

IMMENSE FORTUNE

Take P. Stage Stamps Worth \$74,610.

Chicago Postoffice the Scene of the Operations—No Clue as Yet to the Perpetrators.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The most daring robbery ever perpetrated in Chicago was successfully accomplished at some time between Saturday night and this morning, when postage stamps to the value of \$74,610 were abstracted from the stamp vault of the Chicago postoffice by operators, who bored a passage through a steel floor in order to reach their plunder.

After they had calculated their distance to get to the west from the north door they worked they undoubtedly could have carried off nearly \$40,000 in cash and \$900,000 in stamps. The plan of operations was followed by the robbery of the vault of the Selby Building Company near San Francisco several months ago.

The burglars secured entrance under the building and by digging trenches tunneling through cross walls, and a point immediately under the vault.

The steel sheets forming the top of the iron room were bored, a hole of sufficient size to admit the body of a man was made, and through this one of the robbers passed to plunder. The plunder was carried nearly 300 feet through a trench under the building and then placed into a wagon that was waiting in an alley behind the building. The police say that a mail wagon had been used, as they say the traces of an ordinary wagon in the street of the postoffice would probably have attracted attention.

The work of forcing an entrance to the vault had evidently been going on for many days. It is believed, however, that the intention of the thieves was to enter the cashier's vault, in which there was \$35,000 in money and stamps valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bottom of the vault is of steel, half an inch thick. In this seven holes were bored, each a space eighteen inches square and just enough to allow the entrance of a man's body—had been so weak that it was possible to take out the whole plate with little difficulty. The goods box stood over the hole and the robbers concealed the work of the robbers while it was in progress. The discovery today the larger tracks of one of the burglars were discernible on the dust of the side, which he had pushed to one side. So carefully had the job been planned that men working in other parts of the building had not the slightest inkling of the daring robbery being worked almost under their noses.

The robbers drove up to the south side of the postoffice in a wagon, the tracks of which could be seen plainly today. The building is a temporary affair and the men had only to open a little door to admit themselves under the flooring. To reach the vault it was necessary to crawl about 300 feet over odds and ends of boards which littered the way. The route evidently had been carefully studied, for a detective who went under today without knowledge of the locations became lost and was only overcome by the foul odors he had assistance reached him.

After securing their plunder, the robbers loaded it into the wagon and drove across a vacant lot and turned on Washington avenue in front of the building. Of the stamps taken, \$172 were in "postage due" stamps worth \$4,828 in special delivery stamps. So the counterfeit stamps amounted to \$27,828, but of these \$4,828 were Post-American stamps of 8 and 10-cent denominations.

P. C. Spalding, chief clerk of the postoffice stamp department, discovered the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:50 o'clock. The safe was locked, with its contents apparently secure, at 5 p. m. Saturday night. Mr. Spalding at once notified postoffice Inspector Stuart, who hurried from his home and at once began an investigation, assisted by his assistants and a squad of detectives from the city hall. After completing the search the inspector said:

"This was the largest stamp robbery ever done in the history of the postal service in this country. To get to the vault the men entered through a hole in the floor. A few feet in they entered a brick wall, which they dug through rather than prowl around looking for a clearer route. The wall, like others under the building, was of stumpy construction, and it could have been taken down long to make way through it. A hundred feet or so further on they ran against another wall, and this also they dug through. On the way they also encountered a number of pipes, and as the walls are but two feet and in some places three feet above the ground, they tunneled under the ground in this way. The whole stamp vault, like the cashier's vault, was reached by a brick wall. It forms a small vault, and before the robbery was completed, it was before the robbers were in a hole, possibly to secure more illness.

air, for the place undoubtedly was very foul, or to have an extra place of egress in case of discovery. For light they used dry batteries, one of which they left behind. This battery one of my men discovered. It and the weapon tracks are the only clues we have at present.

"The space under the vault is large enough to allow a man to stand upright, and their work must have been comparatively easy with the drills and steel saws which they used. The stamps were arranged in twenty-pound bundles and the weight of the load they carried off must have been 500 pounds. Evidently one man handled the packages to others waiting below. As their progress must have been slow carrying even one bundle through all these tunnels, crawling on all fours, I judge they worked for hours getting their booty to the wagon.

"Evidently they felt perfectly secure though somewhat disappointed at missing the cashier's vault, where there was \$35,000 in cash and a great quantity of stamps. I cannot tell now how many men worked at the job. Every effort will, of course, be made to recover the property and capture the men who took it."

Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne in Washington. He is responsible for the loss of the stamps to Congress from him from it. For amounts up to \$2,000 the postmaster general has authority to relieve postmasters. Of the stamps stolen 1,776,000 were one-cent and 1,663,000 two-cent stamps. They got 150 \$1, 897 \$2 and 105 \$5 stamps, but Inspector Stuart said they would have difficulty in disposing of the larger denominations.

G, CLOTHIER

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THIS WEEK

an of Mystery

NIGHT IS FAMILY NIGHT

are fouled of equity and not to call attention; our fair to come all times.

