



MR. AND MRS. W.C. BRYAN

Recent Portrait of Man Who May Again Lead Democratic Hosts.

## TO INCREASE OUTPUT.

### COSTLY MINE IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR KLONDIKE.

Indications Are That Dawson Will Be Center of World's Largest Gold Dredging Fields—Value of This Year's Product.

Dawson, Yukon.—The gold output of the Klondike for the season of 1906 reaches the total of \$5,697,942. This figure is based on the average valuation of \$16 to the ounce. By the Klondike is meant that area of placer producing streams within a radius of 50 miles of the city of Dawson.

The total output of the Klondike since the discovery of the camp in 1896 is \$112,786,572.

These figures are based on the royal collections by the Canadian government, which controls all the big camp. The figures are from the office of J. T. Lithgow, comptroller of finances in the Yukon.

If anything the amounts here given are very conservative. They are well under the mark, particularly for the earlier years, because it is believed that many then evaded the payment of the royalty exacted by the government. Now evasion is impossible because all dust attempted to be taken across the boundary before it has received the stamp and certificate showing that the royalty is paid is confiscated.

The indication is that the output for the future will be greatly increased as soon as the many big streams now being acquired by the Guggenheims of New York, Sigmond Rothschilds and associates of Detroit, Colonel Williams of Paris, Tex., and associates, Dr. A. S. Grant of Toronto and N. A.

Fuller of Michigan are fully equipped with dredges, hydraulic and other means for working of low grade as well as high grade grounds at a profit. The Guggenheims alone have secured hundreds of claims and are spending millions in improvements in the Klondike. It is believed that with all the improvements that these big companies will make a heavy pay roll will be maintained here every summer and that Dawson will always be an active mining town and the center of one of the largest hydraulic and dredging fields in the world.

### MURDERER HAS PRIVATE JAIL.

His Precautions Will Cost Him Double Term of Imprisonment.

Rome.—A wealthy land owner, Ramondo Pace, was in 1898 condemned by the criminal courts of Reggio, in Italy, to ten years' imprisonment for having murdered a servant of his. Judgment was passed in default, and it was surmised at the time that the man had escaped to some distant land under an assumed name. Quite recently the police heard that he was in Foggia, and raided his house. They were very much amused in finding him safely locked up in a cell which he had built for himself in the basement of his house. One of his servants was paid by him to act as jailer, and by order of his master supplied him once a day with bread and a jug of water. During eight years Pace never stirred from his cell, and he told the police that after completing the full term of ten years to which he was condemned he intended petitioning the king for a royal pardon. As it is, the unfortunate man has to start his punishment afresh, and in the end will have served almost twice his time.

## GOLD LEFT BY EMIGRANTS.

Attacked by Indians in Early Days, They Buried the Treasure.

Topeka, Kan.—We have heard of buried treasures, but did you ever know of a case in which one was found? Well, Joe Prentice, of Hebron, Neb., formerly of Sabetha, some time ago found a buried treasure.

Prentice formerly operated a hardware store in Sabetha. Prentice traded the store to John M. Evans, now a resident of Ohio, and got, among other things, a farm near Hebron, Neb. People laughed at Prentice a good deal because of the farm. That country was not considered much of a farming country then.

When Prentice got hold of the farm Evans told him the following story: A party of immigrants were traveling over the country in the early days to seek their fortunes in the far west. One night near the present site of Hebron the party was attacked by Indians. A man named Wilcox or Wilson was wounded. The Indians were routed. The wounded man was taken to Fort Kearny and his brother was sent for. When the brother arrived the wounded man told him as nearly as possible where he had buried more than \$2,000 during the night of the Indian attack. The wounded man died, but the brother could not unearth the gold. Later the land where the money was supposed to be buried passed into the hands of Evans.

Evans tried but could not locate the gold. Prentice paid no attention to the story. Some time ago while he was grading down the road near his house he uncovered on a steep incline

a rusty can such as tomatoes and apples are put up in. Opening the can Prentice counted out \$2,136.50 in gold and silver. In addition to this the farm which people joked Prentice so much about is now a very valuable property.

### PLAN WORLD'S HORSE SHOW.

International Exhibition at London Projected for 1907.

