

The Klondike!

DAWSON'S POWER
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

Subscription Rates
Yearly, in advance
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Per month by carrier in city, 10 cents
Single copies, 5 cents

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HEAT AND WATER

Will Be Supplied the Occupants on First and Second Avenues

BETWEEN SECOND AND FIFTH STREETS

By Joint Efforts of Mizner and Matheson

ARE PARALLELLING PIPES

From Yukon Sawmill From Whence the Heat Is Supplied and the Mains of the Water Company.

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.

Manager Mizner, of the N. C. Co., and D. A. Matheson, of the Dawson Water Company, have combined on an experiment which promises to be far reaching in its results. It consists in supplying heat and water to the business houses in the block bounded by First and Second avenues and lying between Second and Third streets. Laborers today began work on the excavation for the pipes which will be laid in the alley traversing the block. No casing the pipes will be a covered flume of two inch plank 16x24 in size. Directly beneath the box will be another 6x8 to be used for drainage purposes, the main flume being perforated at stated intervals in order to allow any leakage which may seep through to be carried away. The pipes, of which there will be three, will rest on blocks two inches thick placed transversely across the bottom of the flume. Allowing, however, a space of two inches between either end and the sides. The steam pipe and water main will each be four inches in diameter and used to carry off the condensation of steam. The pipes are being placed in position with a fall of five inches in 100 feet, the drainage being carried into the Second street sewer.

The supply of steam will be derived from the same source which will heat the N. C. buildings, N. A. T. & T. Co. and other quarters, in the same block, the Yukon Saw Mill Company. There are now in position two boilers each with a capacity of 75-horse power and there is another on board the Louise of 100-horse power which when added to the battery will give a total capacity of 250-horse power, sufficient, it is thought, to heat several blocks. The idea of the water company combining with the purveyors of heat becomes apparent when it is remembered that without continuous heat the mains would quickly freeze into a solid mass. The combination so called refers only to the two companies operating in conjunction with each other and not to any amalgamation of interests. Those who purchase heat need not necessarily have water piped into their houses, it being entirely optional. Where water is required the supply pipe will tap the main alongside that from which the steam is conveyed, the two pipes entering the building together. Once inside where the warmth of the building will prevent the water from freezing it can be directed to any locality desired. A very great inducement held out to probable customers is the almost total obliteration of any fire risk. It is a noteworthy fact that every serious conflagration from which the city has ever suffered, with one exception, has arisen in this block, and with every business house and room electrically lighted and supplied with steam heat, future danger from fire will be reduced to a minimum. In speaking of the scheme, Mr. Mizner said:

"I do not know at present how many houses we will supply with heat, nor will I know until the arrival of the Louise and ascertain how much of a cargo of fittings and piping she has. We have already had applications for heat from a large number and will be able to supply them all if sufficient fittings arrive. After our other boiler is installed we will have 250-horse power to draw from and am quite positive we would be able to heat every building in the block, though as I said before the number we shall supply will depend entirely upon the number of radiators and other fittings which arrive."

"How will the price of steam heat compare with the cost of keeping warm by other means?" was asked.

"I can not at present give you the schedule of rates, but you may say that we can supply heat at one-half the cost of maintaining wood or coal stoves and still make money on the deal. Steam heat is also much more cleanly, a more even temperature can be maintained,

and greatest of all, the danger from fire is almost entirely eliminated."

While this innovation has been referred to as an experiment there can be no question of its success. The heat from the steam pipe will keep the water mains from freezing and all that is required is an adequate supply of steam. The same principal is applied in the water system of St. Petersburg, Russia, where the winters are equally as severe as they are in Dawson, only that the steam is used for the sole purpose of keeping the water pipes open and not for the heating of buildings. The business portion of the city may eventually become steam heated throughout.

LOST A DRAFT

Jas. Stewart Was a Loser, by the Islander Wreck.

James Stewart is a recent arrival from Circle City. Mr. Stewart has been a resident of that town for a considerable time and for some months was acting U. S. commissioner during the absence of Judge Claypool.

Mr. Stewart reports matters quiet at Circle although a better feeling is apparent since the establishment of civil administration.

Judge Wickersham is now on the outside but is expected to return to Circle very shortly.

Eagle City, at which point Mr. Stewart remained a short time, is living up some in consequence of the arrival of the big company of U. S. soldiers who passed through Dawson last week.

Mr. Stewart will leave for the outside shortly to investigate a monetary loss in connection with the sinking of the Islander.

He had entrusted a U. S. marshal's draft for \$750 to the care of Joseph Dahl who was one of the victims of the wreck. The presumption is that Mr. Dahl had the draft on his person and that same was taken care of by the officers who took charge of the remains of the dead.

Mr. Stewart has been unable to get any trace of the draft as yet but he anticipates that it will be found in the care of Judge Austin of the probate court in Seattle.

The unfortunate man Dahl is supposed to have had quite a sum of money of his own principally gold dust. Whether any or all of this was saved is as yet unknown.

HOT STUFF AT SAVOY

Friday Night the Wrestlers Will Meet in Their Contest.

