

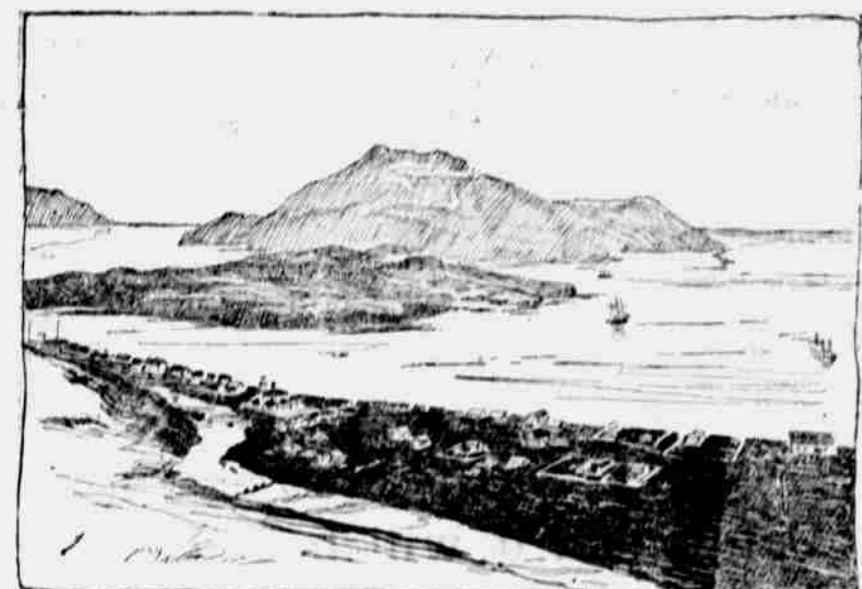
AT THE YUKON'S MOUTH

St. Michael's, an Old Russian Town, Described.

UNALASKA'S DESOLATE ISLAND.

The Dog Versus Some of Uncle Sam's Reindeer—Brief Items of Interest About the Klondike—Seasonable Suggestions For Intending Gold Seekers.

[From Our Special Correspondent.] SEATTLE, Wash., July 20. We were 25 days making the trip from Dawson to Seattle, and this with the reputed fastest steamers, river and ocean, on the route. They were rather unpleasant days on the whole, although we had but one death after leaving St. Michael's, making four in all on the trip. Of the 250 or more passengers from St. Michael's 70 were constantly under the ship doctor's care. Poor food coming down the Yukon and poisonous unfit drinking water were probably



UNALASKA AND DUTCH HARBOR.

the cause of it, although we had everything to eat that could be secured in Dawson—plenty of beans, bacon and bread.

At St. Michael's.

St. Michael's is a bleak, damp, mosquito infested little settlement, a rolling, treeless track, separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of water. The town was founded by the Russians some 60 years ago, but was soon depopulated by smallpox and exists at present only because it is obliged to, the workhouse and hotel of the North American Transportation and Trading company and the store of the Alaska Commercial company and a few native huts being all there is of it, although it is the only available part of the mouth of the Yukon where passengers and freight can be transferred. The natives number possibly 200 and the whites anywhere from 50 to 1,000, according to the number of vessels in port. Its harbor is shallow, and passengers and freight from ocean steamers must be got ashore on lighters. Here as well as farther inland the ground is frozen the year round. Just how the mosquito swarms manage to exist where the cold winds sweep so fiercely depend sayeth not. He only knows they are there and always ready for business. The average temperature in December, the coldest month, is 10 degrees below zero—and that when "swept by ocean breezes"—and in July, the hottest month, 51 degrees above.

In Dutch Harbor.

It is 850 miles from St. Michael's to Dutch harbor, Unalaska island, where we were obliged to put in for coal. Here the two companies before mentioned have established trading posts. The harbor is sheltered and deep, and the island is altogether the most attractive place I have seen since leaving civilization. Although there is not a tree nor a shrub on the island, the grass is luxuriant even far up the hillsides and adjoining the snow patches, which are not worn away until well into August. Fresh water lakes and rippling streams abound all over the island, and there are no extremes of temperature either in winter or summer. The harbor is deep and sheltered, and both fresh and salt water fish are abundant. Some of Uncle Sam's reindeer were pastured here, and here is the place for them rather than in Alaska, where their lives will not be worth a button when exposed to the rapacity of the Mallard and Siwash dog. In fact, the dog is to the inhabitant of the Yukon what the reindeer is to the Laplander, nor will the latter ever displace it.