New York.—A meeting of prominent horsemen called together by James T. Hyde, assistant secretary of the National Horse Show Association of America, to discuss the question of the proposed international horse show to be held in London June 7 to 13, inclusive, next year, took place here, the other day.

A committee consisting of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John Gerken and James T. Hyde was appointed to select a suitable committee which will have charge of the arrangements so far as American exhibitors are concerned.

Mr. Hyde said that the American directors of the international horse show syndicate were Clarence H. Mackay, Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt, with Adam Beck, M. P., as the Canadian director.

The show will be held at the Olympia, which is in the West Kensington part of London and which Mr. Hyde described as being "twice as big as Madison Square garden."

Men who took part in the meeting predicted that the United States will send 100 or more horses to take part in the show and that Canada will send at least 30.

## Soldier Loves His Rifle.

Negro Sheds Tears as He Gives Up Gun Carried Twenty-Two Years.

El Reno, Okla.—"All right, sir; all right, sir. Lieut. Higgins, here it is." Charles Dade, an old negro soldier of company D of the Twenty-fifth infantry, made this remark as he turned in his rifle at Fort Reno after the general order to disarm the three disgraced companies of negro soldiers had been read by Maj. Charles V. Penrose. Dade handled the rifle carelessly, and as he passed it over to the officer he turned his face to hide his tears which fell upon the shining barrel of the gun.

"I can't just help it," he muttered apologetically to a comrade as he turned away. "I've been in the service 22 years, and it's hard to give up a gun that's almost like my own skin."

Execution of Chinese Pirates. When Chinese pirates are caught and convicted they speedily pay the penalty of their crimes. A newspaper of the far east publishes this bit of news: "Seven of the pirates who took part in the attack on the river steamer Sainam were beheaded in Canton at noon, September 10. The prisoners were brought on to the ground in baskets, from which they were immediately released. They were then made to kneel in a row. Promptly on the stroke of 12 the executioners took up their positions in front of the doomed men and cut off their heads in very quick succession, to the accompaniment of loud shouts from the Chinese spectators."

Men who stop to consider whether it is worth while seldom do anything

eyes was enough to melt anyone. I feel sorry for them from the bottom of my heart. I know they are innocent of any wrongdoing, and it looks hard to them."

Prince's Fight with Wild Boar. The prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen has had a severe hunting adventure. While out in the forest of Sonderhausen he and his party shot at and brought down a fine wild boar.

Thinking it dead, the prince incautiously approached too near, when the beast suddenly sprang to its feet and made a lunge with its tusks, seriously wounding him in the leg and again in the body after he had fallen from the effect of the first lunge. There was a ten-minute struggle before the beast was finally disposed of with shotguns and hunting knives.

Ages of Five Aggregate 435. Chester, Pa.—The ages of five members of the Rush family aggregate 435 years. Their names and ages are as follows: Margaret Rush, 100 years old; Jacob Rush, 88 years old; George Rush, 82 years, and Samuel Rush, 80 years. Margaret and Henry reside in Philadelphia. The others reside in Delaware county. All are in the best of health. The eldest daughter, who is dead, lived to be more than 101 years. For longevity the family holds the record in this county.

## WILL BREED ZEBROIDS

NEW YORKER TO EXPERIMENT ON A LARGE SCALE.

Financier Claims Cross Between Horse and Zebra Greatly Superior to Animal Now in Domestic Use—His Purpose Explained.

New York.—From zebras which he has imported at great expense Warner M. Van Norden, president of the Van Norden Trust company of this city, entertains great hopes that the zebroid (as the hybrid offspring of the horse and zebra is called), will come to be generally and favorably known in this country.

"The zebroid," explained Mr. Van Norden the other day, "makes an excellent all around animal for domestic use and I hope to introduce it in this country. It is already used in South Africa, where it has given satisfaction. I cannot say just how speedy the zebroid will be but those I shall raise will be from the finest stock, especially suited for driving purposes. These animals are much more strong and vigorous than the horse and live about twice as long. They will rank with any of the horses in general use to-day and in value will range from \$800 to \$1,000. They will be very tough and able to endure twice the hardship the average horse can stand."

The parents, perhaps, of generations of American zebroids yet unborn are now contentedly munching hay in the barn at Mr. Van Norden's country place at Rye, N. Y.

