

WON HIS GOLD SPURS

Presentation to T. Dufferin Patullo

Testimonial of the Gold Commissioner's Staff and a Gold Watch.

T. Dufferin Patullo, for so long chief clerk in the office of the gold commissioner, part of which time and until recently acting as assistant gold commissioner, was yesterday presented by the office force with a testimonial. Mr. Patullo came in with Major Walsh in 1898, as the commissioner's private secretary.

Major Walsh's party came to Skagway in the government steamer, Quadra, and were accompanied to that point by Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior. Mr. Sifton intended to make a hurried trip to Dawson and return. He did get as far as Tagish, going over the Dyea trail and returning over that of the White Pass, which was then in bad repair.

Mr. Patullo remained as the commissioner's private secretary until Major Walsh resigned, when, instead of returning with him he decided to remain here and accepted the office of chief clerk in the gold commissioner's office. That was four years ago, and it represents four years of honest and effective work.

Mr. Patullo was recently promoted to the position of chief clerk, and he leaves today to join Emil Staaf in the real estate business. Just before the gold commissioner's office closed last evening Mr. Patullo was told that he was wanted in the court room. There was nothing unusual in this and Mr. Patullo proceeded there unhesitatingly.

He then read the address, as follows: "T. Dufferin Patullo: We, the undersigned members of the gold commissioner's staff, take this opportunity of expressing our sincere regret at your resignation from the civil service of the Yukon, and as a mark of appreciation, respect and esteem gained during your five years' connection with the service, we have the pleasure of presenting you with this small token, which carries with it our best wishes for your success in the new order of life which you have decided to follow." (Signed) E. C. Senkler, W. R. Hamilton, L. G. Bennett, W. C. Noble, J. E. Boldue, George D. Munroe, J. C. McLagan, A. R. Boyes, X. G. Grant, Gerald Petre, F. C. Holden, H. A. Watt, Brown, F. A. H. Fysh, N. A. Watt, J. H. Walker, W. R. Little, W. C. Young, O. S. Finnie, D. R. McLennan, B. C. Robertson, Phil Holliday, P. H. Becker, G. W. Coffin, Percy Reid.

After reading the address Mr. Senkler handed Mr. Patullo a beautiful gold watch. Mr. Patullo held the watch in his hand and trembled. He was taken off his feet by surprise. After a few moments he managed to say:

"Mr. Senkler and Gentlemen: I feel deeply touched by the kind words you have spoken and the sentiment you have expressed in your address. This token of esteem, this watch, I shall always highly prize, as it is something that I shall always have with me and recall continually the many happy days I have spent in your company for the past several years. My relations with the gold commissioner during the time I have been in the office have always been of the most friendly character, and during that time we have always agreed upon everything that has come before us. You, gentlemen, who have worked with me, I wish to thank for your hearty co-operation, and I hope you will give Mr. Senkler and Mr. Goselin the same kind support you have given me. As you say, this watch is not given for its intrinsic value, but as a token of esteem. As such I accept it, and, gentlemen, for your kind words and expressions I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

Mr. Backward-Well-as-yes, since you asked me, I was thinking of consulting a fortune teller. Miss Coy-To find out whom you will marry, eh? Mr. Backward-Why-or-yes, I-Miss Coy-Why not ask me and save the fortune teller's fee toward the price of the ring?-Pearson's. At Auditorium-"Men and Women"

Off at Cook's Inlet.

Seattle, Oct. 23.-R. C. Edmonds, who for the past four years has been a resident of the Cook's inlet country, where he has been engaged in mining, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Rainier-Grand. He is thoroughly impressed with that part of Alaska as an oil producer and says that already there are several places in the district where a little work has been done, that oil in good quantities is being drawn.

"All that is required to produce oil in the Cook's inlet country," he said yesterday, "is to have capital take hold of the fields and develop them. There is no question but that there is oil in many places in Alaska, and has seen it in several places but nowhere are there such indications as can be found in the Cook's inlet district."

"So far as the fields have been examined they extend for about thirty miles inland from the coast. There have been several locations, but as yet there has been very little development work."

