

DAWSON'S LATEST

She Develops a Grabbing Coon Whose Weakness is White Women.

JERRY MOORE IN A NEW ROLE

Was Formerly Poo-Bah of the White Pass Railroad.

KID FIELD'S CASE DROPPED.

Standard Theatre Cast Not Needed in Evidence—Hunker Cabin Case Dismissed.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

Magistrate Starnes opened the week's series of police court sessions this morning.

Texas is the home of the horned frog; the black and tan lizard is indigenous to Florida; Maryland first produced the kissing bug which later spread all over the country, but it has been left to Dawson to add to the list by developing a grabbing coon. J. B. Moore, a gingerbread colored son of Ham, was up this morning on the charge of loitering on the streets, using insulting language and of insulting white women by grabbing hold of them. Moore came to Dawson last summer with Manager E. C. Hawkins of the W.P. & Y. R., whose errand boy he had been for nearly two years, and who, so long as the railroad magnate managed him, was a careful and trusty negro. Moore remained in Dawson and has since, up to a few days ago, been engaged about saloons in the capacity of porter. Two women have complained to Corporal McPhail and Constable Stutz that Moore had rushed up to each of them and at different times on the streets had frightened them almost into hysterics by throwing his arms around and grabbing them. The women, however, declined to appear in court as they did not want the publicity which would naturally attach to the case were their names to become known. "Jerry" denied that he had been guilty of the grabbing act and said it had been some other colored man; that he had a witness to prove that he was in bed when the last woman alleged to have been grabbed, which was on Second avenue and at 2 o'clock Friday morning, the date of the other assault being the previous Wednesday night. Neither the corporal nor constable saw either of the assaults made, but were confident that, from the descriptions given by the women, the assailant could be none other than the prisoner. The case was remanded until this afternoon when it is probable some means for procuring further identification will be employed. In the meantime, the man who was at one time, in Jerry's estimation, the "main squeeze" of the railroad, is in jail.

Further hearing in the wage cases in which O'Brien & Jackson are defendants, evidence in the cases having been given last Friday afternoon, was continued for two weeks and until further evidence is procured.

E. and A. Billevean were in court on the charge of having forcibly and unlawfully taken possession of a cabin on 35 below on Hunker, the property of Geo. E. Wilkins. As the prosecution was not present, and as it was stated that it had been duly notified that the cause would be on for hearing this morning, it was, therefore, dismissed.

It looked as though the Standard Theater Company was to play an engagement in police court this morning as all its members were there, including the leading lady, who wrings her hands and says: "Oh Love! Oh Fate! Oh Death!" the low browed villain who hisses: "At last you are in my power!" the black-faced comedian who runs errands in daylight, all were there, but the engagement was a short one. The cause of this appearance of theatrical people so early in the morning was due to the fact that Kid Fields had issued some worthless paper, a check for \$50, which had been passed upon the theater people. Fields had been arrested and was out on bond and was not present when the case was called. He was represented by an attorney who asked that the case be continued. In behalf of the prosecution, Theodore Eggert, manager of the Standard, stated that there was no desire on its part to prosecute the case and, after instructing the attorney to warn his client to be more careful in his future conduct, the case was dismissed.

In Capt. Starnes' court yesterday afternoon Jerry B. Moore, the "smoked Yankee" who was charged with insulting women on the street by grabbing them, was dismissed as the women declined to face publicity by appearing in court to prosecute their assailant. In dismissing the case the magistrate imparted some advice which, but for

the fact of his race, would have caused the prisoner to turn pale. Dave Gordon was arrested yesterday evening for beating a dog and will be given a hearing this afternoon. Geo. Nichols will be heard this afternoon on a charge of theft.

A Fever Producer.

When the ice in the Yukon ceased moving it caused the water near the mouth of the Klondike to back up until it overflowed a portion of the flat fronting the south end of the barracks reservation, which flat was as dry previously as a missionary's sermon, and littered with all manner of filth. Now, however, a hole has been cut through the ice and from that shallow place the fluid extract—a summer's accumulation of filth is being dipped up and sold all over the city for domestic use. Yet when several cases of typhoid fever developed last week people remarked, "It is a strange season of the year for that disease to develop."

