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THE DAILY EXAMINER

SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

MORE ABOUT THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

The expedition of the Canadian Geological Survey to the Yukon region, ten years ago, established three things having an important bearing on the gold prospects in Alaska and the Northwest Territory. The first is that the gold-bearing strata which have been so productive all along the western coast of America extend without essential change into the Upper Yukon Valley as far as the Arctic Circle. Throughout the whole extent of the mountain ranges that face the Pacific Ocean the same forces have been at work, states Mr. G. Frederick Wright, in the course of an article in the New York Independent. Along a wide belt throughout the entire length of the continent a belt of palaeozoic schistose rocks have been fractured and filled with a network of quartz veins, bearing more or less gold. McConnell noticed essentially the same formations where the Yukon crosses the Arctic Circle that he had been familiar with west of the Rocky Mountains, the entire distance south to the United States boundary.

Secondly, the Yukon River occupies a very old line of drainage. Its drainage basin has been elevated so long above the sea that the river has had time to cut long and deep canons across rocks of different geological ages, and to establish a pretty uniform gradient for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. Schwatka built his raft at the head of Lake Lindeman, twenty-three miles from the summit of the Chilkoot Pass, and was transported on it 1,300 miles with only two or three short portages above Miles Canon, about 150 miles from the place of its construction. But the same raft was used the entire journey. From Miles Canon the river is navigable for a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

HAZARDOUS PLACER MINING.

The significance of this is that it indicates an enormous period during which erosive agencies have been active in the valley. All young rivers, crossing such diverse geological formations, are obstructed by waterfalls or rapids impassable to navigation. The gold, therefore, which is found in the placer mines of the Yukon is the accumulation from an immense amount of disintegrated rock. In the veins near the surface have been very rich an enormous amount may be expected from the placers. But from the amount of erosion, a considerable accumulation may have been arisen from veins of very low-grade ore. The geologists, therefore, were not able to make any prophecies as to the amount of gold to be expected. Nor is there any certain basis to go upon even after the present discoveries. There is little probability that anything but rich placer mines can ever be worked there with profit, and it is altogether likely that the placer mining will always be of the most hazardous kind.

The effect of glacial erosion, to which reference is occasionally made in the papers, must be limited to the upper part of the Yukon Valley, considerably above the region of the richest discoveries. That was the third fact established. Russell, Dawson and Hayes all agree that while glaciers formerly enveloped all the islands along the Pacific shore of south eastern Alaska, they were of very limited extent on the northern side of the mountains which form the southern border of the mainland. Indeed, the glaciers on the northern flanks of these mountains scarcely passed the sixty-second parallel, not reaching even to old Fort Selkirk. Hence, there is not much probability that any large amount of gold has been carried by ice action from one drainage basin to another. The gold of the placers in the Klondyke region is probably all of local origin, arising from the disintegration of the rocks through which the stream and its tributaries have flowed.

THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

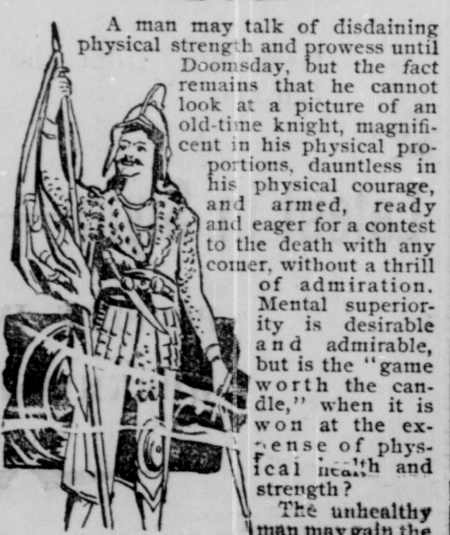
The conditions of life in that region are almost inconceivable to those who have not paid special attention to them. Russell reported at repeated places along the middle Yukon that ice took the place of ordinary rock. Bluffs along the river on whose surface forests were growing would appear on close approach to be precipitous walls of stagnant ice covered with a small amount of soil and a deep carpet of moss. Anywhere on the surface one had but to dig down a few inches to find solid ice. Indeed, the ground never thaws there to a depth of more than a few inches. The placer mining will always have to be in frozen soil, except on the margin of the large streams. But the rich placers are on the small streams from thirty to one hundred miles back from the Yukon.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WHY NOT LIVE TO 120?

