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Thrilling Story of American Occupation of the Manila Custom House.

LIKENED TO A RUSH OF LAND BOOMERS

What it Cost Spaniards to Catch on to Uncle Sam's Ways of Doing Business-Fierce Rivalry for the Trade.

The financial returns of the Manila custom house covering the period from August 22, a story of an importation race almost as on a newly opened reservation.

These figures are of Mexican currency or of The fact that 1,542,749 kilos of illuminat simple, once one gets accustomed to them. Russian fields it would still be American-Four hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty- owned oil. five cents were collected as translation fees. It costs the unlucky skipper who has so far neglected his education as to slight the learning of English 10 cents a line for trans-Jating every document that comes to the custom house veiled in the mysteries of goods. Castelano. Thus will the language of the conquerors prevail in time.

There were seventy-seven foreign and 260 coast vessels entered Manila during this period. Eighty foreign and 251 coast vessels cleared for ports various in and beyond the Philippines. These figures represent a total tonnage of 99,047.63 entered and 58,692.91 tons cleared. England heads the list of foreign traders with 67,907.89 tons registered, come next, followed by Spain, Germany, France, Italy and Denmark in their order. In the coasting trade the American flag odium of Old Glory at the masthead. The This trade certainly should be ours. tonnage of vessels in coast trade flying the American flag was 54,032.91, while that of Gloucester fisherman. So

We'll sail the seas with our added tons, (A part of the "White Man's Burden,") With a knife in our teeth for the Moros we (Still more of the "White Man's Bur-

Now let us take a look at the importation figures. They rise and fall like a barometer and one can find no better method for judging of the enterprise of the different countries of the world than to look at the first few months after her occupation by from August 22 to December 31, 1898.

Scooped on Cigarette Paper. of the world put together, cigarette paper is an item of importance as well as of import. There are no paper mills in the Philippines. They have depended upon Spain almost exclusively for their eigarette and print paper. Wrapping paper is evidently too expensive, for it is very seldom used. In August there were 4,555 kilograms (a kilogram, or kilo, is equal to 2.2046 pounds) arrived from Spain. China was quick to foresce a paper famine and landed 1,395 kilos in this month, but its owner evidently did not meet with the success shoped for, as China does not again add fuel for the flames until December, when she brought in 262 kiles, probably for Chinese consumption only. In September it seemed as if the world had seen a fortune in cigarette paper, for England jumped in with 8,813 kilos, Germany with 17,532 kilos, France with 10,606 kilos and Austria with 8,432 kilos. Where was Uncle Sam all this time? Well, in this case at least he was "scooped," for he did not offer to Manila a particle of cigarette paper during the year 1898, and thus missed the greatest opportunity of his life in not sending his cigarette fiends on a chase to his new possessions for the necessary plating for the odorful "coffin nail." Spain, however, was not out of it for good. In November she dropped in with 6,115 kilos and followed it up with 24,762 kilos in December. She may make a few more spurts for favor in the paper market, but it is safe to say that Uncle Sam will likely look into this

question himself a bit in future. The trade in fireworks always has and more than likely always will be held by China and Japan. It might, however, be interesting to note that the importation of fireworks amounts to quite a bit in the course of a year, in which time there are no less than 195 holidays on which the miniature rattle of musketry is let loose by our newly acquired Young America. The total importation of this article of commerce for the period mentioned was 6,592 kilos, or somewhat over six tons, notwithstanding the fact that great effort was made by the American authorities to suppress this species of exsubgrance in view of the strained conditions

of nerves and affairs. Would you believe it that Manila, the home of the mango, paupau, lime, lemon, orange, banana, mountain apple, watermelon, pineapple and dozens of other fruits was importing fresh fruits? Well, she is, and during the time for which I am quoting figures she imported no less than 141,927 kilos from the United States alone. Here is one branch of trade wherein Uncle Sam was not entirely "scooped," though he was beaten out by China, which shipped all the rest of the fruit received, amounting to

Flour to the extent of 2,819,439 kilos was shipped from the United States, its only competitors being China and Japan, who shipped but 248 and 216 kilos respectively. It will be but a short time before the Pilipinos will discover the higher value of our flour as a food supply over and above that now attached to the crudely manufactured

Of the 25,585,993 kilos raw hemp exported from Manila but 42,621 kilos came back in manufactured articles, principally from Spain and China. This trade will undoubtedly be controlled by the United States in future.

Not for any commercial value as to trade possibilities, but simply to show their relative consumption, I want to may that 7,206 kilos of joss sticks are down on the report. refuse to class John as stingy when he ourns up this amount of incense to the gode

in less than five months. it took 395,449 kilos of matches to light

mosphere almost cloudy from tobacco smoke.

