





**THE WOMAN OF IT.**

How could I know that his golden head,  
Where the hidden sunbeams lay  
Had taken its light from the fires of Hell,  
That he'd wreck my life some day?

How could I know that his wondrous  
eyes,  
That I thought were Heaven's blue,  
Had caught their light from the brim-  
stone lakes,  
As his blackened soul passed through?

When he looked in my heart with his  
tender eyes,  
And took my willing hand,  
I walked with him the paths of sin  
As one walks onward.

I leaned on my elbow and watched him  
sleep,  
With his head on my arm at rest,  
Then I drove my dagger up to the gold  
Of his hill in his quiet breast.

It made me sad that the blood should  
flow,  
And crimson his robe so white,  
So I took the roses and laid them there,  
The roses he brought tonight.

It pains me to think he must be alone,  
So I come to the river again,  
Here where I met him and loved him  
first,  
An oblation of all God's men.

So I join him here in another world,  
For never apart can we dwell,  
Our souls together will happy be,  
Though we walk the streets of Hell.

—Mrs. C. H. Cooley

**CAPE NOME'S GOLD.**

**Scientific Explanation of Its Origin and  
Nugget Formation.**

The two geologists, Schrader and Brooks, who were sent from Washington to the Cape Nome gold fields last October, have prepared a preliminary report.

The gold from that region thus far has all been obtained from placer deposits which can be conveniently grouped, the investigators report, as gulch placers, bar placers, beach placers, tundra placers and bench placers. During the past season only those of the gulch and beach have been important gold producers. No facilities were available for exploring the tundra deposits, and the benches have not as yet been investigated. The coarse gold, as far as present developments show, is largely confined to creek and gulch diggings, ranging from the size of a pea pinhead to nuggets weighing several

ounces. Two have been found on Anvil creek, weighing from twenty to twenty-five ounces, and worth from \$200 to \$300. Much of this gulch gold is about the size of No. 8, and nuggets from a half-ounce to an ounce are not uncommon. Much of the fine gold is lost through the primitive way of extraction now in use. The gold is usually rounded and smoothly polished. In color it is rather dull and somewhat resembles tarnished brass. The nuggets are round and subangular, but seldom flat. Small vitreous quartz masses are not infrequently found attached to them.

The creek gold usually appears on or very near bedrock under a thickness of from five to eight feet of gravel. In the diggings the paystreak is of varying thickness, but the gravel usually carries some gold from the surface down. A cross section of the gravel at any given depth would show the gold not evenly distributed, but more or less gathered into zones. This paystreak usually trends parallel with the creek valley, and simply marks an earlier channel of the creek when the gold was laid down in its bed. It is not necessarily continuous, but often occurs in detached pockets, which are sometimes very rich. In the lower reaches of the Snake river and of other large streams gold is reported to occur on the bars also in workable quantities. It is here much finer than in the creeks and gulches, but as reduced as that in the beach. It is variously mingled with the gravels and sands constituting the bars and, like them, was deposited by the rivers and streams which brought the material down from the creeks and gulches.

Normally, in the beach deposits there are fine gold, gold sand and some disk gold. The particles range in size from that of a small pinhead to dust, or flour gold. With only the crude appliances for separation at hand during the last season, little of the flour gold has as yet been saved. Small nuggets, amounting to about \$150 in value, have been discovered, but are relatively rare. Beach deposits are also reported from other localities along the southern margin of the Seward peninsula.

The bench placers of the region have, as far as we know, received little or no attention from the prospectors. Some pinhead to nugget weighing several

been shown to yield gold, but the higher benches and terraces have been disregarded, chiefly, it seems, from the difficulty of obtaining water. Whether this gold is sufficiently concentrated to prove of commercial value is a question for prospectors to settle.

As far as it goes, the evidence points to a derivation of the gold from the mineralized veins and country rocks. We wish to emphasize this because of the prevalent idea that the placer gold has been brought from great distances by the action of ice or through some convulsion of nature. This is a complete misconception, because there is no evidence whatever of glacial action, and all the facts point to a local source of the gold. As placer gold can move only down hill from its source in the parent rock, it is evident that the course of the gold in the creeks and gulches must be sought in their various drainage basins.