By driving too yards further on, water haulers and venders can get good water from the channel of the Klondike river, the use of which will not jeopardize the lives of the people. Just now there are sanitary questions to be considered fully as important as that caused by a few cases of mild type of smallpox. Rouse, ye Romans.

Snow Storm is General.

Reports from all over the district so far as have been yet received indicate that the fall of snow thus far has been uniform and unusually heavy for this season of the year. From Dawson all the way to the summit of White Pass a heavy snow fall is reported, and the same report comes from every creek in the Klondike. Those who have been in the country since '94 say that never in their experience has there been so much snow on the ground by the middle of November as there is now. Extremely high water is predicted for next spring and an abundance for sluicing purposes all through the summer. As one present result of the snow, the roads are now and will continue in first-class condition.

Jerry's Congratulations.

Jerry is one of the Whitehouse servants. He has been in service there over 25 years, and used to get the glasses straight on the table in Gen. Grant's time. He is a familiar figure now as he beats the Whitehouse rugs out on the portico and dusts the furniture any time of the day that it pleases him to do so. Jerry had to have his chance to congratulate the president. He waited for it patiently and got it recently. When asked what he said he replied: "Well, suh, Ah made de president ma' very best bow. Then Ah said to him: 'Mistab President, Ah appreciate it very much youah acceptin' of de nomination, suh, and Ah certainly am glad to heah that you is again in de swim.'"—Washington Star.

Entertainment Tonight.

The concert and literary entertainment to be given tonight in the Dawson reading and recreation room will be fully up to the high standard to which these semi-monthly entertainments have already attained. Judge Craig will preside as chairman. The following program will be presented: Pianoforte solo, Scotch selections, Mrs. Alex McDonald; song, "The Shadow of Pines," Mrs. F. Maltby; song, "Flow, Gently Sweet Afton," Dr. A. G. MacDonald; recitation, "Dialect Sketch," Mr. Frank Johnston; song, "Love's Sorrows," Mrs. N. Devig; song, "Dawn," H. E. A. Robertson; violin solo, "A Torto ti Lagni Amor," Miss Elsie Larson; song, "Song of the Robin" (Bischoff) Miss Emma Allen; recitation, selected, J. S. Cowan; song, "Jack's the Boy for Work," C. W. MacPherson; zither solo, selected, Mr. Harding; recitation, "The Money Musk," Miss J. A. Killeen. "God Save the Queen."

The performance will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

He Cashes Pay Checks.

New York pays its employees by check, and each pay day sees a great many men with their whole month's salary in their hand, but no money. Various bankers whose places of business are near the city hall are willing to cash the city's checks, but they charge a commission, usually 10 cents on each \$100.

The proprietor of a saloon near the city hall is willing to cash the checks without charging a commission and on pay days his establishment is jammed with officials. He makes his profit on the increased sale of liquors at his bar, for no man after having his check cashed leaves the place without buying a drink. The proprietor of the establishment provides against the city pay day by drawing \$25,000 from the bank and hiring a man to take entire charge of the check cashing business. Frequently the entire \$25,000 is changed for checks. When this happens, the proprietor sends for more money. No city employee asks to have his pay check cashed and is not accommodated, and the extra pay day sales at the bar are a considerable feature of the year's trade.—New York Sun.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

KILLING OFF WILD HORSES

Washington Disposes of 66,000 Head in Two Years.

Range is More Valuable for Use by Cattle and Sheep—Canned Horse Sent to France.

