

MONTAGUE MARTIN BURIED

With Church of England and Arctic Brotherhood Rites.

First Time Latter Have Been Used in History of Local Camp—A Large Funeral.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

The funeral exercises over the remains of the late Montague Martin who died at the Good Samaritan hospital Friday from peritonitis, the outgrowth of typhoid fever, were conducted at 2 o'clock in McDonald hall, the camp of the Arctic Brotherhood, of which order he was a member, the camp being in charge of the funeral. The hall was beautifully and befittingly decorated, at the rear being a life size bust crayon picture of the deceased, on it being the emblems of the Arctic Brotherhood, the pick, shovel and gold pan. This beautiful piece of work was executed by W. M. Kohm, an artist of attainment and himself an enthusiastic member and worker in the order. Rev. Naylor, of the Church of England, conducted the exercises for the church which, as all know, is the most beautiful funeral service of all the churches.

At the conclusion of the church service, Camp Dawson, No. 4, Arctic Brotherhood, was called to order by Arctic Chief F. W. Clayton, when the following impressive service was performed over the remains of the departed brother:

A. C.—I am about to convene the camp of the last pass. Arctic Trail Guide, are all the brothers present and in their proper places?

Arctic Trail Guide—Geo. Murbarger—All present except one. The place of Brother Montague Martin is vacant. Weary of the long and perilous journey over the trail, he has pitched his last tent and is resting from life's toils.

A. C.—Arctic Recorder, have you an information relative to Brother Martin's absence?

Arctic Recorder G. G. Cantwell—I find this set of resolutions on my desk. The resolutions were read by Dr. J. A. Cleveland and were:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, the supreme head of all brotherhoods, to gently withdraw the curtain between the two spheres of man's existence, and from the celestial domain reach forth beyond the veil of that superior shore and tenderly pluck from the tree of life and gather unto himself Montague Martin, our beloved brother, a wholesome branch made glorious in the early summertime of its fruition, after more than 30 years in which he toiled manfully with and through the changing conditions and seasons of earth life, the residuum of which has crowned and robed him in a regalia rich in precious jewels for his wearing in that country not made with hands. In him the principles of our order were personified. He was a son of God. His was an honest God, that manifest in him the true friend, kind neighbor and upright and honorable citizen. Of a sympathetic and artistic nature, he was an ideal companion, and many were made better because of him. The great hardships endured and obstacles overcome with mainly courage upon that terrible trail by him as he journeyed from his southern home to this arctic northland well qualified him to be enrolled and honored within the sacred shrine of our order.

Resolved, That while we cannot fully understand infinite purposes, and while we mourn our loss on earth, may we not hope and trust that all is well and for the best as seen and understood in the great and loving heart of our Heavenly Father, and while we wait before the Seen and Unseen, may we not go to that source of all help for guidance, and in humble submission bow our heads to His will and lay our sorrowing hearts upon his sympathetic breast, and whispering, "Thy will be done," fall asleep comforted, conscious that our every waking moment will inspire a more perfect understanding of the master's will and way. And while we journey hither and wearily midst earth's gathering shadows and storms unspent, far from the fulfillment of ambitions, may we not realize that our departed Arctic Brethren are not dead, but ever living and even ministering angels, and in that consciousness be inspired to grander and nobler lives.

Resolved, That we, the Arctic Brethren here assembled to do honor to our departed dead, with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relations, deprived of the privilege of participating at these, the last sad rites. May the Comforter gently steal away across land and sea to the home of his childhood, and breathe the message so tenderly that his beloved mother, father and dear ones may be comforted, their sorrows overcome by the knowledge that their grave has no victory, that it is but the portals through which consciousness of the life eternal that now is, is more fully realized. And now, while we bow before this altar let us dedicate anew the blessing of our beloved order to the mourner's cause, trusting that earth's choicest blessings may be their's until the great living Master calls them to join their dear

ones in the summer land, where there is no parting and where the home's sweetest melody, love's tenderest ties are never broken. Be it further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our departed brother and to the press of the city, and a copy spread upon the records of the Arctic Brotherhood of Dawson.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

A. C.—Keeper of Nuggets, what is Brother Martin's record at your station? Keeper of Nuggets—R. A. Kalenborn—His record is clear. His account is closed. To his credit are deeds of truth, charity and brotherly love.

A. C.—Arctic Chaplain, what is the record of our absent brother at your station?

Arctic Chaplain J. S. Cowan—Justice, charity and truth ever guided our brother in his dealings. He believed in and practiced the principles of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

A. C.—Vice-Arctic Chief, what is the record of Brother Martin at your station?

Vice A. C. C. H. Wells—A record of good deeds. A true, brave and honest man.

