

GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE

America's Commander in China Is Man for the Place.

He Spent Many Years Fighting Indians in the West—His Wife's Opinion of Him.

While Gen. Adna R. Chaffee is helping the foreign commanders chase Boxers and rout the imperial troops in China his family is quietly passing the summer in a sleepy little Connecticut town remote from railroads and inquisitive visitors. The gallant general's domestic relations are very happy, for he is a good husband and father as he is a soldier.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee were married in 1874. A year and a half after their marriage Gen. Chaffee was ordered to Arizona. The first years of their married life were spent amid the thrilling experiences of the western army posts of those days, and ever since then Mrs. Chaffee has made her home in the west. She calls Fort Ripley, Kan., home because Gen. Chaffee has property there, and Mrs. Chaffee has relatives and friends there.

Mrs. Chaffee is a handsome woman, with a young and pleasant face. She is of medium height, her hair is brown and wavy and brushed back plainly from her forehead. She has clear, light blue eyes, which sparkle with animation when she talks, and a charming manner. Her appearance today does not suggest that 25 years ago she crossed the plains of the west in an army wagon, as a bride, with her husband, who was then an officer in the Sixth army, ordered to one of the lonely and dangerous military posts of those days in Arizona.

There are three Chaffee children, or at least there were, for one of them has grown up and is married. This is the oldest daughter, who two years ago became the wife of Lieut. George French Hamilton of the regular army. Lieut. Hamilton is instructor in the West Point academy.

The second child is Adna R., jr., who is a bright and keen boy of 14 years and is full of the ambition to be a soldier.

The youngest girl is Helen, 12 years old, and a most lovable and interesting child. She has her mother's repose and her father's spirit. The result is a girl who is as full of fun and pranks as a kitten.

Mrs. Chaffee comes of spirited ancestors. Her father was George Rockwell who was captain of the Citizens' league that drove the Mormons out of the state of Illinois. Mrs. Chaffee and her two youngest children have been passing the summer up in the Connecticut hills north of New London at a comfortable hotel on the banks of the Niantic river.

Mrs. Chaffee is proud of her husband and of her children. "I am very proud," she said, "of Gen. Chaffee's most recent appointment. It came as a great surprise to him. He is more modest and reserved even than most people believe, and he had never expected rapid promotion."

"Gen. Chaffee is not given to telling even his own family of his work," so you can see that even we do not know much about his work. He is very studious and has always worked very hard in order to make up for training for the army which he did not have by an education at West Point."

When she heard of his appointment to command in China, she felt that she wanted a picture of him before he sailed for China. Knowing, she said, that he would say he was too busy, Mrs. Chaffee wrote to an intimate friend to get the general, take him to a photographer's and have him photographed. The friend complied, and just before Gen. Chaffee sailed he sent his wife a batch of the photographs with a note in which he said he "hoped this would be enough to last her for the rest of her life."

According to Gen. Lawton, the credit of the battle of El Caney and most of the maneuvers of the troops before Santiago belongs to Gen. Chaffee. He was the most active of any of the officers, his wiry frame giving him strength and endurance. Besides, he had the faculty of at once catching the salient features of the surrounding country and his reconnaissances were accurate and of the greatest value.

Capt. Lee, of the British Royal artillery, who accompanied Gen. Shafter's expedition as Great Britain's military attaché, expresses the highest opinion of Gen. Chaffee's ability. Capt. Lee relates how he accompanied Gen. Chaffee on a reconnaissance which

brought them so close to the Spanish lines as to hear the conversation of the Spanish outposts.

"I confess," said Capt. Lee afterward, in relating the adventure, "that I began hunting for my papers which showed me to be a neutral, but Gen. Chaffee showed no uneasiness, made a careful survey of the surroundings and we retreated as calmly as though the Spaniards were five miles away."

THE RECEPTION

"A Monument to the handicraft of Dawson's artisans."

All the interior finishings were made from Native Wood.

Finest Beverages to be obtained for Money
BARON VON SPITZEL HARRY JONES
BILLY THOMAS AT THE BAR
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Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

Le programme suivant a été adopté par MM. Auguste Noel et Thomas O'Brien pour les prochaines élections et a été approuvé par une assemblée de leurs amis. Ce programme est maintenant soumis à la considération et à l'approbation des électeurs.