Gradually but surely the great herds of wild horses on the interior plains of Washington, Idaho and Montana are being driven to the wall. Several causes are working together to depopulate the bunch grass ranges of the vast herds of wild horses that have hitherto roamed there—the increased demand for irrigable lands by settlers and the purchase or lease, followed by fencing, of great areas of range lands by cattle and sheep men. The latter are swiftly fencing in the springs, creeks and ponds that form water sources which are vital to range industry. These facts denote a new element in the development of western sheep and cattle raising, increasing production and putting the industry on a more solid basis. It ends the indiscriminate pasturage of cattle, sheep and horses over immense areas of the northwestern states. It means the confining of the cattle and sheep to lands that can be acquired, fenced and made more productive—and the general extinction of the horses. The latter are being moved off the ranges by the tens of thousands. Those left are forced to eke out a precarious living on the dry pasture lands left by the cattle and sheep herders, where they may die of thirst in the summer or starve to death in the winter, with no one to mourn their end.

In the last two years at least 65,000 head of horses have been removed from the ranges of eastern Washington alone. Their disposition has been approximately as follows: Shipped to Chicago and other eastern markets, 20,000; sent to Alaska during Klondike rush, 8,000; canned into horse meat at Linton, Ore., for shipment to France, 9,000; driven into Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, largely for pack and saddle horses, 10,000; broken for use by new settlers in Washington, 10,000; died in the last two winters, 8,000; loss from state in two years, 65,000.

This loss has been double the natural increase, reducing the number of wild horses in that state from about 125,000 to 80,000 or 90,000. At this rate of decrease they would last for some years, but the fact is that the horses are being confined to a smaller area each successive year, thereby increasing their chances of destruction.

At least 5,000 horses died of starvation last winter in the districts north and south of Snake river. Fifty to eighty per cent of some bands vanished under the conditions of short grass and deep snow. The cattle and sheep, on the other hand, are rounded in the lower valleys during the fall and fed during the winter.

The range horses are now confined almost entirely to the thinly populated counties of Douglas, Lincoln, Adams and Franklin and parts of Yakima and Klicitat, in Washington. These animals are worth from \$3 to \$30 according to size and quality. A large number of them are cayuses; others are strong, large-boned horses.

In June 5,000 head of Douglas county horses were sold for shipment east at \$2.50, \$3 and \$6 per head, according to size. The horse-canning factory at Linton, Oregon, has converted about 9,000 head into meat for shipment to France and Germany in the last two years. A still larger number will be canned in the near future, for the industrial department of the Northern Pacific railway has aided in the establishment of another horse-canning factory at Medora, N. D. A home market for many thousand head has been caused by the boom in the wheat industry owing to the good crops and the good prices of the last two years. Thousands of wild horses, weighing 1,100 pounds and upwards, have been broken to the plow by both old and new settlers. The indications are that this local absorption will continue in a limited way for several years in eastern Washington and Idaho.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The "Hell" of Railroad.

We have in the Philippines in round figures 63,000 troops. Casualties among them in like proportion to those among railroad employees, as reported by the interstate commerce commissioners, would give for the year 406 killed and 5727 wounded, or a total of 6133. The actual total for the year, based on the average of the number for 23 months is 1640. From this calculation it appears that the risk to life or limb among trainmen on the railroads in the United States is nearly four times as great as among the soldiers in the Philippines.

The total of the killed and wounded in the British army in South Africa up to July 1 was, in round figures, 15,000. The casualties among railroad employees alone in a year were two and a half times as many. The casualties on the railroads in the United States exceeded the total number of persons killed and wounded in the Philippines and South Africa, including Americans, Filipinos, British and Boers. In a communication to the senate June 2, Secretary Root stated that the killed and wounded among forces in the Philippines from the day of occupation up to May 24 was 2620 and among the Filipinos 12,884

as nearly as could be ascertained. Adding to these the British killed and wounded in South Africa, 15,000, gives a total of 30,504, as compared with the total of 51,743 killed and wounded in railroad accidents. This leaves a margin of 21,239 to cover the Boer killed and wounded, who probably do not amount to 5000, and any Filipino casualties not reported. Here is an excellent text for a sermon on the "hell" of railroading.—Army and Navy Journal.

A Trust to Depress Prices.

