

FOURTH OF JULY AT NOME

Was Celebrated in True American Style.

First White Child Given Position of Honor—United States Officers Much in Evidence.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Fourth of July was celebrated in grand style at Nome, a copy of the official souvenir program having been received at the Nugget office. Austin S. Allen was grand marshal of the day, his aids being J. M. Newbert, W. H. Bard, T. J. McGrade, C. E. McHugh and F. W. R. Snyder.

Master Nome Givvin, the first white child born in Nome, he having first seen the light on last New Years, was given the position of honor in the parade, being described as being "In a carriage drawn by 12 thoroughbred mamlutes."

The formation of the parade was: Bridgier General Geo. H. Randall and staff.

Capt. Chas. G. French, 27th U. S. infantry, commanding detachment U. S. troops.

Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, on duty with U. S. troops.

Capt. Downing, of U. S. transport Seward, and staff.

Capt. Dobson, of U. S. transport Rosecrans, and staff.

Capt. Coleman, of U. S. Gunboat Wheeling, and staff.

Capt. Tuttle, of U. S. revenue cutter Bear, and staff.

Capt. Gilbert, of U. S. revenue cutter Pathfinder, and staff.

Commissioners of the district.

United States Marshal Eddy and deputies.

Members of Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor and city council.

Chief of police.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Spanish-American veterans.

Sons of Veterans.

Masonic club.

I. O. F. club.

K. of P. club.

Arctic Brotherhood.

Yukon Order Pioneers.

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Loyal Legion.

Eagles.

Chief of fire department.

Volunteer firemen.

Prominent citizens in carriages and on foot.

The exercises took place in the Olympic theater, the following being the program:

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Robbins.

Song, "America."

Address by Col. O. V. Davis, chairman.

Song, "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," by Arthur J. Kennedy.

Address by ex-Mayor Wood, of Seattle.

Song, by Oakland Glee Club.

Oration, by Gen. J. B. Metcalf, of Seattle.

"Dixie," by the band.

Solo, by Mrs. B. F. Miller.

Song, by Miss Florence Holly.

"Star Spangled Banner."

Dismissal by benediction.

Pianiste, Miss Emma R. Steiner.

A Canal in Lebarge.

While there is considerable speculation as to how long the water in the Yukon will remain at a high stage, and whether the original plan of the railroad to build to Selkirk or below the shallows of Lebarge will be carried out in the near future, the story is out that the railroad company intends to run light draught steamers from Whitehorse to that part of the river below Lebarge as soon as low water again makes navigation difficult.

The light draught steamers are to act somewhat in the capacity of transports over the shallow stretch the first 50 miles below Whitehorse to that part where the large boats can navigate without difficulty.

M. S. Hutton, of the Dawson mercantile firm of Hughes & Hutton, who was in the city yesterday, said Manager Hawkins of the railroad told him not long ago of the intention of the railroad company to make transfers after the manner outlined in the foregoing during the low water periods. Mr. Hawkins also stated, says Mr. Hutton, that he intended to make an effort to get the Canadian government to improve the water course from Whitehorse down the river so that steamers could more easily navigate.

"The idea of Mr. Hawkins," says Mr. Hutton, "is to have a canal built. He thinks that such an improvement would be of great advantage."

"As it is now, I understand, the steamers have to work their way, at the

lower stage of water in Lebarge, through a narrow and tortuous channel. The river in that vicinity spreads itself over the wide bottom of the lake to a large extent. That channel in which the water is nearly always deep is so tortuous that the large boats cannot pass through at low water without striking either their sterns or their bows and grounding. The smaller boats are not troubled in this way. Hence it is obvious why it is desired to have a better channel constructed."

J. T. Bethune, agent for the Whitehorse townsite, who was in the city yesterday says the Canadian Development Company intends to build several large flat bottomed and light draught steamers to ply on the river between Whitehorse and Dawson. They will be designed especially, he says, to run in the spring and late in the fall when the water is shallow.—Alaskan.

Dawson's Export Gold.

The following appears in the Skagway Daily Alaskan of July 18th:

Gold shipments through Skagway from the great Klondike camp to the outside world this season have reached in round numbers more than seven million dollars, and still the precious tide flows on.