Some Popular Errors Corrected.

Before proceeding further I wish to make a few observations and correct a few popular errors concerning Alaska which have grown out of oft repeated statements.

Don't imagine your troubles are ended when you reach Dawson. They have but just begun.

There is not work enough for all in the country by any means. On the contrary, work is more difficult to obtain and wages are lower than ever before. Why? Because a large proportion of those who have gone in this year are obliged to work for wages or starve.

Don't carry any rifles, fowling pieces or revolvers into the country. Game is scarce, and you can buy it cheaper than you can shoot it.

The Yukon is not "30 miles wide 700 miles from its mouth." It is about half that distance wide.

The Yukon is shallow in spots all the way to Dawson, and it will always be difficult and dangerous for craft of more than 30 inches draft to navigate it.

The Yukon discharges less, not more, water than the Mississippi.

The flora and fauna of Alaska are extremely limited.

A good outfit costs twice as much as stated in most guidebooks and dealers' circulars. You cannot afford to take trash into the country.

Furs or skins can be bought far cheaper in New York, St. Paul or San Francisco than in Alaska.

The most rapid money maker in Dawson is a mine owner, the next is a liquor dealer, and the third is a tinsmith. The scenery of Alaska is not specially "grand and sublime" except along the coast strip.

At the present time and under the present unjust Canadian mining laws nobody should think of strolling in Canadian territory.

Getting into the gold region is far easier and cheaper than getting out.

It costs twice as much to get to Dawson City as most of those going in anticipate.

Unless accompanied by husband, brother or other protector women should stay away from Alaska. There is little work for them save as cooks, and a notice for a cook recently tacked up on a post in Dawson called out 15 applications in one day.

It costs anywhere from \$600 to \$3,000 to prospect a claim.

Keep the extremities warm and dry.



The balance of the body will take care of itself.

On May 20, this year, \$1,000 was freely offered for prospecting claims. In four weeks' time offers to prospect for \$500 were free, and there were few takers. Prospecting means three months' work.

Not all who come out of Alaska with gold dust took it out of the ground.

El Dorado is the richest mining crock the world has ever seen.

Crocks in Alaska that will not now pay for working would be worth millions if well located in the States.

Do not forget that the sun shines quite as much in Alaska in a year as it does in the tropics, the only difference being in the direction of the rays.

Do not take the river route in either going to the goldfields or coming from them. The route by the passage is far better.

Keep Away From Alaska.

Finally, as to the advisability of going to Alaska at all, I can only say, with no knowledge of individual environment or conditions, "Keep away," just as I would advise a man to keep out of Wall street. While it has mines of unparalleled richness and there is more or less gold in the entire country, it is more difficult to take out than in any other locality on earth, and this will continue to be the case until some Vanderbilt or Jim Hill pushes his mighty locomotives through it. But these are not needed more for provisions and other supplies than they are to bring in coal or other fuel and machinery suited to thaw out the ground, for the country will be stripped of its scant and dwarfed forests long before it has been half prospected. Not that the frozen ground is a serious bar to mining. Indeed in most cases it makes it possible, for otherwise water would run into the drift holes and necessitate other and more expensive methods. It requires heat, however, and a good deal of it, to thaw the soil, which is everywhere frozen as solid as granite. In some cases wood to do this must already be carried several miles, and soon this as well as logs for cabin building and for fuel will denude the country.

Yankee Genius Needed.

Coal there? Yes, some, doubtless; a great deal, many claim. But it will take time and money to wrest it from the ground, and until this be done coal—or coal oil perhaps—must be brought in and applied to the successful thawing machine of some Yankee genius before the earth can be made to disgorge a tithe of her mineral richness. There are two machines designed for this purpose in Dawson already. One contemplates the use of steam as a thawing agent, the other a flame generated by coal oil. The practicability of neither has yet found opportunity of demonstration. But something of the kind must come sooner or later.