Triumph in Machinery and Oil. That the United States are going to impress upon the natives some of their own mechanical genius is evident from the fact it is gratifying to note the figures of im-Uncle Sam should control, and as evidence to meet the newly acquired demand for holds the paim for enterprise, but such they methods quick and sure. Spain was the neglected this trade, nor Germany, for they for enterprising Americans to get the marthe date of the American occupation of the are China 13,060, France 12,193. The ma-19,307 kilos respectively. The other figures custom house, to December 31, 1898, tell chinery from China, however, must be credited to England. China certainly leads exciting in the telling as a rush for claims the world in the joss stick business, but we can not credit her with mechanical The total revenue, in excess of expenses and refunds, amounted to \$1,886,558.76. would indicate.

pesos instead of dollars, and can so be con- ing oil came into Manila during the period sidered throughout the report. The duties we are taiking about may be the reason collected on imports were \$1,553,473.04, and that Mr. Rockefeller's name is almost as on exports \$335,374.20. Of these amounts well known here as it is at home; 1,523,040 \$765.80 were collected in fines. In other kilos of this came from the United States, words it cost the bewildered Spaniard that while Germany and China supplied the rest. amount to catch the drift of Uncle Sam's There is no doubt, however, but what these way of doing business. The Spaniards con- latter points are simply distributing centers sidered our methods frightfully complicated for the great American trust article. If at the start, but they now admit them that credited to Germany originated in the

> Paints, oils and varnishes were imported in the amount of 182,873 kilos; 31,163 kilos came from the United States, England and Germany supplying the greater part of the rest. Here is a great field for American

The fact that the Philippines do not come anywhere near raising a necessary amount of rice for their own consumption is evidenced by imports from Japan and China an inch in diameter. Every minute and a amounting to 1,790,538 kilos and from Spain half as this wheel turns by the weight of 47.185 kilos.

The United States is entirely left out on the tinware proposition, but there were 19,- inches long, when, by its own weight, it re-991 kilos imported. It is not likely that unites a broken circuit of electricity and is Uncle Sam will attempt to compete with again elevated by a little car traveling along Europe in this trade unless enabled to do so and Norway second with ships registering by some favoring clause of tariff which may wheel, where it falls into a cup which a total of 10,153.92 tons. American ships be adopted along with other tariff requirements for the Philippines.

Strange as it may seem, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were imported to the extent the time one of these balls is dropped into a floats proudly above old Spain itself, which of 23,765 kilos. But 5,938 kilos of these cup until it is again dropped into another is a very good example of the fickleness of came from the states, although the whole cup it travels thirty-six inches. Thus the Spain's sons in thus taking up so quickly amount may be classed as American goods. with the new love. May it be said, however, England and Germany were quickest to to one ball traveling over one mile a day, of a few Spanish captains, and with the realize the demand for this product, so they 400 miles in one year and during the lifehonor of Spain" staring us in the face, that got the trade. Jointly they exported 14,870 they preferred to sell or leave their ships kilos to appease the demands of the Amerifor others to command, rather than face the can soldier and sailor in the Philippines. It is evidently not much of a job to trans-

port fresh vegetables across the Pacific, poor, but once proud Spain, summed up at judging from the 51,094 kilos of this article a paitry 1,192.19 tons, hardly the size of a to the credit of the United States. China sent in 1,378,427 kilos, showing a large demand, and this not at all on the part of the army or navy, as their wants are supplied almost entirely from American goods. figures for goods imported on this account do not enter the custom house report.

Booze on the List. Liquors are next on the list. In August Spain exported 1,800 liters (a liter is equal to 1.0567 quarts, liquid measure) and Germany 2,100 liters of Cognac. Spain (6,306 importation barometer at Manila for the liters), England (4,905 liters) and France (3,609 liters) are the exporters in Septem-Americans. All my figures are for the period | ber, but in October the United States came 2,300 liters in November and then dropped In a country that probably smokes as to twenty-six liters in December. Too basis many cigarettes as a good part of the rest The total importation was 29,723 liters, all of which Uncle Sam should have supplied The trade here does not demand a standard

label. Spain exported for the Philippines 17,365 liters of gin, against Germany's (its only competitor, practically) 10,183 liters. If Spain could do this the United States can certainly do likewise in Cognac, gin, whisky beer, champagne, claret and sherry.

Even in whicky Spain's figures are 16,232 liters, against the United States 12,088 liters and England 5,936 liters. Spain evidently knew wherein was money.

The stuff that made Milwaukee famous wa well handled. Here is the one place where Uncle Sam came nowhere near being beaten out: 511,140 liters of beer are the figures that show to her credit-or discredit, through Woman's Christian Temperance union eyes. Germany, the only competitor in this line worthy our steel, shows but 47,348 liters Just to show that Spain was not to be left out even on the beer question, the figures show 21 500 diters from Spain. The total importation of beer for the period we are dealing with was 597,233 liters, valued at \$120,000 (gross), and the market just commencing. Under the Spanish regime no great quantity of beer was consumed, the one brewery of Manila being capable of sup-

plying the resident demand. In champagne the United States take their proper position at the head of the list with 9,891 liters. Spain follows with 5,100 liters, and then France, beaten at its own game, with 2,813 liters; England close behind her with 2.424 liters.

