

Always along with or a little ahead
of the crowd is the

New York Racket

We make this day a great reduction on all canvas
ventilated helmets.

Helmet 25c; reduced from 35c.
Wide rim helmet 35c; reduced from 45c.
Braided straw 20c; reduced from 25c.
Braided straw 55c; reduced from 70c.
All others in proportion.
Telescope valises 40c to \$1.
Ladies' neat crepe and white vests 5c, 8c, 10c and 12c.
Fine ribbons from 3 yds for 5c to 30c for a wide sash ribbon.
Large size quilts 75c.
Linen dusters 75c to \$1.10.
A full line of the celebrated "Bull Breaches" from 30 to 48
waist, all at racket prices.

Don't fear to call at the

=New York Racket=

They are always Leading in low prices.

Call when you want shoes for the

'STAR 5 STAR' BRAND.

20 TO 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

Before the fall lines
come in. The bro-
ken lines must go re-
gardless of cost.

Until further notice
we will give a dis-
count of 20 to 50 per
cent on all broken
lines of boys and
children's suits.

This is a bona fide
sale.

Do not miss it.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.

120 State street.

E. F. PARKHURST.

Reliable Farm Machinery,
Wagons, Buggies and supplies.

254 Commercial street, opposite Capital National bank. "Buckeye," and
"Mitchell" buggies, "Osborne" binders and mowers. All kinds of latest farm
machinery.

MINING.

Clondyke Excitement Great.

Description of the Overland Route—
How to Get there.

Now that the reports of the rich
strike on the Clondyke have been am-
ply confirmed, the question of what
outfit is required and the expense of
getting to the new Eldorado is being
discussed by all.

Practically the great basin of the
Yukon is reached by but one route—
that via Juneau and the Chilkoot
Pass, this being the shortest, quick-
est and cheapest, and the one taken
by fully ninety-five per cent, of the
gold seekers of the vast interior. The
first hundred miles over this route is
accomplished by steam navigation
from Juneau to Dyea, the next stage
is made by canoe and sleigh, or if
preferred by pack train, twenty-seven
miles to Lake Linderman, where
boats are built in which the down-
stream journey is continued to com-
pletion.

WHEN TO START.

Parties can start from Juneau at
any time, but between the middle of
March and end of April they can do
their own transporting on sleighs
across the summit and down the lakes
to where good timber for boat build-
ing is to be found, and the start down
the river made when the ice breaks,
which is much earlier than on the
lakes, and the mines may be reached
a month sooner than if the boats are
built on the lakes a wait made for the
ice to break there. A late steamer
has taken up a large number of horses
to be used in packing across Chilkoot
Pass. Four or five men should com-
pose each party, as one tent stove, set
tools, etc., will suffice for all. One of
the party should have a knowledge of
boat building, for it is an absolute
necessity that the craft shall be
staunch and substantial. The double-
ended batteau is the pattern ordi-
narily preferred, though the plain scow
of good depth is more easily built and
can be depended upon. No man should
attempt the journey alone.

THE JOURNEY OVERLAND.

Juneau and Dyea are the heads of
regular steamboat navigation. Here
all persons leave the steamers. These
towns are supplied with hotels and res-
taurants, where board can be had for
\$1 a day. Here outfits are prepared
for the journey, 680 miles, between
Juneau and Clondyke.

Among the principal things needed
is a Yukon sleigh, which is made here
from a model which experience has
proved to be the best fitted for the test,
axe, saw and nails for building
a boat warm and serviceable, clothing,
including gum boots, blankets and
provisions for a year at least.

