

VOL. 6 NO. 71

DAWSON, Y. T., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.

PRICE 25 CENTS

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

A COURT OF INQUIRY

Will Be Held to Investigate As to the Causes Leading Up to the Wreck of the Steamer Islander—Prominent Marine Officers Compose the Court.

Ottawa, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—A court of inquiry has been appointed to investigate as to the causes leading up to the wreck of the steamer Islander. The court is made up of the following members: Capt. Gaudin, agent of the department of the marine, Victoria, chairman, James Thompson, inspector of boilers, and Captain Walbran, master of the steamer Quadra.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

STRIKE ENDED

Canadian Trackmen Have Determined to Go to Work.

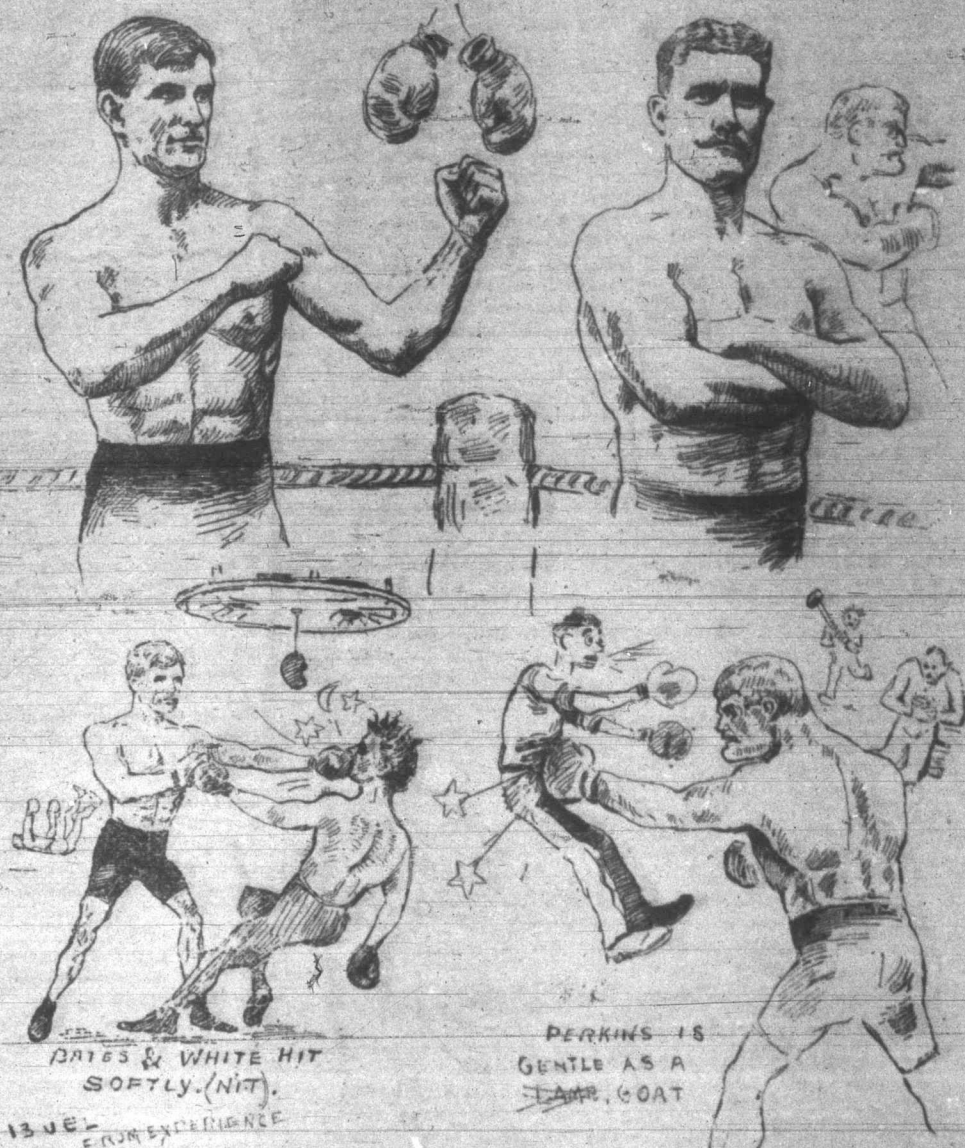
Montreal, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—The trackmen's strike has been declared off, both sides having accepted the recommendations of the conciliation committee. By the terms of the settlement partial recognition is given to the trackmen's organization. The pay schedule adopted last June is re-affirmed and the strikers who return to work are assured of their positions. The strike has been in progress since June 17 and 1500 men have been affected.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

FRED WADE'S HUSKIES

Get Into Trouble in Winnipeg; Also the ex-C.P.

Vancouver, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—The Winnipeg Tribune says that F. C. Wade's team of huskies which he brought with him from Dawson became mixed in a fight with some town dogs. Wade attempted to separate the animals and was himself severely bitten about the arms and hips. The services of a doctor were required to stitch up the wounds.



BATES AND PERKINS, WHO MEET ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

HAWKINS HAS RESIGNED.

Seattle Times Makes the Statement That Manager Hawkins of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Has Formally Tendered His Resignation—Information Reliable.

From Tuesday's Daily. Skagway, Sept. 3.—The Seattle Times of Aug. 29 states that Manager Hawkins of the White Pass line has resigned his position. The Times claims that it has the information from a perfectly reliable source. Mr. Hawkins himself declines to be interviewed.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

WILL BE NO COMPROMISE

President Schwab Announces All Peace Plans Are Off.

Pittsburg, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation makes public the statement that all plans for peace are rejected. The corporation officers make the claim that many strikers are seeking work on account of the announcement that the mills will start non-union. There is steady gain in non-union employes.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

DAMAGE SUITS

To the Number of 40 Are Filed Against the C. P. N. Co.

Seattle, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—A local law firm has 40 cases of damage suits arising from the Islander disaster. Among them is one filed by Mrs. Mills whose husband was drowned in the wreck. Gov. Ross Goes East. Vancouver, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—Governor Ross left this afternoon for Ottawa.

Important to All.

