

ACKNOWLEDGED THE CORN

Although Barley Was Cereal Used in the Manufacture of Moonshine Whisky—Saari Brothers Plead Guilty—Will Pass Sentence Monday—Williams Has Nervous Prostration.

From Tuesday's Daily.

This morning in Magistrate Macaulay's court when Chas. Williams, John and Oscar Saari, were called to answer to the charge of manufacturing moonshine liquors contrary to the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, it developed that Chas. Williams, the first named, was ill in the jail where he has been confined since last Friday night, suffering from something like nervous prostration.

The case against Williams was continued until 10 o'clock next Monday morning, by which time it is thought he will be able to appear and plead.

Attorney Black appeared in defense of the Saari brothers, the interests of the crown being championed by Crown Prosecutor Congdon. As it was thought the prisoners were Sweden two interpreters, Constable Lindahl and another man, were sworn, but when the first Saari was called to the box and confronted with the charge it developed that he is a Finn. The other interpreter being of a different tongue he proceeded to repeat the charge and in turn informed the court that the prisoner wished to plead a plea of guilty. The other two were called with the same result.

As only the charge of manufacturing moonshine whisky was laid against the prisoners, the charge of violating the Inland Revenue Act. The request was granted. The judge, the counsel and both sides concurring, deferred passing sentence until Williams shall have been tried.

Chief Preventative Officer Hugh McKinnon who, with Officers Stewart, McCrea, James Hannay and two other officers, conducted the raid which resulted in the capture of the two men and their outfit, gives a very interesting account of the discovery and its equipment for the manufacture of "wild cat" whisky. The cabin on the island five miles up the Klondike contained three rooms, the first was occupied by the moonshiners as a living room and had a table in it that would in any way be used to arouse the suspicion of a casual visitor.

The second room were located the mash or fermenting tubs, the capacity of which, Chief McKinnon thinks, was about 1,000 gallons, although at the time they contained only about 600 gallons of mash. The greater portion of which was in an advanced stage of fermentation and ready for reception in the copper still. The mash was composed of barley and malt and is described as having been an excellent quality of the kind.

In the third and back room were located the still, worm and refining outfit. Immediately outside the house still was a trap door by which the moonshiners could descend into an underground drain also leading through the floor and into the river, thence no slops nor waste materials were ever thrown out on the ground to excite suspicion from anyone who might call there in passing up or down the river.

From the amount of mash in hand Chief McKinnon says fully 1,000 gallons of whisky could have been manufactured. The product of the plant contained several qualities of whisky. One is a clear, white whisky which presents almost the same appearance as the pure corn whisky made in North Carolina and is the only appearance. This quality the chief had tested when it was found to be 5 points above what it should be. There were other qualities, some of which are pronounced as "good" and others as "bad." The contents of one bottle were very much like the ordinary whisky, but the other, which was described as a "glaring possessor," was the origin of the famous "black brand" has at last been discovered.

Perhaps 150 gallons of whisky were brought to burst through hoops of staves of wood to kiss the "man" (apologies to the late lamented Robert G. Ingersoll) were captured by the officers the night of the raid, as were also several gallons from whence the retail trade was supposed to have been supplied. The appearance of the "furnace" is evident that it has seen service, although the officers had been in operation only a few weeks at the place where it was located.

TO WARD OFF SEATTLE RAIN

A Roof Will Be Placed Over Car Tracks at Depot.

Seattle, Oct. 17.—It is now proposed that instead of placing a roof over the entire network of tracks, on which trains enter and depart from the Northern Pacific passenger depot, at the foot of Columbia street, only that portion extending from the building to the first track shall be placed under cover. The change of plan and the costs of the different constructions were brought before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by I. A. Nadeau, for the company, and are to be the subject for consideration and approval of the chamber at its next meeting.

It will be remembered that the protest against the present passenger protections from wind and weather was made by the chamber several weeks ago in the indorsement of agitation initiated by the Merchants' Association. Subsequently it was announced that the tracks would be roofed over in their entirety. This was regarded as being a little more than was either asked for or desired, and it was feared that an expenditure of any great sum in repairing the old passenger depot would result in the indefinite postponement of construction work on a new and more pretentious structure.

Whatever fears those interested in a new union depot project may have had in regard to the improvements were relieved yesterday. The estimates of cost for the roofing over of the whole system of tracks show that there need be no apprehension that the company will carry out the plan on such a large scale.

