### YANKEES HAD BETTER STEER CLEAR OF PERU

An American Miner Cannot Make a Living in the Land such crude methods of transportation of the Incas-Peculiarities of Life in This South American Country.

Los Angeles Letter in the plus,

gold placers and some ledges had been Bacovered in the upper Andes near Hualagayor and Martinez, was Abram E. Fester, a furmer member of the Oregon legislature and a gold miner in California of twenty years experience. He come no the Paritic coast from other Californians, all of whom were angry because they had been lured to South America at large personal ex-

"I hope you will warn Americans from going sto Peru or anywhere in that region to make money in gold or silver mining," said Mr. Fester, "There is no chance there at all for any American in mining, no matter whether he is a prospector, capitalist, mining engineer, or gold digger. The stories that came out of Peru last year about the riches that abounded in the mountains of Peru and Ecuador were cruel hoaxes, and I am ashamed to say they were started by Americans and Germans who would be much benefited pecuniarify by a rush of gold-hungry men into that region. Many a man has spent his all in going to Peru to mine. Our party of ten Californians was down there eight months. We were all very ill with fever at one time or another while we were in Peru, and two of our party died of it. I marvel that any of us have come away so well. We were bound to prove the truth or falsity of the yarns about the rediscovery of the placers from which the Incas got their heards of golden wealth centuries ago and I believe we saw more of the rural and mining regions of Peru than any American visitors in that region in

#### RAINBOW CHASERS.

"Briefly an American miner cannot make even a living in that land of cheap things. We saw there but two persons not Peruvians who made respeciable wages in the silver minesgold mines being out of the question for profit. These two were young chaps from Pennsylvania, who had a contract with a rich banking firm in Callao for sinking a shaft on American principles in the Chicaura spur of the Andes. Stories published in one Cali-fornia newspaper last spring said that gold was so plentiful in the streams in the remote and almost inaccessible canons and barraneas of the mountains of Peru near Hualagayoe that frequently the sand and gravel went \$15 and \$18 to the pan; these were deliberate lies. Then there was a cheerful story affoat in California and Nevada last year about how the native Indian divers in the deep mountain streams often brought up handfuls of gold-bearing sand; how the padres at a Jesuit mission at Trujillo had saved a flour barrel of solid gold dust and nug-gets that the ignorant Indians had brought them as gifts by the handful. A dozen such alluring stories were curvent in the mining camps of the west a year ago. They seem reasonable when we think of the enormous quantitles of gold Pizarro's proops took from Peru early in the sixteenth century Well, we prospected and interviewed people all through the so-called mining regions of Peru, and we never found enough color to buy a meal once

#### MINES WORKED OUT

"The fact is that the mines were once valuable but they were worked out a century ago. For seven years Pizarro kept the conquered natives hunting for gold under the penalty of death and they just about scraped the country as bare as they knew how of gold. His successors did the same thing. there in no gold left in sight of all that region. Besides, it it dangerous and hard work to prospect in Peru or Ecuador. The canons are rocky and precipitous, while the streams are deep and turbulent. We were in one spot where a legend has it that the Indons. under command of Pizarro's acidiers washed out a ton of gold. The legend has it that 200 men were killed and drowned there in a year. I don't doubt it. The Indians were let down by ropes of straw from the granite cliffs above into the stream, about forty feet below. There the poor savages had to sund the water, bracing themselves against boulders, while the cold, foaming water surged down through the narrow canon. A missten at any moment, and the placer miner might be carried down stream to his death Pizarro's soldiers used to march the indians to the canon every day like so many convicts, and make them seek gold there from dawn till dark.