The drawing of the famous diamonds that Soggs is disposing of by chance will take place at Chisholm's saloon tonight. Those desiring tickets may secure them of any of the jewelers up to 8 p. m. Soggs will be selling tickets in Chisholm's rear room until the drawing takes place. Each ticket gives the holder a chance on each stone. There will be no drawings after tonight as Soggs soon goes to some of his mining property.

BOILERS EXPLODE

On Steamer En Route From Philadelphia to Trenton.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—The steamer City of Trenton en route from this city to Trenton, exploded her boilers killing nine people and injuring many others. The steamer took fire after the explosion.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

JUDGE NOYES

Condemned by Mass Meeting of Nome Miners.

Seattle, Aug. 29, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—The Nome bar has forwarded a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of Judge Noyes. The petition bears the signatures of 90 prominent men of Nome. It denounces Noyes as being weak, vacillating and dilatory in his action and negligent and careless about the court business. It concludes by denouncing him as being wholly incompetent to fill the position. At a mass meeting held the night Noyes left Nome at least 1000 people attended and there was only one vote against condemning Noyes.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

Gun Work at Nome

Nome, Aug. 15, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—Sixty-five masked men attempted to gain possession of the famous California fractional bench above discovery on Glacier creek. The claim in question was in the possession of Finley McIntosh whose title was disputed by Eugene Richards.

No resistance was offered but a workman named O'Connor in the employ of McIntosh was shot in the thigh by the invaders because he did not dress fast enough. Thirteen of the parties have been arrested. There has been prolonged litigation over the claim.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXCITED.

They Denounce the Wright Management.

London, Aug. 30, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—An exciting meeting of Le Roi shareholders was held today. At the mention of Director Wright's name howls of derision came from all over the room. Wright had made public a statement to the effect that all the directors but two had resigned. Shareholder Aaron, who is opposed to the Wright management, was made chairman. He made a speech denouncing Wright. Mining Engineer Frecheville will be sent to British Columbia to investigate before directors are elected.

NONE WILL BE SPARED

No Mercy Shown Boers Who Murder Captured British.

London, Aug. 28, via Skagway, Sept. 3.—The war department has notified Kitchener that when any Boer commander kills British soldiers any Boer with the offending detachment afterwards captured are to be held responsible regardless of the participation and acts of their officers. All such officers will be executed and the soldiers will be executed or punished according to the extent of their complicity.

Will be Vice Consul. Mr. A. Turneau, vice-consul for France, left yesterday by the Yukon. Mr. A. Turneau will act as vice-consul during the winter.

In Mr. Senken's Court. The gold commissioner's court is occupied today in hearing the case of Joseph Clarke vs. Knudsen et al., the litigation arising over the upper boundary line between the hillside claim adjoining the lower hill, right half of 8 Gold Run and the second tier of benches.

Strayed Cattle. Lost, six head of cattle and one calf, branded below hip, letter X. \$75 reward for location of same. Bay City Market.

Views at half price for next ten days. Cantwell, photographer, Third street, opp. N. C. Co.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Came on Seattle En Route to Dawson.

Skagway, Sept. 3.—Among the well-known passengers on the Seattle today are the following: W. D. Word for Rampart, Dr. McFarlane, passenger on the Islander, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, Fort Sigbee.

The principal Yukon shippers are Sargent & Pinsky, Clark Hill, Wells, Yukon Candy Co., Powers & Roberts, Hagie City.

A large part of the cargo is for America's military posts.

More Baseball. Baseball cranks are trying to arrange a game between the Civil Service team and one picked from the ranks of the police. There are some old players among the latter and it is thought they would give the victors of yesterday's game a pretty hard run for their money. There is also some talk of a return game with the lawyers next Saturday.

Found.

Found—A white dog with black ears and short tail. Finder can have same by inquiring at this office and paying charges.

Wanted. Good, live milch cow; good money. Apply at Gotsman's.

The Bank Saloon. PETER McDONALD, PROP. CORNER FIRST AND KING STREETS. Drinks 25-Cents - 25 Cigars

JUST RECEIVED SPAULDING LEAGUE BALLS BATS. Scribner Log Rule Brush Scythes Lee Straight Pull Rifle Razor Honors D. A. SHINDLER THE HARDWARE MAN

Dawson Transfer and Storage Co. DAWSON OFFICE, A. C. BLDG. Office Phone No. 6; Stable No. 9. Grand Forks Phone No. 34.

PREIGHTING TO ALL PORTS. DAILY STAGE TO GRAND FORKS. DOUBLE SERVICE. Stages Leave Dawson 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. Grand Forks, 9 a. m., 6 p. m.

TENDERS WANTED For the Delivery of 2,000 lbs. Ripe and Clean NADIES. CRANBERRIES

MILNE'S Grocery 235 First Avenue.

Champion Forges. Bellows, Anvils, Fire Upsetters, Fire Benders, Blacksmith's Tools AND THE FINEST QUALITY. Cumberland Coal. McL., McF. & Co., LIMITED

NEWS OF TWO CREEKS

Happenings on Eldorado and Bonanza and at the Forks.

The N. A. T. & T. Co. is putting up a new two-story building opposite the store at Grand Forks, which will be 30x80. The first floor will be divided into four rooms and rented to merchants while the upper story will be used for offices. The well drill placed in position just below the N. A. T. store at Grand Forks is attracting considerable attention. The drill is seven inches in diameter, and is capable of penetrating any substance with which it comes in contact. It is the intention of the projectors to go down 300 feet if necessary in order to determine the real formation of the earth in that vicinity.

Mr. A. W. Hickman, manager of the big roadhouse at 60 above Bonanza, says business is good at Carmack's Forks. An immense barn has been built this summer and the stage lines between Caribou and Dawson make this place a central station. At noon 24 horses of the lines are fed, with 12 fresh horses always ready for the noon change.

Miss Jenny Parry, of the Strathcona hotel, is making big preparations for a grand dance to be given on the evening of the 10th inst.

Mr. Tom McMullen, former chef of the Magnet hotel, and a well known sour dough, has purchased the Stockade hotel at 19 below Bonanza. Mr. McMullen will give a big dance next Friday evening, after which the house will

Merchants MAY ACT

Talk of Building a Boat Like Steamer W. H. Isom.

