

TRAIN FOR KLONDIKE

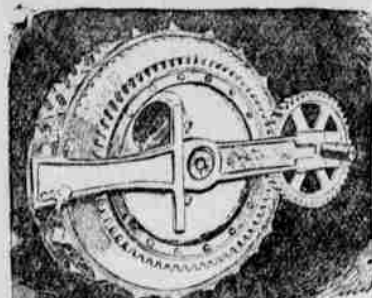
RAPID TRANSIT LINE OVER WHITE PASS.

A Snow Locomotive that Has Been in Successful Operation in Michigan Pineries for Two Years Will Be Used—800 Miles in Four Days.

The Proposed Route.

As Utopian as the project of rapid transit to the Klondike country in the winter may appear, it is one that bids fair to be carried out. Imagine a modern snow train of from eight to ten box and passenger cars mounted on runners, carrying 100 tons of freight and passengers, propelled by an eight-ton steam engine, whose wheels make five revolutions to each push of the piston, climbing up the steep White Pass, gliding over 50 or more miles of level table lands and through as many miles of virgin forests, coursing its way over the hills and through the dales, climbing huge ice gorges, slipping over lakes like a steam yacht, wending its course along the tortuous river ways in that arctic country, at an average speed of from 15 to 25 miles an hour—or from Fort Wrangel to Fort Selkirk, and then Dawson City, a distance of 800 miles—in less than 10 days on the first few trips and after that in less than six, and then you will

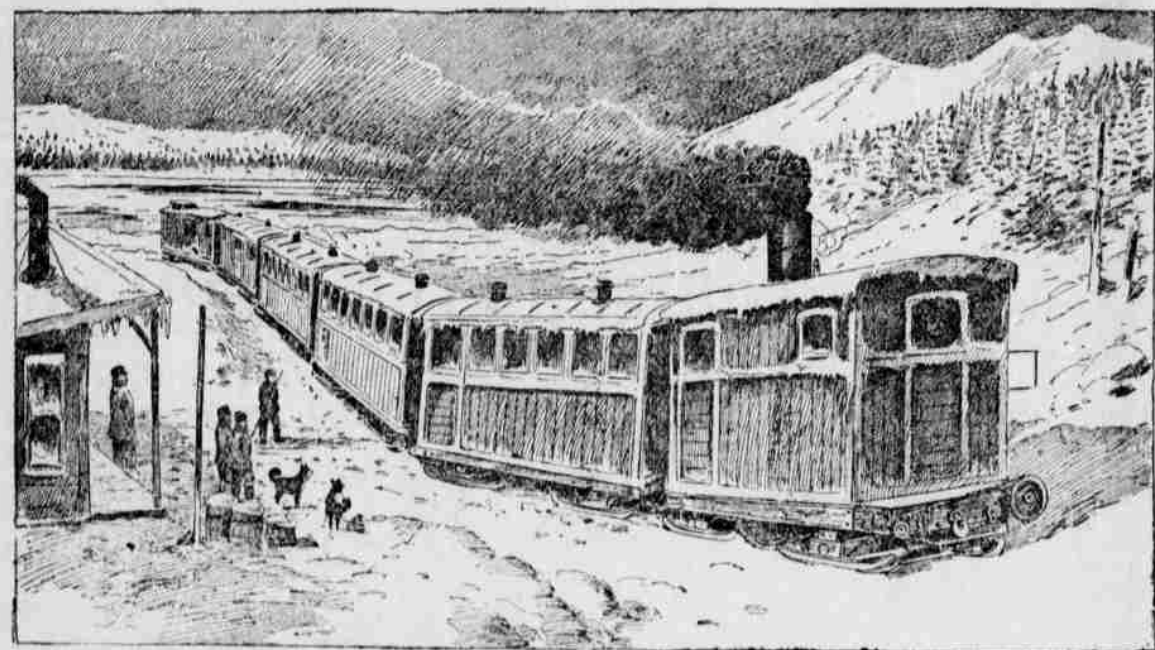
ton Trail runs to Fort Selkirk, a small place at the junction of Lewis and Pelly rivers. These streams form the Yukon river. From Fort Selkirk to Dawson City it is about 200 miles down the Yukon river. This is known as the 'Overland Route.' From Fort Selkirk to Dawson City will be traveled on the Yukon, which is frozen solid seven months in the year. I calculate



DIVING WHEEL OF THE ENGINE.

that we can cover the distance with two locomotives in eight or ten days and ultimately in four days.

