

CONCERNING DAWSON PEOPLE

Met Upon the Outside and How They Have Fared.

Experiences of Bert Ford in the Philippines - Humboldt Gates Will Not Return to Dawson.

Mr. Walter H. B. Lyon, who returned from the outside a few days ago, tells a number of interesting reminiscences gathered from former Klondikers whom he met while traveling through the States. There are many Dawsonites who will remember Bert Ford, sprinter, boxer, and all round athlete who for some time was manager of the club gymnasium on Third avenue. Ford left here in the spring of 1900 in search of pastures new and during the following year and a half he probably had more exciting incidents crowded into his career than ever before in a like space of time. In company with Pat Malloy, Ford left on one of the first boats that spring for the Koryukuk. On arriving there he failed to find any opening in his line of business so concluded to try prospecting. He secured a couple of dogs and with a pack on his back started out one day in his new role. He was absent from the camp about three weeks and when he returned it was only his shadow that gave his old friends the glad hand. He was at first inclined to be rather reticent as to where he had been and the experiences he had undergone, but finally let it out that he had been lost for nearly a week, his grub had given out and he was nearly famished. Ford remained in the Koryukuk but a short time after his efforts at prospecting, leaving there late in July for Nome. Several weeks were spent in Nome and adjoining camps and as winter approached he wisely concluded to return to the States. He arrived in San Francisco about the first of October and two weeks later shipped for the Philippines. At Manila Ford soon became acquainted with a number of the soldiers stationed there and they poured into his willing ears the most astounding tales of the fabulous riches to be found in the interior of the island. They described a tribe of natives with whom golden nuggets were the most common form of adornment, a country where every shelfful of gravel contained gold. This particular tribe of Filipinos had been pacified and there was no danger to be apprehended in making the trip. Ford hesitated but a moment and then concluded to again turn prospector, notwithstanding his experience in the Koryukuk. He bought a burro, the necessary grub and tools and with maps giving explicit directions concerning the location of the new Eldorado set out for the hills. In less than two weeks he had stumbled on to a band of natives out on a foraging expedition and despite his protests that he was a peaceable American and not a soldier engaged as a spy he was taken captive and everything he had was confiscated. Where the capture took place was about 15 miles from their native village, and poor Ford not knowing what was coming next, with a rope around his neck as a leading string was dragged through the forests and over rough trails the entire distance. Twice during the distance rivers were crossed, the captors utilizing the native canoes and Ford being compelled to swim along after them. He was held captive nearly a month as a sort of hostage, although a number of the most fiery of the band were for putting him to death at once. While in their camp Ford was treated like a slave, being compelled to do all sorts of camp drudgery. One day there came news of the approach of a troop of American cavalry and camp was hastily broken, the natives with their prisoners making for more remote recesses in the mountains with all possible speed. Ford was given his liberty in order that he might keep up with the procession and he then and there resolved to make a dash for freedom in case the soldiers should appear in sight. The fugitives were being hard pressed and finally a series of shouts and the discharge of a number of rifles told Ford that something was liable to happen very shortly. He watched his chance, slowly dropped to the rear and suddenly wheeled and made for the American lines, doing the best job of sprinting he had ever accomplished. His captors paused long enough to take several shots at him, but fortunately their aim was bad and he was soon safe with his own countrymen. He remained with the soldiers for a number of months acting in the capacity of guide and scout, and not returning to Manila for nearly nine months after his departure in search of wealth. Ford remained in the Philippines until last summer when he concluded to come back to the States. When Mr. Lyon met him in San Francisco he was broken in health and almost penniless. While in the latter city Mr. Lyon also met Humboldt Gates and his sister (now Mrs. Key Pitman) and Joe Nichols. The latter is now manager of a big salmon cannery with headquarters in San Francisco. Humboldt Gates stated that he did not intend to ever return to the Klondike and also that he had not invested a dollar in Nome. In New York Mr. Lyon met a namesake though not a relative, Nat Lyon, who was formerly well-known here as being the man who wore the same coat for three years. When the counter-Nat had just done a \$30 suit of underwear with outer garments of similar expensiveness and when he walked down Broadway his clothes were so loud several window panes were broken as he passed by. He entertained his namesake at dinner at one of the swellest restaurants, the drinkables being the most costly wines procurable. The last heard of him he was about to take the boat for England on a visit to his parents. Mr. Lyon on his return to Dawson stopped several days at Seattle. The town is running wide open and is full of gamblers who were formerly in Dawson. The play for the most part is small and a \$5 bet will collect a crowd of rubbers quicker than it used to here in the old days when "Goldie" and a few more of the high rollers played nothing but yellow chips worth \$25 each.

