

# THE KLONDIKE NUGGET.

VOL. 2 No 10

DAWSON, Y. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899

PRICE 25 CENTS

## "NUGGET" IN COURT

### The Tramroad Without a Tram Produces no Witnesses.

### THAT IT IS AN OBSTRUCTION TO TRAVEL IS CONCEDED.

### The Argument and Decision Reserved Until Saturday Morning.

### And Then We'll See Whether the Toll-trail is to be Permitted to "Graft" its "Graft Upon the People any Longer—The Tramroad Without a Tram Does not Try to Convince the Judge That They are Public Benefactors—Will Simply Argue on the Yukon Council's Right to Inflict This Tramroad Upon Us.

The second chapter in the case of the Nugget vs. The Tramroad was enacted on Thursday when the action was formally tried in the Territorial Court, before his lordship, Judge Dugas. The room was well occupied by people who had been apprised of the calling of the case and much interest was evidenced in their faces as the testimony, which was nearly all in support of the Nugget's contentions, was adduced. Attorney's Pattullo & Ridley appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, while Attorney Tabor represented the tramroad. The attorneys, at the opening of the case, mutually agreed to the submission of several articles as exhibits, namely, the ordinance passed by the council authorizing the grant; the application for the grant; the resolution conferring the same; the letters from Commissioner Ogilvie to defendant relative to the grant; correspondence from H. M. Henning to the council; a letter from Commissioner Ogilvie to the plaintiff; and a resolution to the rate of tolls being charged on the road; the application of defendant to the minister of the interior for a confirmation of the grant; maps showing the location of the tramroad; O'Brien's ledger, etc.

Without further preliminaries the first witness, I. N. Davidson, was called by counsel for plaintiff and he deposed in substance as follows: Am employed by the Nugget delivering freight, soliciting, etc., was in their employ on Nov. 12th, and left on the morning of that day to cover the Bonanza and Eldorado trails with a dog team and freight to be delivered principally to L. J. Galbraith on a bench opposite 30 below on Bonanza. I saw defendant's roadway and knew where it was. Not more than two and a half miles of it was completed at that date. It started from the toll-gate, near the mouth of Bonanza. I paid \$1.25 to defendant's representative there. There were no seats at the house and the load was estimated at 250 pounds through the way-bill showed it to be 120 pounds. The rate of toll I paid was half a cent per pound. I would estimate the distance from Dawson to the forks at 12 or 13 miles. Only about two and a half miles of the tramroad was completed on November 12th. The brush had been slashed out beyond that, but no grading done, until about 83 below. There were two bridges over the stream, one of them at 96 or 97 below. There was no tramway or poles for the same there then or at any time to my knowledge. There was a bridge in course of construction about a quarter of a mile from the toll-gate which interfered with the bed of the creek. The next bridge was at 96 or 98.

Attorney Pattullo—Would a person walking up the trail in the creek or driving a team of dogs be interfered with by the bridges.

Witness—By the first he would, by the second he might not, as that bridge is over a slough and he could go around. There was but one trail existing and no other way by which miners could go to and fro in the gulch. It was impossible to go up the gulch by the bed of the creek without going on the premises of the defendant.

Cross-examined, witness said—The bridges were incomplete on November 12th. I would not call the roadway a good one now. The bridge interferes at 66 with the trail or creek bed, as if it is too low to pass under and too high to go over. The cribbing is in the bed of the creek. The bridge is five feet high. Dogs could go under, but horses and bulky loads could not. The hill over the bridge would be almost one foot in three, I should think.

Christopher Souvikson was next sworn and deposed in substance, as follows:

I am a freighter and have been on the Yukon since '85. I knew the old winter trail on Bonanza followed last winter. It started about half a mile from where the present toll house stands. We first cut through the woods from the Klondike for half a mile to Bonanza, where the trail took the creek and followed it up to

about 37 below, where we cut across a little point, about 200 yards, then we struck the creek again and followed it all the way. I was on the trail about November 13th or 15th last. I followed the course then generally taken, which was along the line of the present tramroad. I considered the road dangerous, at least to my outfit.

This last remark was opposed to by counsel for defense, and in answer to a query, Does the tramroad interfere with the old winter trail? witness appeared to be confused and said: There are a couple of bridges across the creek, but they did not interfere with travel on the 15th, that is, if the people will break a trail. I broke a trail of my own. I had no money to pay the toll. I had much trouble to get up the bank at 57 where the bridge interferes. The bridge at 57 also interferes, as a horse can't get under. There is also a bridge at 51 and 52. I have to get up on top of the bank from the creek trail with my horses in order to get around it. The Court here put in a query and witness said: I objected to paying toll because I could not afford it and I could avoid it by breaking a trail myself around the bridges. On the 15th the bridge at 66 was in course of construction. I had followed the road to that point. Then I drove down one bank and up the other. I could not have driven under the bridge by the old trail.

On cross-examination witness continued: I am still freighting this winter. I follow the pack trail which I made alone mostly. I follow the creek generally when I can; where I can't I pass through the woods. (This last statement, so full of importance to the case, was brought out by direct questions put to the witness by the court.) I avoid the creek bed in places because of fallen trees, brush, etc. Where the bridge is at 66 you must get off the creek and into it again the best way you can. Yes, the bridges are an obstruction to the creek. I can not haul as much this winter as I did last, (witness again became confused) not because of the tramroad, that is, if you will let me explain that I am using a trail I keep up myself mostly. No, I wouldn't hardly think a man could haul as much this winter as last by a creek trail on account of the bridges.

George James next testified to the following effect: I was engaged in mining, but in the early part of October I was working on the proposed tramroad in charge of construction, leaving it about the middle of October. Bridges had been built over the creek then as far as 86 below, the one at that point would not allow a team to pass under. A driver could not pass under without stooping and a load could not pass under if it was a large one. The banks are very steep there and freighters could not get up and down without much inconvenience. I worked for Henning; no, I have not been paid my wages, my account is in dispute. On cross-examination he continued: The trail last winter went under the bridge at 66. I believe there was a cut-off for foot passengers and light freight, but all heavy freighting was by way of the creek. The court here asked witness to describe how the old trail is now impeded, and he replied: By bridges at 86, 67, 61 about 58, about 52, about 50 and several others. As freighting used to be done last winter, all of them would interfere. Freighters cannot pass over or under without inconvenience. I know of no other obstructions to creek travel. On cross-examination he continued: There are a vast number of bridges on the road above those

enumerated and all obstruct freighting. I have been over the trail and know this of my own knowledge. There are a number of places, two in particular that I call to mind, where the tramroad takes the creek bed.