REFORMES LOCALES

Le programme dans cette election ci concerne naturellement les questions locales. MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis s'engagent à faire prévaloir les reformes suivantes.

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

1. Nous sommes en faveur d'une large politique quant à l'ouverture, à l'établissement et à l'avancement de ce pays. Tous les efforts devraient être concertés de manière à mettre, dans le plus court délai la propriété publique entre les mains du mineur et du "prospecteur." Tous les travaux publics, à l'avenir, devraient être faits d'une manière permanente.

CHEMINS ET PONTS.

2. La construction des chemins devrait précéder le prospecteur. De bons chemins et ponts devraient être construits immédiatement là où le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les ponts et les chemins suivants entre autres, devraient être construits avec toute la célérité possible.

1. Chemin de Whitehorse à Dawson, passant par Selkirk, Black Hill, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. Chemin de Gold Run à Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. Chemin de Dawson à Fortymile et branche à Sixtymile 52 miles.
4. Chemin le long du "Dominion" 20 miles.
5. Chemin le long de Hunker, 52 miles.
6. Chemin le long du Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. Chemin de Whitehorse aux mines de cuivre, 10 miles.
8. Tout chemin commence devra être complète d'une manière permanente.

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

3. Les mineurs constituent la masse des travailleurs dans l'Yukon. Comme tous les autres ouvriers la loi devrait les protéger pour leurs gages. Tous les travaux de placer, de quartz ou de charbon devraient être protégés de toute injure provenant de la négligence ou de l'absence de précautions suffisantes à leur égard. Une loi protégeant le mineur devrait être passée.

TAXES.

4. Un bon système pour prélever les taxes est nécessaire. Celui établi par le Conseil de l'Yukon, est impropre sous plusieurs rapports. Prelever des taxes sur la somme des affaires faites par un individu, est contraire à tous les principes reconnus sur cette question. C'est illogique et injuste. Nous protestons vigoureusement contre toute tentative de mettre ce système en force avant l'entrée dans le conseil des représentants de peuple.

ECOLES.

5. Nous sommes arrivés à un nouveau stade dans le développement de ce pays. Tous nos efforts devraient tendre à encourager le mineur à s'établir ici avec une famille. Pas un coin de Canada, quelque petit qu'il soit, qui n'ait ses écoles. Pour que ce cas-ci devienne permanent, il est nécessaire qu'une politique vigoureuse soit suivie, afin que la loi elle-même requise, suivant la loi, des écoles soient construites. Ces écoles devront être modernes, bien équipées et être munies de bons instituteurs.

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

6. Le système d'en appeler à une Cour d'Appel siégeant dans une province éloignée devrait être immédiatement changé, à cause des frais énormes et des délais sans fin qui en résultent. Un autre juge devrait être ajouté à ceux que nous avons déjà afin de constituer une Cour d'Appel.

SUCCESSIONS.

7. La présente loi pour l'administration des successions des personnes qui meurent dans ce pays est mauvaise. Elle met trop de pouvoirs entre les mains de l'administrateur public. Les frais qu'elle fait encourir sont considérables et elle met en danger les biens des défunts.

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

8. Le Conseil de l'Yukon devrait consacrer son temps au développement des industries minières, or, cuivre, charbon et autres mines, aux. Le développement rapide des très riches régions minières du haut de l'Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua et de la rivière de Saumon, rend nécessaire l'adoption de cette politique.

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

Bien que les questions fédérales ne soient pas directement concernées dans cette election, MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis, s'engagent à faire tout en leur pouvoir pour faire prévaloir les reformes suivantes:

LOIS MINIERES.

1. Les lois minières devraient être faites par le conseil de l'Yukon et être basées sur l'expérience des mineurs résidant dans ce territoire, sujet à l'approbation du Gouverneur Général en Conseil.

LA ROYAUTE.

2. La royaute devrait être abolie. S'il est nécessaire de prélever des revenus, nous favoriserons une légère taxe d'exportation à laquelle le citoyen contribuera aussi bien que le mineur.

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

3. Afin d'éviter des délais et des frais dans les procès entre mineurs, les appels devraient être entendus par les juges de la Cour de l'Yukon et non par le ministre de l'Intérieur.

LICENCE DE MINEUR.

4. Seuls les propriétaires de mines et les "laymen" devraient être obligés de se munir d'une licence de mineur.

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

5. Afin de sauver du temps et de l'argent au mineur, l'inspecteur des mines devrait être obligé de se rendre sur les "cljims" afin d'y recevoir la preuve de représentation offerte par le mineur.