#### TOO HIGH FOR HEALTH

"The famous silver mines of Peru are at the highest altitude of any mines in the world. The best silver region in Peru is in the valley of Hualogayoc. This valley is none of your pretty little verdant vales nestling at the feet of mountains, but is away up among the uppermost, flinty, bald peaks of the Andes. Its altitude is 111,400 fet above the sea level. There are three peaks- named Jesus Maria, and Jose, after the Holy Family-and they rise 1,200 and 1,300 test higher the clouds. A few aettlements of Indians live away up there and

# Blood

crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cared by warm baths with Curicuna. SOAP, gentle anotatings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood

I mine silver. The Jacinta silver mines Among the several hundred people are at an altitude of about 13,500 test who went to Peru last May, when the There is not a good silver mine in all rews was spread that fabulously rich Peru at an altitude of less than 7,000 feet. The best are higher. The air is so thin at the lotty attitudes that white men cauget work there, and the least exertion brings weariness and building for several days at a time, oc makes one puff. Two men in our party used to the mountains of Colorado and California, were quite out of their Peru the other day with a party of heads for a day or two while were in Hualagayoe, The weather is so cold up there in mid-summer that one must wear heavy winter clothes to keep pense and loss of time, only to find warm. The equator is only six dethat the information was without fourgrees to the north, too. The mountain peaks that rear themselves above the valley of Haulagayon are straight hard, and sharp. They are scarred and for 10 cents a day when he was in the pierced by silver mines. One- the San Felipe- has been worked for 200 years and is said to be the oldest mine now worked in the world. It has a tunnel 1,600 feet long in the mountain, and hundreds of laterals and slopes. It is

amusing to see there the crudities of

mining. A vast fortune has no doubt

been thrown away by wasteful and an-

tent mining methods.

SCANT PAY. Notwithstanding the low price of liver, the mines in the upper Andes are making money for their owners. The ore is very rich, and the mining is cheaper there than in any region on the western continent. The Indians do all the mining, under the direction of oung Peruvians, who have had good engineering education in the United States or France. Skilled laborers in the mines get 50 cents a day in Peruvian silver coin, worth about 22 cents in our money. Ignorant laborers get what in our coinage is equivalent to 10 cents a day. Think of an American going to Peru to be a miner with such to be transported the remaining ter facts staring him in the face! Indians know nothing better, and they are satisfied. They buy their meat, cereals, and vegetables at the very lowest prices from other Indians, and animal skins are cheap among the animal skins are cheap among the mountains and make very durable clothing. The Andean sheep and llamas furnish wool at incredibly low Once we saw some inviting loaves of prices, and it is woven into clothes that last years. Thousands of families of six and seven each live in the mining towns on 5 and 6 cents a day.

"The miners are descendants of gen-erations of miners. Many a man in the mines at Hualagayoe and Jacinto has a string of seven or eight ancestors, who worked in the same mines just as he is doing now. The greater part of these silver miners have never been fifty miles from the mines. They are about as near dumb-driven animals as one may well imagine. They were born one may well imagine. They were born meals at the same hour on any two days in a miner's cabin, just as their fathers in a week. There was no planning about and several grandfathers were. They for them, For instance, the dinner would have never in all their lives had any be anywhere from 6 to 8.20 p. m. No mat idea but to work in the mines for a ter how hungry we Americans were the more pittance. However, they are said landlord would smile and say 'Poco tiem to be excellent workers in their way, They work in twenty-four-hour shifts at hewing and pecking out ore in the subterranean galleries and shafts. Then they sleep and eat for twenty-four hours. We Americans in Hunlargayan hours. We Americans in Hualagayor suggested that more work might be accomplished and the men might live subsist on black coffee, fruits and sony longer in the high altitudes by having eight-hour shifts, as in all United States mines. You ought to have seen the look of contempt for such an opinion that came to the face of the Peruvian mining superintendent to whom we talked. He simply shrugged his Meiggs wonderful railroad up the Andeshoulders and looked away. The fact s that twenty-four-hour shifts were in vogue in mining 200 years or more ago in Peru, when human life was not reckoned valuable and human comforts were undreamed of. So it would be suicidal to the mining interests to change so radically the method of do-

