

The Klondike Nugget

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GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

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When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

LETTERS
And Small Packages can be sent to the Carriers by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Skidway, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.



AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Orpheum—Burlesque and Vaudeville.

AN AMUSING SITUATION.

The exchange of hostilities now in progress between the Sun and the News respecting the time when the parliamentary election is to be brought on possesses an extremely ludicrous side. The two sheets are practically a morning and evening edition of the same paper, edited and published in the same building and printed on the same press. It is certainly a sly conception of the part of the power which lies behind, to issue two papers of diametrically opposed views, but apparently the intelligence of the people has not been reckoned with. Our contemporaries' work is in slang parlance decidedly too coarse. God and Mammon cannot be served successfully at one and the same time, and particularly is this fact true when such service is for purposes of revenue only. The situation when clearly understood is nothing if not amusing. The government printing patronage, which is presumed to be the Sun's retainer for supporting the party in power, accrues eventually to the benefit of the News. Thus it happens that the government is furnishing the sinews of war which are being used to its own injury. The Sun is merely the means through which the government contributes to its enemy. No sincerity is attached to the utterances of either of the two papers in question, it being thereby a case of the same voice crying "Good God, good devil."

The heavy rainfall of yesterday, while it of necessity interfered with the success of the sports which had been arranged, did not in any way dampen the patriotic ardor of the people of Dawson or the crowds of visitors who thronged the streets. It seems almost to have become proverbial that there must be a rain fall on the Fourth, and future celebrations should be planned with that idea in view.

The favorable reports of the King's condition which are being received each day indicate a most satisfactory state of affairs. While it is natural to suppose that the bulletins issued from time to time would be given an optimistic tone, it appears evident now that no further fear as to the King's recovery need be felt.

The Roosevelt administration has scored a triumph in the way of constructive legislation by the framing and adoption of an act giving civil administration to the Philippines.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

Ice cream soda—at Gandolfo's 17th

Emblem of Guatemala

The little republic of Guatemala decorates its coat of arms, its stamps and its official documents with the picture of a beautiful parrot. The bird is of a rich green color, with tufted head and long tail, which frequently grows to a length of four or five feet. It is found only in the forests of Guatemala. The green parrot of Quetzal, as it is called, has been made the national emblem of Guatemala, just as the American eagle has become the national emblem of the United States. And the parrot perches gracefully upon a pedestal in the Guatemalan stamps much the same as the great eagle which screams from the reverse side of the American dollar.

The Guatemalans are very proud of their national bird, and have written many songs and poems about it. The parrot was selected for the national emblem because it was found very hard to catch, and since, when once imprisoned, it always kills itself rather than remain in captivity. The liberty-loving people of this South American republic say this bird, which so skillfully eludes capture and dies rather than surrender, is typical of their own country and its people.

The Quetzal lives in the wildest parts of the mountains, and never visits the neighborhood of the towns or cities. The only parrots ever brought out of the forests are caught by the native Indians. The parrots are too wary ever to be caught in a trap. The Indians first watch the parrots, sometimes for days at a time, until they discover their haunts. Then they smear the limbs of surrounding trees with thick glue. The parrot perches on the sticky limb and is held fast. The natives remove the birds from the limbs by the simple expedient of cutting off their feet. For many years it was supposed by scientists all over the world that the green parrot grew without feet.

No parrot has ever been brought from its forest home alive. They struggle desperately when caught and when they find they cannot escape they kill themselves. They always commit suicide in the same way, by pecking at their breasts. They calmly pick a hole through the outer skin until the jugular vein is exposed. A final peck severs the artery and the bird quickly bleeds to death. The Quetzal dies, but never surrenders. The green parrot, stuffed, but with its feet missing, is to be found in natural history museums all over the world. But no one has ever succeeded in keeping a specimen alive in captivity.

