MORSE'S.

Our stock is much larger than usual as we expected to have opened it in our new store in March. Then, again, in May and now we must unload at cut prices --- all through the store in every department. We feel the need of a "moving sale," and will make cut prices to sell our goods,

PARASOLS, \$1.00.

Tan Surah Silk Shades with stylish carved rustic sticks, worth \$2 each, at \$1.

PARASOLS, \$1.50.

With black ebony handles, gloria silk, warranted to wear, \$1.50, worth \$2.50.

Sun Umbrellas, \$1.39.

With silvered handles, twilled silk, worth \$2 each, reduced to ed to sell for \$1. \$1.39 --- Full 24-inch.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA

Statistics of the Mineral Wealth of quisition of 1867.

AMERICA'S MOST PROFITABLE MINES

Great Mountains of Mineral Wealth Awaiting Development-The Need of Government Aid in Making Explorations.

John H. Keatley, late United States Judge of Alaska, in the Arena for May. Since the acquisition of Alaska in 1867 public attention in regard to it has been mainly directed to the salmon fisheries in its waters and to the seal rookeries in Behring sea. The value of the country as a dependency has been wholly determined by the public from the rental which the Priboloff islands yield to the national treasury. Few references in the intervening period have been made by public journals and in the periodical literature of the country to the goldyielding capabilities of Alaska, or to the degree of development already reached. The truth is that hundreds of thousands of intelligent Americans are profoundly ignorant of the fact that some of the largest and most profitable gold mining enterprises within the limits of the United States are conducted in Alaska.

Gold in variable quantities and under different conditions has been found in three principal districts of Alaska-the Juneau and Douglass Island district, 180 miles northeast of Sitka and bordering Gasteneaux channel, a narrow inlet which separates Douglass island from the mainland; the Sitka district, the quartz deposits of which are found at Silver bay, a narrow, tortuous arm of the Pacific, indenting Baranoff island, and in the valley of the Yukon river in western Alaska. Gold bearing quartz has also been found at Unga island, one of the smaller of the Aleutian group, and some egort has been made there at development, but more of that hereafter. As concerns the Yukon valley, little attention has been paid by explorers and quartz, and the only results, so far, re late to placer mining. At the head of Lynn canal, one of the inner passages adapted to steamer navigation, about 300 miles northeast of Sitka, is the mouth of the Chilcatl river, pavigable for canoes for a score of miles. At the head of this cance navigation are three large Chilcatl villages, and it is at this point where commences what is known as the Chilcatl Portage, across the range to the head waters of the Yukon river in British territory. The distance from the Indian villages on the American side of the divide to the first lake, the source of the Yukon, is about thirty miles, but the source is one of the most difficult in the territory, yet the only practicable one to reach the Yukon valley from the south. During the past three years the reports that the bars of the Yukon and its tributaries, Stewart and Pelly rivers, and Forty-Mile creek were rich in placer gold, have induced everal Alaska miners to venture across the range, at the Chilcatl crossing and descend these streams. Several parties are all known to have perished in this perilous search for the new gold fields.

In the history of gold mining in the states and territories, no obstacle was so

stubborn that it was not finally over-

MORSE'S

stock what it ought to be in this department; we are anxious to sell them at even less then they cost us. Note the bargains!!!

Pure Mohairs. 29c

All shades of gray and tan glace mixtures as well as old rose, blue, etc., worth and imported to sell for 60c, all 29c a yard.

All Wool

Fancy Mixtures,

60c.

Double width, in all the new colors, this season's importation, in neat checks, stripes, etc., worth 85c to 90c, all 60c.

French Tamise. 75c.