#### ing business THEIFTY MERCHANTS.

"A surprising fact in one lofty nountain mining town was the evident prosperity of some of the merchants. They were the only thrifty persons there. How any man in the course even of a long lifetime can ever acany considerable es.ute from sales of a cent or two at a timesmetimes not even a cent-is a probem in commercial economy that I den't believe any Yankee has ever Yet there are merchants in all of the ancient mining towns of Peru that have property worth \$6,000 tion trains are run three times a week or \$7,000 in our money. Of course some is inherited property. In the retion known as the Sierra, which is the egion of the silver mines and herds lope of the Andes close to the backone of the mountains, the sole mone is silver. Gold is seldom seen in Peru outside of Lima. There is constant bother in Peru concerning the money ised. For instance, both Bolivian and Peruvian silver circulate on the same miles westward, and lower down the while traffic on that branch of the road mountain sides, Bolivian silver is taken was suspended." only at a discount. In Lima the banks decline to handle Belivian coin. man must look well to the character of the coin in his pocket when he goes away from home "Another fact at which we mar-

celled every day we were in the mountains of Peru is the extraordinary on durance of the human burden bearers -the cargaderos. They are Quichinos, or Indians, and. like the miners, follow in the footsteps of a long line of aucestral cargaderos. While we Amerare were ouffing along with difficulty we have seen a dozon cargaderos come trudging up a steep hill with enormous loads or merchandise on their shouliers. Mules, donkeys and Indians dothe freighting from the Andes Railroad to the towns twenty and thirty niles away. The strange thing about these human burden bearers is that they are far from being fairly good physical specimens. They are usually about 5 feet 7 inches tall and weigh bont 140 pounds. They have thin legs, ound snoulders and haggard facesthe latter no doubt from their almost caseless smoking of strong cigarettes and liberal drinking of mescal. They have, like all the people in these high aidtudes, huge protruding chests. have seen many Indian cargaderos ing turn into a wax very rich in steams sack up to a platform and while puffing orn husk cicarettes shoulder sacks of tilver are weighing about 250 pounds and that off with them for a half a mile to the emelter. Every day in the year there are some cargaderos who go

up the grade ten and fifteen miles to

these men who frequently carry 250 pounds several miles up a mountain ead for about 15 cents. It is wonderfully cheap transportation for the man who shortens his life and cripples dmeelf by his work, but it is most expensive for a mining company. That is another reason why Americans can't nine in the Andes. They can't stand and it's all they can get down there.

LAZY PERUVIANS. "Money seems to be no object to the

Peruvians in the interior of the country. While they will work in beaten paths as they have been brought up to do, they will shiek any and all labo of a new character and out of their regular hours of work. No appeal, no money will induce Peruyians to work when not in the mood, especially when they wish to smoke or sleep. I have known the natives to sleep and smoke alternately in the shade of a tree of reach. One day, when one of our com rades was ill with fever. I offered a great strapping young native the equivalent of several days' wages (about 49 cents) to go two miles to a village with message to an American. Do you know, he just yawned and said he would go if I would wait till he had had his siesta. That fellow was hungry and penniless at the time. He worked mood for labor. On another occasion we were at the end of a branch of Henry Meigg's Andean railroad, We wanted to get our tent, provisions and cutfit twenty miles to a silver camp There were several hundred ranchmer in the locality and many mules and horses. Some of the ranchmen were very poor and ragged, but our offer of \$5 and then \$10 for carrying our wagon load of stuff twenty miles had no effect. If we had offered \$100 it would have been just the same. Finally, after s wait of eleven days, during which we daily offered money in vain and made eloquent entreaties for the trans portation of our goods, the superintend entent of the rallroad happened to come out to the town. He was a progressive young Peruvian from Linux and he took pity on us. He had some pull with a ragged old ranchman near the station and he saw that the ranchman loaded our goods in a rickety wag on and hauled them ten miles over it the country. We offered more money miles, but the old fellow was deal to us. By luck we chanced to find a local argadero, who carried the stuff in twoads on his back to the mining town ter-niles further on for about 50 cents. If it had not been for that profes barley bread in the window of a poor miner's home. One of vs offered the housewife more money for a loaf that her bushand could earn in two days is the mines, but because she had never sole bread and had not the least bit of comnercial instinct she shook her head as it dazed at our proposition.