The arrival of the steamer W. H. Isom is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by a number of merchants of this city if there is any truth in current reports. That steamer is believed to be a model from which another boat is to be built and that by local capital. It was said on the street this morning by very good authority that several prominent merchants have agreed to build a boat on her lines and ship their cargo for next year via the lower river on their own steamer. Should the report prove true it will mean the divergence of several thousand tons of merchandise which this and previous years have come by way of Skagway and the White Pass Route. Future developments of the scheme will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

Perkins and Bates. Next Friday is the time set for the Perkins-Bates ten-round contest. Sports are divided in their opinion as to the ability of the men, but say that they will make a rattling good go under any circumstance. The match is to be pulled off at the Savoy under the direction of Arizona Charlie who will make special arrangements for receiving a big crowd. The time is set for 9 o'clock, which will give the onlookers an opportunity of witnessing the event without being compelled to stay up all night for the purpose.

Messrs. Kinsey & Kinsey, whose names are known throughout the country as high-class photographers have promised what funds a genuine progressive whist party the coming season.

AMES MERCANTILE CO.

...It Is Hard for Competition...

To understand how we do it. Simply that the goods are bought right and we are satisfied with moderate profits Is the Reason.

We Can Sell You

Ladies' up-to-date, full weight silk lined Bolero and Reofer Jackets, elegant material.

At \$5.00, 7.50, and \$10.00 Each

The Klondike Nugget

ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. PUBLISHED BY THE KLONDIKE NUGGET CO. DAWSON, Y. T.

Subscription Rates: Yearly in advance \$10.00, Six months in advance \$6.00, Three months in advance \$3.50.

LETTERS: Send all letters to the Editor, Klondike Nugget, Dawson, Y. T.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

It was reasonably expected that the output for this year would be from twenty-five to fifty per cent more than last year, owing to the large amount of development that was anticipated and other causes.

Afflict on the Yukon.

Judge C. A. Schibroe of Skagway was seen on the beach yesterday opposite the barracks giving a fresh coat of paint to the Northern Light, the boat in which he and Mr. W. A. Reed also of Skagway are making the trip to St. Michael.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to your outside friends.

The Pacific Cold Storage Co. offers every facility for keeping frozen products. For Sale: Lense and furniture of Hoffman house and cafe.

New Underwear For Ladies!

Silk, Silk and Wool Mix, Lisle Thread. The best productions of Switzerland and Germany. J. P. McLENNAN, 233 FRONT STREET.

STROLLER'S COLUMN.

For real exhilaration there is nothing that excels a horseback ride especially when one is manifested in the selection of a horse. The Stroller took a horseback ride a few days ago and has taken nothing since but the greatest care in sitting down, rising up and walking.

AGRICULTURE.

An exhibition of vegetables made at a local shop recently calls for more than passing notice. From the size and quality of the vegetables shown several conclusions may be drawn.

It has also been proven by actual experience that oats, barley and wheat can all be grown and successfully harvested. Splendid samples of these grains were produced last year and a number of tracts of ground are to be found around Dawson at the present time covered with the different grains and ready for the scythe.

The profession in which the various wild berries grow attest the possibilities of the country from a fruit standpoint, and the luxuriant growth of grass in all our creek and river valleys will afford grazing for thousands of head of stock.

If, as the Nugget confidently expects will prove true, the mineral resources of the territory continue to be developed as has been the case in the past, there will be a wonderful increase in the number of people who will gain a livelihood in furnishing produce for the Dawson markets.

During their stay in Dawson which has lasted ten days they have had a deck put onto their boat which adds to its appearance and makes it more seaworthy. They expect to start this afternoon for St. Michael which point they expect to reach in about three weeks.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to your outside friends. A complete pictorial history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands.

The trip home was very much enjoyed by the Stroller for the reason that the constant jolting and jarring had paralyzed everything below the belt, rendering that portion of his anatomy insensible to pain.

Thinking I was about ready for my

STROLLER'S COLUMN.

will go in an automobile—provided, of course, the missing links in the government road are supplied in the meantime.

Dr. F. P. Jackson of Gold Run, is in receipt of a letter from a doctor friend of his in Chicago and the latter states that he had but recently presided in door manager of an event, the occasion of which was the presentation to Dr. L. O. Wilcoxon, a former well-known Dawsonite, of a lusty son.

A pony that has the reputation of being "safe" was procured from Orr & Tukey who winked at each other when the application was made and the information imparted by the Stroller that not for five years had he "sot" a saddle. The contemplated voyage extended to Gold Bottom and return and as 40 miles is a fairly good day's journey it was necessary to make an early start.

The following is printed verbatim as received by the Stroller. It came through the postoffice and with the exception of the title, "The First Love,"



THE PONY WOULD STOP LIKE A PILE DRIVER AND THE STROLLER WOULD GO ON.

stopping on all four several feet in advance. On leaving Dawson the Stroller was solemnly informed that the new government road was completed the entire distance to Gold Bottom.

One bright morning in the month of May the sun was high in the horizon the snow was fast melting from the hills and my partners and I were busy cleaning up our winter work.

I took the advantage of my chance and it did not take me long to get over to where she was, and soon got acquainted with her. We had a little chat. She asked me down to her home in Dawson then bid me goodbye. I went to work as happy as a lark in new snow.

Everything went well until Sunday morning for I had promised her that I would be down town to see that afternoon, and here I was without clothes except my rubber boots, overalls, shirt, wet socks and an old white hat that wore down in the mine.

Not being a man that would get left very easy I soon got clothes from my partners. As I am six feet and one inch in height and weigh a stout one hundred and fifty pounds the coat and overalls from one of the partners was a very neat fit for he was a man of about the same stature he was a little taller but not so heavy set his shoes was too small for me for I wore No. 12 but that was the other partners size so I got his he was a little saved off dachman except his feet.

Thinking I was about ready for my

A POLITICAL SUGGESTION.

Why is it we hear nothing these days about incorporation? Surely the city of Dawson has now reached the point, where with advantage to her citizens she can govern her own affairs without calling upon the Yukon Council for administrative action.

