

THE TRUTH IS TOLD.

ponent Writes a Dismal Story of the Klondike.

of Being the Poor Man's Country It is the Place Where the Few with a "Pull" Succeed.

Hunt, the San Francisco city's special correspondent in the Klondike gold fields, writes that all parts sent out of rich strikes to the discovery of Eldorado creek last without exception the creosoomers and at the expense of those of destitute and suffering attracted to the forbidding region reports.

says that as a matter of fact no worth mentioning have recently arrived. The discovery on creek, he says, is rich, but all this will not pay operating expenses some far more economical of extracting gold is discovered, hundreds of reported rich "beach" of more than a dozen can be said rich. Hunt says in conclusion,

has been but one Eldorado creek, now as if there will not be another whole country is staked, every now that bears even a remote chance to a creek, every hill on both sides of the river, which is the minor does not know where fresh fields to prospect. Thousands took last fall have thrown away and for every vacancy on a wade are hundreds of applicants.

said that as a matter of fact no worth mentioning have recently arrived. The discovery on creek, he says, is rich, but all this will not pay operating expenses some far more economical of extracting gold is discovered, hundreds of reported rich "beach" of more than a dozen can be said rich. Hunt says in conclusion,

Capt. Bryant, whose ship took the "Hose" to Cuba, is Dead.

James Bryant, who commanded the vessel in which Tweed escaped to Cuba and who got William J. Sharkey out of the country in the same manner after the murder of Robert Dunn in 1875, is dead at New York city.

Capt. Bryant was born in Newburyport, Mass., 53 years ago. He went to sea when he was 11 years old, and was the master of a vessel when he was 17. As his widow repeated his story, he was in command of the schooner Frank Atwood, of which Murray & Norton were the owners, when he aided Tweed to elude his pursuers. She was lying at the foot of Dover street, loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, in April, 1876, when, he said, Mr. Murray sent for him and told him that he was to take two passengers on board.

Samuel Hunt, Tweed's secretary, joined him that afternoon, and they dropped down to a point near Fort Hamilton, where, after an exchange of signals, Tweed came off in a boat from the Coney island shore, and was introduced as "Uncle Joe Secon." Capt. Bryant recognized him at once, he said, from his pictures. Four months had passed since Tweed had escaped from the sheriff and the hue and cry after him began.

Capt. Bryant landed Tweed and Hunt at Santiago, the former rewarding him handsomely for his risk.

He kept the secret for years, and when he finally told the story Murray denied it.

Capt. Bryant always insisted it was true, and used often to call on Hunt at the Sinclair house. His widow said that Hunt spoke about buying him an interest in a ship, but never did so.

Sharkey escaped from prison with the aid of Maggie Jordan, who gave him a woman's disguise. She followed him to Cuba, where he abused her and married another woman. She afterward married William J. Scanlan, an actor.

AIDED IN ESCAPE OF TWEED.

James Bryant, Whose Ship Took the "Hose" to Cuba, Is Dead.

James Bryant, who commanded the vessel in which Tweed escaped to Cuba and who got William J. Sharkey out of the country in the same manner after the murder of Robert Dunn in 1875, is dead at New York city.

Capt. Bryant was born in Newburyport, Mass., 53 years ago. He went to sea when he was 11 years old, and was the master of a vessel when he was 17. As his widow repeated his story, he was in command of the schooner Frank Atwood, of which Murray & Norton were the owners, when he aided Tweed to elude his pursuers. She was lying at the foot of Dover street, loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, in April, 1876, when, he said, Mr. Murray sent for him and told him that he was to take two passengers on board.

Samuel Hunt, Tweed's secretary, joined him that afternoon, and they dropped down to a point near Fort Hamilton, where, after an exchange of signals, Tweed came off in a boat from the Coney island shore, and was introduced as "Uncle Joe Secon." Capt. Bryant recognized him at once, he said, from his pictures. Four months had passed since Tweed had escaped from the sheriff and the hue and cry after him began.

Capt. Bryant landed Tweed and Hunt at Santiago, the former rewarding him handsomely for his risk.

He kept the secret for years, and when he finally told the story Murray denied it.

Capt. Bryant always insisted it was true, and used often to call on Hunt at the Sinclair house. His widow said that Hunt spoke about buying him an interest in a ship, but never did so.

