

### PROSPECTS FLATTERING

### Conglomerate Creek Is Yielding Well

### Work Being Done Between Mouth and Forks With Good Results.

Mr. Brown, one of the best prospectors in the Klondike, a source of the spring of '97, left this morning for his claims on Conglomerate creek after a stay of several days in town. Mr. Brown's trip to the creek was primarily for the purpose of procuring a small prospecting outfit and additional supplies for summer use which accompany him to the creek today. During the winter Conglomerate has been vigorously prospected and upon almost every claim where holes have been sunk pay has been located. The creek is staked, it will be remembered, under the new regulations, each claim being 250 feet in length and in width 100 feet on each side of the center line of the creek regardless of whether the side lines extend into the hillsides or not.

At the mouth of the creek is a bar probably a mile square and the good prospects have been located, the gold being quite fine. No. 1 is not working, but 2, owned by W. Tennant, has just completed its representation. The boiler which was employed in the work has been removed to 16. No. 3 and the fractions are owned by Mr. Brown and his partners and the work they have done so far has been confined principally to the hillsides where they are about 35 feet and in fair pay with a thickness of 14 feet. The bedrock in the hillsides is found dipping in the hill at an angle of nearly 45 degrees and is a theory of Mr. Brown's that something much better may be anticipated if a hole is put down some 100 feet further up the hill, a theory he intends putting into practice later in the season. A shaft sunk on No. 4 by the owners but 20 feet from Mr. Brown's upper line obviated the necessity of doing any work on his property in the creek at present as No. 4 has hit the paystreak. The ground is 40 feet deep with 30 feet of black and four feet of pay gravel that runs from 2 to 30 cents. No. 5 is in litigation and not working. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 have been represented this winter. Mr. Brown is interested in 9 and intends sinking at a point far over on the left limit. Above there is nothing doing until 16 is staked, owned by Captain Milligan and son. Last fall they sold their claim for \$1000, the purchasers putting up a bond of \$100 which they later forfeited upon deciding not to complete the deal. During the winter good pay has been struck and it would take \$5000 to buy the ground and then possession would not be given until after the clean-up. There are six feet of gravel running from 2 to 30 cents and the owners have out 200 buckets of pay dirt.

Walker, formerly of Gold Run, was 30 and he and his partner have taken out 8000 buckets this winter. On his Gold Run claim Walker says he has taken out bedrock pans running as high as \$50, but on account of being compelled to handle so much waste he can do better on Conglomerate with dirt of much lower grade. No. 22 is owned by Ray Allen and is the claim where pay was first struck last September. It has 6000 buckets out. Pontius was 28 and has good prospects. He is using a 12-horsepower boiler which he brought over from Dominion and the many others on the creek believe the real paystreak is yet to be located, notwithstanding the location of pay now that is of sufficient value to handle. The Turner brothers own No. 23 and upon which a 50-cent pan has been gotten without any trouble. No. 24 is the property of a Mr. Maguin who is now en route to his claim with a boiler and supplies above the forks, which occurs at 38. There is not much doing and what has been done has not been of an encouraging nature. Near the mouth of the left fork, formerly called Stowe creek but which has been held by the gold commissioner to be the continuation of Conglomerate, there is a party of six Italians who have done considerable prospecting. They recovered half of what was formerly 2000 feet and dritted 45 feet but found

nothing better than two cents. The Italians own adjoining claims a short distance above the forks but have not succeeded in locating any pay so far. There is also some work being done quite a distance above but with what success is not known. No work whatever is being done on the right fork.

Conglomerate is a tributary of Montana entering from the left limit at 91 below, 44 miles from the city. In that vicinity of Montana there has been considerable work done, but only with small success. On 96 four-cent dirt has been found, which is about the best so far located. The creek valley there is quite wide and on account of Conglomerate entering from the left limit all the prospecting so far done on Montana has been on the same side of the creek. Many of the miners believe, Mr. Brown among them, that the indications on the right limit are far better and this season will doubtless see several holes sunk on that side of the creek.