Mr. Nadeau, who appeared in person before the meeting did not read the voluminous correspondence, but justified himself to a report. "It must be admitted," he said, "that the present building is wholly inadequate to the demand. But the location of the tracks are such that it makes it a matter of great expense to provide a roof over the whole of them as proposed in the first instance. We need that it would of necessity be a mass of roof, suspended with the aid of but few supporting posts, the tracks being so close that it would greatly endanger life to use them as would be done if there was ample space. To build such a roof would cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000, which is entirely out of the question.

"The only feasible plan of improvement that we can see would be to build a roof over the platform, which would give protection out to the first track, where it could be made to overhang sufficiently to protect any one boarding the trains at that place. We could then do all possible to have the majority of trains run on this track on coming into and leaving the station. Even this, it must be admitted, would be difficult, but it would give protection from Columbia street to the extreme south end of the depot in that space for all the trains that could be placed.

"There are twenty-two passenger trains on the Northern Pacific and six on the Great Northern entering that station each day, so that only a small proportion of them can be handled on one track; but even this would help.

"The cost of making the improvement suggested would be about \$1,800, and if it meets the approval of the Chamber of Commerce the railway company will go ahead and do the work. It is desired that the views of the Chamber of Commerce be had on the matter."

THE TWO ALECKS IN DAWSON

After Making Round Trip Visit to Conglomerate

A New Creek Which Shows Indications of Great Wealth—Is Tributary of Montana.

Messrs. Alex. Brown and Alex. Panthages who returned a few days ago from a trip to Montana and Conglomerate creek bring an interesting batch of information concerning that comparatively little known section. Their route lay via the new government road by way of Eldorado, Chief gulch, Calder and down quartz to the mouth of the latter creek. The last two and a half miles of the road on Quartz is described as being very rough, the small stumps in the roadway not having been removed and there not being sufficient soil to fill up the interstices. The conveyance was left at the mouth of Quartz creek the travelers making the remainder of the distance, about 13 miles, on foot. Conglomerate creek, concerning which there have been so many wild rumors and so much talk in the last few weeks, is a tributary of Montana, entering from the left limit at 91 below discovery. The creek is about seven miles long and is not as wide as creeks of that length, ordinarily are, the average width from rim to rim being not over 300 feet. From its mouth to the forks at 39 the creek valley is almost as straight as an arrow but above that point the meanderings become more tortuous. The benches are very sloping, particularly those on the left limit, and from No. 7 one huge gravel bar extends clear to the mouth of the creek, the creek being numbered from its confluence with Montana up to the forks, thence up the right hand fork. The left fork is called Stowe creek. This large bar just referred to is entirely covered with locations and much prospecting will be done on it this winter. There is but one pup on the creek of any consequence, Hidden Treasure gulch which comes in at 7. In speaking of his trip Mr. Brown said:

"We went up the creek as far as 26 and I was surprised to see the work already in progress and laid out for the coming season. On our way out from Dawson we met a number of miners from Conglomerate coming in to town after their winter's outfit. Between the mouth of the creek and 26 I observed seven new cabins just completed and a number of others were being hurriedly constructed. Men at work on 4, 6, 8, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 26, and I understand some are sinking above the latter number, but I did not see them. This I consider an excellent showing when it is remembered that the strike was made only September 25 and that there are no holes in bedrock on but two claims. The creek, you know, was staked last during the Montana on it until recently and it was not known if there a color in the entire creek until the owners of 23 put a hole down. They are really the discoverers though were not allowed a discovery claim on account of the creek having been staked prior to the find. On 22 bedrock is 25 feet deep, there being 20 feet of muck overlying the gravel. Four feet of the bedrock carries pay, pans averaging from 10 to 50 cents, the best one found yielding \$1.82. On 26, which is not yet to bedrock, there is 25 feet of muck. In six pans I saw taken from the gravel there the result was \$4.85. The gold is quite coarse and jagged, all the little nuggets being sharp cornered and giving but little evidence of having traveled any distance. Everyone I talked with is more than pleased with the indications and results so far obtained and I believe that fully half the claims on the creek, if not more, will take out a new district in the matter of being able to buy sluice lumber for boxes close at hand. F. A. Cleveland has a saw mill in operation at the mouth of Quartz. He already has some 20,000 feet of logs on hand and by the time the spring cleanup arrives he expects to have sufficient lumber cut ahead to supply everybody."

Mr. Brown owns 3 and 34, a fraction of 40 feet which he staked while on his trip, and has an interest in 9.