"Marcus Anderson of San Francisco has several claims on which he has done some work and before I left I saw a tub he had drawn of the purest of crude oil. He has sent some down to be refined and expects to secure capital to begin developing the fields in the spring."

The Sample Ruffies

The late Augustin Daly, in spite of the gloom that ever seemed to envelop him, had his pet story, which the few persons who were at all intimate with him personally must have heard over and over again. It was about a big Jerseyman who, casting his eye along Broadway for a "likely show," was attracted and attempted by the highly colored posters announcing a spectacular piece called The Forty Thieves, and determined to spend the evening in the theater where it was offered. He went to the box office, laid down a five-dollar bill, and asked for one of the best seats. A punched coupon and \$3 were handed him. When he asked what the ticket cost and was told \$2, it was evident he had not calculated higher than half a dollar.

"Two dollars to see The Forty Thieves, eh?" he repeated. "Yes, sir," courteously replied the ticket seller. "Please don't block the window."

"Well, keep your durned seat!" exclaimed the Jerseyman, picking up the \$3 change. "I don't think I care to see the other thirty-nine." - Cincinnati Enquirer.

Little Chance for Him.

They tell this story of a western telegraph operator. He was trying to call up a small town, where the office was in charge of a young woman, and for some reason he couldn't raise her. He was about to give up in despair when another operator broke in with the inquiry, "What do you want?" "I want Miss Brown of Wellsburg," was the reply. "I've been trying to get her for the last half hour."

"That's nothing," returned the interrupting operator. "There's a young fellow clerking in a dry goods store there who's been trying to get her for the last two years and he hasn't succeeded yet." - Chicago Post.

The Tallest Trees.

The highest trees in the world are the eucalyptus trees, which are famous because it is believed that they have the quality of purifying regions that are cursed with fever. There are nearly 100 different varieties of eucalyptus, nearly all of which reach great heights. The biggest variety produces trees that grow to such enormous heights that no structure in the world can compare with them. Trees have been measured that were 390, 405 and even 450 feet high. They are not as big round as would be expected, the largest being only little more than 25 feet in girth. The trees are wonderfully swift in growth. In southern France a eucalyptus tree that was planted twenty years ago was measured recently and it was found that it was 102 feet high.

Soundings at Wrangle

Seattle, Oct. 23.-Supt. J. W. Morris and party of eleven men returned yesterday from Alaska, where they had been making a survey and taking soundings of the Wrangle narrows. A report will be made to Maj. Millis on the findings, and he will make a recommendation to the department as to whether or not the improvements to the channel contemplated are practical, with an estimate of the cost.

Maj. Millis was out of the city yesterday on a trip to Grays harbor. He is expected back today and will get the report. He is inspecting the work on the government jetty on Grays harbor before making a final acceptance of the contract.

A Wasted Argument

An admirer once wrote to Lowell, describing his autograph collection and concluding with the remark: "I would be much obliged for your autograph." The reply came, bearing with it a lesson on the correct use of the words "would" and "should," which deeply impressed itself on the mind of the recipient. The response read: "Pray do not say hereafter, 'I would be obliged'; if you would be obliged, be obliged and be done with it; say 'I should be obliged,' and oblige yours truly, James Russell Lowell." - Chicago News.

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

OVERLAND GUARDIANS

Winter Police Patrol Is Established

Different Detachments Will Traverse the New Road to Whitehorse.

Major Cuthbert has caused to be started the regular winter patrol of the police over the new overland road between here and Whitehorse the same as has been the custom each year for the past four seasons. Owing to the completion of the new road and its general adoption for travel quite a number of changes have been necessary from those in vogue in previous years when the trail followed the river and the old cutoff from Minto to lower LeBarge.

Several new posts have been established and other steps have been taken which will ensure the policing of the trail throughout the winter. The patrol will make the round trip weekly starting from the Forks, from which point to the southern boundary of "B" division at Mackays has been divided into five beats.

The detachment at the Forks will patrol that beat extending from the Forks to Eureka. From Eureka to the Stewart river crossing will be under the charge of the police at Eureka. The detachment recently established at Stewart river crossing will care for that stretch of the road as far as the Humes road house not far from the Pelly. Two patrols will travel out of Pelly. One will run from Selkirk over the cutoff to the Humes road house and back again, and the other will traverse the new road from the roadhouse straight through to Minto. The detachment at Minto will run from there to Mackays where the patrol will connect with that from "H" division which will carry it on through to Whitehorse.