In temporary quarters in one barn are three zebras, said to be among the finest of their species ever brought to this country. One of them is declared to be a genuine Grey's zebra from Abyssinia and this animal alone is valued by Mr. Van Norden at \$5,000. The other two zebras belong to what is known as the Bohimil class. Two more, equally as valuable as those now in Rye, have been captured for Mr. Van Norden and will be shipped to this country early next spring. These animals are about six years old and, inasmuch as the life of the average zebra is about 50 years, they are as yet mere babies and are full of more life and tricks than young colts.

So much for the zebra parents of the zebroids. Their parents on the other side will range from a full-blooded Arabian mare down to little burro jennies, through a list of horse-flesh including piebald, hackney and mustang.

The zebroids will owe their appearance in this country, however, not so much to Mr. Van Norden's desire to raise them for themselves alone as to his determination to solve the problem of telegony.

He is determined to demonstrate whether it is real, as breeders of blood stock assert, or whether it is a vagary of the breeder's mind, as scientists declare. Explaining the object of his undertaking, Mr. Van Norden said:

"All breeders believe in telegony. It has always been their claim that if a female animal is bred to one of a different species but of the same family and is afterward bred to one of her own species the second offspring will show resemblance to the first sire. Opposed to the claim of the breeders is that of the scientists, who say there is no such thing as telegony and that the breeders are mistaken in their diagnosis.

"A man who stands near the head of the scientists in their contention that there is nothing in the breeders' fear of telegony is Prof. W. Ewart, of Edinburgh university, and for years he has conducted experiments to support the correctness of his theories. Prof. Ewart is now experimenting with pigeons and rabbits. He asserts that no one has ever gone into the subject of telegony in such a manner as clearly to demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many claims made concerning it. The experiments of Prof. Ewart and others have thrown some light on the subject, but there is still much to be learned."

STORK DRIVES FATHER MAD. Leaves Home and Acts Strangely Whenever Child Is Born to Wife.

Portland, Me.—A case that puzzles not only his family and townsmen, but the physician, is that of William D. Trescarten, of Limestone, Aroostook county, who acts strangely and then disappears from his home either just before or every time his wife gives birth to a child.

The Portland police were asked to look for Trescarten, who left his home a few days ago just previous to the birth of his fourth child.

Grand Chancellor Willis B. Hall, of the Knights of Pythias, of which organization Trescarten is a prominent member, has notified the members all over New England to be on the look-out for their brother. Although under ordinary circumstances a clear-headed, well-balanced business man, Trescarten seems to change his personality entirely as soon as or just before the stork comes.

TAFT PLEASSED WITH WESTERN ARMY POSTS. Secretary Taft recently returned from a trip of inspection to some of the western army posts. The business of Secretary Taft's trip was to ascertain their fitness for brigade posts.

He found Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., amply provided with all the land necessary for the accommodation of a full brigade and with ample room for exercise and maneuvers. Fort Robinson, Neb., also will be suitable when more land has been purchased. Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill., cannot properly be made a brigade post.

At Fort Leavenworth the secretary believes it will be possible to purchase additional ground at a reasonable price, making the post large enough for a brigade.

The secretary was particularly pleased with Fort Riley, with its 20,000 acres at the post and a fine plant, already accommodating a regiment of field artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of engineers, so that the place is already on a brigade basis.

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the secretary found the largest army reservation, save one, namely, Fort Assiniboine. Fort Sill has 5,000 acres at the post, and the troops have the use of the 40,000 acres comprising the adjoining Wichita Mountain forest reserve.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was the last post inspected, and with this Secretary Taft was also greatly pleased. Money has been allotted for the purchase of additional land, and there is already a full infantry post there and a cavalry regiment, so that it is well along toward a brigade post.

## Our Washington Letter

President's Son to Go on a Maine Hunting Trip—Government Scientist Risks Life for Farmers—Boom in Shipbuilding—Other Interesting Gossip from the Nation's Capital.



ONE OF THIS DOZENS I'LL BE!

WASHINGTON.—Kermit Roosevelt, son of the president, will go shortly on a hunting trip into Maine, where William Sewall, President Roosevelt's old Maine woods guide and western ranch superintendent, has lately erected three new camps, making six in all that he owns at that attractive resort.