Road Will Be Permanent.
"The road once opened, it is readily seen that it will be permanent and grow better with travel. Turnouts and stations for supplying wood fuel will be distributed along the route where needed. When a steep grade exceeding 30 per cent. is encountered a steam windlass on the locomotive will be pressed into service to get over it. The means used will be a wire cable



PROPOSED TRAIN FOR THE KLONDIKE.

have a clear conception of this great scheme for opening communication with the Alaskan Eldorado.

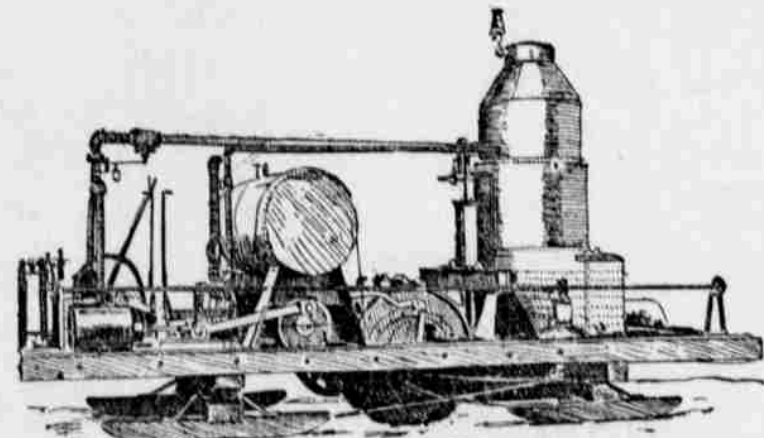
George T. Glover of Chicago is the originator of the scheme. Two years ago he invented a new locomotive, duplicates of which have since been in operation in the Michigan pineries. Several of them are on Secretary Alger's land. Glover wrote to Secretary Alger and asked for government aid in establishing a line of snow trains to Klondike. Alger endorsed the scheme, but other cabinet members deemed it less practicable than the plan of sending food to the Klondike miners by



GEORGE T. GLOVER, THE INVENTOR.

reindeer teams. The government's failure to adopt his plan has not discouraged Glover. He says he will interest capitalists, organize a company and have his snow sled road in operation before winter closes.

"There are two routes," says Mr. Glover, "by which a snow train can reach Dawson City, snowing the route from St. Michael's to Dawson City, up the Yukon river. The shorter is from Dyea through the Chilkoot or White Pass, which is about five miles north and west of the Chilkoot Pass.



HOT WHEEL LOCOMOTIVE (UNFRAMED).

The highest grade for about two miles through White Pass is about 15 per cent. A road through it is now being cut and corduroyed. Even now the pass is 1,000 feet lower than the Chilkoot Pass and can be gotten over with but little difficulty, I think. With such an improved road, however, as is now being made through White Pass a snow train can ascend almost as easily as a cable car through the Washington street tunnel, for a 15 per cent grade has the same ascent and descent as the said tunnel. After getting through White Pass there is a comparatively level stretch of table land for 350 miles, through which Dai-

stretched from the top of the grade and attached to the locomotive. The locomotive will then wind the train up with perfect ease. In case an ice gorge should be encountered the same means will be applied to get over it. If the gorge be very abrupt, then a steam power 'ice dog' will answer the purpose. The locomotive will be equipped with every device needed for such work.

"The locomotives to be used in this system will not be as heavy as those now in operation in the Michigan pineries, which latter range from eighteen to twenty tons. Instead, however, they will be built on the same principle, not weighing more than eight tons and with a hauling capacity of from 75 to 100 tons of freight. The locomotive will be housed like the one shown in the pictures, pulling from six to eight cars, one or two of which will be for passengers, sleeping and baggage purposes, and the others for freight. The train will be like a modern mixed train, snugly built to protect life and supplies. Two locomotives will accompany the first train, to help it over high grades and out of deep cuts, over rough places and around curves. Three men are necessary for each locomotive—an engineer, fireman and pilot, who stands in front.

