



# 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).....3.00  
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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900  
From Wednesday's Daily.  
**AN ABLE DOCUMENT.**

Published elsewhere in this issue of the Nugget will be found a memorial addressed by the citizens' committee to his excellency, the governor general of Canada. Beyond question the document is the ablest presentation of the causes and results of legislative iniquities from which the Yukon has suffered, that has yet been made public. It is a calm dispassionate review of the situation beginning with the discovery of gold in 1896 up to the present time. The memorial cannot be read by anyone who possesses a knowledge of the conditions which have prevailed in the territory during the past three years without the conviction being forced upon him that the ground has been accurately and conscientiously covered.

We congratulate the citizens' committee upon the firm stand taken by them and the able manner in which they have pleaded the cause of the Yukon before her majesty's representative who is now honoring us with his presence.

We congratulate the people of the territory at large upon the fact that the representations of the committee were received with such consideration by his excellency.

Notwithstanding the deprecations of those who claimed deep insight into the rules of procedure and propriety, it has been clearly demonstrated that the governor general is accessible to the petitions of citizens. We apprehend that his excellency will leave Dawson and the Yukon territory bearing with him a greater fund of information than is possessed by any other representative of the government who has ever visited Dawson.

This in itself augurs well for the future of the territory. We cannot but express the belief that the time is at hand when a new order of things will prevail in this far-away portion of her majesty's domain, so greatly favored by nature but so badly handicapped by oppressive legislation.

The returns so long and earnestly sought seem now certain of realization. The future looks bright with promise, which we earnestly hope will become a reality within a very short time.

### MORE GOOD NEWS.

On top of the assurance of the governor general that the welfare of the Yukon territory will receive careful consideration at his hands, comes the news from Ottawa, as published in our telegraphic columns, that a final determination to grant promised reforms has been reached.

Good news, like bad news, often comes in a flood and we are disposed to give credence to the assurances which are held out in today's telegrams. The reforms promised include the removal of the royalty, the establishment of an assay office in Dawson, a small export duty upon gold and liberal expenditures of money for purposes of road construction.

Not all the points are covered which could be desired, but if the matters above mentioned are taken care of the others will follow in natural order of sequence.

Of equal, if not greater, importance than the royalty is the matter of opening up for location all ground now held in reserve by the government.

There would be room for 5000 more

prospectors to begin work immediately if the reservation acts were withdrawn and ground now closed should be thrown open for location.

The reserved ground question is not covered in the report and the presumption is that this particular matter is not to be taken up in the reforms which are to be granted in the immediate future. However, the promises made are sufficient, if fully carried out, to warrant the belief that the attitude of the government toward this territory will soon undergo a radical change.

Once the determination is reached to give the territory favorable legislation it may be anticipated that all needed reforms will be granted in due time.

The time is past, however, when mere promises from Ottawa will satisfy. We must see those promises redeemed and the laws so badly needed placed upon the statutes before we give full credit to the published intentions of the government.

We hope, in fact believe, that the time is at hand when the Yukon is to receive its just deserts at the hands of the government. But this territory is strewn with government promises as hell is said to be paved with good intentions, and we confess a desire to see some of these promises redeemed in black and white before we give entire credit to their fulfillment.

### AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

The plan of taking the governor general up the creeks is an excellent idea. He can secure a broader and more comprehensive idea of the necessities of the country from such a trip than can possibly be explained in writing.

He will readily understand why complaints have gone up for three years past by reason of the fact that no public bridge has been constructed across the Klondike.

When it is pointed out to him that it often costs more money to transport a ton of goods from Dawson to the creeks than it does to bring the same from Vancouver to Dawson, he will have no difficulty in realizing how it has come about that a cry for better roads has resounded up and down the Yukon valley for three years past.

It will doubtless be explained to him that it not infrequently happens that the royalty tax means the payment on the part of the claim operator of a tax upon net losses. In fact a great many matters should be made clear to his excellency upon his excursion up the creeks which should serve to strengthen him in his expressed determination to exert his influence for the betterment of conditions in this territory.

The more he is enabled to see and learn of the obstacles against which the miner has to contend in opening up this country, the greater will be the results which will accrue from his excellency's visit.

### News From Eagle.

The military tangle which has been so long in the making and straightening out at Eagle seems to have been disposed of at last, and the result is that Capt. Wright has been relieved from duty and sent down the river under arrest. Major Rae was a passenger on the same boat with the prisoner.

When the Susie leaves Eagle on her down trip this time she will take to Rampart Judge Wickersham and the officers of his court, as a sitting of the court will be held in Rampart on the 20th inst. After the legal business of Rampart has been disposed of the court will return up the river to Circle City, where court is also to be held.

After that will come Eagle's turn to settle legal matters.

### In Pretoria—A. D. 2000.

"That is Jan Vankloofensteyn. His great-great grandfather distinguished himself in the war of 1900."

"Yes?"

"Oh, yes!—had three kopjes shot under him."—Puck.

### Thoughtful Wife.

Minister—I never see you bring your baby to church.

Thoughtful Wife—No; I'm afraid the dear little thing might keep my husband awake.—Yonkers Statesman.

### We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Flannery's Stage and Express to Caribou City leaves Flannery Hotel, Dawson, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. Leaves Caribou City—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 a. m.

## STROLLER'S COLUMN

"There is no doubt," said one of Dawson's solid business men the other day, "but that the government wood-pile at the barracks is a good thing for law and order. Many men are so degraded as to care nothing about the disgrace of being thrown into jail, but the fear of having to operate a wood saw 10 hours every day is what holds them in check. The fuel factory is a great institution, but there is another institution which, being a close reader of the Nugget's police court news, I am convinced is fully as badly needed here as anything that goes to make up the equipment of a city; and that is, not an insane asylum, but an asylum for feeble-minded. I think there are more feeble-minded young men in Dawson than in any place of her size on the western hemisphere.

"Scarcely a week passes that some young man, acting apparently as though without the love of home, fear of God, shame of the devil or one iota of self-respect in his heart, makes a fool and laughing stock of himself and don't seem to know what a chump he is until he reads an account of his idiotic doings in the paper; then he hates himself and is ashamed to look decent people in the face for the next week, and until his shallow pate conceives that his foolishness has been overlooked and forgotten. I repeat, that an asylum for feeble-minded folk is one of the greatest needs of Dawson at present."

It was during the parade yesterday and when a boy driving a dog team passed the grand stand that his excellency, the governor general, being pleased with the novelty of the turnout, removed his hat and bowed to the boy that a big bloke on the sidewalk said: "It dat kid 'spects ter be noticed by lords as he travels de rugged pathway of life, he wants ter quit drivin' dogs and try to make somethin' of hisself."

The question that is now agitating the public mind is: Who gave tickets of admissions to the dock yesterday to three certain females? True, they were given other tickets which caused them to walk in a hurry, and they stood not upon the order of their walking. But the question is, where did they get the tickets that admitted them to a place where their presence was as a canker? The nerve of the person giving them the tickets is even greater than that of the women in using them, and when his identity is known, and it will be, he will be held up to public view in order that he may be branded with the stamp of public indignation and forever afterwards listed where he belongs. Such insults to decency and virtue should not and will not be overlooked as unheeding and thoughtless.

The sour dough stood on Third street near the Nugget office yesterday afternoon and gazed admiringly on the arch which stands a little farther down the street and on which is a fine picture of American and British brotherly love in that between the two flags are two big hands in friendly clasp, and on the ends the words "One People; One Tongue."