Again, appalling as the difficulties are which it would seem the gold seeker of today has to expect, I find that many of those who went in this year say they would rather remain poor, distressed and debt-burdened at home than attempt to get rich or succeed in getting rich in the goldfields. The fact is the present gold seeker is quite unlike the one who went to Alaska for gold—and got it—long before there seemed much chance of securing it, or, more briefly put, Alaska is no country for the man who has been attracted to it by the past year's reports of the fortunes acquired in it. It needs men only who would go there even though conditions were unknown and prospects forbidding.

And such must have the strongest constitutions, the most correct and simple habits, the greatest industry and the most unswerving perseverance.

A. A. HULL.

ALWAYS THE SAME.

LIKE CAUSES PRODUCE LIKE RESULTS ALL DOWN THE LINE OF TIME.

The Great Speech of Henry Clay, Delivered in 1840—The Evils of Contracting the Currency Most Eloquenty Portrayed.

The New Road of Denver publishes an extract from a speech made by that great statesman Henry Clay in 1840. He knew what was coming and 58 years ago predicted the conditions that now exist. During the subtreasury debates of that year Henry Clay made the following remarks. Read them and then reflect:

"The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency to the mixed medium to which we have been so long familiar is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds paper and one-third metal, and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts, regulates all values and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation and upon the property of the country would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one-third of its present normal amount, and every debtor would in effect have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for.

Have gentlemen reflected upon the consequence of their system of depletion? I have already stated that the country is borne down by weight of debt. If the currency be greatly diminished, as beyond all example it has been, how is this debt to be extinguished? Property, the resource on which the debtor relied for his payment, will decline in value, and it may happen that a man who honestly contracted a debt on the faith of property which had a value at the time fully adequate to warrant the debt will find himself stripped of all his property and his debt remains unextinguished. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) has put the case of two nations, in one of which the amount of its currency shall be double what it is in the other, and, as he contends, the prices of all property will be double in the former nation of what they are in the latter. If this be true of two nations, it must be equally true of one whose circulating medium is at one period double what it is at another. Now, as the friends of the bill agree, we have been and yet are in this inflated state; our currency has been double, or in something like that proportion, of what was necessary, and we must come down to the lowest standard. Do they not perceive that the inevitable ruin to thousands must be the inevitable consequence? A man, for example, owing property to the value of \$5,000 contracts a debt of \$5,000. By the reduction of one-half of the currency of the country his property in effect becomes reduced to the value of \$2,500. But his debt undergoes no corresponding reduction. He gives up all his property and remains still in debt \$2,500. Thus this measure will operate on the debtor class of the nation—always the weaker class and that which for that reason most needs the protection of government.

But if the effect of this hard money policy upon the debtor class be injurious it is still more disastrous if possible to the laboring classes. Enterprise will be checked or stopped, employment will become more difficult, and the poorer classes will be subjected to the greatest privations and distress. And what is the remedy to be provided for this unhappy state of the country? I have conversed freely with the members of the Philadelphia committee. They are real political workmen—intelligent, well acquainted with the general condition and with the suffering of their particular community. No one who has not a heart of steel can listen to them without feeling the deepest sympathy for the privations and suffering unnecessarily brought upon the laboring classes. Both the committee and the memorial declare that their reliance is exclusively on the legislative branch of the government. Mr. President, it is with subdued feelings of the profoundest humility and mortification that I am compelled to say that constituted as congress now is no relief will be afforded by it unless its members shall be enlightened and instructed by the people themselves.

(To the vice president.) To you, then, sir, in no unfriendly spirit, but with feelings softened and subdued by the deep distress which pervades every class of our countrymen, I make the appeal. By your official and personal relations with the president you maintain with him an intercourse which I neither enjoy nor covet. Go to him and tell him without exaggeration, but in the language of truth and sincerity, the actual condition of his bleeding country. Tell him it is nearly ruined and undone by the measure he has been induced to put into operation. Tell him that his experiment is operating upon the nation like a philosopher's experiment upon a convulsed animal in an exhausted receiver and that it must expire in agony if he does not pause, give it free and sound circulation and suffer the energies of the people to be revived and restored. Tell him of the alarming decline in the value of all property, of the depreciation of all the products of industry, of the stagnation in every branch of business and of the close of numerous manufacturing establishments which a few short months ago were in active and flourishing operation.