All the latest colors, fine pure all wool double width, import-

MORSE DRY GOODS CO MORSE DRY GOODS CO

officers who have served in the territory at various times, are now endeavoring to induce congress to authorize an exploration of the Yukon Valley from its source to its mouth, and express a willingness privations of such an undertaking. reports of the fertility of certain large portions of that great valley, and respecting its agricultural possibilities. are so conflicting and uncertain, that it can hardly be regarded as an absolute waste of money to authorize an intelligent official examination of

nose valleys to that end. The permanent development of gold mining in Alaska has been made in the southeastern part of the territory, which embraces all that strip of mainland, thirty miles wide from Portland channel at the southern boundary to the vicinity of Mt. St. Elias, and including the islands of the Alexandrian Archipelago, which hug the mainland closely from south to north and west. The topography of this section is characteristic and remarkable. The thirty-mile strip of mainland belonging to the United States is no more than an unbroken range of very steep and lofty mountains, the summits of many of which are never free from snow. No valleys separate or break the continuity of these ranges. At intervals, short, swift streams, fed by the interior glaciers, have worn down waterways to the bays and inlets, but these streams, in most instances, are only wild cascades. Rarely one finds the gorge, the streambed, wider than a space sufficient for the passage of the water; and in attempting to ascend to their sources, one is confronted by flerce torrents impossible to stem, and with no margin by their sides, along which to pass around the catar-Frequently the last leap is made only a few rods from the point where the river enters the sea, and this is even the All the islands off the coast

of southern Alaska, Baranoff, Admiralty, Douglass and Prince of Wales are simply mountains rising out of the Pacific, whose interiors are vast glacial formations, while their fronts to the sea are clothed with timber. white man has ever been heard of having crossed either of these islands, and Indians disclaim ever having attempted it, preferring the easier mode of passing around them in their canoes. The faces of the mountains toward the water, on the mainland and on the islands of southeastern Alaska, are very steep, almost perpendicular, and covered with a deep, spongy bog or tundra, which is always wet or moist. They are also covered with forests of fir, spruce, hemlock, yellow cedar, and u scrub birch and alder, up to the snow-line, and this undergrowth of birch, salmon berry, alder and devil's club makes everywhere almost impassible thickets and jungles. These topographical conditions must be borne in mind constantly, in considering the mining development and possibili-ties of Alaska, for they figure largely in estimating the present

progress of the industry Gold quartz was first discovered in the territory in 1877, near Silver Bay, in the vicinity of Sitka. The discoverer, Mr. Haley, was a soldier discharged from the regular army, and previous to his enlistment, had mined in Colorado and California. Numerous quartz lodes are located in the vicinity of his discovery, which is about three miles back from the beach, and far up the side of the mountain. Haley opened several tunnels and exposed valuable quartz, and succeeded in selling two of his discoveries for fifteen thousand dollars.

The proprietors of another lode some distance from the original discovery put up a five-stamp mill; but for the want of adequate capital to place the enterprise come. This, too, will be the history of he gold fields of western Alaska. Army on a square footing, conjoined with feeble and incompetent management, the pro-

HOSIERY SALE. LADIES' VESTS,

FRENCH BALBRIGGAN,

SILK TRIMMED

50c.

Fine quality of silk embroid ery, trimmed neck and armholes, sleeveless, 5oc, worth \$1.

> Lisle Hose, 58c.

Colors, tans, drabs, russet, black, etc., double feet, derby ribbed, worth \$1 a pair, finest lisle hose made, at 58c.

Boys' Hose, Misses' Hose, 25c.

Seamless, all black, worth 5oc to 75c a pair according to size, we closed them all out last December for spot cash and offer them at 25c a pair, all sizes, 5 to 8 inches.