NAUGHTY BILLY PORTER

Attempts to Erect Building on Rampart Street.

C. B. Allen, under the advice of Missionary Knapp, applied for a warrant for the arrest of Billy Porter on the grounds that he is committing a public nuisance in establishing a building upon a public street. After considering the matter Judge Balliet refused to issue the warrant on the grounds, it is said, that a similar request for a warrant was refused in the case of Joe Anieich who obstructed the sidewalk when he fenced in his property a short time ago. Also because there was a doubt as to the legality of such a warrant and the law required that the defendant be given the benefit of the doubt. The saloon men and a few others subscribed the money for the prosecution of the case and to prepare the papers which were sent to Eagle. It is now rumored that if Porter opens up without publicly displaying his license and transfer another attempt will be made to oust him. If this works it is said Bill can close every saloon and business house in town as all are without licenses. - Rampart Miner, Dec. 10.

Attend Pro-Boer Meeting.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 29.—Two thousand people attended a pro-Boer meeting here today, and resolutions urging England to invite the president of the United States and the ruler of Denmark to act as arbitrators in the settlement of the war were adopted. The resolutions were cabled to London. Addresses were made by David Overmyer, Gen. J. K. Hudson and others.

Hot and cold lunch at the Bank Saloon.

FRANK WHITE DIES ON TRAIL

Was En Route From Glen to Rampart City.

Many Miners Make Search for His Body Without Success - Lost Early in December.

From the Rampart Forum, which arrived in the city in the mail from the lower river, the following is taken from the issue of December 7th:

Frank White left Glen last Sunday morning with two companions bound for Rampart. At the summit White fell behind and his companions failed to find any trace of him when they retraced their steps in their search. They then came into Rampart the same night thinking White had returned to Glen as he had threatened to do on account of the blizzard then raging on the divide. It now appears that instead of turning back, he kept on and is now missing. Frank O'Brien and Marshal Dribelbus came in Thursday and both report a large number of parties out searching for him, but up to their departure with no success. The marshal spent a day in the search, and traced the missing man's footprints two miles down New York creek, where he had endeavored to kindle a fire. White then retraced his steps back New York and after gauging the divide between that creek and California retraced his steps down into New York a short distance and then came back on the bench. He then ascended the divide between New York and Boston. It was on this divide, just above the timber line, that all trace of him was lost. The last traces showed that he was freezing, as his steps were only three inches apart. Marshal Dribelbus is of opinion that White's remains will be found on either of the heads of New York, California, or Allen. He was undoubtedly frozen to death days ago.

A similar case occurred in the spring of '99. A man named Hickey got lost going over on the Eureka Stampedge. He was found two weeks later by the Indians on Baker creek. His hands and feet were frozen, his body nearly naked and was a raving maniac. Dr. Hatch, post surgeon, was sent out by Lieut. Bell and amputated the frozen members. Hickey died from the operation, due to his debilitated condition, having existed on bark and moss for two weeks.

The Fairview. The Fairview Hotel is enjoying a flourishing business these days owing to the fine accommodations which are furnished their guests. All the rooms are comfortably heated and pleasantly arranged, and in consequence the patrons of the Fairview are all well satisfied.

TO GOVERN THE PHILIPPINES

Appointed Commissioner Makes Excellent Recommendations.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The five men composing the original Philippine Commission have made many excellent recommendations to congress concerning the government of these islands. The three Filipino commissioners were not installed in office until the 1st of September last, and as the period covered by the report just submitted by the commissioners is from December 1, 1900, to October 1, 1901, it was agreed between them that it would be wisest to make the report that of the original commission. The three Filipino commissioners, however, having read this report, agreed in the recommendations as to the form of a permanent central civil government to be established. The commission recommends: "That congress make appropriations to construct posts or garrisons for the army outside of the towns, so that they shall not be quartered in the towns." "That congress be requested to confirm the legislation of the commission already enacted, and vest by congressional enactment in the civil governor and commission and their successors to be appointed by the president the authority heretofore exercised by them under the instructions of the president, with the limitations therein contained, until January 1, 1904; and that provision be made in such legislation for a government to begin on January 1, 1904, and to be composed of a governor and the heads of four executive departments, to be appointed by the President; of an executive council, to consist of the governor and four heads of departments, and four others to be appointed by the president (the executive council to consist both of Americans and Filipinos), and of a popular assembly of the islands; that in such government the members of the popular assembly shall serve for a term of two years, and the popular assembly shall be limited to an annual session of three months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, except as this may be extended by call of the governor for a definite period in extra session, that the power of the popular assembly shall be that of a coordinate branch of the legislature, except that in the case of appropriation bills, if the popular assembly shall fail to vote the appropriations required by law during its regular session of three months the right to vote such necessary appropriations shall vest in the executive council; that the governor shall have the power to veto the legislation of the two chambers unless the same shall be again passed by a two-thirds

vote of both houses; that congress shall have full power to abrogate all legislation, and that by a joint vote of the popular assembly and the executive council two delegates, who shall be residents of the islands, shall be elected to represent the interests of these islands and the Filipino people before congress and the executive at Washington, their expenses and salaries to be paid from the insular treasury.

