BURIED TREASURES. BY MARY SHAW.

Gone is summer's rare vivid glory, The roses of June died long ere its noon; Yet they live in my heart's throbbed story,

With "pansies for thoughts"—sacred to hold— And May's cheery buttercups of gold. But, ah. 'tis time in cool, calm September, Which hints off rosty winter's chill, To bid that yearning heart be still;

That hope-blooms may haunt me not with past hallowed hours, And perfumes may taunt me not with Junegathered flowers. Radiant blossoms, just to remember,

Radiant blossoms, just to remember,
Now, when soberer autumn-blooms
Bpring from sweet summer flowers' tombs.
Autumn's just autumn, nor will 1 bring
Into its days the manner of spring;
But why banish balmy scents, ling ring yet,
Or sadly name remembrance, regret.
Decreining autumn days lack all blithesome Deeming autumn days lack all blithesom

scope, Because nigh gone is the nectar of hope? I cannot let my gathered treasures go; Hearts will stay warm through stern winter,

Deep in mine's depths—eternally bright. Bafely sheltered from curious sight— I will keep roses to recall The joys of summer's sweetest thrall. SOUTH KAUKAUNA. Wis.

Dr. Elfenstein's Mission

A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

CHAPTER XV .- Continued Not a word was spoken by either, al-though, to her dismay, Ethel found that he kept perseveringly by her side. As they emerged from the woods, Robert grasped her arm firmly with one hand, while with the other he produced from his pocket a pistol, which he in-

stantly pointed at her.
"Now, Miss Nevergail," he said, "you stand still and hear what I have to say,

or take the consequences."

Then, seeing that she turned deadly pale, he added, quickly:

"I do not intend to harm you, if you keep perfectly quiet, but I do intend to show you that I am master of the situation at this time. You need not look round for assistance, for I assure you no soul comes this way at this hour.

"Robert Glendenning," at last issued from the girl's pale lips, "put up that pistol instantly, and allow me to pursue my way unmolested. Sir Reginald requires my presence immediately."
"So do I, and, what is more, I intend

to have it, so he must wait. Do you see that horse and phaeton behind those trees? They are there expressly to take you riding. I ask you, therefore, po-litely, will you favor me with your company?"
"No, sir."

"Yes, sir, you mean. If you do not mean it, it makes no difference, as ride with me you will. Go forward now at once to that conveyance, and let me assist you in. I assure you I will bring you back to the Hall in good season. Go on; I am determined you shall

obey me!" These words he enforced by planting the cold mouth of the weapon against

her forehead. Now this pistol, though it looked formidable, was not loaded, and he knew it, but for the sake of carrying his point he intended to fully frighten her into complying with his strange wish.

But Ethel was a brave girl, and though pale, she never even shuddered.

Fixing her eyes fearlessly on his, she said in a firm, stern voice:
"If you think it manly or wise to shoot,

shoot away! But I will not stir one step

toward that phaeton." Thrusting the pistol quickly in his pocket, the young man sprang toward her so suddenly that she could not defend herself, and clasping her slight form tightly in his strong arms, he lifted her at once to the waiting conveyance, placed her in it, then leaping to her side. seized the reins and drove rapidly off,

while the poor girl was in almost a fainting condition from displeasure and fright. After a few moments of intense still ness, broken only by the clatter of the horse's hoofs, as he bounded on, Robert turned to her with laughing triumph in

his eyes, and exultingly exclaimed: "You see, my charming young friend, that when I say I will do a thing I intend to do it. Now I decided this afternoon to have you for a companion on a little drive, and here you are, seated cozily by my side, while we are dashing away in grand style. Confess now, is not this just splendid?"

"It is not. Sir, I think your conduct angentlemanly and cruel in the ex-

"Not at all! I assure you, I regard you as the cruel one, when you declined to favor me with your company. Why you treat me so strangely is an enigma. You ought to feel honored to be allowed to ride with so well-known, wealthy and kind-hearted a man." "It is no honor, sir, but a deep insult,

to be thus forced to do what is disagreeable."
"I suppose it would be very disagree-

able also to have me kiss you. "Sir!" was the indignant exclamation

that fell upon his ear. "Well, disagreeable or not to you, it

would be extremely agreeable to me. I tell you candidly, I would like to do it, you are so sweet and beautiful, but I will refrain and deny myself that pleasure, if you keep perfectly quiet and just try to enjoy this ride while you have the chance. If you do not-if you make the least fuss, I vow I will do it!"