Fred. Gulon was the next witness, he also testified to the location of several of the bridges, and continued: At 66 the bridge was not completed on November 13 to 15 when I was there. We took the dogs off to slide the sled down and then pulled it upon the other side. The bridge is too low to go under and too high to go over from the creek. We had followed the tramroad a part of the way and a part of the time we were on the creek. After reaching 66 we had to get through the best way we could.

E. J. Jensen, a clerk and bookkeeper for O'Brien, presented his ledger in evidence and made some statements on the financial features of the tramroad.

The plaintiff here stated that their case was closed and Attorney Tabor said he believed he would not introduce any evidence, because the facts in the case could not be disputed and they had come to questions of law and jurisdiction. At the suggestion of the Court, the argument was then postponed to Saturday at 10 a. m.

His Lordship took occasion, before arising, to make a few remarks on the status of the case. There are obstructions to the old trail in the bridges of the tramroad, without a doubt, he said, and that must be admitted. He thought the main questions involved were, How far the council could go in such matters with all Dominion lands being administered by the minister of the interior? How far the commissioner could go in conferring grants that interfere with the rights of the people, and if the building of the bridges is in conformity with the terms of the franchise.

### Sudden Death of Col. Parker.

The sudden death of Colonel Parker at the Melbourne on Wednesday afternoon caused a ruffle of excitement for a while owing to a rumor of a "mysterious death." The inquest on Thursday morning showed there to be nothing mysterious about his demise; it was simply unfortunate. The colonel is of full habit, some 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighing about 230 pounds. His height, florid face and heavy black mustache made him quite conspicuous on our streets and he was well known to many notwithstanding his late arrival this summer. He came down to Dawson from his home at the Forks on Tuesday. On Wednesday he retired to his room at the Melbourne hotel about 10 in the morning. In the evening the clerk remarked to a friend of Mr. Parker, whom he found down town, that the colonel was in Dawson and was sleeping the forenoon. Knowing the habits of the deceased to preclude such a long sleep, Mr. Kinghorn proceeded at once to the hotel and to the room. It was locked. Proprietor McConnell was notified and broke in the door. Lying calmly upon his pillow, with the bed clothes pulled well up and undisturbed by the signs of any struggle or spasm lay the deceased rapidly growing cold in death.

During the temporary illness of Captain Harper the position of coroner was taken by Captain Starnes. The inquest elicited the fact that Mr. Frank J. Kinghorn knew the deceased intimately. He was a full blooded man and subject to a flow of blood to the head in the nature of apoplexy. Several times before this he had been afflicted in a similar manner and expected to meet his death some day in some such fashion.

Dr. Simpson had been called in and found the deceased still warm but dead from either apoplexy or heart disease.

Other witnesses were examined and all bore out the theory embodied in the verdict that deceased met his death from natural causes.

Colonel Winfield Scott Parker was born in Kentucky 56 years ago. In 1891 he was marshal in the town of Fairhaven, Wash., where the writer first met him. He was exceedingly popular and had many friends. The friends obtained receipts for taxes as a temporary accommodation without paying them and of course did not settle up when the time came. The colonel was swamped and left for Buenos Ayres, South America. We mention this to show the calibre of the man for from his foreign home he earned and forwarded to Fairhaven \$12,000, and obtained a release in full for all indebtedness and from all claims against him. This was not because he wished to return for he stayed where he was until last summer when he visited London and came from London here. Upon his person at the time of his death the receipts were found in his pockets. Another document is from John Sherman, Secretary of State, to W. T. Buchanan, minister to the Argentine Republic, advising him that a full settlement had been made of the affairs of Fairhaven.

The colonel has just completed stocking a store at Grand Forks and believed himself in a fair way to do well. He anticipated death in some such way as actually occurred and when sleeping with friends always advised them of his probable sudden death and asked them to awaken him if they found him restless in the night. This was often done and it is believed his life was frequently saved by this awakening.

The deceased was a 32nd degree Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and belonged to several other societies.

The funeral will take place at Pioneer hall Sunday, Feb. 5th, 1899. Services will begin at 12:30 p. m. under auspices of A. F. & A. M. E. P. O. Elks, and K. of P. All friends are invited to attend.

## IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT.

### A Rapid Disposal of All Kinds of Cases by Judge Dugas.

### The Complete Docket—Sessions Short but Quick Work the Order of the Day—Bondsmen Scored for Laxity.

Wednesday's session of the territorial court though not consuming more than an hour and a half time, was rendered interesting by the nature of several of the cases and the significant remarks passed by Judge Dugas in disposing of several of the actions.

M. M. Reeves, the gentleman who sought a short road to fortune by entering into a deal with H. M. Marlin, a government clerk, appeared and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of attempted bribery preferred against him. He elected to be tried before a jury and the case was ordered docketed for the 15th.

The case against H. M. Henning, wherein defendant was charged with having unlawfully cut and removed a quantity of timber from the preserve of Slavin & Boyle, was next called. Attorney Tabor appearing for defendant. The evidence presented showed that Mr. Henning had acted in apparent good faith, with no intent of wrong doing, and the court ordered his discharge. It is inferred the action was of a retaliatory nature, Henning having lately preferred a criminal charge against the others, which was also dismissed. A civil action for the recovery of the value of the logs, estimated at between \$1,500 and \$1,700, is now pending.

Messrs. George G. Allen, Emil Weinheim Robert Blei and George Brewitt, through their counsel, besought the court to relieve them of their obligations as bondsmen in cases where the defendants had failed of appearance, the plea in Mr. Blei's case being his present insolvency. Judge Dugas, while reducing the bonds by half in each case, took occasion to address some sharp language to the public over the heads of the lawyers. Many matters have long been conducted loosely hereabouts, he said, among them the custom of giving bonds. Hereafter he wanted people to realize that when they thus assumed an obligation of this kind to the Queen, they should feel its binding force, for he will hold them strictly to account, himself insisting on the prosecution as a member of the Council.

The civil action of Madard Emard vs. Wilfrid L'Heureux was dismissed by consent of the parties with the understanding that plaintiff is to be paid the sum of \$500 when the claim involved is sold.

In the case of Bell vs. Kleinschmidt, et al., judgment was reserved in order to learn if there is any truth in a report that one of the defendants is being kept away to prevent him testifying.

The action of G. D. McKay and Chas. Sinker vs. The Dawson City Electric Light and Power company was dismissed, the evidence tending to show that defendants stood in the light of innocent purchasers. Plaintiffs, it may be remembered, had a raft of logs moored in the eddy opposite Klondike City, and later on portions of it were found in defendants' wood yard.

At a previous session of the court the case of F. J. King vs. Louis Bono, et al. was heard. Judgment of \$200 for plaintiff was rendered against all the defendants and for \$500 against Louis Bono.

