

## EXPLORING ALASKA.

### RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

**Lieut. George M. Stoney, U. S. N., Spends a Year and a Half in Seeking the Secrets of That Frozen Land—Some Light on the New Territory.**

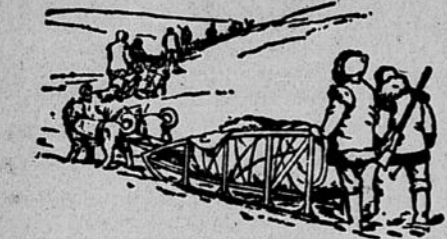
Slowly but surely is the territory of Alaska forced to give up its secrets. Government and private expeditions have recently returned after visiting unexplored portions of this territory, while missionaries and mercantile companies are settling in the country for permanent conquest.



WINTER QUARTERS OF STONEY EXPEDITION.

The latest expedition to return was that of Lieut. George M. Stoney, U. S. N. This expedition was sent out over a year ago to explore that portion of Alaska north of the great Yukon river and between it and the Arctic ocean. The winter quarters of the expedition were at Fort Cosmos, and from there as a center sledging parties were sent out in all directions. As much of the country had never been visited by a white man before, many of the natives threatened to resent the intrusion of the explorers, though they were representatives of the government of that region, carrying the Stars and Stripes.

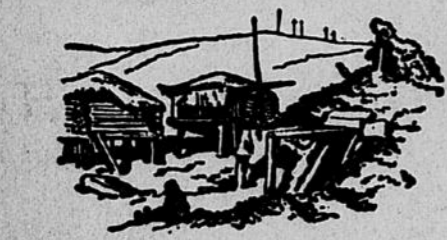
Mr. A. D. Wolfe, who accompanied the expedition, writes briefly of some of its points of interest as follows: The Nushegak river is the fourth largest river in Alaska, the Putnam or Koowak river, which has attracted so much attention lately, being but a small stream in comparison with the Nushegak. Fort Alexander is the name of the trailing post of the Alaska Commercial company. Large quantities of land furs are obtained here, the source of supply being the entire Alaska peninsula on its western side. Within the past few years three salmon canneries have been established on the banks of the river. The fish, which are very large, are caught in great numbers by means of traps set at low water in the mud. One of the peculiarities of this river is the immense rise and fall of the tide. At low water, in order to obtain a landing, nearly a mile of mud flat has to be traversed before reaching the house. Upon its upper portion, the Nushegak spruce abounds, forming dense groves, while the precipitous cliffs on either side form very picturesque scenery.



THE EXPEDITION ON THE MOVE.

From November until May the river is frozen over, and then the hunting season commences. Moose, deer and grouse abound in the mountainous district between the lakes of the northern portion of the peninsula. The snow lies very deep in the forests, and it requires the aid of snowshoes to traverse the country when engaged on sled trips or hunting expeditions. In the summer traveling is done by means of a three-hole kayak, portages being made between the various lakes that stud the country.

Lake Ilamna is the largest body of fresh water in the territory. It requires from two to three days to cross from shore to shore. High mountains, some extinct volcanoes, others only partially smoldering, border on the lake. It has been supposed that Lake Baikal, in Siberia, was the only interior body of fresh water into which seals run up from the sea, but investigation proves that the spotted seal also frequents the waters of Lake Ilamna. Lake Teechak is another large body of fresh water, but its position has not yet been definitely placed upon any Alaskan chart. The natives at Nushegak and upon the Alaska peninsula are docile, and possess similar traits to those of the Eskimo race. Schools are about to be established among them. Although perhaps without much success at the outset, they may eventually be somewhat educated. At present the people want the teachers to pay them to come to school. Many of these natives are members of the Russo-Greek church, a resident priest having dispensed religious comfort to them for a number of years.



NATIVE HUTS AND CACHE.

