

# NOTHING HAPPENED

At All Sensational at the Meeting of the Yukon Council Last Night.

MESSRS. PRUDHOMME AND WILSON

Take the Oath of Office and are Duly Seated at the Board.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN CHUNKS

For Those Who Had Listened to a Diplomatic Whisper—The Influence of an Attorney.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

There was a fine air of expectancy pervading the court room, also an unusually large number of spectators, last evening when Councilman Arthur Wilson read his oath of office and kissed the book before Commissioner Ogilvie, Justice Dugas and Gold Commissioner Senkler, the occasion being the first meeting of the Yukon council in which the newly elected members participated.

Mr. Prudhomme was introduced to the commissioner by Secretary Brown after Mr. Wilson took his seat at the council board, and read, in his turn the oath appertaining to his newly acquired position. This done he kissed the book and took his seat beside Mr. Wilson.

If there were those present who expected Patrick Henry speeches or a display of election fire works they went home sadly disappointed, as nothing more vivid than the necktie worn by Mr. Prudhomme was there to attract the attention or keep in mind the fact that great things were expected.

So far as anything more than is ordinarily of interest was concerned, nothing occurred, and the meeting might be marked "Flat, stale and unprofitable." That is, unless one were sufficiently well acquainted with matter, public and politic, to see beneath the surface of things, when, indeed, the meeting became filled with quiet interest.

Early in the day it was whispered ever so diplomatically that a member of the council would interrogate the chairman of a recently appointed committee regarding a certain investigation which was to have, and may have, been made, and everyone who had heard this was there filled with expectancy, notwithstanding the cold, and when the time arrived for the members of the council to ask questions, it was thought that the hour had struck for the mine to be exploded, and when Mr. Wilson rose from his chair saying that he wanted to ask for some information, people held their breath and the newly elected member stated that being a new member, and not familiar with what the council had been doing, he supposed that the best way to find out was to ask questions. He wanted to know if the commissioner had any information as to when the royalty was to be removed, or if he could give any information on the subject at all.

Mr. Ogilvie replied that he had not heard anything of the matter beyond what was public property. If he became possessed of any desirable information which he was at liberty to disclose he would furnish it.

The audience took another breath and waited, as it was seen that Mr. Wilson had further questions to ask.

"I should like to ask," he said, "what is being done about trails to the creeks, especially Eureka creek. That creek has been turning out well of late, and I wish the council would take up the matter of a trail, as it is badly needed."

The commissioner replied that two of the government engineers were away and the third was kept busy surveying claims for purchasers. Just as soon as the services of a surveyor could be had, the several proposed routes would be examined and the best one selected, whereupon the trail would be built.

Mr. Wilson sat down and those who had as embled to hear something sensa-

tional sighed bitterly over their disappointment and one whispered to a neighbor that, "it didn't come off because all the influence a certain attorney could muster had been brought to bear and had succeeded in preventing the expected interrogation."

Law books which had been open and waiting on the council board, were closed and put away, their contents not being required, and everyone knew that the meeting, which but a few hours before had been so full of bright promise, had gone into history, productive of nothing out of the common run of business, and the disappointment froze in large chunks on the back windows.

Justice Dugas presented the draft of an ordinance regulating the killing of game, seasons for hunting, penalties for refractions, etc. In view of the fact that many hundreds of moose and cariboo have been wantonly slaughtered each year, the passage of a restraining law has become of vital importance if the game of the country is not to be exterminated and the introduction of this ordinance has been waited for with more than ordinary interest.

Justice Dugas in introducing it said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he was not accountable for its legality, as its sections were merely the incorporations of his own opinions, and were subject to change and amendment.

In fact, he himself would probably move to amend some of the sections. The ordinance, which is too long to publish in full at this time, was passed through its first and second readings.

The important sections of the ordinance will appear in full in tomorrow's issue of the Nugget.

Ordinance No. 6, of 1899, respecting the appointment of commissioners for taking affidavits was amended as follows, the amendment, as a matter of urgency, passing its third reading last night:

1. Section 2 of ordinance No. 6, 1899, being an ordinance "to provide for the appointment of commissioners or taking affidavits," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "And may revoke the commission or commissions of any such persons, and such revocation shall operate as a revocation for all purposes."