In the action of the Queen vs. Shuman, wherein defendant was charged with the wrongful conversion of money intrusted to him by Simon Kisick, an Indian, the defendant was discharged after some severe remarks on the part of the court.

The case of John Henning vs. Arthur Wilson, an action for the recovery of wages, was dismissed.

The cases remaining in the hands of the court, both civil and criminal, have been docketed in the following order:

Queen vs. Schwartz, Allen vs. O'Brien (The Nugget vs. The Tramroad), James vs. Sprague, Smith vs. Farrell, Bourke vs. Morrison, Pul vs. Morford, Iverson vs. Grottschler, James vs. Henning, Judge vs. Henning, McFarlane vs. Hennessy, Jones vs. Hamburger, Boyd vs. Case, Catto vs. Sheridan, Annance vs. Swartz, Coffey vs. Ladue, Burke vs. Bono, Cook vs. Baker, Boyle vs. Henning, Queen vs. Millard, Reeves, Williams vs. Ross, Anselmo vs. Campbell, Johnson vs. Stemfeld, Leon vs. Butler, Danker vs. Fowks and Stevenson, Lisle vs. Duggan, VanWart vs. Stewart, Brennan vs. Pawcett, Holden vs. Hanson.

### Masonic Aid Association.

Klondike Free Masons have organized the Masonic Aid Association, with a membership of about 100, and meetings are being held at Fraternity hall on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The purpose of the association is to extend necessary aid and care to its sick and indigent members and this is done for a membership fee of \$5 and monthly dues of fifty cents. The officers of the association are as follows: President, W. T. Perkins; first vice president, George H. McPherron; second vice president, H. Langley; secretary, P. V. Goodloe; assistant secretary, George A. McPherron; treasurer, S. D. Grout.

### A Good Map for 50 Cents.

The Mine Exchange Map of the Klondike Gold Fields should be in the hands of every miner. For sale at the Nugget office, 50 cts.

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Dickey, Minister.



# The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY

On Wednesday and Saturday

E. C. ALLEN, Manager  
GEO. M. ALLEN, Editor  
A. F. GEORGE, City Editor

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899

### 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.

The Nugget has a regular carrier and express service covering Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Sulphur and Dominion creeks and tributaries. Mail orders taken and prompt delivery guaranteed on all the above. Orders for delivery of papers, mail or express may be left at the Nugget Express office or given to creek agents.

### Ogilvie's Proclamation

The first public expression of dissatisfaction against the doings of the Dawson officials was made through the columns of this paper. This was followed by a mass meeting more issues of the Nugget containing exposures of rottenness and more mass meetings. It became a weekly matter to unearth some prurient wrong and for an indignation meeting to gather thousands of our citizens together on the street corners to indorse the Nugget and demand reform. The local powers took a stubborn course and not only refused to remove Mr. Fawcett but actually indorsed him as both honest and competent. The agitation refused to die down as had been hoped by those most interested and the result of the mass meeting was a miners' committee. The committee was scoffed at by officials but they immediately went to work and among other things forwarded a statement to Ottawa of existing conditions compiled from the unanswered charges made by the Nugget. The letter was addressed to Sir Wilfred Laurier, under date of August 25. At Ottawa no attention was paid to the letter even in the way of acknowledgment and the Nugget kept up its unwavering course of exposing wrong wherever seen. The Canadian papers began to republish everything we printed and at last a continent was ringing with accounts of the evils from which we suffer. The fact that the charges were published right here in Dawson and remained unrefuted and undisputed, was considered by the Canadian press as sufficient proof of their truth. Then the great English journals took up the matter and it was suggested by the central government to the Colonial government that investigation of Klondike affairs was necessitated by the very agitation they were refusing to notice. Then the unwilling secretary of the interior, Mr. Sifton, dug up the despised letter from the miners' committee and called attention to the fact that he was already in communication with the dissatisfied ones and was moving in the matter. Thus almost five months of agitation resulted in the appointment of Mr. Ogilvie as investigating commissioner. The governor has had printed a number of posters setting forth his appointment as investigator, recounting the letter from the committee to Laurier and then concluding as follows:

"Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sit at the court house in Dawson for the purpose of fixing a time within which charges following within the scope of the letters patent are to be laid before me, and let all persons desirous of prosecuting any such charges then appear and they shall be heard either in person or by counsel as they may prefer.

"After the expiration of the time fixed for laying charges before me I shall proceed to fix a time and place for the investigation of such charges, of which time and place, due and public notice will be given."

The foregoing may be posted on every tree on the Klondike without serious results of itself. The most important part of Mr. Ogilvie's commission has in some manner been left out of the proclamation, and without that part of it being well

understood there will be no results at all tending to lessen the scandals which are being so much discussed upon the outside. The commission to investigate provides the necessary powers under a certain Canadian law which says that evidence given by witnesses shall not be used against themselves.

It would also appear from the proclamation that the public is invited to come forward and tell what they know; when the commission expressly empowers the governor to compel them. The former is a weakly way of investigating and the latter the only proper way. Men who have grown rich in a year by dividing the profits of secret information are neither going to file charges nor voluntarily testify to the wrong doing. Neither does the proclamation set forth that the falling down of a charge is not perjury and is not punishable.

It is very doubtful if that proclamation is going to be productive of a single charge—God knows not because charges are not deserved, but simply from the inherent weakness of human nature which prevents a conspirator from voluntarily betraying his fellow, or men from telling of their friends misdoings. In seven months the Nugget has published some 70 odd accounts of wrong doing, and in all that time not more than a half dozen cases were given us voluntarily. There undoubtedly is such a fear and distrust burned into the hearts of the people that the further they can escape from officialism the better they are pleased. Men are fearful of the tenure of their acquired rights and properties; terrified lest their harmless every day doings may be construed by some angry official into a breach of the law; scared to allow themselves to be conspicuous in the denouncing of official evils—all of which is a curious study of itself in a people so self-assertive at home. The fact is that many of our American friends will never know to the time of their death that in the Yukon they were living under a flag as free as their own. If people will but throw their cowardice behind them, their demands for their rights will be as quickly heard and as instantly productive of good results in Dawson as in Seattle.

The Nugget has received a communication from Mr. Ogilvie inviting us to formulate in writing any charges we may care to make. This paper has been issuing printed charges from its office for seven months which to be heard must be reduced to writing. Clean nonpareil print must be laid aside for long hand. Well! so be it.