Spain evidently intends to fight for the claret market, as it brought in 22,823 fiters in August and 41,884 liters in September In October Uncle Sam enters with 1,450 liters, against Spain's 136 liters, but in November the tables are again turned by Spain with 126,225 liters to our 26,664 liters. Spain again increases its lead in December with 254,400 liters to America's 7,493 liters Who will win out? These are practically the only two nations competing.

In sherry Uncle Sam won out, but did not enter the market until November. Spain had already to its credit 3,717 liters. For the whole period the figures are: United States, 16,200 liters; Spain, 13,937 liters.

Practically no other competitors. Eggs are consumed in enormous quantities not equal to the demand, China has come to months.

Here will be found a great market for slightly damaged or out-of-date hats. Our delirium tremens. new encumbrances, as we will certainly learn to call them in time, do wear hats-on Sunto call them in time, do wear hats—on Sun-days at the Gallera or on paseo—and so long as they bear a foreign stamp or look it is said, he drank half a gallon of whisky they will hold a steady demand. "Where did you get that hat?" could be sung here and ever elicit replies covering every point of hat production in this wide, wide world. Spain and Germany and China are evidently the only ones fully appreciating this state and who will be one of the most honoreof affairs. Complete figures are as follows: Spain, 2,826; Germany, 2,748; China, 2,236; England, 718, and France, 12, or 8,540 old, damaged and out-of-style hats that could

hardly find an open market elsewhere. Our boot and shoe manufacturers are no doubt waiting for the civilization of the Filipino to reach the point of his wearing shoes before trying the market, as not a boot or shoe was exported to the Philippines by Uncle Sam. However, I will say for the benefit of these manufacturers that our new if obstreperous, citizens are not all shoeless. There were 39,123 pairs imported in the time I write of. Spain got the benefit Manila's cigars and cigarettes during this of most of this trade, with the cheap and time. All of these came from Japan with worthless production of China a close second.

Umbrellas are in great and growing demand, and Spain succeeded in getting rid of Its only competitor was England, Omaha Man Narrates the Story of the Dis-6.780.

with 400. We have reached the end of the present that 9,102 kilos of machinery came in from available list of Filipino imports. It can here. These figures are small, however, and plainly be seen that Uncle Sam has come nowhere near holding up his end for enterprise. portation from other countries as showing. Not a demand, except that of liquors, was the amount of trade in this direction that anticipated by us as it was by other nations. It is hardly justice to the United States that that the trade can be wonderfully increased | cold figures should show that this traffic do show. In every one of the articles I smallest importer with figures showing but have mentioned, except possibly joss sticks 1,130 kilos. It can not be said that England and Standard oil, there is plenty of room show shipments aggregating 33,306 kilos and ket and hold it. In the pacification and perenterprise must take a hand as well as the ing the expenses while the nations of Europe collect the rents.

GEORGE ARTHUR SMITH, Editor American Soldier, Manila.

CLOCK RUNS FOR A YEAR. Wonderful Western Timepiece Oper-

ated by Electricity. A clock that will run for a year without attention is the interesting invention of Peter M. Ravenskilde of Cabery, Ill. The clock, which is an accurate timekeeper, was started going in August, 1898, and has run ever since, its owner claims, without any attention from him and has been as methodical in its actions as the sun.

The clock is the product of many years of study and labor and has cost its owner considerable money. The clock proper is run with a wheel sixty inches in circumference. From the outer surface of the circumference are suspended 120 cups, each one-half inch in diameter and a third of an inch deep. Each of forty of these cups, which are successive, contain steel balls three eighths of these balls one of them falls out of its cup and rolls down an inclined plane twenty a steeper inclined plane to the top of the stands vertical for a short time. After the car discharges its cargo it returns to its original station from its own weight. From work done by all of the balls is equivalent time of a person living three-score years the

distance around the globe. The electricity used is generated in an ordinary storage battery, which does not require any attention for fully a year. Mr. Ravenskilde has been asked to exhibit his clock at the Paris exposition, but has anclined to do so.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A Vermont man has patented a snowplow which can be attached to an ordinary pair of sleighs, consisting of a V-shaped plow sus-pended on two vertical rods, with pivoted levers set in brackets in the box to engage the rods and adjust the height of the plow. For the amusement of the children a new toy is in the form of a parachute, which is attached to the head of an arrow, to be shot into the air in a closed condition, the stem of the arrow acting as the balance and causing the parachute to open in its descent.

To increase the tension of exercising apparatus which employs elastic cords in place of weights, auxiliary cords are provided, with hooks at either end, by which they can be fastened in the rings whi nect the main cord with the base and grips. Two Californians have designed an adjustable hanger for electric lights, comprising a reel suspended in a bracket, to be attached to the ceiling, with a mechanism on the reel which winds up the

wire by which the lamp is suspended. In a new Indian club a frame is formed spring wire, with a covering of leather or other material, the handle consisting of colled spring, which imparts flexibility to the grip and allows the club to be swung with greater ease.