The locomotive is very simple in principle and construction. There is a boiler, twin engines, driving wheel, and other necessary appurtenances, supported by a steel frame. This frame rests upon runners fore and aft, and it is hinged by means of steel beams a huge traction wheel between the runners. There is a drum in the wheel. The traction wheel is rotated by engines with horse power ranging from twenty to sixty, geared from five to nine to one. Most of the heat from the boiler furnace and from the exhaust steam is utilized in the drum, into which it is conveyed through the trunnions. By this means the wheel is kept sizzling

the other night in his shirt sleeves and took in the glorious breeze that came down Morgan street in all its glory. It has been a rare occurrence to see the Corporal in negligee attire. He has been suffering terribly from rheumatism, and throughout the summer has worn his heavy woolen coat, even when the humidity would woo it from him. When fate had him transferred to Algiers an Irish lady living over there told him of the virtues of the potato. She gave him two small "prathies" to carry in his trousers pockets, and he swears that he at once felt the rheumatism sneaking from his bones. In a few nights it was all gone. The potatoes have begun to get as hard as a rock, and Corporal "Bill" swears he will carry them through life.—Chicago News.

DON'T KISS THE DOG.

A Very Bad Habit Which Often Leads to Malignant Diseases.

Don't kiss your dog, no matter how dear he or she may be to you! Aside from the fact that it is a nasty habit, there is grave danger to the human being from all sorts of microbes and germs, which are fonder of the human being than of the dog. This has been amply proven by scientists, and even the Board of Health, says the New York World. As a matter of fact the latter body has several well authenticated cases of diphtheria contracted from dogs on its records. Diseases of all kinds lurk upon the lips and body



of the dog. A dog will wander about, even though of high pedigree, and in the course of his journeys will make the acquaintance of dogs of lesser degree. From them he will gather microbes as well as fleas. Then he will return home to his fond mistress to distribute his collection indiscriminately. Then his mistress will pick him up in her arms and will hug and kiss him. Typhoid, diphtheria, cancer and dis-



IT'S A DANGEROUS HABIT.

cases too horrible to mention may result from the caress.

Physicians have repeatedly warned against the habit of kissing dogs, but seemingly to little purpose. Every day the papers chronicle cases where some disease has mysteriously appeared and where the source of contagion is unknown. In nine out of every ten such cases, dog kissing is to blame. But leaving aside the possibility of danger from disease entirely, the habit should be stopped by all self-respecting women, for what man would care to kiss them, knowing that they had previously defiled their lips kissing a dog? No matter how clean a dog may be; no matter how great a favorite, it should never, no matter what the temptation, be kissed.

Caring for the Teeth.

Do not eat, or do not feed your children on, white bread, which is deficient in phosphates, and causes the teeth to crumble. A little hard food requiring thorough mastication should be taken at every meal. The teeth should be brushed both night and morning. Avoid sweets. Drink at least two quarts of water a day—a glass the first thing in the morning, another the last thing before going to bed, the remaining quantity between meals. Consult a good dentist about every six months.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Around the World on a Wheel.
Miss Annie Londonderry, the American woman who has made a tour of the world on her bicycle, is now writing an account of her experiences. She was unattended, and it required two years and two months for her to make the trip.

Hard at It.

"What makes Charley Dunno look so doosid abstrawcted?"
"Haven't you heard? He's inventing a game of parlor golf."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

PREHISTORIC NEW MEXICO.

Modern Discovery Proves a Celebrated Mesa Was Formerly Inhabited. Some measure of the romantic interest which originally clung to it will be restored to the famous Mesa Encantada if, as Prof. F. W. Hodge, of the Smithsonian Institution, now reports, traces of human habitation have been found on that historic rock. A few weeks ago Prof. William Libbey, who managed to scale the tableland, came back with the report that there were no evidences that human foot had ever trod upon it. His successor was more successful, however, and claims to have discovered fragments of pottery, arrows, shell bracelets, stone axes and other unmistakable proofs of the truth of the tradition that the mesa was once the stronghold of a people descended from prehistoric time.

This discovery, if correctly reported, bears out the truth of some very old traditions respecting the Acoma and other Indians formerly living in New Mexico. In 1540 Francisco Vasquez Coronado, who went into this territory upon what is known as the "Coronado expedition," sent back some very interesting reports as to the manners and customs of the natives whom he found in Acoma. Pedro de Castaneda, who was a member of the expedition, actually describes just such an inaccessible tableland known as the Mesa Encantada, a tableland known then as Acuco. This mesa held a village of about 200, whose inhabitants "were robbers feared by the whole country round about. The village was very strong because it was out of reach, having steep sides in every direction, and so high that it was a very good musket that could throw a ball so high." A single entrance by a stairway led to a point where the explorers "had to go up by means of holes in the rock, in which they put the points of their feet, holding on at the same time by their hands. At the top was space enough for cornfields and for large cisterns for the collection of water." This account is substantially corroborated by other members of the expedition and by Alvarado, a captain under Coronado. All the reports of the expedition, which took place during the years 1540, 1541 and 1542, agree in describing the inhabitants of the rock as a people dwelling in a state of semi-civilization and enjoying their absolute immunity from attack on any side.