### A PLEA FOR PUBLICITY

The publicity given officials and official doings is the only safeguard given the public. With an honest and capable judge in possession, a courtroom can be closed to the public without the perpetration of wrong; yet centuries of history prove a closed court to be the only check to eventual fraud or oppression. For prudential reasons, not disparaging our judges, our courts are open to the press and public except in cases of nastiness. Ages of experience has also brought about the custom of admitting the press and public to all legislative bodies as city councils, state and provincial legislatures, county commissioner's meetings, school boards, town boards, etc., etc. It remained for the Yukon territory to take a backward step into the darkened years of the Twelfth century and close every door through which the press might hear and advise a long suffering people of the why and the wherefore of the men who regard themselves as holding us all in the hollow of their hands. The Nugget fails to see either rhyme or reason for the closing against it of the doors of the gold commissioner's office when cases are being heard and disposed of. The trial and decision might be those of a Solomon, yet the public would be suspicious of those closed doors and that secrecy.

Again, Clerk Hurdman has been reinstated upon his high stool behind the bench claim window. This means, if it means anything, that his case has been secretly investigated and the charges for which he was suspended had been declared of no moment. Only in an irregu-

lar hearsay way do we know of the defense, if any there was, and a skeptical public refuses to believe that the aforesaid gentleman has been purged of any offense in recording an unsurveyed claim and accepting a deed for a third interest. The public is ever suspicious of secret trials and investigations as will be readily conceded is sufficiently proven by the present howl throughout Christendom about that veritable farce perpetrated in France and called the Dreyfus trial or court martial. Mr. Ogilvie is about to hold an investigation into the doings of officials. If that investigation should be secret and should pronounce the gold commissioner's office a paradise and the clerks incipient angels and the records masters of penmanship and bookkeeping the world would only wag its head and wink at itself knowingly. It would prove nothing—to the people.

Again, we have in Dawson a legislative body known as the Yukon council—we say known advisedly, for not a sacrilegious eye of an unofficial mortal has ever been permitted to gaze upon that resplendent body of law makers. True, the Nugget publishes what purports to be the doings of that council, but we have no actual knowledge that this is so, or that a single one of many things reported to be said and done are really facts. While gratefully acknowledging the kindness of those who furnish us the verbal accounts of the council's doings, the Nugget maintains that the council is as much a legislative body as the House of Commons and the press is just as much entitled to be present. The public has as much right to object to measures discussed and made into law behind the sealed doors of the Yukon Council chamber as Canada would have to protest against laws of which the first knowledge they had was through the columns of an unread official gazette. The first that we know of any law, good or bad, in any official way is when we see it in the Miner-Sun. The condition of affairs as above stated cannot be justified upon any grounds other than amateurship at trying to govern—some body afraid of slips and breaks being detected and laughed at. We do not believe the secrecy of the council chamber is maintained from any ulterior motives. Yet the excruciating secrecy is already producing its evil fruits and if maintained, it will be found the cause of many future scandals. Why an honest legislator of intelligence should fear the light of publicity is beyond conjecture. What is more, we know of no law for it. It is not a cabinet nor is it an executive body as the governor in council at Ottawa. We protest vigorously against this lapse into a Russian semi-barbaric autocracy of a government without responsibility or amenability to the people governed. We are not a lot of half-witted aborigines who cannot be trusted to hear aright or understand the sage sayings of our rulers in council. Sometimes the deliberations might be of an advisory nature and when this is so in other legislative bodies it resolves itself into a committee of the whole, which of course excludes the press and public alike; but why our readers should not be advised of the progress or death of the Dawson incorporation ordinance is more than our comprehension can grasp. Is it possible that the first we shall know of it is when some day we read in the official gazette that we are already incorporated, not by our will, not by God's will but by the council's will, as decided upon in secret session.

### REBELLIOUS PHILIPPINES

The acquirement of the Philippines by the United States is not being accompanied by unpleasant concomitant circumstances. The fact is that the United States has found itself most successful in government by treating its people, whether black or white, as men. Now the Philippines are a kinky-haired race of black men, intermixed in some localities with the Spanish but wholly unlike the black men of our own continent, and wholly indisposed to take up the government of the United States as superior or equal in any way to their own, or to concede that the United States has acquired any rights by conquest.

In deciding the terms of peace in Paris the United States commissioners found themselves in something of a predicament. During the Spanish-American war the Philippines had drawn themselves up in line as allies of the all-conquering white men, and as allies had become doubly offensive to their old task masters, the Spaniards. In the settlement, American sentiment was found to be too strong to leave those allies—black, ignorant and vicious as they were—in the hands of their former merciless masters, and the Philippines were freed from the Spanish yoke. The news brought in by the last mail that the Philippines were actually on the point of making a military demonstration against the United States, declaring they must be as free from Uncle Sam as from Spanish domination would be funny were it not so tragic. Comment is unnecessary; there can be but one outcome. If the United States government decides for a protectorate, a protectorate it will be whether the natives wish it or not.

### Governor Tanner Indicted

Governor Tanner, governor of the State of Illinois, has been found guilty of wilful neglect, resulting in death and amounting to manslaughter in a backwoods county with the unchristian name of Macoupin. The why and the wherefore is that the governor refused to furnish the Virden Coal Co. with troops upon the occasion of their bringing in armed blacks from the south to take the place of striking miners. The governor notified the company that if they brought in armed blacks it was in the nature of a justification of the state and the results would be upon their own heads. The result was as might be anticipated; the scared negroes opened fire on the crowd from the train and the crowd answered in kind as long as the train was in sight to shoot at. Some 27 were killed and hundreds wounded. The following are some of the telegrams which were exchanged before the riot:

From the company—Oct. 8th. Your office has been notified of present conditions at Virden where armed men bottled the streets in the vicinity of our mines. Sheriff Davenport has publicly stated his inability to control them. We look to you for preservation of law and order and effectual prevention of bloodshed.

Oct. 10th. The mob of armed men at Virden is awaiting the arrival of men who are going to work there, with the avowed intention of assault and not of defense. We absolutely decline to assume any of the responsibility that the laws of Illinois place upon the executive.

The governor's reply—Oct. 10th. Under present well-known conditions at Virden, if you bring in this imported labor, you do so according to your own messages, with full knowledge that you will provoke riot and bloodshed.

From the sheriff—Oct. 11th. One thousand armed men, mostly from points outside of Macoupin, are unlawfully assembled in this city and bloodshed and loss of life of citizens is daily occurring at night. I do not consider that by our life is safe, as the situation is absolutely beyond my control. This is my appeal to you for aid. If you cannot place troops here immediately I must be absolved from all responsibility for results.

To the sheriff—Oct. 12th. As long as the company persists in importing labor I will furnish troops unless rioting occurs.

Interview on Oct. 12th, after the riot. These avidacious mine-owners have so far forgotten their duties to society as to bring about this riot upon the fair name of our state; have gone far enough—yes, too far—as they had fair warning from me by wire and telephone that the importations of labor, which brings to our state an undesirable class of citizens had stop. And I say, now, to such an all-out effort that this is a thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am governor. These men, the president and officers of this company, who precipitated this riot by the bringing in of this imported labor, are guilty of murder and should be, and I believe will be, indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county and tried and convicted for the heinous offense.