"That," said the sour dough, "is right. It means canned beef tongue which 'Yanks' and 'Brits' alike have both been eatin' ever since the country was discovered."

### Rev. Wright Resigns.

Rev. Wright, who for nearly two years has occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Dawson, has tendered his resignation, the same to take effect at once. It will be considered and probably accepted at a congregation meeting to be held next Monday. It is not known who will succeed Rev. Wright, but Rev. Dr. Grant, who was the founder and builder of the church, will temporarily fill the position until a regular pastor is secured. Rev. Wright has many friends who will regret to learn of his determination to leave Dawson.

The liquors are the best to be had, at the Regina.

Neatly furnished rooms. The Criterion.

Short orders served right. The Holborn.

## Quick Action By Phone

Use the Phone and Get an Immediate Answer. You Can Afford It Now.

Rates to Subscribers, \$30 per Month. Rates to Non-Subscribers: Magnet Gulch \$3.00 per message; Forks, \$1.50; Dome, \$2.00; Dominion, \$3.00. One-Half rate to Subscribers.

Office Telephone Exchange Next to A. C. Office Building.  
Donald B. Olson General Manager

# Alaska Commercial Company

**THE STEAMER SUSIE**  
...Will Sail for...  
**ST. MICHAEL**  
Thursday, 2 p. m.

RIVER STEAMERS	THE STEAMER	TRADING POSTS
Sarah Hannah Susie Louise Leah Alice	Bella Margaret Victoria Yukon Florence	ALASKA St. Michael Andreofsky Anvik Nulato Tanana Minook (Rampart) Fort Hamlin Circle City Eagle City
<b>OCEAN STEAMERS</b> San Francisco to St. Michael and Nome  St. Paul Portland Ranier  St. Michael to Golovin Bay, Nome, and Cape York  Dora Sadie Fay		<b>KOYUKUK DISTRICT</b> Koyukuk Bergman  <b>YUKON TERRITORY</b> Fortymile Dawson

Dawson Post is Fitted With Public Safe Deposit Vaults.

THE KLONDIKE CORPORATION, LTD.  
**SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS**

Who have freight at White Horse which they wish brought down at once should call on The Klondike Corp. Agent at Lancaster & Calderhead's wharf and reserve space on the....

## ORA, NORA OR FLORA

The fall rush will soon begin and unless this freight is moved soon there will, no doubt, be a repetition of last year's blockade, resulting in enormous losses.  
R. W. CALDERHEAD, Agent

## LATEST ARRIVALS

NEW SUIT DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR  
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Skirts,  
Underskirts in Silk Moreen or Satin,  
Muslin Underwear and Wrappers,  
A. E. CO. American Made, New Styles

## YUKON DOCK CO.

W. MEED, MANAGER

Special Arrangements Made for Storage of Goods  
IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.  
FOR RATES APPLY AT OFFICE... Goods Insured Against Fire

## Dawson Warehouse Co., Ltd.

THE ONLY BRICK WAREHOUSE IN DAWSON

### WARM STORAGE

For the Winter Months.  
Special Rates for Large Consignments.  
Goods Stored in Our Warehouse Insured at a Low Rate. Competent Men in Charge.

## SARGENT & PINSKA

Just Received 200 Cases of  
**American Goods**

From Philadelphia—Stetson's Hats, Heid's Caps  
" Boston—Keith's Shoes  
" St. Paul—Gordon Hats  
" New York—Wales' Goodyear Rubber  
" Chicago—Eisendrath's Asbestol Gloves

All kinds of RUBBER GOODS, from ZEPHYR RUBBERS to HIP BOOTS  
**Boys' Overalls, Caps, Shoes, Suits**  
CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, WALKING STICKS

## Electric Light

Steady Satisfactory Safe  
Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.  
Donald B. Olson, Manager.  
City Office Joslyn Building, Power House near Klondike—Tel. No 1

## Wall Paper... Paper Hanging

ANDERSON BROS., Second Avenue

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS  
**Wines, Liquors & Cigars**  
CHISHOLM'S SALOON.  
TOM CRISHOLM, Prop.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE  
**Bunting**  
FOR DECORATING.

## Hay and Feed

500 TONS.

We will receive about September 1st 500 tons of Hay and Feed. Contracts taken for future delivery.  
The same stored and insured free of charge.  
LANCASTER & CALDERHEAD, WAREHOUSEMEN.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN  
**PATRIOTIC NECKWEAR**  
For the Reception of LORD MINTO.  
Don't Wait Until They Are All Sold.  
**J. P. McLENNAN**  
FRONT STREET, Dawson  
Next to Holborn Cafe.



# COPY MONTREAL

And Toronto, Says Mr. Girouard in the Matter of Incorporation.

THE COUNCILMAN GOES ON RECORD

And Says He Will Move Immediate Action of Council

AT ITS FIRST MEETING, WHICH

Will Occur at Once Upon the Return of Major Woods—A Middle Course.

[From Monday's Daily.]  
Councilman Girouard has declared himself on the question of incorporation, and says he will move at the next meeting of the Yukon council to have the original bill for incorporation, which was suspended at the time of its introduction, revived.

The bill in question is supposed to call for the immediate incorporation of Dawson, and Mr. Girouard will do his utmost to carry its full meaning into effect with whatever celerity he can induce his brother councilmen to act.

When asked this morning what he general views on the subject were, Mr. Girouard said:

"I believe in giving to the people all that they should have in the matter of right and justice. I am a man of, and for the people myself, and during my 15 years of experience in such matters have never been the loser by championing the people's cause.

"In the matter of incorporation I do not believe it would be right or proper to follow the suggestions offered by either the citizens or some of the council members last March, when incorporation was talked of. My recollection of the matter is that at the time the citizens wanted pretty nearly all the present territorial revenues to go to the proposed municipality, and some of the council were of the opinion that all the revenues at present accruing to the territorial government, which would come within the proper municipal government should continue to go to the territorial government. This, of course, would be the height of injustice on both sides, and on the side of the municipality impossible, as it would leave no revenue to the latter institution with which to pay its expenses.

"My idea of what the charter should embody, and the scheme I intend to advocate, is based upon the charters of incorporation of the cities of Montreal and Toronto. I say, based upon these charters, because there are no doubt many things embodied in both which would not be applicable to a Dawson municipality, but I have no doubt that the general outline of these charters can be followed out with great benefit and to the general satisfaction of all concerned."

Concerning the details of the charters referred to by Mr. Girouard, he was unable to give any information, nor could a copy of either be found, but enough was learned concerning the vital points governing the financial sources of both cities to say that should a charter be given Dawson on the general outlines suggested by Mr. Girouard, the ideas expressed by Commissioner Ogilvie, as printed in the Nugget of March 26th last, will be largely disregarded. At that time Mr. Ogilvie was opposed to allowing the proposed city government much of anything upon which to exist excepting the dignity of self-government and all the wealth of pure air necessary to ordinary existence. The idea of a city police force other than that furnished by the N. W. M. P., was looked upon by the commissioner with great disfavor without any given reason. He openly stated though, that if the N. W. M. P. were to control the police affairs of the town, all benefits derived from police court fines or other sources of revenue within the jurisdiction of the police force would go into the coffers of the territorial government. Likewise the revenues derived from liquor licenses or permits were, in Mr. Ogilvie's opinion, not to come within the

reach of the municipal government. On the other hand the city was to be allowed the honor and happy privilege of keeping the hospitals open, and defraying the expenses of the fire department, a little matter amounting to some fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year.