2. This ordinance shall be retroactive.

There will be a special meeting of the council Saturday at 3 p. m. for the purpose of reorganizing committees and considering the draft of the game law submitted by Justice Dugas.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Inspector Scarth being absent from the city and at the Forks on official business, Inspector Rutledge occupied the magistrate's chair in police court this morning when the only case on for hearing was that of Ole Matheson vs. J. R. Hamilton, the second-hand dealer, for \$240 alleged to be due for labor performed. The case was on trial this forenoon.

This afternoon the case of Edward Little, charged with extortion, will be heard. The complainant is Maud Earle, who conducts a cigar industry near the Klondike toll bridge. If Maud's story is along the lines of truth and veracity, Edward was working her for a good thing. She says that two weeks ago he came to her place and told her if she did not give him \$5 he would kick her household into smithereens, or words to that effect; that, rather than see her property so ruthlessly destroyed she "dug up" the five plunks and Edward departed. Yesterday, she alleges, he returned and demanded \$250. Maud decided that, the limit being raised, she could not play in Edward's game, so, instead of the "ante," she had a warrant issued for Edward's arrest. The defendant's story has not yet been heard.

Business in the police court was quiet this morning, the case of Earl W. Schlicht, who tried to end his life yesterday because he was in love with another man's wife, was before Magistrate McDonnell, but was remanded till this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

This afternoon Miss Nellie Lewis will be given an opportunity to explain how it happened that she was very drunk and so disorderly this morning that her conduct became the object of note; so much so in fact, that a guardian of the law took her to the police station from the Bonanza saloon where her riotous mode of conduct was marked in many ways not in keeping with the peace and dignity of the community.

Is Cold All Over. Mr. G. P. Wells, the expert engineer and machinist who has charge of the machinery department of the A. E. Co., is not in love with Dawson winters, having spent much of his life in Southern California.

"Where the orange distills its perfume And the rose speaks of love and of light."

Mr. Wells denies that he has cold feet. He does not stop at that; he is cold all over and that is why he is arranging to start for the outside at an early date. He will first go to California to visit his people, after which he will make a trip through the east in the interests of the machinery department of the A. E. Co., selecting and purchasing a stock for next season.

## DAVIS TALKS AT HIS HOME

A Dawson Property Owner Regales His Friends.

With His Views of the Klondike and Her Past, Present and Future—Will Return.

Joseph Davis who owns the Bank Saloon and Cafe building, corner First avenue and Third street, and who left here with his family to spend the winter in his old home in Helena, Montana, has been interviewed by the Herald of that city, which says:

Judge Joseph Davis, former chief of police of Helena, Mrs. Davis and their youngest daughter, Flora Louise, [arrived this afternoon from Dawson City, and are at the Helena. Judge Davis expects to remain in Helena with his family through the winter, but will return to Dawson next summer. He sold out some of his mining and realty interests there, but retained part of his property, an will return to Dawson when the summer mining season opens. The judge and his family left Dawson September 21, going up the river by boat to Whitehorse rapids, and from there to Skagway by railroad. They arrived at Seattle a week ago. Louis and "Tip" Judge Davis' sons, remained at Seattle, from where they will go in a few days to San Francisco. From that city they will leave soon on a trip around the world. They will sail across the Pacific, finally arriving at New York, from where they will come to Helena.

Life in the far north appears to have agreed with Judge Davis, who is looking stronger than when he went away. Judge Davis left Helena, August 5, 1897, and arrived at Dawson after the hardships that accompanied the trip before the railroad had been built or the line of boats put on the river. He immediately engaged in business, and prospered, acquiring considerable property in Dawson, and a number of good claims in the district tributary to the camp.

"They told me that I would starve," said Judge Davis to a friend this afternoon, "but I got through that first winter all right, and have had no reason to regret since that I went north."

"What do I think of Dawson?" repeated Judge Davis. "I think it is all right. There are now about 14,000 persons in the camp. I believe it will be pretty dull there this winter, owing to the fact that many of the larger concerns have abandoned winter mining, as operations may be conducted in the summer much cheaper. I do not expect to mine myself this winter for the same reason. The fact that many of the mines will be closed down will make things a little dull."

"The placer mines of the Klondike have by no means been worked out. I should say that the developed mines alone of the district will hold out two or three years. It is but a question of time, in my opinion, when quartz mining will be carried on extensively. At present there have been no quartz mines developed to any material extent, but we all believe that the ledges exist and that they will be developed some day."