CONCERT.
No time should be lost in securing tickets for the grand concert at the new Presbyterian church on Monday evening next. No pains have been spared in making the program to be submitted the most attractive ever placed before a Dawson audience. Amongst other numbers, Mr. G. H. McLeod, the silver-tongued tenor, who captivated his audience at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last, will sing, Molloy's pathetic ballad, entitled, "Home, Dearie, Home." Corporal Cobb will sing Mendelssohn's magnificent solo from "Elijah," entitled, "It is Enough." Special music has also been arranged for the services to be held at the opening of the church next Sunday particulars of which will be announced later. Tickets for the concert on Monday can be obtained at Messrs. McLean & Miller's grocery store on First avenue, or at Dunham's store on Sixth street. The price of tickets is \$1.50.

MADE TRIP IN FOUR DAYS

Mail Carrier From Eagle Covered Distance in That Time.

Mr. Eli Vereau, the man who arrived from Eagle City with mail on Monday, called at the Nugget office today and stated that instead of the trip up consuming seven days, the entire distance from Eagle to West Dawson, where he arrived after dark Sunday evening, was covered in four days. Instead of starting in a boat Mr. Vereau brought dogs seven in number, which are now being cared for at West Dawson pending the return of the carrier down the river which will be as soon as mail reaches here en route to lower river points. Mr. Vereau says he would return at once if the mail was here, as travel by the shore ice is comparatively good.

On his arrival at West Dawson Sunday night Vereau was unable to secure accommodations for the night, and, being unable to cross the river in the dark, was forced to mush on the shore ice to the steamers at Steamboat slough where he was cared for, making the trip back to West Dawson and across the river next day.

Mr. Vereau will await here the arrival of mail from the outside for the lower country.

THE LAW AND EVIDENCE

Governed Court in Deciding Recent Case for Wages.

An irresponsible evening sheet Tuesday cast a reflection on Judge C. D. Macaulay's court by intimating that his honor is vacillating in his decisions, the cases cited being that of two different butchers who at different times and under wholly different circumstances sued for wages, the only similarity in the two cases being that each man claimed \$10 per day. In the first case no contract or stipulation existed between employer and employee and the matter by several witnesses, proved that \$10 was the going rate; therefore he was awarded his claim.

The latter case, that of Ferdinand Rear vs. Chris Baetsch, on trial yesterday, was wholly different, Baetsch being able to prove an agreement by which Rear was to receive \$5 per day and no matter what rate of wages had been established by evidence in the previous case, the latter agreement took precedence and would have done so had it stipulated only \$1 per day as the price to be paid by Baetsch to Rear. The decision was based on law and the evidence before the court, and the reflection cast upon his honor by an evening sheet was wholly without fact or foundation.

HIGH MINDED MAN FINED

Ernest Zandri Prefers Skylight to Common Doors.

In police court this morning Ernest Zandri was before Magistrate Macaulay on the charge of having yesterday morning been drunk and disorderly, in which condition he made remarks about "doing up" Constable Stewart. It was when the warring theatrical factions were holding forth at the Orpheum theatre, when doors were nailed up and windows were barred that Ernest, like a thunderbolt from heaven appeared upon the scene, having dropped 20 feet from the skylight. As he was allied with neither faction he was not wanted there and was consequently put out in the same manner, dropping down as lightly as a freshly laundered snowflake. It was after the second or third aerial descent that Constable Stewart took him in charge. Ernest declined to walk to the barracks and an express was called to accommodate him. He was too drunk to be brought before the court yesterday morning but had wholly recovered the normal taste today. He appeared without coat, vest or hat. He was fined \$5 for being drunk, \$2 for livery hire and the costs of the court. The money was paid by a friend.

The civil case of Yarger vs. Armstrong & Porter, was continued.

WORK BEGAN YESTERDAY

On N. W. Police Hockey Rink at the Barracks Ground.

Work on the new 90 by 180 feet hockey rink on the barracks grounds began yesterday and will be completed by tomorrow, possibly this evening. A fence or wall four and maybe five boards high will enclose it, the bottom board being frozen in the ice. On either side of the fence will be a bank of snow—that is, of course, if any snow falls and on the whole, so far as the players are concerned, it will be the best hockey rink ever laid in Dawson. It will be flooded with water from the McDonald-Iron Works.

DECISION RESERVED

In Case of Canadian Bank Vs. Lyonaise Co.