Two things that Montana and Conglomerate are greatly blessed with are plenty of water and fuel. Robinson's saw mill at the mouth of Bismark, also a tributary of Montana three-quarters of a mile below Conglomerate, is supplying the miners with sluice lumber, delivering it anywhere on Conglomerate below the forks at \$100 per thousand. The mill is also supplying considerable to Eureka. The timber is excellent and plentiful, trees three feet in diameter being not an infrequent occurrence. On 16, 20, 22 and 26 over 2000 feet have been delivered and preparations for sluicing the winter dumps are well under way.

Mr. Brown expects to remain on Conglomerate all summer prospecting and working the several properties in which he is interested.

### PROMISED TO REFORM

### H. Langlier Will Change His Course

### According to Verbal Pledge Made Magistrate Macaulay This Morning.

If everyone would heed the good advice imparted by Judge Macaulay it would not be long before the criminal department of the police court would exist only as a memory. The judge is a student of humanity as well as of law and when a prisoner faces him from the lonesome box he does not require more than one glance to determine whether or not the culprit was born for better and higher things. In case he sees a latent spark of respectability the offender is usually asked in a kindly tone to turn from the path he is treading and seek to live an honorable and upright life, and in nine cases in every ten he succeeds in eliciting a promise of reformation. And in the majority of cases it is but justice to the makers of the promises to say that, for the time being, at least, the verbal pledges are given in good faith.

Such a promise was this morning freely given by Harry Langlier who was before his honor on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly in a South Dawson cigar store conducted by Lucille Le Braus. Langlier pleaded guilty, promised better conduct for the future and paid a fine of \$5 and costs.

### Played Butcher.

A story comes from Marshlands, Lycoming county, Pa., that a 6-year-old boy of that place tried to imitate his father's method of slaughtering cattle and thereby killed his 4-year-old brother. The boy's father is a butcher and they had often watched him at his work. A few days ago, it is said, the elder boy put a rope around his younger brother's neck and led him to the slaughter house. Fastening the rope to a ring in the floor he picked up a piece of iron and dealt his brother a blow on the head. Then lowering the windlass rope he tied the rope around his brother's feet and drew him up, as he had seen his father do with beef.

Going to the house the boy asked his mother for a knife, saying that he had the cow killed and was ready to skin it. She ran to the barn to investigate and found her son hanging by the feet, apparently lifeless. It required several hours' work to resuscitate him.—Ex.

Food properly cooked prevents dyspepsia—try the Northern Cafe.

### EX-JUDGE J. W. PRATT

### Of Denver and Leading Alaska Attorney

### Now in Dawson En Route to the Koyukuk—Extensively Interested at Porcupine.

Judge J. W. Pratt, who at one time occupied the bench in Denver, but for the past four years a leading practitioner of Skagway and Alaska, is in the city en route to the Koyukuk country, where he will devote his time to mining, legal practice being a secondary matter. Judge Pratt has spent much of his time during the past two and a half years in the Porcupine country, where he still owns considerable valuable property. He expects to get away for the low-country tomorrow, or as soon as the storm which for several days has been raging, ceases.

Judge Pratt is just back from a visit to his old home in Denver and it was while en route from Skagway to Seattle with Peter Dow of the Koyukuk that the latter sowed seeds that are now bearing fruit in the Judge's trip to the new Mecca. He says that as a missionary for a country Peter Dow is a past grand master.

There was in the early history of Skagway one element with which Judge Pratt was not popular, and that was the "Soapy" Smith crowd. The Judge during his tenure of office in Denver, where many of "Sapolo's" gang home-ported for many years, was frequently called upon to hand out a bunch of justice to some of them, but one appearance before Judge Pratt was never forgotten by a culprit.

The Judge has many friends in Dawson who wish for him all kinds of good luck in his new venture.