The story of the various shipments that have come out by this route is best told in the following tabulated statement of the treasure boats that have arrived at Whitehorse since the opening of navigation and the date and amount of gold landed there by each:

Ora, June 14	\$ 75,000
Gold Star, June 10	60,000
Emma Nott, June 20	18,000
Yukoner, June 20	858,000
Phillip Low, June 24	35,000
Ora, June 26	980,000
Yukoner, June 29	950,000
Pingree, June 29	75,000
Clara, June 29	225,000
Sybil, June 30	650,000
Columbian, July 1	700,000
Canadian, July 3	240,000
Florence S, July 3	45,000
Anglian, July 3	55,000
Victorian, July 4	1,450,000
Bailey, July 5	100,000
Sybil, July 6	90,000
Yukoner, July 8	460,000
Columbian, July 9	60,000
Lightning, July 9	25,000
Eldorado, July 11	45,000
Nora, July 12	20,000
Canadian, July 13	60,000
Victorian, July 13	28,000
Bailey, July 13	15,000
Zealandian, July 15	22,000
Flora, July 16	40,000
Yukoner, July 16	22,000
Lightning, July 16	85,000
Total	\$7,878,000

The foregoing is an estimate given by Hank Sohmer, the representative of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, who has been the trusted escort of the road over the line from Whitehorse to Skagway all this season with every shipment of dust of consequence. He bases his estimate on information gathered from shippers, pursers of river steamers, special escorts and others in touch with the golden traffic.

This tide of treasure makes Skagway one of the greatest gold shipping ports in the world.

Of the shipments mentioned in the foregoing tables some of the heaviest have been made by the following:

Thomas Lippy, \$250,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$1,750,000; Bank of British North America, \$500,000; Peterson and Larson, \$48,000; Berry Brothers, \$125,000; H. E. Compton, \$20,000; John Englehart, \$32,000; Harry McCullough and George McCord, \$65,000.

The major part of the heavy shipments was for the Seattle assay office.

Wild Berries.

W. Horkan, the Standard librarian, botanist, florist and horticulturist, left at the Nugget office yesterday samples of both red and black ripe currants, ripe red raspberries and ripe salmon berries. Mr. Horkan has found all these delicate fruits growing in the vicinity of Dawson. He has transplanted several varieties of the berry family which are now doing well and will bear fruit this year. Mr. Horkan is confident that many varieties of berries can be grown here with profit and comparative ease. He says that ripe wild berries are now to be found in great profusion in the neighborhood of the mouth of Bonanza.

The Legal Form.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote of Topeka, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and advantage of, and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pits; and all rights and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck or otherwise eat the same, or give away with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits; anything hereinbefore or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.—Kansas City Journal."

PERSONALITIES.

A Lithuanian in Chicago bears the name of John Uppermost Short.

Herman Levi, the great conductor, died in Glessen on May 13. He was considered one of the greatest Wagnerian conductors of Germany.

William Jennings Bryan is a student of the drama and fond of reading plays, yet he has an aversion for the theater and rarely if ever goes.

Sir James Crichton Browne said at a Scottish gathering that Cronje was of Scottish descent and that his name was the Dutch rendering of the name McCrone.

Senator Platt, of New York, is a religious man and a member in good standing of the Presbyterian church. He joined the Madison Square church when he first went to New York, more than 30 years ago.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, denies that he ever said he was not a Spaniard, but an Austrian, a statement which he was declared to have made in order to escape a civil suit, brought against him at Madrid.

Richard Yates, the Republican nominee for governor of Illinois, is a man of considerable literary taste and for several years has been collecting a library of rare books, until now he owns one of the best in the state.

The czar of Russia proposes to commemorate the completion of the Siberian railway by erecting at Nicolai, the starting point of the road, a statue of Czar Alexander III, under whom the work was begun. Prince Troubetzkoi is to be the sculptor.

Ex-Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, said the other day that while governor he made it a regular part of his Memorial day celebration to pardon some old soldier from the penitentiary, always one who had been a good prisoner and who was in prison for life for manslaughter.

James Mennt, now in New York city hospital, Blackwell's island, has the largest head in the world. It is 61 1/2 inches in circumference as against 22 for the average. Yet he is only 4 feet 1 inch in height. His trunk is built on gigantic lines, but his legs are very short and thin.