John Mulligan is now busily engaged in completing all the details for the trial of strength and skill between Kennedy and Marsh at the Savoy next Friday night. He has placed on advance sale reserved seat tickets at Davis & Frye's cigar store where until the night of the go choice locations can be secured. An unusual interest is now manifested in the match and large sums of money are being put up on the event, both men seeming to have an equal number of admirers.

It is generally believed that Kennedy, however, will win the match if he can keep away from the tricky tactics of the Swede, whose knowledge of the game and the thousand and one clever points which he has mastered make him an adversary to be feared by any man before the public today. The go will take place at the Savoy theater.

SPLENDID SPECIMENS

George Mabin Makes a Lucky Quartz Strike on Hunker.

ROUGH ON IMBIBERS

Liquor Dealers Would Raise Price of Drinks to Fifty Cents.

The principal saloon men of Dawson are endeavoring to force the price of drinks up to 50 cents. A meeting with this object in view was held at Baird's Rochester Bar, Third street and Second avenue last night with 25 of the retail liquor merchants in attendance.

There were those present who objected to the raise in the price stating that they had always run a 25 cent house and that they did not consider it advisable for them to increase the price at this time.

A committee consisting of Binet, of the Madden house; Spitzel, of the Reception, and Crahen, of the Exchange, was appointed to interview all of the saloon men and get them to agree to the proposed change. One of the Second avenue liquor merchants whose place of business has a large patronage, said to a Nugget reporter this morning that a raise in the price would be beneficial only to the First avenue saloon keepers who are under a much heavier expense than those on the back streets.

"I don't think," he continued, "that the price can be forced up as it would kill the trade of the saloon men on the back streets. My business is better than it was at this time last year and I don't think it would be advisable for me to join the combine as it would make all of my customers sore and cause me to lose the best of my trade."

Another subject which was brought up for discussion was the electric light expense and a committee consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Field and Powell was appointed to interview the electric light people and endeavor to get winter lights supplied at the same rate as the summer. This would mean a great saving as the light bills of the theaters and saloons are very heavy.

A further meeting will be held next week to hear the reports of the committee.

Thiatic hotel, 75 below Bonanza, will give a grand dance Friday, Sept. 13th. Everybody cordially invited. A good time assured to all.

RIVER PILOT HAS HIS SAY

Manager Darling Has But Few Friends Among Navigators.

"Will Mr. Darling be retained next season as manager of the navigation department of the White Pass & Yukon Route?" was asked a few days ago by a Nugget reporter of a well known and popular river man in the employ of that company. In reply the skipper said:

"I do not think Mr. Darling will be retained. I do not know whether it is inexperience, bull-headedness or lack of natural ability, but already Darling has cost the company perhaps nearly half a million dollars and it will cost an equal amount to remove the hoodoo which is now attached to the company. But I do know that if Darling is retained another year at the pilots now in the company's employ, all the men who know the river and run the boats, will look elsewhere for positions. A few of the figureheads who are carried to satisfy the law might remain but a four acre field full of such men could not bring a steamer from Whitehorse to Dawson. We men who operate the boats have had enough of Mr. Darling to satisfy us for all time to come, and in my opinion the company has also had all of him."

I know the company is unpopular and I do not blame people for not patronizing it; but it is none of my business. I was not hired to drum up patronage for it. My business is to keep the boat going and off sandbars and rocks. The figurehead captain is to satisfy the law and I am to satisfy the passengers and keep the boat in the channel."

An \$8,000,000 Fortune.

New York, Aug. 28.—Henry Dolan, who died in this city a few days ago, left an estate valued at \$8,000,000. He had no near relatives here and his property is to go, it is understood, to his niece, Mary L. DeForest, of Irving, Marshall County, Kansas. She is the daughter of his only brother, and is an old woman now with several grown sons and daughters.

Mr. Dolan was past 80 and eccentric. He was also philanthropic, the negroes being his special favorites when it came to dispensing charity, and he always gave with a free hand. It is estimated that he gave away hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Dolan for the past 30 years has been a recluse, living most of the time at the Union Club of which organization he has been a member since 1862.

Taken Up.

A bay horse about eight years old, 1400 pounds weight, good condition, blushed on one hind foot. Came to my barn Sunday, September 8th. Owner can have same by calling and paying expenses.

W. E. TERRILL,
Cor. Fourth ave. and Sixth street.

OPENING CITY STREETS

Some Commendable Work Lately Done in That Line.