Penholders can be held in position writing without gripping them with the fingers by the use of an Illinois man's at tachment, consisting of a piece of thin metal bent to fit the portion of the hand between the ball of the thumb and the base of the

Boiler tubes can be rapidly and thoroughly cleaned by a Michigan man's invention, an accumulator being formed of sheets built up of strands of vegetable fibre, with wires in teriaced, making a circular mass, which is surrounded by a wire cage to scrape the

Churns can be operated by the feet by the use of a new mechanism, in which an upright frame carries a sliding head, to be attached to the dasher, with springs to raise the head, a pair of hinged pedals being attached to the base to depress the dasher in

An electric door-opener has been patented by which a push button can be used to draw the latch and allow a caller to enter, a sliding bar being suspended in proximity to a magnet, so that a push on the button completes the circuit and pulls the bar out of connection with the latch.

A Washington man has designed a combination cane and umbrella which comprises a hollow tube with internal screw threads at each end, with the central rod of the umbrella carrying screw-threaded sleeves which can be fitted in the ends of the tube to hold the latter over the umbrelfa.

THE OLD-TIMERS.

William Durant of Boston, who has just celebrated his 83d birthday, has been a newspaper man for the past sixty-five years Emmett, the author of "Dixie," at Mt Vernon, O., took fire. The owner, though a man of 84, climbed to the roof and extinguished the blaze.

Ruggles W. Clapp, who went to Califor, in the Philippines. Their own production nin in the gold craze days of '49, is now 72 years old. He is a mining expert and has a its aid with 288,390 eggs in these five large income, but he has never been able to months. upon him half a century ago. New York

a day. This is wonderful, and it is too bad that he did not move out of Kentucky before it was too late, so that he migh have died a natural death at last.

Among those who will attend the sesqui centennial exercises of York county, Pa guests of the sesqui-centennial committee will be Mrs. Catharine (Reisinger) Rudy She is the oldest woman in York county having reached her 96th year, and the old She is still well preserved for ne of her advanced years. born in Hellam township, York county, 1803, the daughter of John and Rebecca Reisinger. Mrs. Rudy is a remarkably well preserved and pleasant has a good memory. She threads a needle without glasses and regularly reads her bible. Her recollections of past events are very bright. Her brother, Daniel, was a very bright. Her brother, Daniel was a soider in the American army during the war of 1812 and she relates the circum-stances attending his preparation and doparture from home very vividly. He died on his return home from disease contracted in the army. She has lived all her life within the exception of seventy-five kilos from It would seem a good field for anticipation of a mile of the place in which she was born.

RACE FOR PHILIPPINE TRADE | England, who had probably not figured on demand for some enterprising Yankee to HISTORY OF THE KLONDIKE

covery of Gold.

PROSPECTORS HAD LONG SEARCHED FOR IT

Yukon District Opened in 1885 and Miners Led Precarious Existence -Original Klondike Location Made by Skookum Jim.

Through a residence in Alaska prior to Bering sea boundary was in progress. Alaska, into the very region which afterwards became famous because of the gold discovery, and remained there during intense gold excitement. Mr. Voss' understanding of the Alaskan mining situation has thus been gained after many years of personal acquaintance and his opinion becomes, for this reason, that of an expert.

"Gold was discovered," said Mr. Voss to Bee representative, "in the Yukon district in paying quantities about 1885, when some bar gold was picked up about the mouth of hie Hootalingua river by some French Canadians, who worked it in a primitive way. These French Canadians would come in in the spring of the year and work the bars during the summer season and then go out in the fall. The most these men were successful of King and Jack Tromblay, typical French Canadian voyageurs, who, during the winter season, worked at the Alaska Treadwell mine near Juneau.

"The Alaskan Treadwell mine, in fact, has had a great deal to do, in an indirect way, with the first discovery and the ultimate working of the gold in these bars, for a man who was unsuccessful at prospecting could go back to work in the mine at good wages and save up another grub-stake, and then start out once more to seek his fortune on his own hook. This mine has an interesting history. It was discovered by French Pete, a squaw man of doubtful morality and a magnificent physique, erix. feet and two inches in height. He sold the up the later comers turned their attention to mine to Joseph Juneau for \$500, and considered that he had struck a splendid bargain. Juneau, in turn, sold it to Treadwell miner, for the upper end of Bonanza, which for\$30,000. Treadwell organized the Alas- was formerly looked upon with disdain. ka Treadwell Mining company and after proved to be second in richness only to many years of successful and profitable op- | Eldorado. eration recently sold it to the Rothchild syndicate at a figure approximating fraught with considerable want and suffer-\$2,000,000. The town of Juneau was named ing through lack of sufficient provisions, but after Joe Juneau. It is related that the day Joe received the \$30,000 in cash from for fear that he would not be able to spend one sack of flour and fresh beef, minus fat, all of the money before he died. It is a grease, and with but little baking powder. eignificant fact that inside of two years from that time Joe didn't have a cent, but nately the winter was not very severe. he had the satisfaction of a meteoric career that was a daisy. He died last year, a physical wreck, and absolutely penniless.