Under the plan which will be proposed by Mr. Girouard all this will be different, as the charters of the municipalities of Montreal and Toronto give to them the revenues derived from the police courts, their police forces are their own, and a large proportion of the moneys received from the sale of liquor licenses and permits goes to pay the expenses of local government.

Mr. Girouard will make his motion at the earliest possible moment which will be at the first council meeting held after the return of Major Wood from his present trip up the river, and consequently it is expected that Dawson may soon find itself from beneath the sheltering wing of the Yukon council, and trusting to its own gray matter for support and existence.

### Rush to the Kougarok.

Nome, July 22.—Pending decisive news from the creeks of known promise in this district the country attracting the general attention of mining men is that tributary to the Kougarok river. Fully 1000 men, outfitted for two or three months, have left Nome in the last two weeks for Kougarok. Hardly an hour passes, night or day, that a small pack train or a well provisioned boat does not make a start from here for the new district, about which no one seems to know a great deal, but of which almost anyone can give alluring hints.

From the most reliable news obtainable it would seem that the Kougarok offers to the prospector a vast, unexplored country with plenty of room for new locations. The Kougarok is a tributary of the Kusnetrim river, which in turn feeds a series of small lakes at the head of Grantley harbor, Port Clarence. For several years men of long standing in this part of Alaska claim to have known of placer deposits there, so the recent rumors of a big strike have not come as a surprise. Just what the "big strike" is, or its exact location, is not to be definitely fixed. It is a mannerism one soon learns in this country to wave the hand over three points of the compass and say grandly "some fellows have struck it off in there."

Taken in connection with the Golden Gate, Big Four, Unknown, Inland, Discovery, Anaconda and New Eldorado districts, the Kougarok may be said to constitute the vast interior mineral country which forms the great arch of a semi-circle behind Nome. It is practically unexplored save for the Inland and the Big Four districts, which are said to have yielded prospects of high promise. Through all this interior country is a great chain of rivers and creeks and the prospectors' trouble in there is said to lie not in under but in over-supply of water. The natural gate to the district or districts is Port Clarence and it is by that arm of Bering sea that a majority of these joining in the present rush are going. Another route lies by way of the Fish river, which heads up in the Big Four, Golden Gate, Inland and New Eldorado.

If the stories now current in Nome are correct the area of virgin territory to be covered by prospectors in the interior is all but unlimited and compensation will be found there for the many who have been disappointed in finding the country radiating in all directions from Nome staked.

Pack animals are the most convenient means of transporting outfits across the interior country, according to men who have returned from there.

The first discoveries were reported from Harris creek, a tributary of the Kougarok. Pike and Snow creeks have prospected well, as has Idaho, which runs into the Kusnetrim a few miles below the mouth of Kougarok. Rosamond creek, emptying into the Kusnetrim a few miles above Kougarok, is also encouraging.

### Double Dealing.

What a wonderful old fellow Li Hung Chang really is! It was nearly a quarter of a century ago, and during Gen. Grant's great circuit of the civilized world, that Li Hung Chang, foremost statesman of China, was brought conspicuously before the English-speaking people. From time to time, Li Hung has been cashiered and dismissed by his emperor—stripped of all his royal emblems, sent into disgrace and humiliated as no other Chinaman ever was before—only to be recalled the moment that the Peking government gets into serious difficulty, either at home or abroad, and only to be dismissed and disgraced again as soon as he has saved his country from impending dangers. Again the old man is called by the emperor to take part in governmental affairs at the present time, because China needs a statesman now more than ever before. But already the cry of his enemies is going up that "Li Hung Chang is a double-dealing traitor," and his restoration to official authority bodes no good for the home government.

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

# CLEMENT TRIAL.

Case Is Dismissed, Although the Evidence Showed Gross Carelessness

WITHOUT APPARENT CRIMINAL INTENT.

Alex Macfarlane Appears as Proxy for Gussie LaSwift

AND GETS HIMSELF IN A BOX.

Mr. Johnson Was Turned Loose—O'Brien in Court—Improvements in Evidence.

The most important matter in police court today was the rendering of judgment by Magistrate Scarth in the Clement case.

At 12:30, Magistrate Scarth in the chair, the case against Public Administrator W. H. P. Clement, charged by Jas. A. Magill with having made false returns in the matter of the estate of James F. Dennis, deceased, was called, the evidence having been all previously heard and taken under advisement by the magistrate. In effect the court said that while there were evidences of gross carelessness on the part of the public administrator, there was not, in the court's judgment, sufficient evidence to warrant the holding over of the defendant to the higher court, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

There was every indication in Magistrate McDonnell's court this morning that there was a hot time in the old town Saturday night when such sour doughs as Gussie Lamore and Blanche Cametta were out for a high old time which they evidently had from the indications this morning of dark brown tastes.

When Gussie's case was called she was not present in person, Alex MacFarlane appearing as her proxy. When the charge of riotous and disorderly conduct was read the proxy pleaded guilty; but when a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed he "crawfished" and withdrew the plea, claiming that he had not fully understood the drift of matters. He said he wanted the evidence to be heard. Not wishing to appear arbitrary in the matter, the court permitted the plea to be withdrawn and set the time for the trial at 2 o'clock this afternoon. MacFarlane, who had encased himself in an arm chair inside the railing, insisted that the hearing proceed then and there. The court again stated that the case would be heard this afternoon as he desired the presence of the accused that she might give evidence in her own behalf. Evidently MacFarlane thought the court had no rights which he was bound to respect, as he ordered the hearing to proceed at once. But the court, thinking differently, instructed the court orderly, Constable Jelous, to remove MacFarlane. Orderly Jelous is a modern Goliath and to him such little things as putting men out of court comes as easy as rolling off a log. He raised MacFarlane out of the easy chair, turned his face towards the door and that gentleman went out; nor did he stand upon the order of his going. Two minutes later MacFarlane re-entered the court room and was imparting some free advice to a couple of callow newspaper reporters present when Orderly Jelous again seized upon and put him out. MacFarlane evidently iterated some "slack" on the outside of the door for Orderly Jelous motioned to Constable Borrows and MacFarlane was "mashed" into the guard room that forms the corridor of the skookum house. This afternoon MacFarlane will not only be given an opportunity for assisting the "clover" widow in her effort to square herself with justice, but also to set himself right on a charge for contempt of court.

Two men named Franklin and Sturgis got too much "home brew" aboard Saturday night with the result that they "fit and fout" until an officer appeared and marched them up to the barracks. They were each fined \$10 and costs.

A. D. Johnson had likewise become very much the worse for hooch on Saturday. In his maudlin condition he interfered with Poundmaster Anderson in the discharge of his duties and while the attention of that officer was directed to Johnson a dog which was being taken to the pound very shrewdly availed itself of the opportunity to escape, and at the present writing is still at large. From Johnson's appearance his cell mates from Saturday until this morning were Messrs. R. E. Morse and R. E. Gret. He was "so sorry" and had been so drunk that he had no recollection of what he had done. Sergeant Wilson corroborated the latter statement and added that Johnson had been so drunk he had forgotten his own

name until some time after he was locked up. The court, who is evidently a close student of human nature and physiognomy, readily saw the mental condition of the prisoner and dismissed him with a warning. Ten to one is a safe wager that Johnson will never again interfere with a dog catcher.

Geo. O'Brien, with his wrists manacled and with a nervous and haunted appearance, was brought into court when his preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering Lynn Reife was continued offe week. In appearance O'Brien has greatly changed during the past few weeks. He is now quite pale and has the look of a man whose mind is greatly disturbed.

