

NEWS FROM ALASKA

W. A. Brown Sends Interesting Letters From the Klondike Trail to Relatives in Lincoln.

Fourth Camp From Glacier, May 30, 1898.—Dear Sister:—Received your letter written April 6th in answer to the one I wrote on my arrival here. I have written several since, presume you have received them in due time considering the distance from Nebraska here.

We are camped about 15 miles from the glacier and could not hand sled any further on account of the break up of spring. We are on a small river and building a boat. The boat will be about 25 feet long and 6 feet across the bottom, it will carry all our supplies and will weigh about 6,500 pounds. Have bought about 1,000 pounds of flour since we came in here as we figured we would need it to run us next summer as we would not want to come out early in spring as we would just be in a country where gold might be found and it would take most of this season to get where we want to go, at least it, looks that way now. We are about 35 miles from Copper river, expect can go there in a short time when the boat is built providing the ice will be out of the lake which is 12 miles across; it is 4 miles below this camp. We have been whip sawing lumber for the boat; take large trees and cut into boards, build up what is called a pit about six feet high so one can stand under the tree and one on the upper side. The saw is run so as to cut boards. It is very hard work, in fact about as hard as hand sledging.

Game is very scarce, have seen some beaver and two or three ducks, found a nest had eight eggs in it, fried five and made a cake with the others. Have light bread quite often, it makes a big improvement from baking powder biscuit. Have success with bread by keeping the tent warm. At present writing have rice, peaches and beans on the stove cooking; will have fresh bread for supper.

In regard to Indians have seen none so far but saw where they have had camps.

Mosquitoes are very bad up here, in fact will make four of those back home; we have a netting to cover the beds, also to wear during the day as they are very bad.

Will close hoping this will find all well with best regards. Your brother, W. A. B.

Klatena River, Alaska, June 25, 1898.—Dear Mother:—I shall endeavor to write a little of all I know of this country and how our party is getting along. We are camped on this river at the head of the rapids and they are twenty-two miles from Copper river. It may seem strange to say we have not reached Copper river yet but this route brings us 180 miles up from the mouth. We have stopped here and built a cache, or in other words a place to store goods safely. Eight of our party went down to Copper river to see if we could use boat up, so have returned and are fixing a boat so can pull up by ropes. This river we are on runs very swift. Most every one takes a summer supply and goes down to Copper river but all get their goods wet or break their boats before they get very far. We intend to look around here for gold this summer then we slide next fall and spring and get up to the Tanana river, that is the present arrangement; of course all depends upon circumstances, our supply is good for a year yet. There are a great number of people going out, some are selling and others lose their goods in rivers. We want to buy more flour if possible but I guess it will be cheaper later on, it is selling at \$14.00 a hundred at present. This country seemed to be boomed by the transportation companies to get people in here so those who come with six months supply will use most of it to get any place then they will run short and have to go out then I understand can't pass over the glacier until next winter as it is getting very dangerous. We saw two Indians when we were down to Copper river. They are catching fish; they say game is very scarce, we expected to get more game but have none so far only a few fish but I guess it is all up in the mountains away from the mosquitoes as they are very bad, have to wear netting day and night also make a smudge while we eat. Have been a number of bear seen and four or five killed but game is scarce where there are so many traveling.

We had a very nice trip from the last camp where we built the boat, we made about thirty miles one day by using a sail on the boat; came across a large lake had a fine ride then came down the river to the head of the rapids to camp making about eighty miles from where we landed. Will close hoping that this will find all well. Your son, W. A. B.

Klatena River, Alaska, July 12, 1898.—Dear Mother and All:—As I have a friend who is going to Valdez Bay I shall write all the news possible and take advantage of the opportunity of sending the letter. We are still camped on the above river and expect to remain here until fall by prospecting the surrounding country but the water is too high to do much at the present time. Up to the present writing there has been no gold discovered in fact about one-half or two-thirds of the people are going out of the country. We have sales every day. Clothing sells for about one-third of what it cost. Flour was worth \$30 per hundred when we came first now it sells for \$10.00, will likely be cheaper. This friend of ours who was down to the bay said there were 250 people waiting for steamers to go out. The mosquitoes are partly the cause of so many going out as they can get no rest without a tent and people out prospecting can only carry enough to eat along with one blanket so they seem to get discouraged quick. Our intentions are at present to build a cabin on Copper river and hand sled our goods to it this fall then next spring go over to the Tanana river but the chances are more favorable for finding gold on the head waters of the Tanana river as it is near the Klondike and in the gold belt. The Indians are civil and sociable in this country, they all seem to wear a Catholic Mission cross as there must have been a mission here at one time. They are all crazy for tobacco. Can get most anything in the way of necessities and here at a small price; they can't talk much but make signs. The salmon has

TWO SILVER DIMES.

