

PENALTY IS DISTRIBUTED

Crown Timber and Land Office Donation

Wood Cutters on Henning Contract Have \$2,250 Divided Among Them.

A precious act was performed yesterday by the crown timber and land office when \$2,250 was distributed among the workmen who had been engaged by H. M. Henning in cutting a large quantity of wood for the electric light company which had been set on account of it having been cut without a permit.

average of the Klondike. It is between the high and the low-grade properties, and all the claims on the creek that have been worked this year have been satisfactory.

Harvard Wins

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 22.—Princeton led Harvard by nine holes to three in the first half of the final round of the intercollegiate golf association today at the Morris County Golf Club, but by clever up-hill work the team from Cambridge won out finally by ten points to six and a half.

The winning team gains possession of the championship trophy next fall, and each player receives a souvenir medal.

PLEADS FOR LOANS

Dowie Says Zion is in Need of Money.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Acknowledging his inability to pay his bills, John Alexander Dowie, the reincarnation of Elijah, the prophet, has issued a letter to his disciples pleading for money "in sums of \$5 and upward."

"I do not ask for gifts to help the great financial and commercial institutions of Zion, but I lovingly direct you, as God's minister and your general overseer, to come immediately to our help by making immediate investments or immediate advances to the fullest extent in your power."

"If it is not convenient for you to invest in Zion stocks, I shall be glad for you to lend upon my personal note, my signature to which controls every cent of the \$23,000,000 of Zion's assets."

"We shall receive sums of \$5 and upwards for periods of three, six or nine months, as may be most convenient. These notes will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable quarterly if desired, or payable with principal when the note matures."

"Do your duty, and do it quickly!" They will have to do it quickly if Dowie is to avoid three more suits, which would make a total of twelve filed against him in less than ten days.

W. M. Hoyt & Co., Borden & Galleck and the Advance Packing & Supply Company say their claims must be met at once, or they will be compelled to go into the courts.

CREDITORS PLAN A MEETING. Other creditors have asked that a meeting of all those to whom Dowie is indebted be called. The matter is now in the hands of the law firm of Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price.

Some of the creditors had a conference with Dowie last week, however, and they fear that another would only make matters worse. They have their own interests at stake and think their best chance to get their money is to keep quiet, believing that a general demand might throw "Elijah II." into bankruptcy.

According to one of the creditors who attended last week's conference, Dowie owes \$149,000. Some of this, though, is in twenty-year certificates upon which he only pays interest at present.

Christopher F. Wiebe, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, from whom Dowie has purchased much material, says that if Dowie's creditors continue to nag him and he does pass this financial crisis, Elijah II. will cease buying goods in Chicago and will send to New York or elsewhere for them.

WOULD KEEP DOWIE'S TRADE. "I don't believe in Dowie's teachings," he said yesterday, "but I believe in helping Chicago all I can, and we must admit Dowie buys a lot of stuff here. This trade should not be deflected to some other city."

Mr. Wiebe said that after talking over the situation with Dowie last week he figured out the following financial statement:

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS: 6,471 acres of land at \$200 per acre (\$1,294,200); Buildings, stock, merchandise, etc. (\$7,500). LIABILITIES: Obligations due, all kinds (\$149,000). Total: \$1,301,700.

"The conditions in the Klondike this year are better than they have ever been before. We have good roads and the best of police protection. When I went there in 1897 I was forced to pay 15 cents per pound for freight to my claims. This made it so they could only be worked at a little better than a standstill. Now, owing to the good roads, we pay 1 cent a pound for freight, and there is a profit of 60 per cent. every claim."

DROWNS IN ANGRY SURF

Founder of the Monod Hospital Dead

A Launch Conveying Party of Americans, Including Seattle Man, Capsizes.

Seattle, Oct. 22.—Dr. Adrian Monod, founder of the Monod hospital in Seattle, and a member of one of the most famous French families, was drowned by the capsizing of a launch at Kamchatka on the Siberian coast. With him perished eight other Americans and Europeans, including Oswald Steele, the former Fairhaven canneryman.