"I spent several weeks last summer in a quaint, delightful little mountain village in South Carolina," said an old clubman the other evening, "and I found a rule in force which could be adopted with advantage at numerous other localities. I went to the place by mere chance, and one of the first things that impressed me after my arrival was the total absence of the extortion one usually encounters at even the smallest resorts. Everything was amazingly good and reasonable, and I marveled how the natives had been kept unspooled. One afternoon during the first week of my stay I found out. I was sitting on the porch of the little hotel when a buggy drove up and a well-dressed gentleman descended. He was a new arrival, who had been taking a ride in the mountains. 'What do I owe you?' he asked of the countryman who drove the rig. 'Oh, I reckon a dollar's enough,' drawled the other. 'Pshaw!' exclaimed the stranger, 'it's worth more than that. Here's a two dollar bill.' 'The money was about to change hands when a broad-shouldered chap from Louisville who had been staying at the hotel all summer jumped up from a chair at my side and stepped between the pair. 'Hold on!' he said firmly. 'We can't allow that. Give the driver what he asks, but no more.' 'Well I don't see that this is any of your business,' drawled the newcomer, in great surprise. 'I propose to make it my business,' retorted the Louisville man; 'give him a dollar and let him go.' 'I'll be hanged if I will,' said the stranger, getting red. 'I'll pay him what I blamed please.' 'Then you'll have me to lick,' said the Kentuckian, calmly, and peeled off his coat. The other man took a look at his torso and weakened. 'Oh, well,' he said, 'it isn't worth fighting about,' and with that he tossed the countryman a dollar and strode inside.

"We have to do this in self-defense," said the Louisville man apologetically, as he resumed his seat. 'A few of us discovered this resort, and now we're trying to keep it uncontaminated. About all the pleasant loafing places in Europe and America have been spoiled by confounded idiots who have more money than brains and insist on overpaying for everything they get. The consequence is that they buy prices to such an extent that fellows of moderate means like myself can't afford to take a vacation, and some of us old boarders have quietly organized a protective league to hold things down to a reasonable level. We have had to lick two New Yorkers and a dude from Philadelphia, but altogether the scheme has worked first rate.' I applied for membership immediately, and never enjoyed a visit more in my life. There ought to be branch leagues all over the country."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Counting the People.

The first of the army of 50,000 officials who will have the task of counting the population of Great Britain in 1901 have been already appointed. These are merely subordinate clerks, but their appointment records the beginning of the great work on which the status of every hamlet, village, town, city and county in Great Britain is fixed for another decade.

Six months hence the census office, a department of the registrar general's office, will be hard at work arranging and compiling the schedules gathered from every inhabited spot of England, Scotland and Wales. Before that time, however, a vast amount of preliminary work has to be done. For the purposes of the census Great Britain is divided into 640 districts, each under a superintendent registrar. Each district will contain from 2 to 12 subdistricts, approximately about 2000 in all, and every subdistrict is again divided into enumeration districts numbering in round figures some 40,000.

The schedules will be distributed by the enumerators—one enumerator to each enumeration district—during the week preceding Sunday, March 31, 1901. On that day every occupier of a dwelling will be required to fill up the schedule, which will be called for on the following day by the enumerator. The details of information required by the census taker are neither voluminous nor prolix; the name, sex, age, occupation, condition—married or single—and birthplace of every person in the house, and whether blind, deaf, dumb, imbecile or lunatic; whether more or less than five rooms constitute the dwelling; and in Wales and Scotland whether any person speaks Welsh or Gaelic only.—London Daily Mail.

An American Author.

Hunker Creek.

Editor Nugget:

Dear Sir—Will you please decide this bet in the Nugget. A bet B \$10 that the author of "After the Ball" is an Englishman and that the song was written in England.

B bets that the author was an American and was written in the United States. Very truly,

READER OF THE NUGGET.

(The author of the above song is Chas. K. Harris, an American citizen.—ED.)

DID NOT STAND

Injunction Against the Water Company Was Dismissed This Morning

BY JUDGE CRAIG IN OPEN COURT.

Case Will Come Up for Hearing in Near Future.

HE BROKE JAIL IN JUNE

And Will Be Heard on That Charge Tomorrow—List of Cases for the Week.

Justice Craig this morning rendered a decision in the injunction case of Mrs. McConnell against the water company.