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DAWSON

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of Goetzman's Store friends. A copy of Klondike is on hand in this country. Price 25 cents.

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FACE PAINT ON INDIANS

Indicate Rank of the Tribe, Sex and Pro wess.

People in general have been content to look upon the Indian's adornment of his head with eagle feathers and his face with paint as marks of personal decoration, inspired by vanity and a savage taste, different only in degree from what is sometimes witnessed among highly civilized people, says a writer in the Washington Times. But the fact is that, in preference to the latter custom, for instance, every paint mark on an Indian's face has a sort of hereditary meaning, implying not only the honors won by the grave in person, but representing also the claims of his family and race to distinction. In other words, what is shown among more cultured communities by coats of arms, orders, and decorations, is depicted by the Indian on his face by means of pigments.

Scientists are now engaged, among other novel investigations concerning the North American Indian, in comparing a record of the armorial or heraldic bearing of certain celebrated chiefs, and it is said to be fascinating work. One renowned warrior, for instance, will have his lip painted a copper red. This is found to indicate that his tribe was once in possession of huge mines of copper. Another individual will have his forehead adorned with a painting of a certain fish, thus implying that he or his people are renowned for prowess in catching fish. The same distinguished person sometimes wears a disk of pearl in addition to his paint mask. This, by its shimmering radiance and its form, implies that he is descended from the moon, in the sense that the goddess of night is one of his ancestors.

The fact that the Indian has no conception of perspective seriously caps the success of his efforts at pictorial art. Indeed, the Indian limner merely aims to show the most characteristic portion of the object he attempts to depict, unless he be a man of great attainment, in which case he divides or dissects the subject of his picture and represents the whole by its parts, the latter being arranged entirely irrespective of the natural sequence.

The features of the Indian are

TEXAS DUEL KILLED TWO

Fiercest Gun Fight Since Brann-Davis Tragedy.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 21.—One of the fiercest duels fought in this section since the famous Brann-Davis tragedy, occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, on Austin avenue, the busiest thoroughfare in the city, and resulted in the death of two well-known citizens.

The principals in the tragedy were ex-sheriff W. T. Harris and his son, W. T. Harris, jr., and J. G. Lovelace and his stepson, Z. T. Reynolds, on the other. Bad feeling has existed between the men for some time over family affairs, and trouble had been expected as a result.

The men by chance met in the Turf saloon, and young Harris, it is alleged, opened fire with a shotgun on Lovelace over his (Harris') father's shoulder, but without effect. Lovelace immediately returned the fire with a revolver, killing young Harris almost instantly. Lovelace

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Going into effect Nov. 11, 1901—Week Days Only.

FOR GOLD RIVER AND GARIBOLDI via Cermak's and Jones 7 a. m. 54 c. m. 11:30 a. m. 35 c. m. 1:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 3:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 5:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 7:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 9:30 p. m. 35 c. m.

FOR GOLD RIVER via Cermak's and Jones 7 a. m. 54 c. m. 11:30 a. m. 35 c. m. 1:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 3:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 5:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 7:30 p. m. 35 c. m. 9:30 p. m. 35 c. m.

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Only one or two parts of an animal painted on an Indian's face indicates that he is of inferior position; the entire symbol, no matter in what form presented, is significant of lofty station and high honors.

The facial heraldry of the Indian may be said to be unique, not alone in the method of representation employed, but in the subject selected. The latter includes fish, flesh and fowl of all descriptions—dog salmon, devilfish, starfish, woodpeckers, ravens, eagles, bears, wolves, frogs, are comprised in the armorial gallery.

Every object presented has its own particular significance, and one of the most peculiar phases of face painting relates to the employment of colors other than animal—tools, implements of the chase or of war, denoting the occupation of the individual or his tribe.

Sandbaggers Caught.

Shoshoni, Oct. 21.—Policeman Brown captured two of a gang of three robbers Saturday night, just after they had attempted to sandbag a logger named Arthur Combs. Complaint had been made of a gang of toughs who had been operating on the outskirts of town for some time. Officer Brown, formerly marshal of the city, and a terror to lawbreakers, was in hiding down in the infested district, watching for them, and his vigilance was rewarded.

He saw three men coming up the street on the run and jumped out and ordered them to halt, and fired over their heads. This did not seem to do any good, so he fired at one of them, striking him in the back, and dropping him. Another threw up his hands and surrendered, but the third escaped under the railroad bridge. The officer forced the fellow who surrendered to assist him in getting the wounded man to jail, and a doctor was summoned. The wounded man was not badly hurt. The third man escaped. Combs, the man sandbaggered, identified the men as the ones who attacked him.

Rev. Sheldon's Indorsement.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 21.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," said today regarding the action of President Roosevelt in indicting Booker T. Washington to dine with him:

"I am glad we have a president who will do such things. Mr. Roosevelt has done more to obliterate sectional prejudice and race hatred than a generation of writing and agitation could do."

Ladies

The costume you are going to wear at St. Andrew's Ball should be something extra nice. We deal in fabrics that go to make up this class of garment.

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