

# Artists and the Fine Art

London has not yet seen that portrait of Whistler's, known as the "Andalusian," which was shown at the Paris exposition and then came over here to win the gold medal of honor at the recent Philadelphia exhibition. The English city is keeping track of the career of the canvas and has duly noted the award of the Converse medal. There seems to be some gratification over there that this Philadelphia medal is a genuine gold one, which is presented to the artist, instead of the too common diploma or bronze vouchery that often represents a "gold medal." It is painful to think what Whistler might do if anything less than the real thing were presented to him.

Charles T. Yerkes is the possessor of many Oriental rugs, and he is following a custom which fortunately is beginning to grow among American collectors of art objects, and is having a catalogue of his rugs prepared. This catalogue will appear in an edition de luxe, with the treasures of the collection reproduced in water color drawings. Mr. Yerkes, by the way, to whose gallery go some of the finest pictures sold in New York, although his name never appears among published lists of buyers, has a few old Dutch and Flemish paintings which are a source of continued delight to Joseph Jefferson, whom Mr. Yerkes entertains occasionally. Mr. Jefferson, who is a sort of Dutchman by adoption, owing to his persistent personation of old Rip, goes into the gallery to look at these canvases every time he visits Mr. Yerkes' house. There is one group of figures whose faces are illuminated by firelight, which was seen at a public exhibition in New York a few years ago, at which the actor will gaze with rapt attention for long periods. For his benefit it is taken from its place and set on the floor, against the wall, and Jefferson will lie prone, with his head supported on his elbows and hands, and study the old faces and drink in the fascination of the mellowed painting time and again, without ever tiring of it.

The coming season's exhibition to be held by the Corporation of London in the Guild Hall, which will be one of French and English art of the eighteenth century, is to include Fragonard's decorations picturing "Love's Young Dream," in which the figures representing the story are those of the Du Barry and her royal lover idealized by the painter. The decorations passed into Mr. Morgan's hands from Agnew a few years ago, after having been in their original place at Grasse for more than a century, and they will be loaned for the London exhibition.

There is a prospect of a novel, spectacular and brilliant art exhibition in this city next month. It is three years now since the National Sculpture Society held an exhibition, and the society has appointed a committee, of which Karl Bitter is chairman, and on which Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are represented, to arrange an exhibition to be opened in Madison Square Garden in May. The amphitheatre, according to intentions will be transformed into a semblance of a veritable garden of formal design, where the works of sculpture may be seen in fitting environment and displayed to advantage. So as not to conflict with the effect of the more imposing exhibition, it is designed to have the smaller works of the sculptor's art—medals, seals and statuettes—shown separately at the Arts Club.

A friend writes to say that Cafferty's "Grave Digger," the story of which was told last week, was exhibited at the Academy in 1869. Also that there was a reason for Cafferty's having chosen that subject to paint. It was a subject in which he had for some years had a personal interest, for he had been employed by the tragedians of his day to personate the Grave Digger in "Hamlet" when they played in New York. He was able to do so with practically no facial makeup, it is said, which pleased the tragic stars, and the work also pleased the artist.

Mention has been made of the continuous interest attracted by water colors in England as compared with that which has been considered generally a lessened interest in these drawings in this country. The announcement now comes that the rejuvenation of the Societe des Aquarellistes in France has had most successful results in the exhibition at the Galerie Georges Petit. The exhibition follows a period of three years of somnolence on the part of this society, but the awakening has brought to the exhibition works by the best water color artists of the country, according to the notices published abroad. The new president of the society is M.

Guillaume Dubufe. Zorn's work, both in etching and painting, is well known here through his various exhibitions, and the artist became pretty well known personally on his last visit last season. Britain has known him chiefly as a painter. Just now Zorn is exhibiting a group of his etchings in London, and the most pointed criticism of the exhibition is that it gives the impression that the Swede is a painter who etches rather than an artist who uses the needle and plate for the expression of his ideas, conceits or inspirations.

A plaint is heard in London against art critics the cream of whose minds has soured. "He is wise enough not to pose as a critic," says one reviewer of a new biography of Velasquez, and he welcomes the biographer's work, "after the pretentious platitudes of the modern critic," as possessing value in being a simple, straightforward record of fact. And of another contributor to art literature a British reviewer, who will find many sympathizers over here, observes that "it is quite refreshing to read his praise of the Academy. \* \* \* It is at least a novelty."