Deport to him, if you can find language to portray, the heartrending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes cast out of employment. Tell him of the tears of helpless widows no longer able to care their bread and of unaided and wretched orphans who have been driven by his policy out of the busy pursuit in which but yesterday they were gaining an honest livelihood.

Jubilee of Austria's Emperor.

On December 2 next the Austrian emperor will have completed the fiftieth year of his reign and the event is to be signalized in a fitting manner. The jubilee will begin on November 30, when there will be a procession of imperial and royal personages from the Hofburg to St. Stephens cathedral, where a grand Te Deum will be sung. The following day there will be a court dinner, a dinner for all the generals of the Austro-Hungarian army and a gala performance at the imperial opera.

A Tennessee Editor Explains.

We can explain our disheveled appearance. We was down to Memphis and because we leaned our head over to rest the barkeeper nailed our whiskers to the icebox. We had to cut ourself loose with a dull barrow knife, and hence—Hardman Free Press.

ASSISTING NATURE. Nature is the best doctor. It is constantly making effort to repair damage. The treatment that works harmoniously with nature is scientific. This is the reason that Pe-ro-na is so uniformly successful in eradicating catarrh from every organ of the body.

The list of troubles from which Mrs. Emily S. Carson, Austerlitz, Mich., suffered seems very long and complicated, but it is all summed up in the word catarrh. Mrs. Carson says:

"I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion for a good many years, and became very much reduced in flesh; could not eat anything without the greatest distress afterwards. My food would raise, and my stomach became very bad and weak from long fasting, as I would rather not eat than to suffer with the after effects. When I did eat it caused me the greatest distress.

"I tried every known remedy advertised for dyspepsia without the least benefit, until I got a bottle of Pe-ro-na and Man-a-lin, and I had no faith in them when I got them, but after using them a day or two I began to feel better. I continued their use until I had taken six bottles of each, and now I can say I am a well woman. I can eat anything, sleep well, the distress my food caused me is entirely gone. I was a skeleton before, and now I am fleshy."



To the Rescue.

"Battle-Ax" was in danger there would be an army of men (who chew it) ready to rescue it:—large enough to shovel Spain off the map of Europe. No other chewing tobacco in the world has ever had so many friends.

Remember the name when you buy again.

WEAK MEN CURED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECT HEALTH BY THE USE OF... WEAK MEN CURED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECT HEALTH BY THE USE OF...



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Dress Goods

- Fancy Plaid, very nice, worth 15c, 9c our price. All colors of Henrietta, worth 35c, our price 24c. Fancy Novelty, silk and wool mixed, worth 75c, at 50c. Fancy novelty silk and wool, extra fine, worth \$1, 88c.

Domestics

- Regular 5c Calico, our price 3 1-2c. English Flannelette, regular 10c goods, 8 1-2c. Very good Flannelette, regular 8c goods, our price 6c. Very good Flannelette, regular 6c goods, 4 1-2c.

Corsets

- Corsets worth 50c, our price 35c. Corsets worth 75c, our price 50c. Corsets worth \$1, our price 75c.

Collars

- Gent's and Boys' Colloid Collars worth 10c at 5c. Gent's Colloid Collars, worth 25c, 15c.

Gloves

- Ladies' fine Mocha Gloves, worth \$1.75, at \$1.25. Gent's Fine Mocha Gloves, worth \$1.75, at \$1.25. Gent's, Youths' and Boys' Gloves worth 35c, at 25c. Gent's Gloves worth 50c, at 40c.

Hosiery

- Children's Hose, sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2, at 5c. Boy's Heavy Hose, largest size worth 25c, at 17c. Gent's half Hose, black, worth 15c, at 8c. Lady's Hose, worth 15c, at 10c. Lady's Hose, worth 25c, at 15c.

Notions

- Pins, per package, 1c. Hair Pins, per package, 1c. Lady's Curling Irons, each, 3c. Lady's Kid Hair Curlers, each, 5c. Lady's Curling Iron Holders, each, 10c.

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