THE NEW ELDORADO

THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE YUKON.

Geography, Climate and Resources of the Now Famous Region of the Far North—Great Extent of Ground to Be Prospected.

Special Correspondence.]

Purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000, Alaska was a portion of the United States for 30 years without attracting the attention its resources and wealth merit. Everywhere apathy and ignorance preaviled in regard to this latest territorial acquisition. Suddenly this was changed. In a single day the eyes of the entire world were turned to Klondike, and there they remain fixed. On the 17th of last July the steamer Portland sailed into port with $800,000 of gold on board, and to the ends of the earth was telegraphed the story of the rich placer diggings discovered along the Klondike and its tributaries. Then began that rush to the new mines which has filled the news columns of the press with its varied experiences for four months. Ten thousand men joined in it. Some are now at the mines; others are scattered all along the trails from the coast to the Klondike; still others are at Juneau, Dyea and Skaguay, awaiting a more favorable time for the journey, while not a few have returned to civilization, satisfied with their experience or to make a fresh start under better circumstances. Great and exciting as was this first rush, it was but the advance ripple of the great wave of gold hunters that will roll in upon the Alaskan coast the coming spring. Probably not less than 50,000 men will start for the Yukon next year, and possibly four times this number may go. For this reason a clear and succinct description of Alaska and its resources, with a brief review of its routes of travel must be of interest even to those who have no intention of seeking the northern wilderness.

In the first place, it must be understood that the Yukon river flows partly through Canada and partly through the United States, and that the Klondike region is on the Canadian side of the boundary line, though good placers, possibly as good as those of the Klondike, exist on the American side of the line. Beginning at the Arctic ocean, the boundary line runs due south along the 141st meridian as far as Mt. St. Elias, 10 marine leagues from the Pacific, whence it follows the coast line, preserving a distance of 10 marine leagues from it, in a southeasterly direction to the latitude of 54 degrees and 40 minutes, which becomes the southern limit. All east of that line belongs to Canada, part being in the Northwest Territory and part in the province of British Columbia, the dividing line running east and west across both lakes Bennett and Teslin. The present gold discoveries are all north of the British Columbia line, but no one can tell what may be revealed in the future.

That portion west of the boundary line and belonging to the United States constitutes Alaska proper, and contains a total area of 617,703 square miles, of which 37,596 square miles consist of islands along the coast. It is only on these islands and a narrow strip of the adjacent mainland that settlements have been made and industries developed, except the gradual development of gold placers along the Yukon, ending with the recent startling discoveries. The towns of Alaska consist of but half a dozen of any prominence, besides the new places on the Yukon. They are Sitka, the capital, Juneau, Wrangel, New Metlakahtla, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. Sitka is on Baranoff island, off the southeast coast, and has a population of about 500. Juneau is on the mainland, about 100 miles further north. It is the chief commercial city and during the winter season its population exceeds 3,000. New Metlakahtla is a mission and trading point near the southern extremity, and Wrangel is a trading point on the coast at the mouth of Stickeen river. Kodiak is on the island of the same name south of the Alaskan peninsula, and is the seat of the salmon packing industry. Dutch Harbor is on the island of Unalaska, one of the Aleutian group, where vessels pass from the Pacific into Behring sea.

Alaska is a region of mountains, there being no great valleys nor plains. Along the coast a high range of mountains rises almost abruptly from the water's edge, deeply indented with long arms of the sea. These present a series of Alpine peaks of the most picturesque description, the highest being the Fairweather alps, exceeding 15,000 feet, St. Elias and Logan exceeding 18,000 feet, and Wrangel, further to the northwest, said to be still higher. Down the canyons of these coast mountains many tremendous living glaciers flow steadily to the ocean, filling the bays and inlets with great masses of floating ice. Beyond this coast range the mountains are lower, but almost continuous as far north as the Arctic, and as far east as the great plains of Mackenzie river region. Yet there are many fine mountain valleys, with occasional stretches of rolling table land, in summer time brilliant with a carpet of grass, mosses and flowers.

