16 3 M

SOLDIERS FOR ALASKA.

Istablishing a Military Post There Being Considered.

Be Called Fort Alger in Honor of the Secretary of War-Vol-unteers from Army Anxious to Go.

The secretary of war is considering a proposition that has been made him to establish a military post in Amska. At present the government has no troops in that wast territory, and, in wiew of the heavy immigration now going on and the possible danger to life and property from lawless characters has been urged to create an Alaskan military post. The commercial intersts of the territory are at the bottom ef the movement and have requested that a company of infantry and a Gating gun brigade be located at a post be christened "Fort Alger" near the boundary line, about 250 miles west of Mondyke and 2,200 miles above the worth of the Yukon river. This body at troops is asked for to support the wivil authorities in the administration law and for the protection of vested mights. It was suggested that troops marched over the Dyea overland mute to the post, which will be erected eontract for the government use if esired; but this will be impossible, in view of the fact that the British law, The our own, would not permit the ssage of foreign troops over British perritory without special permission. Therefore, the troops will be carried up the Yukon in a steamer, if the government consents to establish the post. There is some doubt of the power of the resident to establish a post as proposed without congressional authorization, and that aspect of the question has been brought to the attention of the attorney general for an opinion. An early decision must be reached if the secops are to be sent to the new post this season. Meanwhile volunteers for ervice in Alaska are already coming ward. Secretary Alger received a miegram from Capt. W. R. Abercombe, the Second infantry, which was dited at Fort Harrison, Mont., tendering his services with 60 picked men of regiment for duty in Alaska, and expressing a desire to report personalby to Secretary Alger.

Col. Randall, of the Eighth infantry, At Cheyenne, Wyo., has received a telemam from Washington stating that the expedition to Alaska has been temperarily abandoned. It has been dissevered that many supplies necessary for such an undertaking as the one prosed are not to hand and much time and expense would be necessary to send soldiers to a country where the eservation of life depends on per-ect equipment. The part of Alaska sapped out to be visited is said to be pidly freezing up, and after serious consideration of all of these facts the trip has been pronounced injudicious this time and postponed probably till

CYCLE IN ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Twenty Infantry Troopers Reach St.
Louis After Wheeling 2,000 Miles.
Lieut. Moss and his 20 colored troopers of the Twenty-fifth United States from two o'clock the other after poon completed their 2,000-mile ride bicycles from Fort Missoula, Mont.

30 St. Louis.

After considerable delay at St. Charles, 20 miles out of the city, as a result of a heavy rainstorm, and because of the necessity of making needed repairs on their wheels, the riders repaired at their destination at St. Louis and went immediately into camp at Forest park, where they will stay until Monday. After that they will be quartered at Jefferson barracks until their return to Montana. A reception committee, at whose head was H. V. Lancas, met the infantrymen out several miles and escorted them into the city. In an interview Lieut. Moss said:

"We left Fort Missoula, Mont., Sunday, June 14, intending to cover the 2,000 miles between there and St. Louis in six weeks. We are finishing easily and in good condition within the proposed limit. Our trip has been emixedly successful. It is the biggest biercle tour by an army of organized men on record. It has proven beyond peradventure my contention that the bicycle has a place in modern warfare."

STRUCK BY A CORPSE.

Dr. C. B. Slade of Bellevue Hospital Is Knocked Down by a Cadaver.
Dr. Charles B. Slade, of Bellevue hospital, New York city, says he entered a dissecting-room once at midnight. In the dim light he noticed the body of a man in the corner. "As I advanced," the doctor continued, "I saw that the man's head was partly raised and that his right arm was extended at right angles to his body.

I approached to investigate. I stepped to the side of the table, and the next moment that corpse rose to a sitting posture, looked full at me for perhaps a second, then turned and, making its right arm, struck me a blow on the head which knocked me down. Then the corpse fell to the floor, on top of me.

In approaching the table I had unwittingly stepped upon a plank on which the body lay. This caused it to rise; then, losing its balance, to turn over completely. In falling the right arm, which was, of course, stiff, swung over and caught me unawares."

Apothecaries' Gardens.
Among historic places in London now
threatened with destruction is that interesting corner in Chelsea known as
the "Apothecaries' Gardens." These
gardens date back as far as 1721, when
the H. Sloane handed them to the
spothecaries for scientific purposes.

Growth of Sailroads in Japan.
Japan now has 3,000 miles of railway
soperation.

HIS STOMACH A LIZARD'S DEN.