Why should not men live to be 120 years of age? This is what excites the reasonable astonishment of Lady Glensk, who contributes an article to the Nineteenth Century with the thoughtful purpose of distributing the elaborately prepared tables of the life offices. Lady Glensk's theory appears to be that animals live five times the period required for growth. Man stops growing between 20 and 25; therefore he should live to be from 100 to 125. If people had to be thought of this early in the century there should have been among us today certain veterans who would have told us the exact facts about the battle of Waterloo, and given us personal sketches of Napoleon as he appeared when crossing the Alps. Lady Glensk points out that elephants live to be over 150, and yew trees over 1,200 years, and "we have no accurate means of ascertaining the whale's age," so he may be as old as he is big. Then again, a parrot is never known to die simply of old age, and certain toads, unhappily embalmed in bygone ages when the earth was in convulsions, have lived in humble obscurity for centuries. The thought naturally occurs, that if men could live as the parrots do they could have expectations of a reasonably long life, while if women were embalmed at infancy they might live even longer than the ancient toads of science.



A man may talk of disdainful physical strength and prowess until Doomsday, but the fact remains that he cannot look at a picture of an old-time knight, magnificent in his physical proportions, dauntless in his physical courage, and armed, ready and eager for a contest to the death with any comer, without a thrill of admiration. Mental superiority is desirable and admirable, but is the "game worth the candle," when it is worn at the expense of physical health and strength? The unhealthy man may gain the pity and even the admiration of men and women, but it is a question whether such a man ever thoroughly gains their respect. The man whose arteries bound with the rich, red blood of health carries with him a force and an intensity that command respect, even though he be slightly inferior mentally to the weak, nervous man. While no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous medicine that will fill the veins and arteries with the rich, red, bounding blood of perfect health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and blood-purifier. When the blood is pure and rich and red and plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the rush of healthy blood, it is impossible to have unhealthy lungs. When the walls of the stomach are nourished with healthy blood, dyspepsia and indigestion are impossibilities. When the liver is supplied with healthy blood it is bound to be active. The skin that is nourished with healthy blood will be clear and fresh and glow with health. "Discovery" is sold by druggists.

Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "For three years I suffered from that terrible disease, consumption. I had wasted away to a skeleton. To-day I tip the scales at 187, and am well and strong. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Vanished Influence.
"Yabaly—I understand Brown has lost all control over that small boy of his."
Griggs—Yes. He tried to show him how he used to walk on stilts when he was a boy.—New York Press.

His Attitude.
"I fear," said the tutor, "that you are not up on mathematics."
"No," candidly confessed the scion of the plutocratic house, "I am down on 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

Bifurcation.
These words the damsel thought she heard Her skirts to whisper as they stirred, "Maid of Athens, ere we part, Remember thou how legged art!"—New York Truth.

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little soreness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

The Tsar's visit to Poland has done much to restore peace and goodwill in the historic city of Warsaw and other parts of Poland. Nicholas II. has received a warm welcome from the people, who have spontaneously greeted him, instead of waiting to be inspired with enthusiasm by the sharp points of police swords and bayonets. Certain reforms introduced into Poland, such as the admission of Polish into the schools, freedom of worship for Roman Catholics, and the remission of the 10 per cent. tax imposed as a punishment for the rising of 1863—all these things have inspired the Poles with a feeling of hope to which they have long been strangers.

THAT BASE BALL MATCH AT ST. PETERS.

ST. PETERS.—In your issue of the 9th inst., "Spectator" gives free rein to his imagination in his account of the base ball game between the St. Peters and North Side teams, as well as other matters about those teams. He says that the North Side team was composed of picked players from Tignish and other places. This is as false as it is foolish. He refers to one of the organizers of the team, who, at present, lives in Charlottetown. Why does he not tell us that the player to whom he gives special mention on the St. Peters team (and who certainly deserved it) belonged to Lot 40? Why not make public the fact that St. Peters and Lot 40 united their forces against the North Side contingent.

Next he says that St. Peters defeated the North Side twice. The first game ended in a tie, but to say so would be too honest on the part of this worse than bungler. Again he blandly tells us that the umpire did his duty to the entire satisfaction of both teams. How then can he account for the openly expressed dissatisfaction of the North Side team? Can he tell why the umpire should—in the 3rd or 4th innings with the play at its closest and the North Side score more than double that of St. Peters—give the St. Peters team their first "whitewash" by declaring a North Side player out on a third strike, pitched while the batsman was picking up his bat after running on a foul hit and before the umpire had called play? (Here it would do no harm for the umpire to learn when to call "play.") Why did he allow his own pitcher to do as he liked and give the batsman his base when the North Side pitcher made similar errors? North Side here showed their satisfaction by refusing to play unless the duty were taken from him and given to some one else.

The North Side team secured a disinterested person to umpire the game on their ground and requested St. Peters to do likewise. Instead of that a person who knew nothing of baseball was taken and tutored for the purpose. He endeavored to show his authority and showed anything but a knowledge of the rules in the first of the game by trying to prevent a North Side player from coaching at third base.

Considering the odds against them the North Side team did well, and under more favourable circumstances may yet show that they are in no way inferior to their opponents.