"A fly appears even in this fresh and exhilarating ointment, however, for we learn that Academicians "will no doubt rejoice to have found at last a champion outside their own ranks." This sounds very like an echo of conditions attaching to our own Academy for many years. In connection with the Academy the question of the Royal Academy schools came up with this reviewer, and it may be mentioned that London did not take very seriously E. A. Abbey's recommendation, when over here that Americans should consider the British schools as the ones after which to take pattern. Those schools have their champions, but they are not largely found among the artists, according to the tenor of some of the published comments.

The sale in London of a Troyon for \$35,770, news of which was cabled to New York, made not only a record price for a Troyon, but also for a work by a French Romantic painter at a London auction. No one expected that the bidding would be so liberal, and there were representatives of French houses present at the auction who had hoped to be able to take the painting back to Paris. The canvas, 37 1/2 by 50 1/2 inches, pictures a woody pasture with sheep and cattle and a peasant woman, and had been bought from the painter for about 2,000 guineas, which was the amount of the first bid at the auction, the bid being made by the Messrs. Agnew. Estimates made in advance of the sale had placed the probable selling price of the painting at from 5,000 to 6,000 guineas. But it was sold for 7,000 guineas to the Messrs. Lawrie & Co. of London and Glasgow, while the under bidders were the Messrs. Tooth of London and New York, the Agnews and the French bidders having been distanced. For half a dozen years from 1891, when "Going to Market" brought 4,700 guineas, that figure was the London record for a Troyon. Then at the Mieville sale in 1897 Troyon's "Dairy Farm" went at 6,400 guineas which stood as the record until this 7,000 guinea sale.

Two Chippendale mahogany chairs were recently sold at Christie's for \$5,110. A century ago it is said that a song would have bought these two articles of furniture. They are described, however, as of unique beauty. The backs are open, and have pierced, vase-shaped centres which are carved with flowers and foliage and shells. The seats are damask covered.

Among the last of the foreign painters to come to New York is one who came with the new year, Richard Hall, whose father was English, whose mother Russian, and who was born in Finland. His boyhood was spent in England and in Sweden. He won a scholarship and went to Paris, and then his art career began and he married a Swiss girl. He has been little heard of in New York since his arrival, but has painted several portraits of members of the Vanderbilt family.

Complaint against the great number of works housed in the annual exhibitions is not confined to New York, though it may be loudest here where the exhibitions themselves are much smaller than those in London or Paris. So much has been said abroad that it has been criticised that the coming salon will include a much smaller number of exhibits than usual, and that a higher standard of requirements will be enforced. Hope has not yet been succeeded by confidence that this promise will be redeemed, however.—New York World.

## Fighting the Oil Trust

Chadron, O., April 15.—Melvin E. Hossler, a merchant of this place, with very little capital, is fighting and winning a battle against one of the biggest and richest corporations in the world, the Standard Oil Company.

For three months Hossler and the big company have waged strenuous war for control of the local oil trade and at last the merchant has the whip hand—the hearty support of the local consumers and practically all the business.

As soon as Hossler decided that victory was assured he hung his delivery wagon with the Stars and Stripes and pictures of Washington and made a triumphal march through the town.

The entire population turned out to do him honor, and he was hailed with enthusiasm as a local hero.

Hossler and every grocer in Chadron notified the agent of the Standard Oil Company on Dec. 15 that their usual orders were to be cancelled. The reason given was the general complaint of customers.

The big company did not take the matter complacently. It at once despatched an agent, C. T. Cobb, of Cleveland, to Chadron. He interviewed the merchants, talked much, but persuaded not at all. Then he threatened.

"Handle our oil or we will drive you out of the oil business," was the substance of his message.

Hossler was equally combative. "Am I to lay down for John D. Rockefeller against the wishes of my friends?" asked he. "I will never turn my back on the Chadron people. A man who has his neighbors behind him cannot be beaten by a millionaire."

And he has kept his word and his patrons have kept faith. Hossler has received 250 letters of congratulation in the last month. One was from a New York vaudeville manager offering him \$35 a week salary for an engagement. But Hossler was not going to quit the oil business, and he declined.

As a consequence of the petty war considerable local feeling has been aroused against "Bute" King, the local agent of the Standard Oil Company. In expression of the feeling an insurance company has refused a risk he offered on the building where he keeps his horse and wagon. Then

Charles Adams, his boarding-house keeper, asked him to give up his room.