"None knew him but to love him None named him but to praise."

A. C.—Past Arctic Chief, what more can be said of our dead brother?

Past Arctic Chief L. R. Fulda—Dead? Our brother but sleeps. He has but stepped from the trail of life to rest in the Supreme Camp beyond, there to receive from the Chief of all brotherhoods a well merited reward.

"There is no death; An angel form with silent tread Walks o'er this earth. He bore our loved brother away And then we call him dead."

Arctic Chief Clayton—How is the record with you brother Arctic?

All responded, "It is well."

A select quartette then sang "It Is Well With My Soul" and the exercises were completed with the Arctic Chaplain's invocation.

The members of the brotherhood all wore the regalia of the order which is parakey, white for members and assorted colors for officers and preceded the remains to the cemetery. The pallbearers were, from the camp of A. B.'s, Messrs. L. L. James, D. A. Shindler and E. J. Fitzpatrick; from the ranks of deceased's outside friends, Messrs. F. C. Wade, F. E. G. Berry and J. A. Davidson. Interment was in the Hillside cemetery.

McGovern Lost a Cat.

Last evening at a small social gathering the freaks of animals were being discussed, and someone said something about the recently published Clark Russell experiences of Dr. Shoff's fearful past on the Island of Maltese. This brought to mind a more recent experience of J. R. McGovern, who mourns the untimely death of what he believes to have been the finest cat that ever killed a rat, or had her tail trod upon in the Klondike.

"The last time I came in," said the bereaved gentleman, "I stopped a few days in Seattle, and when I came away, Venus (that's the name I gave her) followed me aboard the steamer, and made the trip with me to Skagway. She was a pleasant traveling companion, sharing my stateroom without using my tooth brush or wearing any of my clothes, or otherwise making herself obnoxious.

"When we arrived at Skagway I didn't know of course that Venus was going to Dawson, nor did I learn it till I left Whitehorse, when I discovered her curled up and purring in my berth.

"Well, without discussing the probabilities of how she got from Skagway to Whitehorse, it will be enough to say that she came on to Dawson and made her home in my office, where she seemed perfectly happy and content, till one day I had to make a trip to the creeks, and while I was gone Venus passed away."

"That was too bad, Mr. McGovern, how did it happen?" asked a lady who has a confessed weakness for cats.

Tears actually stood in McGovern's eyes as he replied: "Next to my office in the A. C. office building are the Board of Trade rooms, and one night while I was away Frank Clayton, Jack Emerson and R. M. Thompson were smoking and telling each other funny stories in there and Venus went in. They smoked cigars from the special box of Secretary Clayton, and when they couldn't stand it any longer they went out and closed the door behind them, and Venus deliberately stayed in the room. She was asphyxiated."

"Play us something soulful," said one who knew Mac, and the sobs of the company were drowned in the music from the piano.

The Weather.

Last night was by five degrees the coldest of the season to date. During the 24 hours previous to 9 o'clock this morning the official thermometer kept by Sergeant Major Tucker at the barracks showed the minimum temperature to be 45.5 below zero.

REGARDING AUTOMOBILES

Destined to Become Factors in Wars of the Future.

Military Automobiles Will Be Much Used Instead of Cavalry Horses.

One of the most important features of the recent maneuvers was the extensive use of automobiles to which a thorough test was given, as noted heretofore. The officials took nothing for granted, but put them all to a thorough test, with the most satisfactory results. As is well known, the question of the uses of automobiles in military operations is one which now occupies the mind of all military authorities. To France must be given the credit of having first taken up the matter seriously, and for having brought it within range of practice. The good work done in the maneuvers was the result of years of experimenting, and therefore it was possible to employ several kinds of automobiles, each one well adapted to the use to which it was put.

Military automobiles can be put in one of three classes:

1—For carrying passengers.
2—For the transportation of light material.

3—Traction automobiles for the conveyance of heavy material. Those of the first class resemble closely the automobiles used by private individuals. They include Dion tricycles, which are employed by the general staff for the rapid transmission of orders and dispatches. These tricycles are painted a dull gray, that being the color most difficult to distinguish at a distance. More than 20 of this pattern were employed during the maneuvers under Gen. Brugere. The Decamille carriage for three persons is used for carrying officers. An omnibus seating eight, made by Panhard & Levassor, was also tried. An express automobile, manufactured by Mors company, with seats for four, ran at the rate of 37 1/2 miles an hour. Five of these were used. The general automobile carriage was manufactured by the Pengot company. It is a coupe of special form, with an eight-horse power motor, and makes nearly 20 miles an hour. It seats five besides the chauffeur. In front are two seats for a mechanic and an orderly. In the middle is the general's coupe proper, for himself and staff, furnished with wardrobe, bureau and two lamps. At the back there is an apartment for two members of the staff, with a little table, a lamp, hooks for swords, etc.