McQuesten, Friend of Prospectors. rare type of frontiersman. In the early 70s he started from St. Paul on his pilgrimage to Alaska. He first went to Winnicreek he offered inducements to prospectors to come to that region, and in the summer practically, and indeed actually, dependent them went along for years without making a cent McQuesten's provisions often fell far short of even the bare necessities, and many times the existence of all of them was decidedly precarious. However, in the fall of

1888 good bar diggings were found on Forty Mile. "McQuesten had promised a friend in Call fornia that in case he ever struck a place where gold was discovered he would send word to him, and in order to fulfill this promise a man named Williams was sent out over the snow and ice in December, 1888, bound for California to carry the news of the discovery of gold on Forty Mile creek to McQuesten's friend. He reached the summit of the Dyea pass in safety, but there encountered a severe storm which resulted fatally. He died at the little Indian trading station of Haley & Wilson in Dyea, two days after crossing the summit.

"However, the news reached the outside world, and the spring of 1889 brought a few more prospectors to that region. These men worked the bars to their best ability, but, unfortunately, the returns were very meager. That fall, however, gold was struck in Franklin gulch, from which a creek flowed into Forty Mile, and these diggings kept the camp alive for two years. After this Napoleon gulch, Nugget gulch and Canyon creek were opened up, but they yielded little better than grub-stake diggings, with few exceptions, and no fortunes were made.

"In 1891 Miller creek was opened up and men from all over the country joined in a stampeds thither. This creek is a tributary to Sixty Mile creek, which flows into the Yukon fifty miles above the present site of Dawson City. Miller creek proved the richest gold field discovered up to that time, although on the start no fortunes were realized. During the second year the two men took out about \$10,000 each. The first fortune to be taken from the placers of the Yukon was made in 1894 by John Miller, who took out in that season in the neighorhood of \$52,000 from claim No. 18, below Discovery. The adjoining creek-Glacier creek-was worked with indefinite results. "The spring of 1895 opened with a very

unfavorable outlook for the miners in the Yukon region. No new creeks were in sight, no new strikes of particular value were chronicled, and the outlook for the laboring men was very poor. To add to their cup of bitterness McQuesten had gone down to a new camp called Circle City, and the miners were confronted with the fact that from that time on they would have to pay cash for their supplies or else go hungry. "Circle City, the camp to which McQuesten

drifted, was in a newly discovered district about 175 miles below Forty Mile creek. The region at first promised great results, though emall. Discoverer of Klondike Ronanza.

Klondike river, where he could catch salmon feet above the bed rock carries gold; in and after drying them sell them to the trading posts for dog meat. McCormack, who bed-rock before encountering any pay gravel, was known as 'Siwash George,' was a typical Well, after this gravel is thawed out it has squaw-man, with all the peculiarities of to be laid by until spring, when it can be that type of men. When compelled to do so sluiced, and the whole operation is tedious by necessity he rustled any old job, but and unsatisfactory. managed to get along with as little labor as | Bankrupt King of the Klondike. cossible. When he went down to the Klondike to catch salmon he was accompanied by his sound and all her relatives, and the king of the Klondike. I became ac they were many. They believed that Siwash quainted with Aleck when he first struck George's determination to work was such a Alseka in 1805. At first he went to work for laudable one that they would all go along wages and he said that his idea in coming to and see how it agreed with him and all the Klondike was to get enough money tolooked forward to a pleasant summer's out- gether so he could return to Aspen. Colo., ing, as the time of their departure was early and raise the mortgage off a team of burand during the stirring days which followed in July, 1896. One of the brothers-in-law, res, with which he expected to go into the manent occupation of these islands our trade in the wake of the discovery of gold in the Skookum Jim, an Indian term meaning Big market-gardening business. Soon he was A number of years ago several wagons drove famous Klondike region, George Voss of Jim, had that turn of mind peculiar to the able to buy a claim which paid him about army and navy. Otherwise we will be pay- this city has acquired a great deal of ac- prospector, and he took a trip up the Klen- \$2,000. When the gold discovery in the and deposited a number of large tubs concurate information regarding the history dike river in search of gold. His mission Klondike region was first voiced about he taining handsome palms. Having delivered and conditions of that remarkable region. was successful, for he discovered the precious went there and bought some mines which themselves of their freight the wagons drove Mr. Voss went to Alaska in 1893 as a repression on a tributary of the Klondike, known turned out immensely rich. Then McDonald off. The postoffice people went out to see sentative of the government. He was an as the Last Chance. The report reached began to speculate. He bought options on what the performance meant and found to inspector of the coal which was purchased some white men who were prospecting ground and did first rate for a time. After- their surprise that these palms were to be from England for the American vessels dur- around in that neighborhood and there was wards he came in possession of much worth- sent through the mails. The local superining the time that they were in Alaskan an immediate stampede thither, but Jim less property, which had been unloaded upon tendent at first said that the office would not

> and relatives and they began active work immediately. In two weeks McCormack settlement at Forty Mile with the gold dust. His statements of discovering the gold on the Klondike were not credited by the oldtimers, as he had the reputation of being the biggest liar in the Yukon region, and had been the cause of several fruitless stampedes in years gone by. His story was believed by some of the new-comers, contemptuously called tenderfeet by the old-timers and dubbed as chechakoes, meaning practically the same thing, by the Indians, and these men accompanied Siwash George back to Bonanza creek, where they located. Later they returned to Forty Mile and reported McCormack's find to be genuine and this caused a general stampede to the new fields. Everyone endeavored to get locations either on Bonanza creek or its nearest tributary, Adams creek, and these were soon covered with locations. Many of the men were compelled to locate on Eldorado, though they did so with great reluctance and many curses on their luck. However, within two months Eldorado was proven to be one of the richest gold mining districts ever discovered. After Eldorado was entirely taken the upper end of Bonanza creek and here again was shown the luck of the placer

discovery right on that creek.