The interior of the court room did not present a familiar appearance this morning. A new railing has been put up separating the court and officers from the main portion of the room; a witness and prisoner's box has each been erected and the room now has all the appearance of a temple of justice.

### Citizens Committee Meeting.

The citizens' committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the following resolution was offered and carried:

Resolved, That this committee prepare a petition to his excellency the governor general, setting forth some of the grievances of this country and the specific remedies which are considered necessary.

The resolution caused considerable debate of a more or less ardent description, between Mr. Noel and the balance of the committee, the former contending that the presenting of such a petition to the governor general would be altogether improper, out of place and without precedent, and other members of the committee were equally certain that such procedure would be quite proper, within the rights of citizenship, and insinuations were not lacking to show that the members who favored the resolution had little reverence, respect or consideration for the matter of precedent in such matters anyway.

All such matters have an end sometime and the debate finally ended with the carrying of the resolution, which also witnessed the exit of Mr. Noel from the hall and also from the committee, as he has withdrawn from membership.

### Will Receive Addresses.

The telegram received by Secretary Clayton of the Board of Trade this morning should set at rest all the tumult of agitation which was awakened in the breasts of certain ultra-sensitive persons when the question of presenting addresses to the governor general was first discussed. The telegram referred to reads as follows:

"F. W. Clayton, Secretary Board of Trade, Dawson:

"Your letter received. Governor general will be glad to receive addresses, provided not political

"ARTHUR SLADEN,  
"Prov. Sec."

In this connection it may be said that addresses have been prepared by the general reception committee and also by the citizens committee both of which will be presented to his excellency as soon after his arrival as opportunity is offered.

### Telegraphic Extension.

Last Friday morning a construction crew was put to work on the telegraph line extension between here and Forty-mile, and already a goodly showing of telegraph poles with the wire strung may be seen on Third avenue.

Foreman A. C. Couture has immediate charge of the work, and it is generally understood that the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as natural conditions will permit.

### Irving Abandons Contest.

Capt. Foote, of the Danube, which arrived from Victoria yesterday announces that Capt. John Irving has abandoned the contest against the election of George Stables to the provincial parliament. Stables is a Martinite, while Capt. Irving was a member of the opposition in the last house, which is now the government.—Alaskan.

### Mail Arrives.

The Zealandian brought down 32 sacks of mail last night, 16 sacks of this consignment being papers and periodicals sent in under the recent ruling allowing publishers to forward second-class matter for one-half a cent a pound. An ordinary magazine sent in to local dealers at this rate costs delivered in Dawson a fraction of a cent.

### Sued for Libel.

Hamilton, Aug. 1.—The Royal Templars of Temperance have issued a writ against the Economist, of Toronto, claiming \$10,000 for an alleged libelous statement regarding the order. The paper, it is alleged, stated among other things, that the order was unsound as regards its financial standing.

### Mrs. Cranston Ill.

Mrs. Cranston, who is employed at 35 below on Hunker, is dangerously ill, and her husband who is somewhere in Dawson is asked to go to her at once.

# EARL OF MINTO

And Governor-General of Canada Will Be Here Tomorrow.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR RECEPTION.

Will Arrive on Steamer Sybil at 11 a. m.

PARADE IN THE AFTERNOON.

Addresses Will Be Made by Officials and Citizens—Visit to Creeks Wednesday.

Many men are busy today putting the final touches to the preparations for the reception of Lord and Lady Minto who will honor Dawson with their distinguished presence tomorrow. The three large and beautiful arches which have been erected in honor of their visit will all be completed by this evening. They are handsomely festooned in evergreens, flags, pictures, the coat of arms of Great Britain and monograms of the house of Minto. On the arch in front of the C. D. warehouse under which the party will first pass is "Welcome to the Earl of Minto," and on the other side "God Save the Queen." The other arches are all appropriately mottoed and as a whole the decorations are as fine or finer than any ever seen in Dawson. Many business houses will also be beautifully decorated by the time the party arrives tomorrow.

As stated in the Nugget of Friday the vice-regal party reached Skagway Friday morning and left for Whitehorse at 2:30 in the afternoon. At the latter place they took the steamer Sybil which was in waiting to carry them down the river to this city. Last evening the steamer tied up at Selwyn for the night and tonight it will tie up at Ogilvie, leaving there tomorrow morning at such time as will be required to make the run to this place by 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Immediately on alighting from the steamer the distinguished guests will be addressed by Commissioner Ogilvie in behalf of the Yukon district in which he is the queen's representative. Mr. Ogilvie will, figuratively speaking, present the keys of the district and of Dawson to the governor general in behalf of the officials and people generally, after which the party will be driven to the residence selected for them during their stay, which is the Major Wood house in the south part of the city, copies of the addresses and petitions from the citizens and Board of Trade having been handed his lordship.

The party will be preceded to the house by a guard of honor consisting of members of the N. W. M. P.

After luncheon and a short rest and at about 2 or 2:30 o'clock the party will be driven to a grand stand which will be immediately in front of the Aurora dock, where an address from the Board of Trade will be read, probably by Secretary Clayton, and presented to his lordship by President Fulda; also an address from the citizens will be read by Secretary Dr. Catto and presented by President Col. McGregor.

After the presentation of the addresses the party will remain on the grand stand and view the industrial parade which promises to be an attractive feature of the day.

Governor Ogilvie could not say this afternoon what the order for tomorrow evening will be; but probably some sort of banquet will be tendered either by officials, the Board of Trade or the citizens. It is said that the citizens' committee will invite the party to meet in a banquet.

On Wednesday a visit to the creeks will be made, extending possibly to the Forks. A cleanup will be witnessed on the claim of Mr. McGillivray, where luncheon will be served. If time permits, the party will be taken to the Dome from which eminence a very accurate idea of the extent of the Klondike mining district can be formed.

If the governor general can take the time, it is proposed to spend 24 hours in a trip down the river to the boundary line; but this and other features of entertainment, in addition to those mentioned above, will be considered after the party arrives and is consulted regarding time and inclination.

## SUGGESTED ARMY REFORMS

By Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York

Whose Experience as Commander of the Rough Riders Enables Him to Write Advisedly.

(From Monday's Daily.)

All patriotic Americans should feel very proud of and very grateful to Secretary Root for the way he is handling his office. His report is as able a document as we have had from a cabinet officer since the days of Alexander Hamilton; it is the report of a far-seeing, constructive statesman. It is admirable throughout; but, at the moment, I want to call your attention to that part of it advocating a reorganization of the army. The Crimean war taught England the terrible shortcomings of her military system. She profited by the teaching. Our Spanish war was so much easier a task that at one time it seemed likely we should not learn the lessons it ought to teach us. Thanks to Secretary Root, there is now a chance that we shall learn them, that we shall profit by the mistakes. After the close of the campaign in Cuba, the bitterest attacks were made upon almost all the high officials in the war department and almost all the leading generals in the army; yet the real responsibility lay with the people and their representatives, who, during over 30 years of peace, had resolutely refused to prepare for war, and, as Secretary Root aptly puts it, had preceded upon the theory that the real object of having an army was not to provide for war, but to use it in time of peace so as to secure economy of expenditure, occasional scientific work and efficient police duty.