"It's a pleasure trip from Seattle to the Klondike now," added Judge Davis. "There are no hardships to undergo, and one who cares for scenery, certainly gets plenty of it either way."

When we walked in we didn't have time to appreciate the scenery, but it's different now."

A Sharp Trick.

New York, Nov. 6.—Honduras, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald, has played a sharp trick on the Pears brothers, in whose behalf the United States has been endeavoring to collect an indemnity of \$10,000 for the murder of their brother, Frank Pears, in February, 1899.

Several months ago Honduras proposed to pay \$5000, if this sum would be satisfactory to the United States, but Secretary Hay decided that it was not sufficient, and reiterated his demand for the satisfaction of the entire claim. The latest demand was taken under consideration by the Honduras government. A few days ago the department was informed by Honduras that the Pears brothers were not in sympathy with its efforts to obtain indemnity, and that they had entered into negotiations with her for a time for a concession which she had finally refused to grant.

This action of the Pears brothers is decidedly embarrassing to the State department. The department is not pressing the claim for indemnity en-

tirely for the benefit of the Pears brothers. It is deemed advisable in the interest of future protection of American life and property in Honduras that that government should be taught not to permit the death of Americans and the escape of their murderers. It is likely, therefore, that another demand will be made for a settlement of the claim.

Philippine Casualties.

Washington, Nov. 6.—General MacArthur cables from Manila today that Second Lieutenant William D. Pasco and Private Lemm Meadow and Addition Enix, Company K, Nineteenth infantry, were killed Monday, October 29, near Cuartero.

Lieutenant Pasco was a son of ex-senator Samuel Pasco, of Florida, who is a member of the Nicaragua canal commission.

Gen. MacArthur also reports the death today of Stanley M. Stuart, assistant surgeon Eleventh volunteer cavalry, at Santa Cruz, Luzon, of a fractured skull, he having been thrown from his horse. Surgeon Stuart was appointed from Washington, D. C.

Gen. MacArthur also cables the following casualties: Dysentery, October 31, Company E, Thirty-eighth infantry, William Bohing; October 29, Company M, Forty-first infantry, John B. Bowers; October 7, Company A, Sixth infantry, Charles A. Carroll; October 30, Company A, Twenty-sixth infantry, Thomas Kane; Company B, Twenty-first infantry, Michael W. Sullivan.

Tuberculosis: Company G, Thirty-fourth infantry, Richard M. Burns; September 14, Company G, Forty-third infantry, Corporal Patrick Maloney; October 28, troop L, Third cavalry, Joseph P. Murphy.

Malarial fever, October 11, Company M, Sixth, Henry Allison; October 20, Company K, Fourth infantry, Charles Hobson; October 30, Company M, Forty-fifth infantry, Wm. Jacobs; October 31, Company H, Thirty-ninth, Andrew J. Taylor; October 19, troop H, Eleventh cavalry, Pretzsk Thomas.

All other cases: October 22, Company I, Forty-ninth infantry, Walter H. aWren; October 30, Company L, Twenty-fifth infantry, Patrick B. O'Connell; October 28, troop F, Fourth cavalry, Robert J. Lilley; October 8, Company G, Forty-ninth infantry, Willie Johnson; October 28, Company C, Seventeenth infantry, Sergeant Samuel M. Horn; October 23, Company A, Nineteenth infantry, Edward Ferrell; October 9, Company M, Sixth infantry, Sergeant Frank Braunworth; September 8, troop C, Ninth cavalry, Wm. Clayton; October 30, Company C, Twenty-eighth infantry, Wm. H. Moseback; Company H, Sixteenth infantry, John L. Chambers; October 15, Company L, Sixth infantry, Frederick D. D—; November 1, Company H, Thirtieth infantry, Musician John Maloney.

Early Temperance Society.