The coast mountains divide the climate of Alaska into two distinct classes. A branch of the warm Japan current skirts the coast, its influence modifying the climate of the islands and adjacent mainland. The average temperature for July at Sitka is but 55 degrees, while the mean winter temperature is as high as 32 degrees. This is the most equable climate in the United States. The same causes produce copious rains or continuous drizzles, there being but an average of 66 clear days in a year. Across the summit of the coast range conditions are very different. The rains are cut off by the high mountains, and the warm ocean air is not felt. From November to April the mean temperature remains continuously below the freezing point, often remaining for weeks at a time below zero and occasionally going as low as 60 or 70 degrees below zero. It snows about one-third of the time in winter, but the snow does not become excessively deep, though frequently the storms are very severe.

The mean temperature of the interior during the summer months is 60 to 70 degrees, there being many very warm days. The Yukon region, being so far north, has the long summer days and long winter nights of that latitude, though, being south of the Arctic circle, it just misses the continuous day and continuous night of the Arctic summer and winter.

Aside from gold, the chief resources of Alaska are timber, fish and fur-bearing animals, including the famous fur seals which are giving the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan so much trouble. Salmon are plentiful in all the streams of the islands and mainland, and millions are annually packed for market. Halibut and cod, herring and smelt, or oolachon, abound and have become of great commercial importance. The seal and sea otter in the water, and the fox, bear, lynx, otter, beaver, etc., on land, contribute thousands of their skins annually to the world's fur supply. The fur trade is handled by the Alaska Commercial Company and the Northwest Trading and Transportation Company, both of which have headquarters on St. Michaels island, near the mouth of the Yukon, while the Hudson's Bay Company operates on the Canadian side of the line.

Coal and coal oil have both been discovered and may be of future value. The timber of the coast and islands grows very large, owing to the humid atmosphere. It is chiefly cedar, spruce and hemlock. It has been little used thus far, though several small mills have cut it for local purposes. The timber of the interior is much smaller, and is found only along the lakes and water courses. It is chiefly spruce, alder, cottonwood and willow. Several small mills have been taken in for cutting this timber. Agriculture is as yet an experiment, but little having been attempted. Conditions on the islands are favorable for grass and such vegetables and cereals as mature quickly. Even along the Yukon region summer vegetables may be grown and possibly wheat. A few years will show what can be done in agriculture and stock raising.

The great interest in Alaska at the present time centers in the Yukon placers on both sides of the boundary line. Prospecting on the Yukon began in 1881. In the fall of 1883 the first gold was brought to Juneau from the interior. The next year 300 men crossed the mountains and the number of miners steadily increased each year. The first work was on Stewart river and then Big Salmon, both in Canada. In 1886 the Forty-Mile creek placers, also in Canada, were discovered, and the next year the famous Franklin gulch, on the same stream. In 1892 the Miller creek diggings were found, also a tributary of Forty-Mile, and on the Canadian side of the line. The next year there was a large influx of miners, fully 300 working in the Forty-Mile district.

In 1893 the first important discoveries on the American side of the line were made on Birch creek, and the town of Circle City, now having 500 log houses, was started on the Yukon as a supply point. The next year over $400,000 were taken out along Birch creek and Forty-Mile. In 1895 Eagle and Porcupine creeks began to produce in the Birch creek district. The total output of that year exceeded $700,000. In August, 1896, it was reported at Forty-Mile and Circle City that wonderfully rich placers had been discovered on the Klondike, a small tributary of the Yukon entering that river about 50 miles southeast of the international boundary and on Canadian territory. There was a great rush to the new diggings, the older ones being nearly deserted. In a few days $1,000 were taken out on Bonanza creek, a tributary of the Klondike. By January 1, 1897, 400 claims had been located on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, and 200 on Hunker creek, and later many others on Bear, Gold Bottom and Too-Much-Gold creeks and their tributaries. Fully $1,400,000 were taken from the Yukon placers in 1896.