The case of the Canadian Bank of Commerce against the Syndicate Lyonaise upon a note for \$92,500, being deferred payment upon some claims sold the defendant company by Joe Barrett and long drawn out piece of litigation. In chambers it came up Monday upon a motion for summary judgment by plaintiff, the argument by counsel being extremely exhaustive and lasting until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening, Justice Dugas reserving his decision. The defense, it is understood, will be based largely upon allegations of misrepresentation made on the part of Barrett concerning the value of the property sold. The claims purchased included 9 and 12 above lower and 32 below upper on Dominion, the price paid aggregating \$167,500 of which amount \$75,000 was paid down in cash at the time the sale was made. The defense now alleges that some of the claims purchased were pretty well worked out and were not worth the price given for them. Should his lordship overrule the motion for summary judgment some interesting developments may be anticipated at the trial.

RAINING THIS P. M.

A Drizzle Began at 2:30 Which Wears Away the Ice.

The unprecedented weather conditions which have prevailed for the past week has been the cause of much discussion and speculation—not even being overshadowed in fact by the row at the Orpheum theatre yesterday morning. The mercury has gradually gone up in the tube and this afternoon a drizzling rain began which makes a new weather Klondike record.

The ice now running in the river is almost entirely slush and crumbles to pieces on the slightest pressure. Shore ice has formed for a distance of about 100 yards and it is possible to stand on the edge within a foot of the moving mass of slush and ice. It is freely predicted that a continuance of the rain which began this afternoon will clear the river within 24 hours.

INSTALLING ALARM SERVICE.

The fire alarm service, a description of which appeared in this paper several days ago, is being installed and will be in thorough working order by the end of the present week. Indicators which will ring simultaneously will be placed in both fire halls. The boxes and wires are being placed on the telephone poles.

THEY ASK QUESTIONS

Public Interested in the Yukon Telegraph System.

Percy Overton, the receiving clerk and cashier, and Sir Albert, superintendent of the telegraph office, have many questions to answer for the inquiring public such as: "Wire working today?" "If the wire is not working between here and Vancouver can I send a telegram direct to Seattle?" "How about the line to Skagway?" "Is the wire working between here and Eagle? I don't care to use it, but just thought I would ask."

"When do you expect the wire to be up again?" "If the wire was up, how long 'do you reckon it would stay up?" "How do you fasten a message to the wire?" "I reckon people ask you all sorts of foolish questions?" "Do you know whether or not there will be a message for me tomorrow?" "Can you tell the electricity in a message just after it falls off the wire?" "Is a message already in an envelope when it gets here?"

These are only a few of the many silly questions propounded at the wicket of the local telegraph office. It is a wonder Percy wears a tired look and Albert's hair is turning gray.

INCREASED FACILITIES

For Fighting Fire Provided by the N. C. Co.

The Northern Commercial Company is placing a 60 horse-power electric motor over the fire well on its dock in the place of the old motor formerly used. It will now be possible, in case of fire, for the N. C. Co.'s fire system to throw two 14 inch streams 100 feet into the air, instead of only 3 inch streams as formerly.

Challenge.
I hereby challenge Black Prince to meet me in a 10 round glove contest for \$250 a side.
JEFF HANNAY.

CROWD WAS DISAPPOINTED

Many Were Present to Witness Trial Today

Of Wholesale Assault Cases Growing Out of Theatrical Mix-up—Adjourned Until Tuesday.

There was a large crowd of interested spectators at the police court this afternoon when the cases arising from the quarrel over possession of the Orpheum theatre were called before Magistrate Macaulay. Two new informations were laid against the entire Eads faction, one for forcible entry and the other for creating a riotous disturbance. Attorney Hagel appearing for the plaintiffs, requested that the evidence taken on one of the charges should apply to all the cases. This was objected to by Attorney Black, who has been retained to champion the cause of the defendants, owing to the fact that he had not had time to consult his clients, and that the cases were different from the original complaints of assault. The question then arose as to the jurisdiction of the magistrate in cases of assault and battery where the question of title was liable to arise. There was considerable argument over this question and points of law were cited.

In the assault case against Knott, who struck the man who cut the cords which bound his hands and feet, Attorney Black contended that the question of title to the property did not arise, but Attorney Hagel contended that owing to the fact that Knott was acting for Mr. Jackson in defending the property the question of title certainly would become a prominent one. Attorney Hagel made a proposition to have the question of title settled by arbitration, appointing the magistrate referee. This proposition the opposition would not listen to, as they are now in absolute possession of the premises in dispute and claiming a perfect title say it is up to the other people to force them out.