The maintenance of the winter patrol in the past has been of immense advantage to the traveler who was pushing out over the ice, thus affording him a protection that he otherwise would not have, and besides proving a terror to the criminal classes who might have conceived in the winter trail an avenue of easy escape after a crime committed. Suspicious characters encountered on the trail by the police are obliged to give an account of themselves and an escape from justice in the winter time is much more difficult than in the summer.

"Gentlemen," recently said a German professor who was showing to his students the patients in the asylum, "this man suffers from delirium tremens. He is a musician. He is well known that blowing a brass instrument affects the lungs and the throat in such a way as to create a great thirst, which has to be allayed by persistent indulgence in strong drink. Hence, in course of time, the disease you have before you." Turning to the patient the professor asked: "What instrument do you blow?" and the answer was, "The violinello." - Chicago News.

Chicago, Oct. 18.-Entire responsibility for the organization of the United States Packing Company under the laws of New Jersey was accepted yesterday by John W. Dekay, secretary of the North American Beef Company. He denied, however, that his project has aught to do with the merger of the Chicago packers.

"The Chicago packers do not figure in the United States Packing Company," said Mr. Dekay. "The enterprise is legitimate and bona fide with plenty of capital back of it and good Chicagoans are interested. Their names, however, and the plans of the company I cannot state at this time, nor can I say when I will be able to divulge the information. This is no hold-up scheme, neither is there anything in the report that it was a stock jobbing plan arranged by those who have bought Swift & Co. stock as low as 150. I reiterate that the Chicago packers have nothing to do with this company."

The North American Packing Company is building a packing plant in Mexico, but is said to have no interests in the United States that would require a new corporation. Fierce, even angry, denials of connection with the newly organized United States Packing Company made the "beef merger" a deep financial mystery today.

"As to the United States Packing Company," said George J. Brine, of Armour & Co., "you may unqualifiedly deny the report that we have any connection with it. We do not know anything about it."

Bryan in Idaho. Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 22.-William J. Bryan spent the day in Idaho, arriving from Utah early this morning and returning over the same route after his last speech here tonight. Mr. Bryan made in all seven speeches, one each at Reensburg, St. Anthony, Idaho Falls, Shelly and Blackfoot, and two at Pocatello. He arrived here at 8 o'clock tonight and found the Auditorium, the largest building in the city, packed to the doors and several hundred people outside. Mr. Bryan spoke for about thirty minutes to the crowd outside from the steps, and for two hours from the stage of the Auditorium. He urged the election of the Democratic nominee for congress, and of a legislature that would elect a Democratic United States senator, declaring that Republican principles fostered the trusts, promoted imperialism and ground down the common people while enriching the favored few.

Where Tramps Are Welcome.

There is an imposing mansion in Geneva, O., where tramps are never turned away. It was built by the late George W. Hopper.

Years ago Hopper was a poor young man, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He received but little schooling, and his education was very limited. In early youth he became identified with the Standard Oil Company, being given the management of the department where barrels were painted before they were filled with oil. Though the barrels were thoroughly painted on the outside, the oil would soak through them, and in a short time the paint would peel off and allow the oil to seep out. The company was considerably hampered in this way, and many were the experiments tried to alleviate the difficulty, but without success.

One day, while Hopper was pondering over the question, a tramp walked up, and, hearing Hopper lament that the barrels could not be painted so they would hold oil, he said: "I'll tell you how to fix them. Fill them with water and then paint them. When they are dry pour out the water, and the water in the wood will stay in and prevent the oil from soaking through and cutting the paint."

Rather dubious of the success of the tramp's suggestion, Hopper tried it and the scheme worked successfully. The advancement and royalties Hopper received from this idea soon resulted in wealth, and when he died a few years ago his fortune was estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Hopper's stepping stone to wealth has long ago been succeeded by better ways of making barrels un-leakable, but the idea given Hopper by the tramp was the means of securing for him the vast fortune he possessed. After retiring from active business life, Hopper offered to make the tramp rich, and although a reward of \$25,000 was offered for the tramp's appearance, none ever came to claim the money, nor has any thing ever been heard of the tramp.