It was not so much the amount of gold brought out by the first steamer to come down last summer, as the news that this was the result of but a little work in a few claims only, and that there would have been many times as much had the hundreds of other claims been worked in time to send the gold out, which caused the excitement. The method of working these mines is to sink a shaft into the frozen ground in winter, taking out the rich gravel near bed-rock and piling it up to be washed out when the water runs in summer time. For this reason the gold washed out last summer could not be sent away, and will not be brought down until next July, when it is expected that several millions of dollars will come out as the result of the first year's work along the Klondike. The commercial point for the Klondike district is the new town of Dawson City, situated on the Yukon just below the mouth of the Klondike and reached by river steamers.

The Yukon gold fields extend for a thousand miles along the stream, with a width of 500 miles. In this vast area there are hundreds of streams and gulches, offering ample room for the thousands of gold seekers to prospect for new diggings. The new discoveries reported this year are on Dominion creek and on the tributaries of the Stewart river, on the Canadian side, and on Munnook creek and its tributaries on the Alaska side, near the mouth of the latter the new town of Rampart City having sprung up.

Not all of the thousands who go to Alaska next year will seek fortune on the Yukon. Some will go further north to the streams flowing into Kotzbue sound, where discoveries are reported. Others will go to Copper river, flowing south into Prince William sound and heading in the same region as the Munnook and Birch creeks, and still others will prospect along the streams falling into Cook's inlet, where rich placers have been worked for several years. The region where prospecting will be done is as large as the entire Pacific coast west of the Rocky mountains, and should many new discoveries be made a population of half a million people may be expected in a few years

Firelighters are made in Germany by twisting wood into a rope, cutting it into short lengths, and dipping the ends of the pieces into melted resin.

EXPIATED HIS CRIME.

Kelsay Porter Died on the Gallows at Union, Oregon.

Union, Or., Nov. 22.—In the gray dawn of an approaching day, while most of the citizens of Union were still asleep, Kelsay Porter, murderer of the Mache family in Pine valley, January 1, 1896, expiated his crime on the gallows. Including the sheriff's jury of 12 men, about 50 people witnessed the execution. It was carried out with dispatch. Seventeen minutes after Porter left the jail door to mount the scaffold, his body was in the coffin, which was waiting to receive it beneath the gallows.

It was about 5 o'clock this morning when Porter was aroused and told to prepare for the trying ordeal before him. Realizing his last moments had really come, he displayed nervousness. After dressing in a suit of black clothes provided for him, he ate a light breakfast, the first meal for several days. The appearance of his religious adviser had a reassuring effect. Rev. Mr. Shields passed an hour in the cell, preparing Porter for his death, reading Scriptural passages to him, and closing with a fervent prayer for the condemned man.

Porter, in refusing to see press representatives, stated that all he had to say would be spoken on the gallows, but before leaving the jail, he changed his mind, and from the time he passed out of the door of his cell, mounted the scaffold and was hurled into eternity, he did not speak a word. He was assisted to the platform of the scaffold by Sheriff Phy and Deputy McLaughlin, who helped him up the steps. Rev. Mr. Shields and Deputy Sheriff Giffen were also on the scaffold.

Porter was placed directly over the trap, his legs and arms pinioned and his wrists handcuffed. While this was going on he became slightly unsteady. The black cap was placed over his head, the rope adjusted about his neck by Sheriff Phy, and at 6:55 the trap was sprung and the body shot downward, dangling at the end of the rope. Death was instantaneous, the neck being broken by the fall. Twelve minutes later three attending physicians pronounced Porter dead, and the body was cut down and placed in the waiting coffin.

The crime for which Kelsay Porter suffered the death penalty was the killing of the Mache family—Benjamin Mache, his wife and 17-year-old son, Benjamin—in Pine valley, Union county, January 1, 1896.