HERSHBERG, CLOTHIER

Ex-Japanese Minister in Dawson. Prof. C. C. Georgrson, M. S., formerly minister of agriculture to the Emperor of Japan, and now special agent in charge of Alaska investigations, paid Dawson a visit during the latter part of last week.

The professor, accompanied by Captain Galpin, made an inspection of the farms and gardens in the neighborhood of Dawson, and afterwards visited the chief mines at work on Bonanza and Eldorado.

Mr. Georgrson left for Washington, D. C., on Monday to report to his government the results of his investigations in Alaska, and will recommend the further development of agriculture in Alaska, as he has demonstrated so obviously that grain and vegetables can be grown most successfully at Sitka and along the banks of the lower Yukon.

Cabin for Sale. A warm, comfortably furnished double cabin, best location in town, for sale cheap. Owner going outside. Apply at once Nugget office.

Information Wanted. John Goytia is requested to communicate with his family about land in Alaska, which can be sold at once, and to wire his address. c9-28

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to your outside friends. A complete pictorial history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands.

Fur garments repaired at Mrs. Roberts' Second avenue.

Fresh Lowmy's candies. Kelly & Co., druggists.

AMUSEMENTS

The Standard Theatre. Beginning on Monday, Sept. 2 and all week.

Pud'n Head Wilson. LADIES' FAMILY NIGHT EVERY NIGHT. New Scenery. New Specialties.

STANDARD FREE READING, WRITING, SMOKING, CHESS AND CHECKER ROOMS. LIBRARY WORKINGMAN'S LUNCH, DINNER AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

By Using Long Distance Telephone. You are put in immediate communication with Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run or Sulphur Creek. By Subscribing for a Telephone In Town. You can have at your finger ends over 200 speaking instruments. Yukon Telephone Syn. Ltd. GENERAL OFFICE THIRD ST. NEAR A. C. DOCK.

Northern Navigation COMPANY

THE LOUISE AND W. H. ISOM

Are Due to Arrive Within a Few Days. For Information Relative to Passenger and Freight Rates, Apply at Company's Office, A. C. Dock.

Northern Navigation Company

HERE'S A LIST OF HIGH GRADE GOODS CARRIED BY US.

Kieth Shoes, Slater Shoes, Cutter Shoes, Dolge Felts, Gold Seal Rubbers, Strauss' Overalls, American Furnishings, Asbestol Gloves and Mitts, Stetson Hats, Gordon Hats, Held Caps, Fur Caps, Fine Clothing, High Class Underwear, Raglan Overcoats.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS SARGENT & PINSKA

2nd Ave., Opp. S-Y. T. Co.

MR. MAX O'RELL ON LOVE

The Humorous Frenchman Explains the Real Meaning of Many Endearing Expression's—"I Wish I Could Have You" Means "I Actually Do Love You Dearly".

From Saturday and Monday's Daily

"I will love you eternally," signifies "My love for you will continue as long as it lasts."

"It is eternity since I saw" means "I have not seen you for two days."

"How cruel you are!" stands for "Why do you not believe me? I have done everything to prove that I love you; I have talked, I have sighed, I have been heaping stories upon stories till I have got to the end of my part." These breaks are very effective. They express a disorder which always flatters women who think themselves the cause of it.

"Do you want to see me die?" is a figurative form of speech which has been translated: "I am tired of spending so much time talking nonsense. After all, there are other women in the world besides you. If you do not capitulate soon, I must raise the siege."

"I will never change" is often used instead of "I like to pass my time agreeably no matter at whose expense; and, as I find this disposition convenient, I shall probably never change it."

"I wish I could love you," in the mouth of a woman means "I actually do love you." And so does "I wish I could hate you."

"You will make me lose my reason." There is a maxim in love that no one is a thorough lover who is in the full possession of his mental faculties. So, the phrase means, "I have renounced my reason for the love of you, and I hope to bring you to renounce yours for the love of me." And the clever fellow wants to make the woman believe that she risks no more than he does.

"I would rather see you dead than belonging to another," does duty for "I believe in homeopathy for love complaints. Like cures like. If you belonged to another, I myself should have to love another."

"I offer you my heart," is a more poetic and tender phrase than "I offer you my purse," but it does not express so much sincerity.

A man has never more his senses about him than when a woman says to him, "Are you mad?"

When a woman says to a man, "Leave me, pray leave me," the bells are tolling the knell of her virtue.

"There is nothing left for us to do but run away together," is a phrase often used by men, and which women should invariably translate in the following manner: "Hitherto we have only committed the ordinary little follies of love; but now let us consummate them by a grand stroke. I have so perfect a regard for you that I make use of all the advantage your love gives me over you, to persuade you to take refuge in my arms from parents who cherish you, and whose lives it is necessary to my happiness you should embitter forever (or perhaps, from a husband who loves you really and truly, but who is cruel and tyrannical enough to want to have you and whom you are going to overwhelm with shame and sorrow, whilst my passion lasts, and it will last as long as it can. I will stand by you in the stead of all you owe for my sake. When I am heartily tired of you I shall arm myself with tenderness to part with you. You may try, complain, reproach, story even, it will be in vain, all will only make matters worse. You may then go back to your parents if they are enough fond of you to receive you, or to your husband, if he is silly and enough forgiving to take you back. If both refuse, the world is large enough to enable you to wander about. The home is the temple of woman. A man is an unpeppable coward who takes a woman away from a home and has not a better one to offer to her, and he will be, as long as the law allows him to do so, with impunity. When the law is altered he will be on more equal terms with the woman. He will run his rats and have to take his chance."

"You are the only woman I have ever truly loved," "I shall never be able to love any one but you," for you are the life of my life, the bone of my bone, the very thou of my soul," are so many sentences, natural, coming straight from the heart, without any effort, which the woman in love considers as being absolutely free from exaggeration and as the expression of sincere and intense passion, and it would not enter her head that they could possibly have been whispered before into scores of women's ears. All this phraseology is not only the work used by silly people making love, but by the cleverest ones. The

DOUGLAS EDWARDS

Quite Badly Injured by an Electrical Shock This Morning.

WAS IN THE POSTOFFICE VAULT

Had an Incandescent Electric Light in His Hand.