Nothing was done to provide for the effective organization and training of the army, as a whole, for purposes of war, in spite of the army's earnest desire for such organization and training. The staff was kept wholly separate from the line, and, indeed, the word staff was used in an entirely false sense to designate something different from what is known as the staff in all other countries. The higher officials in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments had either never, or at least not for an indefinite number of years, served as line officers, and had no active, living knowledge of the line's needs. The ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary supplies were provided and handled by men who were utterly out of touch with the men who were to do the actual fighting; all this being the very reverse of what occurred under our efficiently organized navy department. The confusion at Washington at the outbreak of the war, and the confusion worse confounded at Tampa and outside of Santiago during its continuance, were absolutely inevitable under the then existing system—a system which can be properly changed only by legislation.

But we cannot expect legislation unless there is leadership; and this leadership Secretary Root has given. All that he says on the subject of the reorganization of the army deserves the most careful consideration of every good citizen who wishes to see our army put upon a satisfactory basis. With his usual grasp of a subject, the secretary clearly shows that the army must be kept in a condition which will permit its being turned into an efficient instrument of war as soon as the occasion arises; and that, moreover, there should be a comprehensive scheme of organization in outline, which will permit the raising under the best conditions of a first-class volunteer army to act with the regulars in time of need.

The secretary points out that in order to prepare an army for war there must, in the first place, be a systematic study by responsible officers not only of the larger problems of military science, and of all the information available as to the state of the art, but of all contingencies of possible conflict. This need can be met only by the establishment of an army war college, modeled somewhat on the lines of the naval war college founded by Capt. Mahan, which has done such admirable work.

It would include the present service schools, which already do excellent work, and would provide a means by which all officers would be trained in the higher duties of their profession.

In the second place, and almost equally important, is the preparation of the material of war. We must keep pace with the progress of military science. It seems incredible that a nation which prides itself upon its mechanical ingenuity should have permitted, or, to speak more accurately, have deliberately insured, such military

backwardness as was shown in the ordnance department at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Our volunteers went into the field with a weapon which was almost as inferior to a first-class modern rifle as it was superior to an old flint-lock musket. The regular artillery was just as backward; while not a few of the so-called experts were still solemnly stating that black powder was better than smokeless—which was about as sensible as if they had championed muzzle-loading smoothbores, or, for the matter of that, arbalists.

In the third place, the secretary advocates a process of selection, according to merit and effectiveness, among the officers of the army, so that the men of superior ability and power may as rapidly as possible be put in the important positions of responsibility and trust. This is, of course, a dangerous step if political considerations, or any considerations save those of military merit, are to be taken into account; but it is a necessary step if the army is to be brought to a high pitch of efficiency. The secretary outlines a method which would, so far as possible, secure for each officer the consideration of his ability, faithful performance of duty, and gallant conduct, and the exclusion of all social and political influence.

Again, the secretary recommends that all staff appointments should hereafter be made from the line of the army for a fixed period of four or five years, the holder to return to the line at the end of the period. This is one of the most important recommendations that he makes. One great cause of the trouble with our army at the outbreak of the war with Spain was the fact that the so-called staff positions were held by elderly men who were completely out of touch with the line. Every first-class fighting army in the world is modeled on the system suggested by Secretary Root.

Finally, the secretary recommends the continued exercise and training of the army in large bodies of troops, under conditions as nearly as possible approaching those of actual war. This means expense, but it is the indispensable prerequisite to efficiency. It is criminal folly for the nation to keep the army so split up during long years of peace that no officer ever has command of so much as an entire regiment, and that none but the juniors see anything approaching to active service, and then to expect that, in the event of war, the aggregate of all these isolated units can act harmoniously together or can be efficiently commanded by a man who, however good, has rusted for long years without even performing the work he did in his days as a junior.

Not merely inertia, but the malign influence of officers who have procured soft places at Washington through social or political influence, will be against Secretary Root in his efforts to secure this reorganization. It is proper that every patriotic American should, accordingly, give him the support to which he is entitled, and that our representatives in congress should realize that the adoption of his plan for the betterment of our military conditions is of grave moment to the honor and interest of the nation.—Theodore Roosevelt in Outlook.

### Bears in Harness.

These days of happiness which the three little bears, tied up in front of the Whitehorse hotel, are enjoying are soon to be cut short. The time is not far distant when the sting of the whip lash will take the place of the gentle stroke of feminine hands while condensed cream, fruit and candies will give way to chunks of frozen meat as a regular diet. Norman Macaulay who owns the cubs declares that they will soon be large and strong enough to haul sleighs over the ice and to this occupation he intends to educate them. He has had some experience in training bears and asserts that they can be broken in with a dog at their head to do good work in harness. Mr. Macaulay with his novel idea of transportation does not intend to enter into competition with any of the regular winter lines, but he promises a few of his friends a ride over the ice to Dawson and return during the coming winter.—Whitehorse Tribune.

### Coal Discovered.

Coal beds have been discovered and located not many miles from Whitehorse. The discoverer, Mr. Gustave Gervais, returned to town last Saturday with a small sack full of samples taken from a location which he made July 23 on the Dalton trail, below Lebarge. He had been out for eleven days.

The samples have been examined by a number of Whitehorse men who are acquainted with the nature of surface indications of coal deposits and they are all of the opinion that he has found a valuable bed of black diamonds.

Mr. Gervais declines to make public how he came to make the discovery,

further than to say that he had information which prompted him to go into the district on a search. His information, he says, was most reliable and he had little or no difficulty in finding what he was after. He has had many years of experience in coal mining and was on the ground when the first discovery was made at Pincher creek, N. W. T. He was also connected with coal mining in Lethbridge and Anthracite, N. W. T., and is convinced that the samples he has will lead the way to an output of a better class of coal than has been taken out in any of these places.

Mr. Gervais is interested in copper mines around Whitehorse, but he announces that from now on he will concentrate his efforts on the development of his coal location.—Whitehorse Tribune.

### American Oil of Joy.

E. S. Busby, supervising agent of Canadian customs, has announced that American liquors can now be bonded through British Columbia and Yukon territory from Skagway to American points on the Yukon river. The delay, says the Alaskan, in establishing the order, he says, is attributed to the lack of information by the Ottawa government of the change in the Alaskan prohibition law. Mr. Busby states:

"I am instructed by the commissioner of customs that spirituous liquors may be transported through Yukon territory to ports or sub-ports in Alaska from Skagway via White Pass and Dawson, Y. T., via bonded carriers. Each package shall be marked 'In-bond for Alaska.'"

"Spirituous liquors in transit to Alaska and transported in bond through the Yukon territory shall not be allowed to go into consumption in said territory.

"There has been unavoidable delay owing to the necessity of communicating with the United States government for information with respect to the laws restricting or prohibiting the importation of liquors into Alaska."

### Obviously His Due.

A correspondent of the Chicago Record shows how "base authority," in the person of a Turkish policeman, settles disputes with justice and self-satisfaction alike. A tobacco box was found on the sidewalk, as alleged by a Kurd. An Armenian claimed the box as his own. Neither would give in, and the dispute waxed warm. From words they were near coming to blows when a policeman came up; but he could not decide the question of ownership. At last the Armenian suggested that the policeman ask what was in the box. "Tobacco and cigarette paper," said the Kurd, promptly.

"The box contains nothing but a twenty-five cent piece," said the Armenian, smiling.

The officer opened the box, and finding the Armenian was right, settled the dispute by giving him the box. "The Armenian is the owner of the box," he said. "The Kurd is a liar." Here he smote the Kurd over the head. "Allah be praised! For my trouble in deciding this complicated affair I will keep the twenty-five cents."