UTTERLY IMPROVIDENT. "The average Peruvians are the most improvident civilized people I have ever heard of. At inns in the interior of Peru where the bustle and vigor of foreigners is not often encountered, we seldem he po.' It is a common thing for a whole family of Peruvians to go to a built high and spend all the sayings of a month as because it is not in their line butcher cows or churn.
"The railroads in Pera are unlike any

thing of the kind elsewhere in the We Americans, especially we Californ ans, hear a good deal about Henr No doubt it is a great piece of engineer ing, but it seems to me that the inderful part of the railroad is the fachat the Peruvians ever let any one out side of their country make a fortune of achieve any result in Peru. The man agement of the Andean railroad is unique There are no time cards that we could ever discover. We were simply told that the train would go north or south in the morning or afternoon of a certain day and we had to wait for it. The natives stretched themselves out on the railron tation platform and slept until the little train came in, with a locomotive twent) years behind the times and cars that we used to see in the United States alons in war times. There is always all the ac-liberation in the world about starting the train from the station. No one cares fo time among Peruvian railroad men. Th engineer jokes with the loafers about th station and deliberately oils and looks over the locomotive. Stops of twenty minutes at ordinary stations are common. Nearly all so-called accommoda The trains rattle along at twelve miles an hour and will stop for the night at a station. Then the next morning the en-gineer will stoke up his locomotive and the train will joggle on again, stopping cattle and Hamas on the western for rest when night comes on. I don't ope of the Andes close to the back- believe there is a train run in the night on Henry Meiggs' railroad in Peru. man at Lima told me that a few years ago a locomotive ran off the track and rolled down a thirty-foot embankment and that it was ten days before the locomotive was put on the track. The work men worked leisurely along in the day asis in the mountain towns. Forty time and quit at each nightfall. Mean-

#### CANDLE-MAKING IN SWEDEN. Some Are Made From Stearin Obtained From Insects.

w. S. Harwood has an article in the W. S. Harward and "A Giant Candle," describing one of the unique features at the Stockholm experition. Concernment the Stockholm experition. Concernment candle-making in Sweden, Mr. Harwood writes:

The candles of Sweden are not "dipo d" n the eld-fushioned way, but are made on what might be called scientific prin-libles after the experience of a good many centuries has told the mokers quawhat materials will produce the heat re-sults. They are not "run" in hand-held molds, at the risk of hurning some-body's fingers or sporting the Riteren floor with riderlies or tallow. its crude siste is, indeed, used in the manufacture of these Swedish condies. but it must pass through a long treatment before it yields up the jure stearin from which the snowy candles are made. Some of this tallow reaches Sweden as

er long ship-journeyings from South America, while some of the stearin Affice; and still another supply of steams is accured in a curious way-from insects shipped from China. The insects, in dy-When the stearin is ready for the mix-ng it is nearly pure white in color, a fear liquid that has the aue and consistency of melted white sugar. In the factory the attendants fill their large, vide-lipped zinc pitchers with the liquid stearly, step to a long row of candle-

twisted from threads into the proper size and threaded through the moids by ma-

As soon as the scentin has cooled cound the wicks a keen knife passes un-ier and cuts the ends of the wicks, the andles in the section are lifted out, and nother set of wicks, all threaded brough mother set of mode, stands arough arother set of modes, stands easily for the next pointing. Swiftly reaking the carolles apart, the attendant masses them on in a box to another workwoman, who sends them whigging brough a trimming and petisning manine, from which they go to the count-

is table.
I watched a young woman who was at york one day in a factory in Sweeden and the factory, by the way, was located in the candlestick of the Giant Candley, counting these candles—a small kind it appened to be that they then were maken your prepared to be that they then were maken were the locate. g, perhaps five inches in length, definess which was quite extraordinary be thrust her hands into a pile of eantes and unerringly drew forth twenty-our-never more, never less. All day ong she stands at this counter, and not ce in a thousand times, so I was told the superintendent, would she draw it other than twenty-four, I suppose t and become a matter of intuition, so to peak. She knew exactly how many cans would be included in a grass of her ands, and she practically never made a alstuke.