PLANTS THAT THRIVE INDOOR.

Plants suitable for indoor window gardens are: Geraniums; begonias, not including the Rex sections, as these are not adapted to house culture; oleander, plumbago, cacti, ficus, palm, aspidistra, lantana, fuchsia speciosa, anthurium, amaryllis, sword fern, Chinese primrose, primula obconica, calla, abutilon, chrysanthemum, Swainsonia, heliotrope, anthericum and azalea. For vines, English ivy, hoy, passiflora, clematis and jasmine. For hanging plants, oenothera, saxifraga, money musk and tradescantia. For bracket plants, fuchsia speciosa, sword fern, begonia guttata and geranium Mme. Sallerot will be found excellent, also the single petunia of the flower garden.—Eben E. Rexford in Ladies' Home Journal.

Jack Tar's Reply.

A sailor was recently brought before a magistrate for beating his wife, when the magistrate attempted to reach his heart by asking him if he did not know that his wife was the "weaker vessel."
"If she is, she ought not to carry so much sail," replied Jack.—London Tit-Bits.

Not So In Practice.

"Do you accept the theory that man is a free moral agent?"
"Well, it may be all right in theory, but I've been married 80 years."—Chicago Journal.

Porcelain coins were for a long time current in Siam.

Honest, full sized bottles, uniformity of quality, great strength and purity are characteristics of Sovereign Flavoring Extracts. Try them.

Lobsters

Messrs. Thomas & Short, Commission Merchants, 7 Crosby Square, London, E. C., will be glad to receive samples and offers of good quality Talls or Flats, for immediate shipment. sept 14, 16, 18.

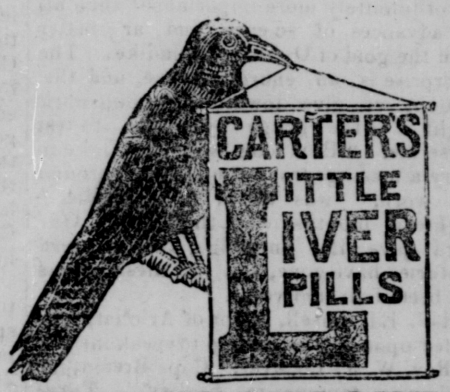
WEDDING RINGS

Guaranteed Quality
Reasonable Prices
Large Assortment
G. F. HUTCHESON.
Jeweler and Optician
Charlottetown.

Perfumes and Discoveries.

What motives impelled those early navigators and explorers to make such sacrifice of time and money to embark upon such uncertain expeditions upon unknown waters and desert wastes; to imperil their lives and fortunes upon such rash ventures, to undergo years of toil, such terrible anxiety, and suffering? With them, as with men in all ages, gold and glory took front rank among the motives. But, strange as it may now seem, it was not the eye or ear's delight only nor geographic curiosity that was consulted. The sense of smell commanded a greater attention and was a greater factor in prompting the astounding enterprise. We are speaking of an age when sanitary science cut no figure in the affairs of life, an age before the ingenious Yankee had made and patented a thousand varieties of toilet soap, an age before a gospel of personal and general cleanliness was preached or practiced. Perfumery, to take the place of soap and water, was in great demand. Rare, expensive and loud perfumes, to antagonize and stifle the offensiveness of unwashed nature, commanded a premium, and its extravagant use then indicated wealth and the upper crust of fashionable society.

In keeping with the ideas of the times, it was the sign and seal of aristocracy, as creditable then as discreditable and unnecessary now, however rank the perfume. Spices and perfumes were not indigenous in Europe. Such merchandise came from the extreme and unknown east by caravan to Alexandria in Egypt. The transportation, added to the cost of production, made such goods enormously expensive. Portugal first, followed by Spain, and lastly by England, all desired a monopoly of that trade. This it was that brought into prominence the great navigators.—H. Hakes' "John and Sebastian Cabot."



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drunkenness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DR. CLIFT

treats Chronic Diseases by the Salisbury method of persistent self-help in overcoming past errors and Removing causes from the blood. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Pleurisy, Tuberculosis Consumption of Lungs or Bowels, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Ulcer, Cancer, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Constipation, Piles, Fissures, Fistula, Diseases of Heart—Valvular, Fatty Enlargement, Palpitation. Of Liver—Jaundice, Diabetes, Cirrhosis, etc. Of Kidneys—All albuminuria Bright's Disease, etc. Of Spleen and Bladder—Cystitis. Of the Blood—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Scrofula, Malaria, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Scurvy, Purpura, OIF, male Organs—Inflammations and Displacements of Womb, Ovaries, Bladder or Bowels. Menstrual irregularities of Sexual Organs. Of Nerves and Spine—Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Decline, Hysteria, Tremors, St. Vitus' Dance, Chorea, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia. Paralysis, Agitation, Softening of Brain. Some forms of Insanity—Dementia, Mania, Hypochondria, Melancholia. Failure of Vision and Voice, etc. Of Skin—Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Tumors, Glandular Fatty Fibroid, Uterine, Ovarian and Cancer, Goitre, Cretinism, Obesity, Corpulency. Drug and Liquor Habits—Opium, Morphine, Chloral, Cocaine, Tobacco, Stimulants. Of Bones and Joints—Deformities, Curvatures, and Pott's Disease of Spine, Paralysis, Hip Disease, Knock-knee, Bow Legs, Club and Flat Foot, Wry Neck, Rickets, Scrofula, Sore Legs, Varicose Ulcers, etc. Continuous intelligent treatment insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of Cure, possible in each case. Avoid attempts unaided or under blind leaders.

