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EXPLORER PEARY'S SUCCESS

He Goes Farther North Than Man Has Before Been.

Mountains of Floating Ice Prevent His Reaching the North Pole—He Will Try Again.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 13.—News from Explorer Peary has been received by the Peary Arctic steamer Erik, which arrived here today from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land. The steamer left Cape Sabine August 29. Peary announces that as a result of his work last year he was able to extend the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, reaching the highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere—83.50 north. His further progress towards the North Pole was stopped by broken ice pack and open water.

Lieutenant Peary left Fort Conger (latitude 81 degrees 44 north), where he was last reported on March 31, 1900, on April 15 of that year, and, accompanied by Henson and five Eskimos, crossed Robeson channel to the west Greenland coast and followed it along on foot and over the sea ice, to the northward.

At Blackburn Cliffs on April 26, two igloos were sent back, and from Cape Britannia (83 degrees 24 north), he came back. In May Lockwood's barometer north cairn (83 degrees 24.5 north) of May 13, 1882, was opened at 11:40 p. m. May 8. His records were taken, and at Cape Washington, the highest seen by him 15 miles east in 1882, another cairn was built, and a copy of the "farthest" record and additional memoranda were deposited. Peary with Henson and the other Eskimo, pushed on and, at 83 degrees 39 north, rounded the northern extremity of Greenland, finding the coast at this point trending rapidly eastward. Here, on the most northerly known land in the world, Peary built a cairn, in which he deposited in addition to the records of his journey to that point, pieces of the flags of his country, of his club, and of his private signal, together with a few other articles interesting as souvenirs.

Changing his course directly northward, he then struck out over the sea for the Pole, but was able to advance only to 83 degrees 50 north, when he was effectively stopped by the broken pack and much open water, absolutely impassable either for dogs or boats. Retracing his steps to the shore, he pushed on along the Greenland coast, all the time eastward, about 180 miles beyond Lockwood's farthest, to latitude 83 north, longitude 25 west, or approximately 300 miles more than a degree from Independence bay, discovered by him July 4, 1892, the high mountains then visible to the north being plainly recognized from his new position to the south.

The reconnaissance ended with a definite demonstration of the western and northern coast lines of Greenland, and with one or two small breaks along the eastern coast, an exact and accurate chart of the entire archipelago.

Peary's estimate of his work is set forth in the letter to the secretary of the club, H. L. Bridgman, from which the following extracts are taken.

Conger, April 4, 1901. Dear Bridgman— It gives me great pleasure to present to the club the results of the work of 1900.

The rounding of the northern coast of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably the most northerly

The highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere (83 degrees, 50 north).

The determination of the origin of the so-called paleocystic ice (ice berg), etc., etc.

Considering that I am an old man, with one broken leg, and only three fingers, and that my starting-point was 1,000 miles from the Pole, I feel that this was doing tolerably well. It is almost a thousand years since 'Erik the Red' first rounded the southern extremity of the archipelago, and from that time Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Americans have kept gradually northward up the coast, until at last, through the generosity and liberality of the club, the northern cape has been lifted out of the Arctic mists and obscurity. It seems fitting that this work, characterized by Sir Clements Markham as second in importance only to the attainment of the pole itself, should fall in the closing year of the century. If I do not capture the pole itself in this spring's campaign, I shall try it again next spring.

Peary.

announced change in the charac-

ter of the coast was found beyond Cape Washington, the bold precipitous headlands and deeply cut fjords being succeeded by a low, rolling foreland, suggesting possible glaciation at some earlier period. Bear, musk-oxen, hare, and lemming were killed in the newly discovered country, affording an ample supply of fresh meat for men and dogs; and a stray wolf was shot at, but missed.

Having practically connected his work of eight years before with that of 1900, and completed the determination of the northern boundary of Greenland, Peary, on May 22, turned back, following practically the line of his outward march, and, on June 10, arrived at Fort Conger, having been three months in the field without accident, illness, or serious mishap of any kind to himself or any of his party. Seven hundred miles more than Lockwood and Brainard, in 1882, had been made in less time and in temperatures ranging from 20 above to 35 below zero.

Peary sends to the club a complete and detailed chart of his newly discovered coast and other work, reserving until the completion of his work the nomenclature and its publication. Having eliminated the Greenland archipelago as a desirable route to the pole, and no further advance northward being possible until the opening of the season of 1901, Peary decided that his next attempt would be from Cape Hecla, the northern point of Grinnell Land, and from Fort Conger as a base. Deciding thus to winter at Conger, the autumn was occupied in hunting and obtaining the necessary fresh meat for men and dogs.

Accompanied, as in the previous year, by Henson and five Eskimos, Lieutenant Peary left Conger on April 5, 1901, for the north, by way of Cape Hecla. But after some ten days' march along the ice fort, both men and dogs proved to be out of condition and unfit for the more arduous work ahead of them. Unwilling to risk the success of the undertaking with an inadequate force, or to imperil the lives of any of his party, he retraced his steps and returned to Fort Conger.

Late in April, with his entire force, he retreated southward to open, if possible, communication with the club's steamer of 1900, from which nothing had been heard. The Windward, fast in her wipster quarters at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary on board, prisoners in the ice for nearly eight months, was reached on May 6, and in her Peary established his headquarters until the auxiliary ship of 1901 should arrive. Not until the Windward was reached did he learn of the death, almost eighteen months before, of his daughter Frances, born in Washington in January, 1899, following his departure for the north.