Or 20 cents in any form pays for THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT from now until November 15. Send in one new name, or send a hundred. We want the doubtful voters to read the paper this fall. The fight is on and every man must do his duty. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together will win. Help us to spread the truth. The INDEPENDENT will spare no efforts to perpetuate the work of reform in Nebraska. This is an important election. Its result determines whether Senator Allen returns to Washington to fight for six years more the battles of the common people. Send the paper to your neighbor who is still undecided. Spend 20 cents in a good cause. You can hardly do less if you are worthy the name of Populist.

begun to come up the river so they are out for their supply. By hanging them in the sun they can cure enough for winter use. We have had all the salmon we wanted for our own use as some friends have a gill net. I attended it one night and caught over twenty, total weight about 125 pounds. One weighed 23 1/2 pounds; have been speaking some for winter use. The weather here is quite cool; can read most any time during the night, have plain daylight from 1 o'clock in the morning until 10 p. m. Bought two window glasses for our cabin so we can see daylight if there is any. The days will be very short in the winter. Your son, W. A. Brown.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Editor Independent:

The present administration must outline its policy with reference to the territory which has come under our control during the war with Spain. At the same time it is the duty of every citizen to study the question and decide what we believe the best course to take. The future of the republic lays in the hands of the people. In other countries the king may decide what he wants, and attempt to carry it out regardless of the consequences, but in this land the people must be given an opportunity to direct the political course. If they are not allowed this right then our government is no longer one of the people.

The question which now arises, since the war is practically over, is whether our policy shall be one of expansion and colonization. There are some who advocate that it should, and they have in a somewhat vague manner given some of their reasons. This is proper for them to do because it is incumbent upon them to show why we should enter a new and unknown course. We must not go blindly. Today we are deciding our future. Territory once annexed cannot be easily disposed of; no matter what may be the result, we cannot turn back.

Past experience and reason can be our only guide. History is full of examples for us to study. There have always been advocates of imperialism and men who were ready to allow the political map to be arranged through their blood and lamentations. By comparing the past of all countries we can better decide what we desire. We can tell whether we favor expansion rather than to develop and perfect our present possessions; whether we favor an extensive rather than an intensive life and growth.

The friends of annexation claim that we have outgrown the idea of isolation; there was a time when the Monroe doctrine was the proper policy, but now the nation has grown strong and her interests demand that we become a world power. They should remember that we have thus developed under a policy of tending to our own business and not allowing Europe to trouble us. In view of the fact that the great principles of non-intervention of the affairs of other countries, and in the light of our great success as a nation, we must attribute at least a large share of this success as a result of having pursued this peaceful and reasonable policy. Because we have become a strong is no argument in favor of a change, but it is a commendation of the past; it advises us not to take hasty action. We must do nothing to make us weak, to make us easily attacked, to lower our standard, to degrade our people, and to tear down all that we have accomplished in free institutions and liberal government.

It has been said that we need outward possessions for military operations; that they are of strategic importance. There is no question but that we would need a large army and navy if we should have a colonial policy, and in case of war the enemy would find it wise to attack our colonies. Such possessions would be of no other importance to us except to have something to defend. Does not the example of Spain in this show distant colonies the difficult places to defend? We attacked Spain where she was the weakest; we seized her colonies. The downfall of Spain as well as all the past empires that rose and fell, shows that a nation to be strong must be geographically unified, and that colonial possessions means military needs. Rather than an element of strength it means so many places for the enemy to attack us.