"You vow you will kiss me, sir," quer ied Ethel, looking sternly in his laugh-

ing, saucy eyes as he spoke.
"Yes! And you know me well enough to believe I mean what I say. I see pis tols make no impression upon your mind, so I will see what threatened kisses can do. Let us understand each other, Miss Nevergail. I will not touch you, or make myself offensive in the least, if you keep quiet and just enjoy this ride. You may as well do so, for this horse goes like lightning, and you could not possibly escape. If you scream, as I see you are inclined to do, no one will hear you, as this road is seldom used, and there are no houses on it for miles. If you do not wish to talk, I will not even speak. but rest assured, if you make the least movement, you shall instantly pay the penalty by being kissed. Do you under-

Ethel made no reply. She realized fully that the eccentric individual beside her had her in his power, therefore acknowledging to herself that it was best under the circumstances to make no fur ther resistance, she sank back in her 'seat and remained silent and motionless. Away they flew over the long and lonely road, passing brooks, ponds, trees, rocks-indeed, everything but houses and inhabitants.

During the whole drive not one word more was spoken by either victor or van-

Ethel's face was deadly pale, however, during the hour that ensued before the head of the norse was turned home ward, while Robert's was illuminated by a glow of intense satisfaction and tri-

When at length the shades of evening began to gather, they once more neared Glendenning Hall.

Stopping the horse before they reached the place, in a sheltered and obscure spot. Robert jumped out, then turned to assist Ethel from the vehicle.

As he did so he remarked: "I really wish you had not obeyed directions so implicitly; it would have been so sweet to have-

Springing past him to the ground Ethel darted away before he could finish the sentence he had teasingly begun, and with a saucy smile still upon his lips the egotistical and fun-loving young man entered once more and drove toward the

Breathing a prayer of fervent thanksgiving to God for her safe return when she had once more reached her room, the poor girl brushed away the tears that had relieved her excited feelings as soon as she had entered, and then, with a sinking dread at her heart, at once repaired to the sick man's room.

A volley of spiteful, hard words saluted her entrance from the irritable invalid, and it was some time before she could utter one word in her own defense. When at last he gave her an opportu

nity to speak, she informed him truthfully of the outrageous conduct of his wife's nephew.

"Robert! Do you say Robert did so insolent a thing? Was he guilty of so un-pardonable an act?" exclaimed the aston

"Do not believe her, uncle," immediately interposed Belle, who had maile it her business to be present. "What she says is utterly false. I do not doubt but that she spent the time riding with some beau; but, I assure you, it was not with my brother, for he was with me the entire afternoon. She is a wicked girl to impose such a falsehood upon so sick a man.

As Belle uttered this cruel fabrication she glanced spitefully, yet with ill-concealed triumph, towards the amazed Ethel, who was not at all prepared for such an artful and malicious attack. "Sir Reginald, I assure you I speak

only the truth. It was Robert Glenden-

ning who forced me into his carriage, and thus detained me against my will. "You lie, you good-for-nothing jade! you know better," roared Sir Reginald. I will never believe it. Leave the room instantly. I do not wish to see your face

again until morning." With a cold, dignified bow Ethel left at his bidding—left, too, without another word, knowing well that contradictions would only enrage and excite the passionate and unjust person before her.

After she had disappeared Belle also at once took her departure, chagrined that her uncle had not instantly dismissed her rival from his service and house.

She did not know that this his lordship would on no account do, as he had intrusted to her keeping a secret which made her services far too valuable to be easily dispensed with. He might be enraged, and so dismiss her for a night; but no fault she might be guilty of would induce him to part with her while all went well in the concealed room.

CHAPTER XVI. A NARROW ESCAPE.