### The P.-I.'s Opinion.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Canadian government proposes to abolish the present royalty on Klondike gold, and to establish a government assay office in the Klondike, with a compulsory charge of 3 per cent on all gold, whether presented to the assay office for sale or exported from the country in the form in which it comes from the mine. The object of the latter provision, of course, is to prevent any portion of the Klondike gold from going direct to the United States assay offices and mints.

The time is opportune for the abolition of the royalty. The poorer miners have been pretty well frozen out. The men who have been working on lays have discovered that there is little to be made in that way, after the claim owner has taken his share and the royalty has been paid. The bulk of the mining in the Klondike hereafter will be done by the claim owners who have already acquired large wealth, or by the rich corporations which have acquired many of the claims; while those who have not command of capital must be content to work for wages. A "cinch" policy against which the individual miner of limited means could do nothing but feebly protest will not be enforced against the wealthy corporations, the stock of which is largely held in Eastern Canada, where men have votes, as they do not have in Dawson; hence the grab game of the Canadian authorities has to end, or at least to take a new form.

The establishment of an assay office at Dawson will enable the government to collect a handsome revenue, under the guise of an assay charge.

Of course, when the new office is established, a large share of the Dawson gold which has heretofore gone to the Seattle assay office will cease to come this way. Its place, however, will be

made good by the gold from the new fields of Alaska, which have been and which will hereafter be developed largely by the practical miners driven from the Canadian government. There is one advantage to the Alaskan miner. His gold is worth 3 per cent more than it would be on the Canadian side of the line, for this government charges nothing for its services in assaying or minting gold.—Seattle P.-I.

### Dawson Taking Lessons.

Dawson's Board of Trade has evidently been taking lessons from the Skagway chamber of commerce. It is loading itself with facts and figures to present to Lord Minto, the governor general, when he arrives at that city. An effort will be made to secure the influence of his lordship to right the wrongs under which the Yukon country has been laboring since the establishment of government there.

The royalty, the high miners' license fee, the system of charging a license fee for hunting privileges, fishing privileges and other privileges, the exercise of which are essential to the development of the country, will all be vigorously attacked. Representation in the Dominion parliament will be demanded, and a better system of local government asked for. An effort will be made to secure the opening of the crown lands.

This action on the part of the people of Dawson speaks well for the community. Petitions from the people, where they represent the unanimous sentiment or nearly so, cannot long be ignored by an Anglo-Saxon government. Never in the history of the English-speaking people have the demands of any considerable number of the people for that which is their right, been successfully defied very long, and it has not been tried since the foolish attempt of George III.—Alaskan.

### The Future Possibilities.

With reasonable development of the natural agricultural resources of this section of the country the general cost of living would be very materially reduced. Sufficient experimental work has been done this season to prove beyond all doubt that the soil of this section of the Yukon valley is of the quality that produces very rapidly, and that there are four months' of growing weather after the ground becomes sufficiently warm to sprout germs in the spring. With scarcely any attention and encouraged only by the heat of the sun and natural fertility of the soil such as radishes, lettuce, onions, beans, etc., grow to maturity in from four to six weeks, while with artificial means the growth and maturity can be much accelerated.

Three miles back from West Dawson were to be found a few days ago as fine a quality of ripe red raspberries as were ever grown in the most carefully tended garden, and if vines will thus grow and produce in soil that has never been stirred, it is logical to conclude that, with ordinary care and cultivation, this same variety of berry could be made to yield luxuriantly and to financial advantage. It is well known that in all berry producing climates strawberries ripen from four to six weeks in advance of raspberries, and when the latter, without care or cultivation, ripen to perfection by the first of August, there is no apparent reason why Dawsonites should not revel in the delights incident to home grown strawberries early in the month of July.

The matter of cultivating hay is another to which the Yukon valley is certainly adaptable. Timothy and oats for hay could be made to yield profitably with proper cultivation, while German millet and alfalfa, either of which is of remarkably rapid growth, could be raised here even if the summer season was a third shorter than it is. The fact that this latter statement is true has been most satisfactorily demonstrated by Chris Sonnickson on Stewart river, and by others who have attempted feed growing in this country.

The fact that there has not been a frost since early in April is evidence of the possibilities of this country as a producer during a period of fully five months of the year.

### A Hoodoo'd Faro Table.

It was suggested by a local sport in the Dominion saloon this morning, that the faro table be taken out and reduced to a pile of nice white ashes, with all the ceremony due to such an occasion. The reason given for the proposed incineration of the luckless table was that it had been presided over at various times by the best of Dawson's local talent, by men who shrink and turn away from opals, the maltese cross, the No. 13 and cross-eyed colored persons, and who covet the rabbit's foot found by the seventh son of a seventh daughter in a cemetery at midnight, and yet it has been a steady loser.

Whether the suggestion will be acted upon; or when the ceremony will take place are matters so far of conjecture.

## MANY STEAMERS ARRIVE

From Up River With Passengers and Freight.

Large Amount of Stock Coming In—Travel Is Steadily Increasing and More to Follow.

The steamers Anglian and Zealandian arrived last night at midnight, coming in within five minutes of each other. The Zealandian brought 32 sacks of mail and 62 tons of freight. The Anglian carried 36 tons. Following were the passengers:

Anglian—Minnie Anderson, Edith Anderson, F. C. Maltby, M. Marks, F. H. Austin.

Zealandian—Blake Murbarger, Mrs. Murbarger and child, E. E. Reynolds, J. A. Westbrook, W. B. Westbrook, A. Smith, Anna Smith, Mrs. Fred Maltor, Hannah Julema, A. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, D. C. Brownell, Miss Carrie Hooper, J. L. Masler, Francis Parker, Mrs. M. Davis, E. A. Dealey, Mary Goursey, Charles Bergman, Mrs. Bergman, Mrs. C. M. Chambers, Miss Chambers, Mrs. H. Brewit, H. S. Walker, Mrs. E. Crompton, R. Crompton, D. Boyle, G. M. Riley, C. J. McLennon, A. L. Berdos, W. E. Warren, Sergeant Pringle and two Japanese.

The Bailey arrived Saturday night and sailed yesterday. Her passengers were as follows: Bowen Smith, Ed. Brooks, J. H. Rogers, Louis McGregor, S. M. Irwin.

The Clifford Sifton completed her first round trip this morning between Dawson and Whitehorse. She brought in 32 head of horses and some miscellaneous freight, among which is some heavy machinery. The following passengers were booked: C. R. Robinson and wife, John Devine and wife, S. Dewey and wife, J. B. Morlin, C. E. Corwin, A. Bryan, J. D. Ketcham, W. B. Wafford, C. W. Kunz, Chas. Redmond, William Greig, M. McNeil and wife, Ed. Cumming, E. Cole, C. C. Whittaker, Mrs. L. Martin and child, H. H. Wilkins, C. H. Sinclair.

Both the Clifford Sifton and Zealandian are unloading at the Yukon Dock, the freight space of the C. D. Co. being taken up entirely by goods arriving on previous steamers.

The wire is still down between here and Ogilvie consequently no news from up-river points is obtainable. The recent heavy wind played havoc with the wire and broke it in many places as well as toppling many trees over across the line which are now being removed.

The water front opposite the barracks present an attractive appearance; it being entirely free from rubbish of any kind, the same having been hurriedly removed recently.

Scows are again coming in with frequency and from now until the close of navigation there will not probably be a day pass without witnessing the arrival of a scow.