It seems strange in this day of electrice world where civilization has gone a ople who are so generally given over candle-light as are the inhabitants of Sweden. In one year one firm in Sweden manufactures, for the trade of Sweden dimest exclusively, twenty-one millions of candles of all sizes, from two or three mehes in height up to seven feet. In spite the introduction of electricity into the ities, the people keep using candles, and hey even seem to think them a neces

ary part of their household effects. During the weeks from the latter part! May to the first of July you will rarely nd any one during the night using at tre almost as bright as day. If you shoose to stay up all night during the period of longest days, you can read the mest print with ease at any time in the wenty-four hours, and you can make hotographs, if you so wish, all the night mg, with capital results. Up in Lapland s late as the twenty-fifth of July, I had scellent results in making photographs t 12 o'clock at night, and at 1 and : clock in the morning; and the only failure I had was in one case when I gave

#### THE FATEFUL THIRTEEN.

be Superstition in Regard to It Is Widespread .- The Italian Respects it, the Norse Fears It, the Frenchman Omits It, the Turk Taboos It. rom the Landon Telegraph

For good or for ill, the superstition bout the number thirteen has clung o the thoughts and imagination of men from a period of remote antiquity. It yould be difficult to exhaust all the diferent forms which this obstinate delusion has assumed among various nations, both of the east and the west Every one knows that it is highly inxpedient, if not dangerous, to sit down thirteen at table, and there are a large number of intelligent men and womer n the metropolis who under no circumstances would consent to be included in this precise number of guests. There are streets in Paris, as well as elsewhere in France, where houses are numbered "12 bis" and "112 bis," while n many American hotels no room has painted on the door. The Parisian the makes his living by dining in ther people's houses goes familiarly by the name of Quatorzieme, because it is his chief function to add a welome fourteenth to the unlucky number. The Italians never use it in mak-ing up their lotteries, and in one of the cames the thirteenth card bears the igure of death. Similarly, in Turkey the number thirteen is very nearly exle; nor is there any lack of explanaon of this almost universal idea. A ast two are furnished for our choice In the old Norse mythology, when te gods in Valhalla were holding high

evel. Loki came in as an uninvited tuest. The consequence was that a on as Baldur arrived he made the umber of guests thirteen, and fate dereed that he should die. Christians fer to another and more solemn in ident. There were thirteen who parook of the last supper, and Judas, who eft the table first, went and hanged imself. It was in consequence of this hat the number was accused, together apparently, with all combinations of gures into which it enters. Sooner or ater it was, of course, inevitable that widespread and so fascinating a suprstition should be challenged. Some hirteen years ago-the very interval of time is an odd coincidence-a club was started in New York for the excress purpose of waging war against he associations connected with the uckless numeral. The members wer lways to consist of some multiple of thirteen. They dined together on the thirteenth of every month, thirteen at table, and their club dues were thireen cents a month. It will be rememered that only a short time ago a imilar institution was established in England, and a farcical entertainment was provided, at which knives are rossed, sait was spilled, death's heads and cross-bones ornamented the walls and the waiters were chosen because they squinted and possessed the evil The American club habitually ublished reports to prove that, individually and collectively, they are a healthy, prosperous and long-lived as other members of the community; nor, to far as we are aware, did any serious calamity fall upon their daring imitaors in London.

It is idle to imagine that an inveter tte superstition can be got rid of by uch merely theatrical bravado as this The case stands with it as it does with similar idea about the folly of untertaking any serious enterprise o Friday. There are whole classes of nankind to whom these notions form sort of unwritten creed. Every one nows that a sallor does not like to have his ship to be commissioned on a Indeed, one of the explana-Priday. tions given of the disaster which beall the Theasher torpedo boat was that it had unluckly commenced its cruise on the penultimate day of the Soldiers, though not quite so courte. superstitions as sailors, are by no means free from similar prejudices. and gamblers who live the life of the nerves believe in luck with obstinate The theatrical profession. again, has its fixed beliefs.