WIRES BECAME CROSSED.

Telegraph and Electric Light Wires Came Together, Causing Him to Receive Shock.

From Saturday and Monday's Daily.

Mr. Douglas Edwards, the well-known and popular chief clerk in the postoffice had a narrow escape from an accident which might have cost him his life, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. The results were serious enough to cause three stitches to be taken in a deep gash on his head, a bruised face and his right hand severely burned.

Mr. Edwards started into the vault to get some papers and took with him the electric light, which is suspended from the ceiling just in front of the vault and which is used to light it. He had his hand on the brass fixings just above the bulb and as he stepped upon the metal plate just at the entrance of the vault a current of electricity shot through him which doubled him up in a second and threw him with considerable force to the floor. In falling he struck against the edge of the door putting a deep gash in the top of his head and slightly bruising his face. His hand was burned a little by the current but not seriously. He was dazed by the shock and the fall but quickly revived and walked to the doctor's office where his wounds were dressed. "Dug" is considerably "stuck up like" but his wounds are not serious enough to confine him to his rooms.

The trouble seems to have been caused by the electric light and the telegraph lines in some manner getting crossed, which has been the source of

WILLIAM FONDER

A Dawson Old Timer Drowned in Fish River.

William Fonder who recently returned to Dawson from Nome brings news of the death of Arthur Howard who will be remembered by many old timers in Dawson. Howard was a printer who worked here during the summer of 1898 in the employ of the Yukon Sun as a compositor.

He joined the rush to Nome in the summer of 1899 where he has been since.

His death occurred while Howard was engaged in a freighting expedition up Fish river. He was swimming a horse across that river and was just ascending the bank which was very steep and losing his balance fell into the stream. The water was very swift and Howard was immediately carried into the current and drowned before his comrades could effect a rescue.

His body was recovered and taken to Council City where it was interred. It is understood that Howard was interested in some valuable properties on Fish river for the development of which he had taken a lot of machinery to Council City.

Mrs. Lottie Weisman, a Dominion claim owner, has gone outside for the winter.

In the Territorial court of the Yukon territory, No. 361.

JOHN D. M'GILLIVRAY, Plaintiff and THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION COMPANY, and the ANGLIO-KLONDIKE MINING COMPANY, Defendants.

To the above named defendant, the Consolidated Mines Selection Company: Take notice, that this action was on the 25th day of June, 1901, commenced against you, and that the plaintiff, by his writ of summons and statement of claim claims to be entitled to a fifteen per cent interest in eleven certain placer mining claims known as the Lohman group and three interests in land and water right in the Bonanza mining division of the Dawson district.

And further take notice that the court has, by order dated the 13th day of August, 1901, authorized service of the said writ of summons on you by the insertion of this notice once each week for three weeks in the Klondike Nugget, a newspaper at Dawson.

And further, take notice that you are required within 60 (sixty) days after the insertion of this notice, inclusive of the date of such insertion to cause an appearance to be entered by you at the office of the clerk of the territorial court at Dawson, Yukon territory, so that in default of your doing so the plaintiff may proceed with his action and judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Dawson, Y. T., this 13th day of August, 1901.

BLECKER & DE JOURNAL, Advocates for the Plaintiff, whose address for service is: Justice building, Second street, Dawson, Y. T.

MODERN TOWN GOVERNMENT

Towns nowadays have have more power of self-government than parliaments had a century ago. They can raise taxes, build anything they like from a courthouse to a drain, and to a very large extent control the lives and conduct of their citizens.

Naturally these experiments in law-making are at times distinctly curious, though to the honor of British towns especially to lady cyclists. Ladies have to mount and dismount from both sides of their wheels, show that they can turn corners, and ride in and out between a number of dummies. All cyclists are photographed by the police, and this photograph is fitted into a little book containing the rules and regulations for cycling in the city. For this book the cyclist must then pay 4s. 6d. Besides this a huge brass number has to be worn conspicuously placed on the handlebar of the machine.

The honor of passing the most extraordinary by-law in the world belongs probably to the town of Winchester, not English Winchester, but its name sake in West Virginia. The city council of that place requires every householder to pour paraffine oil on every open pool within a certain distance of his house. The town is infested with mosquitoes, and it is hoped that this regulation will end the plague.

Glasgow recently enacted that no flower sellers should be allowed in the streets on Sunday, and the town of Dunoon will not permit travelers or holiday makers to land on its pier on the first day of the week. Colchester has very severe by-laws dealing with those who trespass on its oyster beds, and woe betide the unlucky yachtsman who ignorantly allows his craft to ground upon the shingle banks on which the young spat grow. Recently an old sailor was fined a sovereign for picking up three oysters at low tide.

Llanfyllin is a small town in Montgomeryshire. Its town council was recently horrified at the suggestion that a dramatic license should be granted to a London agent for the use of the town hall to give there some musical plays. Only one councillor dared to support the suggestion, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

Padworth, a village near Pangbourne, has a council whose example is worthy of all praise. To keep down the local rates it has been decided by that body that, wherever it is possible, any municipal work should be carried out by the councilors themselves. Four members were recently observed clearing out a drain underneath a public footpath crossing the mill meadows, so it is evident that this is no case of preaching without practice.

Nothing, however, to be found in the United Kingdom compares in eccentricity with some of the regulations laid down by foreign city authorities. Ems, for instance, the German health resort, enacted as lately as May last that ladies living or staying in the town must not wear trains in the streets. The objections to this practice is that it makes the dust fly. Neither may men smoke in public during the hours when invalids are taking their walks.