Sharkey escaped from prison with the aid of Maggie Jordan, who gave him a woman's disguise. She followed him to Cuba, where he abused her and married another woman. She afterward married William J. Scanlan, an actor.

DID NOT KNOW BERESFORD.

Marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard

Sought to Stop His Progress.

Lord Charles Beresford has returned to England well equipped with material for a good story about how he foiled the alert marines at the Brooklyn navy yard, with the assistance of an automobile. Lord Charles had an engagement before he sailed to visit the navy yard. He had informed Commodore Philip, commandant of the yard, of the time he was to arrive, and the commodore telephoned instructions to the Sand street gate to admit Lord Charles and his carriage without question. He ordered, further, that the marines on duty at the gate should line up and stand at attention as the rear admiral of the English navy rode in.

While Adjie, the woman lion tamer, was in the middle of her act in a cage with one male lion and two lionesses at the Dewey theater, New York city, the other night, she bade one of the females, a ferocious beast, jump over a hurdle.

The lioness was sulky and declined to obey the order. Adjie carries during the act both, whip and a club. She disciplined the refractory animal with the club. With a roar of rage the lioness struck out with her paw, caught Adjie on the shoulder, and tore the woman's arm down to the hand.

Adjie did not lose her composure, but kept her eye on the lioness while she backed out of the cage, the door of which had been opened by the trainer, who stood on the outside and prodded the lioness with a pitchfork. Adjie fell out of the cage in a faint, and women in the audience fainted and screamed.

A SMOKELESS ENGINE

Big Locomotive Being Tested in Various Parts of Country.

Has Two Cabs, One for Engineer and One for Fireman—Makes Less Noise Than the Old Style Engine.

The locomotive which was invented

by George S. Strong and designed by J. W. Beach, both of New York city, and which has been running for about

year in various parts of the country, is at present undergoing a test on the New York Central railroad. The principal object of the test here, it is understood, is to ascertain to what degree the new engine is "smokeless." The engine attracts attention by reason of its great size, and the fact that it has two cabs, one for the engineer and another, further back, for the fireman. The cab roofs are as high as the car roofs. The engine is so designed that most of the smoke of the fires is consumed before reaching the stack. There are two fireboxes, and the length of the locomotive gives a distance of about ten feet in which the gases of combustion may be consumed before reaching the outlets. When the stack does smoke the smoke is unlike that of the ordinary locomotive. There is comparatively little of it and it resembles a cloud of escaping steam, being nearly white.

One of the points about the new engine noted by railroad men is the little noise it makes. They hear its bell often before they hear the rumble of it. This is due to the stability of the engine. It does not pound the track, it is asserted, as the ordinary locomotive does, because it is better balanced. The designer says that the pounding of the ordinary engine is due to the excessive counterbalance required to overcome that vibration of the engine which would tend to jolt the ears of the train, whereas the new engine requires no counterbalance, balancing itself by reason of its compound cylinders, the sets of connecting machinery outside and inside working in opposite directions. The effect of the counterbalancing in the locomotive of the usual type is that the locomotive jumps into the air continually, pounding the rails when it comes down, whereas the new engine, he keeps to the rails and rides as smooth at 60 miles an hour as at 20 miles. A seat in the cab is certainly more comfortable at ordinary speed than one in the cab of one of the old-time engines.

LIONESS ATTACKS WOMAN.

While in the Cage Doing Tricks Her Arm Is Ripped Open by Refractory Beast.

Lord Charles Beresford has returned to England well equipped with material for a good story about how he foiled the alert marines at the Brooklyn navy yard, with the assistance of an automobile. Lord Charles had an engagement before he sailed to visit the navy yard. He had informed Commodore Philip, commandant of the yard, of the time he was to arrive, and the commodore telephoned instructions to the Sand street gate to admit Lord Charles and his carriage without question. He ordered, further, that the marines on duty at the gate should line up and stand at attention as the rear admiral of the English navy rode in.

While Adjie, the woman lion tamer, was in the middle of her act in a cage with one male lion and two lionesses at the Dewey theater, New York city, the other night, she bade one of the females, a ferocious beast, jump over a hurdle.

The lioness was sulky and declined to obey the order. Adjie carries during the act both, whip and a club. She disciplined the refractory animal with the club. With a roar of rage the lioness struck out with her paw, caught Adjie on the shoulder, and tore the woman's arm down to the hand.

