

IKE COHEN CONVICTED

His Own Testimony Did the Trick

One Month Hard Labor and a Fine of \$500 Was Imposed.

The continuation of the testimony given in the police court yesterday afternoon, in the case of Isaac Cohen, charged with having possession of a still, concluded at a late hour with Cohen himself giving evidence enough to convict himself, and the case was then adjourned until this morning.

O. W. Roberts, who owned one of the cabins occupied by the accused, R. Creelman, who was agent for the cabin in which the seizure was made, Otto Dahren, the expressman who hauled the barrels and materials from cabin to cabin, Miss Betty Herring, who owned the cabin in Klondike city used by the accused, were all called as witnesses and corroborated the evidence published yesterday.

Then Preventive Officer McKinnon was called to the stand and by means of the still, the core, the filter, the stove, and the rest of the implements which he had seized, gave a very interesting lecture on how "hootch" is made, meantime describing how the seizures had been made. The parties had been watched for some time in order to catch them when actually engaged in the manufacture of the liquor, but the midnight flittings showed that the parties were suspicious and the raid for the purpose failed. This is how it comes that the parties are only charged with having a still in their possession. Chief McKinnon said that nothing but coloring material was found at the time of the seizure, no other material being on the premises. In all about 150 gallons of liquor were seized.

Corporal Egan testified that he was present at the seizure, and D. Anderson, saloon keeper of Klondike city said Cohen came to him and wanted to store the stove used with the still at his place and he had sent him to the cabin in the rear of O'Brien's warehouse. John Labbe of the Labbe hotel on Queen street gave no evidence in regard to the accused, but said that Golden, the other prisoner, had tried to sell him two kegs of the manufactured article, but he had not bought any.

This concluded the case for the prosecution and Isaac Cohen was placed on the stand in his own defence. What this defence might have been it was impossible to say, and he insisted upon making his statements in defiance of the protests of his counsel, Mr. Macfarlane. He first told how he and Golden obtained the still and apparatus from a man named Rankin, brother-in-law of William McIsaacs with whom accused was then boarding. Rankin owed the accused \$15 and he gave the still to him and Golden for the debt and explained to them how to make "good" whisky. He told how it was filtered through gravel and then through charcoal and gave other expert information of the manufacture with some evident pride.

He described how the appliances and material had been removed from McIsaacs' cabin and its adventures afterward. Although Corporal Egan had testified to the stove having been made, accused swore that the apparatus had not been taken out of the sacks in which he had received them from McIsaacs, and he had only tried to handle the stuff on hand in order to get his money back.

In cross-examination by Mr. Congdon accused admitted having sold two kegs to the Fairview hotel, and further made the damaging admission that he was clarifying some of the liquor immediately before the seizure was made.

It developed during the trial that of the four cabins the accused had occupied he was owing rent to the owners, and he was even in debt to the expressman, who was holding two kegs of the manufactured stuff as security. It may be assumed that this fact made the obtaining of impartial testimony somewhat easier for the prosecution.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.
When Isaac Cohen was placed in the dock this morning Mr. Justice Macaulay said to him:
"Mr. Cohen, you have been found guilty of the offence charged against you, that of having a still in your possession and without having a license as required by the Inland Revenue Act. You are therefore liable to a heavy fine and to six months imprisonment. What have you to say?"

"I ask for mercy. I have an old mother seventy-five years of age and a wife and child, and I am forty years of age and was never arrested before in my life."

Mr. Justice Macaulay resumed:
"The best I can do for you and the lowest penalty the law permits me to inflict is one month's imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of \$500, in default of payment of the

fine two months imprisonment with hard labor in addition. That is the best I can do.
"I might have considered your case more leniently if I had not to take into consideration that during the last six months you have had the experience of seeing others brought before me and fined for this very same offence.
"It seems curious that people will run such risks—all sorts of risks—and knowingly break the law, in order to impose such poison upon the public. They are unfortunately assisted by the liquor dealers, and my only regret is that there is no law to reach those who purchase this abominable stuff."

