

ISOM IN DANGER

Rides Terrific Storm in Behring Sea

Her Two Barges Drifting and the Klondiker and Her Barge Aground.

The story of the great storm in Behring sea which threatened the loss of the great steamer Will H. Isom and the two barges she had in tow, with all its details, is well told in a report by the N. A. T. & T. Company's agent at St. Michael to Mr. Isom. Mr. Miller says in this report:

The steamer Isom left St. Michael on the evening of August 18th, with the barges Haron and New York in tow. The evening was still and seemed ideal for making the trip from St. Michael to the Yukon.

The next evening the Klondiker left with the barge Superior, completing the Isom's tow for the trip, having cleaned up all freight for the trip up river. Captain Brown went with the Klondiker to see the tow made up at the mouth of the river.

The Isom returned to St. Michael August 20th. Captain Clark reported to me having anchored his barge beyond Stebbins pass and having barely succeeded in making St. Michael harbor in safety. He said the barge Haron had lost her anchors and was drifting to sea, and that when last seen the barge New York appeared to be riding anchor.

The tug Meteor, belonging to the N. C. Company, was towing the Gustin to the Yukon when she encountered the storm of Romanoff and was forced to return to St. Michael, arriving at about the same time as the Isom. The Meteor had spoken the Haron in Stebbins pass, in answer to distress signals, and after arriving here immediately returned to pick up the drifting barge.

Neither the steamer Isom nor the Meteor had seen anything of the Klondiker and her barge, and I was exceedingly anxious for their safety. They were, however, reported to be aground of St. Michael canal and I therefore requisitioned the Meteor for the trip. Captain Hibberd explained that he had already arranged to send the Meteor, but gave Captain Clark and myself permission to accompany her. We found the barge New York anchored below Stebbins, about six miles off shore, riding a considerable sea, leaking some and dragging anchor.

The weather at this time was very bad; all indications were of storm and the barometer was falling fast. Captain Clark agreed with me that the best judgment was to take the barge back to St. Michael harbor, which was accordingly done.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

Ben Venuti was strutting about the water front this morning with a proud, contented air lighting up his handsome face. The Tyrrell got in last night from Whitehorse, after a trip under Venuti's management on which he had carried a company of entertainers who had given the passengers a performance every evening as good as they could meet with in the ordinary concert hall. He showed with pride a grateful testimonial signed by all the passengers including the three Dominican sisters telling of the good time for them he had so thoughtfully provided. The Tyrrell sails again tomorrow afternoon, and Ben is to have the same company to entertain the passengers. Miss Jewell has taken the place of Miss Vivian on these trips, the latter having a Dawson contract to fill. In addition to her passengers on the return trip who had the advantage of her music, the Tyrrell brought 112 head of cattle for Burns, and some freight, all for the White Pass. The Thistle also brought 40 tons of freight for the White Pass. Mr. Venuti says that when they left Whitehorse on the evening of the 20th there were 1000 tons of freight awaiting shipment, and 800 head of cattle and lots of sheep and hogs. The Whitehorse was high and dry near Selkirk when they

FOUR ARE SWORN IN

Enumerators Leave for Distant Divisions

Bob Henderson Takes in the Upper Part of the Pelly and W. Fobes the Lower.

Sheriff Elbeck this morning swore in four enumerators who were appointed by Mr. Justice Dugas, three of whom will leave at once for the scene of their labors. For thirty days after October 15 they will sit at the headquarters of the polling division for which they have been appointed and receive the entries of the voters who reside therein and who will comprise the voters' list at the coming election. The most remote divisions and those which will be the most difficult to reach are No. 13 and No. 13 both on the Pelly river. Robert Henderson, the old gold-bumper who mined on Quartz and Gold Bottom before Carmack ever saw Bonanza, will have charge of No. 12 which takes in the head of the Pelly from Ross river up to Wm. Forbes will occupy the same position on the lower end of the river. Both men left for their divisions this morning in a canoe, that being the only method by which they can reach there. The Calderhead boats having made their last trip up the Pelly. Henderson expects to reach his post in about fifteen days if he has no bad luck.

Joseph E. Beliveau, who has been appointed the enumerator for division No. 17, Duncan creek, left yesterday for the Prospector. His division takes in only the watershed of Duncan creek. The last of the four to whom the oath was administered was Desire H. Morin, who will have charge of No. 28 "A" which is on Dominion creek and extends from the upper line of 145 below to the upper line of lower discovery.