Another important German town, Carlsbad, has promulgated all sorts of pains and penalties against persons who dig holes of any kind without express permission from the city surveyor. There is more wisdom in this regulation than at first appears, for the whole town is built upon the lid of a gigantic underground cauldron, known as the sprudel kessel, from which issue the hot springs which have given the place its fame as a health resort. This lid once broken through a

HAD BEEN DRINKING

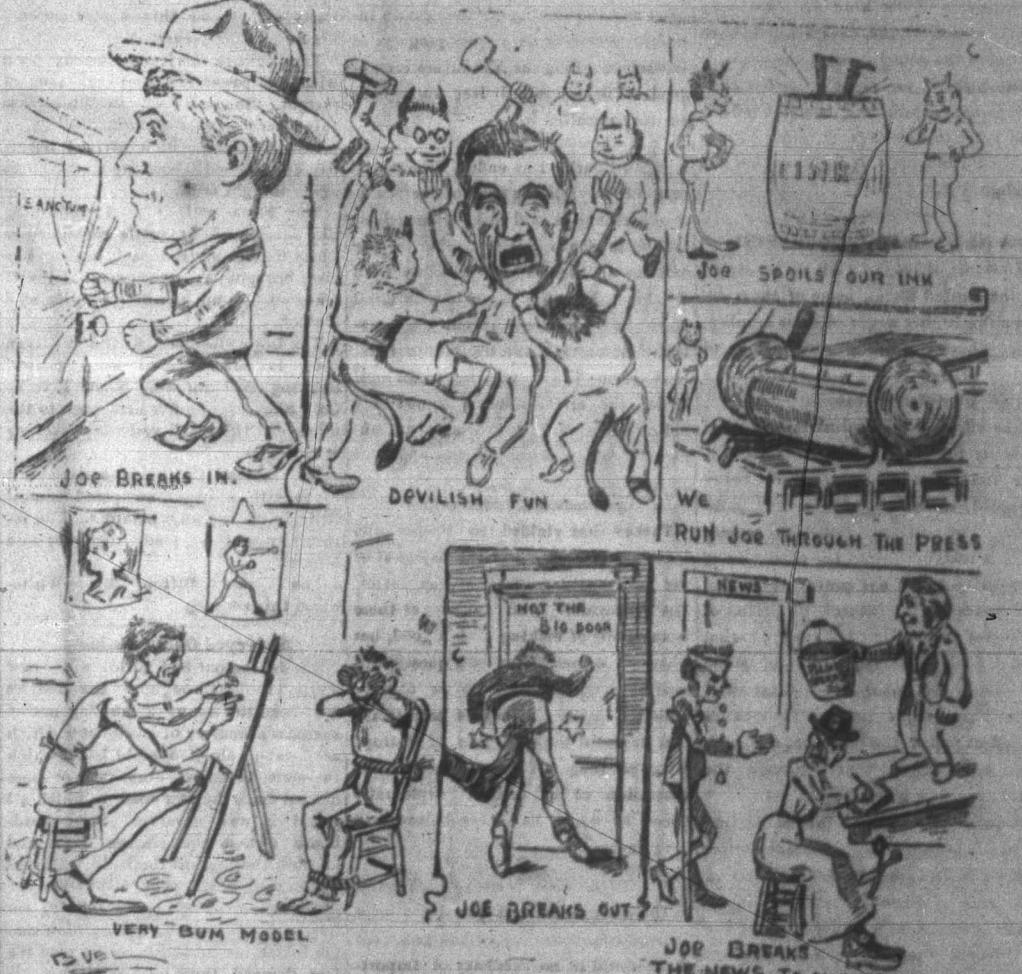
Officers of Islander Under Influence of Liquor.

Jake Snyder an old timer in Dawson tells of his experience on the steamer Islander in the following letter written to a friend on Dominion creek:

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 15.

Friend Lee: Just arrived in Juneau a few hours ago; was on steamship Islander when she was wrecked; went down with the ship and was picked up after three hours of an ice cold bath considerably more dead than alive; but after some time I was brought around all right except being very stiff and sore from the cold. The ship was running at full speed in a fog and collided with an iceberg, she sunk in about 40 minutes with a loss of between 50 and 80 lives. Gross negligence was the cause of most of the lives being lost. She could have been beached within 15 minutes. Many of the passengers claim that the captain and pilot were both under the influence of liquor. At any rate they had been drinking earlier in the evening. I saved my dust but lost everything else, even to my shoes and socks. The people of Juneau cared for us very well; were really hospitable. Shall leave on the Parallon this evening at 6 o'clock. Yours truly, J. T. SNYDER.

We were wrecked about 20 miles above Juneau at about 1:30 a. m. JAKE,



HOW JOE PUT THINGS TO RIGHT IN THE NUGGET OFFICE.

WAS IN THE POSTOFFICE VAULT

Had an Incandescent Electric Light in His Hand.

WIRES BECAME CROSSED.

Telegraph and Electric Light Wires Came Together, Causing Him to Receive Shock.

WILLIAM FONDER

A Dawson Old Timer Drowned in Fish River.

MODERN TOWN GOVERNMENT

Towns nowadays have have more power of self-government than parliaments had a century ago. They can raise taxes, build anything they like from a courthouse to a drain, and to a very large extent control the lives and conduct of their citizens.

HAD BEEN DRINKING

Officers of Islander Under Influence of Liquor.

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ware Department
Tin Shop
at all the demands
Call and get

Iware Co.
9. Dept. 4th St. & 3rd Ave.
FREIGHTERS
CO., Ltd.

Importer
PROVISIONS,
FOOD PRODUCTS.
Story Brick
Justified

T. CO.

sure Bags
Satchels,
ner Trunks.

spector"

RIVER

ight.

Star

UK

00 p. m.

DUCE TO

2.50...

alors

ukon Route..

McDonald
Iron Works Co.
Opp. New Courthouse
Phone No. 3

Call and
Get Prices

Just Received
Large Consignment of
Special Centrifugal Pumps
Made by Byron Jackson for direct connection to motors
thereby doing away with all belts and pulleys; also large
stock of **BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES**, including horse shoes,
nails, iron and genuine Pennsylvania blacksmith coal; also
large stock of pipe and pipe fittings.

The Klondike Nugget

Published weekly by the Klondike Nugget Co. Dawson, Y. T. Subscription rates: \$5.00 per year in advance.

Notices and advertisements accepted for insertion on the following days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

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\$50 Reward

We will pay a reward of \$50 to the person who will lead to the conviction of anyone who has stolen from the Klondike Nugget.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER

It was reasonably expected that the output for this year would be twenty-five to fifty per cent more than last year, owing to the large development that was anticipated.

It is quite true that Mr. Charlson has been disappointed in not completing the work as early as he had hoped to do.