Kamchatka is located on the northern part of the Siberian coast, opposite Bering sea. It is believed Dr. Monod and his companions had gone north from Vladivostok on either gold or fisheries expedition. It is more than likely the party were endeavoring to locate new fisheries in the interests of the Northwest Siberia Company, with which Dr. Monod and his companions had some connection at the time the concessions from the Russian government were obtained, which gave the company a foothold in Siberia.

Dr. Monod was deeply interested in fisheries, and believed firmly that there was a possibility of making a fortune out of the business. He had been interested in the cannery business while in Seattle, and had business connections with Mr. Steele at that time. Mr. Steele was then the proprietor of a large Fairhaven cannery, which was sold at the time the Sound canneries were merged.

Though Mr. Monod went to Siberia principally for the purpose of practicing his profession, intimations have since reached his friends in Seattle that he was as deeply interested in the development of Siberia fisheries as he was in the growth of the business while in Seattle. Moreover he had formed connections while in Siberia and in Russia, which would have enabled him to prosecute a search for minerals had that been his purpose in the northern part of Siberia. It is the more likely theory, however, is that he was looking along the coast for the best fisheries locations.

Dr. Monod and his young wife came from Paris direct to Seattle in 1896. They had just been married; he, the nephew of one of France's greatest physicians and a member of a family famous for its members' high standing in medicine and the arts; she, a daughter of a Russian family that stood close to the throne. Her father was a nobleman, in fact, who had suffered some reverses. While in Seattle Dr. Monod acted as consular agent of the French government.

A short time after coming to Seattle Dr. Monod founded the Monod hospital, intended at first as a maternity hospital, something practitioners generally believed was needed badly. His wife was installed in charge of the hospital, and it seemingly met with great success.

In some manner Dr. Monod became deeply interested in the fisheries of the Sound and was induced to invest heavily in the business. In fact, he believed in the future of the business so thoroughly that he invested more deeply than his means justified, and was unable to weather the first financial storm. As a result Dr. Monod lost practically everything he had.

In the spring of 1898 Dr. Monod decided to visit Siberia, principally for the purpose of penetrating from Vladivostok into the interior, along the line of the Trans-Siberian railroad as far as Irkutsk, investigating the field for investment or the profitable practice of his profession.

At Irkutsk an uncle of Mrs. Monod was director of coal mines for the Russian government and reputed to be wealthy.

Some uncertainty regarding the return of Dr. Monod existed, and his wife remained in Seattle in charge of the hospital for about two months. Then she sold the institution and went to New York; later to Paris.

The Tide That Leads. To the uninitiated and unthinking it seems somewhat of an anomaly that a man should own in fee simple a gold mine, a silver mine or a copper mine, yet, perhaps, be unable to show as much as a \$10 bill at any time. Here, however, is the latent opportunity. The mine has cost him weeks and months of patient search, followed by stretches of hard work if an operating mine for daily wages to obtain the required funds to keep up assessment work and pay for government title and the occasional trips taken in the effort to secure capital to open and work the mine.

Here lies that "tide in the affairs of man that, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." The modest capital of even a few hundred dollars at this juncture, supplemented by the personal work of the investor, will gain a substantial interest in the venture that has, in thousands of cases, returned fortunes and will yet render fortunes to thousands more.—Ex.

LOST—Silver fox muff. Finder please return to Nugget office.

"Under Two Flags"—Auditorium

To Wipe Out London Slums

Andrew Carnegie, a bit bored, perhaps, by the criticism aroused by his gifts for free libraries, has a new outlet for his millions that is of world-wide interest. He has had it kept secret so far, but the work is now so well along that there can be no harm in publishing the facts.

Last year his attention was called to a series of articles that had appeared in the New York press showing how much good he might have done with his wealth by building decent houses that could be rented by the poor at the same prices that they now pay for hovels in the slums—how much more than free libraries such improvements would count for human welfare.

Mr. Carnegie declined to be drawn into the subject at the time, but it seems that he went to work in characteristic fashion to see for himself what there was in the idea.