The next afternoon Ethel felt that she could safely start to the village to make few purchases for herself, as at the lunch table Robert had told Lady Constance he should leave homeat two that afternoon to visit a young friend, and should remain away until noon the next

Longing, as she did, for another hour's freedom from the sick room, she inwardrejoiced at the tidings, and with a lighter heart than usual, passed down the ramble and through the porter's gate.

As she had not ventured beyond the grounds of the Hall since her arrival, except on this afternoon before, she did not know in which direction the places of business lay; therefore, seeing Sandy Staples, the lodge-keeper's son, just beyond the place, she stopped and in-

"Oh, yes; I can tell you, certainly. Go straight forward, pass Dr. Elfen-stein's cottage, when you will come to a grove of willows; pass that, and then the railroad track; and about one quarter of a mile beyond you will see a row of houses; that is the commencement of the real village proper, and there you

will find several stores."

Thanking the boy, Ethel opened once more her parasol, for the afternoon was warm and sultry, and followed the path

pointed out.
When she reached the cottage her eyes wandered over its small flowerbordered garden, its pretty vine-covered porch and open windows, with their bowed blinds, just revealing the dainty, cool-looking lace curtains within, that waved back and forth gently in the

faintest of all breezes.
"How differently Dr. Elfenstein impresses me, with his manly bearing, his open countenance, and kindly eyes, even though his manners are reserved and quiet, from that vain, egotistical Robert

Glendenning," she thought.
"I cannot understand exactly why I de test that person so thoroughly, nor why I admire the young physician so much. One thing, perhaps, influences me; I always loved usefulness in a man; Dr. Elfenstein labors for the welfare of others; young Glendenning is an idle spendthrift, living merely to gratify the pleasures of his own handsome self. One, constantly doing good, the other—I should judge by his looks and acts evilly disposed, and reckless in all his

While thus thinking, she passed the willow grove and the railroad track, and soon reached the stores, where the purchases were made to her entire satisfac-

Then she retraced her steps, walking slowly, in order more fully to enjoy a cooler breeze that was springing up; but as she neared the railroad she quickened her steps, for she knew that a train was

nearly due. Soon the place was reached, and in stepping over it to her horror she found the heel of her shoe fastened tightly in

one of the frogs. With a desperate haste she strove to loosen it; in vain! Every struggle only

made it, as it seemed, more firmly Hark! what was that rumbling? With pallid lips and trembling form

she heard a distant whistle cell of the swiftly coming train. In despair, she stooped to unbotton the shoe; but it was a new one, and therefore hard to manage, while her trembling fingers sought to undo the fastening, but she found them powerless

to accomplish the task. On, on came the engine. She could feel the rails vibrate with their motion, and still her foot was fast, and she could not move. Then, one wild shriek of terror rang out upon the air, and even before it died

away a man's feet came running to the "Be calm! I will save you! Do not struggle-stand perfectly still!" said a

voice in her ear. On came the cars: even then they could be seen in the distance.

One moment more and she would be under the fearful wheels; but a strong hand caught the foot, wrenched open the buttons, then, as the hot breath of the engine was almost upon her, she was drawn from the perilous position, and knew no more.

When she opened her eyes she was lvng on the green grass, a short distance from the spot, while her head reclined upon some gentleman's shoulder, and the same person was gently fanning her

with a folded newspaper.

Looking up, she met the earnest eyes

of Dr. Elfenstein bent upon hers, and saw that he was thus kindly supporting

her.
"It is all right now, Miss Nevergail. You are safe, and will be yourself in one moment," he said, in answer to the in-

quiring look she gave him. "Oh, but that was terrible, terrible!" she murmured, with a shudder, as her eyes closed again, at the mere remem-

"It was, truly! While I got to you in time, thank God, there was not a second to spare!" "Oh, Doctor, I can never thank you, for