Now he boards himself in the office furnished by his company.

## A Boys Idea of Pictures

Some peoples rave 'bout pictures  
Ov big hills an' lakes an' trees,  
Boys don't care nuthin' 'bout pictures  
Ov tings dey always sees.

Dey ain't half's good as dos the  
'Posters put' upon de fence  
De day 'fore circus comes to town  
You bet dey is immense.

Nell's big dude feller tuther night  
Seed in a magazine  
Some girl picters an' sed dey was  
De sweet he had seen.

An' Nell she got jus' sizzin mad  
An' sed he had poor taste,  
An' dat she guessed she'd go to bed  
So he would have to haste.

He told her he meened all de time  
Book photos, so she sed  
She weren't sleepy a bit, an' dat  
De clock 'd been at head.

I'd rather see one real girl  
Den all de picters in  
De magazines—dey ain't no good,  
Can't neither mout or grin.

Boys like to see tramp picters,  
An' dem of de big fat mar  
Who spans de goggle-eyed kids  
Who play bad tricks on her.

## —Kit Walcott

## Beautifying the Flag.

Washington, April 15.—Representative Shaforth, of Colorado, has a plan for beautifying and making symbolic the American flag.

Mr. Shaforth's idea is that the field of the flag should be one-third the length of the hoist and contain thirteen stars in a circle, representing the thirteen original states. He would then have thirty stars, representing thirty states, placed within the circle in the design of a large star, and two stars, representing Wyoming and Utah, the last states admitted to the union, placed temporarily on a straight line each side of the center of the interior star.

His scheme also includes a plan for continuing the artistic symmetry of the design as the other states are admitted. Because the country owes

its existence as a nation to the thirteen original states, he would have the stars which represent them one-eighth larger than those representing the states afterward admitted.

"You were born in Georgia?"  
"Yes, sah, dat what dey tells me."  
"And raised there?"  
"Well, sah, dey tried ter raise me once, but de rope broke!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## AMUSEMENTS

Week Commencing Monday  
**May 5**

**The Auditorium**

**THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.**

NO SMOKING  
Monday, Thursday or Friday

Week Starting Monday Night  
**May 5**

**Orpheum Theatre**

**Travesty on Opera Mikado:**  
Four Round Boxing Contest  
Between Bury & Marich

Grand Old, New Stars and Many of the Old-Time Favorites.

**ALEC PANTAGES,**  
Manager.

Popular Prices. General Entrance Through Reception

**The White Pass and Yukon Route**  
**The British Yukon Navigation Co.**

Operating the following first-class sailing steamers between Dawson and Whitehorse:

"White Horse"	"Dawson"	"Galt"	"Victoria"	"Yukon"	"Canadian"
"Sybil"	"Columbus"	"Misty"	"Zamboni"	And Four Freight Steamers.	

A steamer will sail from Dawson almost daily during the season of 1902, commencing at Whitehorse with our passenger trains for Skagway. The steamers have all been thoroughly renovated, and staterooms put in first-class condition. Cabin service unsurpassed. The steward's department will be furnished with the best of fruits and fresh vegetables. Through tickets to all Puget Sound and B. C. ports. Reservations made on application at Ticket Office.

A. B. Newell, V. P. and Gen'l Mgr., Seattle and Skagway.  
J. F. Lee, Traffic Manager, Seattle and Skagway.  
J. H. Rogers, General Agent, Dawson.

**RENT OF PHONES Beginning April 1, 1902:**

—DAWSON—		—CREEK TELEPHONES—	
Class A—Independent service, per month	\$3.00	Adams Creek and Grand Forks, per month	\$3.00
Class B—2 parties same line, per month	\$2.00	Elmore Creek, per month	\$3.00
Class C—3 or more parties on same line, per month	\$1.00	Palmer Creek	\$3.00
		Holmes Creek	\$3.00
		Remond Creek	\$3.00
		Gold Run Creek	\$3.00

GENERAL OFFICE: THOMAS, 2252 N. C. STREET  
**Yukon Telephone Syndicate, Ltd.**

# LONE STAR STOCK

"There is no sillier babble in this world than the ever-wise advice so often given not to buy mining stock, not to buy mines. Such people have most likely been bitten by foolishly investing in something that they had no knowledge of and which had no value; the same calibre of people go into the mercantile business, pay three prices for their goods and fall in a poor farm and starve."