After Two Years' Suffering a Man Expels Thirty-Six Reptiles.

William Collins, who lives at Sixtysecond street and Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia, has accomplished the remarkable feat of expelling from his stomach 36 lizards of various sizes. He called on Dr. Richmond, whose office is on Chestnut street, above Fortieth, a few days ago and declared he was tired of being drugged for an apparently incurable malady and that he had fled from his last physician because he wanted to operate upon him for appendicitis. The stranger then described his symptoms as being severe pains in the stomach, as if something was biting him. This had been going on for a couple of years, but of late had been much worse. He said he had dreamed of snakes and almost believed he could

see them when awake.

Wherat the doctor inquired what his favorite drink was. The man declared he never drank anything but water from the well in the yard of his home. Putting two and two together Dr. Richmond wrote a prescription and gave it to Collins, telling him he must not be alarmed at getting very sick at his stomach. He went off shaking his head and saying that he guessed there was no hope for him. Two days later he came back, greeted the doctor heartily and exclaimed:

"Guess they're all out—I counted 36,

dead and alive."

When Collins made his remarks more clear by declaring that the articles in question were lizards from two to two and a half inches in length the physician began to doubt his sanity. He drove Collins out to his home and there found in a bottle of alcohol 35 lizards, while one a little larger than the rest, the sole survivor of his family, disported himself in a miniature cage. Collins' wife and parents corroborated this rather remarkable story. The patient declares he feels comparatively well now.

A PREHISTORIC FORT.

St. Paul Archaeologist Makes Interesting Find in South Dakota.
Capt. Louis De Lestry, of St. Paul, Minn., reports the discovery of a prehistoric fort in South Dakota. The walls are very acute and the slope is on three sides at an angle of the degrees.

walls are very acute and the slope is on three sides at an angle of 45 degrees. Nothing could be more clearly defined than the outer and is ner breastworks or earthwalls, with a dirth running between both of a depth of 15 feet and a width of ten feet. On the north side of this fort fication

On the north side of this fortification is a natural defense in the shape of a water course. The east side of the fortification almost joins the high prairie lands. At this point was found a well marked entrance or gateway, and the ditch between the earthwork walls is almost unnoticeable.

Three mounds located in a straight line north to south are evidently places of special defense of this gateway. From each side of the gateway run two smaller ditches, connecting at the outside of the outer wall with a straight ditch at present obliterated. At the, northwest side of the fortification was found a spring. A marked passageway leads from the fortification to this spring. At the end of this passageway is a well-defined mound, evidently used as a means of defense for this important

Returning to the main gateway was found an outer gateway, also defined by three mounds, and from there a marked passage or ridge led along the side of a hill one-eighth of a mile to where a very large spring still bubbles out of the soil. The interior tableaux of the fortification contain a large number of interior fortifications and depressions clearly marked.

The interior mounds are all near the center of the fort.

NEIGHS LIKE A HORSE. Strange Results on a Poy of an In-

In Malcolm Harnel, an eight-year-old patient at the hospital in St. Louis, Superintendent Sutter has one of the most peculiar cases he has encountered during his experience at the institution. Ilis father, Julius Harnel, lives at Altheim, St. Louis county, and about three weeks ago obtained an order from the county court at Clayton authorizing

the child's treatment at the city hospital at the cost of the county.

Early last spring he was kicked in the head by a horse and his skull fractured. He never recovered from the injury. When he was received at the hospital it was thought he was suffering from episepsy, resulting from the pressure of the bone at the fracture

upon the brain. The other morning the boy began prancing about the ward neighing and tossing his head, in almost exact imitation of a horse. When approached by an attendant he kicked at him violently and darted across the floor toward the door. The attendant closed the door just in time to prevent the boy's escape that way. Then the little fellow turned and leaped through an open window into the yard. There he continued his peculiar antics. During the day the fits returned at frequent intervals. The physicians believe that the effect produced on the boy's imagination by the accident in which he received his injury causes the peculiar nature of his spells. It is probable that an operation to remove the pressure of the bone on the brain will be performed.

Paris Rejoices.

President Faure created a commotion recently in Paris by driving about with a nurse and baby in the seat usually occupied by his aid. It was then learned that his married daughter had given birth to a son three weeks before. Paris is now rejoicing over the news that a French wet nurse has been engaged for the czar's latest daughter.

Education in India.
Only one-fifth of the boys of India go to school, and only one-fifteenth of the

SCALE A BIG MESA.

Cliff That Has Defied Ascent for Centuries Explored.