Railway Accidents

In Russia during the year 1899 there were 750 railway collisions and 136 cases of derailment, and yet in all these accidents only forty persons were killed outright. Altogether, there were 1,226 persons killed by railways in Russia during that year, most of them being struck by trains or being employees who lost their lives in their way of duty. In the United States during 1900 eight passengers and 107 employees were killed.

In Canada seven passengers and 137 employees were killed in 1900. We do not make as good a showing as that of the United States, considering the amount of railroading done in the two countries. In Canada the number of passengers killed per million carried has steadily decreased from 2.11 in 1875 to 0.33 in 1900, but the percentage in the United States is yet lower than ours, being 0.20. The various causes of death in connection with the Canadian railways in 1900 are given as follows:

Falling off trains	35
Jumping off trains	20
At work on track	11
Head out of window	1
Coupling cars	16
Collisions	18
Striking on track	121
Striking on bridges	4
Other causes	99
Total	325

It is worth mentioning that only seven of those killed were passengers and that three of these met their deaths by falling off cars and three by jumping off. This would seem to

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show that passenger travel is remarkably safe if one does not get on or off moving trains.

Sad Story of a Priest

Seattle, June 28.—When the Roanoke left St. Michael Rev. Father Jacques, the well known Catholic priest of Nome, had become so violently insane that he had to be confined in a straitjacket and closely watched by attendants. He was to have been brought down on the steamer, but an error made by the officials in drawing up the commitment papers necessitated a delay. It is likely that he will be sent down for medical treatment at an asylum on the steamship St. Paul, which was to sail for Seattle a few days subsequently to the Roanoke.

The story of the clergyman's misfortune is a sad one. He went to Alaska in perfect health and the possession of all his faculties. He was enthusiastic in propagating the welfare of the church and labored assiduously for months. After leveling many obstacles in the pathway he started the construction of a beautiful church building at Nome, and it was the overwork and work that resulted in his becoming mentally unbalanced.

When it was discovered that his mind had become clouded he was sent to St. Michael for treatment. His insanity was at first of mild nature, but he grew violent as the days passed and shortly before the sailing of the Roanoke had to be placed in a straitjacket.

Tragedy at Boise

Boise, Idaho, June 27.—A double tragedy occurred at Pearl, twenty miles from Boise, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. William P. Kissinger, of Eugene Or., shot and killed Mrs. William Garner and then killed himself. Pictures of the woman were found on the man and a lock of hair supposed to be hers. The theory is that they were former lovers.

A young woman named Alice Foster heard what passed between the two and saw the shooting. She was in another room when Kissinger entered and heard some expression of surprise on the part of Mrs. Garner. She then started to pass through the room when she saw Kissinger grasp Mrs. Garner in his arms, and as he held her, drew a pistol and shot her behind the ear. Then he shot himself through the head.

OBITUARY.

New York, June 25.—Mrs. Julia A. Simpson, great-grandmother of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is dead here from heart failure. She was 73 years of age and was noted for charitable work in connection with the woman's prison on Blackwell's Island.

New York, June 25.—Charles D. Posten, one of the foremost pioneers of Arizona, who in 1855 led a party of New Yorkers and opened up the first silver mine ever worked in Arizona by Americans, is dead. He served as Arizona's first delegate to congress. He was a native of Kentucky, where he was once a leading attorney.

Bloomington, Ill., June 25.—Col. Henry C. Reeves, a widely known Republican politician, was found dead in bed here today. He was private secretary to Gov. Fifer and was a member of his staff.

Washington, June 25.—Walter S. Cox, formerly associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and one of the most distinguished jurists in this section, died here today, aged 76 years. Judge Cox presided over many famous criminal cases, the most notable of which was the trial of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield.

San Francisco, June 27.—John D. Tallant, one of the late Drury J. Tallant, founder of the pioneer banking firm of Tallant & Wilde, died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Tallant contracted his fatal illness from exposure during a residence in the Yukon territory.