Unity is the law of national existence. This law is universal, and the nations that have violated it have been compelled to acknowledge their folly. It has never passed her boundaries, so clearly defined in nature and in history, except to be driven back again with loss. Germany in her progressions has overstepped these limits, only after disaster to withdraw again. The law has its illustration with every people, and is now becoming a recognized axiom for the true statesman.

It has been contended that we need colonial possessions for commercial reasons. This contention can only be based upon the assumption that commerce will not go where there is an economic demand. If commerce suffers it is due to some obstruction such as this country has been placing in the way of freedom of trade. If we pursue a liberal commercial policy it is not necessary to have colonies to encourage trade. Reciprocity and treaty agreements will secure the greatest good to commerce. We must do all we can to make our state strong and great, and encourage commerce with the world. It is not necessary to own this territory to establish trading posts and coaling stations. This would give commerce all the encouragement that annexation could, and it would relieve us from military burdens compared with possession. This would not endanger our state. The imperialist may consider this course short of our duty, contrary to his hopes and our manifest destiny, but in this way we will give to the world and preserve to ourselves the greatest of our efforts. We will build up our state so that the surrounding countries may pattern after us, and we will inspire confidence in our neighbors. Let us be geographically strong, from a military standpoint; a united people, striving for the goal of greatest advancement.

HENRY AUGUST MEIER.

The Anglo-American Alliance.

(By Lady Cook, nee Tennessee C. Claiborne.)

The ancient poets tell us there was once a time when the great god Saturn reigned in Italy, and bestowed happiness and tranquility over all the earth. The husbandman gathered in peace the fruits of his labor, and the fields smiled with plenteous harvests. The liberal arts were sedulously cultivated and every home was the abode of innocence. Comparing this blissful state with their own degenerate rule of blood and iron, in which all the virtues had supplanted virtue, they have handed it down to us as "The Golden Age," which, they deplored, could never come again.

This prospective fable, however, of Pagan writers, the Hebrew Prophet saw as a future reality. In this vision, the God of peace was to take the place of the heathen deity, "and to teach us of his ways. And he shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

It is possible that this glowing prophecy of Isaiah, although delivered twenty-six centuries ago, may yet be fulfilled, but not, as he imagined, through religious influence. No more potential personality than Jesus Christ has ever appeared, yet nineteen centuries of his teaching have done little or nothing to suppress war, even among the professed followers. Age after age the earth has been drenched with the blood of Christians, slain by their brethren; and those who bore his name have at such times been animated by the hatred and ferocity of heathen savages. The increased intelligence and accumulated knowledge of the most civilized nations have been exercised in developing greater means of destruction, and the fruits of every industry and the lives of helpless millions have been squandered in wanton or needless wars. At the present moment Europe is an armed camp ready for slaughter. Of her sixty million men twelve millions are trained soldiers. And the new world has recently entered on the fatal career of the old. But a remote and comparatively insignificant contest is sufficient to dislocate the delicate social machinery of every civilized state, and a dilatory contest carries famine to the hearths of the poor, thousands of miles from the conflict. In various countries in both hemispheres, starving men and women are rotting for bread; what they really want is peace.

Can nothing be done, then, to make war more difficult? Is the golden age to be merely a poetic dream, never to be in any degree more realized? We trust not. For, if we mistake not, the first faint streak of the brighter dawn is breaking. In both the old and the new world men of clear heads and generous hearts are looking forward to a confederation of the English speaking peoples. And the slight consideration of the matter must convince every unprejudiced mind that the speedy accomplishment of an Anglo-American alliance, based upon sound, equitable, and permanent principles, will lay the foundation of a new era, one which, perchance, may be crowned by universal and perennial peace.

America is only a younger England, moving in a wider range with a freer step. Excepting the immigrants of alien tongues, her people have the same blood and traditions, the same literature and habits, the same proud history and aims, as the mother country. In religion, in political and municipal freedom, in inventive genius and commercial and industrial eagerness, they are alike. Great Britain's purchases from the United States from April 30, 1898, amounted to \$118,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total American exports; in other words, almost as much as was purchased by all the rest of the world. Her colonies and India purchased in the preceding year 11 per cent. Thus about 50 per cent of all their exports were bought by great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. As the balance of trade is very largely in their favor, the difference provides them with the means of making cash investments in any part of the world, and of purchasing in other countries, if need be, beyond the amount of their exports to them. Thus their immense commerce and vast wealth, distributed throughout the earth, give England and the United States a common aim—the welfare and prosperity of all nations. They are therefore eminently qualified to become the joint depositaries of peace and the guarantors of the world's best interests.