The documents in which these narratives are authenticated were carefully investigated by Prof. George Parker Winship, of Harvard University, and first published in complete form by the Smithsonian bureau of ethnology in 1883. If Prof. Hodge has found traces of life on the celebrated mesa, his discovery will tend to prove not only the authenticity of the Spanish reports, but of the Indian traditions as to the prehistoric life which existed in the southwest of this country long before the Spaniards first began the conquest of American soil.—Chicago Record.

The British Parliament.

The Parliament of Great Britain, the supreme legislative body of the British empire, is summoned by a writ of the sovereign, issued out of chancery at least thirty-five days previous to the time of meeting. If a vacancy occurs in the Commons while in session a writ of election is issued upon motion in the House; if during a recess, at the instance of the Speaker. During recent years it has become customary for Parliament to meet in an annual session, extending from about the middle of February to about the end of August. Every annual session is ended by a prorogation; a Parliament is closed with a dissolution, the average life of Victoria's Parliaments being about three and a half years. The dissolution of Parliament may occur at any time by the will of the sovereign, and a new election must then be held. Seven years constitute the statutory limit of a Parliament's life, but no Parliament has in the present century lasted so long. The members of the Commons are all elected for one Parliament and receive no salary. The members of the House of Lords are divided into five classes, the peers holding their seats (1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office, as in the case of the English bishops; (4) by election for life, as in the case of the Irish peers; (5) by election for the duration of one Parliament, as in the case of the Scottish peers. In 1896 the upper house had 575 names on its rolls; in the same year the House of Commons numbered 670.

New Instrument of War.

An Austrian newspaper announces that Mauser, the well-known manufacturer of fire-arms and the inventor of the mitrailleuse which bears his name, has just invented a new mitrailleuse which loads and discharges itself automatically. There are three models of this, and experiments with them are said to have been highly successful. The .6-caliber permits a fire of sixty or seventy shots to the minute; the .10-caliber, a fire of eighty shots to the minute, and the .20-caliber, a fire of ninety shots. The .10-caliber mitrailleuse can easily be carried and operated by a single artilleryman.

Didn't Mean It.

The reconstructed Grand Central depot in New York will contain the largest railroad waiting-room in the world. Besides, there will be smoking-rooms for men and parlors for women, all highly decorated and ahead of the times. The floor space will be doubled to accommodate the 11,476,000 people who annually use the station. Once upon a time a Vanderbilt said, "The public be ——" but he really didn't mean it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is the struggle to keep up appearances that keeps a great many people down.



SCRAWNY NECKS MUST GO.

MUSCLES must be developed, the flesh hardened and increased, the skin whitened, and the lines in the throat carefully massaged. The thin girl with the bony neck has much to accomplish. The high evening gown frequently seen last winter was uncomfortable to dance in and lacked pictorial distinction. Besides, its wearer was always accused of making necessity a virtue, a criticism so invariably appropriate to the truth that she is resolved to stay at home or accept the traditional evening uniform of her sex. The former alternative is quite out of the question, so to prepare for the latter she passes days and nights developing her neck.

There are ways and ways of increasing the flesh on the neck and covering up the unsightly collar bones, always the most persistent of offenders. A simple method advocates the liberal use of icy water, dashing it impetuously over the front and back of the neck, and then expanding the chest in long, regular breathing. The skin is finally rubbed vigorously with the palms of the hands, carefully smoothing the throat under the chin and behind the ears, until the blood tingles exuberantly. A second method for restoring an unsightly neck to slightness combines the usage of hot water, massage and olive oil. The skin is bathed in water as hot as the victim can bear it; then it is treated to a course in uncomfortable rubbing, after which the olive oil is applied plentifully, so as to allow it free access into the pores of the skin.

The full neck and chest of a prize fighter suggest the third manner of preparing to meet the requirements of the winter season and an evening gown. The pugilist invariably holds his head with the chin pressed backward toward his neck. Imitation of this movement straightens the head and forces the chest upward an inch or so, and while in the beginning it is principally the bony monuments of the thin girl's presence that rise to the

the wild pair. Their money may have appeared a satisfactory substitute for morals—but what a state of affairs!"