I know now that it was you who saved

"Do not try, Miss Nevergail; I will not be thanked. My fright, I assure you, was nearly equal to your own." "How did you get the shoe off?" she

asked, at length, as she raised herself from his arm, and glanced at her foot. "I never can tell; it was so stiff and tight it took all my strength. But now, since you are better, I will see what has become of that obstinate little boot." In a few moments he smilingly returned with its dilapidated remains in

his hand.
"You will scarcely know your own property," he remarked, "it is so crushed and torn. The action of the heavy train loosed it, and thus I came off with the

-My poor, poor shoe," said Ethel, a faint smile hovering around her pale lips. "Well, it may better be crushed than my foot; but, really, though scarcely wearable, I must put it on;" and she reached out her hand for the torn object. "Nay, allow me to restore it to its place," said the Doctor, kneeling beside her. "My poor child, you have scarcely strength enough yet for such a task."

With the greatest tenderness and care, he drew the boot over one of the smallest little feet he had ever seen supporting a woman, and as he finished buttoning the very few buttons that remained, he arose, and begged her to keep seated until he brought hither his horse and gig, as he told her he should insist upon carrying her home, as she was, he knew, still weak from fright.

Looking around, Ethel saw, for the first time, his horse standing quietly by the roadside, a short distance from the track, where he had left him to rush to

Bringing the animal and conveyance to her side, Earle turned, and before she fairly understood his intention, gathered her in his arms from the ground, and, lifting her into the scat, sprang lightly to her side.

"You must not be startled at my presumption, Miss Nevergail. Remember physicians have privileges others have not. You are my patient now, and until see the color re-established on your lips and cheeks, I am in duty bound to care for you. You are not offended?"

He bent to gaze into her eyes as he asked the question, and his earnest look brought the tell-tale blood back to her "Oh, no, no! That would be ungrate-

ful indeed!" was the low reply.

The ride really revived her, and as the Doctor took her quite a roundabout way, n order to prolong it, assuring her it would be beneficial to do so, she was able to give a natural spring as he held out his hands to assist her to the ground, when at length they drove up to the en-

trance of Glendenning Hall. There was a happy smile still upon her ips, as after thanking and bidding her and friend adieu, and seeing him lift his hat as he drove off, she ran up the piazza steps to pass to her room.

But the smile vanished instantly as

Belle came forward from behind the heavy screen of vines, and with an angry ook in her eyes exclaimed: "What does this mean? I wish to know if Sir Reginald pays you a salary to ride around the country with young

men? I shall inform him of this ride, again, to-day. certainly is not my intention to keep secret the fact that I have just narrowly escaped death by being crushed by the cars. As Dr. Elfenstein risked his life to drag me from danger, and then employed his skill to bring me from a dreadful swoon, he certainly thought it no harm to restore me safely to your uncle's aid, as I was too weak from fright to

walk." So saying, Ethel passed on, leaving the angry but astonished girl to her own reflections.

That these were not of a very pleasant nature the following whisper gave

evidence: "It is always the way. Wish to keep one person away from another, and something is sure to happen to bring them together. One thing I am determined, however, he shall never marry Ethel Nevergail, if I can possible prevent it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Funds of the Na ions. A report recently issued at the United States Treasury Department presents a table showing the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and

per capita in the principal countries of the From this table it appears that France, with a population of 38,300,000, has the highest per capita circulation of any of the countries named in the table, it being "The straits." with a population of 3,800,000 follows, with a per capita circula-tion of \$28.94. Closely following, and having very near the same per capita, are. Belgium. \$26.70; Australia, \$26.05; the United States, \$26.02; the Netherlands, \$24.34. In China, a country having a population of 402,700,000, the per capita circulation of 402,700,000, the per ca

tion is but \$1.80, all in silver. Countries following China closely in this respect are Roumania, with a circulation per capita of \$4.60; Servia, \$4.27; Sweden, \$2.71. Turkey, \$2.39, a population of 39,200,000 Central American States, \$3.78; Japan. \$4

India. \$3.44, against a population of 287,-200,000; Hayti, \$4.90.

The money issued by the United Kingdom is sufficient to give each individual \$20.44 if equally divided, and that of Germany \$18.56

equally divided, and that of termany \$18.50 to each person. Portugal, with a population of but 4,700,000, has a per capita of \$21.06, and Egypt a per capita of \$19.85.