Ex-Congressman Edgerton, of Akron, O., is one of the 15 surviving delegates to the first convention of the Republican party, held at Pittsburg, June 18, 1853. The other 14 were invited to attend the Republican national convention at Philadelphia this year. Mr. Edgerton has become a Democrat.

He Was Across the Rhine.

The editor of the Danville, Ohio, Citizen, a rampant prohibition paper, which occasionally reaches the Nugget office through the mails has evidently lately visited Cincinnati, wandered across the Rhine, where prohibition editors have no business, but from the tone of the following he went up against it:

"Kentucky! The paradise of brewers, distillers and saloons—the agencies of Satan on earth, is better known in hell today than any patch of country in this world, unless it is Cincinnati, Ohio."

Much Freight Coming.

At present there is an average of 1000 tons of freight being received here each week by way of the upper river, and it is not improbable that fully two-thirds of the freight consigned to Dawson from the outside is by way of St. Michael. There is no doubt but that by the time navigation closes there will be sufficient amount of goods in Dawson to keep all the people that will be here until navigation opens again.

Canadian Atlas.

The Nugget is in receipt of a small atlas especially provided for use in Canadian schools. It contains maps of all the provinces as well as of all British possessions, and is replete with condensed information regarding the entire country which the maps embrace. It anticipates Canadian ownership of Skagway and Dyea and locates them in British Columbia.

A Big Enterprise.

Last winter Mr. J. E. Doherty, secretary for Alex McDonald, went out over the ice for the purpose of purchasing a complete equipment of machinery and material for a machine shop and foundry. He has now returned and has landed in Dawson with a stock valued at \$50,000.

Plans have been drawn and a site selected for the establishment of the enterprise, which will be the largest in this part of the country and will compete in extent with all but the very largest works in the great cities of the country. The machine shop will cover an area of 30x80 feet and the foundry and blacksmith shop will extend over an area 40x50. The foundry can turn out any kind or size casting that may be required, either in brass or iron, and will employ 30 men when in full operation.

A large stock of pipe fittings, boilers, engines, hoists, etc., will be kept in stock as a large business will probably be done with the miners.

Geo. W. Waltenbaugh is superintending engineer and one of the proprietors with Mr. Doherty. He is thoroughly conversant with the business in all its detail and was formerly engaged with the Atlas Iron Works, of San Francisco, one of the largest plants in the country.

Active operation will commence immediately and the buildings will be erected at once.

The Klondike Nugget

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WAR CLOUD INCREASES.

The Chinese war is assuming proportions which justify the very gravest fears which were expressed prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The fact that China was easily subdued by Japan in the war which occurred between the two Oriental nations some few years ago is not in any respect to be accepted as a criterion of what China will accomplish in the present instance. In the war with Japan a very small portion of China was engaged. In fact, by far a majority of the Chinese people did not know from the beginning of the war until its close that hostilities had even been begun.

The contest was carried on mainly at sea, and by reason of that fact Japan had every advantage owing to the superiority of her naval equipment.

In the war which now seems inevitable, the advantages will not all be to the forces of the powers which are arrayed against China. In respect to discipline, scientific methods of warfare, and effectiveness of equipment the former will far outclass the latter.

The best armies that the world has ever produced will be engaged against China. They will be commanded by the ablest generals in the world and will have at their command every known device in the way of modern war machinery, both defensive and offensive.

Against these elements of strength will be arrayed the combined forces of religious fanaticism and inexhaustible numbers. The dispatches of yesterday state that China has in the field already troops aggregating a total of 950,000.

Assuming that one American or European soldier is the equivalent of five Chinese soldiers (something, by the way, which is yet to be demonstrated) the powers must place in the field an army of 200,000 men before they can hope to contend successfully against this enormous array. But it must not be forgotten that China in placing 1,000,000 men in the field, scarcely makes an impression in her available resources. When these are killed off she will raise another million and still another with as much ease as the powers will secure one-tenth the number. Another consideration which must not be overlooked is the fact that the troops of the allied forces must be transported thousands of miles before they reach the scene of battle. They require more and better food than the Chinese and may easily become subject to the pestilential diseases which flourish in the flowery kingdom. The war, therefore, if it really becomes war, as now seems altogether probable, will be a tremendously costly affair, the end of which it is impossible to determine from the beginning.