LE DECOUVREUR.

6. Pour encourager le "prospecteur" à découvrir de nouvelles régions minières, le découvreur devrait être exempté du paiement de toute charge et des obligations de la représentation vis-à-vis de la Couronne.

TRAFFIC DES LIQUEURS.

7. Le trafic des liqueurs devrait être réglé suivant les principes en force dans les autres parties du Canada.

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

8. Un Conseil Electif pour l'Yukon et au moins deux représentants du Territoire dans le Parlement du Canada.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

THE following platform has been adopted by Mr. Thomas W. O'Brien and Mr. Auguste Noel for the approaching election of members for the Yukon council, and has been approved of by their supporters in meeting assembled. It is now submitted to the electors for their consideration and approval.

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

The issues in an election of members of the territorial council naturally cover matters within the powers of the council. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters favor and are pledged to the following reforms:

A PROPER POLICY.

Generally we favor a broad policy looking to the opening of the country, to settlement and advancement, and to an organized effort with the object of converting public property as rapidly as possible to the uses of the miner and prospector. All public improvements hereafter should be made with a view to permanency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads should be opened up in advance of the prospector. Suitable roads and bridges should be constructed at once wherever the requirements of the country demand them. The following roads and bridges amongst others should be constructed with all possible speed.

1. A road from Whitehorse to Dawson passing by Selkirk, Black Hills, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. A road from Gold Run to Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. A road from Dawson to Fortymile with a branch to Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Road running along Dominion creek, 20 miles.
5. Road running along Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Road running along Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. A road from Whitehorse to the copper mines, 10 miles.
8. All other roads now made to be completed with a view of permanency.

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

The miners are the great army of labor in the Yukon. Like all other laborers they should be protected by a proper lien law for their wages. The placer miner, like the quartz miner and the coal miner, should be protected in his work from injury arising from carelessness and the absence of proper safeguards. A miner's protective law should be passed.

TAXATION.

A proper system of taxation is necessary, but the system devised by the Yukon council is in many respects, unsuitable. Taxation on the turnover is against all the canons of taxation as well as illogical and irregular. We protest vigorously against any attempt to enforce the proposed system until it has been considered and passed upon by the elective representative on the council.

SCHOOLS.

We have reached a new era in the development of the territory. Every inducement should be given to the settlement of miners' families in our midst, no settlement in Canada, however small or insignificant, is without its schools. The permanency of the camp requires a vigorous policy looking to the construction of schools wherever needed, according to law. Modern schools, well equipped, with suitable teachers, are indispensable.

A COURT OF APPEAL.

The system of appealing to a court of appeal in a distant province with its attendant expense and delays should be changed at once. The addition of another judge to the territorial court is absolutely necessary and would furnish the needed court of appeal.

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

The present law for the administration of estates is unsatisfactory as it places too much power in the hands of the administrator, is expensive and fraught with danger to the estates of deceased persons.

GENERAL.

So far as possible the deliberations and executive actions of the Yukon council should be devoted to the development of the mining industries in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. The rapid opening up of valuable mining regions along the Upper Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua and Salmon rivers makes this necessary and advisable.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

Although federal matters are not directly an issue in this election, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters are pledged to use their influence in effecting the following reforms:

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. The initiative in making mining regulations should lie with the Yukon council, and be based on the experience of residents of the territory, subject to approval by the governor general of Canada in council.

ROYALTY.

2. The royalty should be abolished, but if it is necessary for revenue purposes we would favor instead a small export tax which will fall on everybody in the territory as well as the miner.

MINING DISPUTES.

3. To avoid delay and expense, appeals in mining contests should be heard by the judges of the territorial court instead of in the city of Ottawa.

MINERS LICENSES.

4. Only mine owners and laymen should be required to hold free miners licenses.

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

5. To save the great expense and delay often experienced by the miner in proving up representation, the mining inspectors should be required to visit the mines and accept proof of representation on the spot.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

6. To encourage the prospector to continue opening new territory, the original discoverer should be exempted from the payment of fees and representation duties.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

7. The regulation of the liquor trade on the same principles as in other parts Canada.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

8. An elective legislative council and at least two representatives of the territory in the parliament of Canada.

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN,
AUGUSTE NOEL,
Dawson, September 22d, 1900.