The valley of the Yukon may be
reached from Juneau by four different
routes crossing the coast range of
mountains through as many passes the
Dyea or Chilkoot Pass, the Chilkat
Moore's or the White pass, and Takou.
As the Chilkoot is the only pass used
to any extent, it is this route the
miner will select. From Juneau to
the summit of the Chilkoot pass is a
distance of 115 miles. Small steamers
ply irregularly between here and
Dyea, the head of navigation, a hun-
dred miles northwest of Juneau.
These boats usually sail a day or two
after the arrival of the mail steamers
from the sound. The trip in good
weather is made in twelve hours.
The regular fare is ten dollars, each
passenger furnishing his own blankets
and provisions. If the party is a
large one a scow is loaded; if the tides
are high the boat goes over the bar at
Douglas Island, thus saving twenty
miles. If the tides are not high the
scow may be towed over the bar.
In rounding the point of Douglas
Island the vessel is often subjected to
fierce winds. When the steamer
has come around to the head of the
island in about twenty hours it enters

Dyea river near Chilkoot, and the
salt-water journey is ended.

EACH MAN FOR HIMSELF.

Here on a sandpit, about a mile be-
low Healy & Wilson's trading posts,
the outfits are taken from the scow.
Each man must look out for himself
now, Juneau is nearly a hundred
miles behind you. Immediately in
the foreground is the ranch and store
owned by Healy & Wilson, and be-
yond in their mantles of snow rise the
coast mountains, cold and severe,
striking a feeling of dread into many
a heart; and beyond this frozen bar-
rier there stretches away hundreds of
miles the vast country of the Yukon,
limited only by the extent of man's
endurance. But haste must be made
in the sorting of outfits and getting
them above tide water. Most miners
camp near by in the edge of the
woods.

For the first time the miner begins
to size up his belongings, and begins
to realize that a proper outfit for a
trip of this kind is the result of ex-
perience, and the longer he has been
in this country and the more thor-
oughly he knows it, just so much more
care is used in the selection and
packing of his outfit. No outfit is
complete without snowshoes, Yukon
sleigh, tent, blankets or fur robes, be-
sides tools for boat building and
plenty of provisions, and now an in-
genious little sheet-iron stove has
come to be almost an indispensable
luxury. An outfit will weigh about
six hundred pounds. On leaving
Healy & Wilson's with the last sleigh
load, one bids farewell to hotels, res-
taurants, steamboats and stores—in
fact, to civilization, and is a "free
man" to pursue his course how and
where he will; beyond all convention-
alities of society, and practically be-
yond all law.

IN WILDERNESS.

Going up the Dyea river five miles
on the ice will bring one to the mouth
of the canyon. Here in the woods a
comfortable camp can easily be ar-
ranged. The tent is pitched on top
of the snow, the poles and pin being
pushed down into it. While some are
busily engaged in building a fire and
making a bed, the best cook of the
party prepares the supper. If you
have no stove a camp fire must be
built, either on an exposed point of
rock or in a hole dug down in the
snow; if you have a stove it can be
quickly arranged on a "gridiron" in-
side the tent, the gridiron consisting
of three poles some six or eight feet
long, and laid on the snow, on which
the stove is placed. The heat from
the stove will soon melt a hole under-
neath, but there will be enough firm
snow under the ends of the poles to
hold it up. For the bed hemlock
brush is cut and laid on the snow to a
depth of a foot or more, and this is
covered with a large square canvas or
rubber, on which the blankets and
robes are put; when finished it forms
a natural spring bed.

Dyea canyon is about two miles
long, and perhaps fifty feet wide. A
boat cannot go through it, but miners
go through on the ice, bridging with
poles the dangerous places. After the
ice breaks up, the trail on the east
side of the canyon is used. This trail
was built by Captain Healy. The
camping place beyond the canyon is a
strip of woods known as Pleasant
camp.

From here the ascent is gradual and
the next and last camp in timber be-
fore crossing the summit is known as
Sheep camp. This is at the edge of
timber, and no wood for a fire can be
gotten higher up. Everything except
what is necessary for camp is pushed
a mile and a half to Stone house, a
clump of big rocks, and then to what
is called the second bench.

THE SUMMIT.