Local Superintendent of Public Works David Macfarlane is deserving of the warmest commendation for the efforts he is putting forth toward opening up and making passable a number of the lateral streets in the residence portion of the city. Some weeks ago the opening up of Fifth avenue was completed, the nigger heads, stumps and underbrush being removed and in many instances depressions were filled with gravel, the street from Sixth street north to the Klondike river making an ideal boulevard for winter use. Following the completion of Fifth avenue the workmen were transferred to Seventh avenue and from Third street south it likewise has been grubbed out and drains constructed on either side of the street. The head of First street was the next to receive attention. A drain on each side of the street with proper culverts at all crossings has been put in from the extreme eastern end of the street at Ninth avenue westward for several blocks. Yesterday similar work was begun on Eighth avenue at the intersection of First street and it will probably be continued south beyond Mission street. Several very handsome residences have recently been constructed on Eighth avenue, which situated as it is where the hill begins its more abrupt ascent is thought by many to be the most desirable residence portion of the city. Previous to the work of drainage being begun the street in many places was but little more than a bottomless morass, and the first few days after the First street ditches were put in they ran nearly a sluice head of water each. The greatest benefit to be derived from them, however, will be next spring when the snow begins to disappear. At such times the side hills are fairly deluged with water, but with the drains constructed this year in good order the surplus can be easily handled and there will be no danger of the lots at the foot of the hill being flooded.

EX-PARTE DECISION

Justice Dugas Offers Lawyers Some Wholesome Advice About Their Cases.

ARBITRATION CASE IS DISPOSED OF

Jones Is Scored for His Actions in the Matter.

SEVERAL CASES DISMISSED.

York Given Judgment Against Standard for 55 Ounces of Gold Dust or Its Value.

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.

When the territorial court convened this morning Mr. Justice Dugas handed down an opinion for the special benefit of the members of the bar and it is a matter of regret that there were but three barristers present to hear it. The opinion referred to concerned a great many cases heard in the past and has a bearing on every one likely to be heard in the future. It was not in the nature of a judgment as might be inferred from the manner in which the term is used, but, instead, was a plea for counsel to be more concise, more comprehensive in their examination of witnesses both for discovery and in trials, thus reducing the evidence to the least possible amount.

"It often happens," said his lordship, "that needless interrogatories and superfluous repetitions are put to a witness with the result that when the papers are handed in for judgment I am compelled to wade through page after page of testimony in order to get at a simple matter which might have been answered by yes or no. In the examination in chief the witness should be led to answer the questions about which he is supposed to testify in the simplest and most direct manner possible and when the answer is once given it is quite unnecessary to repeat it several times in order to add supposed strength to the evidence already given."

Another thing his lordship referred to was the lack of a complete file of the case often being handed in. Sienographers' notes are sometimes not extended and it was said to be anything but right for cases to be thus disposed of without the evidence in detail being before him who is to render the judgment. Where cases are heard continuously it is impossible for a presiding judge to carry the evidence in his head concerning any particular case which may have been heard a week or two previous to the finding of a decision. The needless voluminousness of much of the evidence brought out in cases on trial has been referred to once or twice before.

Judgment was rendered in the case of York vs. Standard, the cause of the action dating back over three years. On March 8, 1898, plaintiff secured a lay on a mine owned by defendant, the agreement being that he should receive 50 per cent of the gross output as compensation for his labor. No mention was made as to the payment of royalty as at that time such a clause was not contained in the regulations. On March 18, however, the royalty tax was put in force, and as the dumps taken out under the lay agreement were not washed up until the following summer, the owner of the claim was compelled to pay the usual royalty of ten per cent. The entire cleanup passed into the hands of Standard who paid the royalty due charging half the expense to the plaintiff when a final settlement with him was effected. Suit is for the recovery of the amount held out or its value. The judgment of the court is that under the lay agreement the plaintiff was to receive half the gross output and is not responsible for any share of the royalty no matter what denomination the tax may be termed. Plaintiff is given judgment for 55 1/2 ounces of gold dust or its value according to the prayer of his complaint.

In the case of King vs. Jones the defendant was given judgment with costs. Like proceedings were had in that of McDonald vs. Kennedy, the action of plaintiff being dismissed.

The case of Jones vs. Strait which was up Monday on a motion for an enlargement of the findings of the arbitrator who had made his award in the case, was disposed of. His lordship finds that Mr. Condon the arbitrator was appointed at the instance of Jones who is now plaintiff in this action. The award was against Jones who months afterward is seeking to obtain the identical amount by suit which was adjudicated by the arbitrator. The

Habits of Insects.

There are certain insects that have such a respect for Mrs. Grandy and are endowed with such an innate love of neatness and order that not even death or rather decapitation, can prevent them from making one grand final toilet, which is clearly designed to give them a sedate and respectable appearance after death.

Dr. Ballion, a skilled entomologist, discovered this remarkable fact. "During one of my recent horseback rides," he says, "I frequently caught one of those large flies which annoy cattle and horses so much and I promptly got rid of it by crushing its head. One day, instead of throwing the mutilated insect away, I placed it on the back of my hand and indolently watched it. For some seconds the insect remained motionless, but then, to my surprise, it moved its front legs forward to the place where the head should have been, and after it had rubbed them nervously together, apparently in anguish, it began to brush its body and to smooth its wings with its hind legs. Under the gentle pressure of these limbs the body gradually became extended and the extremity curved, while the wings gradually changed their natural position and left the upper part of the body exposed. Meanwhile the hind legs continued to brush each other from time to time.

"Naturally I watched this extraordinary sight with great interest, and in order to see the finale, I took the insect into my study, where it lived an entire day, spending the time at the ungrateful task of making its own funeral toilet."

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