**FEARLESS RELIABLE INDEPENDENT**

## The "Nugget"

DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER

The best and most accurate history of Klondike country that ever will be written will be found in the files of the NUGGET. Every miner should have the NUGGET in his cabin. Delivered regularly by carrier on all creeks.

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## JOB WORK

are the very latest.

Prompt Attention Given to All Orders

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Letter Paper, Note Paper,

MEMO BOOKS, POCKET BOOKS, TIME BOOKS

TABLETS, PENS, PENCILS,

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## THE "NUGGET"

Three doors north of A. N. T. & Co.

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OUTSIDE NEWS OF CUBAN UNREST

Spanish and Cuban Hate Shows Itself in the Evacuation

Spaniards Shooting Cubans and Cubans Shooting Spaniards—Only the American Authorities can Preserve Order.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Senor de Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, acting in accord with General Ludlow, has issued an order forbidding any further firing of firearms or the exploding of firecrackers in the public thoroughfares. He also prohibits the assemblage of crowds in the streets or parks after 6:30 p. m.; orders the closing of all places of entertainment, including the theatres and cafes, at 11 p. m.; forbids people taking part in certain African dances, in which the participants are dressed in devils' costumes; forbids the meeting of Nanygos, and forbids all manifestations which may produce conflicts between the Cubans and Spaniards or between Spaniards and Americans. Those who violate these orders are threatened with severe punishment.

A detachment of American artillery men was admitted to Cabanas Fortress today, by request of General Clous, in order that the men might familiarize themselves with the guns mounted there, so as to be able to salute the Spanish flag on January 1st.

Regla was evacuated by the Spaniards and occupied by the Americans today.

A cab driver was shot last night for refusing to enter the territory under Spanish jurisdiction with Cuban and American flags on his vehicle; an omnibus driver and two women were shot by Nanygos today and the body of a lieutenant of Guerillas has been found near Ziba d'Agua, this province. He was taken from the town by a band of Cubans and killed. The Spanish Alcalde of Ziba d'Agua, has arrived here and his son has advised him not to return or he will be killed.

Several guerillas are reported to have been killed in Sancti Spiritus, after the evacuation of that place by the Spaniards and before the American occupation of the town.

Four Spaniards, residents of San Luis, province of Pinar del Rio, have arrived here, saying that they fear they will be killed by the Cubans. The police reports show that 12 more persons have been wounded, four of them international cases.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The whole population is in a state of unrest. The Spaniard residents are fearful and the Cubans eager to do something to show that they have gained their freedom. Bands of Cubans freely enter the residences of the Spaniards, call upon them to hoist the American and Cuban flags and to shout "Vive Cuba Libre," and terrify them with their machetes. A dozen such cases were reported to the American authorities today. In all instances American guards were sent to the houses invaded, but the Cubans were invariably gone when the patrol arrived.

There was there any such thing as catching the offenders. No attention whatever is paid to the order against the discharging of firecrackers, and pistols are fired in the streets continuously. Three persons have been killed and 29 wounded, among the latter three women and two children. The shooting has been for the most part indiscriminate. As General Ludlow was standing on the balcony of the hotel at dusk today, watching the scene in the Plaza, a man waved a Cuban flag. Another cried out "An insult, an insult," whereat the man who was waving the flag fired upon the objector.

A Spanish company that was retiring from Fort Principe was deliberately fired upon from a private residence. Lieutenant Blount, an American officer, who was escorting the Spaniards, broke into the house but the occupants fled to the adjoining roofs.

While Brigadier-General Clous and Captain Hart were returning from the palace today, after an interview with

Captain-General Castellanos, they met a mob of Cubans carrying flags and shouting. A minute or two later the crowd would have encountered a detachment of Spanish troops. The situation called for prompt action and Captain Hart leaped from the carriage, faced the mob and ordered everybody to go home immediately.

OUTSIDE BREVITIES.

The New York Herald says: In every part of the world Americans and Englishmen are cordially fraternizing. The soldiers hobnob in Asia, and consular officials in Africa sit down to dinner together.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It is asserted that the French police have seized several bundles of letters whose contents prove that a military plot is already in thorough working order."

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives an interesting account this morning of the way in which M. Emile Zola escaped to London after the sentence imposed upon him last July in the trial on the charge of libel brought against him and M. Perreux, managing editor of the Aurore, by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial. According to M. de Blowitz, M. Zola has lived at various country places in England quietly ever since. It appears that his Paris friends had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to seek refuge in England, the course they considered best for the interests of the Dreyfus revision.

SITKA, Dec. 27.—The last of the "Soapy" Smith gang in Alaska has come to grief; in fact the last three members of it are on the way to the penitentiary, having been convicted of larceny at Juneau. These three men are Van Triplett, "Doc" Powers and Foster, who robbed J. D. Stewart, a Klondiker, of \$3,700 in gold dust last summer at Skagway. It required just eight minutes for a jury at Juneau to find them guilty. This is the case over which "Soapy" Smith, the most notorious confidence man of the west, lost his life and which was the cause, too, of the death of Engineer Reid, of Skagway. J. D. Stewart, as already reported, has got his money back.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—My. Henry Norman, writing to the Times from London today, says: "I have frequently called your attention to the fact that the arming has not undergone any reduction. The chancellor of the exchequer recently stated that only a few thousand pounds had been spent. With this statement may be compared the official announcement that the very large number of mechanics who have been working overtime at the Sheerness dry-dock for months now have ceased to do so. A few thousand pounds would not pay these men alone for extra work. Moreover, when the Channel squadron reached Devonport orders were issued to undertake no repairs that could not be completed in 48 hours. Seven million cartridges were ordered from private firms in Birmingham a few weeks ago. Now an order for 50,000 shells is given them. The government arsenals cannot meet the demand. Not for years at this time have such quantities of ammunition stores been sent to the Mediterranean and to the East. In October 35,000 tons were sent; 40,000 tons in November; more this month, and January will surpass any. All the depots abroad will then be completed."

Rob Roy in Line.

Property owners on Rob Roy will be interested in learning that reports of profitable work have been received from the creek this week. One of the owners of No. 6 on the right fork is jubilating over his good fortune, and he appears to have ample reason for the same. He claims that they have gone through a streak of pay gravel from five to seven feet in thickness, from which they washed pans varying in value from 25 to 75 cents. Bedrock was reached at a depth of 27 feet.

Extreme Destination

A letter has been received from Camp Greyling, 35 miles up the Belly river, which shows an extreme case of destitution to four Americans. The letter was from Alexander L. Ereckonridge, of Portland, and was to the American consul, Col. McCook, advising him of the extreme destitution of G. E. Jenkins, J.