Out of gratitude to this one tramp, the whole army of tramps receive a benefit, for, no matter how disreputable or seedy-looking a tramp may be, he is always given a square meal at the Hopper home, even on this day. Charles Hopper now occupies the home built by his father nearly a dozen years ago.

Lesson in English.

"Gentlemen," recently said a German professor who was showing to his students the patients in the asylum, "this man suffers from delirium tremens. He is a musician. He is well known that blowing a brass instrument affects the lungs and the throat in such a way as to create a great thirst, which has to be allayed by persistent indulgence in strong drink. Hence, in course of time, the disease you have before you." Turning to the patient the professor asked: "What instrument do you blow?" and the answer was, "The violinello." - Chicago News.

America's Biggest Cathedral

Bishop Potter recently went up to Morningside Heights in the suburbs of New York city to inspect the work being done on the largest cathedral that has been undertaken in centuries. He was accompanied by an ecclesiastical friend from the west, who, in the course of the inspection, said to the bishop: "I can't begin to grasp the big-ness of this cathedral of yours. For the last ten years I've been hearing about the record-breaking dimensions of the cathedral of St. John the Divine, and I have marveled thereat. But now that I am here on the ground my mind is bewildered even more by what my eyes have seen and my ears heard. I scarcely can comprehend the immensity of the task."

"Mr. dear brother," was the bishop's dry response, "we're in the same boat." Then he added: "And every time I come up here I get a new shock. I haven't begun to think of the cathedral as a complete whole, except in a vague way. That's a little too much to ask of any man except the architects, and even they are thinking by degrees. But what startles me continually is the big-ness of the little things of the cathedral."

It is only through comprehension of these big little things that Bishop Potter spoke of that the average lay mind can grasp some tangible idea of the magnificent proportions of the cathedral of St. John the Divine and of the stupendously intricate and delicate architectural problems that its construction has brought forward. No such building has been projected since the dark days of the middle ages. Then it was that cathedrals were begun that were not completed for hundreds of years. Now, in New York another such cathedral, a worthy rival of any of the olden times, has been building for full ten years, and in the opinion of men who know, this cathedral certainly will not be finished in the lifetime of the present generation, and perhaps not in the lifetime of the present generation's grandchildren.

The citation of just one big little thing will give a fair impression of the vast task the cathedral's builders have assumed. It is the intention to begin work on the choir of the cathedral this fall. The choir will be 120 feet long, 54 feet wide, and its ceiling 108 feet above the floor. It will have an area of 6480 square feet. On the cathedral grounds is a \$25,000 stone mill, erected for the exclusive use of the cathedral. Last year forty stone cutters, with the aid of the latest improved machinery, dressed and finished 10,000 cubic yards of stone. Working at this rate, which means working every day in the year except Sundays and holidays, it will take these forty men ten years to dress and finish the necessary amount of stone for the choir's interior. The stone workers began this long task a few days ago.

Another big little thing will give some faint idea of the almost incomprehensible amount of decoration that the cathedral will require before it can be called finished: In the choir will be nearly a score of immense stone pillars many feet in diameter, reaching to the ceiling over 100 feet in the air, and weighing ton on ton. The niches in eight of these pillars will afford accommodation for 256 statues, each one of which is to be 5 feet in height. If just eight pillars require all this decoration, what will be needed for the rest of the choir-and the choir will be hardly one-third the entire size of the cathedral.

The Belmont chapel, now nearing completion as far as the stone work is concerned, also aptly illustrates the great masses of material and human energy that must be utilized before the final touch is placed on the cathedral. This chapel, the largest of seven to be used for holding religious services in foreign tongues for the benefit of newcomers to America, presents dwarf-like proportions when its lines are compared with those of the cathedral of which it is the easternmost part. Its 55 feet of length is lost sight of in the cathedral's grand length of 530 feet, and the cathedral, at its widest point, will be 236 feet, or ten times, less 4 feet, as wide as the chapel, which is being built by money from the coffers of August Belmont as a memorial to his wife.