Open water came early at Cape Sabine, and on July 3 the Windward extricated himself from the ice, and crossing to the east side of Smith Sound, devoted July to a successful hunt for walrus, in Ingatfield Gulf, to provide food for the natives and dogs during the field work of 1902. One hundred and twenty-five were captured and landed at Cape Sabine, Windward recrossing the Sound to Etah, Peary's headquarters of 1899-1900, where she awaited the Erik, which arrived on August 4, fourteen days from Sidney, C. B., and Lieutenant Peary learned of his mother's death

Still, I look care not to characterize these individuals as avaricious, because science recognizes a great many teratologic, that is, marvelous or prodigious and exaggerated formation or malformations of the human body owing to disorders in the prenatal development. The question then, would have to be formulated as follows:— "What is atavistic (hereditary) and what is acquired (during the embryonic period) in the malformation of the human form, called Pithecoïd?" The discovery of Eugene Dubois, in Java, made in recent years, has developed an entirely new question. It is undecided whether the bones he found belong to monkey or man. My own investigations led me to

in Portland, Me., in November last. The Windward and Erik worked, the next fortnight, in company, in further preparation for the expedition of 1902. The Erik, having landed Peary and the last of his equipment and supplies at a temporary camp on the south side of Cape Sabine, his headquarters for next winter, sailed for home on August 29, Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary returning on her, and to be followed in a few days by the Windward.

Peary's winter arrangements at Cape Sabine insure comfort, and, with an ample supply of provisions pushed along the route to Fort Conger, he expects to take the field with the returning light of 1902, fully rested and in the best possible condition. During the entire two years since he has been heard from, his health has been excellent, and the accident to his feet at Fort Conger in 1899 has caused him but slight inconvenience, and has not impaired his efficiency in the field. During the autumn he expects to make an extensive reconnaissance of the interior and the western coast of Ellesloe Land, with a strong probability of discovering natives hitherto unknown to white men.

Theory of Evolution. Dr. Ray Stannard Baker's observation in "McClure's Magazine" that Rudolph Virchow, though one of the most distinguished of German scientists, is a bitter opponent of evolution, places me in a false position, and until the author of the article, "The Search for the Missing Link," proves the above allegation the reader will have to regard it as unfounded and incorrect.

I never have been an opponent of Darwin, but I have fought the Darwinists, and particularly, the monkey theory. Being an objective, natural philosopher, I always demanded that the monkey theory, or to be more correct, the hypothesis relating to it, could not be discussed until the genus ape from which man is supposed to have sprung is discovered.

In other words, I demanded that a certain ape be unmistakably pointed out as the possible forerunner of man. The theory cannot be demonstrated on any of the known genus of apes. That there are human individuals resembling apes extremely closely I myself have demonstrated, for instance, in the case of proconsul squamator, in Platyrrhinis, etc., cases well known to scientific men. These cases I introduced into scientific literature under the name of "pithecoïd" (resembling of pertaining to the genus Pithecus, belonging to the higher, as distinguished from the lower apes).

In my opinion the stand taken by Galenos ought to satisfy speculative minds; objective thinkers, however, must demand more. As for myself, the reader will remember that as a natural scientist I have always made it a point to keep out of the speculative, element and proclaim the supremacy of objective knowledge in natural science. To this brief summary of my standpoint in the question of evolution I think it proper to add that some time previous to the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" (1859) I exploited before the Congress of German Natural Scientists and Physicians in Carlsruhe this theory:— "For those who will not accept the

PEOPLE WE MEET.



EDGAR A. MIZNER, MANAGER NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. Y.

conclude that they were the bones of a Hylobates (monkey) rather than those of a human being. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and everything relating to it can be found in the conferences of the Berlin Anthropological Society. I will look the matter up and forward it to you later on.

Church dogma of the Creation, evolution is the only possibility left. But from possibility to proof of evolution is a long way off, and of proof we have none up to this day. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW.

Imitative-Tots at Play. Wordsworth's lines of a child at play, "as if his whole vocation were endless-imitation," were recently recalled by a conversation overheard in the children's ward at a provincial hospital.

A little girl whose role was that of nurse rang an imaginary telephone on the wall to talk to her companion at the farther end of the room, who played the part of doctor. "Hello!" said the nurse. "Is that the doctor?" "Yes," answered her companion in a deep voice. "This is the doctor." "This lady is very ill," he was informed. "Well, what seems to be the matter?" "She has swallowed a whole bottle of ink," said the nurse. "The doctor, not hurried, inquired what had been done for the patient, but the nurse, too, was ready in emergencies. She answered: "I gave her two pads of blotting paper!"

Geo. Butler has a fresh consignment of the "Flor de Manoa"—a big 35c cigar.

Notice. I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Fannie Chisholm, my wife, without my written order. THOS. CHISHOLM. Dated Oct. 2nd, 1901.

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Mizner Leaves Today. Manager E. A. Mizner, of the Northern Commercial Company, will leave today on the Selkirk on a vacation to the outside; his first since '98. During his absence he will confer with the head office of his company in San Francisco and will visit New York, Washington, Boston and Ottawa before his return. He expects to be back over the ice either in January or February.

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