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John McDonald, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fine Line of Gentlemen's Suits, Just Arrived. Water Front, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sts.

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Clean and Commodious Bunk House in connection. Water Front opp. A. C. Co. F. W. Arnold, Manager.

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Manufacturers of First Quality Matched, Dresser, Rustic, Hoop, and Rough Lumber. House Lumber, Barn Sheds, etc. Orders filled promptly.

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RELIABLE

PENDENT

Nugget

PIONEER PAPER

st accurate history of... that ever will be writ... files of the Nugget. By... the Nugget in his cap... by carrier on all creeks...

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### THE BAD, MURDER AND SUICIDE.

#### Dave Evans Shoots His Mistress and Then Kills Himself.

#### Dave Was Jealous and the Woman Fickle—The Crime Committed Without Premeditation—A Tragic End.

A little before five o'clock on Friday morning a scream was heard in room No. 3, over the Monte Carlo saloon, followed by a couple of muffled shots. The occupants of the next room hastily donned some clothing and opening the door found the dead bodies of a man and a woman upon the floor. The woman is Libby White, a dance girl from the concert dance hall near by formerly known as the Oatley sisters. The man is Dave Evans, who, at the charity benefit last Sunday evening gave such a neat exhibition of wrestling, and who exhibited such fine physical proportions.

Evans is a man of about 28 or 30 years of age, originally from Swansea, Wales—a man who has worked hard all his life.

The woman was nearly 35 years old and her maiden name was Newmeyer. She married a man named White in Colorado years ago. He is now in New York. Evans came in a year ago last June, while the woman came in this past summer. He acquired some good properties at various times and has sold at good prices and spent his money liberally. About two months ago he picked up with the woman and went to living with her. They acquired property together and were contemplating a trip over the ice. The woman's promiscuous tendencies occasioned several quarrels during the two months they have been together, and the contemplated trip was abandoned. By the advice of friends he decided to try and break with the woman.

On Tuesday night an admirer of the woman was in town and in the early morning hours of Friday she made a proposition to Evans to which he strenuously objected. While the woman was away from the room Evans remarked to a friend that he had not yet returned the 44 calibre revolver which he had borrowed some weeks ago for a trip up the creeks. The friend advised him to return it. Eddy Dolan, in room 4, heard the angry man step from his room as though to return the revolver. Evans and the woman evidently met at the foot of the stairs, for they came to their room almost immediately, closed the door and then a quarrel commenced.

Suddenly there was a scream from the woman followed by a shot and all was silent. Then came another shot and again silence. Dolan knocked on the partition and asked what was the matter. No answer. Putting on his clothes he went round to the room door and went in. The woman was lying, dressed, on her face, with her head in the water bucket and with blood oozing from a wound in the back of her head. The man was sitting upright on the floor in a cramped position, with his crossed feet against the washstand and his head thrown backward over the bed. A wound just back of the right and left temple showed how death had occurred. Neither had moved since being shot and death was instantaneous in both cases. Constable McPhail was soon on the spot, and immediately afterward Captain Starnes appeared. An examination then and there proved conclusively that it was a case of murder and suicide and showed that it would be unnecessary to secure a coroner's jury to demonstrate it, so that was dispensed with. The case, as a whole, tends to show that Evans refused to sink to the level of the promiscuous cohabitation which the woman desired. He was strongly attached to her and finding it impossible to tear himself away, became desperate and the double crime was the result. From bullet and powder marks on the walls it is judged that the man held her with one arm close to the side of the room and drew the revolver with his right hand. She screamed and struggled. She must have turned in his arms and also sunk downward for the bullet entered the back of the skull, ranged diagonally downward, breaking the spinal column causing instantaneous death. When he dropped her she fell face down, as described. The murderer must then have either stood up or sat on the bed for the bullet through his own skull to have marked the wall at the height it did.

Evans and the woman owned a piece of Bear creek property together which he had decided to work. The woman's conduct the night before the tragedy had caused him to again change his mind and to resolve upon his former plan of going out on the 12th, with his friend, Eddy Dolan—but without the woman. The quarrel with the woman fermented his jealous rage beyond the point of endurance with the result as described.

**"We Are Out."**  
It is very seldom that the NUGGET spreads itself in self-adulation or in glowing statements showing its own success; but the appreciation being daily shown us by public is deserving of more than passing notice. In the early summer the NUGGET arrived in Dawson with enough paper and material to run an ordinary small newspaper for one year. From the start our sales exceeded our utmost

anticipations, and it was decided that more paper must be secured before the freeze-up or it would have to be brought in over the ice. Consequently, a ton and a half of white paper was brought in by one of the very last steamers to ply the river. Our subscriptions have increased daily, until our press facilities are taxed to the utmost to supply the demand, and edition after edition is exhausted within a few hours of publication. Our last issue was gone by 10 a. m. the day of publication. Already, orders are in Seattle for more paper, which must be brought in over the ice to supply this unprecedented demand. We are always sorry to have to return the stereotyped answer again and again that "We are out," as has been the case for weeks; but until we get our new press in the early spring that is destined to be the only truthful answer we can very often give. Regular subscribers will always be given the preference to the buyers of occasional copies, even if it takes every copy from the newsstands and news boys to go round. As we said before, we appreciate your liberal patronage and words of good cheer and will continue to deserve it.

#### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### The Nugget Express Teams Heard From—Jake Kline Reports From Tagish, Jan. 6th.

Mr. E. C. ALLEN, MANAGER KLONDIKE NUGGET, Dawson, Y. T.:  
Dear Sir: I arrived here this evening, after a good day's trek. Captain Strickland, formerly stationed here, has left for the coast and found Major Woods in charge. Found him a pleasant and congenial gentleman and received from him permission to interview Otto Frank, who is arrested for the attempted murder of a man named Sandison. This man Frank worked for the Harper & Laidie Mill Co., and in conversation with him came at him with a knife and he claims that Sandison was simply defending himself. There are two men at the foot of LaBarge who fell into the Thirty-mile river and were picked up with frozen feet which will have to be amputated above the ankle. I have met several parties on the way into Dawson, this a. m., heavily loaded. The trail is very good up here. Bennett is now frozen over and everything looks serene—the weather fairly good; quite cold but good for traveling. I am in hopes of making from here to Bennett City tomorrow, if possible. I am in good condition, excepting my instep, which is very lame, but I can manage to limp along. Major Woods asked me to have you send him by the next mail a complete file of the NUGGET, from the first issue up to the present date, for file here. As a representative of the NUGGET I have been shown many courtesies by the N. W. M. P. Hoping to hear from you soon, my regards to all, from your friend,  
JAKE KLINE,  
Special courier for KLONDIKE NUGGET.