Their houses are similar in form to those seen throughout the western portion of Alaska, viz., built of timber and earth, underground. Their caches, raised on poles, are receptacles for dried salmon and other food for winter supplies. Salmon forms the main food, and as the run of these fish upon the Nushegak is immense, large quantities are stored. Numerous small rivers empty into the Behring sea, the Ugashik and Tagiak being the principal ones, while the second largest river of the territory, the Kushkoquim, embouches into Bristol bay. Numerous glaciers are seen on the shores of Lake Ilamna, the clear, blue ice appearing like a mirror set in a deep, somber framework of green spruce and brown rocks. Some interesting forms of glacial action may also be seen, the cliffs being worn almost smooth by ice and the rocks chiseled as if by human hands.

The entire Alaska peninsula presents picturesque, and, with its large lakes and their wonderful scenery, is one of the most interesting portions of the territory.

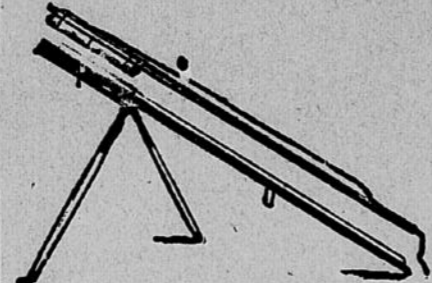
## U. S. L. S. SERVICE.

### WHICH MEANS THE GOVERNMENT LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

**Gratifying Report for the Last Year—How a Line is Sent to a Sinking Ship—Bringing a Passenger Ashore in the Breeches Buoy.**

Those who can read meanings that underlie dry statistics must have been gratified at the report of the United States life saving service the past season. It was a stormy year. Terrible winds, mighty waves and freezing cold played havoc with those who follow the sea. The report shows many wrecks. The lives of nearly 3,000 persons were endangered in consequence. Yet, out of all those thus imperiled, less than 100 really lost their lives. The life saving coastmen are heroes.

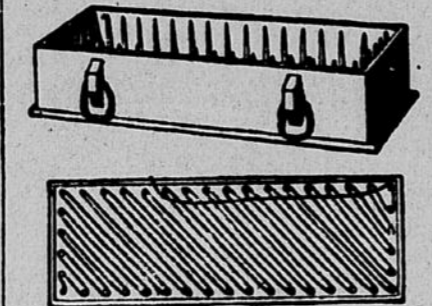
One of the most attractive points of interest in Washington is the headquarters of the chief of the life saving service. In his rooms are models of all the appliances used by the rescuers.



ROCKET AND STAND.

A very important piece in the work is filled by the rocket, so called. Observe in the picture the long tube, with rope attached. Just beneath it is the stand from which it is shot. Now fancy to yourselves a ship going to pieces 300 yards from shore. The rocket, with line attached, is shot towards the ship. The aim is always to shoot it over the ship, if possible. Then it will fall upon the opposite side, and the rope will be held in the rigging. It can then be hauled down by the sailors and made fast to the ship.

This first rope is only a slender and light one; another and much heavier one is made fast to its shore end. The slight rope once fast to the ship, by means of it the heavy one can be drawn through the surf and made tight and secure. Then, by means of the heavy cable, the crew can be taken ashore in safety. There was formerly much trouble and delay occasioned by the tangling of the line as it was shot into the air with the rocket. That difficulty has been obviated by a device which appears in the illustration of the rocket line box.



ROCKET LINE BOX.

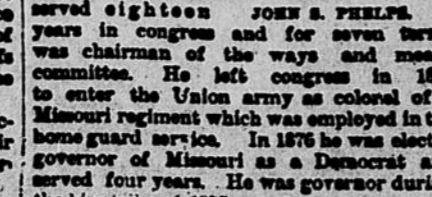
In the upper portion of the picture is seen the box, with the points of the pegs around which the line is wound. The line is simply carried in and out about these pegs, which are sharpened at the point and reach nearly to the top of the box. In the lower part of the illustration the bottom of the box appears. A diagram of the inside is shown, as it appears looking down into the box. The line passing around the pegs is seen.