the marshal and is now corroding to ruin in the rain and snow. Another company, organized under the laws of Wisconsin, have become the owners of the "Lucky Chance," and with a five-stamp mill are making satisfactory milling tests, preparatory to a liberal and adequate investment in a plant the coming year. Water for power in that group is abundant all the year round. and owing to the mildness of the winters at Sitka, through the trend of the Japan current, milling operations will seldom if ever be interrupted by freezing weather. Ore has been taken out of ledges in the Sitka group, yielding \$40 a ton; but numerous tests made demonstrate that the fair average is about \$10 a ton. All the work and exploration done up to this time, in this basin, has been of the crudest, most careless and unsatisfactory character. No definite policy of prospecting and exploration in any part of the territory has ever been adopted, and where discoveries have been made they were merely accidental. Those and controlling these valuable interests have hitherto been unable to inspire that confidence in the future of their properties which is necessary to induce capital to even closely investigate their value and possibilities. The manner of developing this and other similar mining localities in Nebraska will be referred to again, when considering the larger and more thoroughly worked mining district of Juneau and Douglass It is to the latter that we must look for the most satisfactory results, and by noting what has already been accomplished in that field, possibly predict whether the gold yield of Alaska will be permanent and profitable, or only fitful and spasmodic.

Juneau and Douglass Island are 186 miles northeast of Sitka, and reached from the latter place by the inner passenges of Peril and Catham straits, and Gasteneaux channel, which separates Douglass island from the mainland. In 1880, that section of southern Alaska was without a single white inhabitant, and was one of the most forbidding portions of the earth. In October of that year Mr. N. A. Fuller, in charge of the affairs of the Northwest trading company at, Sitka, became aware of the fact that Auk and Tarku Indians, whose villages were on the mainland at Gasteneaux channel, possessed a tradition of the existance of gold in some of the deep basin of the moun-tains in that vicinity.One particular basin was designated as containing abundance of this treasure. Having faith in the story, Fuller fitted out a canoe expedition for the purpose of test-ing his belief. It was intrusted to a Canadian French miner, Joseph Juneau, the nephew of the founder of Milwaukee, and who had visited all the gold mines from Arizona and Old Mexico in the south, to Cassiar, in British Columbia, in the north. Juneau was accompanied by two Sitkan Indians as guides, and after ten days of a tempestuous canoe voyage up Chatham Straits, landed near the site of the present town now bearing his name, and proceeded to follow the difficult course of Gold creek, the outlet to Silver, Bow basin, until he reached the head of a gulch filled with glacier ice. Passing down the gulch, Juneau discovered some quartz laid bare and protruding into the ravine, and an examination showed at once that it was rich in gold, so rich that the free gold rich in gold, so rich and places was apparent in many places was fractured. where the rock was fractured. Claims were staked off, the party returned to Sitka, and reported their success to Mr. Fuller. The secret could not be long kept. Before spring had fairly opened several hundred miners

were on the ground, and the nucleus of a

When the snow disappeared from the

prosperous mining camp created.

Morse's CHINA SILK.







25G.

The time has hardly commenced for the use of these; no one shows so large a variety, so choice a line of patterns, at even 75c a yard, as those we offer Monday for

No samples sent. Send in your orders.

A special lot on sale Monday morning; double warp Black Surah at 78c.

20 pieces of this on sale Monday; a splendid summer quality at \$1.23 a yard, worth and never sold less than \$1.78

A special bargain, woven fine and light weight for spring and summer, on sale Monday at \$1.25, worth and bought to sell for \$1.75.

NEW VELVETS, \$1.50

In the latest colors, fine, close napped Silk Velvets, old rose, tan, gray, old blue gobelin.

or more, with mountain walls for its to several quartz claims ready steep sides, it was found that centuries of erosion had created in that contracted to several quartz claims ready to abandon their rights, fully disherenced to be a small interest. area one of the richest placer mines ever worked. Though of limited area it equalled in richness many of the old Cal-sources pushed the explorations already fornia placers.

No civil government was formed in Alaska until more than three years afterward, but in the spring of 1881 the 250 hardy old miners who had explored nearly every region where gold had hitherto been found, met and adopted a code of mining laws which became obli-

gatory upon every miner in the district. Half a dozen beautiful glacial streams poured from the sides of the mountains, emming in Silver Bow basin and feeding the rapid torrent of Gold creek, furished abundance of water for gold washng, and before that summer ended fully \$1,000 in gold dust had been taken out, and still only a meagre impression made, Quite \$1,000,000 in dust have washed out of the sand and dirt of that one basin in the intervening years, and the surface is now practically worked out. Pay gravel exists, how-ever, to a considerable depth on the floor of the basin, and a new company has run a tunnel through one of the environing ridges, for the purpose of mining by the hydraulic process. Two stamp mills are also in operation upon quartz on the same ground, and a roadway, two and a half miles long, and costing \$13,000, has been completed, so as to connect the mines with the channel beach. A flourish ing town of 1,500 white inhabitants has grown up about this mining location, with schools, churches and many of the comforts of civilization.