#### No More Trading Interests.

The new gold commissioner, Mr. Senkler, is living up to his intentions as outlined in these columns several weeks ago. Wednesday morning a new discovery was recorded in the office and within a few minutes the following notice was posted up on the outer door so that all could read:

NOTICE.  
A discovery has been made on a creek coming in at a point about 15 miles above Flat creek, Klondike river, about 2,000 feet from the mouth.  
E. C. SENKLER.

The NUGGET office was also advised of the discovery at the same time. The object of this publicity will readily be seen to be the avoidance of anyone securing interests by peddling the secret discovery about. As the office was conducted before the time of Mr. Senkler—as witness the Kentucky creek strike—the possession of the secret considered it perfectly legitimate to secure contracts for a third or even a half interest from would-be stamperders before the information was imparted to them. If Mr. Senkler maintains his new policy such trading among employees of the office will in future be an impossibility.

#### A Letter of Inquiry.

BONANZA CREEK, JAN. 28, 1899.  
EDITOR NUGGET:  
Dear Sir:—Having noticed in the last issue of the NUGGET an alleged champion of miner's rights, anonymous, of course—purporting to be a criticism of an article published in the NUGGET, I would venture to inquire if it is considered reputable in modern journalism for an editor who does not want to father the malicious creations of his maids to try to impose on the public as to their source? The imposition won't "go," however. The imposition of the men on the creeks and hills don't feel that way toward the only paper that ever stood up for their rights. I speak from personal knowledge. Even if that "letter" was bona fide, is it not very discreditable—not to say dishonorable—to publish it anonymously? An answer to these two questions would be appreciated by yours very truly,  
Geo. F. McDougall,  
3 above Bonanza.

[The letters to which you refer, signed "Bonanza," are, to our thinking, more discreditable to the writer for their lack of grammar and utter absence of logic than for the non de quere. It appears very reasonable to us that the writer should wish to remain incognito. The man who would sign his true name to such imbecile emanations of an addled mind would simply be writing himself down an ass. We thank you for your assurance that these things are all understood in their true inwardness by the men up the creeks.—Ed.]

#### The Police "Catch On."

The police force did the public a high service and earned much merited credit for themselves since the sun set Thursday afternoon of the expectations of such as know the facts are fulfilled by expected developments within the courts. For some time, as most people know, complaints of stealing have been quite numerous, and officers have, as a consequence, been alert to catch any clue that would lead to the identification of the thieves. Therefore when constable S. Kirving, while patrolling Second Street at about 6 o'clock Friday morning, saw a man walk away from a loaded sled, he decided that something would drop to reward him for his trouble if he watched for developments. He therefore walked away as if entirely unsus-

picious, but he "double-backed" as soon as he could do it safely and sneaking himself behind a partially opened door in a house near by, awaited for what he knew would come. His silent vigil lasted an hour, at the end of which time he saw his man cautiously return to the loaded sled. The officer at once stepped out and put the man under arrest, at the same time discovering him to be William Moss, the well known puglist. As this transpired, too, the officer observed another man standing under a high sidewalk near by, whom he called out. The man proved to be J. L. Bates, proprietor of the Seattle restaurant, whom he also put under arrest. Further search brought to light two more loaded sleds secreted under the sidewalk and that the whole, valued at not less than \$400, had been taken from the cache of Emil Stauff, though a portion of the goods was identified as the property of Mr. Bidder. Mr. Bates' restaurant was then searched and some goods identified as belonging to others.

Another good piece of work was done by Constable Smith, who decided to look into the cabin of a suspect. He was rewarded by finding a surprising lot of plunder there, including a sofa and two chairs, stolen from St. Mary's hospital and the property of the late Father Judge. In the cabin were James Powell, who was arrested on a charge of theft, Edward Davis and George Fox, the last two of whom were charged with vagrancy as they were not believed to have been connected with the stealing, and were given nine and six months at hard labor respectively.

#### PERSONALS.

Jack Carr, Roy Reed and L. Swanson arrived in Seattle about Dec. 25.  
Geo. McDougall, of No. 3 and 6 below on Bonanza, is able to be about again.  
Lyman Tarwell, working a day on No. 45 Eldorado, is able to be about again after six weeks of typhoid pneumonia.  
Frank Reesa, who was injured about a week ago by a sled load of wood running over him is still confined to his bed, but is slowly improving.  
Mr. H. R. Ramsey, of the Crawford-Klondike Yukon & Copper River Co., arrived in Dawson Sunday from the company store at Hootalinqua.  
Mr. W. Scott of Sixty-Mile, is in Dawson on business. He reports nothing doing on that river and the most chiefly busy in entertaining travelers.

The courtesy of T. C. Healy, in fully appreciating in furnishing to this paper late copies of New York newspapers received by him through the late mail.  
Mr. J. F. Homan and Mr. Philip Smithmeyer left Dawson on Thursday for the Forty-Mile district. The gentlemen have claim on Gold and Willow creeks, American side, and are going to open them up.

On Saturday night Mr. T. C. Healy tendered a dinner to Lieut. Cassier, the United States officer who has explored a route from the south to the Yukon through American territory. A few friends were present, Messrs. E. C. Allen, Bert Day and Charles Nourse, making a party of five. The Regina Club Cafe spread itself on the menu and Delmonico could not have done better on either the dinner or the wine. Toasts were drunk and the traveler gave some of his interesting experiences, the dinner extending to the early morning hours.

Miss Amy Howe walked into Dawson alone on Tuesday, having made the trip from Hootalinqua. Miss Howe arrived with a party of prospectors at the mouth of that river last fall and comfortable winter quarters were prepared. The place became almost deserted after the freeze-up and the discouraged prospectors divided up the party and Miss Howe decided to make for Dawson. The trip consumed some 18 reports with several days' rest in between. She with horses at a point just north of Thistle. One of the horses kicked his driver in the face, tearing away part of the bridge of the nose and crushing the skull over the right eye. The man (name unknown) is laying up for repairs at the Johnson road house at the mouth of Tristite. The nearest Miss Howe can describe the man is that he was one of the party from the steamer Columbian. Miss Howe wishes to obtain the address of a Mrs. Gance, a friend, who can find the traveler at Mrs. Galloway's hotel.