These facts do not, however, justify the somewhat rabid language used by our contemporary this morning.

It is a new method required. Upwards of 100,000 men are on strike in the United States, some of them demanding higher wages of their employers.

A question arises in this connection as to the redress which innocent parties who suffer in consequence of the strike may hope to secure.

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NOT JUSTIFIED

Our morning contemporary is after the scalp of Superintendent Charlson, of the public works department.

Some system of compulsory arbitration by which such difficulties could be presented before, and adjudged by a properly constituted board would seem to fill the emergency.

These facts should be taken into immediate consideration by everyone who hopes to have freight sent to Dawson before the close of navigation.

According to the predictions of various wisecracks Dawson ought by rights to be entirely off the map by this time.

When Charles I as ended Cromwell's scaffold he felt the edge of the headman's ax and is said to have remarked, "This is sharp medicine but a sure cure for all diseases."

Turkey has yielded to France and made arrangements for the payment of the indemnity claimed by the latter.

Mark Hanna is talked of as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

House they could not lay plans for that purpose any more effectively than by nominating Hanna.

There may be other placer mining camps on the Yukon valley but there are none like the Klondike.

The results of the recent Canadian census have been so unsatisfactory when compared with the report of 1891 that the authorities are inclined to believe that the latter was badly stuffed.

That through wire to Vancouver does not seem to materialize as rapidly as might be wished.

It may take more than one frost to make a winter, but there is no mistaking the fact that cold weather is within hailing distance.

Dawson will shortly be as well supplied with playhouses as San Francisco—that is so far as quantity is concerned.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT

The Will H. Isom, the powerful new boat of the N. N. C. fleet, was sighted at the mouth of the river August 19 by Captain McCarty of the T. C. Powers.

The T. C. Powers arrived yesterday morning, 14 days out from St. Michael, with 300 tons of freight and 51 passengers.

The Selkirk arrived yesterday noon with 11 passengers and 192 tons of freight. She returned to Whitehorse this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Yakoner, which arrived Saturday evening with 60 passengers, leaves tonight at 8.

The Lightning, one of the Sullivan fleet, is now engaged as a collier, carrying coal for the N. A. T. & T. Co.

The Wilbur Crimmins arrived last night with a cargo composed almost entirely of hay and potatoes.

The Clifford Sifton leaves Whitehorse this evening.

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DUCK SHOOTING SEASON OPENS.

LITIGATION NOT ENDED

Attorney Black Tells About the Milne Concession.

Woodworth & Black representing 30 of those who have located on the grounds covered by the Milne concession, and Mr. George Black this morning agreed with Gold Commissioner Senker that the letter from the minister of the interior, published in our evening contemporary by Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, did not affect the position of Dr. Milne in the least.

In either case, says Mr. Black, the cases will be proceeded with and the status of the cases are in no way interfered with by the letter referred to. To say that it ends the litigation, therefore is nonsense.

Seventy Five Rounds.

Please settle a wager by publishing the number of rounds fought by Sullivan and Kilrain and oblige, DOMINION SUBSCRIBER.

The fight occurred at Richburg, Mississippi, July 8th, 1889, and lasted 75 rounds, Sullivan winning.—E.D.

M. A. Hammell has returned from a business trip made to Nome several weeks ago, traveling via Seattle and Skagway.

NIMRODS ARE HAPPY

Season for Shooting Ducks and Geese Opened Yesterday.

Yesterday, September 1st, began the season when ducks, geese and brandt may be legally hunted in the Yukon although in the immediate vicinity of Dawson there is little necessity for a law protecting this class of game.

A quiet wedding occurred Saturday evening at 10 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Buck on Eighth avenue.

Miss Cora Lewis returned on the T. C. Powers from a trip to Teller.

General Manager Darling of the B. V. N. Co. is again in the city.

PELKEY BOUND OVER

Must Answer Serious Charge in Higher Court.

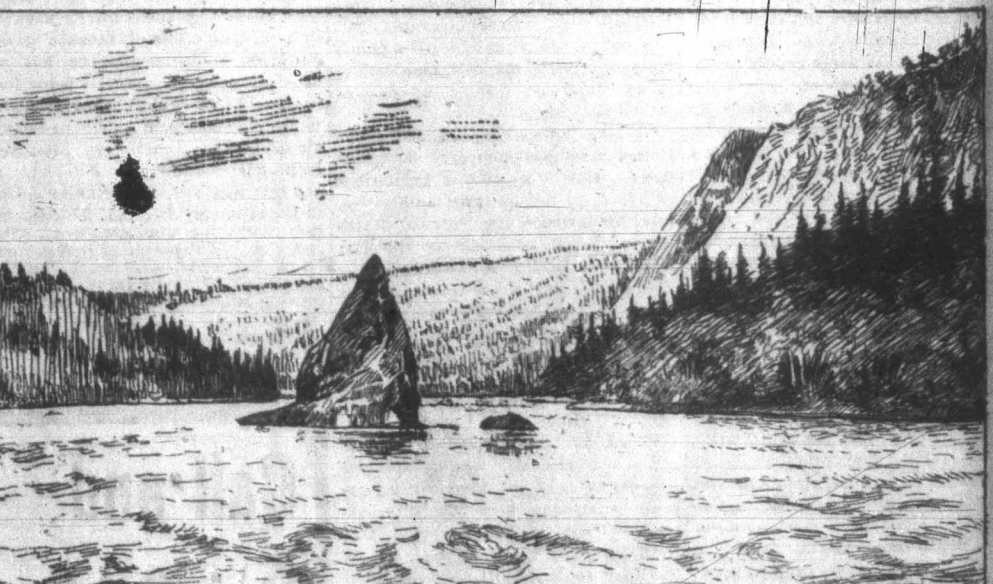
James A. Pelkey who was arrested Thursday afternoon on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred by A. H. Marks receiving teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was given his preliminary hearing Saturday afternoon in the police court before Magistrate MacCawley.

The evidence showed that on the 29th of last month Pelkey had made two deposits amounting to \$515.50. As Pelkey's handwriting was so illegible, Mr. Marks the receiving teller had made out a new deposit slip for him and had mistaken a figure 4 for an 8 on his first deposit of \$450, and had given him credit for \$850.