"I speak advisedly and say what every man who has investigated this matter knows to be the truth, that less money is lost proportionately in mining than in any business in this world, and larger fortunes are made in mining and in the investment of mining stocks than in any business or any investment on earth. A good mining stock will pay the investor more easily twenty, thirty, forty, fifty and 100 per cent. annually than municipal bonds, railroad bonds and stock or government bonds can possibly pay five per cent. Money invested in a good mining stock is safer than in a bank; than in mortgages, railroad securities, municipal or government bonds."

"The security of a good mining stock is the raw material of money itself; it is what we call in Africa the 'stuf' itself; it is the 'stuf' at whose feet governments, cities, banks, railroads, mortgages, land corporations and all forms of business kneel."

"I speak only of gold and silver mines, from the metal of which bloomers and blossoms the everlasting dollar; the crude metal in our gold and silver mines is the first and best security in all this world. This is what makes banks and banking a possibility; this is what gives legs to a municipality; spine to a government and creates the business of the world into a living, breathing, active creature of life."

"Buy a good mining stock, buy it low; when it has made an improbable advance sell it; buy another good mining stock—pursue this policy, and before you dream of it you will find that your dollars have increased to thousands, your thousands into millions, and during all this time your dividends have been 100 per cent. higher than they would have been in any other investment you could have made."

"A few years ago the great Home-Stead Mining Company's stock could have been bought for a few cents a share; now it is worth upward of \$50 a share. It has paid monthly 20 cents a share for years and years, and when it was selling for 50 cents a share, for \$1.00, for \$5.00 a share, the buyers were few; when it reached \$30.00 and \$40.00 a share the public sought it."

"Calumet and Hecla stock could have been purchased a few years ago for \$1.00 a share; the Tamarack for \$10.00 a share, the Boston and Montana for \$15.00 a share."

"Calumet and Hecla today is worth over \$600 a share; Tamarack nearly \$300 a share; Boston and Montana nearly \$400 a share."

"The Old Virginia Consolidated Comstock Mining Company's stock in its early days sold as low as 50 cents a share, hauled on the streets of San Francisco at 50 cents a share—but the security of this stock was a good proposition—the mine in a short time became developed, stock advanced, upon the merits of the property being better shown, to \$100 a share and \$1,000 a share, to thousands of dollars a share. Men who had invested a few hundred found themselves worth \$1,000,000; men who had invested a few thousands, multi-millionaires. Out of these great gold mines rose all the wealth of Flood, of O'Brien, Mackay, Rabston, Senator Sharon, Senator Fair and most of the other multi-millionaires of the Pacific coast. The same might be said of thousands of other mining companies, not on so great a scale, still on a large scale."

**Lone Star Mining and Milling Company**  
OFFICE, KING ST., OPP. N. C. CO.  
**LBW CRADEN,**  
ACTING MGR.

**HALOON**

**CIGARS**

**CO.**

**ERI**

**TELEPHONE 151**

**CIGARS**

**Bock & Co.**

**Importers**

**COMPANY**

**DING, King Street.**

**ton, Poultry,**

**& Co.**

**Co., Ltd.**

**9:30 a. m.**

**9:30 a. m.**

**9 a. m. and 3 p. m.**

**PHONE 6.**

**Day and Night Service.**

**10 a. m. and 4 p. m.**

**W. N. C. BUILDING**

**AND YUKON ROUTE.**

**of Rail Division.**

South Bound	North Bound
At 4:30 p. m.	At 12:15 p. m.
Shops	3:58
Boulder	3:42
Clifton	3:25
Glacier	3:05
Tunnel	2:52
Stichback	2:40
Life Pass	2:25
Medows	2:20
Frazer	2:00
ing Cabin	1:40
KENNETT	1:35
12:45	
12:25	
12:10 p. m.	
11:55	
11:38	
11:25	
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10:44	
10:36	
10:25	
10:14	
10:12	
9:58	
9:53	
9:39	
9:35	
9:25	

**LITE TRIP** Lv. 9:30 a. m.  
 **slower than Pacific time.**

**J. F. LEE,**  
Traffic Mgr.

triumph; right may  
eated; but the gravi-  
nal justice is upward  
one of God. Any pol-  
n, if it is to endure,  
with that line of jus-

**all Meeting.**

the Dawson Football  
held at the Bank of  
house this evening to  
a match game on Vic-  
full attendance is de-

**at Nugget office.**