The development of quartz mining on that portion of the mainland of southeastern Alaska has just fairly com-menced. Every indication points to the inexhaustible character of the gold quartz deposits, and though there is nothing of a high grade, or of fabulous richness, yet it is manifest that mining carried on here with adequate capital ample plants and conservative methods insures that this section of Alaska will have an indefinite period of prosperity as a mining district. Farther on I shall speak of what is requisite in order to nake the handling of these low grade ores of Alaska remunerative.

About three miles to the eastward of the town, and up the gulch of Sheep's reek, recent discoveries of quartz have also been made, equalling those in Siver Bow Basin. No mills have been yet erected to work these deposits of goldbearing rock, but considerable quanti-ties have been shipped to Seattle and Portland, and refined with fair profits to the owners of the mines. Though explorations have been frequently made to discover silver in the territory, none was found until the winter of 1888, when a fine rich voin of galena was discovered in the Sheep's Creek gulch already alluded to. It is reported by credible persons as having yielded \$130 per ton in the smelter at Portland.

Soon after the gold discoveries on the

mainland at Juneau, prospectors crossed over to Douglas Island, only two miles distant. Here was found abundance of placer gold, on the face of the mountain which rises directly out of the water at nearly all points along the shore, but at this particular place recedes from the beach, leaving a stretch of low land more than a mile long and a few hundred feet wide. While some were engaged in washing the dirt, others began to search for quartz lodes in the same vicinity, and on the face of the same mountain. The indications were fair, but putting in the necessary tunnels for exploration was expensive, and those engaged soon became discouraged. John Troadwell, who had been a successful contractor and builder in San Francisco, was attracted to Alaska by exaggerated

egun to a conclusion.

For many months he was the butt of every old miner's ridicule in all that re-At last he pierced a ledge of goldbearing rock 400 feet wide, over 300 feet leep from the surface and more than 0,000 feet in length from east to west. Phis, in fact, became the great Treadwell gold mine, now operated by the Alaska Mining and Milling company. He was soon able to convince capitalists that he had something in which it would pay to invest, and the company was organized in 1884, with Senator Jones of Nevada and D. C. Mills of New York, the principal shareholders. A mill with 120 stamps was erected in a few months, and the mill and chlorination works on a grand scale put in operation. Two large ditches, one ten miles long to the westward. along the face of the mountain, and the other to the east, five miles in length, were constructed with great difficulty and expense, owing to the tundra character of the surface, to convey water to the mill as a motive power. A pressure of 700 feet, through iron pipes twenty nches in diameter, was communicated to a wheel of eight feet in diameter, by which all those ponderous stamps, 2,000 bounds each, and the other chinery, were set in and did their work. two years the mill and works were kept in constant operation, no cessation night or day, during the week. Early in 1888, the capacity of the stamp mill was expanded, and the number of stamps inreased to two hundred and forty, ing the largest mill of the kind under

one roof in the world. The policy of keeping the establishment in constant operation remains unchanged, and since its increase in capacity, there has been a stoppage of only one day. During the summer of 1889, fifteen miles were added to the ditch for water supply, and to intercept additional streams as they came down the mountain side to the sea. During the winters of 1887 and 1888, there was no interruption of the supply of water by cold weather, for motive power, but to guard against any contingency of that that kind, a powerful Corliss engine has been provided to drive the great mass of machinery at such times. The winters at Douglass island are seldom so severe that the rapid, fresh-water torrents freeze over and deprive the mill of its full supply. In December, 1889, there was some difficulty in that respect, and the Corliss engine was doing the work