Frank Golden, who was arrested with Isaac Cohen for having a still in his possession was tried at the police court this morning, Mr. Gilliam appearing for him. The opening part of the testimony was much the same as that given yesterday in the trial of Cohen.
James F. Hannay said he had been acting as assistant to the preventive officer for a year and five months. He told, as he did yesterday, about seeing Cohen pushing a hand cart containing two kegs of liquor similar to that seized upon the Klondike some time ago. He would call it hootch. He marked the kegs and afterwards saw them in a little building attached to the Labbe hotel, and he seized them.
Mr. Gilliam only asked some inconsequential questions as to how witness knew the liquor in the kegs was intoxicating.

Patterson, another assistant of the preventive officer, testified to seeing Cohen depositing two kegs of liquor under the Fairview hotel. The cart had a sign on it "Yukon Bakery," and witness understood that Golden was running that bakery.

The court ruled this out, as it would not have been difficult for witness to ascertain it as a fact.
The same testimony as given yesterday in regard to Cohen hiring the expressman, Dahren, was next taken. Mr. Gilliam could not see what this had to do with Mr. Golden, but the court permitted the evidence to continue to give Mr. Congdon a chance to connect the accused with it.

Witness told again about the expressman taking five barrels from the Albert street cabin to Klondike City. The same evidence was given as to Cohen carrying cans from the Second street cabin to the Albert street cabin. All the witness's evidence of yesterday was repeated and no connection with Golden was made, unless he described seeing the accused during the night of Sept. 22 coming up the steps at the corner of Princess street and Second avenue with a keg he had taken from under the sidewalk. He took the keg to the back of the Labbe hotel. On Sept. 26th he brought another keg from underneath the same sidewalk and put it in an empty beer barrel in front of the Fairview hotel. He saw the same barrel back of the Labbe's shortly after.

Witnesses testimony was unshaken on cross-examination, the leading point of which was whether witness was an expert in liquors and knew whether the contents of the kegs was intoxicating.
Creelman, the grocer, rented the cabin on Albert street to Cohen and received no notice to quit from him. Constable Albert Lind was in the guard room when Golden was brought in under arrest and searched him. He found \$4 in currency, an empty pocket book, a knife, a key and a bottle containing whisky.
O. W. Roberts said he rented the cabin at the rear on Second avenue near Albert in July to Cohen, and had received no notification that it had been given up. The cabin in front was rented to Mrs. McIsaacs as a restaurant. She opened up there April 1st. In September Golden said he would be responsible for the rent then due. In the rear Mr. McIsaacs erected a building which he called a cold storage for his meats.
After his cross-examination Mr. Congdon asked witness about the drain board in the kitchen, and the making of the new drains. Witness seemed to be answering reluctantly and the crown prosecutor asked that he be allowed to cross-examine Mr. Gilliam argued against it on the ground that Mr. Roberts had not shown himself to be a hostile witness. The idea of connecting an ordinary drain board with the operation of a still was absurd, he said. The court over-ruled the objection, and witness was cross-examined by Mr. Congdon.
He told of a box drain being put in thirty feet long, but said he had nothing to do with putting it in or with putting in the water. There were two taps, one in the cold storage place. He had observed a smell but thought it was of dampness and not of hootch. He had seen charcoal there on the outside.
Mrs. Haering said she owned a cabin near O'Brien's store and rented it to Cohen about a month ago. Cohen did not pay for it. Her little son was put on the stand and testified very intelligently of his endeavors to collect the rent from Cohen.
Mr. Gilliam objected to all this evidence as in no way affecting his client. If there was any connection he had a right to know before the last minute.
The court said it was permissible to lay a foundation and the next witness called was Mr. Labbe, the proprietor of the Labbe hotel, who also was one of the witnesses called yesterday. He knew the accused,