#### VALUABLE DOGS IN ALASKA.

flow the Intelligent Animals Render Unithful Service to the Miners. Robert Krook, the Swedish Klondike

niner, tells the San Francisco Examner that Esquimau dogs will draw 200 pounds on each sled, so that six dogs will draw a year's supplies for man. He however, puts in the provise that the sleds should not have on runners; because "be snow enicked to the iron and increases the friction diebam slung across case he had so much that the doge cannot pull nier fashion. Nature has fitted these more than 100 pounds apiece. With dogs for their work, and so mastiffs Huningaweg each with a burden of The molds are in sections, twelve candles to brass runners this drawback is obviamarchan to be analter stand to be amalter stand candidate the last winter Esquiman dogs cost

## Some Wonderful Silk Selling

Has been going on here-the greatest we have any recollection of. The busy hum of the scissors made merry music in the store vesterday, as they've cut up the pretty things into Dresses and Waist Lengths. Many of the patterns are all sold—as was to be expected, yet those who come today will find choice things left for their choosing.

We might exhaust all of Webster's adjectives a exploiting the merits of these silks—and yet the half would not have been told. They're the bargain of

the century—a bargain you may never again see the equal of.

THIS GREAT SALE OF SILKS WILL LAST UNTIL THE GOODS ARE
SOLD—possibly until Saturday night. We cannot promise beyond that time. If
you've any thought of a Silk Dress or Waist, don't neglect this startling opportunity.

#### Colored Silks.

At 29c yd Taffeta Finished all - silk Habutai, in stripes and brocaded effects. Positively worth 50c yard. At 19c yd Habutai Wash Silks in Silks in

At 50c yd Taffetas for street and evening wear, in fancy change- able and brocaded effects. All pure silk and colorings. Positively worth \$1.00 yard.

\$1.25 vard.

At 67c yd Plain and changeable Taffeld and the nobby colorings. Positively At 72c yd Colored Satin Duchess. Positively Positively Worth \$1.00 yard.

At 76c yd High class Fancy and Novelty Silks in plain stripes. Barre plaids with the rich satin stripe and rich Brocades in Roman designs. Positively worth States and Roman designs. Positively worth worth stripes and have sold readily at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per word.

#### Black Silks.

At 39c yd Black Japanese Habutai, & At 46c yd Black Brocaded Gros Grain, Lyons dye, fully 29 inches & At 46c yd Black Brocaded Gros Grain, 15 new styles, pure silk wide, and positively worth 60c yard.

Faille: fine quality, brilliant and strictly pure Positively worth \$1.00 per yard, and have never silk. These goods absolutely cost ooc yard to

and fine quality. Positively worth 75c yard.

At 58c yd Black Brocaded Gros Grain, At 59c yd Black Brocaded Silks and Satins, very rich and heavy quality, full 24 inches wide—the new satin figure patterns. Positively worth \$1.00.

At 59c yd Assorted Black Silks. in Bengalides, Armures and Englandes, Englan

At 79c yd Black Satin Duchess, of a superior quality, rich and glossy. Positively worth \$1.25 yard.

At \$1.15 yd Black Satin Duchess, of a superior quality, rich and glossy. A tremendous bargain. We guarantee them to be worth \$1.75 yard.

#### Black Dress Goods.

To add to the interest in this great occasion, we have made remarkable cuts in the prices of Black Dress Goods during this sale. We confidently assure our public of the TRUE MERIT in the values here presented.

At 28c yd Black Brocaded Mohair At 43c yd 46-inch Crepons, new and Brilliantines, fully 40 inches At 43c yd effective patterns. Posiwide, in 20 styles extremely neat designs. Itively worth 75c yard. Positively worth 50c yard.