Among those for transportation of material is a surgery automobile, which is practically a miniature hospital. The seat is for the driver and two hospital aides. The partition can be opened, and inside is packed a folded operation table and necessities. The center of the car is divided into a dozen compartments, each one of which contains a case of medicines. On the top of the carriage are two big cases containing surgical instruments and the larger articles required. Behind is a room for two doctors, furnished with a lamp, table, hooks, etc. Under each seat is a reservoir of six and a half gallons of water. At one side of the door, at the back, there is a small cupboard, containing a sterilizer, from which water can at any moment be procured. At the other side of the door a ladder is fixed, by means of which one can climb on the roof, where the stretchers, etc., are kept. A folded tent is so arranged that when it is open it can be used as operating or consulting room, one side of which is formed by the back of the carriage itself. This automobile, which is also painted gray, has a motor of ten-horse power, and travels at the rate of from two and one-half to ten miles an hour.

The postal automobile has a speed of from four and one-half to 17 1/2 miles. The telegraph van has a petroleum motor. Its maximum speed is 17 1/2 miles. The telegraph automobile can travel 20 miles an hour, and is very ingeniously constructed. Behind the front seat is a movable partition. When the partition is raised the operators, sitting in front, turn around to the apparatus. At the same time two electricians at the back establish communication with the wires.

The third class comprises those used for the transportation of heavy artillery, regimental baggage, bridge materials, etc. They are really very powerful traction engines of moderate speed. The Scotte engine drew siege cannon weighing 50 tons up slopes of 10 in 100. They will run 45 miles without having to coke. As for the price, they cost less than horses, and

the repairs do not cost so much as re-lays of horses. The coke costs about one-quarter the amount of horse feed and does not take up one-twentieth of the room.

Deserving of particular notice is the Renault automobile, with signaling apparatus, which was tested for the first time at the maneuvers. It is an ordinary automobile, with petroleum motor of three horse power. In the rear is a dynamo, operated directly from the motor. The axle of the auto is broken by a slip joint, and can be replaced in a moment by the axle of the dynamo. This dynamo operates a projector, which formed of an arc lamp with horizontal carbons and a crystal mirror of parabolic form. The stand and support of the projector are of aluminum, for the sake of lightness, with several lengths of wire, which makes it possible to operate the projector at some distance from the auto. A table, with indicating instruments, is stowed in front of the auto. Experiments showed that it was possible to read a newspaper in the light thrown at a distance of two and one-half miles from the instrument.—Rx.

Glacial Phenomena.

In an article on "Recent Progress in Geology," by Prof. Lawson of the University of California, in the International Monthly, he says:

"A close study of glacial phenomena has been one of the characteristics features of geological research of the past decade, and important results of a general kind have been reached. The explorations of the officers of the Canadian geological survey in the far north, the work of Dawson, Tyrrell, McConnell and Low, have given us very valuable information for regions where field observations are of prime importance for any general theory of the distribution and movement of the ice of the glacial epoch. As a result of these explorations it seems now well settled that the old idea of a polar ice cap and even its successor, the single continental ice sheet, must give way to the conception of several centers of dispersion, of which the Greenland ice sheet of the present time is a type and living illustration. The absence of glacial phenomena in northern Alaska, the occurrence of glacial drift from the south at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, of drift from the west on the west side of Hudson bay, and from the east on the east side, the non-glaciation of a long belt to the east of the Canadian Rockies, these and other facts of a similar order have led the Canadian geologists to a recognition of at least three distinct centers of dispersion of the ice of glacial time. They are named the Cordilleran, the Keewatin, and the Labradorian glaciers, the names indicating the regions from which the ice flowed in all directions. Not only were these three great glaciers distinct from one another geographically, but, according to Tyrrell, they were not strictly synchronous. This energetic explorer and writer cites evidence to show that the more westerly or Cordilleran glacier had greatly shrunken and perhaps had almost disappeared before the Keewatin glacier had attained its maximum development, and that the latter was in turn, on its decline at the time of the maximum extension of the Labradorian glacier. It cannot as yet, however, be claimed that the succession of these great glaciers in time sufficiently well established to merit unqualified acceptance, and it will require an extended and severely critical study of the regions of confluence of these great ice sheets to properly test Tyrrell's hypothesis."

