

Amateur Photographers

"For several years," says S. E. Kelt in Anthony's annual, "I have had a 4x5 camera with six double slides and one of Wray's lenses. With this I have been fairly successful in securing very good negatives, but have also had the mortification of getting bad ones. I was unable to account for some of the failures. Like many other persons, I went so far as to blame the plates and returned a few of them to the makers. These plates would have made excellent negatives but for one portion which had all the appearance of want of sensitiveness, and resulted in under exposure. This apparent under-exposure usually resulted in a square patch of about two inches toward the middle of the plate.

"The manufacturers could make nothing of the matter, suggesting various causes in development, but, as it turned out, not the right ones. It became vexing and extremely puzzling, as it did not always occur, but when it did it was invariably in the same part of the negative. I took the camera into the sunlight several times. Once it occurred to me to make a complete circle very slowly in the sunlight, exposing every portion of the camera to the sun's strong rays. There appeared a slight flash of light. It was then demonstrated that the rays at certain times entered the camera, otherwise than through the lens. It was when the camera was at right angles with the sun, then only when the sun was able to penetrate a tiny crevice between the horizontal lens front, and the rising front on the camera. When the focussing cloth was over the instrument, or in dull weather, or inside a building, it did not occur, but only when the sun was at right angles on one particular side of the camera. Two things were therefore pointed out by this. One was that a slight leakage in a camera can remain undetected for some time, the other is that brilliantly lit negatives when slightly fogged are not at all deteriorated, and that normal exposure in conjunction with the fog appears like under-exposure."

An easy and expeditious method of arriving at the above result is as follows: The negative to be operated on should have had the film hardened either by the use of the solutions sold for that purpose or by the use of one of the solutions sold for that purpose or by the usual alum or chrome-alum bath. When dry, the portion required to be left on the glass is very carefully outlined with a sharp-pointed knife, exactly following the extreme edge of the figure, cutting with sufficient pressure to go through the film glass.

Then, with a small brush paint with clean water the whole of the part which it is intended to remove, leaving the portion to be left on dry, but without taking any special care as to over-lapping and wetting it. Indeed, as an alternative, if time is not an object, the whole of the negative may be plunged into clean water. When slightly soaked it is an easy matter to strip off the portions intended to be removed, starting at the outside edges of the negative and working in to the cut-out line.

Sometimes the whole of the film may be removed in one piece, this being in marked contrast to the method of scraping away for an hour or more with a knife at the dry film.

When the negative is dry, any slightly ragged edges may be smoothed off with a sharp knife, and the job is completed by thoroughly polishing up the bare glass.

How to photograph and measure clouds is a subject treated in the January number of Pearson's, and some truly beautiful photographs illustrate the text.

The oldest, the most obvious, and the surest way to forecast proximate weather-change, says the author of the article, is to look at the sky and observe the clouds. The newest and the most important improvement in connection with this primitive method is to photograph the clouds, to measure them, and to prophesy weather-changes by the results.

Amateurs will find cloud photography fascinating, but difficult. In the first place, the utmost accuracy is essential, if reliable conclusions are to be drawn from the results. In scientific cloud photography, each cloud is photographed from two separate points simultaneously. One of the leading authorities in this special branch of meteorology, founded by M. Hildebrandson, of the Upsal observatory, is M. Teisserenc de Bort, and at his observatory at Trappes, near Paris, the two photographic stations are placed about three-quarters of a mile distant, and are, of course, exactly on the same level.

They are connected by telephone.

The cameras are so mounted that the angles at which they are inclined may be easily read off on a vertical scale. A horizontal circular scale gives the exact direction of the cloud. When the operators at the two stations have agreed, over the telephone, on a particular point of the cloud at which to direct their cameras, two photographs are taken at precisely the same instant. The length of the base line being known, and also the two angles at which the cameras are inclined, a little calculation furnishes the exact height of the cloud.

After a short interval, two more photographs are taken, to be carefully compared with the first. These will give the distance which the cloud has traveled in a certain time, so that the velocity of the air current which carried it is revealed.

Clouds make rapid impressions on sensitive plates, but the blue background of the sky acts almost equally quickly, so that unless precautions are taken there will be no contrasts. When the clouds are in light, dark masses on a light background of sky a very brief exposure is necessary—from one-fiftieth to one-hundredth part of a second.