The Treadwell is not a mine in the strict sense. The rock is taken out of an open quarry and conveyed to the mill less than five hundred feet distant on a tramway. Its capacity is 650 tons every twenty-four hours. The profits of the establishment are, of co the company's own secret, acquainted with quartz, and other conditions, put the average yield per ton at \$10 and the cost of extracting the metal, at from \$4 to \$4.50 per ton. By the amalgam process, all the free gold which passes from the stamps to the concentrators is recovered, while the residue, in the form of sulphurets; is manipulated by goasting and chlorination in the vast wooden

yards nearer the beach than the stamp This company owns 9,000 lineal feet. or six quartz claims in length, from east to west, and while in four years of constant movement, an enormous cavity in the side of the mountain has been

building which stands several hundred

MORSE'S

Boys' Cassimere Knee Pant Suits,

\$1.98. To-morrow we place on sale

150 Boys' Suits, just the thing for school wear, made of good quality cassimere, in neat stripes; we have all sizes; price \$1.98.

Boys' Cassimere

Knee Pant Suits, \$3.25.

We call your attention to this suit, as we have heretofore sold it at \$4.50; we have a full assortment of sizes, the patterns all come in neat plaids; remember the price, only \$3.25.

All Wool Knee Pant Boys' Suits, \$4.25.

These are our regular \$6 suits; we have too many of them, and to reduce our stock, cut the price to \$4.25.

Boys' All Wool Scotch Tweed Suits,



We know that this is the best money; we import the goods direct and have

\$5.00

our order. Morse's \$5.00 suit is becoming a household word in the surrounding

them made to

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

supply of rock, at the present rate of production, will hold out for a quarter of a century yet. A fine electric light plant enables the operatives to work by night in the mill, and in the chlorina-tion works and the mine. Four hundred men are employed in rious duties about stamp mill, chlorination work, stores, and saw and planing mills, which the company operates as part of its mining and milling plant. About one-third of the operatives are Indians or natives of Alaska. The latter are an industrious, frugal and reliable class of mining employes, and receive the same wages as white men engaged in the same class of work. Indians are largely employed not only at the salmon canneries in southeastern Alaska as fishermen, but in nearly all the mining operations of that section of the territory. No antagonism exists between them and white labor, and their relations are of the most cordial character. The white miners southeastern Alaska do otn permit Chinamen to engage in that class of work, and coolies are only found on the inside, all the salmon canneries, always going below at the end of the season. Early last year work was begun on the

"Bear's Nest," a mining claim which was sold to an English syndicate in the fall of 1888 for \$2,000,000. It is located about half a mile west of the Treadwel, and was sold on the strength of its good neighborhood, and upon the results of diamond drill tests. After a tunnel had penetrated the hillside for 1,000 feet, and about \$70,000 had been expended toward erecting a stamp mill, and other parts of the requisite plant, they failed to strike the ledge which was deemed to be a westward prolongation of the rich and extensive lode contsituting the Treadwell. Operations have been sus-pended, and litigation to determine whether the sale was a fraudulent transaction, the salting of a mine, or whether the failure to reach a paying ledge was the result of operative blundering has been begun. The mere fact that an enterprise starting out with so much of promise failed in the very midst of the orightest anticipations, will, most certainly, produce a chilling effect upon all present attempts to inaugurate new mining enterprises in Alaska. Mexican company, a corporation with abundant resources, however, is vigorously prosecuting its explorations at an equal distance to the eastward of the Preadwell, in the hope and confidence, and with every prospect of intercepting the prolongation of the Treadwell ledge. Rich deposits of gold-bearing quartz have also been discovered on Admiralty island, in the same group as Douglass island, and stamp mills are in course of erection there also. The discovery of coal near the beach,

and easy of access by water transporta-tion at Cook's inlet, Unga island and at other avilable points on the coast of western Alaska, will have an important bearing not only on the general commercial importance of the territory, but upon its gold and silver mining enterprises. Coal, when used in the latter industry. is now only attainable at Departure bay, British Columbia, and with the enor mous cost of coal freights under the present arrangements of transportation the work of development is more or less retarded.