Thanksgiving on Gold Run.

The Gold Run residents had a typical Yankee Thanksgiving, one of the prominent features of the day being a turkey shoot in the morning on claim 36 when upwards of 20 copies of the great American bird were disposed of, and in nearly every cabin on the creek could later in the day be detected the scent of baking turkey.

In the evening the entire populace congregated at the home of Messrs. Allen and Wheeler where a Thanksgiving dance was given, an excellent supper being served by Mr. and Mrs. Lucas. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Sola, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Herrin, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, Mrs. Baisley, Mrs. Gadel, Mrs. O'Dell, Mrs. Baspron, Miss Evans, Miss Noss, Miss Keeny, Miss Sullivan and all the young and single men on the creek. Music was furnished by the Jewel Brothers' orchestra.

Territorial Court.

In the territorial court the case of the Queen vs. Dunn and the case of the Queen vs. Saltman will be up for hearing tomorrow. Court will open at 10:30 o'clock. No cases were heard today, the only business being a short civil session held by Judge Craig.

BUDGET OF FORTY-MILE NEWS

Notes of Operations on Various Creeks in the Lower Country.

Countless Herds of Caribou Wander Over the Hills Near the Headwaters—A Moose Shot.

Billy Smith, a freighter from Forty-mile, more commonly known as Billy the Kid, arrived in Dawson from the down river camp on Sunday night. He came to Dawson on business for some of the company men stationed at Forty-mile and left on his return trip this afternoon. To a Nugget representative he stated that matters are progressing in a very satisfactory manner in the lower country, although the number of men actually engaged in mining operations is no larger than was the case a year ago. On Jack Wade creek about 50 men are now at work and on several claims steam plants are in operation. The conclusion of litigation respecting the titles to several claims on Jack Wade has served to give an impetus to work on the creek, but next summer operations will be conducted on a still larger scale. A strike of some importance has recently been made on O'Brien creek as also another on Miller creek on both of which men are now at work.

Chicken creek is being worked in a small way.

Miller and Glacier creeks are on this side of the line. On these two creeks men to the number of 30 or 40 are at work and will be employed all winter long.

On Walker's Fork 12 to 20 men are at work, good property being reported. Discovery is the principal claim now being worked, though preparations have been made to open up several claims below.

On the north fork of Forty-mile river about 15 men are at work. A big moose was recently killed on the creek. Its horns from tip to tip measured 67 inches.

Around the upper reaches of the Forty-mile is a famous Caribou range over which these splendid game animals range by the thousands. Around the headwaters of Buckskin creek, which enters the Forty-mile river some 50 miles above its mouth, the caribou have been seen this winter in almost countless droves. The ground over which they passed was tramped down like a regular road, having every appearance of being a paved thoroughfare.

The largest herd appeared some six weeks ago from which 150 animals were killed for consumption on Jack Wade creek, and 75 more were shot on Forty-mile proper, between the Forks and Napoleon creek, at a ford where the animals crossed the river.

Very few people are wintering in Forty-mile with the exception of the resident store managers and attaches. There are altogether some half dozen ladies in the camp.

Smith reports that from Dawson down the Yukon a distance of 16 miles the trail is in first class shape, but from that point down it is pretty rough. However, when travel increases somewhat, it is expected that the trail will be good the entire distance. Several sleigh loads of caribou are now en route from Forty-mile to the Dawson market and will arrive within the next day or two. One party alone is bringing all that two mules and a horse can drag, so that the local market will be well stocked with game in a very short time.

For the Outside.

A great many people are now leaving and preparing to leave Dawson over the ice for the outside, the majority of them going on hurried business trips, many of them expecting to return in January. Dan McClellan and J. H. Hughes expect to get away tomorrow. The former is the well-known contractor and builder, while the latter brought in a large consignment of poultry late in the season and is going out for another shipment which will be brought in over the ice. McClellan goes to San Francisco and will be absent about two months.

Attorney N. F. Hagel expects to leave Thursday for the outside. He has a pair of fleet ponies which he will drive to Whitehorse in a sleigh and which will meet him there on his return from Vancouver to which place he is going on professional business.

As a means of conveyance over the ice, dog sleds and teams are and will be but little used this winter between Dawson and Whitehorse, being superseded by horses and larger and more comfortable sleds.