When Attorney Hagel accused the defendants of being in possession by riotous and forcible entry his opponent retorted that it was at all events a speedy method. By consent of the parties the cases were enlarged until Tuesday morning at 10 a. m., and the 13 men named in the complaint were allowed to go on their own recognizance.

CHASING THE BRIGANDS.

New York, Oct. 11.—Three battalions of the Sixth Bulgarian infantry regiment marched through the country between Dubinitza and Samakov and searched the villages of the Slavostokers district, in one of which it was reported the brigands had concealed Miss Stone, says the Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. Col. Gaschof, at the head of a searching party composed of 300 Bulgarian infantry and 500 dragoons, is scouring the ranges of Dopsat and the Rhodopegebirgen.

The American consul general at Constantinople has arrived at Sofia with an evangelical pastor from Philadelphia, a dragoman and both are taking energetic steps with the Bulgarian government to elect Miss Stone's release.

The reputed leader of the gang who killed Stamboulouff has met his fate. Suspected of being associated in the capture of Miss Stone, he was shot dead on the frontier near Kostendil. Though \$1,000 reward has been placed on the head of the murderer of Stamboulouff, Hallo the name under which he was known, was too influential a ruffin for the Bulgarian police to arrest.

Four additional brigands have been captured near Tschepino and a band of twenty, fully armed, were discovered near Dubinitza and driven into the mountains again.

TRIAL OF DISS DEBAR.

London, Oct. 11.—The hearing of the case of Theodore and Laura Jackson, who have been passing under the name of Héris, charged with conspiring to defraud women of money and jewelry by fortune telling, and against whom other serious charges are made, was resumed today. Victims corroborated the opening speech yesterday of Charles W. Mathews, representing the treasury. They detailed the fantastic performances and vows connected with the initiation into the Theocratic Society and the claims of Theodore that he was "Christ returned to earth, and the only perfect man in the world."

Travelled 20,000 Miles.
Walla Walla, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Margaret Kimball, residing 213 North Second street, has as a guest at her home a daughter who will have travelled 20,000 miles to make the visit. Mrs. F. W. Wonn was formerly a school teacher in this city. A few years ago she went to San Jose, Costa Rica, where her home now is. The visit to her mother was contemplated in connection with a trip to New York, and the lady is now en route. She came by way of San Francisco and will go direct to New York, sailing from that city to her home. The trip covers a distance of over 20,000 miles.

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.

NAVIGATION IS STILL OPEN

Steamer Nora Passed Stewart at 9:10 This Morning and Should Reach Dawson Tomorrow Evening—The River Is Entirely Free From Ice at Five Fingers—Is Fast Clearing at Ogilvie.

From Thursday's Daily.

That navigation is still open was confirmed by a telegram from Stewart today which reads: "Steamer Nora passed here going down at 9:10 o'clock this morning." Agent Miles says the Nora will surely arrive in Dawson tomorrow evening and when she does another record will be smashed to smithereens and a new era in Yukon navigation will have been reached. Selkirk—A canoe containing seven sacks of mail passed here for Dawson here since yesterday.

PERILOUS JOURNEY IN A BOAT

A trip of 200 miles in a frail boat, floating along the mighty Yukon in the pack ice is a trip few would care to take. The intense monotony of the thing, the cramped quarters, the inability of the voyageurs to use the oars and thus keep their blood from congealing, and the cold, to say nothing of the danger of becoming entangled in a jam and see the boat which holds the lives of its occupants smashed and ground into kindling wood beneath the irresistible force of the ice floes, such is the experience one may anticipate who attempts the voyage to Dawson at this time of the year. Never before in the history of the Yukon, as far back as the memory of the oldest soundrough runs, has there been an arrival of a boat from Whitehorse as late as that which tied up in front of the city at 5 o'clock last night. The record-making little craft contained Thos. Adair, of Adair Bros., and four of his men, and when they stepped from their boat to the solid shore ice and realized their journey was at an end there was a sigh of relief given vent to which was both fervent and expressive.

"I don't know that we were ever in any particular danger," said Mr. Adair today, in speaking of his experience, "but it is a trip I do not care to repeat. Early in the game we discovered that the best way to do was to keep well in the channel, shunning the outer edges as one would a pestilence. A boat alongside the shore would not last five minutes. Frequently we would get our boat on a big floe and for miles in that manner. We tied up every night, not daring to take such desperate chances in the dark, and would begin making a landing about 3 in the afternoon, working our way over to the shore ice a inch at a time. When we were ready to land we would crowd the bow close to the solid ice, then three of us would jump out quickly and drag the boat's bow well up in safety. Then the others would get out and we would pull our craft entirely out of the water. The days were frightfully monotonous and we could not use the oars as often became chilled through and through."