The South American States have a per capita of \$19.67; Canada \$10; Cuba, \$12.81; Italy, \$9.59; Switzerland, \$14.48; Greece, Haly. \$9.59: Switzerland, \$14.48; Greece, \$12.22 Spain. \$17.14; Austria-Hungary. \$9.59; Norway. \$6.60: Denmark, \$11.72; Russia, \$8.17, with a population of 124,000,000, and

Mexico, \$5. Since this statement was tabulated, the per capita circulation of the United States has decreased to \$25.55. The table puts the stock of gold money at \$3,901,900,000: silver, \$3,-931,100,000, and uncovered paper money at \$2,700,000,000.

A Deadly List.

The Brooklyn trolley cars killed another victim, a little girl of six years, the other day. This brings the list of trolley killings in that city up to forty-six for twelve months, almost one a week. It is said that the city is armost one a week. It is said that the vision greatiy worked up over the ghastly showing, and the people promise to find some way of demonstrating the popular indignation. Besides the forty-six killed, 127 have received content visions and a great many more serious injuries, and a great many more have been slightly hurt.

Women Importuning for Work. New York has a floating population of harwomen who go from house to house in the resident quarters offering to do any sort of domestic labor for seventy-five cents and something to est. For the most part these housecleaners are the wives of day laborers, mechanics and tradesmen out of employment, and mothers of children in distress.

Twenty-year-old Voters. The new Louisiana constitution will give the right of suffrage to twenty-year-old boys.

ALL ABOUT ALASKA.

OUR "COLLECTION OF ICE BERGS" A RICH POSSESSION.

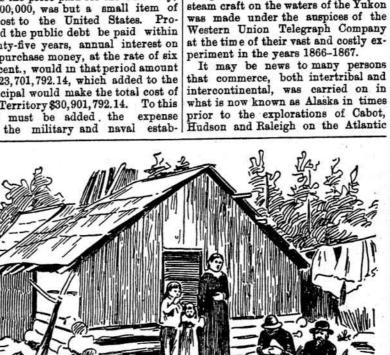
What the Census Has to Say About the Territory, Its Population and Resources-Peopled by Queer Races.



N many respects an important work is the "Report on the Population and Resources of Alaska," just issued by the Government from the Census Office. Alaska, says the New York Press, has long been

looked on as a semi-unknown country -a polar wilderness of ice and savages. Its native population were considered but a degree above the Digger Indians intelligence—a cross between Greenland Eskimos and Patagonians. When Secretary Seward purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7,000,000 twenty-two years ago, the newspapers called it a foolish transaction; a waste of money for a collection of icebergs not worth accepting as a gift. By the census report the great value of Alaska appears, and yet, according to all accounts, the mineral and other resources of that vast domain are scarcely begun to be developed. New ideas of its value are now seen. According to a special agent's report to the Treasury during the Forty-first Congress the price paid for the Territory, \$7,200,000, was but a small item of its cost to the United States. Provided the public debt be paid within twenty-five years, annual interest on the purchase money, at the rate of six per cent., would in that period amount to \$23,701,792.14, which added to the principal would make the total cost of the Territory \$30,901,792.14. To this sum must be added the expense

essed the marvelous development of Dunlayo. Alaska's mines and fisheries. In 1880 both these industries were insignificant and overshadowed by the fur trade, then practically controlled by a single firm; but in 1890 the mines and salmon canneries had shipped prod-ucts to the value of \$15,000,000, or more than twice the purchase price of Alaska. The water ways of Alaska are an important feature of that country -vast and nearly inaccessible in almost all parts except by water. From the mouth of the Kuskokwim around Cape Rumiantzof to the numerous mouths of the Yukon River the coast is exceedingly dangerous and almost unsurveyed. Shoals make off from the east to such an extent that an approaching vessel can find soundings of three fathoms before the low land is sighted. The great interior artery of Alaska is the Yukon River, which, rising in foreign territory, traverses the width of the continental portion of Alaska between the 141st and 164th degrees of longitude, describing in its passage a line over 1200 miles in length. The Yukon is navigable for stern wheel steamers of 250 tons for 1600 miles to Fort Selkirk, at the mouth of Pelly River, in the Dominion of Canada. Only at three points rapids exist in the Yukon, but even there the current is easily stemmed by the powerful bosts now used on the river. The steamer Arctic, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, is said to average from seven to eight miles an hour, going up stream, be-tween Norton Sound and the head of navigation. The first attempt to use steam craft on the waters of the Yukon