### Harry L. Douglass.

W. D. Read, of San Francisco, writes the Nugget for information regarding his cousin Harry L. Douglass, formerly of Nevada City, California. The letter says:

About two years ago my cousin, Harry L. Douglass, of Nevada City, Cal., left here for the new gold fields in the north, being one of a party of 26 sent out by a Boston syndicate, who are represented by Mr. James Dietrich, sometimes referred to as "Steamer" Dietrich. All of these men were practical miners and mill men and were sent out with the object of locating valuable mining property in the new Eldorado. They have nearly all returned—in fact I think that of the entire party only my cousin just mentioned and Mr. Armstrong of Nevada county are now absent in the north. The last letter received from Douglass was dated at Peavy, Alaska, December 4th, 1899. His aged mother is very anxious to hear from him.

### Local Horse Market.

In keeping with the general improvements noticeable on every side is the quality of horse flesh in Dawson, as a better grade of horses are being imported this season than ever before in the history of the country. Formerly the grade of work animals brought to Alaska and the Yukon country was the kind of which it was said "They are good enough to kill on the trails." That sentiment is now a thing of the past for the reason that packers and freighters have learned by costly experience that it pays to keep good stock, and give it proper care.

There are now as fine horses in Dawson as money will purchase in the outside market.



# MADAMS OF THE WHITEHOUSE

### Some of the Presidents' Wives Known in History.

### Personal Appearance of Charming American Women Who Have Ruled in Washington.

(From Wednesday's Daily).  
Of the mistresses of the White House one of the most popular was Mrs. James K. Polk. Like Mrs. Cleveland, she was a brunette, and of fine presence; it was often remarked that not a crowned head in Europe could queen it more royally than the wife of the republican president. Poets penned verses in her honor, and on the last Sunday of her stay in Washington a clergyman addressed her from the pulpit. She was treated with great distinction, and after leaving the White House was visited every New Year's day by the legislature in a body.

Mrs. George Washington also had dark hazel eyes and brown hair. She was not a beauty, but she had a good form, rather below middle weight, and her manners were frank and engaging. She dressed plainly, and at a ball given in her honor she wore a simple russet gown and white handkerchief about her neck. One of her dresses, which she herself manufactured, was of cotton, striped with silk, which she obtained from ravelings of brown silk stockings and old crimson chair covers.

Mrs. Monroe was considered a beauty. She was tall and graciously formed, polished and attractive in society. Mrs. John Adams was never beautiful, but she was of imposing appearance and very intellectual.  
Mrs. John Quincy Adams was famed for her charming manners, and Mrs. Andrew Jackson for her amiable temper and kind heart. Mrs. Martin Van Buren, who died before her husband became president, was a pretty woman, with modest, unassuming manners and gentle disposition.

The first Mrs. Tyler was one of the belles of Eastern Virginia, and was most attractive in her striking loveliness of person and character. The second Mrs. Tyler was the first woman to marry a president. Before her marriage she was, for the one season she spent there, the belle of Washington.

A sparkling brunette was Mrs. William Henry Harrison. She was very handsome, with a face full of animation, and her health, which was robust, added a glow to her features, which increased her charms. "Upon her countenance," it is recorded, "nature had been profusely liberal."

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson was remarkable for her beauty. Her complexion was brilliant; her large, expressive eyes of "the richest tinge of auburn." A little above medium height, she was slightly and delicately formed. She danced, sang, played the spinnet and harpsichord and rode with great skill.

Mrs. James Madison was a pretty, buxom woman, with a smile and a pleasant word for everyone. She had regular features and sparkling eyes.

Mrs. Zachary Taylor was a quiet woman, but had great strength of character and the true spirit of the American heroine, enduring patiently privation incident to life on the frontier, where her husband, as Maj. Taylor, was stationed. She had no ambition beyond making her home happy.

A blond of rare beauty was Mrs. Millard Fillmore, with a skin of dazzling whiteness and auburn hair. She was quite tall, with a fine figure and of commanding presence. She is ranked with the wives of the two Adamses as a learned woman, and it was through her that her husband asked for and obtained an appropriation of congress to buy books for the White House. Up to that time there had been a Bible there, and little more.

Another woman of rare beauty was Mrs. Franklin Pierce. She also had many accomplishments. She was very refined and quiet, shunning society.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as a girl was very attractive and she had many suitors. When she became the mistress of the White House she was "fair and forty." That she was the successor of the popular and accomplished Miss Lane was not a point in her favor. At the first levee she appeared in pink silk, decollete, short-sleeved dress and a floral headdress, which ran down to her waist and destroyed what comeliness simplicity might have given her.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson possessed the beauty of face and form which rendered her mother one of the most beautiful of women. Mrs. Grant was a blond of delicate figure, rather below middle stature. Mrs. Hayes was of very attractive appearance. Mrs. Garfield was

noted for her tact, and her husband once said that he never had to explain away any words of his wife.

Mrs. Arthur, who died before her husband became president, was known as "the beautiful Miss Herndon with the marvelous voice" before her marriage.

Mrs. Harrison was fair as a girl and possessed the blond style of beauty, which also belongs to Mrs. McKinley. —N. Y. Sun.

### Plague Superstition.

Bombay, which is now being scourged by the plague, is considered the finest modern city in Asia. It has street railroads, electric lighting and all other practical illustrations of science necessary to modern life, and in addition retains most of its native character and picturesque. At dawn women of the lowest caste, robed in the clinging, graceful saree, carry on their heads vessels of new milk to the market, and at sunset wealthy Parsee women, in the soft silks and rich embroideries, gather under the trees by the sea and chatter softly in their liquid tones, says the New York Tribune.

The Hindoos are deeply religious and superstitious, and in some sections of India they attribute the plague to a Yogi who became incensed at the refusal of a request, and called down a curse every year for seven years upon the city. Three of these curses, they say, have fallen. By the fire of 1892 half the city was destroyed. It was scourged by the cholera, and now the plague has come. More than seven years have elapsed, it is true, since the prediction, but a trifle like that does not disturb a believer's faith.

### How Chinese Use the Bible.

"What becomes of all the Bibles that go to China?" used to be standing puzzle to the missionaries," remarked a Chicago preacher as he discussed the Boxers.

"A few years ago," he continued, "there went up a great cry for 'missionary Bibles' in the Flowery kingdom. The Bible society was extremely gratified. The demand was unprecedented and thousands of dollars were spent in sending them nice red morocco Testaments.

"This sort of thing went on for a long time, but the number of native converts did not increase accordingly. The missionaries investigated. What do you suppose they discovered?"

"That they used the Bibles for gunwadding?"

"No. They made firecrackers of 'em. Practically all the nicely printed Bibles that we were sending over there were rolled up in nice little rolls, a page at a time, and made into firecrackers. The Chinese make firecrackers at home, for an incredibly low price, and the paper that they were getting free cut a considerable figure with them. But it taught us a celestial lesson, as I might say." —Ex.

### English Girls Neglected.

The unequal distribution of the sexes in various parts of the British empire is attracting a good deal of public attention just now. In one district of Australia there are 200,000 more young men than girls, and yet in Devonshire, Suffolk and Sussex, in England, the girls are as largely in the majority. It is the opinion of the writer in a London periodical that a paternal government should dump the required 200,000 young persons, or at least those who were willing to risk the adventure, down on the shores of the antipodes. For certainly it must come to this: "Every year the British empire goes on expanding," he says, "every year more and more of our boys leave these shores practically never to return, while their sisters remain behind in the old country, where their youth, their beauty and their enthusiasm go for nothing, and they gradually fall, like last year's leaves, by the wayside. For my part, I never go to a fete where many pretty young English girls congregate, fetes like Henley or the Eton and Harrow match, without feeling a pang of regret at our prodigal wastage of so many healthy young lives. What becomes of them? Where do they finally drift to, these pink young creatures in the straw hats and blue ribbons? We do not give them the best of all good gifts, the capacity to earn their living. Their part is to wait, to smile a feminine, acquiescent smile, until the smile becomes a little forced, and a new generation of nieces—pink, straw-hatted and beribboned—appears to take their places."