Adjie did not lose her composure, but kept her eye on the lioness while she backed out of the cage, the door of which had been opened by the trainer, who stood on the outside and prodded the lioness with a pitchfork. Adjie fell out of the cage in a faint, and women in the audience fainted and screamed.

LITTLE CHILD A MURDERESS.

Deliberately Burns Her Two-Year-Old Brother to Death Because He Cried.

Mrs. Lou Cook, who resides near Tuscaloosa, Ala., left home the other afternoon to go to the village store. She left a two-year-old boy in charge of her six-year-old daughter Lizzie. The baby cried for its mother, and the girl, after trying her efforts to quiet the little one, deliberately drew a brand from the open fire and set the babe's garments afame.

The mother heard the babe's screams as she was returning from the store, and hurried home, to find its garments burned completely from its body and the babe in the agony of death. She scolded the other child and asked how the babe came to be burned. The child said that she had set it afire. The babe died.

DIES FROM A RARE DISEASE.

Only Case of Pemphigus Ever Before Known in Minnesota Ends Fatally.

The only case of pemphigus, a rare skin disease, ever reported in Minnesota resulted fatally the other evening at St. Paul to William A. Ehrmantrout, captain of company A, Fourth Minnesota regiment. Six weeks ago Mr. Ehrmantrout scratched his nose with a pin. The wound, apparently a trifling one, refused to heal. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where his breast broke out thickly with blisters. He died from the irritation, there being no signs of blood poisoning.

Gloves Which May Be Washed.

A glove manufacturer near Carlstadt, in Germany, has invented a process for the manufacture of glazed leather for gloves which can be washed without losing its color, and which will at the same time remain pliant and resist the action of heat and cold. The leather is submitted to a tanning supplementary to the chrome.

Few Women Die Suddenly.

There is only one sudden death among women to eight among men.

PICTURES THROUGH INSECT LENSES.

One of the later marvels of little things is the taking of pictures through the lens of an insect's eye. We are filled with astonishment, says Mr. W. Saxby, when we reflect that from a dragon fly's head we could obtain 25,000 perfect lenses, so minute that a millet of them would not cover a square inch, and yet each be capable of yielding a recognizable photograph.

SILK AN ANCIENT PRODUCT IN JAPAN.

A book published in Japan 1,000 years ago notes that at that time good silk was already produced in 25 provinces of that country.

Baseball Expensive.

Baseball in America costs \$1,000,000 a year.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 28 mars 1899.

COMPTOIR D'CHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jours ouverts : 8h 30 à 12h 30 et de 14h 30 à 17h 30.

Nombre des sociétés : 107.

MONNAIE MONÉTAIRE.

Nouvelles-Orléans—
Poids exceptionnel : 66.
Alors : 70.
Poids standard : 4.
Poids hypothétique : 7.

Montagnes américaines et étrangères :
et billets de Banques.

MONNAIE :
Banque Victoria : 84 500 490.
Banque Soc. : 92 800 291.
Banque Separée : 84 500 160.
Orléans : 84 400 70.
Orléans Américain : 84 500 97.
Argent unité américaine, per : 53 94.
Billets monétaires : 43 243.
Billets privés : 42 243.
Billets sociaux : 42 243.
Billets de la Banque d'Amérique : 84 600 490.
Billets de la Banque de France : 184 100 10.
Taux de la Banque d'Amérique : 2 0% taxé du marché billets de 3 mois : 2 0% 91 00.
Quotidien pour : 110%.

PARIS :
Banque : 102 20.
ARGENT ET MÉTALLES (PARIS) :
LONDRES : 27 16.

CHANGES :

LE COTON :
Change rapporté au cours moyen : 1 100.
Marché de la Nîche-Orléans :
SUR PLACE :
Le Coton : Change rapporté au cours moyen : 1 100.
Marché de la Nîche-Orléans :
SUR PLACE :
Le Coton : Change rapporté au cours moyen : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LES FRANÇAIS :
Change et forme : 1 100.

TRAITS DE BANQUES (60 jours) : 5 217.

LA CHINE :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA GRANGE & VILLE SUR NEW-YORK :
stable.

TRAITS DE BANQUES (90 jours) : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 100.

LA STERLING :
Change et forme : 1 1