LOCKS FOR THE DALLES

Government Has Abandoned the Boat-Railway Scheme.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The probabilities are that a boat railway will never be constructed at The Dalles. Chairman Hooker, of the river and harbor committee, has made an examination of the rapids, and has interested himself more or less in several matters which will require appropriations coming from his committee. Mr. Hooker is very reticent about expressing his views, but there were other members of the river and harbor committee with him on his Western trip, and the press correspondent has been able to learn that the boat railway plan will not be approved in the next session of congress, and that the committee on river and harbors will not taken favorable action for any improvement there that does not have for its object a different plan than either a boat railway or a portage railway. It is very probable that what will be done is the authorization of a survey to be made for construction of a canal and locks, and which will secure the passage of boats of about four feet draft. It is asserted that boats of greater draft than this cannot operate successfully above the dalles, and that boats of this draft can go far up the Columbia river, the Snake and the Clearwater. If these boats could ply between Portland and the farthest points on the rivers named, a great deal would be accomplished, freight rates would be regulated, and the wheat of Eastern Oregon and Washington and Idaho could be transported to tidewater at a small cost. It is the general belief that a canal and locks of the kind contemplated could be built at an expenditure of less than $1,000,000, and also that they could be pushed to completion at an early day. It is not known whether the Oregon delegation will accept such a plan as this, but the general understanding is that it will be offered by the members of the river and harbor committee who visited the Columbia during the past summer.

FATE OF PROSPECTORS.

Three Men Are Drowned in White Horse Rapids.

Port Townsend, Nov. 22.—News reached here tonight of the drowning of two men belonging to the party of Colonel Will E. Fisher, of San Francisco, in the White Horse rapids November 4. No details of the accident were received. Neither could the names of the drowned men be learned.

Accompanying this news was the information that Frank Anthony, of Seattle, was drowned at the same place October 29. Anthony's boat capsized. His two companions, Murphy and Hepburn, were rescued by the Canadian mounted police.

Heavy snows are reported on the summits of the passes leading into the interior. Travel is becoming difficult and dangerous, yet people are still going back and forth over the mountains. The lakes and rivers in the interior are more or less frozen. On the Skaguay trail the snow is fully three feet deep. It is five or six feet deep on the Dyea route.

A Hog-Killing Secretary.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 22.—Secretary of State Porter was fined $6.20 in the police court today for violating the health ordinance by butchering hogs within the city limits.

Carrier Pigeons for Alaska.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—A pigeon fancier of this city has given the United States government eight pairs of his best pigeon service between the more remote portions of Alaska They will be taken north on the Bear and sent to various points, such as St. Michaels, Point Barrow and Herschel island, where they will be taken care of until they become thoroughly acclimated. The offspring of these birds will be the messengers of the future between isolated miners and whalers and the outside world.

NEVER AWAKE.

Some people will never wake up till the last horn blows, and then they'll ask if that's the horn for dinner. Delays are dangerous and ruinous. Thousands can say if they hadn't put off an opportunity, they would have been rich and happy. Some never know they have rheumatism until crippled by it, and all the while in pain, thinking it will pass off. But St. Jacobs Oil never delays, and is always wide awake. It goes straight to its work of cure in a business way, and cures rheumatism in any form and at its worst stage. It's a live remedy.

Mid-Channel Mines a Failure.

The recent experiments made by a special commission to ascertain whether the mines laid in the Dardanelles are capable of preventing the passage of ships have proved the utter uselessness of the present mines, and at the same time the extreme difficulty of laying down mines at all on account of the strong current.

A BIG REGULAR ARMY.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

Proposed Floating Tunnel.

In connection with the railway communication between Scotland and Ireland it is proposed to send trains through a tunnel which shall float at a depth of 60 feet below the surface, and which shall be kept steadily in its place by means of anchors.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

A False Prophet.

The reputation of a certain well-known "prophet" in London, who but lately announced positively the end of the world in 1900, has been seriously impaired by the fact that a fortnight ago it was discovered that he had since paid a high premium to secure the lease of business premises for 15 years.

Bread can now be cut and buttered by machinery. The machine has been invented for use in prisons, workhouses and reformatories. A cylindrical shaped brush lays a thin layer of butter on the bread as it comes from the cutter.