### Secretaries of the Navy Representative Moody, the new Secretary of the Navy, who is to succeed Mr. Long on May 1, is a native of Newbury, Mass., and the district he now represents in congress includes the part of Massachusetts which is most notable for its maritime interests, including the cities of Gloucester, Newburyport and Salem and the towns of Marblehead, Swampscott and Ipswich.

Massachusetts has had, since the foundation of the government, a sort of lien on one place in the cabinet, and quite often the office chosen has been that of secretary of the navy. The first secretary of the navy was George Cabot, who was a Massachusetts man, and Jacob Crowninshield of the same state was secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Jefferson and held the same office in the cabinet of Madison.

Tyler had as his secretary of the navy David Henshaw of Massachusetts, and Polk had George Bancroft of the same state.

By a well-recognized political law, operative for many years, secretaries of the navy were chosen from the Atlantic seaboard states, notably Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina and New Jersey, until the administration of Hayes, who departed from this rule, choosing his first secretary of the navy from Indiana, from a town on the banks of the Wabash, and the second from West Virginia, the maritime interests of which are not extensive.

After the close of the Hayes administration the former policy of selecting secretaries of the navy from states bordering on the Atlantic ocean or the Gulf of Mexico was resumed and it is observed by President Roosevelt in his appointment of a secretary.

The states of the west and of the Pacific have not been recognized in the selection of secretaries of the navy, and it is a somewhat curious fact that from 1857 until 1869, a period of great activity for the American navy, there was a Connecticut man at its head, whereas before that time and since secretaries of the navy have been chosen from other states of the country.—New York Sun.

Fortunes Lost at Cards. No less a sum than \$100,000 was recently lost at one single sitting at cards by a Russian aristocrat, Count Joseph Potocki. This is the largest sum ever lost at cards. This colossal plunge has never been surpassed in the history of gambling. The count lost this huge fortune in playing baccarat at the rooms of the Vienna Jockey Club. In the space

of only four hours he squandered this vast fortune. As he sat at the table his fortune vanished at the rate of \$600 a minute, or \$240,000 an hour. He lost more in a quarter of an hour than an ordinary working man earns in a lifetime.

It appears that Count Potocki had lost heavily on two previous occasions, and one evening at the beginning of this year went to the Jockey Club with the deliberate intention of retrieving his loss by a grand coup. He played first against the Hungarian deputy, Herr von Szemere, and the latter not being a particularly wealthy man, the stakes at first were moderate. Later they were raised by Prince Braganza. Both the prince and the deputy won heavily from the outset. Then the unfortunate and reckless count forced the high play and plunged desperately. His opponents, having won so largely, could not refuse his demands to increase the stakes.

They rolled up by thousands and tens of thousands. Potocki was greatly excited. His face was pale, his eyes fevered and gleaming, his hands clinched, his hair disordered. Crowds of Austrian noblemen gathered about the table, looking at the tremendous play in astonishment. They were horrified at Potocki's losses. Some of those present endeavored to induce him to leave the tables, but without avail. That the game was conducted in a regular fashion has not been questioned. When the party rose from the table Von Szemere was the richer by \$100,000 and Prince Braganza by \$20,000.

No one individual has ever lost such a large sum as did Count Potocki in a single game of cards. Chas. James Fox, the noted orator, boasted of a unique gambling record, if such achievements are anything to be proud of. He once won and lost again \$27,000 in a single night. Fox was a notorious gambler and managed to get through several fortunes. He always took his beating like a man; he was the coolest gambler of a gambling age, and watched the turning up of a card upon which thousands depended with an apparently stoic indifference.

The late Marquis of Hastings spoke truly when he said, "I simply can't keep money; it positively melts in my hand." In one year he lost over \$100,000 on the turf and \$70,000 at cards, and when his money did not vanish quickly enough to please him he would cut a pack of cards for \$100 or \$200 at a time.

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