"The winter of 1896-7 promised to be late in the fall a quantity of beef was driven in and averted starvation, though many of Treadwell for his mine he cried like a child the men got through the winter with but The men all had to live in tents. Fortu-

Rush to the New Eldorado. "The people of the Yukon district were unprepared for such a rich strike as has been made, and few would believe that the "But to return to the working of the gold claims were as rich as their owners promin the Yukon. After the French Canadians ised until sluicing began in the spring of had worked the bars for a time an old 1897. The sluicing was wonderful. One trader named L. N. McQuesten, but famili- claim turned out gold at the rate of an ounce arly known as Jack, opened up a trading a minute. In June, 1897, the first large shippost in connection with A. Hopper at the ment of gold was sent out and reached San junction of Forty Mile creek with the Yu- Francisco on the steamer Excelsior. This kon, about 1,800 miles from the mouth of set the world on fire. Immediately a large the latter. McQuesten had spent the number of men started on a pilgrimage for greater part of his life in Alaska. He was the new gold fields, attracted there by the highly colored reports which had been sent himself had just returned to Africa. out, and there was great suffering on the trails which led to the Klondike in the fall Aimee was enchanting American audiences of 1897. Many of the men went unprepared in "The Little Duke" and "La Pericole." he went down to Mackenzie and reached the by reason of their physical condition to Yukon via the Porcupine river. After he stand the rigors of the journey; many were established his trading post at Forty Mile insufficiently equipped with the necessary outfit, having overlooked this important provision in their wild attempt to reach the new of 1887 a few located there. They were diggings first. The new town of Dawson was located on the banks of the Yukon and upon McQuesten for supplies. As most of that was the Mecca toward which all the gold-seekers directed their steps. The journey was up the inside route from Seattle to Dyea. Then the gold-seckers had to pack their provisions from Dyea over the mountain pass to the head of Lake Bennett, where they built boats and Posted down the lake

> and the Yukon to Dawson City. "Such an influx of men, arriving short in their supply of provisions, threatened another period of suffering from want of food. A quantity of beef came in, however, and relieved the situation materially, and many of the men who had arrived during the summer and fall either became disheartened or afraid of starvation, sold what provisions they had, and went out. Prices were astonishing. Nothing in the way of provisions could be purchased for less than \$1 a pound, and many things were much higher. Flour reached \$2 per pound, beef \$1.50, and other things in proportion. However, active work began in spite of the difficulties, and a good deal of additional prospecting was carried on which resulted in the discovery of Dominion creek. This equaled in no way the older discoveries, but still was quite rich. The result of the work of the winter of 1897-8 approximated \$12,000,000, though some reports have it much larger.

"The spring of 1898 witnessed an immense influx of people into the Klondike region. It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,-000 crossed the Dyea trail and the newly discovered White Pass or Skagway trail, on which the town of Skagway sprung up. The town of Dawson was overcrowded and a great many men who had been attracted thither by dreams of the discovery of vast wealth went out again, sorely disappointed. Last fall saw probably 18,000 people in sore distress. Still there was an abundant supply of provisions of all kinds and at reasonable prices, but the trouble was that many of the men were without money to purchase even sul at Milan in 1890, where he remained the necessaries of life. The output of gold five years. He came to the United States for the season of 1898-9 will probably fall in 1854, and served on the union side durfor the season of 1898-9 will probably fall short of the year previous, because the richer part of the gold fields had already been worked out. "Perfect order is maintained in Alaska

Northwestern mounted police of Canada. He was born on a farm near Athens, O. They are assisted by a force of 200 men be- in 1840. In 1860 young Moore was gradu longing to the Canadian field force, which is a militia organization. There are courts, both police and civil, and all disputes and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. differences are settled in them.