The motion to dissolve the previously granted injunction was argued Saturday, and it was thought by many that the injunction would stand, despite the fact that an ordinance had been passed by the Yukon council which practically disposed of the whole matter, inasmuch as it made the water company liable for damages, although this was contrary to the decision rendered when the injunction was granted.

This morning Justice Craig dissolved the injunction, but ordered an immediate trial of the case on its merits. The hearing of the case will probably take place either tomorrow or the next day, as the court has some time at its disposal before the jury cases commence Thursday.

Charles Daniels, a prisoner serving 18 months time for theft, and whose time expired at 11 o'clock this morning, was brought before Justice Dugas for sentence for having broken jail early last June. Hearing of his case was postponed till 10:30 tomorrow morning.

The case of Bonfield against Hense, a civil action growing out of the recently dismissed criminal charge, will come up sometime today.

The case of Burt vs. Wilson has been adjourned, and the cases of Fields and Pioneer, Holden and Cafarena and Donatelli against Ames have been dropped.

The case of Robertson vs. Gares has been settled out of court, which leaves only ten civil cases on the week's peremptory list, which is as follows: Dodds vs. B. L. & K. N. Co, Morgan vs. Wright, Dupavy vs. B. N. A., Smith vs. Carmody, Berryman vs. Spencer, Hawkins vs. Wright, Morrison vs. Bourke, Madden vs. Ripstein, Crofoot vs. Trevoarra, Albers vs. Toumeau, Binet vs. O'Brien.

Exceptional Enterprise.

The Standard theater is now one of the finest fitted up theaters in the country, as far as arrangements for the comfort of its patrons is concerned. Electric lights illuminate the place from one end to the other, there being fully 100 lamps in use during the performance. At the front of the house an arc light is displayed, the only one in Dawson with the exception of those of the A. C. Co. The current feeding these lights, is generated by a 30-horse power boiler and engine which has recently been put up at the rear of the theater. A dynamo is installed capable of supplying fluid to 250 lamps. Connecting with the boiler is a complete steam heating plant which is piped to all parts of the house making the place a most comfortable theater even in the coldest weather.

The cost of installing the machinery for heating and lighting purposes was in the neighborhood of \$8000.

Flay Reach Here.

Late Saturday afternoon the mail which left Whitehorse on the 19th of last month, reached Stewart and is doubtless a few miles this side of that point by this time and may probably reach here by the middle of the week. The trail over which the carriers must travel can not yet be called a trail as it is very rough, and in many places the ice is thin and very treacherous and if the mail is finally delivered here at all, the carriers will be deserving of congratulations.

The Klondike... TELEPHONE... ISSUED DAILY... ALLEN BROS... From Monday... PROPR... An ordinance... effect respecting... be carefully re... horses and cattle... ordinance makes... able by fine or... animals to be... winter season... condition. It a... and feed shall... use. It seems... that such a law... particularly in... horses and cattle... Experience of th... that there are n... cruel or careles... regulation be p... enforced. If a horse has... and his services... to his owner, it... killed immediat... be turned out to... There is no part... in killing an an... of any service t... sense and the la... action. As long... is alive it rests... that he is cared... this obligation m... are pleased to n... have taken the r... law will be rigi... THE GOV... The announce... come in from O... a mint will be e... the government... considerable im... kon. Undoubte... the part of the... preliminary step... of an assay offic... is generally agr... settle the vex... There is no d... general princip... medium of effe... desirable. In e... dust is used som... if the dust, as n... is of higher va... price at which... who pays out... if the contrary... the other party... victim. The element... must always be... naturally tend... commodities a... would be the c... was no doubt a... the considerati... any doubt as to... what the mer... goods, he will... that the doub... side of the ledg... The only sati... matter that h... government as... actual value of... less a nominal... The establishm... doubtfully be fo... the location of... son. W. L. M'K... William McK... ed president of... overwhelming... with the trend... during the past... of the election... prise. In fact... at numerous ti... has been diffic... sibility of any... President McK... years ago, wh... in the midst... such as had... many years... the signal for... tinct change... Confidence,