The increase of drunkenness in many parts of the United States led to the formation of societies intended to counteract this evil, and, as American intemperance was mainly the result of drum spirits, a pledge against the use of spirits was adopted. The movement spread to this country, and the British and Foreign Temperance Society was formed on that basis, and many local societies came into existence in 1829 and 1830. In the latter year the government passed the mischievous beer bill, and before the end of the year 24,000 beerhouses were licensed. "Everybody is drunk," wrote Sydney Smith; "those who are not singing are in a beastly state." The natural result was an increase of drunkenness, and those who had engaged in the crusade against spirits had to face the obvious facts that people drank. Hence a new pledge against all intoxicants was introduced. The abstainers were zealous propagandists, and after a time the temperance societies that adhered to the cold anti-spirit platform died out or adopted the more thoroughgoing basis, and the temperance movement became what it is today—a crusade against all intoxication.

The only exceptions are the Church of England Temperance Society and some other sectarian organizations, established at a much later date, which have a "dual basis"—one section of "total abstainers," desirous of promoting temperance. The earliest instance known to me of the use of the word temperance is the title of the Young People's Temperance Society of Hector, in the state of New York, formed August 22, 1829, whose pledge is against "intoxicating liquor."—Notes and Queries.

Emil in Clover.

A postal card received by the Nugget this morning and bearing the post mark of Segeberg, Holland, says: "Traveling on a wheel through this beautiful country. Best regards to all Dawson friends."

"EMIL MOHR."

## THE PRESENT FOGGY WEATHER

Believed to be the Cause of Considerable Sickness.

Is Supposed to Come From Open Places in the River—More Dense This Year Than Last.

How to account for the prevalence of the heavy, damp fog which for several days past has hung like a pall over Dawson is a question which several people who have nothing more important with which to occupy their minds are discussing and endeavoring to explain. Those who were here last winter all agree that the fog now is much more heavy, damp and disagreeable than was that of last year when it only prevailed when the mercury went under 40 degrees below zero. Now, even at 25 below, the fog is so dense as to be impenetrable for more than a few rods.

One theory advanced, and it is probably the proper one, is that in the immediate vicinity of Dawson there are more open places in the river this year than last and that the damp vapor arises therefrom and will continue to arise all winter or until the open places freeze over. The open space which many supposed would remain open during the winter, has closed up by solidly freezing over. However, there is a large area of open water near Moosehide on the north and another large open area a short distance above Klondike City on the south. From these open places dense volumes of fog persistently roll heavenward, and, no matter whether the wind is from the north or south, this fog is blown directly over the city. Last year the only open water in the vicinity was near Moosehide, and the only times it then enveloped the city was during the most severe weather and when the wind was blowing from the north.

There is a general belief for which there is every apparent ground, that the prevalence of so much sickness in the city at present, hard colds and cases of pneumonia, are due entirely to the presence of the heavy and damp fog, for never before in the history of Dawson has there been so much sickness at this season of the year and such general prevalence of severe colds, many of which border on pneumonia and other lung complications.

There is no doubt but that if, when the river closed it had made a more complete job of it than it did, the winter would be much more pleasant as well as healthful to the residents of Dawson.

The Billiard Player.

Wednesday night at the Regina Club billiard tournament two matches were played, the first between Wm. McKay and H. G. Wilson, the latter being handicapped by 60 points. He played 200 points against his opponents 140, and lost with the score standing 140 against 139. The average in this match was 1.64 as against 1.63.

The next match was played between E. C. Senkler and E. B. Condon. Mr. Senkler was to play 160 points against Mr. Condon's 145; being handicapped by 15 points, he won the match with a score of 160 to 78. The average was 1.95 to .95.

Last night two match games were played when Wm. McKay and Dr. Wills were pitted against each other at 140 to 125. McKay won, having scored 140, while the doctor had four to go, the respective averages being 1.75 and 1.53.

The second game was between Judge C. A. Dugas 110, and A. Scott 100. The judge scored his 110 while Scott was endeavoring to pass the 88 mark, the averages being 1.20 and .96.

The Eagles "at Home."

The open social of Sunday evening which the Eagles have announced is for gentlemen only, and the visitors will be made welcome as soon as the business can be rushed through.

Nearly all the professional talent in Dawson are members of either the Dawson or some outside Aerie, and will assist in the entertainment. Messrs. Post, Dolan, Breen, Onslow, Mullen, Lawrence, Layne, Quigley, Hart, Friemuth, Warnock and many others have already consented to appear.

Some of these cannot be present until after the concert in the Savoy; but the Eagles are not all early birds and the late game will be as good as the early part of the evening.

The market is being searched for good things in the line of refreshments and that the inner man will be as well cared for as the intellectual will be entertained is assured.