When there are white clouds against a blue sky, a too short exposure would give too feeble a negative; the blue rays from the sky should be intercepted by a yellow screen, so that the clouds appear, to the eye of the camera, as yellow masses on a dark background. When the negatives are printed, the clouds will then be in strong relief. Exposure for clouds should never exceed a second.

One of the most delicate parts of the operation is the measurement of the impressions on the negatives, the slightest error on such a reduced scale sufficing to cause the calculation to be completely thrown out. The distance and height above the ground of the cloud being determined, its volume may be approximately estimated by an inspection of the photograph. A nearer approach to accuracy in this particular may be arrived at if several other points in the cloud have also been photographed.

Thus, the height above the earth of a point as near the summit as possible may be determined as well as of a point at the base, the difference between the two results necessarily being the height of the cloud itself. When cloud photography has been extended, and when results have been obtained in widely separated localities, experts in meteorology will have far more data than at present to aid them in forecasting weather. As it is, forecasting still remains one of the most uncertain of sciences.

One of the most formidable and persistent difficulties encountered in photography is defects in negatives. What amateur has not experienced this bitterness? That excellent authority on photography the Photo-Miniature, has chosen this subject for discussion in its current number. The plain purpose of its editor is to so fully inform his readers concerning defects in negatives that they will be able to recognize the causes from which they may proceed. The information is complete. It tells how to correct all defects and tells what causes them. Throughout the magazine are several handsome illustrations, which are reproductions of perfect negatives.

Much heartburning will be saved by using fresh "hypo" whenever fixing a new batch of plates.

If the water while coming out of the faucet is muddy, it will be well to tie a piece of cloth over the spout to prevent any gritty substance striking the plate while washing.

Very often an over-exposed plate may be saved by starting the development with old developer. The result will be a plate without that flat appearance generally seen in over-exposed plates.

Go to your druggist and get some blank labels. Then go home and label every one of your chemicals. If you will use different shaped bottles for each chemical, it will often prevent your making a mistake.

Most plates are lightstruck by the careless withdrawing and putting in of the slide to the platenholder. It is a good plan to always cover the camera when withdrawing a slide to make an exposure.—Ex.

The Last Goal.

"Carry me true, runner of steel! Forearm and hockey be deft in the fray!

Sinew respond from shoulder to heel! Goals, two and two—three minutes to play."

The rubber is placed, the rubber is faced;

'Tis lost in the center and shot to our end.

Their forwards are down in a scurry of brown.

And back to our boundries we flock to defend.

It's "Block with your shoulder!" and "Check with your hip!" It's "Play for the corners!" and "Cover your man!"

It's wrestle and scrimmage and scramble and trip. "The puck's in the open! Now! Shoot while you can!"

They shoot;—and it flies like a crow to her nest.

"Guard! eagle-eyed keeper, the game is with you!" It drops with a smack from his drum of a chest.

And drives to the side from the point of his shoe.

A scurry, a clatter, a fall—it is mine!

Their forwards are scattered and dazed;—in a trice We leap through the break in their leaguering line.

And rush for their goal o'er the snow-littered ice.

It's "Hurry! Oh, hurry!"—no second to spare!

It's "Pass!" if you're cornered, and "Watch for a hole!" We race three abreast with a breeze in our hair.

And brace for a try, not a rod from their goal!

A foot from the ice, with a whirl and a ring, (Ah, joy of a moment too mighty for time!)

It drives 'twixt the posts like a swift on the wing, And, just on the instant, the whistle blows "Time!"

Thrash of the stick on the frozen sheet, Whirl of the puck as it darts away; Crash of the shock when the rushers meet,

Skir of the skate in the snowy spray—

Oh, it isn't the thrill of a single will, The vigor that plays like a dance of flame;—

It isn't the luck of the lofted puck That carries the palm in the well-fought game.

It's training of muscle and eye and nerve In seven, to play with a single soul;

It's sinking of self in the will to serve;— It's "Shoulder to shoulder" that makes the goal.

—Youths' Companion.

The Eternal Vision.

The dying prayer uttered by President McKinley recalled to a correspondent of the London Chronicle a story once told him by the Rev. Dr. Moulton, who was for over thirty years a missionary in the Tonga Islands.

On one of his periodical visits to the smaller islands he landed at one rarely visited even by missionaries, and there heard that an old Tonga, who had been converted to Christianity some years before, was dying.

Doctor Moulton hastened to the hut of the sufferer, and there beheld a curious sight.

