative resource. It is a story that will surely rack as one of the great works of fiction of 1838.

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