#### LOCAL BRIEFITIES.

It's a pity that death doesn't transfer its affections from a shining mark to the mining shark.  
The north pole is like a woman's pocket—we all know where it should be, but no one can find it.  
Capt. Harper was indisposed this week and the investigation of the Kentucky creek perjury cases was adjourned on his account.  
Frank Carbeck and others have thrown up their lays at 50 above on Sulphur, not having found anything to either reward their efforts or encourage them to fresh endeavor.  
Go to the Monte Carlo theatre Sunday night and see McKinley taking oath of office as shown in the Wondroscope. There will also be new illustrated songs, the most popular numbers now in Dawson.  
The "Prodigal Son," a series of tableaux and scenes, was given at the Salvation Army barracks the other evening. The Rev. Turner will deliver a lecture there entitled "Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in British Columbia." Tickets 25c. Lecture commences at 7:30 p. m.  
Friends of Mr. Emil Erhardt will be interested in learning that he has lately submitted to a surgical operation at the hospital by which a piece of bone, fractured in an accident during youth, was removed from the nose. Aside from the relief which the gentleman will experience from the operation, a beneficial effect upon his voice, which has popularized him with the people of Dawson, will result.  
Uncle Sam's band of reindeer, which had been camped at Indian river, passed by Dawson a few nights ago on their way to American territory. They jogged along in a most docile manner, much after the manner of sheep, and were making good time. The purpose of the United States government, as outlined by one of the men in charge of the herd, is to employ the animals next winter to carry the mails.

#### Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Kelly & Co., Druggists, at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, and Skegway, Alaska, United States of America, said firm being composed of Charles Kelly and Rene Lepreux, has this day been dissolved.  
Dated at Dawson, Y. T., this 25th day of January, 1899.  
RENE LEPREUX.

**A Card.**  
I, Miss Lynn K. Miller, desire to have it understood that the position I held as clerk and typewriter to Mr. Phillip Sheridan while he was acting as crown prosecutor, I resigned on December 19, and that I am no relation to, nor have I any acquaintance with the Mrs. Miller. Several misunderstandings coming to my notice recently made the above explanation necessary.  
MISS LYNN K. MILLER.

**Notice of Dissolution.**  
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Arthur Lewis, Lewis Garfinkle and Lewis Allenberg, carrying on business under the firm name of A. Lewis & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Arthur Lewis retiring. The said business will hereafter be carried on by Lewis Garfinkle and Lewis Allenberg under the name of L. Garfinkle & Co.  
Dated at Dawson, Y. T., Feb. 2, 1899.

**The Monte Carlo.**  
The Monte Carlo Theatre is sparing neither expense nor trouble to present new faces and novel acts to its patrons. Last week "The Turkish Harem" filled the theatre every night. This week there have been two novelties—the "Hottentots" and the "Embroil." The dance, put on by Blanche Lamont and Nellie Lamore. Professor Parks has not yet exhausted his supply of moving pictures and continues to "dig up" new films each week. The entertainment would be creditable for even a much larger city.

\$300 reward will be paid for positive information as to the present location of S. Running. Apply Nugget office.

**The Tivoli.**  
The Tivoli has introduced a border drama the past week which relates the fortunes of "Triss," a sourette of the plaus and afterwards of a boarding school. In the vaudeville part of the performance is introduced some excellent singing—indeed, the vocal music given at this place of amusement is superior even to the time or place. Manager Fred Tracy, being a singer himself, evidently has a penchant for other good singers.

The Regina Club Hotel Bar is the standard of Dawson in quality.

**Notice to the Public.**  
Captain Jack Crawford, formerly connected with the Klondike, Yukon & Copper River Co., resigned his position last fall and is in no way connected with said company. All accounts made in the name of the company since his resignation are null and void.  
G. E. WASHBURN,  
Special Agent,  
with power of attorney to act for the said company.

**Remember It Well.**  
Go where good things wait you,  
Where good cooking will please you,  
Where cleanliness is manifest,  
And the menu is the very best.  
To find the place where such is true  
Go to the Cafe Royal on Second Avenue.

The Merchants' Lunch at the CAFE ROYAL, Second Avenue, lasts from 11:30 a. m. to 3 p. m. \$1.25

**Grand Family Entertainment.**  
On Sunday evening next the Wondroscope Co. will present an entire change of program, and among the many interesting moving pictures presented will be the laboratory, Cuban fight, Edison working in his laboratory, Cuban refugees waiting for rats on Steamer Williams leaving Seattle for Alaska, Brave Cubans fighting and many others. Don't forget, the Monte Carlo theatre Sunday night.

Special Rates for room and board by the month at the Regina Club Hotel.

Every Wednesday and Saturday the NUGGET is delivered to subscribers. \$2.00 per month.

The Dining Room service of the Regina Club Hotel is such as to invite you back again.

**Money to Loan**  
Apply at the Nugget Express office, Front st.

"Wow! You've got gone!" "Yeller! I had; but I'm cured now. I'm feelin' fine, too! Just tread on my tail and see! The Dawson Dog Doctor at the Pioneer Drug Store fixed me in a hurry!"

The best meals served in the city are at the Regina Club Hotel.

#### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

- LAWYERS**  
C. M. WOODWORTH, M. A., LL.B., Advocate  
Solicitor, Commissioner, Notary, etc.  
Five years' practice in Northwest Territory  
Room 3, A. C. Office Building.
- TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors,  
Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers,  
opposite Monte Carlo, Front Street.
- BRETT & MCKAY—Advocates, Solicitors,  
Notaries, Commissioners, etc. Office,  
A. C. Office Building, 3rd St., Dawson.
- H. C. LISLE—Barrister and Solicitor, of Eng-  
land and Canada. Conveyances. Notary  
Public. 27 years' practice. Over-Victoria House.
- PATULLO & RIDGELY—Advocates, Solicitors,  
Notaries, Conveyancers, etc.; offices, Ad-  
cock building. Money to loan.
- PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS**  
DR. J. WILFRED GOOD, M.B., S. R. C. P.,  
Edinburgh. Late Surgeon to Winnipeg  
General Hospital, Office, Klondike Hotel, 1st  
Avenue, Dawson. Telephone No. 15.
- DR. J. H. ROONS, Physician and Surgeon, Jeff-  
erson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
proprietor Miners Hospital, Eldorado City.
- DR. J. O. LACHAPPELLE—Montreal University  
Physician & Surgeon. Victoria House.
- DENTISTS**  
DRS. BROWN & LEE—Crown and Bridge  
work, Gold, Aluminum or Rubber Plates.  
Fine gold and alloy fillings. All work abso-  
lutely guaranteed. Room 12, A. C. Office Building.  
H. AMUNDSON, souvenir jewelry and dia-  
mond setting.
- T. G. ALBIN, D. D. S.—All work guaranteed.  
Office with Nugget Express Co., Eldorado  
city.

#### LOST AND FOUND

FOUND.—One dog on Jan. 30th, at about 2:30  
p. m. Found by Hamilton & Hodgman,  
20 First St.

**CORDWOOD.**  
\$18 PER CORD.  
Orders taken for Flume and Sluce Lumber.  
Order at office, upper Klondike ferry, or from  
Stauff & Zilly, agents, A. C. Office Building.  
**BOYLE & SLAVIN.**