Mr. Adair left the city on the last trip of the season, which is owned by his firm, reaching Whitehorse in due time without accident or incident worthy of mention. Five Fingers being climbed without the use of a cable. The return trip was begun October 28, the Casca's cargo of 2 tons consisting principally of hay and Lebarge was crossed in two hours. At Hootalinqua the cargo was transferred to a scow and the Casca was put into winter quarters, occupying a berth alongside the Sybil and Sifton. Captain Turnbull, late master of the steamer Whitehorse, accompanied the

have continued the voyage down the scow as far as Mackay, where he runs a roadhouse during the winter. He feared, however, that the scow would never be able to make it, so took his departure in a small boat, leaving Mr. Adair to do his own piloting. The scow left Hootalinqua some ten days ago and all was plain sailing until they reached Five Fingers. "We didn't know we were approaching Five Fingers," said Mr. Adair in describing his experience, "until we were almost in them. I saw at a glance we were too far out in the channel to make the first run, though we made a herculean try for it. We pulled at the sweeps until our muscles stood out like whipcords, but it was no use. Then we made for the second finger, not knowing it was so narrow that we had but one chance in a thousand of getting through and that only two boats ever did succeed in going through the second finger, but again we failed. Luck was with us as matters terminated but we did not think so at the time. Traveling with us was a man who had a small boat lashed alongside our scow loaded with an outfit for a roadhouse, and it was that boat which saved us from a wreck. In going through the rapids we, or rather the small boat lashed alongside, struck the second finger, crushing in the sides like an egg shell. The impact swung us over into the third finger and we went through without any further trouble, but lost our stove and cooking outfit in the shuffle and had several of our sweeps smashed. We made a landing a short distance below the rapids and strange to relate the small boat which was wrecked had lost only a sack and case or two, and nearly all of them picked up by the police. When we reached Mackay we put up the scow for the winter. The cargo was worth about \$20,000 and I did not care to take any further chances with it. From Mackay we came on down in a small boat, trailing another behind us for use in case of an emergency. We encountered the first ice at Renton, 24 miles above Selkirk, from which point we were never out of it until we reached Dawson. We made only 85 to 100 miles a day and sometimes our progress would be so slow we could scarcely note any movement. We were in one jam several hours and could do nothing but simply wait for the mass to move again. I consider it very fortunate we did not attempt to bring the scow down; I don't see how it would be possible to manueuvre such an unwieldy craft in the ice and even if our arrival here in safety it would be almost an impossibility to stop it. I want no scow navigation in the ice for me."

SAWMILL BURNED
Loss of \$40,000 Sustained by Washington Lumbermen.
Whatcom, Oct. 16.—The plant of the Morrison Mill Company, at Fendale, was destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of about \$40,000, with only \$9,000 of insurance. The mill included a shingle mill, sawmill, planing mill and box factory, and gave employment to about sixty-five men. The mill and machinery were valued at about \$25,000. A large amount of seasoned lumber was on hand, which they had just begun to manufacture into boxes, for which they had a contract for 150,000 with one firm alone.

Morrison Bros. own and operate a large saw and shingle mill in this city, which is entirely new. The loss of their Fendale mill is a severe blow to them and to the community as well. There is a possibility that the shingle mill part may be rebuilt, but nothing definite has been decided. The fire is supposed to have originated from a hot box. Some employees were on the premises, but when discovered the flames were beyond control.

CARRIED AWAY IN THE ICE

Three Trail Makers Go Down the River Yesterday Evening.
Three men in a small boat were carried down the river by the ice yesterday evening about 4 o'clock. The men were members of the trail making party that reached West Dawson from Glacier and Miller creeks night before last and were attempting to reach this side of the river when their boat became imprisoned in the ice and was carried away with it down the river. When last seen the boat with the men had almost reached the first island. It is likely that they would be able to land at or near Moonshine, but if they did they failed to report their rescue.

ENGINEER THIBODEAU RETURNS.

Engineer Thibodeau and a party of trail makers arrived at West Dawson Tuesday and crossed the river in a small boat yesterday. They left behind them a good winter trail clear back to Glacier and Miller creeks. Had Mr. Thibodeau not carried his compass on his shoulder, few of his friends would have recognized him, owing to the "hirsute growth" on his face as he walked up First avenue.