"That the commission be authorized to issue bonds of the insular government with which to buy up the agricultural holdings and other property of the religious orders, to purchase the same, and to sell lands thus acquired, preferably to the present tenants on easy payments, and be required to use the proceeds of the sales as a sinking fund with which to meet the bonds issued.

"That an appeal be granted from the supreme court of the islands to the supreme court of the United States in the San Jose college case, and in all cases between the insular government and the Catholic church or any of its dependencies in respect to the ownership or administration of trust or other property in the Philippine Islands.

"That the new tariff act put in force on the 15th of November be expressly confirmed by congressional act, and that congress reduce by at least 50 per cent the United States duty on tobacco, hemp and other specialties coming from the Philippine Islands into the United States.

"That the commission be given power to itself issue bonds for the city of Manila, or to authorize the municipal board to do so in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000, sufficient to make needed improvements in the water supply and the sewerage and drainage system.

"That the commission be given power to grant street railway, electric light, telephone and other municipal franchises in the towns of the islands subject to the confirmation of the president.

"That the commission be given authority to pass a general public land law, making provision for the acquisition of homestead rights, the perfecting of titles of those who have in good faith settled upon public lands and improved the same, and public auction sales of the public lands at a fixed minimum price per acre in tracts of comparatively large extent, and upon such other conditions as the commission may impose; and that this authority shall include the right of the commission to grant to the public commons from the public lands.

ROADHOUSE TRIBULATIONS

All the Whisky Drank and the Till Empty. In Magistrate McDonnell's court yesterday afternoon Chas. Filbott was found guilty of stealing a tent, blanket and quilt from claim 41 on Gold Run.

That the paths of the roadhouse keeper do not lead among panzy beds and "neath flower-decked bowers, was apparent this morning, when Mine Host Buckley of Aurora No. 3 roadhouse on 55 below on Hunker told of his woes in the police court. His wife is sick in a Dawson hospital and on the 12th instant Buckley came to town to stay two days with her, leaving his roadhouse in charge of John Hawler and Ed Dinkle. He left a case of whisky, barrel of beer and four bottles of rum as bar stock, and \$22 in the till. When he returned on the evening of the 14th everything in the line of refreshments, except one bottle of rum, was gone. Everybody was drunk and there were only \$9 in the cash till.

Buckley started to set his house in order by setting the drunks out on the highway, and while endeavoring to eject Dinkle he alleges that Hawler assaulted him. Buckley then turned the house over to the offenders, where he poured his trouble into the ear of Corporal Ryan, who sent Constable Pickett to bring order out of chaos. Hawler and Dinkle were both brought to Dawson yesterday. This morning three charges were preferred against Hawler, one for being drunk and disorderly, another for assault and a third for theft from the roadhouse. He was not ready for trial until this afternoon, to which time the case was enlarged.

Dinkle pleaded guilty to the charge "drunk and disorderly," and requested that leniency be shown him as he is due to go to work on Sulphur, where he and Hawler have secured a lay. He further stated that he had no money and would have to "do time" unless the court was lenient. In view of the trouble to which Dinkle's drunk had put all parties concerned, a fine of \$20 and costs or 10 days in the royal fuel reduction works was imposed. Dinkle will saw.

Who is your tailor? Why, R. J. Goldberg. He cleans, presses and repairs my clothes at Hershberg's.

Shoff's Cough Balsam cures at once. Pioneer Drug Store.

Commencing Monday and Continuing One Week We will sell GENUINE LUBECK SLICED POTATOES for \$10.00 per Can. Cheaper than fresh potatoes. The Lubeck German Sliced Potatoes are the best evaporated potatoes in the world. Sole Agents for N. A. T. & T. Company, Alaska and Yukon Territory.