Difficult Mining. "It was a great mistake for so many men

to go to the Klendike and none should go there now in hopes of gaining a fortune. In the first place most of the good districts were located long betut few claims have yielded any large fore the vanguard of the fortune bunters amounts of gold, and the present camp is from the States arrived. And then the method of mining is so different from any employed in this country. It is a slow and "As I stated, McQuesten's removal made expensive operation and would try the t necessary for the prospectors to rustle for patience of a saint. The prospector has to the face, one George McCormack, who had frozen muck until he reaches the gravel. his works in Mr. Waggoner's library.

been living at the mouth of Sixty Mile creek. This has to be thawed out by a slow-burning concluded to drift down to the mouth of the fire. In some places this gravel for three others, it is necessary to dig clear to the

"Did I know Alexander McDonald? Why certainly. Everyone in Alaska knew himwaters while the controversy over the doubled his tracks and came down to a him at fancy figures. McDonald is a very send them. It was preposterous, he mainmore favorable looking creek called the ignorant man, being hardly able to write Later Mr. Voss went into the heart of Bonanza. Here he discovered the famous his own name, but he has great confidence of moist earth and a good-sized palm, was Klondike mines and located his original in his judgment. It served him well at the as much as two men could handle, and on start, but his success turned his head and account of the foliage they could not be "Skookum Jim rushed to the mouth of the he reached out too far. I was not surprised packed to any advantage. Nevertheless, creek and informed Siwash George, who re- to learn that he had become a bankrupt a paired to that district with all of his family short time ago. He was conducting his the "frank" of the Department of Agriculoperations toward the last on borrowed ture and the proper addresses-Las Cruces, money, for which he paid enormous rates directly to injudicious speculation."

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

"Pinafore" was raging. Telephones were a novelty. "Baby Mine" was prevalent. Denis Kearney was rampant. Sitting Bull was a "big Injun." Campanini was the great tenor. Adelaide Neilson was playing Juliet,

Six-day walking matches were a craze. Prince Louis Napoleon was slain by Zulus. England was fighting Afghans and Zulus, Kaiser William celebrated his golden General Grant was finishing a tour of

the world. of the day.

The United States army was fighting with Ute Indians. Leadville was two years old and had 20,000 inhabitants. Zola's "L'Assommoir" had just shocked the reading world.

Millionaire A. T. Stewart's body was stolen for ransom. Grevy succeeded Marshal McMahon as president of France. Pierre Lorillard's Parole won the Newmarket handicap in England.

Sol Eytinge, jr., Frank Bellew and Thomas Worth were leading humorous fall as low as 16 degrees above zero. artists. Bernhardt created a furore in London and announced an intention of coming to temperature that would be fatal to the fig America. The "exodus" of negroes from Mississippi,

"She's a daisy, she's a darling, she's a

The Jeanette Arctic expedition, com-manded by Lieutenant De Long, sailed from San Francisco. "bloody shirt" was waving rebel brigadiers" in congress were terrify-

ing republican orators.

Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" vas out-selling any other book and Stanley Alice Oates still adorned the stage and

Thomas Nast was the great American caricaturist and the "solid south" was hi especial subject. Keppler was coming on. The Arizona (465 feet long) and the City of Berlin were the largest passenger steam-The Kaiser Wilhelm der ships affoat

Grosse of today is 649 feet long. The first great battle between ironclad ships was fought in the Chili-Peruvian war and the Huascar was captured by the mirante Cochrane and the Blanca Eucalada. John Sherman was secretary of the treasury, William M. Evarts secretary of

harles Devens attorney general, R. W. Thompson secretary of the navy, Schurz secretary of the interior, George McCrary secretary of war, and David M. Key postmaster general.

Presbyterians from all over the world are to hold their seventh general council at Washington September 27 to October 6. Rev. Dr. DeWitt of Princeton is to preach the opening sermon

It is stated that the largest salaries ever aid to clergymen in this country were those of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. John Hall-\$20,000 to each. Rev. Dr. Hirsch of Sinal congregation, New York, now received the highest-\$15,000.

It is stated that in Belgium the seem to live in the presence of God. 6 o'clock in the evening you hear from every cottage the voices of father, mother and children and servants saying their prayers, and it is much the same at noon.

The Church Standard publishes the state Christianity was first excited by his abuse indulging in childish play and frolle on the Sabbath; and the Standard adds: "We believe that much of the irreligion credited to this generation may be traced to those who thought the children's playthings away on Sun-

Rev. George W. Pepper, a noted Methodist minister, died at Cleveland, O., on the 6th instant, at the age of 66. He was an Irish Protestant and Identified with the home rule movement, which made his services on the stump of some value to the republicans. As reward President Harrison made him coning the civil war.

Dr. David H. Moore of Cincinnati, who is sary for germination. Two important being urged by his friends as a candidate for the place left vacant in the Methodist "Perfect order is maintained in Alaska church by the death of Bishop Newman, is through the excellent administration of the editor of the Western Christian Advocate. ated from the Ohio State university and entered the ministry. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private soldier, and

istry. On fast Tuesday evening, in the middle of the street in front of the Memorial United who had absolutely no experience in mining Brethren church, Toledo, O., the elegantly bound volumes which composed the library of Marshall O. Waggoner, formerly one of the most pronounced agnostics in the world, Bob-were burned. He was recently converted myself. to Christianity and made a public declaration of faith a few weeks ago and became a member of the United Brethren church The library in question was valued at several thousand dollars and the volumes are the works of some of the brightest and brainifood and with this condition staring him in dig down through the snow and ice and fidelity and agnosticism found a place for

AN ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

The Palm of the Ancients is Likely to Become Plentiful in the Southwest.