The old man had been raised by his friends so that he clung by his two arms to a beam stretching across the room. There he half-hung, half-stood, and with closed eyes and a face drawn with agony he remained constantly murmuring some words which the doctor did not at first understand. He drew silently near to listen, thinking the dying man was making some last request.

"Judge of my astonishment," he said, in relating the incident, "when I heard these words uttered over and over again—in Tongan, of course: 'Nearer, O God, to Thee! Nearer to Thee!'"

"In those days, almost forty years ago," added Doctor Moulton, "the hymn of the cultured, saintly Englishwoman had not reached the Tonga natives, but the same spirit that inspired her doubtless inspired that poor, untutored Christian Tongan."

The old Teutonic baker was somewhat deaf.

"I say," yelled the customer, scrutinizing his change, "I don't think this is good."

"Vot?" asked the baker, holding his hand to his ear.

"I don't think this half-dollar is good."

"Speak louder, mein friend!" "I say I want a better half!"

The old man's face brightened. "Oh, you want a better half. Veil, mein friend, dis vas no matrimonial bureau, ut vas a bake shop."

"We are thinking about clubbing the village paper," said the rural solicitor; "will you help us?"

"No," growled the man who had been the target for some scathing paragraphs, "but I will help you to club the editor."

MARKETS ARE TREMULOUS

Everything Takes Decline Except Eggs

Flour Cheaper Than Ever Before in Dawson's History—Potatoes Way Down.

Of the many items which go towards constituting the market stock of Dawson, only one, eggs, have shown a tendency to rise during the past week, everything else, including flour, potatoes, and sugar, making material decline. Eggs are wholesaling today at \$32 per case and this of course, had advanced the retail price from \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen. But this will be only for two or three days and, until the boats arrive, which are now on the way down the river.

Sugar has dropped back from 13 to 12 cents by the sack, while potatoes for which from 17 to 20 cents per pound were refused six weeks ago are now slow at 10 cents. Many dealers who paid high prices for winter storage now find themselves with potatoes on their hands for which they can get little if anything more for than they paid last fall.

Flour is down to \$3 per sack, the lowest price ever reached in Dawson's history. Radishes and lettuce are away up, selling readily at from \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen bunches.

Old hay sold this week at 3 cents per pound but for a good article from 4 to 6 cents is still paid. Oats are sold at 8 cents per pound.

General quotations are as follows: **STAPLES.**

Flour	.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.50
Sugar, per 100	.....	12.00	12.00
Beans, per 100	.....	8.00	8.00
Beans, Lima	.....	10.00	10.00
Roller Oats, per 100	.....	8.00	9.00

MEATS.

Beef, pound	.....	40	60
Veal, pound	.....	40	35@60
Pork, pound	.....	30	50@75
Ham, pound	.....	35@40	40
Bacon, fancy	.....	20	25
Caribou, pound	.....	35	30@50
Mutton, pound	.....	25	35@50

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

Agens' butter, 60-lb.	.....	\$27.50	\$ 1.00can
Elgin butter, 60-lb.	.....	27.50	1.50can
Coldbrook	.....	22.50	25.00
S. & W., 48-lb.	.....	30.00	1.50can
Eggs, fresh	.....	25.00	1.00doz

MILK AND CREAM.

Eagle, case	.....	\$10.00	10.00
Highland, case	.....	16.00	16.00
Carnation Cream	.....	16.00	16.00

CANNED GOODS.

Roast beef, doz	.....	3.00	\$ for 7.00
Mutton	.....	3.50@4.50	2 for 1.00
Ox tongue	.....	12.00@15.00	1 for 1.25
Sausage meat	.....	4.00	2 for 1.00

