

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, and 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 all 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, and 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 \$5,000, 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 Boling; 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, Pretzsch Thomas.

All other cases: October 22, Company I, Forty-ninth infantry, Walter H. Warren; October 30, Company L, Twenty-fifth infantry, Patrick B. O'Connell; October 28, troop F, Fourth cavalry, Robert J. Lilley; October 31, 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 I, 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 dram drinking, 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.

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A HUMAN LIFE.

A ship that throbs along in dire distress
Till lost in oceans of forgetfulness.

A tangle of sweet flowers, whose petals turn
To ash of unfulfillment in an urn.

A wisp of tangled threads, whose parted ends
No deft hand joins, no endless effort mends.

A play whose fickle players merely greet
And go and leave the story incomplete.

A bud that opens brilliant at the dawn,
Flings sweet perfume a moment and is gone.

A breath between a cradle and a bier,
The blending of a smile, a sob, a tear.

A book whose pages turn with each new day
Till time has read the tale and cast away.

A mask worn till a passing play is done
To cloak a wrath and hide a skeleton.

A lie, whose ghostly semblance is concealed
Till in a shroud its untruth lies revealed.

A thing that shapes the sod for a brief day
And dies and leaves its faithful slave mere clay.

A story that is told ere 'tis begun,
A song that only whispers and is done.

A thing that chains the lightnings and that struts
The deep, the elements its messengers.

Lord of the sea and sky, a ruler proud
That quakes at storms and trembles at a cloud.

That comes and goes on wings unseen, a germ
That grows to fill a grave and feed a worm.

—James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

LOG JAMS.

The Force They Exert and How They Are Broken Up.

"A log jam is one of the most formidable problems we have to encounter in our line of business," said a Mississippi lumberman. "How they begin is difficult to explain. A few dozen logs will become wedged for an instant in a narrow part of a stream and in less time than it takes me to tell it hundreds of others will come swooping down and pack themselves in an intricate, close knit span, reaching from bank to bank, and almost as solid as a rock. The force they exert is something marvelous. During one jam in my section I saw a lot of logs plunge under the edge of the blockade, and a few seconds later they pushed their way up through the very middle of the pack, tossing timbers as big around as a man's waist into the air like so many toothpicks. The noise they made as they drove through the mass was simply deafening. It sounded as if the solid earth was being torn up by its foundations. When the logs passed under the jam, they were evidently caught in such a way as to still further obstruct the imprisoned stream and were hurled upward with all the irresistible energy of millions of gallons of rushing water.

"The breaking of a jam is a very ticklish operation and seems to be largely a matter of instinct with old rivermen. The lines and angles of strain in such a blockade are so complicated that the best engineer in the world is apt to go wrong in indicating the proper point of attack. A veteran lumberman, on the contrary, will often take a long look at the mass and then point out the 'key log.' The key log is the timber on which the strain centers, and when it is blown out or pried out, the pack, in almost every instance, will break up of itself. I had an old fellow in my employ a few years ago who could locate a key log nine times out of ten. He couldn't read or write, knew nothing about engineering and was unable to explain how he arrived at his conclusions. He said it 'came kinder nach'ral.'" — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SHAKESPEAREAN PARTS.

The Melancholy Dane is the Longest of Them All.

The longest part in any Shakespearean play is Hamlet, who is before the audience almost constantly. Hamlet is a constant talker, and it is surprising that in the circumstances he says so many wise things. He has to his share 1,569 lines. Richard III is another long part, as the character speaks 1,161 lines, and next comes Iago, with 1,117 lines. Henry V has 1,063 lines.

One would suppose from seeing the representation or from looking over the play that Othello had more lines than Iago, but it is not the case, for the valiant Moor has only 888 lines. Coriolanus has 886, the Duke in "Measure for Measure" 880 and Timon 883. Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra" does not seem a very long part judging by the appearance of the prompt book, but in reality he has 830 lines.

Brutus in "Julius Caesar" has 727, Falstaff in "Henry V" 719. Macbeth appears a long part judging from how much he is on the stage in the representation, but in fact he has only 705 lines. Romeo has 618, which is only a few more than the King in "Hamlet," who has 551. Cassius in "Julius Caesar," although a first class part, has but 507 lines.

The female parts in Shakespeare's plays are not very long. The actress who plays Portia has 589 lines to study. Rosalind has 749. Cleopatra has 670 and Juliet 541. Desdemona has only 389. Beatrice has 309. Only 20 of Shakespeare's women have more than 300 lines each, and some of the most famous of the great bard's feminine creations have comparatively little to say. Cordelia in "King Lear" has only 115 lines. Kate in "Taming of the Shrew," although so conspicuous and voluble, has but 229, while Lady Macbeth has but 211.—Baltimore American.

For watch repairing see Lindemann.

Girouard Said Nit.

The day that Councilman Girouard left he made a statement to the effect that his business at Ottawa was not, as was stated in the Nugget, in connection with the O'Brien claim for reimbursement of money expended on the tram.

Last night at the council meeting, however, it came out that his business at Ottawa, in part, at least, was precisely what it was stated to be in the Nugget report at the time.

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