No one, not even the architects, George L. Heins and C. Grant La Farge, who know more about the big cathedral than any other persons, ever has attempted to make a rough estimate of the amount of stone and bricks and other material and the quantity of decoration that the building will demand. "All we know," said Mr. La Farge recently, "is that the amount will be great, great almost to the point of incomprehensibility. Each day we find our task grows larger; each day we are astounded by its continually magnified proportions."

"When will the cathedral be completed? When will the world come to an end? Conjecture-conjecture. We are arranging the drawings so that the architects, whoever they may be, who succeed us when we are dead, will be able to understand them clearly and take up the work without a hitch where we left off. And we are not old men by any means. No, I can't even make a guess when the cathedral will be completed."

"What will it cost? What was Adam's salary the first year he was banished from Eden? Conjecture-conjecture. I only can answer millions upon millions-and still more millions."

The dimensions of the cathedral, in the creation of which the architects had no modern guide, are interesting. As planned now, the external length is 530 feet and the internal length 20 feet less. The total width through the transept is 236 feet, of the front 193 feet, of the nave 92 feet, and of the choir 54 feet. The width of the central aisle of the nave is 54 feet, and the side aisles are each 19 feet wide. The length of the transept is 86 feet, of the nave 184 feet, of the choir 126 feet, of the portico 36 feet, of the ambulatory 15 feet, and of the Belmont chapel, the easternmost part, 55 feet. These lengths added give an internal length of 590 feet. The combine seating capacity of all the different parts will be about 7500. The height of the nave is 106 feet, and of the choir 2 feet more. The height of the dome is 252 feet, and its diameter 106 feet. The height of the great tower is 435 feet, and of the two lesser towers 248 feet.

Made President. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18.-At a meeting today of the board of governors of the Thomas Jefferson memorial association of the United States, held in Independence hall, Admiral Dewey was elected president. The board consists of one member from each of the thirteen original states, the district of Columbia and the territories. The territories are represented by Hon. Mark A. Smith, Arizona.

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

Hon. James Hamilton Ross' Address to Yukon Electors

To the Electors of the Yukon Territory: I have received a copy of the platform adopted by the convention which honored me by its nomination as a candidate for the house of commons of Canada. I am free to subscribe to every measure suggested therein. In respect to most of the planks, they are in perfect accord with the policy I have sought to have adopted in the Yukon. I recognize that the whole business life of the Yukon depends upon the success of the prospector and miner, and they above all others must be encouraged. With this in view I shall advocate the reduction of fees, which, I think, may now be safely done without impairing the revenue; the adoption of regulations compelling the actual working of mines; the establishment of an assay office in Dawson, where miners may obtain full value for their gold; such office to be operated in conjunction with the quartz mill where ore may be tested free of charge; the thorough investigation in respect to the manner in which certain concessions are alleged to have been obtained, and if such fraud is established, the immediate commencement of such proceedings as may be required to vacate the grants, and the enforcement of strict compliance with the conditions embodied in all crown grants in the Yukon.

The question of adequate water supply for mining purposes is one of very great moment to the miners in the Yukon and shall receive my early and most earnest attention. I shall secure all data, surveys and opinions on the subject and lay the whole matter before the government and parliament with a view of having some practical method of supplying the same to those engaged in the mining industry at the least possible cost adopted as early a date as possible. I shall continue to endeavor to secure for the Yukon such generous appropriations as will insure the construction of such roads as are now or may from time to time be required, and shall lend every assistance to all reasonable plans for the improvement of transportation and the reduction of rates.

I believe the Yukon is only in its infancy and that so far from its resources being exhausted, they have scarcely been touched, the prosperity of the future will depend upon the success of the mining industry. I was engaged in an endeavor to revise and amend all the laws specially applicable to the Yukon when my illness interrupted the work. I think this work most essential in order that the laws may be fixed, clear and certain. With respect to the mining laws I propose to have them codified and then submitted to representative miners for criticism, alteration and approval in order that they may as far as possible meet with the approval of the mining community.

I shall be greatly honored by being elected as your representative. I have the assurance of the government that so far as possible the direction of the Yukon affairs will be in my hands if I am elected, and I can assure the electors of the Yukon that I shall use such trust wholly for their interest and for their benefit. J. H. ROSS.

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