Lunch tongue, case
 | 9.00@11.00 | 1 for .50 |

Sliced bacon
 | 3.00 | 4 for 1.00 |

Roast turkey
 | 7.00 | 1 for .75 |

Corned beef
 | 3.00 | 3 for 1.00 |

Sliced ham
 | 3.50 | 2 for 1.00 |

Salmon, case
 | 11.50 | 3 for 1.00 |

Clams, case
 | 11.50 | 3 for 1.00 |

Tomatoes
 | 5.50 | 3 for 1.00 |

Corn
 | 4.25 | 3 for 1.00 |

String beans
 | 6.50 | 2 for 1.00 |

Green peas
 | 6.50 | 2 for 1.00 |

Cabbage
 | 7.50 | 2 for 1.00 |

S. & W. fruits
 | 14.00 | 2 for 1.50 |

Simcoe fruits
 | 9.00 | 2 for 1.00 |

Choice California Mission Fruits
 | 8.50@10.00 | |

Silver Seal
 | 11.50 | 2 for 1.25 |

Succotash
 | 7.00 | 3 for 1.00 |

Lubeck's potatoes per tin
 | 8.00 | |

Beets
 | 9.00 | 2 for 1.00 |

Asparagus
 | 14.00 | 1 for 1.00 |

Asparagus tips
 | 14.00 | 1 for 1.00 |

Celery, 4-5 stalks, doz
 | 12.00 | 1 for 1.00 |

CHICKENS, FISH AND GAME.

Poultry, pound
 | 37 1/2 | 50 |

Broilers, pound
 | 50 | 60 |

Greyling, frozen
 | 40 | 40 |

Greyling, fresh
 | 75 | 75 |

Halibut
 | 30 | 35 |

Whitefish
 | 50 | 50 |

Pickled
 | 40 | 50 |

Salmon
 | 20 | 25 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes
 | 10 | 10 |

Onions
 | 75 | 75 |

Cabbage
 | 85 | 35 |

Turnips
 | 30 | 30 |

Lemons, case
 | \$30.00 | |

Oranges, case
 | 40.00 | 50.00 |

Roller oats
 | 9 | 9 |

Oats
 | 9 | 9 |

Hay
 | 4 1/2 | 6 |

Soap
 | 12.50 | |

Tobacco, Star
 | 1.20 | |

"What's 'Clark Street Billy' discussin'?" asked the hold-up man.

"De shoe trade," responded the

porch-climber. "Get out! What does he know about the shoe trade?" "Lots! He was just tellin' us dat dere's lots of money in farmer's boots."

Job Printing at Nugget office.

"You are indeed my treasure," I gently said to her; She blushed and said with pleasure "They be my treasure!" The Nugget's stock of job printing materials is the best that ever came to Dawson.

AMUSEMENTS

The Auditorium
Week Commencing Monday May 12
Markins & Barbour's
Uncle Tom's Cabin
NO SMOKING
Monday, Thursday or Friday

Orpheum Theatre
ALEC PANTAGES, Manager.
Week Starting Monday May 12
LA BELLE PARISIAN
MAY 24th—WRESTLING MATCH
KRELLING vs. BAGGARLY
Popular Prices. General Entrance Through Reception

The New Monte Carlo
WINE, LIQUORS 25c AND CIGARS
McKINNON & NELS, Props.
First Ave. Opp. White Pass Dock

IF YOU WANT good, fresh Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Game, etc. See
QUEEN ST.
Phone 70
Shaw & Co.

SUMMER TIME TABLE THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.
Week Day Service
GOLD RUN via Carmack's and Done 9 a.m.
GRAND FORKS 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.
HUNKER 9:30 a.m.
CARRIBOU 7 BELOW L. DOMINION 9:30 a.m.
Sunday Service
GRAND FORKS 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.
For Rates on Shipment of Gold Dust see Office.
ALL STAGES LEAVE OFFICE N. C. CO. BUILDING. PHONE 8.

The White Pass and Yukon Route
The British Yukon Navigation Co.
Operating the following first-class sailing steamers between Dawson and Whitehorse:
"White Horse," "Dawson," "Selkirk," "Victorian," "Yukoner," "Canadian," "Sylol," "Columbian," "Bailey," "Zelandian," and Four Freight Steamers.
A steamer will sail from Dawson almost daily during the season of 1902, connecting at Whitehorse with our passenger trains for Skagway. The steamers have all been thoroughly renovated, and staterooms put in first-class condition. Table service unsurpassed. The steward's department will be furnished with the best of fruits and fresh vegetables. Through tickets to all Puget Sound and B. C. points. Reservations made on application at Ticket Office.
A. B. Newell, V. P. and Gen'l Mgr., Seattle and Skagway.
J. F. Lee, Traffic Manager, Seattle and Skagway.
J. H. Rogers, General Agent, Dawson.

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Operating the Steamers..
"Dolphin"—"Farallon"—"Dirigo"

For All Points in Southeastern Alaska
Connecting with the White Pass & Yukon Railway for Dawson and interior Yukon points.
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The Northwestern Line
Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points
All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.
Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with
F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.