but did not know what he was doing. He heard he was connected with the Yukon bakery. He came to his place two weeks ago and said he had some alcohol for sale. He didn't tell me anything further in regard to that. I said crude alcohol is worth something. He said it was 150 proof. There were two kegs. I saw him bring one of them. He had offered me some liquor for sale and that was the liquor. I didn't sample it then but that night after he had gone. I didn't like the taste of it. It was intoxicating liquor. I didn't see him bring the next keg but after he had told him he could take it away. I didn't like it. Those are the kegs produced. I have never been offered liquor by him since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gilliam:—Could not swear it was the same liquor but it was the same keg. He was certain it was intoxicating liquor.
D. Anderson, saloon keeper of Klondike City, said: "I have had conversation with the accused as to liquor. He said he had had to take some alcohol and some liquor for a debt and he wanted to sell it. He did not say where the liquor had been manufactured, but said he got it from people going out.
"Later on he met me again and again spoke of it, asking how he could dispose of it. I told him he might as well dump it out. He did not say where the liquor was."
Mr. Gilliam again objected that the evidence tendered did not affect his client, and this time he aroused the crown prosecutor to a warm reply. Mr. Congdon said they had already proved by this testimony which his learned brother impugned that Golden guaranteed the rent of the premises upon which it was admitted the stuff was manufactured; that he had been seen carrying it on his shoulders from place to place; that he had offered it for sale to Labbe; that he had gone to Anderson and asked to store it, and Anderson had told him where he could store it, which was equivalent to storing it on his own premises; also that the still was scattered in various places, the accused having part in this removal, for the purpose of escaping a prosecution such as this.

Other witnesses were called and Mr. Justice Macaulay thought sufficient evidence had been adduced to amply prove the complicity of the accused. He was given the same sentence as Cohen, one month's imprisonment with a fine of \$500, and in default of payment an additional two months with hard labor.

Poling District Workers.
The Ross Central Committee, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, decided that to call a meeting for the organization of the polling districts of the city for this evening, as was proposed, would not give sufficient time for the announcement to secure a large attendance. It was therefore decided to hold this meeting on Monday evening, in one of the large rooms at the headquarters. The whole of the Grand Hotel building is being fitted up for the purposes of the campaign, and the committee is congratulating itself on having secured such commodious and central headquarters.

Sidewalk Bicyclists.
Mr. Justice Macaulay gave from the bench of the police court this morning a strong warning to those selfish and unscrupulous persons who persist in riding bicycles on the sidewalks. It was Arthur Sloane who thought he could ride a wheel with impunity along the Queen street sidewalk at half-past three this morning. The Justice said: "I have remarked here several times that somebody would get into trouble by riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. When a man gets a bicycle he seems to think he owns the town; at any rate the whole of its sidewalks. The way they entirely ignore the rights of the citizens and the ordinances passed to protect them in such rights is simply shameful."
"In 99 cases out of 100 they go along without giving the slightest warning to people walking ahead of them. I have seen people, even ladies, have to jump to one side to get out of their way. I have frequently had to do so myself. It is simply disgraceful the way bicyclists use the sidewalks here to the disregard of everybody. I shall impose a fine of \$5 and costs in this case, but the next offender will receive a heavier punishment."

A Peace Missionary.
Chicago, Sept. 15.—Bishop Samuel Fallows, who has interested himself in the condition of the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania, left here last night for Philadelphia, his mission is to investigate the situation in the anthracite coal fields. Bishop Fallows represents the Miners' Relief Committee of One Hundred of Chicago, and to that body he will report on his return.
He told of a box drain being put in thirty feet long, but said he had nothing to do with putting it in or with putting in the water. There were two taps, one in the cold storage place. He had observed a smell but thought it was of dampness and not of hootch. He had seen charcoal there on the outside.
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At Auditorium—Sweet Lavender.

"HOOTCH" TO BE TABOOED

Judge Macaulay Uses Strong Language in Condemning Dealers Who Handle the Stuff—Yukon Council Will Soon Pass Remedial Legislation.

After Mr. Justice Macaulay had passed judgment upon Isaac Cohen this morning, for the manufacture of "hootch," as told in another column, and while another defendant was on the stand awaiting his trial the justice resumed his expressions of deep regret that there was no provision under the law by which those who bought and vended the poisonous stuff could be reached, and he promised that the matter should be immediately brought before the territorial council and a remedy provided. The prisoner Cohen having stepped into the box again, Mr. Macaulay said:
"I wish to express more fully my deep regret that I am not able to reach the liquor dealers who buy the poisonous stuff made by such men as you. They should have five times that penalty the law allows to be inflicted on the makers of illicit liquor. People here have the privilege of buying liquor; they are charged by the dealers a heavy price for it, and they are therefore entitled to have a good article served to them. Yet they get instead what is called 'hootch.'"
"It is too bad that the public is not made aware of the places which

bought from you. Such places could then be shunned. Unfortunately we have drunk of it come before me every day. It is probably due to it that there are so many cases in this court. The man who was just before me probably took one drink of it and became crazed and such a nuisance that he had to be arrested. He went in to buy a glass of liquor, as he had a perfect right to do, and probably was given some of this vile poisonous stuff which caused him to be arrested."
"I notice one of the liquor dealers here this morning who denies that he sold any of this abominable liquor. He should be ashamed that he allowed such stuff to be brought upon his premises in any event. It is simply outrageous."
"But I hope the day is not far distant when we shall be able to reach that class of liquor dealers and deal with them. I hope the council of the Yukon territory will take the matter up immediately and provide a stringent law for the punishment of those who deal in such stuff and that it will be put an end to. The way it has been going on is disgraceful to the whole community."

Strike Situation is Growing Worse

Washington, Oct. 3.—The president is preparing a statement on the coal conference which is expected to be issued shortly.
"Later" the conference broke up fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock. While no public statement has yet been made, it is known that no agreement was reached. During the conference Mr. Mitchell offered to refer the settlement of the questions involved in the strike to a committee to be appointed by the president. To this proposition the operators vehemently expressed disapproval and said they would not listen to any proposition of any character emanating from Mitchell. They said, however, that any individual miner in any of the mining camps who had a grievance against the operators of any particular mine, might submit his grievance to a judge of the district court of that district and they would abide by the result. They would not, however, recognize Mitchell or the union in the matter.
During the conference a number of the operators mildly criticised the administration for not sending troops to the coal regions to protect non-union labor and said that they had no other proposition than the one stated to Mitchell. No other conference is looked for and the matter remains substantially as it was in the beginning. No concessions have been made by either party that were accepted by the other.
Mr. Mitchell tonight said the strike would continue as before as there had been a failure of the conference and he still continued confident of winning. The president, he said, had asked them to see that there was no violence and they had promised him to do all in their power to prevent it.
Representatives of the railroads likewise said the fight would continue as before. They said they would demand protection and if that were given, they were confident they would have enough men to mine all the coal that is needed.
The Post expresses the hope that President Roosevelt's intervention may not be without success and

says that "the head of the executive should attempt to mediate in the labor dispute and take chances of failure," and argues that he either entertains an almost certain conviction of success, or he holds the position to be growing both desperate and intolerable."
Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 2.—Twenty five hundred miners struck work today owing to a refusal of the operators to collect one dollar weekly from the union miners in their employ, which is the amount levied weekly to assist the anthracite strikers in Pennsylvania.
Chicago, Oct. 2.—Members of the coal teamsters' union have refused to haul coal for the public schools unless the school board insists that the coal company from whom they obtain their supply pays their men union wages.
Washington, Oct. 3.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne resumed a conference on the strike situation this morning. It is expected an official statement will be issued.

Washington, Oct. 2.—President Mitchell of the mine workers' union has accepted an invitation from Conference Roosevelt to attend the conference at Washington on Friday. One hundred and twenty-seven warrants were served on strikers and sympathizers at Centralia, Pa., on charges of various natures.
New York, Oct. 2.—Coal matters are becoming serious in New York. Dealers are charging a trifle over one cent a pound. In one case \$25 for a ton was asked.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 2.—The strikers became so threatening at Plymouth this morning that it was necessary to call out the militia.
New York, Oct. 2.—A feeling of gloom prevails that the meeting of coal presidents and President Roosevelt is going to result in a settlement basis, the members of the arbitration board to be appointed by President Roosevelt, the coal presidents agreeing to abide by the decision of the board.

MANY ARE MISSING

Aftermath of the Great Forest Fires

sixteen hundred thousand feet of logs that were cut and in the river waiting for the flood to carry them to the Columbia.
All the bridges on the county road for three and a half miles were burned out and the road damaged at least two thousand dollars. Fortunately no lives were lost on the Coweeman, although several had narrow escapes. The damage on the Coweeman cannot be told yet, but it will amount to many thousands of dollars.
The fires at Oak Point, in this county, did damage to the amount of at least \$300,000 burning out Benson's two camps and Chapman's camp. No loss of life is reported from there.
The damage on the Kalamia river is confined entirely to the growing timber of which about fifty sections of the finest timber in the county was destroyed.
It was on the Lewis river that the fire fied got in its work of death and destruction. Beginning near Ariel, a postoffice some fifteen miles from the mouth of the Lewis river, the flames spread with great rapidity to the foot of Mount St. Helens consuming everything in their path.
The Lewis river valley is one of the garden spots of the county and was thickly settled by well-to-do farmers, many of whom had spent almost a life-time on their farms, clearing the land, planting orchards and erecting buildings, besides stocking their

Kalamia, Wash., Sept. 16.—The smoke of the forest fires has partly cleared up and some idea of the enormous damage can be formed. For some unaccountable reason the fires on the Coweeman and Lewis rivers started about the same time on Thursday evening and spread with incredible speed, the fire from the Lewis river soon spreading to the Kalamia river. The damage on the Coweeman river consists of the loss of Hill's camp and engines and other tools, Muckle Brothers' camp No. 2, and all their engines and camp outfit, Morelands' camp and engines, and

farms with well-bred live stock, and at this time of year their barns were full of hay and grain that they expect to feed their stock the coming winter. The fire of Thursday night and Friday completely destroyed all these fine improvements and left only the parched, bare land.
The postoffice and store at Ariel was burned and will be a total loss. L. M. Chitty was the owner of the store and also postmaster. Gus Smith, postmaster at Yale, lost his house, including the postoffice. Eli Steet, O. S. Curtis, Thos. Matthews, T. Wilkinson, H. E. Dart, William Ellis and many others lost everything on their places. In all probability 250 people have lost their homes by the fire. It is certain that the loss of property in Cowitz county will not be less than \$1,000,000.

The loss of life for such a small territory is appalling, sixteen persons are known to be dead and it is almost certain the number will reach 40. The identified dead are Mrs. John Polly and child about a year and a half old, and a brother of Mrs. Polly, W. E. Newhouse; Mrs. Graves, A. L. Reid and his son. Nine bodies were found in one camp not yet identified. A late report not verified, says that 18 more bodies were found yesterday afternoon.
Very little is known of the particulars in each case as the deadly work was mostly done Thursday night and the houses are isolated and in a thickly wooded country and probably little if any communication was had with each other during the dreadful ordeal. The air was thick with suffocation with smoke from the fires to the south of them so they did not see the fire approaching until it was at their very doors and then escape was impossible. Many a horrible death alone.
No bodies have yet been brought out on account of the roads being full of fallen trees and bridges being all burned out. Some of the bodies are so nearly consumed by the fire that they will probably never be identified and it will be necessary to enter the remains where found. There is no doubt but that some will never be found at all for in trying to escape the flames they would get away from the roads and trails and fall in unfrequented places and will never be seen again.
Everything possible is being done to penetrate the burned district, but the work goes on slowly and it will be many days before all the facts will be known.

ACTS OF HEROISM.
Elma, Wash., Sept. 16.—The greatest calamity in the history of Elma is over and cool reason is now looking at matters where only passion could view it before. In some particulars the event has been greatly exaggerated, in others probably not half told. The terror the tornado of fire created cannot be exaggerated. Two hundred homes have been swallowed in its fiery throat and some place it as high as two hundred and fifty. The number of farm homes lost cannot be definitely known yet, but it is very great.
McCleary's, Shaw & Wright, Smith & Co., Cornell, Little, Green, Cedar, Vance, Perkins & Peterson and Deming have sustained no damage to plants, and most of them will be running within a week; in fact, several are running now.
The heat at White's mill was terrific. At 5 p. m. Thursday the men had successfully fought one attack of the red demon, when, without warning, it came from another quarter, and they fled for life. Within ten minutes from the time it reached the place every building was in ruins. So intense was the heat that a car wheel was melted on the Northern Pacific tracks.

The loss to timber has been over-estimated. Many acts of heroism took place. W. H. Rudell and three sons and son-in-law, D. C. White, fought twenty-four hours, until completely exhausted. In that time they saved six homes and attempted to save two more; then threw their large home in West Elma open and housed four large families.
Mr. Jessup, living two miles east of Elma, drove, in company with his wife, three miles at full speed, every moment in peril of their lives from millions of fire brands and occasional fallen trees, to rescue a niece and her family.
Ben Martin, constable, released a prisoner, George Anson, at his earnest request to be allowed to help fight the fire. He did so all night and made an heroic record, and was locked up again Friday morning. The constable said it made tears come to his eyes to be compelled to do his duty that time.
Mrs. Hedrick, an aged lady, fought single-handed against the flames to save her son's house, whose family was away.
Many other such acts are left as a legacy rich in nobility, almost worth such a calamity to remember.
At Ray's, White's and many other little places the houses and shacks were owned by the mill proprietors. In many cases they were scantily furnished. Ghouls have been plundering both the goods cached from the fire and sent by the relief committee to Ray's and White's.

Girl with the Gibson Girl Neck — "You can't make me believe all that mop of hair on Kate Huckleberry's head is her own. She wears a switch. Some day I'm going to ask her hair-dresser if it isn't so."
Girl with the Julia Marlowe Dimple — "You'd better ask her dentist."

Heavy Decrease.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The treasury department announced today that for the eight months ending August 31 the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to \$108,604,554. For the same period of 1901 the total was \$192,060,604.
The total exports of provisions were \$109,841,035, against \$124,977,173 for the same period of the year before.
Cattle and hogs were sent abroad to the value of \$15,458,034, while in 1901 the total was \$24,713,408.
The exports of cotton for the eight months consisted of 3,086,456 bales, valued at \$1,573,333,175, against 3,315,898 bales, valued at \$1,695,577,174 for the eight months ending August 31, 1901.
The exports of minerals and oils was valued at \$43,958,471, against \$45,998,177.
Corn, wheat and all other articles of breadstuffs showed a heavy falling off. The corn is due to the short crop; for instance, shipments had been sent abroad for the eight months ending August 31, 1901, to the value of \$3,950,335, while for the eight months of this year the total is only \$1,410,319.

Denies the Authenticity.
Some weeks ago a communication was received by the city council and read at its regular meeting purporting to have come from the collector of customs at Whitehorse and giving a list of the bonded goods that had passed through that port since the opening of navigation this year. The communication was signed by David Stevens who ventured the opinion that as he had had to hunt through over 4000 manifests in order to secure the desired information he considered that about \$40 would be sufficient to repay him for the valuable time lost. Yesterday a wire was received from Acting Collector of Customs H. B. Shadwell repudiating the whole business as far as he personally is concerned. The information was not supplied by him nor with his consent, and as the records are not subject to inspection by anyone save upon an order from the minister or the chief inspector he is at a loss to know where such was secured. Stevens it is said was formerly connected with the service, but is no longer and now is simply a customs broker.

TELEPHONE COMPANY

Now Controlled by Mr. Fuller

Capt. Donald B. Olsen Sells Out His Interest and Will Enjoy a Rest.

Late yesterday afternoon the news spread about that Captain Olson, for so long the manager of the Yukon Telephone Syndicate, Ltd., was no longer, and it created considerable comment from the fact that a short time ago the captain brought Mrs. Olsen here and built a fine new residence. It was the result of an advantageous business deal which was consummated by Captain Olson late yesterday afternoon. The suddenness of it took people by surprise.
"I certainly had no thought of going away, not even for a trip outside this winter," said Captain Olson this morning, as he busily signed checks for the company's freight accounts this morning. "I had a good offer to sell out my interest in the telephone company three weeks ago, but I did not consider it. I received a better one yesterday, which I did not feel able to decline, so I sold out."
"This does not show that I have lost faith in the country by any means. I have plugged away here pretty hard for a long time and this gives me an opportunity for a rest. Also, it gives me a chance to pay a visit to my parents, who are both aged, and after visiting them in Scotland I shall return to Dawson, where I have still business interests to be looked after."
"Nor does it show that I have not the same belief in the prosperous future of this company. I have always had I sold out to Mr. N. A. Fuller, who was one of the originators of the company, and he is perfectly satisfied with his purchase. It was an advantageous bargain for both parties."
"The company is in first-class condition at the present moment, is doing a very large business and extending its lines all over the territory. The checks I have just signed are for more switchboards and over 250 miles of wire that we have been waiting for and that only came in yesterday. Mrs. Olsen and I shall probably leave for our trip to Scotland some time next week, or she may leave before me and await my arrival among her friends in Seattle."