One word more with respect to the future of gold mining in Alasku. As far as discoveries extend; the ores are of a low grade. This will require that they be handled in large plants with capital in large mass owing to the policy pursued by the company operating the Treadmill mine. In addition to that, the management must be of an intelligent character and not mere inexpert experiments by unskillful adventurers. tales of fabulous bonanzas, and touching I created, the indications are that the Under such conditions Alaska, through

MORSE'S.

Monday morning in our Carpet Department we will have numerous bargains to offer; everything must be closed out, as we are determined to go into our new store with an entire new stock. In looking through our stock we find a very large

Straw Mattings at 18c.

Never sold under 25c a yard

Japanese Straw Mattings,

25c.

At this price we offer extra value. We have a hundred rolls to sell this week, and offer our regular 50c quality for 25c.

Fancy Japanese

Straw Matting, 37;c

You can buy nothing better than this quality; many sell this grade as high as 75c a yard. Our clearing sale commences Monday morning, and buy for the each day we will have specialties to offer in this department worthy of your attention.

Lace Curtains.

Just received, 5 cases Notingham Curtains bought for the new store; we have no room for them and will close them at one-third less than usual prices.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO

its gold mines, will be a source of great wealth to the entire country.

WORKING HOURS ABROAD.

The Length of the Laboring Day in Various European Countries. A Turkish laboring day lasts from unrise to sunset with certain intervals for refreshment and repose, says Chambers' Journal. In Montenegro the day laborer begins work between 5 and 6 in

the morning, knocks off at 8 for half an hour, works on till noon, rests until 2, and then labors on until sunset. This is in summer. In winter he commences work at 7:30 or 8, rests from 12 to 1, and works interruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity pre-vails in practice. In Servia the principle of individual convenience rules in every case. In Portugal from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the workin With field laborers and workmen in the building trade the summer work ing day begins at 4:30 or 5 in the morning and ends at 7 in the evening, two or three hours' rest being taken in the middle of the day. In winter the hours are from 7:30 to 5, with a shorter interval of repose. In manufactories the rule is twelve hours in summer and ten in winter, with an hour and a half allowed for

Eleven hours is the average day's labor in Belgium, but brewers' men work from ten to seventeen hours; brickmakers, sixteen; the cabinet-makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work seventeen hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from fifteen to seventeen hours, with an hour and a half off at neon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work nineteen and a half hours at a stretch, and in the mining districts women are often kept at truckloading and similar heavy labor for thirteen or fourteen hours.

The normal workday throughout Saxony is thirteen hours, with two hours allowance for meal-taking. In Baden the medium duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours, but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to fifteen hours in stoneware and china works and cotton mills; in saw mills to seventeen hours; while the workers in the sugar refineries, where the shift system is in vogue, work for twenty-four hours and then have twenty-four hours free, and in many of the Baden factories Sunday work is the rule. In Russian industrial establishments the differences in the working hours is something extraor-dinary, varying from six to twenty. It is remarkable that these great divergencies occur in the same branches of industry within the same inspector's district and among establishments whose produce realizes the same market price.

Toadyism at Washington.

One of these sightseers, a woman, am sorry to say, quite capped the climax one Sunday morning when the presidential family got in late, just as gregation rose, as it always does for the opening invocation, says a Washington letter. "What," she said in a stage whisper, "do you rise when the president comes in?" which question, I am happy to say, was answered only with a look which discouraged any more question. tions on that line.

After the service many of these peode hurry out of the church and around to the chapel door through which the members of the church and the presidential family go out, in order to get one more look at them. It is a shame-ful thing to say, but it has uctually been necessary at times to have a policeman at this door in order that the president and his family, who like to walk home whenever the weather permits, may have a passageway through the crowd down the street.