As there is a total of 60 polling divisions the work of the appointing of the enumerators and deputy returning officers has only begun. All will probably be named within the next ten days.

SIR WILFRID IN FRANCE

The Montreal Witness, discussing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to France, uses these noble and pregnant sentences: "If the Imperial Government had requested Sir Wilfrid Laurier to go on his present trip through Europe and make public speeches such as he has been making, it could not have taken better or more effectual means for refuting the slanders of the continental press. As a living representative of the success of British colonial policy and an eloquent exponent of the practical excellence of British methods of government, he presents an object lesson to the rulers and peoples of Europe of unexampled impressiveness. None but he could have associated the toast of France with the King of Great Britain in an assembly of Frenchmen and won their applause. That he did so was a daring proof that while he was loyal to the traditions of the land of his forefathers, he was true to the British Crown under which he was born, and the institutions which he so nobly represents. We are thankful for what may well be regarded as the wonderful physical and mental endurance which has been accorded to one who has been able to do so much to bless his country and the world. When one follows the personal history of Sir Wilfrid during the past six years, and realizes how, during that period, he has passed without intermission from one engrossing strain to another, one cannot but wonder at the survival in one not robust of the good temper, sagacity and even elasticity and grace which continue to make him equal to every occasion, no matter how trying. When we hear that he has now occasionally to take absolute rest in bed for days at a time, our sympathies are with him, and for the sake of the country and the empire we wish him the recuperative relaxation he so much needs."

Eager to Sell Coal.

London, Sept. 5.—The anthracite coal shipments to the United States are the result of orders which have been coming in for the past fortnight. There are probably 20,000 to 30,000 tons contracted for, to be shipped immediately to New York, which demands 5,000 tons daily. Dealers regard the New York market as ephemeral. They prefer to serve their regular customers, and cannot possibly supply 3,000 tons daily. Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 5.—The fire of West Pocahontas mines continues.

Another Monster Steamer

London, Sept. 5.—The White Star Line has ordered another steamer to be built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, which is to be twenty feet longer and a few feet wider than the same company's steamer Cedric, now the largest liner in the world. The White Star Line steamer Cedric, of 21,000 tons, the largest liner afloat, was launched at Harland & Wolff's yards, Belfast, on August 21 last. She is 700 feet long, has 75 feet beam, and a depth of 49 1/3 feet. Her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons, and she has accommodation for 3,000 passengers. Although the Cedric is inferior in length by about seven feet to the Kaiser Wilhelm II. (launched on August 12), yet her greater beam of three feet makes her the larger ship.

Assistant Recorder

The business in the mining recorder's office at Clear Creek has grown so extensively during the past few months that it has been necessary to appoint an assistant for "Weldy" Young at Clear Creek. A. G. Fiset has been named for the position and will leave at once to take up his new duties. Old Homestead—at Auditorium.

Real Estate Sale

Have Smallpox

London, Sept. 5.—According to the Athens correspondent of The Chronicle a most extraordinary disease, extremely infectious, and resembling smallpox in its progress, has broken out among the statues in the Egyptian room of the National Museum there. A few days ago the distinguished politician and archaeologist, Mr. Stephanos Skouloides, noticed some strange marks on one of the bronze statues of the famous Egyptian collection presented to the museum in 1881 by Mr. Demetrios, of Alexandria. He at once communicated his discovery to the curator, who called in experts to examine the statue in question. They pronounced the marks to be due to an infectious complaint, to which bronze is liable, and which gradually spreads from the surface of the object affected to the inside, till the whole crumbles away into dust. The other "bronze statues" in the same room were then inspected, with the result that they were all found to be more or less tainted with the disease, while five of them had taken it in a most aggravated form. These five are the statues of Anka, the goddess of war, of Maout, wife of Jupiter Ammon; of Isis; and two statues of Osiris, one of them of the greatest value. Worse than that, the infection has spread to the Mycenae room, which contains the remains of the late Dr. Schliemann's excavations in 1876. There, a dagger, which was found in the fourth and finest of the six tombs, has fallen on a richly adorned, and is badly affected, and the loss will be enormous unless the plague can be stayed. A leading Athenian chemist pronounces the cause of the malady to be the presence of salt in the bronze, and his remedy is to extract it by means of baths. Mr. Momphatos, the minister under whose department the museum comes, is taking steps to save the bronzes.