A Millionaire Heiress.
The death of Ogden Goelet, which occurred on his magnificent yacht, the Mayflower, off the Isle of Wight, attracts public attention to the heirs to his vast estate. These are, beside his wife, his daughter, Miss May, and his son, Robert Goelet Jr.

Just what property Mr. Goelet left cannot be definitely determined, but he is quoted as having been worth \$100,000,000, mostly in real estate in the metropolis, and his wealth may be even greater. To part of this wealth Miss Goelet, who is now 19 years old, will fall heir, and as she is already worth



MISS MAY GOELET.

\$10,000,000 in her own right she will therefore be among the wealthiest marriageable girls in the world. Miss Goelet has not yet been formally "brought out" in New York, though she figured as one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough. Recently it was said that she was engaged to the young Duke of Manchester, but this rumor was subsequently denied. Miss Goelet is described as a



SOME HINTS TO THIN GIRLS.

occasion, little by little perseverance conquers and the bones gradually retire discomfited. After drawing the chin inward in the habitual manner of the prize fighter, turn the head slowly from left to right, still keeping the chin rigorously in position. Then throw the head backward and forward, the chin again immovable, until lower and lower, it finally strikes the chest vigorously. Sustained breathing adds greatly to the effectiveness of the pugilistic exercise, which is the chief means employed by the fighter to harden into iron the muscles of his neck. The oftener the practice the quicker the remedy, and a trial twice a day, in the morning and at night, soon gives courage to the scrawny girl to continue her self-imposed labor, for improvement rapidly terminates in triumphant success.

To gain fullness in the neck and length in the waist, stand firmly on the balls of the feet, with arms at the side motionless, the palms of the hand extended toward the front. Slowly raise the arms over the top of the head until the arms meet and form an arch, then drop quietly again. The second portion of the exercise consists in extending the arms to their full length in front, with the palms of the hands facing downward. Gradually move each arm to the side and back again, keeping the same level, and repeating until fatigued. In the third position the arms are outstretched, forming with the body a human cross. Then describe circles with each arm, using the shoulder as the pivot. Slapping the backs of the hands together behind the back also furthers the development of chest muscles.

One Weakness of Women.

It is becoming a noted fact that the young women of to-day show a decided preference for men whose reputation is not of the best. Speaking about this a few evenings ago a college man said:

"It isn't much of an incentive for a fellow to keep his morality up to the standard when he sees the most respectable men of his best set simply lionized by girls and their mothers. I don't know why it is. Women have a mania for cultivating men whose characters are anything but good. The shadier they are the more they appeal to women. Can't understand it. There were two men in my class last year, the wildest, fastest fellows I knew, but they were made more fuss over by the mothers and daughters of their acquaintance than any of their well-behaved friends. These same mothers and daughters knew any number of bright, moral young men, but they ignored them every time in favor of the ne'er-do-wells—were flattered to death to receive the slightest attention from

charming young lady. Naturally, she received a good education and as a consequence she possesses many accomplishments.

The Etiquette of Introductions.

It is mortifying to note how many persons pay little or no heed to what may be styled the etiquette of introductions. To the lover of good form there is nothing that sets one's teeth on edge on hearing an introduction so worried that a woman is presented to a man, or an elderly woman to young one. At a tea a matron who years before had arrived at the dignity of a grandmother was piloted by her hostess to a young girl of 20, and they were made known to each other in the well-meant words "Mrs. Knight, I want to present you to my dear little friend, Mabel Day. Mabel, dear, this is Mrs. Knight, of whom you have so often heard me speak."

If the ladies were amused by the speech, they were so well versed in that knowledge of good form in which their hostess was lacking that they showed no consciousness of her error.

Another Woman Lawyer.

One more woman has stepped into the ranks of the legal profession and Laporte, Ind., has the honor of being her home. She is Miss Mollie L. Lorig, and she has just been admitted to the bar. She is a graduate of a Denver



MISS MOLLY L. LORIG.

law college and had the distinction of being the only woman in the class. She is convinced that she will enjoy practicing her profession and for that reason undertook the hard work, against the advice of some of her friends who advised a stage career. The woman is 20 years old and expects to spend the next few years in the office of some well-established lawyer of Laporte.

Naming the Hindu Baby.

A Hindu baby is named when twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother; in that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns brightest is the one given to the child