Berlin, Germany, is to have an underground electric railway to connect the northern and southern sections of the city. Trains will run on a headway of three minutes and carry 160 passengers at a speed of from 20 to 35 kilometers per hour.

Benjamin Bissell, who lives near Ballston Spa, N. Y., says he has voted for 18 presidential candidates, not one of whom was elected.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the great discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, has been so universally successful in quickly curing all forms of kidney and bladder troubles, that those who wish to Prove for themselves its wonderful merit may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information both sent absolutely free by mail. Nothing could be fairer or more generous than this liberal offer, and we advise our readers to write, mentioning this paper, and send their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of a great physician, and as such is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders — or troubles arising from weak kidneys, such as gravel, rheumatism, pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting or burning in passing it. Swamp-Root stands the highest for its wonderful cures. The regular sizes are sold by druggists, price 50 cents and one dollar.

English Peers.

Of the entire number of English peerages, only five go back as far as the 13th century. Of the 538 temporal peers, 350 have been created during the present century, 126 during the last century, and only 62 trace their titles beyond the year 1700.

A HEALTHY WIFE

Is a Husband's Inspiration.

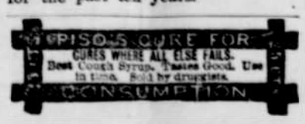
A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

The following from MRS. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans., shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. the treatment advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and have better health than I have had for the past ten years."

After using which you



WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

The action of the market has been a great disappointment to the bulls, and there is a growing feeling that with favorable conditions in the winter wheat sections for the next two weeks, that wheat possiby may sag still lower. The news has been rather bearish in many respects, the enormous receipts (much of which is low grade), the heavy rains in the winter wheat sections in the past week, the improved conditions in the Argentine, and the smaller demand for flour has caused a liquidating movement to set in that has carried May wheat down to a lower price than it has seen for a long time.

Claims are made that the ealier estimates of Europe's import requirements of breadstuffs are now thought to have been somewhat too high. In addition, the demand has been, so far, easily met, causing together a shade of indifference on the part of purchasers. In all estimates of the future, much is made of what may be expected of the crops of the Argentine and of the Australian colonies. Too many perhaps, forgot that while harvesting begins in about a month, the products of the harvest do not appear, to any great extent, before April or May. The large shipments from Russia and America yet stifle any undue efforts on the part of buyers in Western Europe to secure larger shipments at present, especially as the quantity on passage is about double the amount so found at the beginning of our crop season. It is not surprising, in view of these conditions that the markets have occasions of relapse But later, when the two principal sources of supply begin to show actual exhaustion, as they may be expected to, at the rapid rate of shipping, an upward turn in affairs is likely to ensue. It should be no disappointment to those who habitually understate the resources of exporters to find relapse in prices when the facts showing it are developed. Still there need be no great apprehension of the future for the supply is none too great for the natural wants of the world.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72@73½c; Valley and Bluestem, 75@76c per bushel.

Four—Best grades, $4.25; graham, $3.70; superfine, $2.40 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 33@34c; choice gray, 31@32c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $19@20; brewing, $20 per ton.

Millstiffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@12.50; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—22½@24c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@35c per roll.

Cheese — Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $1.50@2.50 per doezn; broilers, $2.00@2.50; geese, $5.00; ducks, $3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, $1.40 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—8@13c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $2.50@2.60; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.50; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3.00; cows, $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 24@25c; ranch, 16@18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, $2.50@3 00; ducks, $3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $19@20.

Corn—Whole, $22; cracked, per ton, $22; feed meal, $22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $22; whole, $22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5c; salmon, 3½c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25c@$1 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 35@40c; pears, $1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 13@14c; Northern 14@16c per pound.

Hops—12½c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $20@22; California bran, $16.00@16.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, $1.00@1.15 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 18@26c; ranch, 39@41c; Eastern, 17@25; duck, 25c per dozen.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@70c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound..