The idea once spread among the Chinese that they are fighting a war for the preservation of their national existence and in defense of their religion, will make them doubly effective in the field, and render the task before the powers twice as difficult as would otherwise be the case.

The magnitude of the contest now beginning becomes clearer as the facts are brought more definitely to light. Once undertaken, the war must be continued with no let up until the humiliation of China is completed. But there is every reason to believe that the war will be one of the most costly both in blood and treasure that history has yet recorded.

NOTHING IN SECRECY.

Reference has previously been made in these columns to the folly of attempting to maintain secrecy in respect to such matters as the discovery of smallpox in the town. There is nothing to be gained by shutting the eyes of the public to facts. Rumors easily gain credence, and if the actual conditions are kept from the press, exaggerated stories are certain to attain circulation, which do more harm than can possibly result from the publication of the actual facts. In order, therefore, to quiet the

rumors which have been about town for some days, the Nugget publishes elsewhere in detail the present status of the smallpox situation. There is no reason to fear a general spread of the disease.

The authorities are doing everything within their power to prevent further cases arising and with every indication that they will be successful. Meanwhile, the matter is sufficiently serious to warrant everyone in observing more than usually the ordinary rules of health, and a general movement on the part of citizens to improve the sanitary conditions of the town is in order.

It will be difficult for any pestilence to gain strength in Dawson if citizens generally interest themselves in maintaining proper sanitary conditions.

If some announcement does not arrive pretty soon respecting the date for the election of two members for the Yukon council it will begin to appear that the Yukon territory has again been made the victim of unfair play. Premier Laurier promised definitely and authoritatively that an act granting such representation would be passed prior to the 1st inst., and that the election would take place within a very few weeks. It has been over a month since this assurance was given and still no information is at hand as to the date when the election is to be held or even that an election has actually been called. Something must happen soon, or the premier's word will not pass current for much in the Yukon.

A Correspondent's View.

To the Editor of the Nugget.

Sir: The suggestion thrown out, or "pointers" given in your editorial in yesterday's issue of the Nugget regarding the prospective visit to Dawson of his excellency the governor general of Canada, are, I consider, very reasonable and worthy of the serious consideration and energetic action of every man in the country.

Every man interested in the legitimate and speedy development of this territory knows the Nugget from its inception has been the only fair and fearless exponent of public opinion in this camp. In view of this fact, and considering there is no other publisher or individual here in possession of so full a knowledge of the evils which have been the means of driving thousands of enterprising and honest prospectors and miners from the camp and thereby materially retarding its progress, the writer would suggest that you, at the earliest moment possible formulate a petition to be presented to his excellency, in which a brief history of the direful effects that bribery and favoritism have had on the camp, and a prayer for such reasonable and necessary improvement as you have incessantly advocated could be set forth.

Such a petition would surely merit the hearty approval and unanimous endorsement of every man interested in the progress of the Yukon territory.

R. MACGREGOR.

Dawson, July 24, 1900.

(The Nugget acknowledges with thanks the above words of commendation. We assure our correspondent that in the event Lord Minto comes to Dawson, this paper will do everything within its power to acquaint him with the actual conditions which exist here and point out, as well, suggestions for legislative measures as seem best adapted to the requirements of the territory.—ED.)

Singular Facts.

An Allyn government official was accustomed to charge \$2.50 for the privilege of layovers, records, etc., to such an extent that when a local miner was dying he requested the official to come and see him, when he informed the representative of the B. C. government that he could not pass away happily without paying the customary two and a half for that privilege.

Another fact has just come to light despite desperate efforts to keep it secret. It is now well known that one of the men working on railway construction in the vicinity of Bennett was blown about a mile high by a charge of dynamite. On returning to work 15 minutes was deducted from his time, that being the duration of the novel journey.—Whitehorse Star.

Make It Effective.

The sidewalk ordinance passed several months ago does not appear to be generally effective. It was enforced on First avenue and on an occasional block on the cross streets, but the same old, rickety sidewalks are still in evidence on Second and Third avenues and on nearly all the streets. The time in which such improvements can be advantageously made is growing short.