The Bones and Huts of the People Supposed to Be There, Nowhere to Be Seen-Flora Specimens Gathered.

After four centuries of effort the Mesa Encantada in New Mexico has been scaled. The honor belongs to Prof. Libby, of Princeton university. The ascent is the most difficult of any in the world. The mesa rises to a height of 850 feet from the plains, and covers a space of about ten acres. For ten years the place has challenged the attention of scientific men, because of the rumor that it was inhabited by an ancient race, and numerous efforts have been made to reach its summit, to no avail.

Prof. Libby was equipped with a number of tandem kite teams, a balloon and a gun used by the United States life-saving service. It was with this latter apparatus that the ascent of the rock was made which Coronado, as early as two centuries ago, stated was more impregnable than Gibraltar. against which the armies of the world would not avail. The cannon was anchored in the desert and a cord 3,000 feet in length was shot over the mesa and made fast in the sand on the opposite side. Then a workman made the ascent, creeping and climbing over the rough edges and shelves of rocks to the summit, followed by Prof. Libby in a traveling chair, W. H. Bridgeman, of Brooklyn, and others.

On the summit there were no evidences of habitants. The huts that were believed by tradition to be there and the bones of the 200 people who were left there at the time of the local deluge, when the ladder rock was swept away, were nowhere to be seen. Half a thousand years have elapsed according to traditions among the Indians since this great flood occurred. It was a bare and desolate place.

The only water in sight was such as stood in pools supposed to have been made by the Acoma Indians a thousand years ago, but no animal life of any kind was found. There were the great rocky battlements used by the tribe before their rock ladder path was destroyed and by which they defended themselves from the attacks of the invaders, but all else was desolate.

The ascent was made Friday, the party spending the entire day on the summit. Specimens of flora were gathered which the scientists of the party believe will be of vast interest as belonging to a prehistoric period.

MAIL BOAT SERVICE A SUCCESS. Saving of from Twelve to Twenty-

The first thorough test of the new harbor mail boat service at New York

harbor mail boat service at New York as a time-saver was made the other morning. There was none of the hitches and hindrances which were unavoidable on the earlier experimental trips.

The Normannia was met at quaran-

tine by the steamboat Peekskill and at 7:25 o'clock the transfer of 353 sacks of mail to the Peekskill had been completed. Then the mail boat started for the city. After leaving the sacks containing the city mail at the Battery the Peekskill proceeded to the Penhsylvania railroad pier, Jersey City, and left mail for the south and west in time to catch the 8:15 and 8:44 a. m. trains. Mails for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington left on the 8:15 train and were delivered in those cities in the afternoon. Under the old system of delivery from ocean steamships these mails would not have left Jersey City until 10:24, and as a consequence the Washington mail would not have been delivered until the next day.

Mails for St. Louis, San Francisco and Mexican cities left on both the 8:15 and 8:44 trains. Under the old system the San Francisco mail would have left at one p. m. and the Mexican mail at 4:44. By the operation of the new harbor mail boat system a saving of time in delivery of from 12 to 24 hours was made.

SPIKES A WILD-EYED YARN. Declaration of Independence Faded

Long Ago and Not in Chicago.
Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, stamped as humbug a story from New York that the original Declaration of Independence was ruined while on exhibition at the Government building

here during the world's fair.

"The story is bosh on its face," Mr. Gunther said. "The first time I saw the Declaration of Independence was 25 years ago, and then it was badly faded. The names were not legible, as they should have been.

as they should have been. "What really ruined the document was the fact that in the time of John Quincy Adams some copies of it were made in Philadelphia. We had not then the facilities for duplicating by photographic processes that we have now, and in putting the copies over the original in order to get exact productions the Philadelphians took the ink off the original. They adopted practically the method now used for taking letter press copies of letters, and really took the vitality out of the document. Then, with the oxidization of the ink, the declaration and the signatures attached to it gradually faded out.

Not Built for Frenks.

The "fat lady," once of Barnum's circus, retired a few years since to private life in Jamacia, N. Y. Recently she stepped on the cover of an old cistern near her house, broke through, and subsequently sued the owner of the place for \$10,000 damages. As the cistern cover was not built to support a weight of 402 pounds she lost her suit.

Changes Its Colors.

The Chinese have a flower which is white at night or in the shade and red in the sunlight.