New York, June 27.—William Lines Minton, naval constructor, U. S. N., retired, who supervised the construction of the ill-fated battleship Maine at the Brooklyn navy yard, is dead at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in New York seventy-three years ago, and entered the naval service in 1869.

Detroit, Mich., June 27.—C. D. Long, chief justice of the state supreme court, died here today, after a long illness.

London, June 27.—Lord Henniker, governor of the Isle of Man, who has been in ill health for some time past, died at the Isle of Man today. He was born in 1847.

Antiquity of Skating

Skating while not classed as a competitive sport, although there are plenty of competitions to which it leads, is the most generally practiced of all winter pastimes. When skating first began is something no one yet has fully discovered. But, at any rate, writers in the twelfth century mention the pastime and describe the skate then in use as the brisket bone of an ox fastened to the sole of the foot and bound around the ankle, while the person thus mounted pushed himself along the ice by the means of an iron shod stick. And it is said that in the museum at Cambridge, as well as in the British museum, there are bones thus ground for use as skates. Later came the wooden frame, with an iron or steel runner.

This was some time in the fourteenth century. In the sixteenth century there is a well-remembered record of the time when the Dutch fleet was frozen in at Amsterdam and Don Frederic attempted with his men to take the vessels. His men were put to route by the Dutchmen, who came out on skates, and thus had every advantage of mobility. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

To Operate Extensively.

A 300-stamp mill will be placed on the properties of the Alaska-Perseverance Mining Company in Silver Bow basin, adjoining the mines owned by the Treadwell Company. In sinking tunnels and in other improvements the Alaska-Perseverance Company has spent a large sum of money already, but the two companies have projected a tunnel 11,000 feet in length from the bottom of the shafts in Silver Bow basin to tidewater. This will cost approximately \$250,000, but will be of great value in transporting the ore to smelters.

As manager of this company is Col. J. W. Southerland, who also is carrying on extensive mining operations at Barner's bay. The mine here is known as the Creek Boys. Col. Southerland yesterday said the 300 stamps will be ready for operation by November in Silver Bow basin, which in four and one-half miles from Juneau.

Will Meet at St. Louis

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt today had among his callers Isaac Hamilton Miller, president, William L. Rohrer, secretary, and James Sheridan, all of Chicago and members of the national Republican league of the United States. In all probability the convention will meet in St. Louis about October 1. Although the members of the committee would not disclose the details of the conversation, it is known the president favored St. Louis, and suggested the names of several prominent men whom he would like to speak on that occasion. A feature of the convention will be the presence of more than two-thirds of the Republican governors of states, who have signified their intention of attending.

Tacoma Woman Missing

Seattle, June 19.—The police have been asked to assist in locating the whereabouts of Mrs. Olive B. Blaisdell, of Tacoma, who is said to have left her home with two small children a few days ago. It is alleged by L. O. Blaisdell, who reported her disappearance, that she is supposed to be now in the company of a young man named Dubois.

The missing woman is described as being 31 years of age, about five feet four inches in height and of slender build. Her hair is a dark brown shade. The children with her are two boys, aged 5 and 3 years respectively.

Discharges Entire Force

Omaha, Neb., June 27.—The strike position in the Union-Pacific shops was complicated when the shops closed tonight by an order which came as a complete surprise to the men. The order discharged the entire force of machinists with the exception of ten men, a total of 132 receiving their pay and final discharge papers. The order was delivered at the shops while the Machinists' Union committee was in conference with officials at headquarters, and when it was announced that negotiations were in progress and peace was in sight.

Railway Man Promoted

Chicago, June 27.—John Sebastian, for many years general passenger agent for the Rock Island railroad, and one of the best known officials in the west, has been promoted to the position of general traffic manager. The appointment will take effect at once, and his office will remain in Chicago.

Wages Are Increased

Pittsburg, June 27.—All of the unskilled employees of the Carnegie Steel Company, nearly 15,000, have had their wages voluntarily increased 10 per cent. This will make the wages of the lowest laborer \$1.65 a day.

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