The result of his investigation has been an unsolicited invitation from him to a London body known as the Workmen's National Housing Council to show him how they would lay out for him from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in building model dwellings for the poor.

He said he wanted it understood that he wasn't definitely promising a penny to the council, but he made it plain that if they could provide him with a plan that would be an improvement on existing attempts at housing reform, the cash would be forthcoming.

Although the housing council contains a good many prominent men, such, for instance, as Sir John McDougall, chairman of the county council, the great body that governs London, it is made up largely of radicals who have no great love for capitalists like Mr. Carnegie, and who think that the state ought to look after the housing of the poor.

They were considerably astonished by Mr. Carnegie's brief and casual way of offering a million pounds or so—I am told that the weighty communication wasn't more than 150 words long—but they promptly told him that an outlet for his wealth should be provided forthwith, and now plans are about completed for wiping out practically every slum in London with American dollars.

The housing council, at Mr. Carnegie's suggestion, has been disposed to reveal nothing of these big plans on which it has been working so busily; but I can now give the general outline of the scheme. It will be of as much value in America as here, for there is reason to suppose that Mr. Carnegie has designs on the slums on both sides of the Atlantic.

The laird of Skibo said nothing in his letter to the council about wanting to get any interest on his money. There were no conditions except that his schemes should be more effective than anything of the sort now in operation.

20 years' occupation of any room or number of rooms will entitle the tenant to live rent free for the remainder of his life, but if he should wish to compound his life interest, the trustees will consider what it approximately ought to be, and they will pay him accordingly, but no tenant can transfer his interest otherwise than to the trustees.

The root idea here is that the tenant is providing an old age pension for himself, which will save him from the workhouse in his declining years. If the exigencies of his occupation should render it necessary for the tenant to remove to another district, he will be provided with accommodation in any of the trust's houses, where it is convenient, and should the trustees be unable to accommodate him, he will receive a sum proportionate to that which he would be entitled to had he completed his 20 years' occupation, but no consideration would be given to any case where a tenant would show a desire to return to the slums inside the stipulated time.

The houses will be constructed mostly on continental models, the French, German and Danish plans being most favored. Great tenement blocks are not contemplated.

New Defender. New York, Oct. 22.—It has been definitely settled, according to the Herald, that C. Oliver Iselein will be the managing owner of the new boat which the Herreshoffs are to build for the America's cup. He was in full control of the Vigilant, which defeated the Valkyrie II, was managing owner of the Defender, which beat the Valkyrie III, and also of the Columbia, winner over Shamrock I.

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. LAWYERS. PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocate, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices: Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

Just in from the outside, the very latest thing in Ladies' Collars. SUMMERS & ORRELL, 2nd Ave.

Embroidery and Sewing. Lessons given on moderate terms to girls after school hours. Call at the Regina, room 26. MISS L. RACAGNI.

No man whose income is more than \$6 a week will be admitted as tenant, but a tenant whose income subsequently rises above that figure will be permitted to stay.

A particularly interesting feature of the Carnegie scheme provides that

Defeated Dickinson.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—In a closely played game, featured only by several long-end runs, Princeton defeated the Dickinson eleven here today by the score of 33 to 0. Several times the Dickinson team gained first downs, but at no time was Princeton's goal line endangered. The visiting eleven's defense was strong, except the ends, which failed to stop a number of long end runs. Princeton's defense was weak at center and left guard, most of the gains being made through Brown and Baker, and her backs were slower in starting than usual.

The tartars owe their alphabet to the Christian missionaries known as the Nestorians.

NOTICE!

A number of voters are under the impression that if their names are on the Old Municipal List used last winter, that it is not necessary to apply to the enumerators to have their names placed on the Federal List. To secure a vote at the coming election a voter must apply in person or instruct an agent who is in a position to make a statutory declaration as to his qualifications. All supporters of Hon. James Hamilton Ross who are unable to spare the time to look after the matter are requested to send in their names or telephone to the secretary of the Town Committee before the 15th inst.

H. G. WILSON, Chairman. A. I. MacFARLANE, Secretary.

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