BONES OF A MAMMOTH FOUND. Floods in Wisconsin Creek Disclose

E. B. Buckley, assistant state geologist, who was in Milwaukee the other day, said that an important find has been made on the farm of J. C. Dorsch, six miles west of Richland Center, which would create some stir in scien-

The discovery is the bones of an immense mammoth, which were disclosed to view by the action of recent floods in a creek on the farm. The bones were found about five feet below the surface, mixed with the remains of driftwood. Only a portion of the skeleton has been found, Mr. Buckley said, but it is expected that the remainder will be unearthed by digging.

The long bones of one of the legs, said Mr. Buckley, although an end of each had been broken off, were higher than the back of an ordinary-sized horse. The joint of the thigh bone is 35 inches around and nearly a foot across. The bone is three feet in length and an unknown amount has been broken off one end.

long, and part of it has been broken off. One of the vertebrue, or bones of the spine, is a foot and seven inches across.

All the bones are in an excellent state of preservation, owing to the fact that

One rib that was found is four feet

All the bones are in an excellent state of preservation, owing to the fact that they were incased in a bed of blue clay, which protected them from action of the air. They will be taken to the University of Wisconsin.

A GIGANTIC TASK

Moving of Books of Congressional Library at Washington Begun.

The removal of the big congressional library from its present quarters in the capitol building to the magnificent new congressional library will, now that congress has adjourned, be vigorously entered upon. This undertaking will involve the closing of the library at the capitol to the public for some weeks because of the noise, dust and confusion incident to the displacement of so great a mass of books. The removal will also require the constant labor of those now employed in the service of books and information to the public. A systematic plan has been adopted by which the contents of each shelf in the many divisions and subdivisions of the library will be separately boxed and transferred duly numbered and ticketed to the shelves destined to receive them in the iron stacks of the new library building. Shelf space will be reserved in each division for large accessions, thus obviating the necessity of removing any of the great divisions from the places now assigned them for many years to come. The arrangement of the whole collection is subjective, and the great outlines of division will be observed while many details will be improved upon in the classification. The copyright department will be the first moved, and an office opened in the new building. The removal of the books will consume several weeks' time, and from 40 to 70 persons will be employed in the

FINDS GOLD AND A BRIDE

Joseph Ladue Returns from Alaska and Claims the Girl of His Heart.

A special to the New York World from Plattsburg, N. Y., says: Joseph Ladue, owner of the town site of Dawson, Alaska, is now on the way to his former home at Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, N. Y., to be married. His bride is said to be Miss Mason.

It is said that Ladue and Miss Mason were to have been married long ago, but Miss Mason's parents opposed the match, because Ladue was too poor to marry.

Ladue went to the Black Hills in search of gold. He was quite successful, but before coming east to claim his bride, he went into a speculation at Deadwood and lost every dollar he possessed. Ladue wrote to Miss Mason of his misfortune and soon after went to Alaska.

He did not return home until two years ago, and then it was settled that upon his return from another trip to aska they would be married.

As Ladue is said to be a millionaire, the parents of the bride will offer no objections to the union, and it is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Ladue will spend their honeymoon on the way to the gold fields, where they intend to live for at least three years.

WHERE DUELS WERE FOUGHT. Tree on Famous Bloody Island Near St. Louis Collapses.

An old landmark in East St. Louis, and one closely connected with the past history of the once famous "Bloody Island" has been destroyed. A large cottonwood tree which has stood at the head of the island for probably 100 years, and about which many romances and tales, true and false, have been written, fell down the other day, the collapse being due to senile debility. It is said that under the tree four famous duels were fought. The first was between Charles Lucas and Thomas H. Benton. August 12, 1817, in which Lucas was wounded. The second took place September 27, 1817, with the same principals, in which Lucas was killed. The third was January 30, 1823, between Thomas C. Rector and Joshua Barton. in which Barton was killed. August 27, 1830, Thomas Biddle and Congressman Spencer Bettis fought under its boughs, and both received wounds from which they died. In later years a number of prize fights were fought there. There are many people now living in East St. Louis, and St. Louis, too, who remember the tree and the old mill building which stood near it.

To Check Suicide.

The Russian commander in Turkestan has issued an order that, in consequence of the number of cases of suicide, both of officers and troops, superior officers are in future to pay special attention to the moral wellbeing of every young soldier under their com-

DOGS SAVE TWO LIVES.

Noble Conduct of Two of J. Pierpont Morgan's Collies.

Rescue Two Women from Watery Graves and Even Bring Their Overturned Boat to Shore.