At 45c yd Non-Shrinkable Serge, ex- tra fine quality, made of the finest worsteds full so inches wide Post ity, bright and lustrous, also extra heavy, strict-

the finest worsteds, full 52 inches wide. Pos- { ly all wool Henrietta cloth. Both of these

At 63c yd All Wool, 54-inch Novel-ties in Bayadere and Fancy \$1.09 a yd Pure Mohair and Wool Crepons in a complete assortment. Positively worth \$1.50 a yard.

tively worth \$1 a yard. ON SPECIAL COUNTERS--DRESS GOODS AND SILKS DEPT.

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Friday morning, April 22, we will place on sale Three Thousand Paper Covered Novels, regular 12 mo. size, printed on heavy paper, every volume positively worth TEN CENTS EACH, all at the uniform price of THREE CENTS. There are just ONE HUNDRED TITLES to choose from, among them being-

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A WINDOW IN THRUMS, by J. M. Barrie.
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SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT, by Beatrice Harraden.
THREE MEN IN A BOAT, by Jerome K. Jerome.
A MAN OF MARK, by Anthony Hope.
A MAN OF MARK, by Anthony Hope.
A MAN OF MARK, by Anthony Hope.
Charles Reade. Mrs. Alexander, Walter Besant, Edna Lyall. Rosa N. Carey and others.

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### Jonas Long's Sons

not think that will increase material ly, because when the demand is known strain, and begin to bleed so freely require much capital. the supply from other parts of Alaska will be plentiful at Dyea and other that the dogs are useless. The page "Tve tried em both, my friends. Got points along the Yukon. Sometimes under the feet of the Esquiman dogs burnt out in the first business and a the feet of the dogs get sore, and then are of tougher skin. Indians fit mocasins on them; as soon ONE THING TO LIVE FOR. however, as the tendrness in gone from their feet the dogs will bite and tear Sole Consideration That feeeps a the moccasins off. In speaking of the logs he said that they need no lines Pessimist from Giving Up. guide them and are very intelligent om the Washington Evening Star arning readily to obey a command to turn in any direction or to stop. They ave to be watched closely, as they of dilapidated shoes, and a last year's will attack and devour stores left in their way especially bacon, which derby hat. Two never had anything That's the way it always goes. If it nust be hung up out of their reach. but bad luck, I've worked hard all my At night, when camp is pitched, the life and only made a bare living. My moment a blanket is thrown on the health broke down years ago; most of ground they will run into it and curl my friends have died off or moved up, neither cuffs nor kicks sufficing to west. I've got literary and artistic budge them. They lie close up to the tastes and can't gratify them. Everymen who own them as possible, and thing I undertake to do is a failure.

the miner cannot wrap himself up so

in the morning

close that they won't get under his this world.

blanket with him. They are human, "Have you no friends with political influence enough to ger some kind of an easy job for you?" inquired a wellco, in their disinclination to get out When sleds cannot be used the dogs dressed and prosperous-looking man-

"I've tried that," said the miserable man, shaking his bond. "Every time get a position a political landslide comes along, and I get thrown out of the snap.

"Why didn't you open an intelligence

and I don't seem to be of any use it

from \$75 to \$200 apiece, and he does the intense cold so well, and, though office or start a real estate agency?" at first they will draw the sieds cheer- asked a man in a fur cap and heavy fully, their feet sa not realst the ulster. "That sort of business doesn't "Two tried 'em both, my friends. Got

partner can off with the profits in the other. No use." "Ever tried canvassing?" inquired

another sympathetic acquaintance. "Yes; often. Had a good suit of ciothes like yours ruined in that business by a victous dog. Thrown down "Yes," said a tall, sallow-faced, mel- stairs once or twice. No use, man-ancholy looking man, attired in a thin. I'm not in it. Last week my pet parrot pair of trousers, a fall overcoat, a pair | died, yesterday morning I lost a quarter, and today I've got an earache isn't one trouble it's another. There's only one thing that keeps me from committing suicide and ending the

> What's that?" Curiosity to know what blamed misfortune is going to happen to me next."

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