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencias, $1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, $2.50@3.00; California lemons, choice, $2.00@2.50; do common, 75c@$1 per box.

Hay—Wheat, 12@15; wheat and oat, $11; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $10@12; alfalfa, $8@9.50; clover, $8@10.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35@85c per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@$1; pears, 40 65c per box; plums, 25@35c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 24c; good to choice, 21@23c per pound.

To Catch the Worm.

It will be interesting to those who enjoy plain fishing with angle worms for bait to know the methods of obtaining them when the weather is dry and the bait hides deep in the ground. If strong salt water or an infusion of tannin or walnut husks is sprinkled on the surface the worms generally come out. Again, if stakes or spades are driven deep into the soil and shaken violently, the operation frequently calls the angle worms from their retreats.

The South Polar Expedition.

The commercial and scientific expedition to the South Pole, under Herr Borchgrevinck, will start from England next July. Inquiries are now being made for a suitable ship in Scotland and Norway. The object will be to reach Cape Adairi and proceed to the South Pole on Snowshoes. The party will include several scientific men. Herr Borchgrdevinck will go to Norway at Christmas, and, with some Norwegian friends, practice snow-shoe running.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand 24 hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So remarkably successful has Swamp-Root been that if you wish to prove its great merit, you may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Sensational Predictions.

Old Moore's almanac, which won notoriety the past year by predicting the Paris fire, predicts for 1898 a terrible civil war in the United States, the death of the czar and the kidnapping of the young king of Spain, and that about the second week of November of that year communication will be opened up with Mars.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box, 3 weeks' treatment. Mason Chemical Co., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Century Magazine for 1898.

The Century Magazine, with its November number, enters its twenty-seventh year. During its long existence, by reason of its many notable successes, it has won an assured and commanding position. During the coming year The Century will maintain its exceptional position as a magazine of entertainment and as a leader in art and thought.

Its pictorial features will be notable, and it will command the services of the foremost artists, illustrators and engravers of this country and of Europe.

Nothing like a complete announcement of its literary features can be attempted now. Dr. Weir Mitchell, whose novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne," is the great success of the year, has written a new story for the present volume. It bears the piquant title: "The Adventures of Francois: Foundling, Adventurer, Juggler and Fencing-Master during the French Revolution." The tale is full of romance and adventure. Mrs. Burton Harrison contributes a new novel of New York life, called "Good Americans," in which contemporaneous social types and tendencies are brightly mirrored and described.

There will be a group of clever stories about horses and people who like horses, under the general title of "Gallops." "A Woman's Reminescences of the French Intervention in Mexico" will be given in a series of graphic and highly picturesque papers by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson. Further contributions to the interesting series of "Heroes of Peace" will be made by Jacob A. Riis, Gustav Kobbe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and others.

For the benefit of readers of The Century an unusual combination offer is made for this year. There has been issued "The Century Gallery of One Hundred Portraits," made up of the finest engravings that have appeared in the magazine, and representing a total expenditure of nearly $30,000. These are printed on heavy plate paper, with wide margins, like proofs. The retail price of the gallery is $7.50, but this year it will be sold only in connection with a subscription to The Century, the price of the two together being $6.50.

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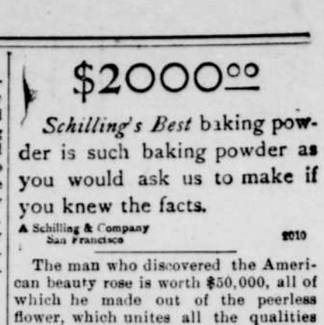

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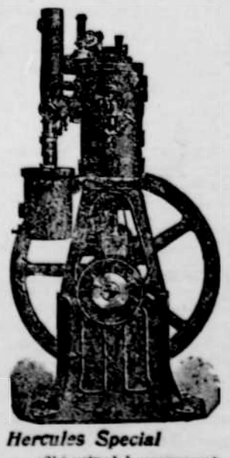

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