Never was Culver's assertion that the dog is the most useful conquest ever made by man better exemplified than the other morning, when two of those faithful animals rushed into the waters of the Hudson at Highland Falls and dragged to life and safety two human beings, who but for their assistance might now be at the bottom of the river. The dogs, whose names will figure in the annals of life-savers, belong to J. Pierpont Morgan, the millionaire banker and railroad magnate.

banker and railroad magnate.

Sefton Hero and Rufford Ormond were brought from England several years ago by Mr. Morgan. Early in the morning Superintendent Armstrong, of Mr. Morgan's Cragston kennels, and his family started for the stone quarries across the river. At Morgan's Landing a boat was in readiness. Mr. Armstrong, his wife, child and a lady visitor were in the party. When the women and child were seated in the boat Sefton Hero and Rufford Ormond, the collies, began to beg vigorously in dog language to be taken along.

Mr. Armstrong did not want to take them, but Mrs. Armstrong pleaded that they be allowed to go. They were put one in each end of the boat, but they kept wanting to get together. The boat had scarcely left the pier when a fish jumped in the water and Rufford Ormond dived headlong after it. In doing so he upset the boat and spilled the ocupants in 50 feet of water. Mr. Armstrong had the child in his arms and immediately struck out for the landing. The moment the women began to scream the dogs swam toward them. Mrs. Armstrong clasped hold of Sefton Hero and her companion seized Rufford Ormand. The strong collies then started for the shore. Armstrong had in the meantime landed the child safely. He plunged in again, however, and went to Sefton Hero's assistance. The dog stuck to his post and soon had his charge in shallow water. Rufford Ormond was having a hard time with the other woman. When Mrs. Armstrong was placed on the bank with her baby Armstrong went to Rufford Ormond's assistance. The visiting woman when brought to shore fainted. The dog had seized her by the shoulder and the marks of his teeth were indented in the skin. The dags, at Armstrong's command, swam down the river after the overturned boat and brought it

TO CARRY THE GOSPEL

Unusually Large Number of Mission; aries to Leave During August.

An unusually large number of missionaries of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions will leave this country for their posts in distant lands within the coming mouth. Several of them have been in this country on furloughs of considerable length. Among those who will return to their stations are Rev. George T. Washburn, president of Pasumalai college, southern India, and Mrs. Washburn; Moses P. Parmelee and wife, to Trebizond, western Turkey mission; Miss Anna B. Jones, to Constantinople Rev. and Mrs. Lorin S. Gates, to Solapur, Marathi mission, west central India; Rev. and Mrs. Franklin E. Jeffrey, to the Madura mission, India; Rev. and Mrs. James C. Perkins, to Arrupukottal, India; Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Bridgman, to Umazumbe, Zululand; Rev. W. A. Farnsworth and family and Rev. M. S. Dodd and family, to Cesarea, western Turkey

The newly appointed missionaries are Dr. T. S. Carrington, of Philadelphia, who will go with Mrs. Carrington to assume direction of the medical arm of the service at Marsovan, Turkey: Miss Marie Hoffmann, who will accompany Drs. Farnsworth and Dodd to Cesarea, and Miss Isabel Miller, born in British Honduras, who will join the mission of the board of Mexico. A member of the party of Rev. Mr. Parmelee, bound for Turkey, will be Miss Fannie R. Dudley, who will be married on her arrival to United States Consul Jewett, at Sivas, Turkey.

MAY GROW THEIR VEGETABLES.

Prospect of an Agricultural Experiment Station in Alaska.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that congress at its next session

will authorize the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in Alaska. He said the other day that he had no doubt the people in some parts of Alaska would be able to produce their own vegetables and to some extent the cereals they will need. The hardy classes of animals, he said, also could be grown there. The cattle from the mountains of Scotland, he belleved, could be raised successfully in Alaska, but so far as is known now the mining regions in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Yukon river are about 1,000 miles away from any part of Alaska, in which agriculture could be successfully pursued.

One of Burke's Sarcasms.

David Hartley, member of parliament for Hull in 1779, was called "the dinner bell," because his rising had a similar effect in emptying the house. One day, when he had wearied everybody out, he moved that the riot act should be read, as a document to prove some assertion. Burke, who had been bursting with impatience for hours, bounced up, exclaiming: "The riot act, my dear

friend! to what purpose? Don't you

perceive that the mob has already quietly dispersed?"

Maryland Wheat Record.

Samuel T. Buxton, near Frederick,
Md., grew 520 bushels of wheat on 13

WILD DOGS IN ST. LOUIS.