A Parson Saved a Life

New York, Sept. 6.—Newspapers of this city are commenting on a curious affair which has just taken place in the Buenos Ayres correspondence of The Herald. A murderer named Juan Rodriguez was sentenced to death by the tribunal at Mendoza. The governor of the place would not pardon the condemned man and the execution would have taken place on Thursday except for a dispatch which came at the last moment apparently from President Roca, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Saved His Life

Nome mail advices tell how Mike Kobetch, a well-known miner of that section, owes his life to a raft. For four days he had been without food, being lost in the trackless wastes that divide the Neukluk river from the Koyuk. He lay down to die on July 1, but when he had rested for a short time he resolved to make one more trial. He got a few logs together, and forming them into a raft, he lay down on the crude contrivance and floated down the river. Thirty-six hours later he was rescued by a native, who cared for him tenderly and nursed him back to health and strength. Kobetch last winter and spring was prospecting on the Koyuk, and in June he started for Candle creek. He lost his way, and the small amount of provisions that he carried were soon consumed. For four days he wandered about looking for some human habitation. Then he struck the Neukluk river and after incredible toil built a raft. He floated down the river, and was rescued, as told above. Kobetch, who owned a claim on Dry Creek last year, which he sold, states that another day would have sealed his fate.

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It is sad to see how city property is depreciating in value, owing to the falling of the business which a certain portion of the community is always talking about. Mr. Gandolfo had to sell a portion of his real estate this morning, the cigar store and bowling alley in the Monte Cristo building. He managed to find a purchaser in the person of W. H. Mendham, the jeweler, who by hook and by crook has managed to keep his store open during these hard times, and even to enlarge it and make many improvements on it. He also managed this morning to pay Mr. Gandolfo \$9,000 for the property before mentioned, which has only a frontage of 16 feet 8 inches and a depth of 100 feet. "Another of my foolish bargains when I believed in the future of this city," observed Mr. Gandolfo, with a knowing smile, when the deal was completed. "I was foolish enough to buy that property in 1900 and to pay no less than \$4,333 1/3 for it. I have only received since then, a little less than two years in interest in what I had, and I have had to sell it for \$9,000. What are we coming to!"

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TAGISH.—(1)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of a line drawn due east and west through a point one mile due south of the lower end of Lake Tagish, south of a line drawn due east and west through a point eight miles due south of the lower end of Lake Marsh and east of meridian 136 degrees west of Greenwich. He managed to find a purchaser in the person of W. H. Mendham, the jeweler, who by hook and by crook has managed to keep his store open during these hard times, and even to enlarge it and make many improvements on it. He also managed this morning to pay Mr. Gandolfo \$9,000 for the property before mentioned, which has only a frontage of 16 feet 8 inches and a depth of 100 feet. "Another of my foolish bargains when I believed in the future of this city," observed Mr. Gandolfo, with a knowing smile, when the deal was completed. "I was foolish enough to buy that property in 1900 and to pay no less than \$4,333 1/3 for it. I have only received since then, a little less than two years in interest in what I had, and I have had to sell it for \$9,000. What are we coming to!"

CARIBOU.—(2)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of sub-division No. 1 before described and east of meridian 136 degrees west of Greenwich.

DALTON.—(3)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying west of meridian 136 degrees west of Greenwich and south of a line drawn due west through a point four miles due north of the lower end of Lake Lebarge.

WHITE HORSE, SOUTH.—(4)—All that portion of the Townsite of White Horse, Y. T., lying south of the centre line of Main street in said townsite.

WHITE HORSE, NORTH.—(5)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 1 before described east of sub-division No. 3 before described and south of a line drawn due east and west through a point four miles due south of the upper end of Lake Lebarge, excepting sub-division No. 4 before described.

UPPER LEBARGE.—(6)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 5 before described, east of sub-division No. 3 before described and south of a line drawn due east and west through a point ten miles due north of the upper end of Lake Lebarge.