CERMAN POLICY

Intends to Introduce Progressive Measures in Her Colonies.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The state department has received from United States Consular Agent Harris, at Elfenstock, an interesting report on the subject of German colonial enterprises, dated November 28. Mr. Harris quotes from a speech delivered by Dr. Vosburg-Rekow, director of the bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties before the merchants of Leipzig, as follows:

"It is evident that we can never give up our present policy relative to foreign affairs, or the strenuous efforts being made to become a great sea power. We must engage in colonial politics on a large scale. We must strive to expand our spheres of interest and to instill in our people the consciousness of the necessity of the annexation of territory beyond the states, the development of our colonies, the encouragement of immigration to be in a position to supply these natural products which we are not able to produce within the borders of the home country."

Mr. Harris points out that while the territory comprised in all of the German colonies abroad amounts to 2,557,000 square miles, with a white population of 6,000, (only a little more than half being German) not a single one of these colonies is self-

supporting. The total income of the colonies for 1900 from tariff duties and the like, amounted to \$8,226,470 while the deficit, it is stated, reached \$6,977,922.

The ideal relations between a colony and a mother country, says Mr. Harris, are those which permit the colony to produce the raw material which the mother country receives and pays back in a manufactured state, but in accordance with the justifiable law of economics, a colony with great material resources will emancipate itself gradually from the mother country.

"It is doubtful, however," continues Mr. Harris, "whether this will shortly be true of any of the present colonies of Germany."

In almost every part of the world, it is stated, where Germany's acquisitions are situated, there is in the immediate neighborhood a colony of Great Britain or some other country which is better able to produce colonial products. "Great Britain," says Mr. Harris, "either directly or through the medium of her colonies, has a monopoly of almost half the commerce of the German dependencies."

The commercial development of German Southwest Africa, Mr. Harris states, will one day probably be retarded by the competition and aggressiveness of Cape Colony. Tables are submitted showing that Germany's share in the exports of her own colonies is only 50 per cent. The whole of all the products required by her dependencies, the mother country supplies only about 60 per cent.

Kelly & Co., Leading Druggists.

Routed by Government.

Caracas, via Haytien Cable, Dec. 29.—Gen. Luciano Mendoza, president-elect of the state of Carabobo, who rebelled against President Castro, marched on La Victoria and who was later reported to have escaped in the neighborhood of San Juan de Las Moros, is now said to have reached Villa de Cura, in the state of Miranda, where he was routed by government troops.

In company with a small number of followers he escaped and reached La Puerto, where he was again overtaken and defeated. Accompanied by only forty men, Gen. Mendoza passed Ortiz

in the state of Guario, December 21. He was proceeding in the direction of the mountains considered to be almost inaccessible.

All kinds of game at Bonanza Market, next Post Office.

Choice cuts, beef, mutton and pork, at Bonanza Market, next Post Office.

C. R. WILKENS Family Grocery Store. WE Sell Light and Power.... Dawson Electric Light and Power Co.

Everything in Hardware ..Dawson Hardware Co. STORE, SECOND AVE. Phone 36. Tin Shop, Third Ave. and York St.

All kinds of game at Bonanza Market, next Post Office.

Choice cuts, beef, mutton and pork, at Bonanza Market, next Post Office.

J. J. O'NEIL MINING EXPERT. Quartz mines examined and reported on. Correspondence solicited.

HICKS & THOMPSON. PROPRIETORS. FLANNERY HOTEL. First Class Accommodations. Warm, Comfortable and Firely Furnished Rooms. Wholesome, Well Cooked Meals.

Hicks & Thompson STAGE LINE. HUNKER AND DOMINION. Freighting to All Creeks.

Northern Commercial Co. Everything for Everybody Highest Price Paid for Raw Furs

"Rejoice Ye Slumbering Mortals" the Era of Prosperity Is at Hand, DAWSON IS A QUARTZ CAMP!

THE LONE STAR MINES ARE RICH IN GOLD

Over 300,000 Shares Withdrawn Buy Now, Stock Will Rise

Lone Star Mining and Milling Co.

See Lew Craden, the Broker.

OLD PAPERS IN BUNDLES, FOR SALE AT THE NUGGET OFFICE FIVE CENTS A POUND.

The Vol. 3 N KEYH R On Morn Meeting AND VIALS On the Yo ence ARRANGE For Burying the "K An import payers' Coe night for the strength of aspiring for transaction might be the next step to of the disto article unde ple's Party the Sun year stated that which the founded had eral members mittee, a sta face of it. seemed rece strong dipos up as being experienced youthfol ge his journalis pear as throu late in the Committee. views did no others, an it contain a st That body and taxpayer stands solid object in t affairs in the board of adte ter the busin an economic There is not discord wh pledged to a been intimat at the mis-