At Sheep camp the summit towers
above you about 3,500 feet, but the
pass is some 500 feet lower. Now
comes the tug of war—to get the out-
fit to the summit, for 600 feet every
step must be cut in the ice, and so
steep it is that a person with a pack
on his back must constantly bend for-

ward to maintain his equilibrium.
The first load landed on the summit, a
shovel is stuck in the snow to mark
the spot, then back for another pack,
and fortunate is he who gets his
whole outfit up in a single day. In-
dians may be hired to do the packing,
and their rates vary slightly, but the
regular price has been \$5 a hundred-
weight from the second bench to the
summit, or 15 cent a pound from
Healy & Wilson's to the lakes. These
prices have been shaded a little, and
some outfits were packed over to the
lake at 13 cents a pound. Many
miners insist on doing their own
packing. A tramway was operated
last season with more or less success
by a simple arrangement of ropes
and pulleys. When the miner stands
beside his outfit looking down toward
the ocean only twenty miles away, he
can feel that his journey has fairly
begun, and as he turns he sees the de-
scending slope melting away into the
great valley of the Yukon.

The descent for the first mile is steep
then a gradual slope to Lake Linder-
man some ten miles away. But there
is but little time for resting and none
for dreaming, as the edge of the tim-
ber where the camp must be made is
seven miles from the summit. Tak-
ing the camping outfit and sufficient
provisions for four or five days, the
sleigh is loaded, the rest of the outfit
is packed up, or buried in the snow.
The first half mile or more is made in
quick time, the prospector drags his
sleigh to where is wood for his camp
fire. This is no easy task, if the
weather be stormy, for the winds
blow the new fallen snow about so as
to completely cover the track made
by the man but little ahead; at other
times during fine weather and with a
hard crust on the snow, it is only a
pleasant run from the pass down to
the first camp in the Yukon basin.
In all except the most sheltered situa-
tions the tent is necessary for comfort,
and the stove gives better satisfaction
than the camp-fire, is easier to cook
over, and does not poison the eyes
with smoke.

DOWN THE LAKES.

After the outfit has been brought
from the summit the next move is about
three miles distant. The route now
lies seven miles across the lake to its
outlet, down the outlet three or four
miles in a northeasterly direction to
Lake Bennett, down to the foot of
this lake twenty-five miles, then
down the river four or five miles and
Takou lake is reached. This lake is
some twenty miles long and empties
into Mud lake through an outlet three
miles long; Mud lake is about ten
miles in length and at the foot of it
open water is usually found in April.
Open water will probably be passed
before reaching this point in the riv-
ers connecting the lakes, but firm ice
at the sides affords good sledding, but
at the foot of Mud lake a raft or
boats must be built. Dry timber can
be found along the shores with which
to build a raft, which will take every-
thing to the Lewis river canyon,
about forty miles to the northwest.
The course down the lakes has been
much in the form of a horseshoe and
now bears to the west instead of the
east.

Before reaching the canyon, a high
cut bank of sand on the right hand
side will give warning that it is close
at hand. Good rivermen have run the
canyon safely even with loaded rafts,
but it is much surer to make a land-
ing on the right side and portage the
outfit around the canyon three-quar-
ters of a mile and run the raft
through empty. The sameness of the
scenery on approaching the canyon is
marked that many parties have gotten
into the canyon before they were
aware of it. Below the canyon are the
White Horse rapids—a bad piece of
water; but the raft can be lined down
the right hand side until near the
White Horse, three miles below. This
is a box canyon about a hundred yards
long and fifty in width, a chute
through which the water of the river,
which is nearly 600 feet wide just
above, rushes with tremendous force.
But few have ever attempted to run it

and four of them have been drowned.
Of two men who made the attempt in
May, 1888, nothing was found save a
bundle of blankets. Below the White
Horse another raft is built and the
journey continued for 75 miles to Lake
LeBarge. This usually requires three
days. This lake is about 45 miles long
and there is an island about midway.