LOWER LEBARGE.—(7)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 6 before described, east of sub-division No. 3 before described and south of a line drawn due east and west through a point four miles due north of the lower end of Lake Lebarge, excepting that portion within the watershed of the south fork of the Big Salmon River.

HOOTALINQUA.—(8)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division Nos. 3 and 7 before described, south of a line drawn due east and west through a point one mile due south of the junction of the Lewes River with the Pelly River and west of the watershed of the Lewes River and its tributaries, excepting that portion within the watershed of the Big Salmon River.

LIVINGSTONE.—(9)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of the south fork of the Big Salmon River.

CHICO.—(10)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 8 before described, south of a line drawn due east and west through a point five miles due north of the junction of the Neukluk River with the Lewes River, and west of the watershed dividing the Pelly River and its tributaries from the Lewes River and its tributaries.

FIVE FINGERS.—(11)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 10 before described, south of a line drawn due east and west through a point twenty miles due south of the junction of the Pelly River with the Lewes River and west of the watershed dividing the Pelly River and its tributaries from the Lewes River and its tributaries.

PELLY, SOUTH.—(12)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 7 before described, south of a line drawn due east and west through the junction of the Ross River with the Pelly River, and east of sub-divisions Nos. 8 and 10 before described.

PELLY, SOUTH.—(13)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 12 before described, east of sub-divisions Nos. 10 and 11 before described and south of a line drawn due east and west through a point twenty miles due south of the junction of the Pelly River with the Lewes River.

SELKIRK.—(14)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-divisions Nos. 11 and 13 before described, south of a line drawn due east and west through a point fourteen miles due north of the junction of the Lewes and Pelly Rivers and east of a line drawn due north and south through a point four miles due west of the junction of the Pelly River with the Lewes River.

PELLY, SOUTH.—(15)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of sub-division No. 11 before described, south of a line drawn due west through a point fourteen miles due north of the junction of the Lewes and Pelly Rivers and west of sub-division No. 14 before described, excepting that portion within the watershed of Thistle Creek, a tributary on the right limit of the Yukon River.

THISTLE.—(16)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of Thistle Creek, within the watershed of the Yukon River, on the right limit of the Yukon River.

DUNCAN.—(17)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of Duncan Creek, a tributary of Mayo River.

GORDON'S LANDING.—(18)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory

upper line of No. 15 above discovery on said creek.

UPPER SULPHUR.—(35)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Sulphur Creek above the upper line of 15 above discovery on said creek.

QUARTZ.—(36)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of Quartz Creek.

UPPER HUNKER.—(37)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Hunker Creek above the lower line of No. 24 below discovery on said creek.

GOLD BOTTOM.—(38)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Hunker Creek below the lower line of No. 24 below discovery on said creek.

MIDDLE HUNKER.—(39)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Hunker Creek from the lower line of 34 below discovery on said creek.

LOWER HUNKER.—(40)—(a)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Hunker Creek below the lower line of 70 below discovery on said creek, excepting that portion tributary to Last Chance Creek; and

(b)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Klondiker river on its left limit from and excluding Flat Creek to and excluding Hunker Creek; and

(c)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying to the north of the following described boundary: Commencing at the intersection of the right limit of the Yukon River with the international boundary, thence up stream following the right limit of said Yukon River to its junction with the left limit of the Klondiker River; thence up stream following the left limit of said Klondiker River to the head of the said Klondiker River; thence due east to the eastern limit of the Yukon Territory, excepting those portions within the limits of the Dawson and Klondiker Townsites, and excepting that portion tributary to the Yukon River, below a point on said river distant in a straight line southeasterly fifteen miles from the junction of the Forty Mile River with the Yukon River.

LAST CHANCE.—(41)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of Last Chance Creek.

BEAR CREEK.—(42)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Klondiker River on its left limit from and excluding Hunker Creek to and including Bear Creek.

UPPER BONANZA.—(43)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Bonanza Creek above its junction with Eldorado Creek, excepting that portion within the limits of the unincorporated Town of Bonanza.

ELDORADO.—(44)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying within the watershed of Eldorado Creek.

BONANZA TOWN.—(45)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory included within the limits of the unincorporated Town of Bonanza.

BONANZA "A".—(46)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Bonanza Creek from its junction with Eldorado Creek to the lower line of 30 below discovery on said creek, excepting that portion within the limits of the unincorporated Town of Bonanza.