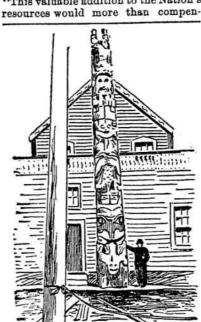


ALASKAN ARCHITECTURE-MODERN THLINGIT HOUSE

lishments, say \$500,000 per annum, or | coast. The commercial instinct seems \$12,500,000 in twenty-five years, which is a much smaller estimate than can be predicted on the expenditures of the last two years, resulting in a grand total cost on the above basis of | inhabiting the higher latitudes. \$43,401,792.14. In return for this expenditure we may hope to derive from | turers of Russia, endeavoring to escape geal figheries if properly con-"As you please, Miss Glendenning. It | ducted, from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and from customs \$5000 to \$10,000 per annum, a sum insufficient to support the Revenue Department, including the present expensive cutter service attached to the district; nor can we look for any material increase of revenue for many years, except in the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as the discovery of so large deposits of minerals as would produce

an influx of population. Now we are informed that notwithstanding the above predictions the management of the seal islands alone paid into the United States Treasury between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 in rental and royalties within twenty years, independent of the "extraordinary circumstances" referred to by this special agent. It is safe to assert that since the system of leasing the Prybyloff Islands was inaugurated the revenues turned into our Treasury of Bering. from Alaska have always exceeded the

expenditure. During the period of twenty-two years, from 1868 to 1890, the value of the products-fur, fish, ivory and silver and gold-reached \$64,156,511. The whaling industry yielded \$11,057,-418, making the total value of Alaska products for those years \$75,213,418. In commenting, the report says: "This valuable addition to the Nation's



A TOTEM, OR ALASKA MASCOT.

sate us, even for an expenditure such as the special agent quoted above, figured out so ingeniously by means of compound interest at six per cent. on a cash payment. The decline of the fur seal industry, owing to the reckless encroachments of irresponsible and foreign sealers, has prevented the further collection of revenue in excess of expenditures since the year 1890. But even if this valuable factor in Alaska's resources be wiped out of existence our vast Northwestern Territory will have amply paid for itself and be well worth preserving and fostering for good, sound, commercial reasons. The intervals between the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses was one of the most important periods in the history of the far Northwest. In this period Alaska

to be deeply rooted in all our hyperborean tribes, predominating with the Eskimo, but existing also to a more limited extent among the Athapascans

No sooner had the Cossack advenfrom the tightening yoke of the Czar, entered Siberia and advanced in their eastern course from one great river system to the other than the primitive articles of Muscovite manufacture found their way to the utmost confines of Arctic Asia. Here the pieces of metal, the glass beads, rough cutlery. axes and knives were eagerly seized upon by the ancestors of the present coast Chukche and bartered again for skin, boats and products of America with the Eskimo navigators, who in each season crossed the narrow strait

dividing America from Asia. In time the Asiatics, being superior to their eastern neighbors, with whom they intermarried freely, acquired the art of navigation and took the intercontinental traffic into their own hands, as they hold it to-day. For several centuries the interchange of commodities took place on neutral ground, the Diomede Islands, situated in the Strait

Some idea of the vast extent of the Alaska coast may be had from the following figures, showing it to be more than twelve times as great as the entire Atlantic coast. The report says that the length of coast line of Alaska's mainland and islands is nearly four times that of all other parts of the United States combined, as exemplified in the subjoined statement furnished by the United States coast and geological survey: California, including islands, 1280 statute miles; Oragon, 382; Washington, including islands, 2028: Alaska, including, islands, 26,364; Atlantic coast, including islands, 2043; Gulf coast, 1810;.