When it is possible, the life saving crew row out to a wreck in a self righting boat, specially fitted for shooting the breakers, and bring away men in that way. None but strong, able bodied and skillful men can be trusted for this service. Even then the rescuers themselves occasionally lose their lives. A heartrending instance of this kind it was that happened on Lake Erie a few weeks ago. A crew of heroes, every one of them, were actually lured to their death. They saw a schooner out in the lake suddenly hoist the distress signal. A terrific storm was raging, such that it looked like death to go out in the boat. But the life saving crew did not hesitate a second. They rigged their boat and plowed through the awful waters to the schooner. When near her she suddenly took down the distress signal and sailed away. It was only a dodge on the part of the schooner people to get a tug to steam out and take them in tow. Their lives and their vessel were in no danger at all. Seeing they had been deluded, the six heroes attempted to row back again. Only half of them live to-day. The boat capsized, and three were lost. One of them was the captain of the crew.

It has been found that the five great lakes are more dangerous than the Atlantic ocean. The storms that sweep across them are terrific. They cause more loss of life and shipwreck year in and year out than storms on the ocean do. Lake Erie is the worst. Storms from whatever direction wind up by sweeping across it and down the St. Lawrence valley.

**The Late Ex-Governor Phelps of Missouri.**

Ex-Governor John S. Phelps, who died recently in the Sister's hospital at St. Louis, was in his seventies, and had been one of the most important citizens of his adopted state. He came to Missouri from the east in 1837 and settled in Springfield, in the southwestern portion of the state, and was elected to the legislature in 1842 and to congress in 1844. He served eighteen years in congress and for seven terms was chairman of the ways and means committee. He left congress in 1860 to enter the Union army as colonel of a Missouri regiment which was employed in the home guard service. In 1876 he was elected governor of Missouri as a Democrat and served four years. He was governor during the blizzard of 1877.



JOHN S. PHELPS.

## KATE TERRY'S ROMANTIC STORY.

**A Liverpool Barmaid's Rise to the Top of High Life.**

In 1870 a man named Flynn kept in Liverpool a drinking shop of an unsavory odor. Burglars, counterfeiters and crooks of various sorts stopped there. Flynn's wife and daughter tended bar. The girl was 15 in 1870, and very pretty. She was fair, with a magnificent figure and abundant light hair.

About that time there appeared in the bar-room an American named Charles Bullard. He was the hero of the Boylston Bank robbery in Boston, at which \$100,000 had been stolen, and his share of the spoils was \$40,000. He was a handsome fellow, of fascinating address. Kate Flynn fell in love with him, and they were married on an acquaintance of three weeks.

Bullard took his \$40,000 and his wife to Paris and started a saloon where "American drinks" were conspicuously advertised. But he could not keep down his instincts for prying upon society, and his place became the scene of divers swindling games and robberies. On one occasion an Englishman was robbed of \$80,000 worth of diamonds there. Kate got half of them. Bullard fell under the suspicion of the police and fled to London. His wife and bartender broke up the establishment and came to New York. Bullard followed them to New York and endeavored to obtain the property by law suits. He was arrested and thrown into prison. Twice she helped him escape. Once he was recaptured, the second time he got away. He fled to Belgium, committed a burglary, was caught and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. He is still in the Belgium penitentiary serving out his sentence.

Kate meantime discovered that he had already a wife when he wedded her. She thereupon regarded her marriage to him as null and void, and looked on herself as a free woman. She had a precarious time of it for several years in New York, letting out lodgings and keeping houses that the police were sometimes suspicious of. At length she became seriously pinched for money, and put up at auction two valuable paintings which she had brought from Paris. At that time (1880) Don Tomas Terry, the richest planter in Cuba, was furnishing a magnificent mansion in New York. He was worth nearly \$75,000,000, and money was therefore no object. His son strayed into the auction room where Kate Bullard's paintings were on sale. He was looking for pictures to adorn the new house. Kate, who then called herself Mrs. Williams, was in the room at the time and he was introduced to her. He was tremendously taken with her, and it was all up with him from the first. In March, 1881, he and the beautiful woman who had associated with burglars and thieves all her life, were married. Six weeks ago he died of consumption in the arms of his "darling Kate," and left her the income of \$7,500,000, and the absolute ownership of about \$2,000,000. Just one month after his death a girl baby was born to Mrs. Terry, that, if it lives, will inherit the bulk of the wealth. But the mother will control it all.