BONANZA "B".—(47)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Bonanza Creek from the lower line of No. 30 below discovery on said creek.

BONANZA "C".—(48)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Bonanza Creek below the lower line of 80 below discovery on said creek, and all that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Klondiker River on its left limit from and excluding Bear Creek to the mouth of Bonanza Creek excepting that portion within the limits of the Townsite of Klondiker.

PORTY MILE.—(50)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Yukon River below a point on said river distant in a straight line southeasterly fifteen miles from the junction of the Forty Mile River with the Yukon River, excepting that portion tributary to Forty Mile River from and including Brown Creek up-stream.

GLACIER.—(51)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Sixty Mile River above a point on said river distant in a straight line easterly one mile from the mouth of Gold Creek, and all that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to Forty Mile River from and including Brown Creek up-stream.

ALL GOLD.—(53)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory tributary to the Klondiker River on its left limit from and including Flat Creek, up-stream.

DAWSON "A".—(53)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying south of the centre line of Turner Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "B".—(54)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of Turner Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line, south of the centre line of Church Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "C".—(55)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of Church Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "D".—(56)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of Princess Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "E".—(57)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of Queen Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line and south of the centre line of York Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "F".—(58)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of York Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "G".—(59)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of Albert Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

WEST DAWSON.—(60)—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying to the west of the right limit of the Yukon River and to the north of the sub-division No. 28 before described, excepting sub-divisions Nos. 50 and 51 before described and excepting those portions within the limits of the Dawson and Klondiker Townsites.

straight line easterly of said centre line and south of the centre line of Princess Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

DAWSON "D".—(56)—All that portion of the City of Dawson lying north of the centre line of Princess Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line and south of the centre line of Queen Street and of the production in a straight line easterly of said centre line.

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The Breezy Western Way.

The chaperon is not so much of an institution in the breezy west as she is in the east, and in some quarters there are rather hay ideas as to her duties and responsibilities. One western girl, the freedom of whose life had made her exceptionally independent and self-reliant, gave an excellent illustration of this at an eastern summer resort. She was under the protecting wing of an eastern matron with very strict ideas of propriety. The matron found her veranda one day sitting on the hotel charge with a strange man, and naturally she was perturbed. She took a chair reasonably near them, to give the girl a chance to present the young man, but the girl ignored her. Finally, in desperation, the matron tried to instruct the girl by signals what to do but the latter only smiled and shook her head.

When the young man left the matron asked who he was.

"Oh, he's from Denver," answered the girl.

"It is a chaperon's duty to decide who are proper acquaintances for a young girl," explained the matron. "You should have presented him to me."

"I suppose so," answered the girl, nonchalantly. "But, you see, he hasn't a very good reputation, and so I thought it better you shouldn't meet him."

On another occasion this girl, who thought it her duty to protect the chaperon, was present when an international marriage was under discussion.

"Well," she announced decisively, "I'd never buy a husband, anyway."

"Oh, that wasn't that kind of a marriage," explained one of the other girls. "Of course, she's rich, but she didn't have to settle any part of her fortune on him. He is merely to have so much a year."

"Perhaps that's safer," admitted the westerner, without any effort to conceal her contempt, "but buying on the installment plan always seems to me unsatisfactory and cheap." — Brooklyn Eagle.

Two Men and Two Women

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3.—The Vancouver police have captured four pickpockets who have been giving them much trouble lately. The quartette, two men and two women, had been operating on wealthy American tourists at the Canadian Pacific railway station.

Their plan was to rush for the train as it was moving off, squeeze by the passengers on the car steps, incidentally pick their pockets and jump off the car at the other end. Their picking aggregated a large sum before they were suspected and trapped. The police watched them come off a crowded excursion boat and shadowed them to a cheap lodging house, where one of the women was seen to hide papers under the sidewalk.

The papers proved to be receipts by which a man was traced who had been robbed. When gathered in they had \$1,000 and a room full of trunks and valises containing new goods of all kinds thought to have been stolen. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, hotel business, Tacoma; Joseph Williams, electrician and Mrs. Williams, Tacoma.

Old Homestead—at Auditorium.

For Sale

Complete freight outfit consisting of heavy teams, harness, wagons, trucks, chains etc. Will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers. Can be seen at stables, South Dawson.

THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.