Total, 33,907. The Alaska range of mountains extends along the southern coast of the peninsula, varying in height between 5000 and 8000 feet. Great progress has been made of late years in ascertaining the geographic outlines and topof Alaska.

The United States coast and geodetic survey has made a systematic survey of the islands, coasts and waters of the Alexander Archipelago, publishing from time to time revised maps of all Alaska whenever additional information is obtained by the office from reliable sources. The glacier region situated to the

years ago, is now a place of call and one of the greatest attractions for the thousands of tourists who visit Southeastern Alaska every summer. The Alpine coast region, abruptly from the shores of the North Pacific between Cape Spencer on the east and Mount St. Elias on the west, has been the objective point of several exploring expeditions. It is now

known definitely that Mount St. Elias

northward of Cross Sound and lev

Strait, unknown in its contours ten

is more than 18,000 feet high. Much has been printed in the news papers regarding the mineral deposits of Alaska. Rumors of fabulous gold diggings have been circulated, but and steady increase of production. Henry Bourskin makes a special report on the mines. Gold was first

into a preliminary phase of local or- Mahoney, prospector; Edward Doyle, ganization. The same period has wit-nessed the marvelous development of Dunlayo. While prospecting for placers, these men found (in June,



AN ALASKAN TYPE OF BEAUTY. took samples of the ore to Sitks. One of the men to whom they showed the samples was Nicholas Haley, at that time a private in the United States service. Haley, who had mined in California and Nevada, thought the rock good, and, being informed as to the location of the vein. went to Silver Bay, and, after prospecting a few days, discovered and located the Stewart claim. Some years after, through Haley's untiring efforts, a company was formed at Portland, Ore., for the purpose of developing the vein, and, in 1879, a ten stamp steam and water power mill was built. The total yield of the mines from 1880 to 1890 is \$4,631,840. This is chiefly of gold, there being only \$27,340 worth of silver mined.

The account of life in Northern Alaska is interesting. At Cape Smythe and along the Ikpikpun and Kugaru Rivers dandelions and buttercups blossom in July and August, to appear but a few hours or a few days at the most. Mosquitoes, bowever, revel and make a harvest during their short life. No sooner has the snow left the ground than these torments appear in large swarms, disappearing for shelter beneath the blades of grass when a north-west or west wind blows cold. They are the most bloodthirsty insects of

their kind. To understand the Eskimos of Alaska requires years of study in their homes. Mr. Henry D. Woolff, writing of the upper district, says: "The family law of the Eskimo race bears a marked resemblance to the Roman law of paternal succession. Children acquire their family rights by either birth or adoption. The desire to possess male children is prominent. By custom, if a son be born he is regarded as the inheritor of the property; should there be no male child borne by the mother adoption either of an orphan by purchase or in some other manner is arranged, and this child becomes and remains a member of the family and inheritor of the property of his adoption. Generally I have found that one wife is maintained among these tribes, but instances have come to my knowledge where worthy individuals

have from two to five wives. "There are instances where the mother's will is paramount in a family: that is, where she is in the position of the superior or first wife. Eskimo home life has many instances of 'hen-pecked husbands,' but the Eskimo's administer a thrashing with his hands or a stick. Where a woman is believed to have the powers of a shaman, or medicine woman, she generally

possesses control over a household. The bright side of the life of these people is their invariably cheerful disposition. No matter how severely hunger or privation may afflict them they still hope for the best. When once a marriage is completed the man is the ruler. His word, his fist and his club are law. The demand for soap is



AN ESKIMO BELLE. The report says "there are two or three young men and their wives who invariably wash their faces and hands daily and indulge in entire ablution whenever they have a supply of water. ographic features of the vast extent Among the native women living with of country lying within the bondaries | white men at the stations cleanliness prevails to a marked degree. I have no hesitation in stating that the primary reason for the lack of ablutionary practices is owing to a want of water and a place where privacy can be ob-

tained for the purpose. "At times of idleness the women avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting from house to house in the village to call upon their female friends, the men doing likewise with The man who their acquaintances. talks the least is thought to be the wisest, but generally he is the greatest rogue in the community. At the women's gatherings scandal and innuendos are vigorously discussed, and as many characters are torn to pieces by the Eskimo tattlers as are demolished at a civilized afternoon tea."