Some time ago Mr. Sewall invited the president to come to Maine on a hunting trip, but thus far the head of the nation has been too busy with bigger game—canals, revolutions, etc., to accept. Kermit, however, accompanied by a cousin, is to visit the Sewall camps, which are situated on a "horseback" on the shore of Mattawamkeag lake, nine miles from Island Falls, and are reached after a drive of two miles, a five-mile canoe trip down the beautiful Mattawamkeag river, and a two-mile trip in a gasoline launch over the lake. The camps are situated on a bluff on Hook Point, which overlooks the lake. In one direction it is possible to tramp 25 miles without striking a settlement.

Sewall is now 63 years old, straight as an arrow, strong and alert as a man of 40. One afternoon recently he paddled a canoe 24 miles without fatigue, and when it comes to shooting his eye is as sharp and his hand as steady as of old. As collector of the district of Aroostook he has a staff of 15 men, and they say up in Aroostook that he makes a first-rate official.

For a few seconds the other day Quentin, youngest son of the president, created an uproar in one of the classrooms of Force school on Massachusetts avenue, where he is enrolled as a pupil. It is said he assumed the prerogatives of his teacher for a brief period while she was out of the room.

The teacher had been making an effort to impress upon the pupils the evil of overindulgence in certain beverages.

"All those who drink coffee for their breakfast may stand," she said. A large portion of the school rose and then the teacher said:

"Now, all those who take tea, either in the morning or evening, may rise." Again a part of the school rose.

Just at this moment the teacher was called from the room. As she disappeared through the door Quentin jumped to his feet, held up his hand to command attention and said:

"All those who take champagne for their lunch may now stand—on their heads."

PROF. HANSEN FINDS ALFALFA IN SIBERIA. After twice risking his life and once nearly losing it in the interest of agricultural science, Prof. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota experiment station of the department of agriculture, has found in northern Siberia an alfalfa suited to the arid lands of the northwest, where the winters are extremely cold. Prof. Hansen got on the track of the alfalfa a year ago, but was so late in searching for it that he was badly frozen in Siberia. Despite this experience he made another trial this year, and he has informed Secretary Wilson that he has been successful and is on his way back with seed.

Through the bureau of plant industry the department of agriculture has been engaged for a number of years in encouraging the growth of alfalfa in this country. Owing to the wide differences in soil and climate in this country, great difficulty has been experienced in procuring a variety suited to all conditions. Introductions of new alfalfas have been made from time to time from foreign countries. Several years ago the department brought some from Turkestan which has been tried thoroughly and proved valuable in some sections.

Before going to Siberia Prof. Hansen visited northern Norway and Sweden with a view to finding new crops which might be of value in the cold, arid lands of the United States. The alfalfa he has discovered has a yellow flower instead of a blue. It is a native of the dry steppes of Siberia, and grows well where the mercury falls to 30 or 40 below zero. The country is exceedingly dry, and yet the new alfalfa is an excellent forage plant. Prof. Hansen has obtained seed, and it will receive a thorough test.

GREAT BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING. Should the present rate of shipbuilding in the United States continue the current fiscal year will record the greatest output of shipyards in half a century, according to the report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain.

A summary of the report says: "The year's construction was 1,221 vessels of 418,745 gross tons. Only three ocean steamers were built. On the great lakes 40 steamers of 232,366 gross tons were built. The tonnage built during the current fiscal year up to November 19 aggregated 203,000 gross and if the present rate of construction is not checked by strikes or delays in furnishing structural steel the output of our shipyards will be the largest in half a century and will be close to the output of 583,000 tons in 1855, the year of our greatest construction. During the year only 12 per cent. of the exports and imports of the United States were carried in American vessels."

The report states that on July 30 the documented merchant vessels of the United States numbered 25,006 of 6,674,999 gross tons. The report urges the enactment of the merchant marine commission bill which has passed the senate, including the provision for American mail lines to South America, and favors the bill to abolish the discrimination against coasting vessels in pilotage charges in the states from Virginia to Texas. "Quoting the resolution in favor of approved steamship communications adopted by the pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro last August, Commissioner Chamberlain publishes a full list of all the vessels in trade between the United States and South America during the first six months of this year.

The report says that of 126,754 men shipped 37,676 were natives, 23,456 naturalized Americans and the remainder aliens.