### Rush Your Orders.

In anticipation of the close of navigation on the Yukon river and tributary lakes, the White Pass & Yukon has issued circulars that through tickets will not be sold nor through bills of lading issued from the Sound or British Columbia to Dawson or Atlin after September 1. This is because the road does not care to accept the responsibility of getting passengers or freight through after that date. However, business will be accepted as usual on local

charges, and forwarded as best as possible under the existing conditions at that time on the rivers and lakes.

The lakes and rivers, it was said by one of the traffic men yesterday, may not freeze before late in October, and probably there would be six weeks more of navigation than contemplated by the date of cancellation. However, says the Alaskan, there is nothing sure, and the common opinion on the outside and among traffic men is that now is the time to rush freight to the interior by the Skagway route. In fact, a great deal of freight is now moving through the port.

The circulars just issued by the W. P. & Y. R. R. contain the following: "Taking effect September 1, 1900, W. P. & Y. R. through freight rates from British Columbia and Puget sound ports to Dawson, Y. T., and Atlin, B. C., will be cancelled.

"Shipments of freight covered by above tariffs must be delivered to steamers departing from British Columbia and Puget sound ports prior to that date.

### Self-Sacrifice.

Gertrude—You're not going to marry him after he kissed Alice?

May—O, yes; the poor, lonely thing. I know he did it ju to please her, knowing she is a friend of mine.—Philadelphia-North American.

### Once Removed.

"Are you a son of the American revolution?"

"No; I'm a son-in-law."

"How's that?"

"O, one of the Daughters of the American Revolution swooped down on me and married me."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Sounds the Death Tattoo.

There was no death tattoo beaten at Cortachy castle when the late Earl of Airlie passed away and the fact is remembered as the only instance in the history of the family upon which the spectral drummer omitted that ceremony. The story of his unremitting attentions to the members of this household is a weird one. In by gone days there was a drummer who drummed for the "Bonny House of Airlie." The wretched player offended the earl of those days and was tied up in his own drum and flung from a high tower. After vainly pleading for his life the poor little drummer threatened that his ghost should haunt the family forever and ever, says a foreign exchange.

Legend has it that generation after generation the dead drummer has sounded the last post for Earl and Countess of Airlie, and the roll of his drum has through the long centuries blanched the faces of many inmates of Cortachy castle.

In 1845 a visitor at Cortachy was dressing for dinner. A tattoo was beaten beneath her window. The lady listened in surprise, for as far as she knew there were no bandmen at the castle. Going down to dinner she said to her host:

"Who is it that plays the drum so skillfully outside the castle?"

The earl turned pale and shivered. The countess could not hide her fear. The face of every Olgilvy at the table was deadly white. Within a week the countess lay in her shroud. The drummer was the specter of Cortachy castle.

When the father of the Earl of Airlie who fell in South Africa died it is said that the drummer did not sound his drum. It may be true. Perhaps he was

not beaten it on this occasion. But the countryside will not be denied their ghost, and it may be that we shall soon hear that the spectral drum was heard at Cortachy the day before the gallant cavalryman fell in South Africa.

It might pay you to drop in and see the new stock of drugs, stationery and sundries at the Pioneer Drug Store.

Table de hote dinners. The Holborn.

Prices reduced. Shirts now 50c, collars 15c; cuffs, per pair, 25c. Cascade Laundry.

The warmest and most comfortable hotel in Dawson is at the Regina.

Shindler has bicycle sundries; wood rims, inner tubes, ball bearings, spokes.

bells, cyclometers, toe clips, graphite, wheels to rent by the hour.

Best Canadian rye at the Regina.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Notice.

J. L. Sale & Co., the jewelers, have moved their main store to the Aurora building opposite Aurora dock.

Same old price, 25 cents, for drink, at the Regina.

### REMOVAL SALE OF

### Millinery and fancy Goods.

OWING to the lack of space at our present location, we are compelled to move to a new store on Second avenue, opposite S. Y. T. Co. Prior to our removal we will offer special inducements to customers. Present location: Second avenue, near Third street. SUMMERS & ORRELL.

## "White Pass and Yukon Route."

# Str. COLUMBIAN

Sails THURSDAY, Aug. 16th, 8 p. m., for

## White Horse and All Way Points!

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent.

## YUKON FLYER COMPANY

NELS PETERSON, General Manager  
Sts. "Bonanza King" and "Eldorado"

Speed, Safety, Comfort. For reservation of staterooms and tickets or for any further information apply to company's office.  
WILLIAM F. GEORGE, AUDITOR AND GENERAL AGT., AURORA DOCK

# Special Values!

We are offering great values on all our

## Spring and Summer Suits, Trousers, Hats, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

# WE MUST HAVE ROOM

We are now expecting large consignments of goods for Fall and Winter, and we will offer special inducements to purchasers on all our light weight goods.

# HERSHBERG

THE RELIABLE SEATTLE CLOTHIERS.  
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE C. D. CO. DOCK FRONT STREET

# DON'T BE SHY!

If you need your toilet cleaned or any other garbage removed,

## CALL ON GUILDS & BROWN,

Corner of Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

## HOTEL DONOVAN.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

AT MODERATE PRICES  
American and European Plans  
THIRD AVENUE AND SECOND STREET  
GIBSON & JEWEL, Props.

## 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.

## New Arrivals.

AMONG the NEW GOODS just received are to be found PLAIN INDIA LINENS, PLAIN SWISS, CHECKED NAINSOOK, FANCY ORGANDIES, FANCY DIMITIES, Fancy Figured FOULARD SILKS, Plain Colored and Black TAF-FETTA SILKS, Plain Black Satin DUCHESSE, Beautiful Black and Colored CREPONS, Evening Shades in ALBATROSS and NUNS VAILINGS, a Beautiful Line of Fine SILK WAISTS, and a Complete Line of NOTIONS.

## N. A. T. & T. CO.

## ORR & TUKEY'S

STAGE  
Daily Each Way

## To Grand Forks

Leaves Forks ..... at 8 a. m.  
Arrive at Dawson ..... 12:30 p. m.  
Leave Dawson ..... at 3 p. m.  
Arrive at Forks ..... 7 p. m.

FREIGHTING TO THE CREEKS.

## Granite and Enamelled Ware

DAWSON HARDWARE CO., JUST IN  
SECOND AVENUE

## Kearney & Kearney

AURORA DOCK Telephone 31

## Freighting and Tending

Goods delivered at the Forks, Eldorado and Upper Bonanza creeks.  
Rates Reasonable...  
Satisfaction Guaranteed  
GOODS HANDLED WITH CARE  
ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

## Bonanza - Market

All Our Meats are Fresh Killed and of First Quality.  
TELEPHONE 33  
Third Street, Opposite Pavilion DAWSON

## HARDWARE

AT  
Shindler's

## Mitchell, Lewis & Stover Co.

OF SEATTLE, WASH.  
Mining Machinery of All Descriptions Pumping Plants a Specialty. Orders Taken for Early Spring Delivery.  
Chas. E. Severance, Gen. Agt., Room 15, A. C. Building