Great Britain and the United States possess together one-half of the whole habitable part of the globe, and nearly one-third of all its inhabitants. Of the latter about one hundred and ten millions are of European blood, and of a hundred millions of those the English language is their mother tongue. Their commercial shipping greatly exceeds that of all the rest of the world together. Their ships of war amount to

477 (of which 379 are British), and exceed by 69 the united navies of France, Russia, Germany, and Italy.

It will thus be evident that, united, no power would venture to attack them, and that they would probably prove irresistible to any possible combination of powers, seeing that their combined resources are well-nigh inexhaustible. But it is notorious that they are the least military and least aggressive nations on the earth, if we compare their extent, their wealth, and population. Their great ruling motives are the material and intellectual advancement of the people. Both these are incompatible with war, and flourish during peace. It is to these incentives alone, therefore, that we must look for a revival of the Anglo-Saxon race, to lead the way in the grand work, that it would be criminal, if not fatal, to refuse it.

It is always unsafe to prophesy, nevertheless we may venture to forecast the probable outcome of an Anglo-American Alliance, instituted for mutual defense, and to keep the world's peace. In the first place, every country whose intelligence enables it to perceive that its interests also are best promoted by repressing warfare, will desire to share in the advantages of such an alliance. France and Germany would bury their animosities, and compete with each other, and with ourselves, in friendly rivalries only. Austria, Italy, and the minor states would follow. One power alone might have cause to regard this international policy with hatred since it would arrest her career of conquest, and destroy her hope of universal domination. By a long course of cruelty, purblind, treachery, and the lowest political arts, and through the resources of a great military despotism, she has advanced east and west from the Baltic to Bohring's straits, in a solid and unbroken line, and is slowly but surely creeping southward, overshadowing Europe and Asia, and menacing the independence of its people and the cause of freedom. Whilst we sympathize with her amiable and inoffensive people, and wish them God speed! we shall do well to check the pernicious ambition of her feudal and military chiefs, which is ever aggressive and unscrupulous. Since the time of Peter the Great she has been the chief disturbing element in Europe, and has set the example of those vast armaments which are ruining almost all the nations, and which keep Russia itself in perpetual poverty. Therefore, if the Anglo-American Alliance did nothing beyond curbing her aggressiveness, it would deserve well of mankind.

But Japan, also, where, for the first time in history, liberty has recently been borne in an Asiatic country, would naturally welcome the Alliance with open arms. This interesting country appears destined to play a distinguished part among the nations, and already ranks among the highest powers. The continuance of her freedom and prosperity, demands that she should be protected from the pressure of Russian intrigues. In fact, regard it in any light we will, whether for the advantage of the contracting powers, or for the general welfare of the world, no moment could be more propitious than this for the Anglo-Saxon race to join hands. Europe is armed and ready for fight. The Balkans, the hot bed of Russian plots, are in a ferment, and the flames of war may burst forth at any moment. But England and America united, self-sustaining, and capable of protecting themselves against all foes, could exercise a powerful and unique influence in preventing a conflagration, or of quenching that already begun. The turbulent republics of South America might also be restrained from their interminable civil wars, and their wealthy industries be again revived under more settled governments. Thus every part of the globe would participate in the blessings of our coalition.

The greatest statesmen of England and America have already perceived its advantages, and are seeking the means of hastening its advent. Let us all assist according to our power. Let every citizen and every statesman give a hearty co-operation. We appeal to our sisters in both countries, upon whom the miseries of war and want fall most bitterly, to join their voices with ours. Then should we succeed, it may be that the coming century will be the commencement of a better era for the world, when nation shall no longer make war against nation, but all participate again in a golden age, so far as human frailty will permit.

WORLD-HERALD DAY.

The Exposition Management Names

The August 24th as World-Herald Day.

In honor of the thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Omaha Evening World, which later consolidated with the Omaha Morning Herald, the exposition management has designated August 24 as World-Herald day.