She is coming to New York with her baby and her husband's body. It is said that she has never lost her affection for Bullard, the burglar husband, but will marry him when his time is out in Belgium. Terry's funeral in Paris was a very grand one, and the United States consul and other officials attended it and treated the widow with the utmost respect. She is somebody now.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President of the New Federation of Trades.

The trades union convention recently held in Columbus, O., resulted in the formation of a federation of trades unions under the name of the New American Federation of Trades, the object of which is to preserve the identity of the long established trades unions and prevent their becoming subservient to the Knights of Labor. To emphasize this they elected as president Samuel Gompers, who is one of the staunchest advocates of the trades union form of organization among labor.

Mr. Gompers was born in London in 1850. His parents were from Holland. His father being a cigar maker, young Gompers began work at his trade at the age of 10, attending school in the evenings. He came to New York in 1863. In 1865 he became a member of one of the first cigarmakers' unions. For the past sixteen years he has been a delegate to every convention of the Cigarmakers' International union. It is said that it is chiefly through Mr. Gompers' knowledge of the principle of trades unions that the cigarmakers have become the most successful of unions. Mr. Gompers was first vice-president of the old Federation of Trades and Labor unions, organized at Pittsburg in 1881; subsequently he was president for two terms. He is now president of the Workingmen's assembly for the state of New York.

Tilden at the Shrine of Beauty.

Some years ago, at the Fifth Avenue theatre, a distinguished party passed from the manager's box behind the scenes to congratulate Mary Anderson upon her success. The scene in the green room was very striking as the tall Kentucky beauty was formally presented by Henry Watterston to Samuel J. Tilden. Attired in an elaborate full dress suit, a jewel sparkling in his shirt front, his hair carefully combed, his face radiant with smiles, to which the drooping of one eyelid gave a quizzical debonaire expression, Mr. Tilden paid his compliments to the actress with all the grace and embarrassment of a French nobleman. The actress' moths sparkled as he uttered them, the countess' expression of admiration glowed with the fervor of his look and manner.

"What a handsome man Mr. Tilden is!" said Miss Anderson, as the party retired. "Did I" she questioned, in reply to an observation "I never thought of his age. Why his talk was as young as anybody's."—New York Mail and Express.

SAMPLE ROOMS.

LIVERY STABLE ADJACENT.

# PALACE HOTEL,

COOPERSTOWN, D. T.

This house is one of the most commodious between the Red and James River Valleys, and it will be the aim of the manager to make it a pleasant home for residents, and a convenient hostelry for the traveling public. The patronage of the public is solicited that the house may be kept up to a first class standard.

## JOHN PASHLEY, PROP.

# CARLOS.

No. 2486; Stud Book Society Hippique Percherone. Grey. Foaled 1882, Imported 1885. Sired by Sandy (1079) 1930; he by Nogent (729) 738, he by Vidocq (732) 483; he by Coco II (714). His dam Favorite by Bayard (717) 26.

CARLOS stands 16.3-1-2 hands, and weighs 1720 lbs.; has very fine style and remarkable action. His bone is large, flat and clean, and his feet first-class in size, shape and quality of horn. In disposition he is gentle, and being well broken is easily handled by anyone. Has been tried and is a good server.

THE ABOVE HORSE WILL BE FOUND AT

## LAWRENCE BROTHER'S STABLE.

COOPERSTOWN, DAK., at all times during the season.