After camping on the island a day's
journey will make the foot of the
lake. If one expects to stay in the
country the sled should not be thrown
away, however, as it will prove useful
later on. A comfortable camp should
be made here, and the building of a
boat commenced. This will require
from seven to ten days, and the
method of preparing lumber is novel
to all who are unused to frontier life.
The trees selected should be sound
and straight, and twelve inches
through at the butt. A saw-cut
about six feet high is built near the
tree and the tree felled and cut into
logs about twenty-five feet long. To
make good lumber requires a sharp
saw and experience, besides hard
work.

Going down the Lewis river, the
Hootalinque, Big Salmon and Little
Salmon rivers are passed on the
right before reaching the Five Fingers.
Here four large buttes stand
like giant sentinels of stone to dis-
pute your farther ingress; the water,
in five passages, runs swiftly between;
the right hand passage is the only one
which is practicable, and though the
water is swift it is safe if the boat be
kept in the center.

A few moments of strong pulling
and careful management and the boat
is rapidly approaching Reef rapids,
three miles below. Here again the
right hand side insures safety, and
having gone through them the last
dangerous water is passed. Next
comes the Pelley river, and the junc-
tion of the Pelley and Lewis from the
Yukon proper. At this point the first
trading post is reached. This is known
as Harpers and is 510 miles distant
from Juneau.

Continuing the journey Stewart
river is passed on the right; then
White river on the left, so named on
account of its milky looking water;
the next tributary on the same side is
Sixty Mile creek, so called on account
of its being sixty miles above Fort
Reliance. Thirty miles further down
is the wonderful Clondyke, and sev-
enty miles below on the left side is
Forty Mile creek, forty miles below
Fort Reliance. Here the Yukon is
over two miles in width and on the
upper bank of Forty Mile creek is the
principal trading post of the inter-
ior.

This journey is made in early spring
by most miners in order to save ex-
penses of packing, and requires then
from six to eight weeks, although it
can be made in summer from the lakes
in eight or ten days. Plenty of pro-
vision should be taken, as little if any
game is seen unless one goes back into
the hills for it. Fish are plentiful
and a gill net should form a part of
every outfit. The whitest fish taken
from the ice-cold waters of the lake
are the finest in the world. Salmon,
sturgeon and trout are plentiful. In
the spring gull eggs are abundant on
the small islands at the foot of Lake
LeBarge.

Bryan at Blackfoot.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, July 24.—W. J.
Bryan, accompanied by his wife,
reached here. They were met at the
depot by a large committee of citi-
zens, and at once escorted to the
home of ex-Senator Dubois. After
luncheon Mr. Bryan was escorted to
the courthouse grounds, where a large
platform, gaily decorated, was pre-
pared. Bryan was given a rousing
reception. Colonel Jones, of Black-
foot, made a short address. Hon.
Fred Dubois then introduced Bryan,
whose first appearance was greeted
with loud cheers. Bryan spoke prin-
cipally on the national bank system
and his theme "Bimetallism," which
he treated in a general way.

A Colorado Clondyke.

SILVER CLIFF, Colo., July 24.—If a
find which has just been made here
turns out as expected, Colorado may
have a Clondyke of its own, and this
old Custer county camp will take on
a new life. The discovery was made
yesterday by Joseph Foulk, a well-
known Custer county man, who has
been looking over the ground about
half a mile southwest of town and
near the water works. Foulk got out
some quartz heavily charged with
silver.

The rock showed some free gold.
It was brought to town and tested.
Some of the sylvanite was roasted, and
brought out great gold nuggets.
The news of the discovery quickly
spread, and within a few hours there
was a great rush of the new diggers.
A dozen claims were taken up, and
before night the whole of Silver Cliff
seems to be going to the scene of the
find. The new camp is directly be-
tween the Zoo and Rattlesnake
mountain camps.

Killed by an Engine.

TRAIL, B. C. July 24.—While at-
tempting to jump from an engine on
Smelter hill, Hebe Smith, a brakeman
on an ore train, fell on the track. The
engine passed over one leg. The in-
jured man was taken to the hospital,
where an operation was performed, but
the shock was so severe that death
resulted a few hours later.