The life history of a gold nugget in this region is something as follows: When it is freed from the parent rock by the disintegrating agencies, it has an angular form. It is washed down into the gulches and gradually becomes subrounded. By some action of erosion the gulch placers may be disturbed, and the nugget, again moved and still further reduced in size, finds its way to the tundra deposits. By shifting of the shore line it may subsequently be exposed to wave action, ground yet still smaller, and eventually be borne to sea as flake or flour gold. We expand this elementary idea as to the origin of the gold deposits because of the misconception among some of the miners in the North beach that the sea has washed up the gold and deposited it upon the beach. It is even asserted by some that the waves are constantly adding gold to these placers by bringing it from the depths of the ocean.

The principal and almost universal vegetation in the Nome region is the moss. It covers with a dense growth the entire Nome tundra, and in many localities extends well up into the mountains. In the Nome region and on most of the Seward peninsula game of almost every kind is scarce. The principal indigenous land quadruped is probably the Arctic hare or white fox. Some lynx are also found, and occasionally a caribou or bear may be encountered.

The hare seal is common along the

coast, and is a very important animal to the native in its supply of meat, oil, and especially the skin for clothing, footwear and sundry uses. The seal are taken in both winter and summer. In winter the natives go out on the sea ice six or eight miles from shore, where a few seals are procured at the edge of the open sea. The natives are also reported to take a whale or two along the coast almost every year. They sell the bones, while the flesh is appropriated for food.

**A Seam Analyzed.**

A New York paper, which makes a specialty of discovering terrible things, forecasts the awful results that will follow when the trusts agree to pay high wages to the labor unions and unite with them. Suppose, says this paper, that the railways amalgamate into one colossal trust and announce to their men: "We will make the lowest pay of men who stand by us \$8 a day." By this means the million railroad men will be turned into a vast mercenary army to vote or fight for its employers, and the public will have to foot the bill. The railways and allied trusts, using the same method, will thus absolutely rule the land and do what they please, dictating legislation, resisting the laws and, if necessary, taking possession of the government. However plausible this possibility may seem, it possesses all of the essential elements of a comic opera, of which the mere suggestion that capital would voluntarily change its policy of grinding down labor is only one absurdity. The next obstacle is that, if the railways decided to pay their skilled labor \$15 or \$20 a day and their rude labor not less than \$5, and unite with the labor unions, the unions would soon demand not less than \$25 a day. The next thing that would make the programme impossible is that the cost of all things would work up correspondingly and everybody would wake up to the discovery that they were no better off than before.

Nirvanin, the name of a recent anodyne, has received in Germany the chemical name of diethylglycolamido-phenylbenzoazurimethylsulfate.

Near a certain quarry in Italy is a town, the inhabitants of which pay no rent for taxes. They are quarry employees, who have dug dwellings in the face of a steep rock.

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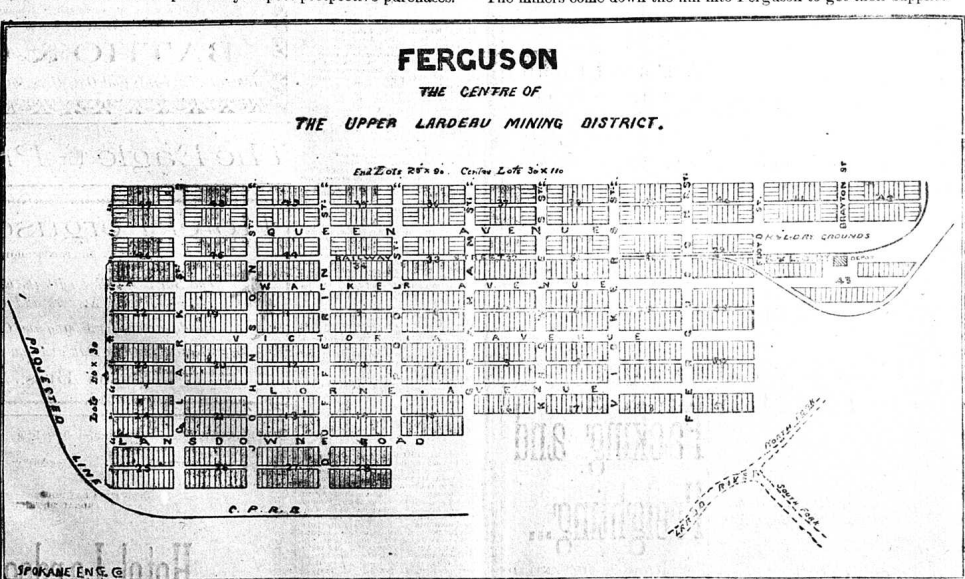
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