Bicyclist Attacked While Riding
Through Forest Park.
A tribe of wild and vicious mastiffs
has just been discovered in the wilderness in the western part of Forest park
and it will probably be necessary for
the police to hunt them out in order

to prevent serious accidents to wanderers through the wilderness.

While James Bellew, living on the Skinker road, near the intersection of Bonhomme road, was taking a run through the wilderness on his bicycle he noticed seven large dogs gathered around some object that they were evidently quietly devouring. He dismounted from his wheel to investigate more closely and was immediately set upon by the largest of the brutes.

Beliew picked up a stick and prepared to beat the dog, but in answer to a yelp from her the other six joined forces with her and Beliew broke for his wheel. He made the quickest pedal mount of his life and just as he reached the seat the vicious female's teeth sank into his stocking and tore it into shreds. The dogs followed Bellew until he reached the road, when they turned and trotted back into the woods.

trotted back into the woods. These dogs have frequently been seen by wanderers through the wilderness and by the mounted police, but this is the first time they have attacked anyone. Bellew says the female is an unusually large beast and the other six have the appearance of being pups, about a year old. The park authorities think the old dog wandered away from home, made a den in the wilderness and there raised her family, feeding herself and them on the rabbits, squirrels, birds and eggs that abound in that section of the park. It is likely that a party of mounted policemen will soon be sent into the wilderness to drive them out.

INTEREST IN FLYING MACHINES. Paris Enthusiasts Watching the Ex-

periments in America. The flying machine experiments in. America are being closely watched at Paris. M. Octave Chanute, of Chicago, keeps the French Aeronautical society well posted, and their papers are widely distributed. Two French inventors are now at work upon an aeroplane which may amount to something. M. Charles Richet and M. Tatin have constructed one with a petroleum motor, weighing 66 pounds and with a 20-foot spread of wing and 26 feet of surface. The machine was launched from the side of a high hill and flew 450 feet before falling, at a speed of 56 feet a second. The inventors propose to renew their experiments with a larger

aeroplane.

The subject of submarine locomotions is also having quite a boom. Last week I spoke of Pozzo's invention, which is chiefly designed for harbors and wrecks. The ministry of marine have invited plans for submarine boats for naval purposes and have received a number of designs, one of which, that of M. Laubeuf, a naval engineer, is to be ex-

perimented with.

In a few years we may have submarine races across the channel, with prizes to the winners, while Bazin's boats roll along the surface and bicycle balloons carry spectators of the contests. All inventions of this nature are evidently on the eve of extraordinary descionment.

dinary development.

Such an event as a war between any of the great powers would probably see one or more of them perfected, and the nation getting them first would be a sure winner in the conflict.

MARRIAGES MADE EASIER. Chicago Elopers Saved the Bother

of Hunting Ministers.

Milwaukee marriages for Chicago lovers are becoming easier every day. The last labor-saving device which emanates from the Cream city is credited to the business ingenuity of a local clergyman, who has opened a bureau in parlor B of the Plankinton hotel and advertises his whereabouts on all the excursion boats running between Chicago and Milwaukee. He has agents on each boat, who are skilled in recognizing lovers on sight, and quietly give them cards with the following printed notice:

IMPORTANT TO EXCURSIONISTS,
A CLERGYMAN
WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND AT
PRIVATE FARLOR B,
PLANKINTON HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE.
SITUATED ON GRAND AVENUE.
Ask the porter at the entrance for
the elevator, and the elevator boy will
show you to parior B.

By this means elopers are sared all the inconvenience of hunting up a min-

HARDSHIPS OF ALASKA. More Men Will Find Death Than Gold.

A man who has just returned from Alaska, where he has been for two years, said to a New-York World report-

"No one but a fool, in my opinion, will: start just now for the Klondyke. Any that do will reach the diggings to find the ground covered with snow, and be unable to do anything at all until May or June of next year. The talk about the high strikes reads well, but it should be remembered that there is little work to be done in Alaska at any price. Those. who go to the gold fields will need quite a little money, and it will be useless to go there without it. There will be more of them earning less than five dollars a day than those who do. There is an abundance of fish and game in Alaska, but the game laws are very stringent and are rigidly enforced. It is an awful tough journey, accomplished only after much hardship and considerable expense. Alaska is a hard place to get experience, and it will kill more men than it will make rich."

Western America's Cattle.

The value of the cattle in western.

America is estimated at \$2,000,000,000,

or five times that of all the cattle in

Australia.

Seul journal français quotidien au Sud, fondé le ler septembre 1827.--Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.--Services spéciaux et par fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier.