

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 6 NO. 15

DAWSON, Y. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

PRICE 25 CENTS

**Slater's Felt Shoes**

Sewed with Goodyear  
...Welt...

**Sargent & Pinska**  
"The Corner Store"



**Change of Time Table**  
**Orr & Tukey's Stage Line**

Telephone No. 8  
On and after Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, will run a  
**DOUBLE LINE OF STAGES**  
**TO & FROM GRAND FORKS**

Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Building, 9:00 a. m.  
Returning, Leave Forks, Office, Op. Gold Hill Hotel, 3:00 p. m.

From Forks, Office Opposite Gold Hill Hotel, 9:00 a. m.  
Returning, Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Building, 3:00 p. m.

**ROYAL MAIL**

**Cubular and Pipe Boilers**

Portable Forges, Shovels,  
Hydraulic Pipe, Steam  
Hose, Etc., GET OUR PRICES.

**Hulme, Miller & Co.**

**The O'Brien Club**

Telephone No. 87  
FOR MEMBERS  
*A Gentleman's Resort,*

Spacious and Elegant  
**Club Rooms and Bar**

FOUNDED BY  
*Murray, O'Brien and Marchbank.*

**Hotel McDonald**

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL  
IN DAWSON.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

YOU CAN CRACK A JOKE  
OR A BOTTLE AT

**THE EXCHANGE**

Without Being Taken In by  
the House or the Authorities.

Formerly Aulford No. 2. J. H. CRAMER  
HARRY EDWARDS

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS  
**Wines, Liquors & Cigars**

**CHISHOLM'S SALOON.**  
TOM CHISHOLM, PROP.

**Electric Light**

Steady  
Satisfactory  
Safe

**Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.**

Donald B. Olson, Manager.  
City Office Joselyn Building.  
Power House near Klondike. Tel. No 1

**Over the Ice**

Heavy Team and Light Buggy

\*\*\* HARNESS \*\*\*  
Cut Prices on Dog Harness and  
..HORSE BLANKETS..

Will kinds of Repairing  
... at Lowest Prices

**McLennan, McFeely & Co.**



**RECEIVED BY WIRE.**

**RIOTING IN SPAIN**

Believed to Be on Verge of Another and Serious Revolution.

**LONDON PROCLAIMS HER LOYALTY.**

**Opening of Parliament Most Brilliant in History.**

**EX-KING OF SERBIA BURIED.**

**Quesnelle Telegraph Line to Be Finished by May 10—Many en Route to Dawson.**

From Wednesday's Daily.  
Madrid, Feb. 13, via Skagway, Feb. 20.—The civil marriage of the Princess of the Asturias to Prince Charles of Bourbon has been quietly carried out, but there is much rioting going on and the whole city is in revolt. Other towns are rioting and the present indications are that Spain is on the verge of another great revolution.

**Everything in Readiness.**  
London, Feb. 13, via Skagway, Feb. 20.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of parliament tomorrow which opening exercises will be the most grand and impressive in British history. The king has sanctioned the program of the ceremony as arranged by the house of lords.

Yesterday the lord mayor, sheriffs and aldermen of London proceeded with much pomp to St. James palace and presented the king with a loyal address in behalf of the city which they represent.

The king and queen will leave early in March on a visit to Dowager Empress Fredrick who is now sick. They will spend the greater part of the Easter holidays in Copenhagen.

Roberts' title is now Viscount St. Pierre and Earl of Candabar and Pretoria.

**Funeral of ex-King.**  
Vienna, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 20.—The funeral of ex-King Milan, of Serbia, will take place tomorrow. Emperor Francis Joseph will supply cash to defray all the expenses of the funeral which he will attend in person.

**May 10 the Date.**  
Skagway, Feb. 20. — Telegraph Superintendent Crean says that work will shortly be recommenced on the Quesnelle line, but will not be completed before the 10th of May.

A crowded train left here yesterday for Whitehorse. Among the Dawson bound passengers were: J. B. Peters, heading a party of geological surveyors sent out by the American government,

Lieut. S. E. Adair, T. C. Healy, Dick Case and Rebe Lepreaux.

**Ogilvie's Successor.**  
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 20.—An Ottawa special to the Victoria Times says the resignation of Wm. Ogilvie as commissioner of the Yukon has not been received but may now be on the way from Dawson, and in such event J. H. Ross is mentioned as his successor.

**Fight Over Garbage Dumps.**  
Big dogs, little dogs, great Danes, malamutes and mongrels congregate in the early morning of each day at the dumps of garbage and refuse on the ice below the city. They are there every morning, drawn thither by the natural instincts of the canine, where they rumage over the piles of filth and fight unmolested. Many a dog comes home somewhat disfigured to raise consternation by the natural fear that he has been bitten by a mad dog.

Sometimes as many as from two to three hundred are to be seen there, but since the institution of the pound and the issuing of the order to tie them up, the number to be seen at the dumps is smaller.

If the dog catcher would visit the dumps bright and early each morning for a while they would reap a rich harvest by the operation, and greatly reduce the danger of the greater spread of madness among dogs at large.

**May Be Shot**

The plans for the new dog pound now in the hands of Major Wood who will lay them before the Yukon council tomorrow evening, seem to contemplate a rather sweeping reform in the conduct of the pound. The institution will be placed in the immediate charge of someone appointed for the purpose, who will have under him a sufficient number of dog catchers to meet the requirements of the situation, and the pound keeper will in turn be under the supervision and direct instruction of the member of the police force detailed for the purpose.

The plans show that the building arrangement contemplated will consist first of a high board fence enclosure inside of which will be built a number of dog houses, pens and sheds.

The whole to be thickly carpeted with saw dust if obtainable, and if not, with straw.

Separate compartments are to be built for the isolation of sick or vicious dogs.

Major Wood yesterday sent to Capt. Starnes a memorandum which, if acted upon will be a long step in the right direction.

He suggests that inasmuch as the dog catchers report a large number of dogs, evidently strays, running about the streets which cannot be caught, it would be well to instruct policemen to shoot these animals whenever found, provided that they cannot be caught.

Before putting such an order in force, however, Crown Prosecutor Wade is to be consulted in order to get the legal status of the matter.

If this can be done the dog question bids fair to be solved at an early date. What will be the final result of the outbreak of rabies is something that can only be revealed by future developments.

**Campbell and Shattock Arrive.**  
Among those who arrived from the outside yesterday were E. C. Campbell and a Mr. Shattock, both old time Dawsonites who have been spending a season in the east.

Mr. Shattock went to Nome with last summer's exodus and went from there to Seattle in September, and Mr. Campbell went from here to the east last fall, the two returning in company from Seattle.

places in the trail, or where the trail should have been, where the snow had drifted till there was no trail left. The lake trail was in the same condition.

The gentlemen speak of the ride in an open stage, traveling day and night, in a way which would lead one to suppose that there were pleasanter things in life than a protracted sleigh ride under such conditions.

They had expected to be here on the 18th and only missed their calculations one day.

**Incoming Mail.**  
The government telegraph operator at Selwyn reported 420 pounds of Canadian and 150 pounds of American mail as having passed that place at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. It is expected to arrive in Dawson tomorrow night.

**Young Men's at Home.**  
The young men of the Methodist church gave an at home last evening to the ladies and their friends. The church was very prettily decorated and everyone present joined in making the evening a pleasant one. The following program was rendered:

Organ solo, Mr. A. Bolye vocal solo, Mr. Miller; reading, Mr. Johnson; selection, flute and guitar, Messrs. Dynes and Bullock; vocal solo, Mr. Craig; banjo selection, Mr. Bradbury; reading, J. S. Cowan; instrumental selection, guitar and flute, Messrs. Dynes and Bullock.

After the program an excellent lunch was served and the ladies all voted the gentlemen capital entertainers.

**Brick Building**

Dawson is to be the scene of considerable building activity this spring. It is the general opinion among the contractors that the contracts already let and those under consideration will make building livelier this spring than at any previous time. Besides the buildings to be erected noted recently, namely, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Pacific Cold Storage warehouse, the Presbyterian church and others, T. G. Wilson the Second street merchant, has let a contract for the foundation and furnishing the brick for a two-story brick building 60x100 feet to be erected on Third avenue near Second street. Stone for the foundation is being hauled from a point opposite the barracks on the other side of the Yukon, and being placed so that work can be commenced as soon as the ground will permit, which is thought will be between the 1st and 15th of May. The building will be double walled with an airtight space between and besides a store in the front part will be used as a warm storage building. The upper story will be partitioned off into rooms and will be used as office rooms or hotel.

Mr. O. W. Hobbs, who has the contract for furnishing the brick has ordered two complete plants from the outside and will start a kiln about six miles up the river where a good bed of clay has been located. The building is expected to be completed in the latter part of the summer.

**Still Growing.**  
The Dawson Hardware company has purchased the entire business of the Godfrey Hardware Company and will close the latter store in a couple of weeks. This concern has enjoyed a season of unusual activity and will branch out in big business enterprises this summer.

**Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.**

Round steak 50c at P. O. Market.  
Memorandum books, 1901 diaries, all kinds, at Zaccarelli's.

**LENTEN SEASON**

Begins With Today Which Is Ash Wednesday and a Legal Holiday

THROUGHOUT CANADA'S DOMAIN.

The Origin of the Day Is Almost Lost in Antiquity.

SPECIAL SERVICES TONIGHT

Commemorative of the Custom of Wearing Sack Cloth and Ashes as a Sign of Penitence.

"I did eat ashes like bread and mingle my drink with weeping," said David centuries ago on this Ash Wednesday, and even before the time of David ashes have played a prominent part in religious services, as quoting from one of the books of ritual: "God himself commanded that the Israelites should sprinkle themselves with ashes in token of penance."—Jeremiah 25, 35.

In the early days of Christianity it was the custom that during divine services penitent sinners should stand without the portals of the house of worship, and that upon their heads should be sack cloth and ashes while they prayed for the remission of their sins.

Judith put ashes upon her head while she prayed for power to overcome the enemies of her people, and everywhere almost where penitence is mentioned ashes are also spoken of.

The origin of the day itself may be fairly said to be lost in antiquity, but the custom is so old, and has been adhered to with such religious constancy, that the phrase: "Sack cloth and ashes" has become synonymous with repentance.

This morning a special service was held in the Catholic church, and this evening there will be another, and in both of these ashes play a prominent part.

All good Catholics come forward to the railing where, after saying "Remember man, that dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return," Father Gendreau marks upon the forehead of the kneeling applicant for forgiveness the form of a cross with a finger dipped in ashes, previously blessed.

The ashes are blessed so that all who receive them devoutly may receive God's protection in health of body and mind and he kept always in a spirit of penitence.

In this manner and from an origin lost in time so remote as to be almost as far beyond the knowledge of man as the time which is yet to come, has the custom of keeping Ash Wednesday been preserved to the present day and generation, and while it is not difficult to see how, in the passing of time its origin may be wholly lost, it is almost incomprehensible that the custom should ever be discontinued as a church ceremony or custom. The origin of the Lenten season which begins with today is of far more recent date than the day itself.

Christ tasted and prayed in the desert

(Continued on Page 8.)

**We Offer to the Ladies**

**Special Sale**

Of Dawson and vicinity our entire stock of Dress Goods and Silks at exactly One-Half Price, among which will be found the following attractive values:—

Colored Taffetas, per yard..... \$1.25..... was \$2.50  
All Wool Tricot Cloth per yd..... 50..... was 1.00  
All Wool Ladies' Cloth per yd..... 75..... was 1.50

**Ames Mercantile Co.**

RECEIVED BY WIRE.  
**ONE YEAR  
IN JAIL**

Is the Sentence Imposed on  
Alexander McKenzie by  
Judge Ross

OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS

For Crookedness While Receiver  
of Nome Mining Claims.

JUDGE NOYES BADLY SCORED.

His Actions Characterized as With-  
out Parallel in Jurisprudence  
of the United States.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.  
San Francisco, Feb. 11, via Skagway,  
Feb. 18.—Alexander McKenzie, the  
man who was appointed by U. S. Dis-  
trict Judge Noyes to the receivership  
of a number of mining claims at Cape  
Nome, was today, in the United States  
circuit court of appeals (Judge Ross),  
found guilty of contempt on two counts  
and was sentenced to serve one year in  
the county jail.

In passing the sentence the court  
took occasion to denounce what it char-  
acterized as high-handed and grossly  
illegal proceedings which were initi-  
ated immediately upon the arrival of  
Judge Noyes and McKenzie at Nome,  
and which the court said has no  
parallel in the jurisprudence of the  
country. The judge congratulated the  
people of Nome on not having taken  
the law in their own hands.

The Nome receivership cases have  
been before the courts for some time  
and much testimony was sometime ago  
submitted before the U. S. court at San  
Francisco to prove that a conspiracy  
to defraud the claim owners existed be-  
tween Receiver McKenzie and Judge  
Noyes who appointed him. The deci-  
sion of the court was that McKenzie  
be removed, but he refused to vacate,  
with the result that he was adjudged  
guilty of contempt of court by Judge  
Morrow. McKenzie claimed that he  
was not guilty of contempt, inasmuch  
as the papers and orders issued from  
the higher court had not been filed in  
the district court at Nome at the time  
he was adjudged guilty of disobeying  
the writs of the court. In the opinion  
read by Judge Ross today he holds that  
the filing of the citation in the district  
court at Nome gave the court of appeals  
jurisdiction in the case. At this point  
in the decision the court referred in  
scathing terms to Judge Noyes and to  
the manner in which he conducted  
affairs at Nome. The judge said:

"The circumstances attending the  
appointment of a receiver in these cases  
and the actions of the receiver both be-  
fore and after his appointment, as  
shown by record and evidence, is far  
from impressing me with his sincerity  
of pretention. His refusal to obey the  
writs issued from this court was based  
upon the advice of counsel which was  
void, and I am satisfied that the wrong  
was intentional and deliberate and done  
in furtherance of the high-handed and  
grossly illegal proceedings which were  
instituted almost as soon as Judge  
Noyes and McKenzie set foot in Alas-  
kan territory at Nome, and which, it  
may be and fortunately said, have no  
parallel in the jurisprudence of the  
country. It speaks well for the good  
sense of the people gathered on that re-  
mote and barren shore that they de-  
pend solely upon the courts for cor-  
rection of the wrongs thus perpetrated  
among and against them, and the courts

may be depended upon sooner or later  
to right the wrongs in every case pro-  
perly brought before them."

**The Fire Yesterday.**  
The fire alarm blown by the siren  
last evening was for a fire in the re-  
sidence of Harry Phillips on Sixth ave-  
nue, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were both  
away, and had been for some hours  
previous to the sounding of the alarm,  
and, as they left a fire in the stove  
upon going out, the origin of the fire  
is thought to be due to that source,  
and because the stove was tightly  
closed, it is thought a spark from the  
top in some manner got out and found  
its way to the wood box behind the  
stove where it did the most damage,  
and evidently first caught.

About \$50 damage was done the  
cabin, and a greater amount to the  
wardrobe of Mrs. Phillips which was  
greatly damaged by fire and smoke.

**Travel Is Light.**  
Superintendent Pullham of the C. D.  
Co., arrived Saturday from Whitehorse  
which terminal he left with a special  
team on Thursday the 7th inst. He re-  
ports the trail slow owing to the cold  
which has frozen the snow in sand-like  
particles the same drifting with the  
least wind and in places obliterating  
the road. There is very little travel at  
present and the roadhouses along the  
trail are practically deserted.

**The Date  
Is Fixed**

Major Z. T. Wood, commander of the  
N. W. M. P. in the Yukon, has pre-  
pared an edict which will be faithfully  
carried into effect by the officer com-  
manding, Capt. Starnes.

The order is that all houses of prosti-  
tution within the confines of the city  
of Dawson, extending from the Klondi-  
ke river on the south to the bluff  
north of the dumping ground on the  
north and from the last cabin on the  
A. C. trail on the east to the Yukon  
river on the west, be vacated by the  
first day of May. The Klondike river  
"dead line" will extend up as far as  
the new bridge, which will be by the  
lower ferry. This decree will leave  
the women, of whom it is estimated  
there are 100 on one block on Fourth  
and Fifth avenues between Second and  
Third streets, the option of locating in  
Klondike City, West Dawson or of  
leaving the country entirely. It is re-  
ported today that options have been  
already taken on nearly every cabin in  
Klondike City.

After May 1st any female found liv-  
ing on the avails of prostitution within  
the above proscribed limits will be  
dealt with to the full extent of the law  
which is a fine of \$50, six months a  
hard labor or both the fine and im-  
prisonment.

**Pope on Socialism.**  
Rome, Jan. 26.—The pope's encyclical  
on socialism was issued today. It is  
dated January 18, and says a distinc-  
tion must be carefully drawn between  
socialism and the movement among  
Catholics reviewed in his previous en-  
cyclicals on the socialistic subject, and  
which was called Christian democracy.

The pope commences with recalling  
his two previous encyclicals on social  
questions, and says the sequel of these  
encyclicals was that the Catholics de-  
voted all their activity to social works  
to help the working classes. The pon-  
tiff here reviews all that has been done  
in this direction—the foundation of  
labor bureaus, funds established for the  
benefit of the rural classes and work-  
ingmen's associations of all kinds. He  
considers the appellation, "Christian  
socialism," incorrect, and says Catho-  
lics who occupy themselves with social  
questions are sometimes also called  
"Christian democrats." But even this  
title is attacked by some people as  
being ill-sounding. Divergences have  
arisen therefrom, and the pope ardently  
desires to eliminate them.

**Peremptory List.**  
The following is the peremptory list  
of cases to be tried in the territorial  
courts during the present week:

Mr. Justice Dugas—Belcher-McDon-  
ald, Binet-O'Brien, Rourke-Clarke,  
Milligan-McDowell, Peterson-McNa-  
mee, Davies-Bourke, Criterion-Lynch.  
Mr. Justice Craig—McKay-V. Y. T.  
Co., Herbert-Day, Day-Herbert, Mc-  
Lean-Bonanza King, ex-court, French-  
Eldorado, ex-court, Burns-Yukon Flyer  
line, ex-court, Munro-Morrison, Peter-  
son-Kalles, Griffith-Craig, Hunter-Hart-  
ney, LaPorte-Munroe, Stone-Sawyer,  
Ramball-C. D. Co., Heron-Bartlett,  
Valley-Galvin Synd., Harriman-Gee,  
Small-Carroll, Ames-Mercantile Co.,  
Sinclair, Imperial Bank-McCandless.

**BELCHER-  
McDONALD**

Case Is Continued This Morning  
With McDonald on the  
Stand.

HIS TESTIMONY ABOUT SECURITIES

For Payment of a \$16,000 Balance  
and Some Credits

CLAIMED BY THE DEFENSE

As Offsets Against the Indebtedness  
to the Calder Estate—Some  
Papers Identified.

The hearing of the case of Belcher  
and McDonald was resumed in Justice  
Dugas' court this morning with Dun-  
can McDonald on the witness stand.

He testified at some length regarding  
the occurrences of April 7th, on which  
day the several conferences between  
Alex McDonald, the defendant in the  
present action, and the executors of the  
Calder estate, have already been re-  
ferred to.

The discussion on the date in ques-  
tion, according to this witness, took  
in pretty nearly the whole question in  
hand. That \$50,000 note, three smaller  
ones aggregating upwards of \$20,000,  
the transfer of a half interest in No.  
27 Eldorado, the dumps then waiting  
for the washup, and sundry talks about  
bonds as security for a balance of \$76,-  
000 claimed by the plaintiffs. The  
executors, he said, told Alex McDona-  
ld that the deceased had told them  
that he, the defendant, had, with the  
exception of 100 ounces, received the  
entire cleanup from No. 27 Eldorado,  
for the year of '99, and that he (Cal-  
der) was, according to their agreement,  
to have the cleanup of 1900.

To this the defendant had made no  
objection and had also at their request,  
transferred to them the half interest of  
27 Eldorado, as belonging to the Calder  
estate; he had agreed to the estate's  
receiving the cleanup of 1900 from the  
claim, saying that it would net the  
owners \$100,000, there being laymen  
working the ground at the time.

This left a balance due the estate,  
according to the calculations of the  
witness amounting to \$76,000, for which  
they (the executors) wanted a bond,  
upon which they were willing to accept  
as sureties the signatures of James Mc-  
Namee and George Burns, whom de-  
fendant said he could get, but which he  
failed to do.

There were three of Calder's notes,  
however, which he looked upon as  
credits to himself, because they had  
been given to other parties by Calder,  
and had been endorsed by him. These  
notes were for \$9000, \$8000 and \$6000.

Failing to get the necessary sureties  
on his paper, the defendant had pro-  
posed giving as security claim No. 22  
Eldorado, but it was not considered  
sufficient by the executors, who wanted  
him to give them No. 34, but he had  
said there was a cloud over it and he  
couldn't do it.

He did not turn over to them the  
other half of No. 37 as they requested,  
because of the credits he thought to be  
coming to him on the smaller notes.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Wade,  
the witness said that he knew Alex Mc-  
Donald whom he believed came from  
Nova Scotia.

"Is he a Scotchman?" asked Mr.  
Wade.  
"I don't know," replied the witness.

Mr. Wade wanted to know if he did  
not have the characteristics and symp-  
toms of being a Scotchman, and the  
witness thought he did.

He had been a purchasing partner in  
27 Eldorado with the defendant when  
that ground was purchased, paying \$200  
in cash as his first payment, the de-  
fendant putting up \$1800 at the same  
time.

of Calder at Selkirk he and Belcher  
were passengers coming in with the  
witness, who was not present at the  
death scene.

He identified the instrument trans-  
ferring a half interest in the claim 27,  
known as exhibit H, and later when  
Mr. Wade handed him another type-  
written document, known as exhibit I,  
asking him if it was the same docu-  
ment he had seen shortly before.

After some hesitation the witness  
said it was not the same although it  
might be a copy.

The case will be continued this after-  
noon.

**A Runaway.**  
Late this afternoon a horse hitched  
to a single sleigh became frightened on  
First avenue and ran away. When  
just in front of the A. C. store the ani-  
mal barely missed running over a little  
girl who chanced to be in the street.

The horse was stopped on Second  
avenue, having made rather an exten-  
ded and lively tour of several streets  
without doing any damage.

**Mrs. Wood Improving.**  
Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Z. T.  
Wood, whose serious illness has been the  
source of considerable uneasiness to  
her many friends during the past sev-  
eral days was very much improved in  
her condition this morning and unless  
complications arise her recovery from  
now on will be rapid.

**Manning's  
Fortune**

John Manning is one of those men  
whose good fortune it seems to be to  
have good things thrust upon him.

When the Nome excitement first  
strode rampant through the land John  
Manning, who, by the way, has been a  
frontiersman since before the time  
many of the present generation can  
conveniently recall, and a pioneer of  
nearly all western mining camps,  
gathered his energies for another stampede,  
and went down the Yukon to the  
city builded upon the ruby sands of  
Bering sea.

Here he found all, and more that has  
been formerly written and told of in  
the way of a much over-populated place  
of desolation, and the ground staked  
everywhere.

Finally he bought a piece of ground  
in the gulch known as Gold Run, in  
partnership with a former friend, after  
which, seeing nothing further to be  
gained in staying there, he went to  
Nome, leaving his partner on the  
ground.

Before he left Nome for Seattle, his  
partner struck it rich beyond his great-  
est expectations, and sent a letter to  
Manning informing him of their good  
luck.

The letter did not reach him for  
some unknown cause till a few days  
since when it reached him at the Regina.

**Friendly Feeling Cemented.**  
New York, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to  
the Tribune from London says:

One of the indirect effects of the  
death of the lamented queen is the im-  
proved state of feeling between England  
and America. The tributes to her  
memory have come from every quarter  
of the globe. But those from America  
have been unique in sympathetic ap-  
preciation and have touched the hearts of  
Englishmen. The honors paid in  
Washington, New York, Chicago, Phil-  
adelphia and many legislative capitals  
have been rightly regarded as excep-  
tional and unprecedented, and general  
regret will be felt if the foreign office  
finds it necessary to emphasize any  
point of diplomatic difference with the  
United States. There will be a feel-  
ing of relief and pleasure if it takes  
advantage of an early opportunity for  
bringing to a close a controversy of  
long standing like the canal question.

The prospect for the acceptance of  
the amended treaty has cleared. There  
has been no further exchange of views  
between the embassy and the foreign  
office, but public opinion has been pre-  
pared for welcoming the adjustment of  
the troublesome question. It is not  
probable that the foreign office will act  
upon the treaty for a fortnight. The  
cabinet has not discussed it, and it will  
be held in abeyance until the queen's  
burial, and there has been an oppor-  
tunity of ascertaining the king's own  
wishes. This delay, if anything, will  
be helpful in promoting a friendly ad-  
justment.

**Out-Bound Passengers.**  
L. Johnson, W. Clithero, Mrs. Bryan,  
Mrs. Werner and a third man whose  
name was not learned left this morning  
at 9:30 o'clock on Robinson's stage for  
Whitehorse.

**A LONG  
DEBATE**

Was Attended by Some Boquet  
Throwing Between Counsel  
This Morning

IN McDONALD-BELCHER LAW SUIT.

Nearly Whole Forenoon Session  
Taken up by Argument

CONCERNING POINT OF LAW

Arising Out of the Re-Examination of  
Duncan McDonald by Counsel  
for the Plaintiff.

The Belcher-McDonald law suit still  
continues to engross the attention of  
Justice Dugas' court.

Duncan McDonald was the object of  
Attorney Wade's searching cross-ex-  
amination yesterday afternoon till the  
time the court arose, and this morning  
the matter was again taken up and con-  
tinued till afternoon.

Mr. Wade finished his cross exami-  
nation of the witness who was then taken  
in hand by Attorney McCall, for the  
plaintiff, in re-examination.

Coming to the point of whether or  
not the plaintiff had ever paid any of  
the expenses of claim 27 since receiv-  
ing the transfer of the half interest  
previously referred to, witness said that  
last spring the fraction adjoining 27  
had been damaged and that a meeting  
had been held by the executors and the  
defendant in the McDonald hotel, where  
the defendant with the other owners  
had each paid a share of the damage  
in proportion to his share of ownership.

Yesterday afternoon witness said that  
Alex McDonald had said that he had  
given Calder a note for \$100,000 to se-  
cure him "good and plenty," and when  
this statement was mentioned this  
morning the trouble began.

Mr. Wade straightway objected vig-  
orously on the ground that the question  
of the consideration for which the note  
was given was involved, and that be-  
cause the plaintiff's counsel had not  
raised the question in his examination  
in chief he had not the right to raise  
it in re-examination, thereby prevent-  
ing the defense from cross examining  
afterwards. He contended that the  
\$100,000 note was not a promissory  
note, but one given in lieu of property.  
Mr. McCall said that he had purposely  
left the question of consideration out  
of his examination in chief, believing  
that the defense would bring out  
that the plaintiff wanted, in his cross  
examination.

Justice Dugas said that the objection  
could be noted and the questions an-  
swered held in reserve.

Mr. Wade asked that before this  
done the evidence of yesterday after-  
noon be turned up and read. This  
was done and Mr. Wade at the close  
of the reading argued some more and cited  
some authorities. He said that the  
procedure of the opposing counsel was  
bad law and that his learned friend  
knew it was bad law.

"Speak for your self Mr. Wade, speak  
for yourself," replied Attorney Mc-  
Call, and the judge said that he ap-  
peared to be the most ignorant of any  
of the three if Mr. Wade and Mr. Mc-  
Call, as stated, both knew that it was  
bad law, because he did not.

Mr. Wade wanted to hear Mr. Mc-  
Call's argument against his objection,  
saying that he believed that it would  
help out the defense, but Justice Dugas  
said that the objection entered by the  
defense would be noted and the re-ex-  
amination might go on.

By the time this decision was finally  
given the noon hour had been reached  
and the case will be continued during  
the afternoon.

**More Lost People.**

The N. W. M. police having  
received letters inquiring for the whereabouts  
of the following persons, requests anyone  
having information of any of them to  
communicate same to the town station,  
Third avenue.—George Forbes, Essex,  
England; James Glass, New Brighton,  
Pa.; Hilton, Havant, England; William  
Luker, left Circle City, April, 1900.

# The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12  
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ALLEN BROS., Publishers

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.  
**FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY.**

We are in receipt of a communication dealing with the question of transient traders. The writer devotes himself to an attack upon the established business houses of Dawson, the gist of his argument being that legislation along the lines suggested by this paper will leave the business of supplying commodities to the district entirely in the hands of the big companies.

We do not publish the letter for the reason that the author stipulates that his name is not to be used "under any consideration." Nevertheless the point he raises is worthy of remark as indicating to what extent prejudice will sometimes blind the human intellect against facts.

The suggestions advanced by this paper had in view two objects. First the extension of some measures of protection to local merchants against illegitimate competition, and second, securing to the public treasury a revenue from transient traders who unless directly licensed would practically escape taxation altogether.

Any measures passed along the lines indicated would be of equal benefit to every company or man who conducts a legitimate business enterprise in Dawson throughout twelve months in the year.

The big companies no longer have a monopoly in the matter of importing goods. The small merchant in Dawson has become a more important factor each year and at the present time the number of merchants who are preparing to import their own goods for the coming season is surprisingly large. These men are all employers of labor; many of them have their families in Dawson and their money is kept in constant circulation. That no greater benefit would accrue to the large commercial concerns than to the smaller ones will be patent to every one who is able to view the matter from an unbiased standpoint.

Our objection is not particularly to the operations of the "saw man," but rather to the theory of permitting outside business houses to establish agencies in Dawson for a period of a few weeks during the "rush" season, without contributing handsomely to the public coffers for the privilege.

These concerns remain in business merely long enough to "clean up" as much money as possible and depart with their gains at the earliest possible moment. The entire community suffers when money is thus withdrawn from circulation, and as long as it is within the power of the community to protect itself there is every reason why steps in that direction should be taken.

We are quite willing to recognize the fact that there are two sides to every question and the columns of the Nugget are open to discussion of this as well as all other matters of public moment.

We do not believe, however, that an opinion which cannot be published over the author's signature is entitled to consideration.

## CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

The capacity of the Chinese for subtle diplomacy has been forcibly demonstrated in the method by which they propose to raise the \$500,000,000 indemnity required by the powers in settlement of all damages arising out of the Boxer demonstrations.

In order to secure the required amount, the Chinese propose to assign what are known as the "transit" taxes. These taxes consist of a sort of local impost levied by each district through which it is desired to transport goods—foreign goods being taxed particularly high. The rate of charges vary in different localities according to the pleasure of the officials charged with the duty of collecting the taxes.

Toll houses occur often within a distance of 20 or 30 miles of each other and in consequence the value of goods increases very rapidly as they are taken into the interior.

The effect of this system of tariffs thus far has been to effectually prevent foreign goods from reaching a market in China at any considerable distance from the coast. The Chinese do not want goods of foreign manufacture brought into the country under any circumstances. It is a part of their diplomatic policy to maintain the strongest possible barrier against all encroachments of foreign competition.

In view of this condition their willingness to assign the "transit" taxes is not difficult to understand. These taxes amount each year to less than \$10,000,000, which sum will not pay interest on the amount of indemnity required, to say nothing of making provision for a fund with which to pay the principal.

Should the powers insist upon raising the tariff rates in order to increase the amount of revenue, there would be no particular objection offered by the wily Chinaman. Any addition to the present "transit" taxes would merely throw a greater burden upon imported goods and to that extent discourage a trade which is in anything but a flourishing condition under existing circumstances.

It will be seen therefore, that the powers, according to the Chinese plans, are to be left between the horns of a dilemma. If the transit taxes remain as they are at present, the debts will never be paid. If the taxes are increased, the door to Chinese trade will be closed a little more tightly than has been the case heretofore. And still we talk of establishing schools for the instruction of the unenlightened Celestial.

The decision handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals in San Francisco relative to the Nome receivership cases will have a very wholesome influence upon the atmosphere surrounding Alaskan officialdom. Undoubtedly Nome has been the scene of all manner of corrupt practices and the prompt manner in which the courts have taken hold of the matter when once it was brought before their notice is most satisfactory. That an official should have any license to abuse the privileges of his office for the mere reason that he is located 3000 or 4000 miles away from a superior authority is a theory entirely repugnant to every accepted principle of government. The decision of the United States court which is published elsewhere in this paper will command the respect and admiration of right thinking men everywhere.

Holders of Spanish war bonds are endeavoring to force the payment of the same upon Cuba. At the termination of previous insurrections in that island in which of course Spain came out victorious, the entire costs were invariably saddled upon the Cubans, special taxes being levied to produce the requisite revenue. It was on the supposition that the late rebellion would result in Spanish success that purchasers were found for the bonds. Now Spain has lost Cuba and has nothing herself but an empty treasury and the bondholders are whistling for their money. It is not probable that Uncle Sam will do anything to help them out of the difficulty.

The order to remove the demi-monde from within the immediate haunts of the town will be received with general approbation. Vice cannot be entirely done away with but that is no reason why it should be permitted to flaunt itself continuously before the public.

The American Express Company presented each one of its 30,000 employees with a five dollar gold piece at Christmas. We wonder if the time is at hand when corporations are to be endowed with souls.

If the author of the poem entitled "The Return of Spring," will send us his address, the manuscript will be mailed to him postage prepaid.

Some splendid records have been made in transporting the mail of late. Let the good work go on.

# KNOCKED OUT AND ROBBED

Is What Geo. E. Nichols Says Was His Portion

When He Renewed Old Montana Acquaintance With Hot Tamale Thompson at the Forks.

The trial of Molly Thompson, accused of robbing Geo. E. Nichols of \$503.50 at the Globe hotel at Grand Forks last Friday, occupied the attention of Police Magistrate McDonell yesterday afternoon. Nichols told very graphically and minutely under cross-examination the story of his trip to the Forks and his return therefrom a poorer and wiser man. At the time of his arrival at the Globe hotel he had on his person three gold sacks, one containing \$105 "in this pocket," said witness, slapping his hand on his right hand trousers pocket, "10 ounces in my left hand hip pocket and \$128.50 in my left hand front trousers pocket, with a silver quarter also in my right hand trousers pocket." He went from the Aurora No. 4 to the Globe hotel which is just across the street to get some currency in exchange for dust. Stepping inside the hotel he met Molly Thompson and saluted her with the question, "Where have I met you before?" It was discovered that they both hailed from Great Falls, Montana, where she had been running a "dive" and he had been a mining superintendent. He had been in her "dive" a few times and had then met her and remembered having seen her when he stepped into the Globe hotel. She took him around to show him her house and then led him into a small room upstairs when she ordered drinks. At that time he was perfectly sober and distinctly remembered everything that occurred. Having to see a party on business at 6 o'clock he started down the stairs and weighed out \$2 to pay for the drinks. Then it was a little before 6 o'clock; he stepped behind the bar and sat down with Molly sitting close beside him who tried to get him to order a "small bot" which he refused to do. She then ordered it and afterwards another one. Chatting a while longer about old times in Montana, he finally said "I can't afford to buy wine, but I will buy a glass of hootch, which is good enough for you." The drink of that glass proved his downfall, for when he awoke at some time between 10 and 11 that night he found himself upstairs on a bed with a bruised and swollen left eye and pockets which had been relieved of their golden lining. The silver quarter was the only reminder he had of being a man of means a short time before. Groping his way down stairs he inquired of the bartender, "if it is not possible to rob a man without killing him," to which the barkeeper had replied, that he knew nothing at all about it. He had then gone to his room at the Aurora No. 4 and had laid complaint to the sergeant the next morning.

After hearing the evidence of the prosecuting witness, the case was continued until today.

This morning the Molly Thompson case was continued until this afternoon when evidence for the defence will be heard and it will be known whether or not it is a "hot tomale" as Nichols endeavored to prove.

Magistrate McDonell was in the magistrate's chair this morning. Phil McDonald was in the witness box and Andy McDonald was in the prisoner's box the latter being charged with forging Phil McDonald's name to a note for \$500. The case got no further than as above stated, friends of the defendant having come to his rescue and squared the difficulty with the result that Phil McDonald did not desire to further prosecute the man who had made so free with his name.

Tom Chisholm, assisted by D. Wenzell, being convinced that Chisholm was paying for more wood than he was burning, made a few marks such as rabbit tracks, pot hooks and monkey wrenches on a number of sticks and Saturday night Wenzell camped by a nearby window and before 7 o'clock his vigil was rewarded by seeing a man come in the alley with a sled, load it up with wood and depart with it, hauling it around on Second avenue where he left it stand for three hours. In the meantime the assistance of Constable Stutz had been secured and when the wood hauler returned and started away with the sled and load he was promptly arrested. Louie Blum was the prisoner and on his trial he made a strong effort to convince the court of his innocence, claiming to have pur-

chased the sled from a man who came to him in the Bank saloon, the salesman throwing in the wood that was on it. But the evidence against Blum was very straight and a penalty of one month's imprisonment at hard labor was imposed.

If Madge Osborne told the truth this morning when she said her husband is in San Francisco, she said considerable for Mr. Osborne's good sense, but if that individual cares anything for his vine and fig tree he will do well to hie himself to this country for, according to Madge's own story, she is very naughty. About 10 days ago Madge complained to the police at Gold Bottom that her cabin on 20 below on Hunker had been robbed of blankets, pictures, a comb and pair of gold scales by William McMasters with whom she said she had been living since last July. She soon repented of having complained about William, who, by the way, returned the stolen property next morning, and wrote him a letter telling him the police were looking for him. The letter which was couched in very endearing terms was read in court and was the occasion of Madge doing considerable squirming in the witness box, but owing to a number of alternate layers on her face of brick dust and venetian red it was not possible to say whether or not she blushed. Almost the only thing adduced from the evidence was that Madge as a woman, is several degrees below zero as registered by the thermometer of morality, and that William McMasters has been living on the avails of her shame. The charge of the theft was dismissed and William was given five days in which to get out of the country.

## Not on the Program.

A feature of last night's entertainment at the Savoy was not on the program and was not known to be "on tap" until it began. It took place in the lobby, the principals being two local aspirants to papillitic honors, White and Devine. The story is that White was the aggressor and was offended at a recent article published over Devine's signature. White made a rush at Devine who side-stepped until he could divest himself of his coat when, eye-witnesses to the affray say, Devine turned loose, but no very serious damage was inflicted or sustained by either. The bout was of short duration.

## Passengers Arriving.

On the last of the C. D. Co.'s stages to arrive were five passengers, a part of the way, four of whom were delivered here ahead of schedule time Sunday night. They were Frank Potts, Jon Burke of the A. C. Co., Dan Anderson, formerly of the Bank saloon, and Paddy Brown. The one passenger who came a portion of the way was Dave Allen, familiarly known as "One-Eyed Riley," who came to where the stage went through the ice on a sandbar when the man who took a number of Dawson banking houses down the line, became discouraged and decided to wait for another stage. An hour after he turned back, the stage was merrily proceeding on its way as if nothing had happened. Riley of the one eye was not joking when he telegraphed from Whitehorse for money, as the men who came in Sunday night say he is dead broke.

Frank Potts, since leaving here the latter part of the open season, has spent two months at his old home in Kansas City and also visited many of the middle western points. He came in over the ice about a month later than this last year when, he says, the trail was in better condition for travel than at present. He fell in with a "flock" of Elks at Skagway and was duly antlered before getting away.

## Building Up Dumps.

From a person who makes three round trips each week between Dawson, Grand Forks and the upper end of Eldorado, the information is gleaned that dumps on both Bonanza and Eldorado are now growing with wonderful rapidity and the next cleanup will be the largest in the history of those creeks. In the course of a short time work will be in progress on nearly every claim on both creeks, much more improved and heavier machinery being used this year than last. On all the creeks new life is said to have been taken on and everything points to a big harvest of the "yellow" that delights the eye.

# The Dog Pound

A number of complaints have recently been heard concerning the unsuitable building where dogs found roaming the streets are detained until called for by their owners or until they find new masters and homes by way of the public auctioneer. In order to put the subject before the public in a proper light and to show that the impounded dogs are receiving the attention of the authorities, Capt. Starnes informed a Nugget representative this morning that it was not deemed advisable to expend any money on the old building as plans and specifications for a new one have been prepared and will be submitted to the council at its next meeting, and an appropriation will be asked for so that work may commence immediately. In the meantime, the canines will be given due consideration and their present quarters made as comfortable as possible.

## James McDonald Going.

James MacDonald the popular manager of the McDonald hotel, expects to leave for the east a week from tomorrow, and will not return till after the opening of navigation.

Mrs. MacDonald will accompany her husband and the pair will go as far as Nova Scotia.

Upon his return Mr. MacDonald will resume the management of the hotel with which he has been connected since its opening, and under whose roof he has made so many warm personal and business friends who will miss him during his absence.

## Concert Postponed.

The grand concert which was to have occurred on the 26th, given in aid of the Free Library has been indefinitely postponed owing to the serious illness of several of the ladies who were assigned prominent parts in the program. Among those who are indisposed at present are Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Devig, the Misses Larsen, and a number of ladies who were to appear in the chorus.

## Book Keepers Needed.

Since the Beicher-McDonald case has been in progress considerable talk has arisen, not so much on the case in point, or its merits, as about its causes in a general way.

Said a business man yesterday, "If all people doing business would keep a proper set of books, it would be the means of keeping many differences out of court, as many matters that have to be adjusted by the courts at present would never result inasmuch as an argument if properly kept accounts were at hand."

"There are many reasons why this has not been done by many in Dawson previous to this year, not the least of which was due in the busiest time of '97-8, to a shortage in paper, to say nothing of books which were practically unobtainable, and people out on the creeks who foresaw the necessity of keeping some sort of accounts, were almost reduced to the necessity of keeping them on a shingle."

"Now, however, there can be no excuse for not keeping proper business accounts, and those who do not do so may find that loose conduct of business affairs is much more expensive in the long run than the proper way."

## Mail From Nome.

Mail Carrier McGonigle arrived today from Eagle City with 10 sacks of U. S. mail, eight of which is consigned to Skagway from Nome and way stations along the lower river. Four of these came through direct from the beach city. At the Dawson office two sacks were left one way mail sack containing letters from Nome and all way points and another from Fort Cudahy and way points.

There is two sacks of mail coming down the river supposed to be second-class matter which is due to arrive this afternoon.

Mumma's, Pomeroy or Perinet champagnes \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

**CHILLED ROPE SHEAVES, All Sizes**

**AUTOMATIC SELF DUMPING TROLLEYS**

**BRASS HOSE CLAMPS**

MANUFACTURED BY

**McDONALD IRON WORKS**

J. E. DOUGHERTY, MANAGER

Works, 4th St., opp. Government Telegraph Office. Office, 2nd Ave., near McDonald Hotel.

NG  
BATE

by Some Boquet  
ween Counsel  
Morning

CHER LAW SUIT.

Forenoon Session  
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POINT OF LAW

Re-Examination of  
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Third avenue;  
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w Brighton, Pa.;  
England; William  
City, April, 1900.

# The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12  
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ALLEN BROS. Publishers

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

**DAILY**

Yearly, in advance	\$40 00
Six months	20 00
Three months	11 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	4 00
Single copies	25

**SEMI-WEEKLY**

Yearly, in advance	\$24 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	2 00
Single copies	25

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

**LETTERS**  
And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Wednesday and Saturday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunter, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and Canyon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

## From Wednesday's Daily. KITCHENER'S INNING.

Lord Kitchener has been given supreme military authority in South Africa with instructions to crush out what remains of the Boer rebellion by whatever measures may be required.

Kitchener's well known boldness of action and tactical knowledge are sufficient guarantee that his instructions will be carried out with the utmost celerity possible.

Kruger's reception in Europe while satisfactory to him from a popular standpoint has not been such as to lend any encouragement to his hopes of European intervention. It was a part of the Boer plan to maintain a display of military force until after the expedition's arrival in Europe with the expectation that by so doing their case would be greatly strengthened before the continental courts. Events have proven, however, that the hope was futile. Kruger has received the cold shoulder everywhere except in Holland, although it is apparent from the popular demonstrations that have greeted him on his journey that the Boer war has created a deep and lasting impression upon the masses of Europe.

That will not render the Boer forces now in the field any immediate assistance, although it must be said in all fairness that they have exhibited surprising capacity and resources when the circumstances are all considered.

There is work yet for Kitchener to do and that fact is realized nowhere more thoroughly than in the colonial office at London.

An appreciable increase in the amount of freight being moved to the creeks is noticeable. This fact suggests very strongly that the time is rapidly approaching when general activity will be resumed on all the creeks. It appears to be the consensus of opinion among those who are in a position to have accurate information, that the coming summer will be the banner season for actual mining operations in this district. The present early movement of freight to the creeks is corroborative of this opinion.

It is occasion for no little regret that the Board of Trade has not displayed more activity during the winter. There is every reason why such an organization should flourish in Dawson. During the time when the Board was holding regular meetings no little work of value was accomplished. There are matters now of a public nature to which the board might well give attention if it were in good running order. Certainly Dawson should sustain some organization of its business men.

We are pleased to give publication to every report of a new quartz find, but it would please us much more to be able to devote a few columns to describing a quartz mine in actual operation. There is fame to be won by the man or company who first undertakes the development of our quartz resources.

Poor old Spain is on the verge of another revolution. With unpaid bondholders clamoring from without, and civil insurrection liable to occur at any

moment, the country of the Dons is certainly in a bad way. It is hard to realize that Spain was once the dominant power of the earth, but such, nevertheless, is the fact. With Spain it has been a case of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind.

The Klondike has survived more adversity than comes to the lot of most new countries. We have been afflicted with typhoid fever, smallpox, and pneumonia epidemics, none of which, however, have served to discourage or dishearten us. Now we have the mad dog to contend with. The average Klondiker ought to be able to pass through all the plagues told of in Biblical story and still come out on top.

The man with the "corner" has not been very much in evidence during the present winter. Commodities of all classes have remained practically unchanged in prices, and shortages have been noticeable in very few lines.

His excellency the governor general, being unaccustomed to skating, fell on the ice at Ottawa recently and dislocated his shoulder. We suppose the "funny" writers will now have many things to say respecting skates.

Today is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent.

Almost nine hours of daylight now.

## Postoffice on Wheels.

In Washington county, Pennsylvania, the government is revolutionizing the postal service to put the free rural delivery to the furthestmost test. The postoffice—money order, registry and stamp, as well as distribution, departments—is put upon wheels and driven over the country roads. These traveling postoffices give the mail to free rural delivery carriers, who collect and deliver the letters, papers and parcels at or near the houses of the farmers. This experiment, as a precedent, is of great import. If it is found possible in that hilly and populous country to bring the postoffice within a few hundred yards of each farmer's door, the whole postal system of the United States may undergo a complete transformation.

It will be worth looking at, too—this postoffice on wheels. Picture a large modern department store delivery wagon, with a white roof, blue body and yellow running gear, and you have the exterior of the traveling postoffice.

Under the driver's seat and in the front part of the body of the wagon will be ample room for the mail bags to be delivered to the free rural delivery mail carriers at the distributing points on the wagon route.

Meanwhile, as the traveling postoffice hurries on its way it will stop or call whenever any person desires to transact any postal business with the government. The farmer may hail the postoffice wagon, buy a supply of postage stamps, register a package filled with Christmas things, send a special delivery order to his grocer in the nearest town or get a money order to pay for his daily paper. The traveling postoffice, too, will gather up mail that may be left in boxes on its route and will deliver mail to those same boxes just as is done by the free rural delivery carrier.

This outlines the new postal system that the government will put into effect in Washington county. Such a revolution cannot be accomplished in a day. Sixty of the free rural delivery carriers are now at work, and they cover more than half the area of the county. Orders to send out 16 more carriers have been received from Washington, D. C. It is estimated that it will require 90 of these carriers to reach all the farmers and cover all the country roads in the county.

Two of the new traveling postoffice wagons have been built after designs by Special Agent Edwin W. Shriver, and have been delivered. One is lettered "Wagon Route A" and the other "Wagon Route B."

At the present rate of consumption, the white fish the Pacific Cold Storage Co. brought in for the lenten season will all be gone long before Easter.

Elegantly furnished rooms with electric lights at the Regina Club hotel.

Rex hams and soft wheat flour; job lots, at S. Archibald.

Fresh turkeys at the Denver Market.

Brewitt makes clothes fit. crt

Hay and oats 10 cents at Meeker's.

If you want a first-class spring suit place your order with Robinson from Vancouver. Prices reasonable. Room 10, Hotel McDonald. cod

Films of all kinds at Goetzman's.

## STROLLER'S COLUMN.

Today, February 20th, is the second anniversary of the dedication of the White Pass & Yukon Route from Skagway to and across the international boundary line at the summit of White Pass. The 20th of February, 1899, was the most disagreeable of the many unpleasant days of that Skagway winter, but that fact did not deter fully 100 invited guests of the railroad company from braving the chilling blasts that swept down the pass, wrapping their robes around them and making the trip, notwithstanding the fact that when the train, the first passenger coaches to pass over that portion of the road, reached the summit the thermometer registered 40 below zero and the wind was blowing a hurricane. It was a very unpleasant trip but it had to be taken by the Stroller in order that he might have a distinction which no other United States citizen can boast. The distinction is that the Stroller is the only man of the United States who participated in the dedication of the extreme southern and northern railroads within the confines of the country. In February of 1884 he was a member of 100 or more invited guests of the late H. P. Plant on the initial trip over that gentleman's road, the South Florida, which had just been completed from Sanford, the head of navigation on the St. John's river, to Tampa, a distance of 120 miles and through the most delightfully tropical of all that sun-kissed, flower decked state. Fur coats were not worn at the dedication of the South Florida road, straw hats and boutonnieres being worn more prominent than any other features of attire.

It is probable that by February two years hence a railroad many miles further north than the W. P. & Y. R. will be ready to dedicate and if such is the case the Stroller will either have to be on hand or lose his title of champion dedicator of extreme U. S. railroads.

Although rather late in the day in which to relate a happening of the spring of '99, it is nevertheless in order.

It happened on the famous Bonanza King excursion from Dawson to Eagle City and on which nearly all of Dawson was represented. Among the many excursionists were two men in particular, one a prominent officer in the Y. F. F. who was last heard of in South Africa, the other a well-known tin-horn gambler who is still in Dawson. Some wag introduced the gambler to the military man as a wealthy mine owner and then it was the recently acquainted men began to commune each with himself thusly:

Gambler—Now, I am flat broke and he thinks I am rich. If I can beguile him into a game of poker I can win some money from him for, being a prominent army officer, he must have money and I will win it. If I lose I will just give him a tab which he will take because he thinks I am rich, but that is all the good it will ever do him.

Military Gent—Now, here is one of these superficial cusses who, by bull-headed luck, has fallen into cold turkey and found some rich claims but hasn't enough sense to keep his money, so I will just do him for a few. I will skin him like an oyster and the \$2000 or \$3000 I will lift from him will give my tab book a much needed rest and allow my lead pencil to cool off. I will show him that an officer in the army knows a good thing when he sees it and can pluck a duck when it comes his way. If, by chance, I should lose, I have my ever-ready tab book here—in fact, I can't lose and can make a great stake. Major, old boy, you are in luck to have come on this excursion.

When the newly acquainted excursionists had discussed the weather, the scenery and other current subjects one of them invited the other to the steamer bar to have something, when each, desiring to favorably impress the other with his gentlemanly habits, took a very little whisky with a large amount of seltzer. Later on they found themselves in a room where in order to relieve the monotony of the trip, a little game of casino was proposed and played, but as neither of them knew much about cards the game was uninteresting. By degrees they drifted into a little game of "draw," each declaring that he didn't understand the game but was willing to learn at small cost. Early in the game tabs began to be issued, "Just till I get to Dawson, you know," and each thought it was all right.

People who were on that excursion will remember that, with crippled steamers and lack of fuel, it was a long and tedious one. But in one of the staterooms there flourished a game which was not disturbed by outside annoyances. From penny ante the limit grew to "de ceilin'" and chips were

worth \$20 per. Dame Fortune was fickle, smiling first on one then transferring her affections to the other. Tabs stacked up on the table like Egyptian pyramids. At one time the army officer had the supposed mining magnate in his debt to the amount of \$22,000 and the military breast heaved in exultation and joy as thoughts of owning the best claim on Eldorado fitted o'er his mind.

Again the tide of luck would turn and the miner would smile inwardly as he entertained thoughts of going far away to take possession of and occupy the ancestral estates of the army officer.

And thus the game went on. They ate not, neither did they sleep, neither having the price of a meal in his pocket and each knowing in his heart that tabs would not be taken on the boat. When Dawson was reached, strange to relate, the game was even and the friends shook hands on the deck of the steamer and separated. Then the man who had introduced them tipped the game off, the one to the other. Next day the erstwhile mine owner and the pompous military man met on the street, but they met as strangers.

Wanted—A good, respectable wood thief, one who will come in the dead of night and take things as he finds them, quietly and unostentatiously. The wood was contracted to be sawed 14 inches long, but as it is all the way from 8 to 30 inches, the most fastidious thief can be accommodated. The wood is warranted—not to burn—but it is full weight and is patiently waiting to be carried off. Call early and avoid the rush. Apply in rear of Stroller's Queen Anne cabin.

Lon Gould of the Bon Ton barber shop has in times past and before coming to Dawson "tonsoaled" the celebrated political flopper of Washington, the Hon. Patrick Henry Winston, many times. The multiplicity of years and the weight of political burdens rested so heavily on Patrick that all his hair was crowded down on the sides of his head, leaving the top as bare as a marble table.

One day Gould, after shaving the well-known statesman, asked that stereotyped barber shop question, "What would you like on your head?" "Hair!" yelled the attorney of state. "Do you suppose I want nigger wool on it?"

And Gould who was then standing in hair halfway up to his knees, picked up a handful of it and proceeded to cover the bald pate of his customer.

Any kind of wine \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

## HALF PRICE

### SILKS

Your choice of any piece of silk in the store at half the regular price.

TAFFETAS, SURAHs, LIBERTY, FANCY

ALL AT THE SAME REDUCTION

...J. P. McLENNAN...

## Turkeys - Ducks - Poultry

### Fresh Meats

## Bay City Market

Chas. Bossuyt & Co.

THIRD STREET Near Second Ave.

# The Nugget

The Nugget reaches the

people: in town and out

of town; on every creek

and every claim; in

season and out of season.

If you wish to

reach the public you

will do well to bear this

in mind. . . . .

Our circulation is general; we cater to no class—unless it be the one that demands a live, unprejudiced and readable newspaper.

## ANOTHER BOAT

IS ADDED TO OUR FLEET

### THE MILWAUKEE

This, with the

Rock Island,

Seattle No. 3



And...

Campbell

...Will Allow Us to Land in Dawson...

## 2,000 TONS OF MERCHANDISE

Early in the season on the first run of our boats. In the meantime we must make room for our coming shipments. Call on us for estimates. "HIGH GRADE GOODS."

S.-Y. T. Co.

Second Avenue

TELEPHONE 39

## AMUSEMENTS

## SAVOY THEATRE Week of FEB. 18

### James F. Post's Peck's Bad Boy

Comedy . . . . . Assisted by Savoy Company

SPECIAL—Friday Evening, Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday—Masquerade Ball

ALL ARE INVITED

## The Standard Theatre

Week Commencing February 18

HOYT'S LAUGHABLE FARCE-COMEDY

Thursday Night, Ladies Night

### Texas Steer

Fine Mechanical Effects Special Scenery

WAIT FOR THE DANCE

# FABLE OF MAZIE AND AGNES

## The Former Was Popular and Courtied by a Syndicate

### While Agnes Played Her Own Hand and Trumped the First Ace Her Young Man Led.

From Wednesday's Daily.  
Once there was a girl who was being courtied by a syndicate. She was the girl who took first prize at the Business Men's Carnival. When the Sunday Paper ran a whole page of Springfield's Typical Belles she had the Place of Honor in the Center.

If a stranger from some larger town was there on a visit and it became necessary to knock his eye out and prove to him that Springfield was strictly in it, they took him up to call on Mazie. Mazie never failed to bowl him over and get him all wrought up, for she was a dream of loveliness when she got into her Glad Raiment. Mazie had large mesmeric eyes and a complexion that was like chaste marble kissed by the rosy flush of dawn, and she carried plenty of brown hair that she built up by putting things under it. When she sat very straight on the edge of the chair, with the queenly tilt of the chin and the shoulders set back proudly and the skirt sort of whipped under so as to help the general outline, she was certainly a pleasant object to size up, and no matter where the spectator sat in the room he couldn't get a wrong angle on her, for she did not fall down at any point.

Mazie had such a rush of men callers that the S. R. O. sign was out almost every night, and when the weather permitted she had overflow meetings on the veranda.

Right across the street from beautiful Mazie there lived a girl named Agnes, who was far to middling, although she could not step it off, within twenty seconds of Mazie's regular gait. Sometimes when she happened to get the right combination of colors and wore a veil as far down as the nose, and you did not get too close, she was not half bad, but as soon as she got into the same picture with Mazie, the man charmer, she was taded to a gray bleach.

All the plain, everyday XX Springfield girls used to wish that Mazie would go away somewhere and forget to come back. Mazie was the cause of the famine in callers.

The other girls had to admit that Mazie was a good deal of a tangerine, but they did not enthuse the same as their brothers did. You cannot expect a lot of spirited girls to strike a chord in G and sing any anthems of praise to a friend who is trying to make wall flowers out of them. It riled them to hear Mazie tell how provoking it was to receive bouquets and books and all sorts of presents from men with whom she barely had speaking acquaintance. Ordinarily a girl sort of palpitates for an hour or two after the delivery boy comes with a five-pound box of candy or a long bunch of Jack roses, so Mazie did not make herself any too well liked by telling the other girls that she was tired of having expensive gifts piled up in front of her. And when some poor man who was far gone on matchless Mazie, the Sprite of Springfield, would start a rhapsody to some other girl, the other girl would say yes, that Mazie was a sweet and lovely girl, but when she said it she would look as if she had just tasted a lemon.

But Agnes, who lived across the street from the Pearl of Springfield, tried to be cheerful and keep her hammer hidden, although goodness knows she had reason to feel put out. It is hard lines for a sociable girl to sit around the house and play Solitaire and practice finger movements on the piano and read James Lane Allen, and see everything lighted up across the street and know that some one else has callers to burn.

Agnes felt sometimes as if she would just have to up and tell the boys what a deceitful, two-faced old thing this Mazie really was, and how she had said that most of the young men in Springfield gave her a pain and acted like farmers when they were in a ball room. But she knew better than to do it, for Mazie had all of them lunny about her, and they would have said that Agnes was miffed because of Mazie's popularity.

Agnes understood that men always show a strong preference for a feather headed girl, if she has the looks and a circus style, and particularly if all the sedate, well read, plain, intellectual girls are trying to close up

ahead of her, so as to throw her into a pocket and put her out of the running. So long as Mazie was the reigning fad, and while Mazie's front room was the Mecca for golf players and Glee Club undergraduates, Agnes sat back, a trifle forlorn, but not so rattled that she took any chance of queering her own game.

Sometimes when there was such a push at Mazie's home that the late comers could not get up to within rubbering distance of the celebrated siren of Springfield, and it was too early to go home, one or two of the young men would drift over to pay a little attention to Agnes. Here was the chance for Agnes to make the mistake of her life. But she never asked them, oh so bitterly, if they had been to see Mazie first, and she never made any of these unwelcome cracks about being second choice. She received them with the long hand clasp and the friendly smile, and threw herself to entertain them, wotting well that now and then a girl must pocket her pride and she laughs best who postpones her laughing until after the bans have been published. Instead of seeking to undermine the uncrowned queen of Springfield and put the skids under her and call attention to her superficiality and bad spelling and all that, she lauded Mazie to the skies. She asked the boys if they did not think that Mazie was a dashing beauty and by far the swellest in town, and was it any wonder that the whole crowd was dotty about her. When she talked like that the beaux who had not been making much headway with Mazie, on account of the terrific competition, were inclined to demur and say that Mazie was unquestionably an artist on the make-up and a caution when it came to coquettish wiles, but there were others just as nice. Some of them said that the Mazie game was being worked too hard.

In this town of Springfield there was a steady young fellow who wrote Junior after his name, and was prospective heir to an iron foundry. He was foolish about Mazie for quite a spell, but when he went up to see her and try to make it worth her time to look him over the door bell kept ringing, and he found that instead of conducting a courtship he was simply getting in on a series of mass meetings. So he took to dropping over to see Agnes, and found that he was the whole thing. She treated him kindly and never disagreed with him except on one point. Whenever he would say that Mazie was getting the big head and put on too many frills to suit him, and had been spoiled by having so many on her staff at one time, Agnes would stick up for her friend, and say that she could hardly blame any man for giving in to the superlative charms of one who had Julia Marlowe and Cleopatra set back and worried.

She kept that talk going until he was good and tired of having Mazie dinged at him. One evening he stopped her right in the middle of an eulogium and suggested that they let up on the Mazie topic and talk about themselves for a while. And although she protested, he convinced her that she was worth a ten acre field full of Mazies.

So they were married and went to Niagara Falls and came home and still Mazie remained single. She was supposed to be several notches too high for any one man in Springfield. After getting such job lots of adulation and having at least six pulsating courtiers kneeling on her sofa pillows every evening it would have been a tame let down for her to splice up with one lone business man and settle down to a dull existence in some apartment house. So it came about that there was a general impression in Springfield that Mazie was the unattainable. She was a kind of public character to be idolized, but not removed from the pedestal. The discouraged suitors fell away one by one, and married the ordinary 18-carat girls who were willing to play fair and not keep the applicants dangling. Mazie took up with a new generation and seemed to believe that she could reign forever, the same as the elfin queen in the fairy story.

But the peach crops come and go. After a few years Mazie's door bell did not tingle with its whilom frequency, and right down the street there was a seventeen-year-old who had shot up out of short dresses like a willow sprout, and it was her picture that went into the special illustrated edition as Springfield's fairest daughter.

Mazie saw that the vernal season had passed and the harvest time was at hand, so she decided to chop the Philandering and pick out one for keeps. But when she began to encourage the eligibles they took it to mean that she was prolonging the same old string game. The men who knew that she had turned down at least fifty figured

that there was no possible chance for them so they were weary and would not be led into committing themselves. Besides, Mazie had been handed around by so many that she was beginning to be graded as second-hand, and there was not the same keen anxiety to capture her that there had been along about the year of the world's fair.

At last accounts she was supposed to be guessing. Agnes is doing nicely, with a well broken husband. Moral—Cheer up, girls.—Ex.

### Too Much "Glad Hand."

I am a back number. I have not arrived at this conclusion hastily, or without thought or regret. It has been borne in upon me for several years. I might have known it sooner if I had been alert to the facts, says a contributor in the Atlantic. The evidence has been most pronounced, perhaps, in the matter of church-going. Whenever I attend church in a new place I find myself hesitating. I make wary inquiries before setting out. I ask carefully about a possible "committee of welcome." I approach cautiously. I have been known, at the very vestibule, to turn and flee. The sight of an especially friendly usher or committee of welcome terrifies me beyond approach. I have an old-fashioned way of regarding a church as the house of the Lord. I have a consequent sense of freedom in it. All this new machinery of welcome and handshaking and pleasant conversation appals me. That a man with a black beard, whom I have never seen before, and whom I am earnestly wishful never to see again, should feel at liberty to grasp my hand and hold his face very close while he welcomes me to the sanctuary is a source of embarrassment, even of annoyance, to a conservative person. It puts me in a state of mind that ill accords with the spirit of worship. Even if I escape the preliminary welcome I never feel thoroughly safe. There is the possibility that the preacher, from his watch tower, may spy out the newcomer, and, by some method of speed or circumvention, as yet unfathomed by me, may be waiting at the front door to give me an earnest social welcome. All this is painful to one accustomed by experience and tradition, to look up to the preacher, to drink in his words of wisdom with no carnal expectation or hope of later being grasped by the hand as a prospective church member.

I find that I miss something in the new method—a hush before the service, a sense of waiting upon the spirit, an atmosphere of prayer and paradise, the hush that followed "The Lord watch between thee and me," the quiet dispersing of the congregation; some gathering in groups to talk over the sermon, or the weather, or the crops, or rumors of war; but every one at liberty to walk quietly away, down the long street, under the shading trees, carrying the words of comfort and inspiration in his heart. My chief objection to the committee of welcome is that they have made all this impossible. Even if one escapes them without bodily contact there is an uncomfortable sense of a gauntlet run; of a strategic turn at the fatal moment, which barely brought one safely through. The spiritual mood, the sense of spiritual communion with one's fellows, is gone, never to return. It is old-fashioned to regret it. It is useless to evade it. But I find myself saying, with the great prophet, "I am not better than my fathers. I would that their ways might have been my ways until I died."

### The Name Sioux.

The Indian name Sioux, as it appears in such town names as Sioux Falls, Sioux City and Sioux Rapids, is usually pronounced "Soo," but sometimes, in the east chiefly, that simple pronunciation is not known. A committeeman not long ago visited a school in New England, where he heard the pupils say "Si-ox" with complete assurance. At a favorable opportunity he quietly spoke to the teacher of the error, saying, "You know, it is 'Soo.'" whereupon she asked the attention of the school and solemnly announced: "You have all been pronouncing this word wrong. It is not 'Si-ox,' but 'Soo-ox.'" The committeeman lacked the courage to pursue the subject further.—Exchange.

### A Measure of Success.

Friend—Oh, by the way, I have been curious to know whether you were successful with that strange patient you were treating last winter. Doctor—I was, partially. He has paid almost half of his bill.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Fresh cabbage at Denver Market.

Fresh candies made daily at Zaccarelli's Bank Corner.

When in want of laundry work call up 'phone 52. Cascade Laundry.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

For choice meats go to the Denver Market.

### THE SOLDIER'S WAR.

The nurse has hit the trail to camp and arrived in no very amiable mind; and there she sits and sourly sings. Witness the martial roudoux on abolition of the army canteen:

They make me sick, those women—Geo! They make me want to kick! Why can't they let us soldiers be? They make me sick.

Those solons, too, I'd like to flick, By way of reparation. That whole darn wholepage of Old Nick! How can they stand the W. C. T. U.? God chase 'em quick! Down some steep place into the—Whee! They make me sick. —Ambrose Bierce.

### SOWN BY GUNPOWDER.

#### A Curious Way of Covering a Rocky Crag With Plant Life.

In the grounds of the Duke of Athol and near Blair castle, England, stands a high, rocky crag named Craigiebarns. It looked grim and bare in the midst of beauty, and its owner thought how much prettier it would look if only trees, shrubs, etc., could be planted in its nooks and crannies. It was considered impossible for any one to scale its steep and dangerous acclivities, and no other way was thought of to get seed sown. One day Alexander Nasmyth, father of the celebrated engineer, paid a visit to the duke's grounds. The crag was pointed out to him, and he was told of the desire of the duke regarding it. After some thought he conceived how it could be accomplished. In passing the castle he noticed two old cannon. He got a few small tin canisters made to fit the bore of the cannon and filled them with a variety of tree, shrub and grass seeds. The cannon was loaded in the usual way and fired at the rock from all sides.

The little canisters on striking the rock burst, scattering the seeds in all directions. Many seeds were lost, but many more fell into the ledges or cracks where there was a little moss or earth. These soon showed signs of life, and in a few years graceful trees and pretty climbing plants all sown by gunpowder were growing and flourishing in nearly every recess of the formerly bare, gray crag, clothing it with verdant beauty.

Mumm's, Pomerey or Perinet champagnes \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

Barrett & Hull have just received a shipment of candles from Fortymile which they are now offering at very reasonable prices. c20

Brewitt makes fine pants. crt

Fine fresh meats at Murphy Bros., Third street. cr5

Kodaks bought and sold. Goetzman.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Finest office rooms in the city Newly painted and papered. Enquire A. C. Co.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

#### LAWYERS

CLARK, WILSON & STACPOLE—Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office Monte Carlo Building, First Avenue, Dawson, Y. T.

BURRITT & MCKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.; Commissioners for Ontario and British Columbia. Aurora No. 2 Building, Front street, Dawson. Telephone No. 89.

MACKINNON & NOEL, Advocates, Second st., near Bank of B. N. A.

HENRY BLECKER FERNAND DE JOURNAL BLECKER & DE JOURNAL, Attorneys at Law, Offices—Second street, in the Joslin Building Residence—Third avenue, opp. Metropole hotel Dawson.

WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices, A. C. Office Building.

N. F. HAGEL, Q. C. Barrister, Notary, etc. over McLennan, McFeely & Co., hardware store, First avenue.

PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

BELOUCOURT, MCDUGALL & SMITH—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Etc. Offices at Dawson and Ottawa. Rooms 1 and 2 Chisholm's block, Dawson. Special attention given to Parliamentary work. N. A. Bellocourt, Q. C. M. P., Frank J. McDougall, John P. Smith.

#### FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

W. D. BRUCE, General Agent Manufacturer's Life Phoenix Fire Insurance Association of London, England. Mines, Real Estate, Etc. Orpheum Building.

#### MINING ENGINEERS.

J. B. TYRRELL—Mining Engineer—Mines laid out or managed. Properties valued. Mission St., next door to public school, and 44 below discovery, Hunker Creek.

#### SOCIETIES.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Yukon Lodge, (U. D.) A. F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday or before full moon at 8:30 p. m. C. H. Wells, W. M. J. A. Donald, Sec'y

Fresh halibut at the Denver Market.

#### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on and after March 1st, 1901, grants for all applications for relocation will be issued at the time the application is made, wherever the claim applied for appears open for relocation upon the records. The allowance of two weeks which has hitherto been made for holders of claims to take out a certificate of work will cease on and after March 1st. Holders of claims are warned, in order to avoid trouble with relocators, to take out a renewal of their claims on or before the expiration of their former lease. (Signed) J. LANGLOIS BELL, c28 Assistant Gold Commissioner.

#### For Rent.

Office room in McLennan-McFeely building. Heated with hot air. Apply McLennan-McFeely store. crt

Fine line of pipes at Zaccarelli's.

Best assortment of Klondike views at Goetzman's the photographer.

...ALASKA...  
**COMMERCIAL CO.**  
 Reduced Prices  
 IN ALL DEPARTMENTS  
 An Immense Stock to Choose From. All Goods Guaranteed.  
 Alaska Commercial Company  
 The Printer's Devils  
 ARE HERE DISPLAYED HARD AT WORK  
 This is a sample engraving for illustrative purposes.  
 We Make All Kinds of Cuts  
 The Nugget  
 WE HAVE  
 Steam Hose, Points, Ejectors, Injectors, Valves, Pipe, Fittings, Lubricating Oil and a Full Supply of  
**...MINER'S HARDWARE...**  
 The DAWSON HARDWARE CO. PHONE 36 SECOND AVE.

PRICE  
 of any piece in the store at regular price.  
 ANS, LIBERTY, RY  
 NAME REDUCTION  
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## STORIES OF U. S. SENATORS

### Many of the Old War Horses Were Oddities.

### They Had Convictions and the Courage to Uphold Them Even When Force Was Required.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

The retirement of William E. Chandler from congress at the end of his present term on March 4, 1901, will leave about the same sort of a void in the national legislature as was left when Matthew Lyon and John Randolph stepped down, with this difference that Lyon and Randolph had more than one entrance and exit, while the coming retirement of Chandler stands a chance to be final. The New Hampshire senator is in his 66th year of age, and though he is physically and mentally as active as most of the members of the senate or house who are a half a dozen or half a score years younger than he is, he seems to have accumulated a sufficient number of enemies powerful in one field and another to keep him out of prominent political station during the remainder of his life. All three of these personages were dealing with Chandler in the past tense among the most picturesque characters of their time. All possessed a certain sort of ability. Randolph, indeed, was one of the most scholarly men of the day. But all were angular, erratic and uncertain. All were strikingly individual, and all were effective in repartee, in impromptu speeches, and excelled in the rough and tumble of excited and promiscuous debate. Chandler was prominent in the creation of the new navy, however, for it was during the days, back in the presidency of Chester A. Arthur, when Chandler held the navy portfolio, that the foundation was laid of the splendid fighting fleets, which, 15 years later, under Dewey and Sampson, won the victories which recalled the exploits of Paul Jones, Perry, Decatur and Farragut. This particular episode, which is the most creditable in all of the New Hampshire senator's career, appears to have been forgotten, and he is remembered at the present time merely by his 14 years of service in the senate.

Lyon, who was one of the extreme anti-Federalists and Democrats of his time, had the distinction of figuring in the earliest fracas which ever disgraced the halls of congress, that in which in 1798 Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, an almost equally radical and angular Federalist, was the other principal. For this brawl a motion was made to expel Lyon, but although the house was controlled by the Federalists, the motion failed. Lyon also had the distinction of being the first man punished under the sedition law, which, as coupled with the alien act, passed by a Federalist congress and signed by a Federalist president, John Adams, did much toward driving the Federalist party out of power in the election of 1800, and toward putting Jefferson and the Republicans, the political progenitors of the Democrats, in office. The charge against Lyon was that he attempted to "stir up sedition and bring the government into contempt," and for this he was fined \$1000, and imprisoned four months. Forty years afterward, during Van Buren's presidency, congress refunded the money to his heirs, with interests. Lyon, who at the outset in his career was from Vermont, represented a district in Kentucky, from 1803 to 1811, and was the first delegate chosen to congress from the new territory of Arkansas, but he died in 1821 before taking his seat.

John Randolph, who was a cousin of the Edmund Randolph who was a member of the convention which framed the constitution and the first attorney general of the United States, entered the house of representatives in 1799, as an opponent of Patrick Henry, then in the last days of his life. The old revolutionary orator was among the most popular men in Virginia in his latter days, and lost all fear of the oppression of the states by the central government which he had at the time the constitution was first framed, but Randolph was against Henry, and at one time and another in the third of a century of his career, his hand was against every prominent personage in the country. He started out by being an ardent Jeffersonian, but he turned against Jefferson not long after his entrance into congress. He was bitter and pugnacious, yet he was against war, and opposed Madison on account of his connection with the war policy, although, according to a report at the time, it was Clay, Calhoun and the rest of the young warhorses of the day who

congregated Madison into the war attitude. While he proposed an embargo against England and France at first, he antagonized the embargo when put into operation through the influence of Jefferson over congress. At first the ardent friend of Monroe, in devotion to whom he fought Madison, and did much toward constraining Madison to put Monroe into the cabinet as secretary of state, Randolph turned against Monroe when the latter was president, and helped to organize some of the hostility toward him which disturbed the so-called "era of good feeling." A slaveholder himself, he hated slavery, and emancipated his own slaves in his will. Although a gambler, he detested gamblers. An aristocrat in his traditions and earlier affiliations, he was a democrat in his personal conduct and prepossessions. When challenged by Clay for insulting language in congress, he refused to fire at Clay, although Clay fired at him. Clay, John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Calhoun were especial objects of ill-will to him, and once when he appeared to be on the point of death he effected a reconciliation with Clay, but he particularly stipulated that the truce was not to hold good if he should recover, which he did. No other man ever hated the Federalists with such a blind, persistent and vindictive hatred as did Randolph, but one of the very few men for whom Randolph had a devoted friendship was Josiah Quincy, who was the leader of the Federalists in the house during part of his service in that body.

On Jefferson's secret proposal to get \$2,000,000 for the purpose of buying the Floridas from Spain, although the ostensible purpose was to prepare for war against that country, Randolph in 1806 broke with the president and his party. Randolph declared that Jefferson should not be allowed to have two sets of principles—he should not be permitted to urge war in public messages and recommend surrender in his private communications. He denounced Jefferson, and protested against the "back stairs influence" by "men who bring messages to this house which govern its decisions, although they do not appear on its journals." This schism in Jefferson's party produced what was called the Quids, a bolting faction of Republicans, or Democrats, who, following Randolph, affiliated with their old time enemies, the Federalists, and made all sorts of combinations which could hamper Jefferson and his successor, Madison.

Although he dealt some hard blows to England for England's attacks on American commerce during the period from 1803 to 1812, while the Napoleonic wars were under way, he usually took England's side when there was any talk in congress about going to war with that country. "What," he exclaimed, "shall this great mammoth of the American forest leave his native element and plunge into the water in a mad contest with the shark. Let him beware that his proboscis be not bitten off in the engagement. Let him stay on shore and not be excited by the muscels and periwinkles on the strand." Then he turned with savage ferocity on the warhawks, all of whom belonged to his own party, and demanded, "After shrinking from the Spanish jackal, do you presume to bully the British lion?" "Strange," he exclaimed, on another occasion, "that we should have no objection to any other people, civilized or savage. The great autocrat of all the Russias receives the homage of our high consideration. The Dey of Algiers and his divan of pirates are very civil, good sort of people, with whom we find no difficulty in maintaining relations of peace and amity. Turks, Jews and infidels; Melimelli, Prince of Tripoli; Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis; barbarians and savages of every clime and color, are welcome to our arms. With chiefs of banditti, negro or mulatto, we can treat and trade. Name, however, but England, and all our antipathies are up in arms against her; against those whose blood runs in our veins; those in common with whom we claim Shakespeare and Newton and Chatham for our countrymen; against our fellow Protestants, identified in blood, in language, in religion with ourselves, whose form of government is the freest on earth, our own only excepted, and from whom all the valuable parts of even our own are borrowed—representation, trial by jury, voting the supplies, writ of habeas corpus, our whole civil and criminal jurisprudence."

Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina; Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas; Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, were among the most picturesque personages in the public life of their day. Keitt, an ultra states rights man, who served in congress many years until his state seceded in 1860, and who, as colonel of a Confederate regiment, was killed early in the war of secession, was engaged in

several of the fracas which were frequent in congress in the latter 50s, and was knocked down by Grow, of Pennsylvania, in one melee. Like Keitt, Wigfall took part in the war on the Southern side, Wigfall, indeed, being present at the capture of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. Toombs was more impetuous and intolerant than either Keitt or Wigfall. According to Forney, who was clerk of the house of representatives in the decade immediately preceding the civil war, Toombs was as violent and dogmatic when he was a Unionist, which he was at the outset before he left the Whig party, as he afterward became as a secessionist. Toombs served in the army and in the civil government of the Confederacy, was an exile for a few years after the close of the war, was never "reconstructed," and remained, in the language of the day, an "unrepentant rebel" to the end of his life, 1885.

Wise had a far more variegated career than any of the distinguished Southern men who have been mentioned. First as a Jackson Democrat, afterward as an anti-Jackson man and Whig, then as a Tylerite and later on as a Democrat again he served in congress as minister to Brazil, was governor of Virginia at the time of the John Brown raid, subsequently commanded a brigade in the Confederate army, and after the war wrote a book of considerable interest and merit named "Seven Decades of the Union." While in congress after the beginning of the feud between President Tyler and his party, the Whigs, he was one of the small band of Whigs who clung to Tyler after the larger end of the Whigs, the Clay faction, had read Tyler out of the party, and thus belonged to the element which Clay stigmatized as the "corporal's guard." During his service in congress he was a principal in one or two duels, and assisted in bringing about the conflict between William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, in 1838, in which Cilley was killed.

Wise conducted one of the most exciting and important canvasses for governor which was ever waged in any state, the canvass of 1855, in which he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia against the Know Nothings, who at that time had swept many of the New England and other Northern states, had made inroads on the Democrats in the border states and in some parts of the South, and appeared to be on the point of capturing the entire country. The Know Nothings had a powerful hold in Virginia, and comprised most of the Whig party, which had been swept away in the Kansas-Nebraska cyclone of the previous year (1854), and now was without any recognized organization, and these were leagued with many of the nativist Democrats. It looked during the most of the canvass of 1855 as if the Know Nothings were going to repeat in Virginia their triumphs in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other states. Wise, who was called the John Randolph of his day, took the stump against the wave of nativism which seemed to be surging all over the country, and some of his speeches against it are among the most original and effective specimens of campaign oratory.

After declaring in one of his speeches, that the Know Nothings were determined to capture the South, as they already had captured much of the North, he said they were going to operate through the "Protestant bigotry and fanaticism, for Protestants, gentlemen, sometimes have their religious zeal with knowledge, as well as the Catholics. They are going to appeal to the 103,000 Presbyterians, to the 30,000 Baptists, to the 300,000 Methodists of Virginia. Well, how are they going to reach them? Why, by raising a fuss about the pope. The pope, now so poor that none will do him reverence, so poor that Louis Napoleon, who requires every soldier in his kingdom to be at Sebastopol, has to leave a guard of muskets at Rome. Gentlemen, the pope is here. Priestcraft at home is what you have to dread more than all the popes in world. I believe, intellectually, in my heart as well as my head, in evangelical Christianity. I believe that there is no other certain foundation for this republic but the pure and undefiled religion of Christ. But the priest who deserts the spiritual kingdom for the carnal kingdom he is of the earth earthy. Whoever he may be—Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist—who leaves the pulpit to join a dark-lantern secret political society, in order that he may become a Protestant pope by seizing on political power, he is a hypocrite, whoever he may be. And I tell you that if I stood alone in the state of Virginia, and if priestcraft—if the priests of my own mother church—dared to lay their hands on the political influence, I would stand—in feeble imitation, it may be, but I would stand, even if I stood alone—as Patrick

Henry stood in the revolution, between the parsons and the people."

Wise stumped the entire state, ridiculing mercilessly the men who, as he declared, were "never known before to take any interest in religion of any sort, who were the devil's own, belonging to the devil's church, but who, all of a sudden, are deeply interested to save the word of God from the pope." He was interrupted at all of his gatherings, was mobbed at some of them, and his life was often endangered, but he continued until physically exhausted, and won a brilliant victory. He stigmatized the Know Nothings as abolitionists, who were conspiring to incite a rising among the slaves, and thus utilized the prejudices of his locality against the new party. Wise's victory in the governorship election of 1855 checked the conquering career of the Know Nothings in their southward march, and thus his canvass had an influence on national politics. Nevertheless, in the presidential canvass of the following year, that of 1856, Fillmore, the candidate of the Know Nothing (then called the American) party, carried one Southern state, Maryland, and was, instead of Fremont, the real opponent of Buchanan, the Democratic nominee, throughout the whole South. Were it not for Wise's victorious campaign of 1855, however, it is possible that Fillmore would have won Virginia, the two Carolinas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave states in which he polled a big vote, and in which the "third" party was powerful until the opening of the war which swept all of the Southern ex-Know Nothings into the Democracy.

CHARLES M. HARVEY.

## Thomas Hunkadory

Only a few days ago an article appeared in the Daily Nugget regarding the non-appearance in the city of W. H. Thomas, a Twelvemile creek hunter who had been due to arrive fully a month previous. The article also stated that a searching party headed by another hunter named Bruce had started out last Friday to look for Thomas. This forenoon as sturdy a specimen of manhood as ever came to the Klondike strode into the Nugget office and proclaimed himself the supposed lost hunter, W. H. Thomas. He admits that Cantwell and others of his friends had good reasons for their apprehensions regarding his safety as they knew his grub was short fully six weeks ago. However, he says he has lived on meat straight for more than a month, but did not care to leave the hunting grounds when game was so plentiful. He brought a load of caribou to Dawson, but saw nothing on his trip of the party which went in search of him.

### Short History of the Grip.

A wheeze,  
A sneeze,  
Bones ache,  
Brains ache,  
Eyes red,  
Sore head,  
Can't feed,  
Can't read,  
Can't smoke,  
No joke,  
Can't sing,  
Ears ring,  
Can't talk,  
Can't walk,  
Don't care,  
Rip! Swear!  
Take pills,  
Doc's bills.

—Baltimore American.

### Dog Team Reduced.

A man named Milligan who conducts a roadhouse at 20 above on Bonanza has had the number of dogs in his team reduced from five to one within the past few days, having been forced to kill four of the animals which became affected with rabies. Two of Milligan's dogs were bitten at the same time and in 18 days thereafter one of them developed madness and was killed. Five days later, or 23 days after being bitten, the second dog became crazed and was also killed.

From nearly every creek in the district comes reports to the effect that they are teeming with rabies affected animals, many of which are killed when the symptoms are first apparent, but as a rule each dog that goes mad manages to bite a number of others before he can be killed. Many of the people on the creeks are now carrying weapons of defence and a dog on the rampage usually meets his fate early in the stage of his madness.

### For Rent.

Office room in McLennan-McFeeley building. Heated with hot air. Apply McLennan-McFeeley store. crt

## GOING TO AFRICA

To Fight Boers in Answer to a Call for Volunteers From Regina.

A TELEGRAM RECEIVED YESTERDAY

By Major Wood States That a Limited Number Can Go.

OPEN FOR ALL TO ENLIST

But It Is Understood That Only a Stated Number of Applicants Will be Received.

Many members of the N. W. M. P. are anxious to fight the battles of their country in South Africa.

The reason of this cannot be attributed to any particular spirit of belligerency on the part of the boys who wear the yellow stripes, nor to the fact that they consider the climate of South Africa less conducive of cold feet than that of ice bound Dawson, but they are naturally patriotic, and, besides, the monotony of life at the front is subject to more change and a greater degree of excitement than here.

Yesterday afternoon Major Wood received a telegram from headquarters at Regina calling for a limited number of volunteers to the South African constabulary, and a bulletin shortly afterwards informed those who ran and cared to read, that they could send in their application for enlistment subject to acceptance by the recruiting officer at Regina.

Upon acceptance all recruits will be given a free discharge here.

The barracks of Dawson is not the only place where patriotism lurks behind the blue and gold, and the call has been sent to all the posts of the N. W. M. P. in Canada, from each of which a few chosen ones will be accepted to the bitter disappointment of rejected applicants, as to go to South Africa to fight the Boers is considered a great privilege. So much so, that were the call to take all a practical departure of the entire force in a body could be expected as a result.

A great many of those who properly belong here are at present out on various duties on the creeks and elsewhere, and have not as yet heard of the call but up till noon today 24 had made application, and doubtless the number will be doubled before night. This opportunity to go to the scene of hostilities in South Africa must not be supposed to be confined to the members of the N. W. M. P. alone, as applications will be received from plain citizens as well, and from the ranks of the latter of late have emanated many inquiries concerning the necessary procedure looking to enlistment in this force.

These inquiries could not be fully answered before owing to lack of information obtainable. Now, however, it can be said that applications for enlistment will be received at police headquarters from where they will be forwarded to Regina for acceptance or rejection.

Following are the names of those who had applied previous to noon today:

Staff Sergeant Tweedy, Sergeant Marshall, Corporal Connor, Corporal Stewart, Constables Allmark, Bell, Buxton, Carter, DeChaumont, DeLormier, Ferguson, Gregory, Harrington, Henderson, Heinrichs, Helditch, Home-wood, Ireland, James, Kembray, Lindblad, Rust, Schofield, Wadey.

### Coal vs. Wood.

The A. E. Co. has made a contract with the owners of 35a, hillside on Hunker, to deliver 100 tons of their Rök creek coal to that claim. This is the first sale effected on Hunker creek for coal and has been ordered after a comparative test as to cost of testing the steam making power of wood and coal. The result showed a great saving by using the mineral. Many other mine owners contemplate doing the same.

## REGARDING THE GAME LAW

As Recently Passed by the Yukon Council

And Now in Force and Effect Throughout the District—Limit May Be Temporarily Extended.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.  
As there seems to be a general misunderstanding regarding the present game laws as recently duly enacted and passed by the Yukon council and now in force and effect, the more important points of it are herewith produced:

\*\*\* Except as hereinafter provided, the following beasts and birds shall not be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, injured, or molested in any way during the following times of the year respectively: Musk ox, elk or wapiti, moose, cariboo, deer, mountain sheep or mountain goats, between the first day of January and the first day of October in each year.

Grouse, partridges, ptarmigan, pheasants and prairie chickens, between the 15th day of January and the first day of October in each year.

Wild swans, wild ducks and wild geese, snipes, and plovers or cranes, between the first day of June and the first day of September in each year.

No person will have the right to kill during the same season, except as hereinafter provided, more than two elk or wapiti, two moose, six cariboo, two musk oxen, two deer, two mountain sheep, or two mountain goats, provided, however, that licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided for giving the right to any one person to kill a greater number of the beasts mentioned in this paragraph, during the same season, as may be fixed from time to time by the commissioner in council.

Any person who shall kill any of the above beasts shall be bound to report himself at the first mounted police detachment on his way to Dawson or the creeks, and to declare his name, the number of beasts killed and the place where he killed them.

Any person purchasing the meat of the above beasts for trading purposes shall keep a register showing the name of the person or persons from whom it was so purchased, the quantity and kind purchased, and also the date of purchase.

All members of the mounted police shall be ex-officio "game guardians" under this ordinance, and the commissioner in council may appoint other guardians as they see fit. Any game guardian may call upon any person at any time, found in the possession of game to state when, where, and from whom it was obtained, and whenever he has reason to suspect that any person is illegally in the possession of game, he shall have the right to inspect any bag, or other receptacle, vehicle or other means of transportation in which he may suppose it to be, and any person refusing, molesting, or obstructing the said game guardian in the accomplishment of such duties, is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Notwithstanding anything in sections two, three, four and five of this ordinance, the beasts and birds mentioned in those sections may be lawfully hunted, taken or killed, and eggs of any of the birds or other wild fowl so mentioned may be lawfully taken:

By Indians who are inhabitants of the Yukon territory. But this exception does not apply to buffalo or bison; nor shall it be construed to permit such Indians to kill any such beasts for the purpose of barter or sale.

By explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners or travelers who are engaged in any exploration, survey or mining operations, or other examination of the territory, and are in actual need of the beasts, birds or eggs for food.

By any person who has a permit to do so granted under the subsequent provisions of this ordinance.

Everyone is guilty of an offence who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance, and is liable on summary conviction thereof, to a penalty as follows:

For the violation of any provisions with regard to musk oxen, buffalo or bison, elk, wapiti, or moose, cariboo, deer, mountain sheep or mountain goats, to a penalty of not more than \$500.

And for the violation as to any other of the provisions of this ordinance, to a penalty of not more than \$100.

And he is also liable in every case to pay the costs of conviction.

The above is the law as it now exists and, unless the time on which it becomes an offence to offer this class of meat for sale is extended, there will be fully 100 tons of moose and cariboo which will of necessity rot where it is cached on the headwaters of the Klondike and at other points in the district; and as the law now is, both Major Wood and Capt. Starnes remarked to a Nugget representative this morning: "There is nothing left for us to do but enforce it."

Major Wood, however, realizing that a rigid enforcement of the law which make it an offence to expose for sale any of the above mentioned game after the first day of March, will work a serious hardship on many hunters who may not even yet be cognizant of the existence of the recently enacted laws, has suggested, in response to a large number of letters already received by him and bearing on this subject, that those interested petition the council for an emergency extension of the time in which game may be marketed and sold and thereby be permitted to reap in a measure the rewards of their labor and not be forced to see tons upon tons of good meat rot where it now lies.

On the other hand, the major asserts that butchers and meat dealers in the district may have on hand a large amount of meat imported last fall and which they must sell before the advent of the warm weather, otherwise it will be lost to them and to the meat eating public.

Although not definitely stated, there is every reason to believe that for this spring the season for marketing game will be extended, and if it is there is a glaring possibility that meat will be cheaper during the month of March than ever before in the history of Dawson.

### POLICE COURT NEWS.

There were several cases before Police Magistrate McDonnell this morning, nearly all of which were continued on account of absence of witnesses or a wish to consult counsel.

Louie Blum was up as the result of a complaint sworn to by Tom Chisholm charging that on the night of the 16th instant Louie did take, steal and carry away wood to the value of 50 cents. As Louie desired time in which to secure an attorney the case, at his request, was remanded until tomorrow morning.

Arthur Wells, who is a cook by trade, had the indiscretion to attempt to carry an overload of hootch along the sidewalk in front of the barracks Saturday evening. The load was rather too much for him in that he was wont to stumble and, peradventure, to fall down and roll off the sidewalk and mingle with the snow. Court Orderly Mayne chanced to see the overburdened man and conducted him and his load to the guard room. Five dollars and costs was the freight rate on the load carried.

The case of William McMaisters, charged with having, on the 15th of the present month stolen blankets, photographs and a pair of gold scales from a cabin on Hunker creek, was remanded until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

On Friday, Geo. E. Nichols of this city went to Grand Forks on business where, in the person of Molly Thompson who operates the Globe hotel, he recognized an old Montana acquaintance. In the exuberance of joy incident to the unexpected meeting of the acquaintances a few drinks of the compound fluid extract of quinineessence of squint root were indulged in and George says that the next thing he knew he was on a bed in the upstairs of the house with a battered and bruised face and with a \$416 vacuum in his pocket. Failing to have his and his poke's conditions satisfactorily explained by the erstwhile Montana acquaintance, he made complaint to the police and Molly was arrested on the charge of theft. Pending the arrival of witnesses from the Forks the case was continued until this afternoon. In court this morning the portion of the left side of Nichols' face which peeped out from beneath the sling in which it was worn resembled in color a Georgia Republican convention.

### General Order.

The following general order from Ottawa was received at the gold commissioner's office yesterday.

Whereas it is represented that in many cases the applicant for a placer mining claim in the Yukon territory has not had an opportunity of observing the indications sufficiently to make the affidavit required by clause 1 of the form of application for a grant for placer mining established by order in council of the 18th of January, 1898, which reads as follows: "That from indications I have observed on the claim applied for I have reason to believe that there is there a deposit of gold;" and it is deemed advisable that this should be eliminated.

Therefore, his excellency, by and with the advice of the king's privy council for Canada is pleased to order that the said clause 1 of the above mentioned form of application for a grant for placer mining as above recited shall be and the same is hereby eliminated from the said form of application and affidavit.

(Signed) JOHN J. M'GEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## TIMES ARE BRISK IN CHINA

No Law to Behead Members of Royal Family.

Supposed Traitor Loses His Head—A Large Sum of Money to Bribe New Official.

The Chinese peace commissioners have received definite imperial instructions not to consent to any punishment heavier than imprisonment for princes of the royal blood. This news reached Seattle in mail advices on board the United States transport Arab, which arrived from the Orient last Sunday night. The Universal Gazette of Peking, discussing the peace terms, criticises them for their omissions only, pointing out that the officials who are to be punished should have been designated by name and the nature of the punishment specified. "As the demand now stands," says the Gazette, "there may be a difference of opinion as to whether or not Tung Fuhsiang is included. As for Prince Tana, the chief sinner, his name has not even been mentioned. It is known that the Chinese peace commissioners have definite imperial instructions not to consent to severer punishment of princes of the royal blood than imprisonment." Oriental papers are discussing with avidity the peace terms.

Further details of the wreck of the new German steamer Suishiang, 60 miles above Ichang, among the rapids of the Yangtse gorges, are contained in the Shanghai Mercury of December 29. The vessel is a total loss. All on board were saved, except Capt. Breytag, her master, who lost his life that others might live.

The Suishiang was bound from Ichang to Chungking. It was her maiden trip. She had on board a cargo of merchandise and a number of passengers, including several missionaries, who were on their way to resume their labors in the province of Szechuen.

The disaster came while Capt. Breytag was grappling with the forces of nature among the treacherous rapids of the Yangtse gorges. It is feared that the loss of the steamer will discourage further enterprise in the same direction. The Suishiang was built at Shanhai by Boyd & Co. for Arnhold, Karberg & Co. for the special purpose of trading on the upper Yangtse.

A remarkable story of vengeance meted out to a Chinese who informed foreign troops of hidden treasure in a small town 20 miles from Peking is told by the Shanghai Mercury. The treasure was said to consist of \$17,000.

On nearing the village the Chinese was sent ahead of the expedition, which numbered about 25 men, to prepare the villagers for the surprise party. When the gold hunters arrived they found the head of their informer in a bag, instead of a flowery welcome. The villagers made other manifestations of their hostility to the troops. Reinforcement were sent for, and in the meantime the troops bivouacked in the village pawnshop. The treasure is still hidden, and inquiries are being made in Peking about the return of the troops.

It would appear from the article that the gold seekers were British, as the Austrians subsequently protested against a "wanton" invasion of their sphere by the British.

Within the space of one week on the Canton river five passage boats in tow of launches have been robbed by river pirates. In three of the instances the launches were captured and made use of to conduct them to a place of safety. In only one instance were any arrests made. Some time ago the Shushing boat was held up and two of the passengers badly wounded. The following night another boat was robbed and the launch taken and has not yet been recovered. The pirates are starting operations earlier in the season, and scarcely a day passes but one or more robberies are reported. The river police seem to be unable to cope with the robbers, and it is thought that if it gets much worse up-river traffic will be entirely suspended.

The keepers of gambling dens in Fatsan, China, are becoming somewhat worried as to what action will be taken in regard to their places of business when the new viceroy To Mo takes office. They have been informed that he hates vice and will do his best to drive out the nefarious traffic. The heads of the Wa Sing lottery establishment have accordingly held a meeting and will make an attempt to buy his excellency when he arrives. The enormous sum of \$300,000 has been

raised and will be offered to the viceroy if he will take no cognizance of the acts of the gamblers.

The new viceroy will assume his position in a short time, and his action is anxiously awaited by the gamekeepers, who, however, seem to have some sort of assurance that their request will be granted if the viceroy is properly mollified.—P.-I., Jan. 30.

### A Surgical Operation.

Last evening a party of four were sitting around the fire smoking and talking after dinner, when the conversation turned on surgical operations, and one of them, a well known Dawsonite told the following personal experience.

"Some years since I was living in Seattle, and in some manner, and for some cause for which I never could account, I burst one of the small blood vessels in my left ear which resulted in a hard swelling in the upper portion of the member, which promised not only to grow larger but to be permanent.

"The blood vessel was not broken entirely through but merely ruptured slightly, and when I sought surgical relief I was told, much to my annoyance that the only remedy was to lay a flat, hard substance behind the member at the affected point, and wrap it smoothly with something of equal hardness on the other side.

"Now that would have been all right, but it had the drawback of being a very serious operation inasmuch as that if not successful it might prove fatal. On the other hand the swelling, I was told, might go on till it got as big as the first joint of my thumb.

While considering the chances of the operation one evening on the way home from my business I noticed in passing the woodpile that there was no wood split, and picked up the double-bitted ax and began splitting wood, something I had not done in a year before.

"It was all right for the first pass or two, but then the wire clothes-line got in its work with the result that the flat side of the ax came back and hit me on the right side of the head, almost flooring me.

"Naturally I was mad. I said something about the unhappy results of a combination of blankets, wire clothes-lines and double-bitted axes, and changed the ax into the left hand, and at once became intent on a large knotty stick as a means of absorbing a little superfluous energy.

"I raised the ax and gave it a turn or two, savagely behind me before bringing it down and then I put out all my strength.

"The ax never reached its mark, because with my usual foresight I had overlooked, once more, the presence of the clothes line with the result that the flat of the ax once more descended on my devoted head, this time landing fairly on my left ear, completely putting me out of business.

"When I came to and remembered what had happened, I put my hand to my ear and discovered that the troublesome swelling had gone. I had performed that surgical operation successfully with a double-bitted ax."

### File Agreement to Part.

Articles of separation between Henry M. Brown and Sarah B. Brown, his wife, who have agreed to disagree, were filed in the county auditor's office. The instrument is the first one of the kind filed in King county, as far as can be determined by existing records, and is unique in many particulars.

It opens by reciting the fact of the marriage of the parties, which occurred in November, 1892. There are two children, it is stated, one boy of 3 years and one of 18 months. The agreement then states that, "whereas many differences have lately arisen between the said Henry M. Brown and Sarah B. Brown, and they have mutually agreed to live separate and apart from each other for and during their natural lives," it has been deemed advisable to prepare such a contract.

It is then provided that Mrs. Brown may engage in any business she wishes, may live wherever she likes and shall be free from interference by her husband, and legally allowed to conduct her affairs regardless of her marriage and as though she were single. She is to receive ten acres of land in Oregon worth \$1500, and \$500 cash alimony; also the custody of the younger child. Mr. Brown promises for his part to not write her or interfere with her in any manner, and to take charge of the older child. He is to keep the household furniture, and in future any property accumulated by either of them shall remain separated.

W. H. Buttner is appointed to serve as trustee for Mrs. Brown's interests, and attached to the contract is his receipt for \$500 paid her by Mr. Brown.—P.-I.

## WRITES THE KLONDIKE NEWS

A Dawson Man Tells a Seattle Friend His Opinions.

Does Not Overdraw in His Estimates—Likens Dawson's Christmas to Old Times.

Gus. M. Stearns, a former prominent business man of Portland, who has been for three years in the Klondike, writes under date January 2 an interesting, gossipy letter to a friend in this city of matters in general on the Yukon and in and around Dawson and the creeks.

"Much interest is being taken in prospecting on American territory, Tanana being strongly in the lead, several parties from here having started or soon will start. The prospects of enough of that section will soon be known to justify a large camp somewhere on the river well up from the mouth.

"Clear creek, a tributary of Stewart river, is and has been attracting much attention and it is generally thought will prove a fair producer and a camp of some magnitude. The prospecting going on will determine this soon, as there are between thirty and forty men at work now on the creek. A permanent camp at the mouth of the creek, making a base from which the miners can secure supplies, will enable upper Stewart river to be prospected, and when that is done I predict some rich discoveries both in quartz and placer.

"Eureka creek, a tributary of Indian river, is also showing rich prospects at this time, though practically deserted for the last two years, and bids fair to become a large producer.

"An estimate of the output for the current year is hard to make as yet, owing to the large number of claims on the creeks that are unworked this winter. These, however, are expected to be worked next summer, and it is the uncertainty of what ground will be worked and what will not that makes it hard to form an estimate of the coming output. I have no doubt that the winter output will be reduced, but think it safe to say that the increased summer work will cause this year's figures to fully equal those of last.

"Mercantile business of all kinds seems unusually quiet in Dawson, so much so, indeed, that even the large companies are taking a hand in cutting prices. The hotel or roadhouse business on the creeks seems largely overdone and general complaints is the rule. Still it is generally thought that under the new mining regulations that prospectors will return in large numbers.

"The brightest and most pleasant winter weather that the 'oldest' can recall has been over this district for the past four weeks. From 8 to 10 degrees below to 10 to 12 above. Such doings on the part of the weather clerk indicate neglect of duty, or, perhaps, 'hootch', but it could not last, and today it registered 40 degrees below and still going down.

"Christmas and New Year's, each have passed in Dawson, as with the rest of the world, and this Christmas, owing to the large number of children in the city and on the creeks, has seemed to the observer more like an old-fashioned Christmas for boys and girls than previous like occasions here, and not so much like the days when Christmas was celebrated here by the sour dough.

"All of the large stores had an abundance and well selected stock of toys and other things calculated to please the juvenile eye and deplete the poke of the head of the family and his male friends.

"This method of celebrating, however, was by no means unanimous and the genuine old-timer who was a sour dough when we were chechakos, threw off the lash rope, broke the halter and went bucking, some the flowing bowl and some the tiger. It all passed as usual in this peaceful mining camp, where even the extra double distilled 'hootch' cannot cause the toughest of the tough to forget his fear of the boys with the yellow stripes, or the dreaded government woodpile, where sawing wood under compulsion, with the thermometer dallying with the fifties, is no dream, but a sad and fearful reality."—P.-I.

Barrett & Hull have just received a shipment of candles from Porterville which they are now offering at very reasonable prices.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.  
For choice meals go to the Denver Market.

## MR. COUTURE TAKES ISSUE

With Another Correspondent Regarding Hunker Road.

Many Men Were Employed in Road Building in December When Much Good Resulted.

From Wednesday's Daily Editor Nugget:

My old friend George in his correspondence re an idyl of the Hunker government road, states that the moving of a boiler sometimes made as much as two claims in one day. That was perhaps in September, but I can assure my friend that after I had the road fixed in December, Mr. Kirkpatrick had a boiler weighing in the neighborhood of six tons moved from Dawson to his claim on discovery in two days, the first from Dawson to Last Chance, and from there to discovery on the second. Mr. Kirkpatrick complimented me then on the condition of the road. The glaciers and heavy traffic since then has spoiled the road, and a few men should certainly have been kept on the road to keep it in repair. I had over 20 men for three days between Gold Bottom and discovery and a smaller number for many more days. Glaciers were cut and a new piece of road made around one; sidehills were timbered and filled in, some bridges repaired and the road was put in good shape as attested by hundreds of travelers at the time. It must be remembered that this work was done in December, and only for this winter traffic. I did not know that I ever was at work near the mouth of Hunker with a corporal's guard; I never done any work there, and teamsters and others from whom my friend George got his information that they had never seen any men at work must have been woefully blind or willfully prevaricated. I will agree with my friend George that Hunker has been left in the lurch up to this winter, all trail making has been left with the roadhouse men and some claim owners who have expended hundreds of dollars. I have myself urged the necessity of doing something for this creek and it was at my solicitation that the cliff was ordered to be fixed.

Anyone who has had occasion to travel over this trail in summer time knows the difficulty we were laboring under and have been for the last three years.

I would not have taken up this matter but my old friend George, by his correspondence has placed both Mr. Thibeauden and myself in a bad light by asserting that no work had ever been done on Hunker, and hundreds of persons have seen the men at work and the trail placed in good order for winter traffic. I also wish to state that whatever moneys were appropriated for the work was fairly earned by the men and myself, and good work so far as the late season of the year could permit, was done for the money.

L. COUTURE.

### Dr. Everette on Relics.

The "mammoth" (elephas primigenius), which formerly existed in large herds in the primal swamps of both the Klondike region, as well as in the swampy interior of Alaska, was a type of the present existing family of elephants. It differed from the present elephant, in being covered with a thick coat of long, reddish-brown coarse hair—somewhat like cocoon fibre—and next to the skin, was a mass of coarse reddish-colored wool, somewhat similar to what is now found on the musk ox (ovibos moschatus) of the "barren grounds" of the Arctic regions.

The "mammoth" were distinctly hairy elephants, and formed to live in such climates as the sub-arctic regions of North America and Siberia. Specimens of the "mammoth" have been found frozen entire in the ice of Siberian rivers, whose flesh, tusks and eyes, were as perfect as if only recently dead. In fact, some of the frozen flesh of these Siberian "mammoths" have been thawed, cooked and eaten by Russian scientists. The "mammoths" were evidently killed by suffocation, in a dense and long continued fall of snow, which after enveloping them completely, was frozen into a solid mass of ice by the long continued frigid temperature of the sub-arctic climate, and thus preserved entire unto the present day. Where subsequent sudden changes of climatic temperature have occurred, this "ice-pack" has melted, and as floods of rapidly rising waters were formed, which would tend to destroy these now thawed animals, and scatter their teeth, bones, and tusks, all through the detrital muck

and gravel of the present placer beds of the creeks of the Klondike—and, in fact, all over the sub-arctic country of both North America and Siberia. This may have occurred not many centuries ago! Certainly, we have every geological reason to believe, that the singularly even thickness of the deposit of white volcanic ashes, which can be seen along and just below the surface of the banks of the upper Yukon river, were formed by deposition—from a falling cloud of volcanic dust and ashes in a lacustrine, or marsh like country, during a period of tremendous seismic or earthquake energy. And this deposit must have preceded by a condition of time when no water was on the surface of the land, and the earth covered with frost, snow and ice. The breaking of the vast chasm or gorge in the mouth of the Porcupine river of Alaska, by eruptive action with volcanic energy, drained the great lake that was once the site of the present "Yukon flats" into the present system of the Lower Yukon river: And thus, in consequence, section after section of marsh and lake systems were drained into one another, forming the present Yukon river, whose headwaters have cut their way through and below the old lake bed of white volcanic ashes, that was formerly precipitated on a section of the bottom of the primal upper Yukon lakes. That all this must have occurred very recently, we will have to admit from the evidence produced. And also, that the great herds of both mammoth and "wood bison or auroch" (bos primigenius latifrons—some of the latter being yet alive in the "Imperial Forest Parks" of Russia—were destroyed by suffocation from enormous and long continued falls of snow, just preceding the time of the inter-draining of these Yukon lake systems—is certainly and without doubt a very evident fact.

The huge tusks, bones and teeth, so often found in the gravels of the Klondike placer region, are often called "mastodon," but this is incorrect. The "mastodon" (mastodon giganteus) was an omnivorous animal, and ate both flesh and grass; while the "mammoth" was strictly only grass and leaf-eating animals. The teeth of the "mastodon" are deeply indented with four ridges, from two to four inches in depth, and the sharp ridges of the upper teeth fit closely into the deep cavities of the lower teeth with a grinding, sidewise motion. The surface of the teeth of the "mammoth" are flat, like the grinding teeth of the cow, horse, sheep, or other true grass-eating animal. The "mammoth" had two long curved tusks of ivory (a pair of these tusks measured 21 feet and 23 feet in length, but the usual length is about 13 feet) projecting from its upper jaw in a part of a section of three curves. The "mastodon" had two shorter and stronger curved tusks of ivory in its upper jaw, but in addition, had, projecting from its lower jaw, one and some times three, pairs of straight, dagger-like tusks of ivory from three to six feet in length, which it evidently used with fearful effect to impale and stab the animal it was trying to kill and bite with its enormous cavernous mouth and fearfully jagged teeth. The habit of the "mastodon" was not in the sub-arctic regions of North America and Siberia, as was the "mammoth," and no remains of the "mastodon" have as yet ever been found in the Klondike region, or, in fact, in any part of Alaska or British North America—the Ohio valley of North America seems to have been the principal home of the "mastodon," and the sub-arctic regions of America and Siberia the home of the "mammoth."

DR. WILLIS E. EVERETTE.

### Ben Is Plugging.

Editor Nugget: Benj. Shelton who has been plugging away on No. 45 hillside Gold Run, for the last few months, has just managed to locate the upper edge of paystreak, but the edge is so thin, colors so fine, margin so narrow, that if does not seem to guarantee a big fortune for the Benjamin. However, being what they call an "all woolled one" he has turned his attention to the old pup, 43 Gold Run, and has just embraced his arms about "her neck" 1000 feet each side and is again plugging for all he is worth, in the dear hopes of surprising himself, as well as the natives. As the old California miner says: "Gold is where you find it." Yes, true, but he is of those who believes it as "come from" as well as a "go to," and remarking that the creek becomes suddenly rich from the said 43, several here believe that the pup needs a little careful attention, hence the latest move. The hillsides proper on Gold Run contain no gold, as so many even of the old ones do not seem to realize that gold is found on the hillsides, is taken from creek level, and sometimes even deeper, and then only from very few claims where conditions (principally on the points) allow it.

No. Gold Run is quite a different proposition altogether than Hunker, Dominion, Bonanza, Eldorado, etc. There is no wash gravel in the hillsides or benches, and as I understand the first gold-as yet has not to be discovered above creek level. I simply put this for the benefit of so many who appear not to know. But Gold Run is all right, and I would not be surprised to see her the "banner creek" this summer. By the way, I know nothing of record time for putting down holes, but a fact right here of a 31-foot shaft put down in seven days, I thought worthy of note, that was performed on Mr. Ed. Bennett's claim, 47 Gold Run by young Beckley and his Swedish partner Gus. I know it took the old man here five weeks to go down 35 feet on 45, but being alone and having to send the old man himself up every time a little noising had to be done, he felt as though he had no especial kick a coming. GOLD RUN.

### POLICE COURT NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the case of Molly Thompson, who was alleged to have "Molly Maguire" Geo. E. Nichols out of \$503 in gold dust of the realm at her place of business, the Globe hotel, Grand Forks, last Friday, was again being heard before Magistrate McDonnell. The evidence was of such nature as to warrant the holding of Molly to appear before the territorial court to answer to the charge of theft. She was accordingly held in the sum of \$4000, one-half of which she herself is responsible, with two others who qualified in the sum of \$1000 each.

A prosaic wage case occupied the attention of the court this morning.

**Acknowledged by Governor-General.** To a telegram expressive of the sorrow of the people of the Yukon at the news of the death of the late beloved Queen Victoria, sent by Col. Donald MacGregor to his excellency, the governor general of Canada, the following answer was today received:

Ottawa, Ont., via Bennett, B.C., Feb. 19, 1901.—Donald MacGregor, Dawson: Kind expression of sympathy and loyalty of citizens of Yukon territory contained in your telegram of the 28th will be duly forwarded by the governor general for submission to his majesty the king. CAPT. GRAHAM, Governor General's Secretary.

### Like the Green Bay.

The local camp of Arctic Brothers is flourishing like a green bay tree, one of the most interesting meetings of the season being held last night when Messrs. H. E. A. Robinson, C. M. Woodworth and B. E. Davis accomplished the trip over the trail and ate icicles at the camp of Her Iciness the Arctic Queen. Many applications for membership were received which will be acted upon at the next meeting. The camp closed with a social session, the enjoyment of which was greatly augmented by an elegant lunch kindly provided by Mr. B. F. Germain.

### COMING AND GOING.

There was no court held by either Justice Dugas or Craig today, this being Ash Wednesday and a Dominion holiday.

Tomorrow night is the regular meeting night of the Yukon council.

Little progress was made in the Belcher-McDonald case yesterday afternoon owing to various objections by opposing counsel regarding the rules of evidence. The case will be reopened at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

The official thermometer registered 42 below zero this morning.

### At the Free Library.

The innovation in the way of short talks on current topics lately proposed by the board of control of the free library has been duly installed and at the meeting Monday night when Judge Craig was in the chair "The Future of the Yukon" was ably, though briefly, discussed by Commissioner Ogilvie, Mr. Milne, Mr. TeRoller, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Morrison, each of whom spoke from 10 to 15 minutes. The subject was intelligently handled and discussed in all its phases, each speaker making a specialty of some point or feature of it.

To all present the various talks were both interesting and instructive; and henceforth these short talks and lectures will be prominent features of the always popular free library entertainments.

### Fire This Afternoon.

At 3:20 o'clock this afternoon a still alarm was turned in on account of a blaze in the roof of the Victoria lodging house on Second street. The department responded and a stream from the chemical engine soon had the fire out. But little damage was done.

Plenty choice fresh vegetables at Meeker's.

Lined meal, 20c at Meeker's.

The fire never touched us. We are doing more business than ever. Murphy Bros., butchers.

## CURRENT NEWS OF CREEKS

Great Preparations Being Made for Spring Work.

Another Month Will Witness Activity Where for Months There Has Been Little Life.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ash, of 31 below Bonanza hillside, have returned from the outside. Mr. Ashe will at once begin preparations for the summer work.

Mr. William Northrop the well known Klondike miner, has just returned from his New York home. Mr. Northrop rode a bicycle from Whitehorse to Dawson.

The N. A. T. & T. Co., are making extensive preparations for working their various claims on Bonanza and Eldorado in the spring.

Mr. Asa Holcomb, of 99 below Bonanza took the stage for the outside last Thursday.

Oscar Cornelius and Mat Moldestad of American Hill are putting on an extra force of men. A messhouse is being fitted up and the men will be boarded by the firm.

Last week Sam Bates, a laborer working on Dr. Carper's claim on American gulch was struck on the head by a windlass crank, knocked senseless and sent head foremost down a 45-foot shaft. He wore a heavy fur cap which was cut through clear across the top of the head while Sam sustained no further injuries than a small scratch on the side of his head.

Great activity is being displayed at the lower ferry in preparation for the government bridge which is to span the Klondike at that place. Buildings are being erected, logs and rock are being hauled and ice cut to make room for the piers. It is expected to have the bridge completed before the breakup in the spring.

### LENTEN SEASON.

(Continued from page 1.)

for 40 days, and the 40 days beginning with today and ending with the first day of April are commemorative of that period in the life of Our Lord.

The cravings for food by the body of man in this age are not compatible with a literal following in the footsteps of Jesus of Nazareth, but the church has prescribed certain rules of conduct to be adhered to by the faithful and these are too well known to need or bear repetition here.

All who keep Lent will abstain from meat eating during the next 40 days, and devote more than the usual time each day to the consideration of religious subjects and the example set by the greatest exponent of the Christian faith.

### More Candidates for Africa.

Ten more members of the N. W. M. P. handed in their applications for service in the South African constabulary yesterday afternoon and this morning and there will be more today. It begins to look as if the whole force stationed here wanted to go to South Africa.

Yesterday the statement was made that the opportunity to go was open to civilians as well as members of the police force, but this was an error due to misunderstanding as the call is to the N. W. M. P. alone, for the reason that experienced men are wanted.

Those who applied today and yesterday afternoon are Corporal Hildyard and Constables Russell, Morton, Spar-

row, Macnair, Goodall, Borrow, Foster, Atkinson and Shaw.

### Information Wanted.

Miss Mabel Houck, of 401 Stimson block, Los Angeles, Cal., is desirous of gaining information concerning the whereabouts of James Houck, whom she supposes to be here. She writes as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29, 1901.

Editor Nugget:

Dear Editor—Would you do a loving mother and niece, the favor to advertise in your paper for a reasonable length of time, for a lost son and uncle. We are under the impression that he is here. His name is "James H. Houck." If you have any advice to give or suggestion to make address as given and very greatly oblige, yours sincerely,

MISS MABEL HOUCK.

Barrett & Hull have just received a shipment of candles from Fortymille which they are now offering at very reasonable prices.

### Notice.

Whereas the commissioner of the Yukon territory has created a new mining district known as the Clear creek mining district, which district is described as follows: All of Stewart river and its tributaries from Lake creek to Fraser falls, including Lake creek and its tributaries.

Now, therefore, the public is hereby notified that on the 26th day of February, 1901, a mining recorder's office will be opened at Barlow City, and all records and documents pertaining to the Clear mining district will be located there.

Dated, January 31st, 1901. (Signed) J. LANGLOIS BELL, Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Social dance given by Prof. Payne at McDonald hall Thursday evening, Feb. 21st. Admission \$1.

Barrett & Hull have just received a shipment of candles from Fortymille which they are now offering at very reasonable prices.

Up-river frozen fresh eggs. Meeker, Beef, chechako, 33c by the side, at P. O. Market, Third street.

To sell oats, hams and flour for cash see S. Archibald.

## ARCTIC SAWMILL

Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek on Klondike River.

SLUICE, FLUME & MINING LUMBER Offices: At Mill, at Upper Ferry on Klondike river and at Boyle's Wharf. J. W. BOYD

### GO AS YOU PLEASE RUNNING MATCH

COMMENCING FEB. 18 AT "The Orpheum"

—Entries—

LOUIS CARDINAL — GEORGE TAYLOR — NAPOLEON MARION — WM. YOE

Mail Is Quick

Telegraph Is Quicker

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YOU CAN REACH BY 'PHONE

SULPHUR, DOMINION, GOLD RUN And All Way Points.

Have a 'phone in your house—The lady of the house can order all her wants by it.

Business Phones, \$25 Per Month

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Office, Telephone Exchange, next to A. C. Office Building.

DONALD B. OLSON, General Manager

## GOING OUT?

Travel in Comfort and Make Quick Time

### C. D. Co.'s Fast Passenger Stage

Leaves Dawson for Whitehorse Twice a Week

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Royal Mail Service

### "White Pass and Yukon Route."

A Daily Train Each Way Between Whitehorse and Skagway . . . . .

### COMFORTABLE UPHOLSTERED COACHES

NORTH—Leave Skagway daily, except Sundays, 8:30 a. m. Bennett 12:15 a. m. Arrive at Whitehorse, 5:15 p. m.

SOUTH—Leave Whitehorse daily, except Sundays, 8:00 a. m. Bennett 1:25 p. m. Arrive at Skagway, 4:40 p. m.

E. C. HAWKINS, General Manager

J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager

J. H. ROGERS, Agent