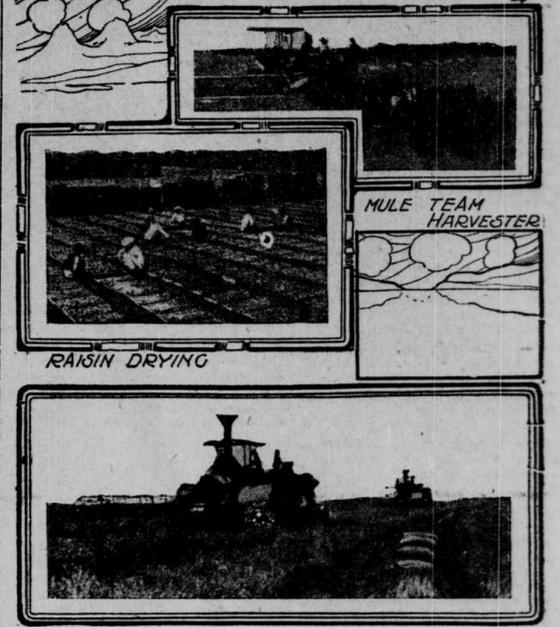
POSTAL TREATY WITH CANADA TO END. The post office department will be guided by congressional legislation in dealing with the issue raised by the Canadian government in abrogating the provisions of the postal convention between the two countries relating to second-class matter which, according to Canada's notice, will expire May 7, 1907.

This provision permits the transmission through the mails of periodical publications, including newspapers, at the rate of one cent a pound. A joint commission of the senate and house, of which Senator Penrose is chairman, has been engaged since October 1 in taking testimony covering the whole subject of second-class mail matter, and as an outcome of the inquiry the general expectation is that some legislation will be enacted.

Should no legislation be enacted then the two governments will fall back on the international union postal rates when the provision in the existing treaty expires, unless in the meantime Canada comes forward with a new proposition for the consideration of this government. The international postal union rate on second-class matter is one cent for two ounces.

WASHINGTON. Secretary Taft

## California's Golden Harvest



RAISIN DRYING, MULE TEAM HARVESTER, STEAM COMBINED HARVESTER

Will we ever weary of the story of California's golden harvests? In the state's 150 miles of breadth and her thousand miles of extent are to be found very nearly every conceivable product of the soil. It is some 50 years since the whole world was ringing with the startling tales of the great gold discoveries in California, and at that time the country had little other industry than pastoral pursuits. After the first gold fever had somewhat abated immigrants began to recognize the immense fertility of the soil, and the era of the great wheat farms commenced, many of them being from 10,000 acres to 50,000 acres in extent. Some of these still remain, though the tendency now is to divide these big holdings and invite settlement by small farmers, fruit raisers and cattlemen. On such big areas as these wheat farms wholesale methods are imperative, and harvesting can only be accomplished by the aid of machines, drawn by as many as 30 horses or mules, which cut and thresh the grain, delivering it in sacks ready for shipment. Large gang-plows, hauled by traction engines, are also employed. But great as was the production of gold and wheat, it was soon to be surpassed by that of the orchards, for which the state has earned such world-wide fame. Although 20 years ago California production made but little impression upon the fruit markets of the United States, last year's shipments from her orchards, vineyards and gardens to points beyond the state aggregated some 1,000,000 tons! California is, above all things, a land of horticulture—of oranges, lemons, grape fruit, apricots, peaches, pears, olives, prunes, quinces, pomegranates, cherries and plums. It is a land of many products—gold and silver, fruits, vegetables, flowers, wool, hay, cattle, cranberries, walnuts, almonds, sugar beet, melons and wine. This is not to be wondered at when the fact is grasped that the climate gives 300 days of sunshine every year, and that no rain falls from June to November. In the northern part of the state you may stand beside a field of corn as fine growth as can be found anywhere in the world, which has never had a drop of rain since it was sown, has not been irrigated, and will, in all likelihood, be harvested without having been touched by any moisture whatever. Although the climate of the northern, central and southern portions of the state are substantially the same—i. e., agricultural and horticultural products being found in latitudes 700 miles apart—the rainfall diminishes as you go to the south, ranging from a total rainfall of some 40 inches in the north to some six inches in the south, the temperature differing but little. In the localities of least annual rainfall irrigation has been resorted to, and at the present time something like 2,000,000 acres, comprising 35,000 irrigated farms, are thus being watered.