Filtering Water Upward. An Italian inventor in New York has

just devised a water filter, the principle of which embodies a theory of his own, that water is best filtered upward instead of from the bottom. The advantage of filtering water upward official reports show only a substantial rather than downward is obvious. When water is filtered downward it has to be strained through the accumulation of impurities. In filtering discovered at Sitka, at Silver Bay, ten upward the impurities fall to the botemerged from a mere customs district miles northeast of the town, by Frank tom of the vessel.—Chicago Times.

Sailing on a Bicycle.

The expert bicyclist often finds a stiff breeze upon his back sufficiently powerful to keep him in motion without his applying any power on the pedals, and even enough to carry him up hill. If one may trust a story in the San Francisco Examiner, this force is sometimes utilized by Charles D. White, of San Bernardino, in the manner indicated by our diagram. A light sail, made of sheeting and carried by a bamboo mast, has been placed on his wheel; and when the wind is in the right quarter he uses this instead of muscle, and is said to have thus made

speed of fifteen miles an hour. In several respects such a mode of navigation differs considerably from yachting. You can't beat or even sail with a beam wind on a bicycle. You can only run straight before the wind. And there is room for doubt whether enough is gained, traveling in one direction, to pay for the bother of carrying the furled sail back home. Mr. White's rigging, however, adds only about seven pounds to the weight of his wheel.

The mast, which is set in a hardpine block clamped to the tubing, is ten feet high, and the boom is eight feet long. If these dimensions were reduced to six and four feet respectively, Mr. White's imitators would probably find them adequate to their



needs. It is also to be remembered that the "sheet" or cord controlling the outer end of the boom ought not to be tied fast to the machine, but run through a small pulley under the seat and kept in the hand. A sudden gust of wind is liable to lift the hind wheel off the ground unless the sheet is promptly eased off. - New York Tri-

Bonnets of Steel.

The unique bonnet is the bonnet of the moment. Steel is at present in high favor. It is used as a glittering crown, framed by a puffing of crepe de Chine, and

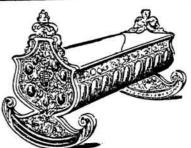


A STEEL BONNET steel brims are also seen, faced with

some filmy shirred material. One of these "late creations" is odd enough to gain it fashionable favor. Wide-spreading hoops of forget-menot blue velvet are arranged to form a crown. No actual brim is visible, but a lattice-work of cut steel is placed at both sides of the half hat and half bonnet. Toward the front three hoops of steel tower one above the other, showing off to great advantage the curls which rest upon the wearer's forehead. Two small pale blue tips, sprayed with silver tinsel, curl themselves into a fluffy ball above the steel hoops in front.—New York World.

An Elaborate Cradle.

The most elaborate cradle of which there is any account is that which was designed for the children of Queen Victoria. A description of it reads like a dream. It is a marvel of fine wood-carving in the Italian style of art, and from the best Turkey boxwood. The shape of the cradle was designed by Her Majesty, and consists of flat head and foot panels, united by a cylinder similar to the Italian and Flemish cradle seen in old paintings. The carving are too numerous to be given in detail. A beautiful female head with closed eyes and supported on bat's wings, and surrounded by seven stars representing night; a bold head of Somnus, designed with a wimple drawn over the chin and surrounded by poppies; carnations tied with ribbons interline, in fine carving, the whole of this part of the cradle. One end represents the arms and National motto of England, and the other crests and insignia of Prince Albert. The arms of England are surrounded by the lion's crest, a bunch of English roses, flying birds, poppies, ornaments springing out of acanthus



CRADLE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN. leaves, two angel's heads, a ball and crown, and friezes of arabesque dolphins. The entire work was made to symbolize the union of the royal house of England with that of Saxe-Ceburg and Gotha.-Detroit Free Press.