On that day the railroads will sell tickets from all parts of Nebraska at one fare for the round trip and from some sections for even less. The exposition will make a special half rate admission in the evening and a grand display of fireworks will take place upon the exposition grounds at 9 p. m. At noon upon World-Herald day the editors of Nebraska papers will take lunch with the World-Herald upon the exposition grounds and in the afternoon and evening as guests of the World-Herald will visit the midway and take in as many of its thirty-four attractions as time will permit. At 4 p. m. the United States life saving service will give an exhibition of saving shipwrecked and drowning people upon the lagoon near the government building. The great Mexican band from the City of Mexico will play both afternoon and evening upon the exposition grounds in open air concert.

The Indian village, Chinese village, Streets of all Nations, Streets of Cairo, Dutch Farm, Old Plantation, Hagenback wild animal show, German village, Wild West and all other attractions will give their best shows, and such places as the giant snake, shoot the chutes and others will be in full blast. On account of the low railroad rates and extra attractions as well as in honor of the World-Herald a great attendance is expected.

11.30 HOT SPRINGS AND RETURN. Only one fare to Hot Springs, S. D., and return via the Elkhorn line Aug. 24th and 25th and September 10th and 20th. Limit 30 days.

Rest your mind and cure your body by a trip to this delightful resort. Get tickets at 117 S. 10th street.

Studebaker Wagons. Why buy an inferior article when such well known goods as the above can be had at a reasonable price. The place to buy Vehicles is where you can find a house full of the latest style up to date goods from such well known manufacturers as STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., COLUMBUS BUGGY CO., BUCKEYE BUGGY CO., H. A. MOYER, TROY CARRIAGE CO. Remember we are the only firm in town carrying a line of strictly first-class "A" grade goods. We also carry the finest line of medium priced goods on the market. BILLMEYER & SADLER, LINCOLN, NEB. 202-4-6 So. 11th St.

Would Not Have Long to Wait. "So you are going to marry that rich old Mr. Ducats. Well, he looks both kind and good." "Yes, but he has a bad heart." "A bad heart?" "Yes; that's the reason I'm going to marry him." K. F. Excursion to Indianapolis, Ind. \$18.40 For Round Trip. For above occasion the Elkhorn line (Northwestern) will sell tickets August 19, 20 and 21 at \$18.40 for the round trip. Extreme limit September 20th. Get other particulars at city office 117 South 10th street.

Send postal card to Conservatory of Music, L and 13th streets, Lincoln, Neb., for beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue. Complete musical education at half the expense of any other school in the west. Nickel Plate Excursion to Boston. Tickets on sale for trains leaving Chicago September 16 to 18 inclusive, at rate of \$19.00 for the round trip, and good returning until September 30. Also cheap rates to all points east. Vented sleeping cars to Boston, and solid trains to New York. Rates lower than via other lines. For further information call on or address J. Y. Cahalan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Loan your paper to your neighbor. Perhaps he will subscribe. Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c. Hot Springs and Return One Fare. Aug. 9th and 26th and September 10th and 20th the Elkhorn line will sell tickets to Hot Springs, S. D., and return as above. Limit 30 days. A. S. Fielding C. T. A., 117 South 10th street.

G. A. R. CINCINNATI, O., SEPT. 5-10. For the Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., at Cincinnati, O., in September, the UNION PACIFIC will make the greatly reduced rate from Lincoln of \$18.00 for the round trip. Be sure your ticket reads via the Union Pacific. For time tables and full information call on E. B. Stinson, General Agent.

YOUR NAME. Business and Address each on high cut envelope and underneath to match; also one print of best black ink. All the above sent prepaid for only \$1.00, cash or postage stamps.—Full line of samples for cents in stamps. S. F. SEAWELL, Boston, N. C. PHOTOGRAPHER. 1029 O St. Hayden Lin. Our work is the best in the city. Prices from 35c per dozen up. Make Cheese at Home. Send \$1 to C. E. Kittinger, Ipswich, S. Dak. for 10 remits with printed instructions for making cheese at home without buying costly apparatus. Anyone can do it. Your money refunded if you fail. Full Cream Cheese the Kind Made OFFICE 1040 O ST. LINCOLN ICE COMPANY. Prompt Service. Phone 255



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