N. A. Fuller, who succeeds Captain Olsen in the active management of the telephone company, has been one of the largest stockholders of the company since it was first formed, and has simply added to his holdings because "it looked good enough to him" at the price offered. He is one of the best known men in the territory and since '97 has been a prominent broker and operator and the leading member of the firm of Lawson, Fuller & Norwood. The firm has been a large operator in mining, and Mr. Fuller has himself been operating on a large scale on Hunker near other creeks. Captain Olson was deservedly popular and his successor is already equally so.
Mr. Fuller does not expect to make many changes in the company or its policy. The many extensions planned will be carried out, he says, until the system of the company covers the whole territory from end to end.
One of the first of these extensions presented for his immediate consideration is that of a line to Lepine creek. He has plans of all the routes and in a few days will decide which he will adopt. The shortest way for this line to make connections is by way of Coal creek, but this may or may not be adopted.

Paid to Mourn

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 13.—Every man, woman and child who attended the funeral of Christian Jacobson, of Smithland, on February 8, 1901, is to receive \$100. The mourners at the tier numbered fully 100, and some \$10,000 will be disbursed to them. Jacobson was an economical old bachelor, who had accumulated \$25,000 and died at Smithland Feb. 6, 1901, without relatives. A will dated 1897 was found and duly probated, leaving his money to charitable institutions.
Last December T. A. Kinney, who was with Jacobson in his last days, filed application to have the first will set aside, as he had found one made two days before Jacobson's death. This will was produced in court here today for the first time, and disposed of \$22,762 to his friends and neighbors. One clause reads:—"I want every man, woman and child that thinks enough of me to go to my burial to lay me to rest to receive \$100 each out of my estate."
The beneficiaries of the first will will claim that the second one is a forgery. As many of those who attended Jacobson's funeral have left this vicinity, much difficulty in proving who were the real mourners is anticipated.

Diaz is Seventy Two

City of Mexico, Sept. 15.—President Diaz was 71 years old today and the anniversary was made the occasion for a general holiday which will continue through tomorrow, which is Mexico's independence day. Business is generally suspended and the public and private buildings are elaborately decorated with the national colors. During the day President Diaz received messages of congratulation from the generals of the army, the clergy and the diplomatic corps, the members of the latter calling at the palace and presenting congratulations on behalf of their respective rulers.

All for a Joss

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A sacred Chinese Joss was spilled overboard into the bay this morning and a Chinese canneryman named Ping Kee was nearly drowned while trying to save his god from a watery resting place.
This is the way it all occurred: The bark Electra arrived this morning from Nushagak river, in Alaska, with a cargo of salmon and a load of Chinese aboard from the cannery there. The Chinese were passing their clothes and household goods over the side into one of Crowley's launches, and last of all, the hideous Joss was lifted over the rail.
The fastenings suddenly broke and the image slid into the water. For a moment it floated, and in that moment Ping Kee sprang overboard, clasping the idol in his arms, amid the chattering of the excited coolies on deck.

Overdue Schooner

Halifax, Oct. 4.—The French schooner Francis Robert, bound from St. Pierre for Halifax, is overdue and it is feared is lost with all on board.

For Sale

Complete freighting outfit consisting of heavy teams, harness, wagons, trucks, chains etc. Will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers.
Can be seen at stables, South Dawson.
THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.

Now Controlled by Mr. Fuller

Capt. Donald B. Olsen Sells Out His Interest and Will Enjoy a Rest.

Late yesterday afternoon the news spread about that Captain Olson, for so long the manager of the Yukon Telephone Syndicate, Ltd., was no longer, and it created considerable comment from the fact that a short time ago the captain brought Mrs. Olsen here and built a fine new residence. It was the result of an advantageous business deal which was consummated by Captain Olson late yesterday afternoon. The suddenness of it took people by surprise.
"I certainly had no thought of going away, not even for a trip outside this winter," said Captain Olson this morning, as he busily signed checks for the company's freight accounts this morning. "I had a good offer to sell out my interest in the telephone company three weeks ago, but I did not consider it. I received a better one yesterday, which I did not feel able to decline, so I sold out."
"This does not show that I have lost faith in the country by any means. I have plugged away here pretty hard for a long time and this gives me an opportunity for a rest. Also, it gives me a chance to pay a visit to my parents, who are both aged, and after visiting them in Scotland I shall return to Dawson, where I have still business interests to be looked after."
"Nor does it show that I have not the same belief in the prosperous future of this company. I have always had I sold out to Mr. N. A. Fuller, who was one of the originators of the company, and he is perfectly satisfied with his purchase. It was an advantageous bargain for both parties."
"The company is in first-class condition at the present moment, is doing a very large business and extending its lines all over the territory. The checks I have just signed are for more switchboards and over 250 miles of wire that we have been waiting for and that only came in yesterday. Mrs. Olsen and I shall probably leave for our trip to Scotland some time next week, or she may leave before me and await my arrival among her friends in Seattle."

N. A. Fuller, who succeeds Captain Olsen in the active management of the telephone company, has been one of the largest stockholders of the company since it was first formed, and has simply added to his holdings because "it looked good enough to him" at the price offered. He is one of the best known men in the territory and since '97 has been a prominent broker and operator and the leading member of the firm of Lawson, Fuller & Norwood. The firm has been a large operator in mining, and Mr. Fuller has himself been operating on a large scale on Hunker near other creeks. Captain Olson was deservedly popular and his successor is already equally so.
Mr. Fuller does not expect to make many changes in the company or its policy. The many extensions planned will be carried out, he says, until the system of the company covers the whole territory from end to end.
One of the first of these extensions presented for his immediate consideration is that of a line to Lepine creek. He has plans of all the routes and in a few days will decide which he will adopt. The shortest way for this line to make connections is by way of Coal creek, but this may or may not be adopted.

Paid to Mourn

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 13.—Every man, woman and child who attended the funeral of Christian Jacobson, of Smithland, on February 8, 1901, is to receive \$100. The mourners at the tier numbered fully 100, and some \$10,000 will be disbursed to them. Jacobson was an economical old bachelor, who had accumulated \$25,000 and died at Smithland Feb. 6, 1901, without relatives. A will dated 1897 was found and duly probated, leaving his money to charitable institutions.
Last December T. A. Kinney, who was with Jacobson in his last days, filed application to have the first will set aside, as he had found one made two days before Jacobson's death. This will was produced in court here today for the first time, and disposed of \$22,762 to his friends and neighbors. One clause reads:—"I want every man, woman and child that thinks enough of me to go to my burial to lay me to rest to receive \$100 each out of my estate."
The beneficiaries of the first will will claim that the second one is a forgery. As many of those who attended Jacobson's funeral have left this vicinity, much difficulty in proving who were the real mourners is anticipated.

Diaz is Seventy Two

City of Mexico, Sept. 15.—President Diaz was 71 years old today and the anniversary was made the occasion for a general holiday which will continue through tomorrow, which is Mexico's independence day. Business is generally suspended and the public and private buildings are elaborately decorated with the national colors. During the day President Diaz received messages of congratulation from the generals of the army, the clergy and the diplomatic corps, the members of the latter calling at the palace and presenting congratulations on behalf of their respective rulers.

All for a Joss

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A sacred Chinese Joss was spilled overboard into the bay this morning and a Chinese canneryman named Ping Kee was nearly drowned while trying to save his god from a watery resting place.
This is the way it all occurred: The bark Electra arrived this morning from Nushagak river, in Alaska, with a cargo of salmon and a load of Chinese aboard from the cannery there. The Chinese were passing their clothes and household goods over the side into one of Crowley's launches, and last of all, the hideous Joss was lifted over the rail.
The fastenings suddenly broke and the image slid into the water. For a moment it floated, and in that moment Ping Kee sprang overboard, clasping the idol in his arms, amid the chattering of the excited coolies on deck.

Overdue Schooner

Halifax, Oct. 4.—The French schooner Francis Robert, bound from St. Pierre for Halifax, is overdue and it is feared is lost with all on board.