DATE GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES

Progress of Experiments in the Introduction of Useful Foreign Plants-Overcoming the

Effect of Alkali.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-The United States mails are sometimes used for rather curious purposes. up to the postoffice at Washington, D. C., tained, to mail such things. Each tub, full there were the tags on the tubs, containing N. M.; Phoenix and Yuma, Ariz.; Pomona, took out over \$1,500 and came down to the of interest, and his ruin can be attributed Tulare, etc., California-and the only thing for the Washington postoffice officials to do was to mail them. So this was done, although it necessitated special arrangements to care for and water the palms. Thus practically commenced date growing in the United States.

Of these trees, about forty are now living and thriving, fifteen of them having blossomed. Only seven of these, however, are pistillate or fruit-bearing trees. Since this first attempt at American date culture the Agricultural department has followed up the question and Secretary Wilson, during the last year, has had an expert in Algeria. Mr. Swingle, making a thorough study of this subject and sending home plants. The secretary proposes to spent perhaps \$10,000 during the next two years of the money al-"Wot d'yer say?" was the slang phrase lotted him by congress for the introduction of useful foreign plants. The dates now be-The great Brooklyn bridge was nearing ing secured in Algeria and Morocco are of the very finest kinds and are shipped in tubs, the same as was done in the original importation. Secretary Wilson states it as his belief that another American industry will result from this experiment, as he believes that dates will thrive as well in America as

in Arabia. Where They Thrive. The regions in which the date palm reaches perfection are characterized by deficiency of rain and a wide variation of temperature. The summer heat is intense, 115 degrees or more, though in winter the temperature may Although the date palm requires intense heat in summer it will withstand in winter a or the orange. These climatic conditions are practically identical with those that ob-Louisiana and Texas to Kansas was in tain in the more southern portions of the great Colorado desert. So great is the similarity in fact, Mr. Wilson says, that so far dumpling, she's a lamb," was sung in all circles of society. expect the date palm to fruit satisfactorily in the arid regions of the southwest. The experiments carried on through the department show that probably the soil be adapted to the date paim is one containing a small percentage of clay, fairly free from Rutherford B. Hayes was president, Dis- humus and charged with alkali. Irrigation raeli was premier of England, and John P. and heat are all important conditions St. John governor of Kansas. Water is indispensable. The roots should Water is indispensable. The roots should Paul Boynton, in his life saving suit, be moist at all times. An old Arabian floated 2,342 miles down the Allegheny.
Ohio, and Mississippi rivers in eighty days.

head in fire and its roots in the water." head in fire and its roots in the water." The water used may advantageously be quite warm and contain considerable alkali. Dates may, however, be planted along streams, or by springs or flood basins, and in such situations will grow well, adding

> pinnate foliage. The future of the date industry in the United States, however, depends upon irrigation, and upon irrigation which will not fail in the dryest seasons. Irrigation in the Sahara has greatly in creased the date areas of Africa, and the conditions are so similar in our own southwest under artificial watering that the success of the industry there seems assured. Varieties of dates are almost innumerable. They differ greatly in their color, size, sweetness, delicacy of flavor and length of time required to mature. The dates of commerce are usually light colored, these being better shippers. The male and female flowers of the palm are borne on different plants, the females only bearing the fruit. The blessoming period is a long one, usually about six weeks, but it is always late, thus escaping spring frosts. The av

erage yield of a tree is eight bunches, each

eighing about seventeen pounds, although

bunch may weigh as much as forty

pounds. In Arizona, under irrigation, seed-

much to the landscape by their graceful

ling trees, seven years old, have produced upwards of 200 pounds in a single season. Alkali-Resisting Plants. It is frequently assumed that where soil shows surface incrustations of alkali salts, it is valueless for agricultural purposes. This is shown not to be the case by some experiments made by the Wyoming Government Experiment station. There are, however, few plants so alkali-proof as to flourish under these conditions. Incrustation of ent that Robert Ingersoll's antagonism to ordinary white alkali on the surface is usually marked, at least during dry weather, where there is as much as 11/4 or 2 per cent of salts in the top two inches of soil. Such an amount of salts will prevent the growth of any of the cereals or of alfalfa

Barley or rye seem to stand more alkali than wheat or oats. In the germination of seeds it was found that the influence of small amounts of alkali hastens sprouting and also "assists in the life of the plant, either stimulating growth or acting directly as plant food." It did not appear that any of the salts except common soda exerted directly poisonous or corrosive effects on the seeds. The injury appeared due to the fact that the salts in solution interfered with the absorption by the seed of the water necesplants which have been successfully tested as alkali-resisting are sugar beets and Bakhara or white sweet clover. English

rape is also found in the same class. Equivoent Sympathy. Detroit Free Press: Jack-So you spent

last evening with the colonel. How did you enjoy yourself? Bob-Bored to death! Jack-Why, I'm surprised! The colonel a notoriously entertaining fellow. Bob-I know it, but he spent most of his

Jack-Well? Bob-Well, I had written most of them Jack-Oh, I see! No wonder you were bored!

ime telling jokes that he had read.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia be cause its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a master remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion."—James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal