

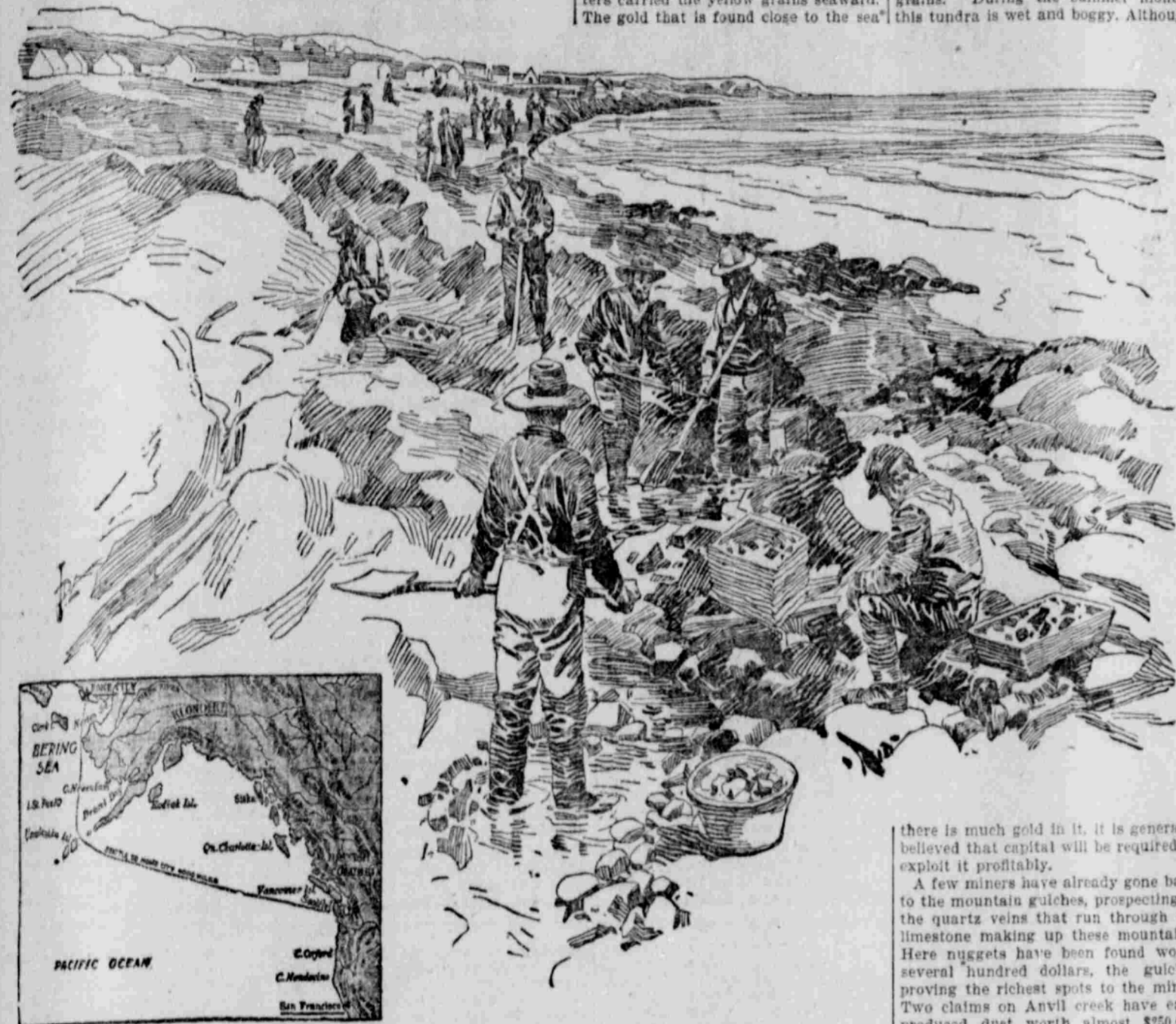
# THE NEW GOLDFIELDS OF CAPE NOME.

THE Klondike is now a back number. Dawson City has had its day, and Skagway has faded into the grandeur that was Rome and the glory that was Greece. Alaska and the new El Dorado. Miners are forsaking their old claims and rushing up to this new and more northern land of promise. This new mining district is known by the name of Cape Nome. To write the truth about Cape Nome is to

out for the new goldfields, where, it is said, the miner steps on enough gold dust at every pace to buy himself a new pair of boots. About 2,000 miners are spending the winter along the beach and in the valleys near Nome City. It is expected that before next summer comes round this small district will have a population of from 20,000 to 50,000 persons. In but a couple of months last year gold dust to the value

tends from the promontory named Cape Nome about 30 miles along the seacoast to the northwest and about 25 miles inland to the north. Most of the gold comes right out of the sands along the coast. The natural features of this new mining district are divided into the three regions of beach, tundra and mountains. The beach itself stretches away comparatively smooth and level. The gold came originally from the mountains, having been washed out of the disintegrating rocks and finding lodgment in the sands below as the waters carried the yellow grains seaward. The gold that is found close to the sea

known process of sluicing and rocking. The water required for this is taken from the ocean, for everything seems to favor the prospector along this wonderful coast of gold. Back of the beach is the tundra zone. This is a littoral shelf which, near the coast, is only some 50 feet above the sea level, though it slopes upward at the base of the mountains until it has at times an elevation of 200 feet. This is traversed by the many small rivers and streams that drain down from the heights behind and carry out the gold grains. During the summer months this tundra is wet and boggy. Although



GOLD MINING AT NOME CITY.

most being skeptical. This region has proved itself to be so rich in gold that even modest claims as to its real worth seem extravagant. Wonderful tales are being told of Cape Nome. Handfuls of nuggets have been scraped up out of the sands, and Skagway has spread about, and the fictitious hunter of the Klondike has laid up his possessions and started

of \$2,000,000 was taken out of the sands by a mere handful of miners, so it is expected that many times that amount of gold dust will come south at the end of the next season. This district is on the northwest coast of Alaska, about 100 miles northeast of St. Michael's, on the Bering sea. From Seattle it is almost 2,700 miles by ocean steamer. The real mining country ex-

is very fine—in fact, not coarser than bird shot, well ground up by friction and wave action. As the gold is heavier than the sand in which it is imbedded, it has worked down, and most of it is now found under two or three feet of sand and gravel on a bottom layer of clay. This clay the miners term "bed rock." The system of extracting the gold is very simple, being by the well

there is much gold in it, it is generally believed that capital will be required to exploit it profitably. A few miners have already gone back to the quartz veins that run through the limestone making up these mountains. Here nuggets have been found worth several hundred dollars, the gulches proving the richest spots to the miner. Two claims on Anvil creek have each produced dust worth almost \$250,000, and this after only the crudest and most superficial mining. It was a party of Swedes who first discovered gold in the Cape Nome district. That was in September of 1898, and it was only in July last year that the precious grains were found in the sand along the coast itself. Today the population of Nome City is chiefly American. In one year from now it is expected that this new Alaskan town will eclipse both Skagway and Dawson City.


A VALENTINE  
(TO CLARICE)

When February south winds blow,  
And sunlight lengthens in the sky,  
A pretty damsel that I know  
Enchants me as she passes by,  
And—rarest of the village girls—  
Smiles from a sunburst crown of curls.

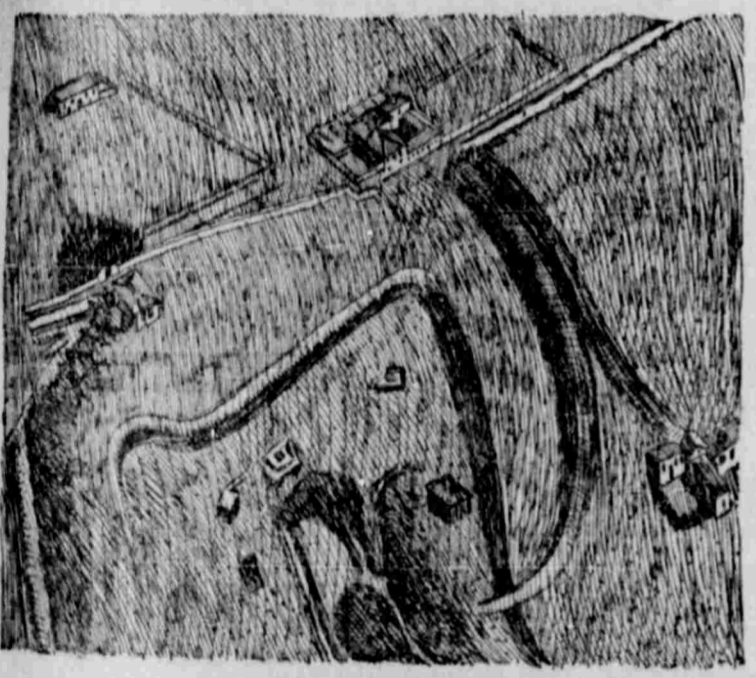
The buds grow red on tree and spray,  
I hear a bird's song cheery ring,  
It is the earliest roundelay  
Of the sweet orchestra of spring,  
But what are song and tint today  
So long as Clarice looks my way?

Her face is fairer than the dawn,  
Her sylphlike form what can eclipse?  
For her one might a kingdom pawn,  
Stirred by the rosebuds of her lips,  
And fall in languorous dreams of ease,  
To win Love's importunities.

JOEL BENTON.



## PICTURES BY TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.



Of all the new-fangled appliances now being tested in actual warfare the telephotographic camera is one of the newest and most important. It was in the Sino-Japanese war that telephotography was first actually used. As the word implies, telephotography is photography from a distance. This is done by a specially designed lens which is the invention of an English optician named Dallmeyer, and this lens is used in combination with the various ordinary forms of lenses employed in ordinary photographic work. This lens can be used with any good camera, but careful focusing and the utmost rigidity are necessary for successful pictures. Remarkable studies of birds and animal life have been taken, and the new method of photography is also useful for obtaining details of architectural subjects and the study of landscape. For military purposes its advantages are great, as it is possible to take accurate pictures clearly showing an enemy's position, numbers and the character of his defenses. This can be done at a distance of from two to three miles, providing, of course, that the atmospheric conditions are favorable. The accompanying illustration shows a telephotograph of a fort taken from a balloon.

## SACRIFICED TO SCIENCE.



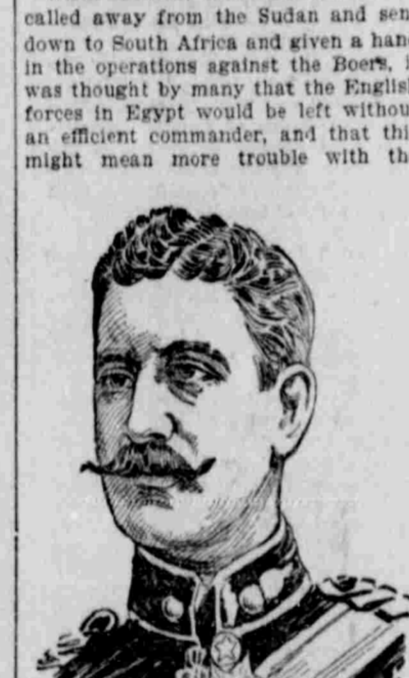
These persons not in touch with medical and surgical research can hardly know just what an important part the "offensive rabbit" plays in

## BOERS HAULING A "LONG TOM."



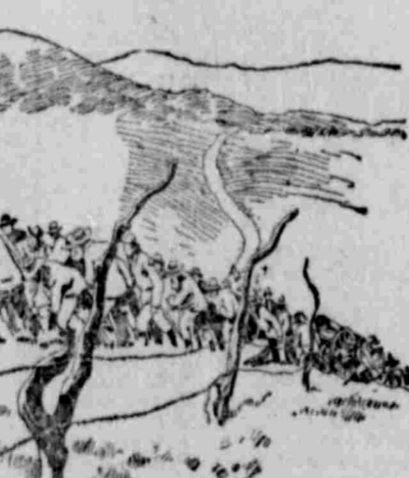
That an ounce of esprit de corps is worth a pound of rigid discipline has been well shown by the behavior of the Boers during the South African war. The sturdy willingness and effectiveness with which they have thrown themselves into the struggle against the English seem to have more than made up for those disadvantages under which the little republic began the campaign. The accompanying illustration shows a flood of light on Boer behavior at the front. It shows half a hundred Boer fighters hauling one of the Transvaal "Long Toms" up a steep hill into position for shelling the British.

## LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.



When General Lord Kitchener was called away from the Sudan and sent down to South Africa and given a hand in the operations against the Boers, it was thought by many that the English forces in Egypt would be left without an efficient commander, and that this might mean more trouble with the

## BRITISH WOUNDED AT PIETERMARITZBURG.



Here is a picture that will give one of those little side lights on the drama of war upon which the world prefers not to dwell. It gives a glimpse of a group of volunteers who were wounded at the battle of Elandsfontein and are now being cared for at the auxiliary military hospital at Pietermaritzburg. This emergency hospital was brought into existence by converting the legislative assembly buildings at Pietermaritzburg into a nursing place for the British wounded. The buildings themselves are at the present time filled with many maimed and dying soldiers, the group shown in the picture representing only those more fortunate ones who were lightly wounded.

## THE IRON HORSE IN SOUTH AFRICA.



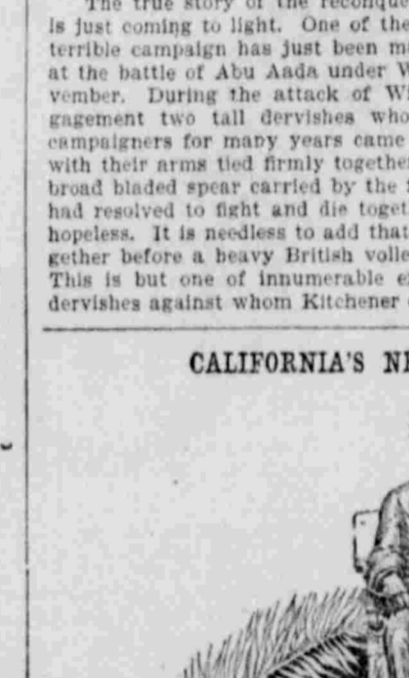
The English army commanders in South Africa have had a great deal of difficulty in securing a sufficient number of mules and horses for transportation purposes. Had it not been for the recent adoption of the traction engine for military purposes the British would have been badly handicapped in getting their transports to the front. The accompanying illustration shows one of the new big iron horses hauling a line of transport wagons across the veldt. Although such traction engines cannot, of course, be used in rough and mountainous country, they have proved most satisfactory in the ordinary service at the front, hauling as they do huge loads and requiring no care and attention when not in actual use.

## TWO HEROES OF THE DESERT.



The true story of the reconquest of the Sudan by Kitchener and Wingate is just coming to light. One of the most dramatic and touching scenes of that terrible campaign has just been made public by an officer who was present at the battle of Abu Auda under Wingate. This battle took place last November. During the attack of Wingate's advance guard at this fierce engagement two tall dervishes who had been lifelong companions and fellow campaigners for many years came charging desperately on the English lines with their arms tied firmly together. In their free hands each held the terrible broad bladed spear carried by the followers of the Mahdi. These two heroes had resolved to fight and die together when it was seen that their cause was hopeless. It is needless to add that their wish was fulfilled, for they fell together before a heavy British volley which riddled their bodies with rifle balls. This is but one of innumerable examples of the reckless fanaticism of the dervishes against whom Kitchener carried on such a destructive warfare.

## CALIFORNIA'S NEW LINCOLN STATUE.



On the Atlantic side of this republic stands the far famed Bartholdi statue of Liberty greeting the eye of the incoming immigrant and suggesting to him thoughts of freedom and good will. California, on behalf of the west, now desires to plant on the other extreme a towering statue of the great American apostle of liberty looking westward toward the orient and presaging freedom and enlightenment to the downtrodden races of the eastern world. With this end in view California is about to erect a huge memorial of Abraham Lincoln costing about \$150,000. The society for the purpose of furthering the movement had its inception in San Francisco, and when a convention was called 56 counties were represented and 2,000 delegates of the Lincoln Monument league were in attendance. The work has now progressed so far as to allow the league to accept a design for the monument, which is to be placed on Van Ness avenue, in San Francisco. This design, which is by John Gelett of New York, represents the martyred president seated in the executive chair. The figure will be bronze and the pedestal of granite, with decorative panels of marble.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Spain's present king supplies the only instance of a child who was born a king. He came into the world six months after the death of his royal father and at once became possessor of the throne. The czar has an income of \$1,000 per year, the sultan \$50, the emperor of Austria \$500, the Kaiser \$450, the king of Italy \$250, Queen Victoria the same, the French president \$250, the king of the Belgians \$85 and the president of the United States \$7.50 per hour. The work of removing the bodies of the kings which for years have lain beneath St. George's chapel at Windsor castle has been begun, in order to make room for Queen Victoria and her descendants. Pedals were invented and first applied to bicycles in 1863 by Henry Michaux of France. A few years ago the wheelmen of France erected a monument to the memory of Michaux at Bar le Due, France. There is a complete failure of the olive crop in southern Italy and in Sicily this season, owing to the ravages of the oil fly, which appeared in unusual numbers on account of the prolonged drought of last summer and fall. The height of the atmosphere is supposed to be about 50 miles. In Santiago in the better class of houses the bedsteads are surrounded with a rose kind of netting, beginning at the floor and gathered at the top. This is intended as a protection against tarantulas. In the United States building at the Paris exposition will be displayed bronze busts of five famous newspaper men of America—Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, George W. Childs, Charles A. Dana and Joseph Medill. James H. Kelly of Garbuttville, N. Y., died recently. He was the inventor of the modern headlight used on locomotives. His crowning achievement he considered to be the placing of his headlights on a railroad in the Holy Land. He was 82 years of age. Normandy fishermen complain of the sudden appearance of cuttlefish, which are making inroads on the fisheries. The Marquis of Lorne, in spite of the fact that his wife is a daughter of the queen, is but a commoner. In official documents he is usually styled "John Campbell, commonly known as the Marquis of Lorne." From Corfe castle to Bournemouth West cliff English military men have passed acetylene gas signals, a distance of 12 miles, the messages being clear to the naked eye.