DR. CLIFT
Graduate of N. Y. University and the N. Y. Hospital. 20 years' practice in N. Y. City. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada. Address:—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
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KLONDYKE!

The Land of Golden nuggets

JOSEPH LADUE, the new Bonanza King of the Klondyke, gives the facts. His book reads like "The Arabian Nights" BUT Joseph Ladue KNOWS whereof he writes. He was the first man on the spot when the first gold was discovered on August, 1896. He located one rich claim, and immediately purchased twelve others at a low price before their value was known. He has refused \$100,000 for any ONE of these claims, as they are rich with virgin gold nuggets beyond the dreams of avarice. Joseph Ladue then

Established Dawson City,

at the mouth of the Klondyke and Yukon Rivers, by erecting the first house in the region in September, one month after the gold was first discovered. He bought 178 acres from the government on the city site where his town lots, 150x50, are now selling for \$5,000 each.

Mr. Ladue was fortunate enough to be successful in his trading post investments to have on hand ample capital to carry out his plans, and there is no man living who is better posted on Alaska and the great North West Territories than Mr. Joseph Ladue. He has just returned from that country to his old home in Schuyler Falls, N. Y., where he passed a large portion of his boyhood and early manhood. Mr. Ladue left his home nearly twenty years ago to seek his fortune in the West, going first to the Black Hills, where he was successful in gold mining, thence to Arizona and the Pacific Coast, and finally located in Alaska and the North West, where he has covered almost the entire country since 1882. Mr. Ladue is a typical pioneer; strong, hardy and resolute—a man of iron as one must needs be to go through the hardships he has and come out with a constitution unbroken and unimpaired at the age of about forty-three. Mr. Ladue has not only worked his muscles to good advantage to himself with the result of an abundance of the world's goods far beyond the dreams of men, but he has evidently all his time been closely observing the conditions of that strange country—the Yukon Valley—which has so suddenly become one of the great centres upon which human interest throughout the world is focussed.

When the wonderful stories began to come down from the Yukon country it was naturally concluded that it was at least half exaggeration. That any such amount of gold could be taken in so short a time from a country like that under the most unfavorable conditions was held to be incredible. But when the great bags of virgin gold began to be poured out upon mint counters in San Francisco under the eyes of the whole world (for modern journalism does this, annihilating time and space), people began to wonder, and the wonder grew day by day as the real facts were disclosed, and now people who are well informed as to the facts declare that half the truth has not been told of the golden treasures of the Yukon Valley.

As we have already said, there is no man alive to day who knows more about this wonderful country than does Mr. Ladue. What makes his talk of it specially interesting and reliable is the fact that his knowledge of it is practical. It has not been gained from hearsay nor from desolatory visits made now and then at certain favorable seasons of the year, but from steady living there through the long summer days and the long winter nights year in and year out for 15 years where he now owns the best mining claims on the Klondyke and its tributaries.

In presenting his book to the public we do so knowing that it is by an authority on the subject of which he writes. His first work entitled

"KLONDYKE NUGGETS"

is a brief description of the new gold regions, and anyone desiring authentic information should not fail to avail themselves of our

NOMINAL OFFER,

which places the facts in the possession of our customers. REMEMBER, that our office is the sole distributing point for this locality, having closed exclusive arrangements with Mr. Ladue's publishers.

The cover of the work is beautifully printed in red and gold, the gold showing one of the author's nuggets as nearly as it is possible to reproduce it on paper.

secure a copy of "KLONDYKE NUGGETS."

Cut out this coupon and bring it with you as evidence that you are a reader of The Examiner and Ten Cents in cash and a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets," by Joseph Ladue, the Bonanza King of new gold regions, will be handed to you.

Cut out this coupon and send it together with 12c. in stamps for clerical work and mailing expense, and we will send a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets" to your address. Write very clearly and give your name and address in full.

Remember, you should not delay as you will be unable to secure this valuable work on the gold region in any other way. Call at our office or address

The Examiner, Charlottetown