The canning and sun-drying of fruit are big industries, and the products are known the world over. The process of sun-drying peaches, apricots and prunes proves the dryness of the climate, as were there much moisture in the atmosphere it would be impossible for the sun to abstract, as it does, the whole of the moisture from the fruit.

The lack of labor is the most serious trouble in California, especially to the

orchardist; at harvest time there is work for every man, woman and child in the country, but the demand is greater than the supply. Every variety of soil and location is at the disposal of the farmer, so that if he has any hobby in agriculture there will be no difficulty in selecting the right spot for his exercise. If he prefers to pursue any special line—grain or fruit, grapes or vegetables, stock or poultry—the proper conditions are to be found, or if he prefers to pursue them all combined he may do so. Livestock raising is very largely and successfully engaged in, and stock growers are now supplied with the finest breeds of cattle for all uses, extensive herds being met with in all parts of the state. The foothill and mountain districts furnish rich pasturage—the higher mountain elevations in summer and the foothills in winter—and a large area planted to alfalfa during the last few years has added greatly to the livestock interests in the valley districts. Perhaps the most remunerative, and certainly the most attractive, of California's harvests is that of the orange; in some districts the country for miles round is almost one continuous orange grove. The justly-celebrated navel orange, seedless and perfect in flavor, may be accounted as the first in importance of any citrus product, and with its good keeping qualities is easy of transportation. No fruit tree is more delicate in its commencement or requires greater care, but no other becomes more robust at maturity.

C. EAGLE-BOTT. FINE SPECIMEN OF WHALE. Skeleton of Finback Sixty-Three Feet Long Mounted in a Museum.

Its enormous jaws agape as if in a menace to the brawny intruder, the skeleton of a finback whale, said to be the largest and finest in the United States, lies in one of the galleries "behind the scenes" at the American Museum of Natural History, says the New York Tribune. It has just been acquired through an agency by Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, the director of the museum, and will be exhibited to the public as soon as it can be prepared and put in position. It is an important addition to the institution's collection of the remains of monstrous creatures, which includes skeletons of a "chambered dinosaur" 70 feet in length, of a long-necked plesiosaur more than 40 feet long, and of a hadrosaur almost as large.

The bones of the catcecan just acquired are those of a full-grown specimen of the finback and are practically complete. The total length of the skeleton as it stands is 62 feet. It has 61 vertebrae. The length of the longest rib is nine feet two inches. The skull weighs over half a ton, its circumference being 20 feet and its length 16 feet 2 inches.

This species of whale, the common norwhal, is met in almost all seas and attains in the flesh to a length of from 95 to 70 feet. It is next in size to the "blue whale," the largest of all known animals, which reach a length of 80 feet, and sometimes even 85 feet. It is also the fastest of whales, being of slender build and possessing thin blubber. For the latter reason it is not of so much commercial value as some of the other species.

## All Cats Given Salute

For 25 Years Soldiers in India Paid Honors to Pussay.

In Poona, at the government house for more than a quarter of a century, every cat which passed out of the front door at dark was saluted by the sentry, who presented arms to the terrified pussay.

It seems that in 1838 Sir Robert Grant, governor of Bombay, died in the government house, Poona, and on the evening of the day of his death a cat was seen to leave the house by the front door and to walk up and down a particular path precisely as the late governor had been used to do after sunset.

A Hindu sentry observed and reported this to the sepoys of his faith, and they laid the matter before a priest, who explained to them the mystery of the dogma of the transmigration of souls.

"In this cat," he said, "was reincarnated the soul of the deceased Gov. Grant, and it should, therefore, be treated with the military honors due to his excellency."

As, however, the original sentry could not identify the particular cat he had seen on the evening of the day of Sir Robert's death, it was decided that every cat which passed out of the main entrance after dark should be saluted as the avatar of his excellency.

Thus, for over a quarter of a century, every cat that passed out after sunset had military honors paid to it, not by Hindu sentries only, but—such is the infection of a superstition—by Mahometan, native Christian and even Jewish soldiers.—South China Post.

Coffee Sold on the Street. Men go about the streets of Alexandria selling drinks. In one hand they carry their cup basket and in the other a can filled with coffee.