Terrible Shipwreck.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from
Singapore says the Chinese steamer
Chien-gann, bound from Singapore for
Malacca with 150 passengers, was
wrecked off Malacca—120 persons were
drowned.

DISCHARGED.

Cress Released From Custody From
Lack of Evidence.

Upon reconvening court at 3 o'clock
Friday afternoon, Drs. C. H. Hall and
J. D. Shaw gave expert testimony to
the fact that undue conditions ex-
isted in the physical status of the
complaining witness that warranted
the presumption that she had been
approached by some man at a recent
date.

Evelyn Protzman, of the Salvation
Army, was recalled by the defense
and corroborated the statements
made by herself in the forenoon when
on the witness stand for the prosecu-
tion.

About 5 o'clock Cress took the stand
in his own behalf. He exhibited con-
siderable nerve, and notwithstanding
the seriousness of the charge and the
incriminating evidence that had been
brought against him, protested his
innocence of the charge, denying every-
thing from beginning to end. He
could not understand what prompted
the complaining witness to bring so
grave a charge against him. In fact
he could see no motive that could
prompt the girl to so seriously charge
him with the crime. The witness
was on the stand for about 30 minutes.
At the expiration of which the court
was adjourned until 8 p. m. when the
closing arguments by the respective
counsel were made. Messrs. Kaiser
and Hayden did not conclude their
argument until 9:40 p. m. when Re-
corder Edes announced that he would
take the matter under advisement
and render a decision at 3 o'clock this
afternoon.

CRESS IS DISCHARGED.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon City Re-
corder Edes rendered his decision in
the case of state vs. Martin Cress.

Cress was discharged. Recorder
Edes spoke of the thorough examina-
tion that had been given the
defendant and of the evi-
dence that was introduced
during the trial, a great part of which
would not be admissible before a
higher court, considering all testi-
mony introduced, it was the opinion
of the court that it was not sufficient
to warrant a conviction of the de-
fendant in a higher court and accord-
ingly he was discharged.

BICYCLE CASE.

One Change of Venue Is Granted and
Another Asked.

The action for damages in an alleged
breach of contract suit instituted
in Justice Johnson's court by A. O.
Neal, of Turner, vs. Jos. Myers & Sons
of this city has not yet been brought
to issue.

Myers & Sons, through their attor-
neys D'Arcy & Richardson, filed a
motion for a change of venue on the
grounds of prejudice on the part
of Mr. Johnson, and asked that the case
be transferred to the court of City
Recorder Edes, who is a brother-in-
law of H. W. Myers, one of the defend-
ants. The motion was granted
and the case was transferred
to Recorder Edes' court. Thereupon
the plaintiff, through his attorneys,
Prescott & McCourt filed a motion
for a change of venue from Recorder
Edes' court, on the grounds the rela-
tionship existing between "his honor"
and one of the defendants might not
permit of a fair and impartial trial.
The motion was argued this morning
Recorder Edes who took the matter
under advisement until 1 p. m. Mon-
day.

An effort was made on the part of
the plaintiff today to effect a com-
promise and have the case argued be-
fore a justice of the peace in a neigh-
boring district but the move was not at
all agreeable to the defendants, who
evidently desired that case should be
tried before City Recorder Edes.

Coffee for Campers.

Supply yourself with fresh roasted
coffee and fine teas. Coffees put up
in sealed packages. Any amount put
up in small parcels to suit purchaser.
Roasted fresh Mountain and Thurs-
days, at the Yokohama Tea Co.

TO THE PEN.—Sheriff W. H. Kil-
burne and Deputy Sheriff Wm. Ellis,
of Baker county, today accompanied
Will King and Mr. Meyer to the pen-
itentiary.

WILL CLOSE.—Miss Sperry's photo
studio will be closed for a week in
August. Call for photos already fin-
ished before that time. 24-11

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wholesome and delicious.



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