The magistrate look a different view of the matter saying that he considered it a very serious offense, the man being an opportunity of becoming suddenly rich by taking advantage of the mistake and drawing the money which he positively knew that he did not have the amount on deposit.

Miss Edwards, teacher in the kindergarten, has returned from a pleasant vacation spent on the outside.

Mrs. Chas. Milne returned on the Yukoner from a visit of several weeks duration in Vancouver.



NEEDLE ROCK IN PELLY RIVER ABOUT EIGHT MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH.

IMP... Dr. W... Aut... J. C. Mc... United... Territory... Sir—I... receipt of y... 25 last, in... Wilts B... sloner of... thority to... used in an... In repl... from Mr... enclose a... Everette... officer he... documents... Texas and... tation by... no occasi... to prosecu... You can... the attent... and give... your distri... servant... The abov... recently b... McCook s... every per... have busi... period of... Everette... missioner... been alim... purposed... used in Al... ments ver... coding... sequence... state dep... the resul... letter. Mr... the depart... status in... The cou... and the... which we... Cook, is... plains its... To the Pr... Sir—On... appointed... commissio... Texas, to... of Cannde... title XIX... code of... authority... person who... acknowled... locate un... These pa... order at... reason of... Dawson C... thereon, ... administ... counsel be... public y... documents... less the... Now, m... matter p... say gener... and a ge... given me... S. consu... posed un... use in... publish th... of Ameri... territory... of the coc... all, it ce... authority... person fo... need of... tation. ... apart an... some 300... oaths ha... various d... States an... dial ans... on accoun... ties. Re... DE... Washi... Willis E... Yukon... Sir—I... ceipt of... wakin... for Texa... ister o... ting pap... In rep... officer yo... galize do... of Texa... attestat... City is... obedient... It will... ments w...

IMPOSING ON AMERICANS.

Dr. Willis E. Everette Without Warrant, Authority or Apparent Compunction Misrepresents His Official Position—U. S. State Department Disowns His Actions.

From Monday's Daily.
Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1901.
J. C. McCook, Esq., Consul of the United States, Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 322 of July 25 last, in regard to the claim of Mr. Willis E. Everette, that as commissioner of deeds for Texas he has authority to authenticate documents to be used in any state and in Alaska.

In reply I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Everette on the subject. I enclose also copy of a letter to Mr. Everette informing him that as such officer he only has authority to legalize documents to be used in the state of Texas and that in such cases no attestation by you is necessary. There is no occasion for you to take any steps to prosecute Mr. Everette for his acts. You can, however, bring the matter to the attention of the local authorities and give proper warning to persons in your district. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVREY A. ADRE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

The above document which has only recently been received by U. S. Consul McCook should be carefully read by every person who has or expects to have business in Alaska. For a period of about two years Willis E. Everette who holds the title of "Commissioner of Deeds for Texas," has been administering oaths which have purported to legalize documents to be used in Alaska. Some of these documents were refused acceptance by recording officers in Alaska and in consequence the matter was referred to the state department at Washington with the result as contained in the above letter. Mr. Everette himself wrote to the department with a request that his status in the premises be defined. The correspondence between him and the state department, copies of which were enclosed to Consul McCook, is published herewith and explains itself:
Dawson, July 24, 1901.
To the President, Washington, D. C.:
Sir—On January 12th, 1901, I was appointed by the governor of Texas a commissioner of deeds for the state of Texas, to reside in the Yukon territory of Canada. Under the authority of title XIX, Article 620 (544) of the code of Texas, which gives me the authority to administer an oath to any person who shall come before me, I acknowledged two powers of attorney to locate mineral claims in Alaska. These papers were rejected by the recorder at Bagley City, Alaska, by reason of the U. S. consul resident in Dawson City, not having his signature thereon, attesting to my authority to administer an oath. The said U. S. consul here in Dawson City made a public personal statement, that no documents issued by me are valid, unless they are attested to before him. Now, sir, will you kindly have this matter placed either before the attorney general or the secretary of state, and a definite and official answer given me, that if I do not need the U. S. consul's attestation to documents issued under the said code of Texas, or use in Alaska or elsewhere, I can publish the said answer for the benefit of Americans resident in this Yukon territory. If the said specified section of the code of Texas means anything at all, it certainly gives me the necessary authority to administer an oath to any person for any country and without the need of the said U. S. consul's attestation. As we are thousands of miles apart and the matter is serious to some 300 people, all Americans, whose oaths have been already taken to various documents, all over the United States and Alaska, kindly have an official answer sent me as soon as possible, on account of the faulty mail facilities. Respectfully,
DR. WILLIS E. EVERETTE.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1901.
Willis E. Everette, Esq., Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 24 last, asking if as a commissioner of deeds for Texas you are authorized to administer oaths for the purpose of legalizing papers to be used in Alaska. In reply I have to say that as such officer you only have authority to legalize documents to be used in the state of Texas and that in such cases no attestation by the consul at Dawson City is necessary. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVREY A. ADRE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

It will thus be seen that the documents which have been acknowledged

LORD MILNER IN LONDON

Deals With the Momentous Question Now Confronting Great Britain in South Africa—He Believes That Burgers Should be Treated Not Only With Fairness But Also With Generosity.

When Lord Milner was presented with the freedom of the City of London recently a luncheon was given at the Mansion house, and in reply to the toast of his health Lord Milner spoke as follows: It is difficult for me, with out seeming to use exaggerated language, to express how deep is my sense of the greatness of the honor just conferred upon me. The freedom of the City of London—the premier city of the British empire—is one of the greatest, as it is one of the most coveted distinctions that can be bestowed upon any public servant. (Cheers.) The fact that the court of common council should have selected this moment to accord me that honor and those privileges is a great privilege—perhaps the most striking I have yet received—of the general recognition which the British people are disposed to treat those of their fellow-countrymen who are called upon, whether in a military or a civil capacity, to battle for the interests of the empire abroad, especially when they seem to be beset with great difficulties. (Cheers.) The impulse to back a man who is thought to be trying to do his best in a tight place, the tendency to appreciate his efforts, to sympathize with his difficulties and not to be too much down on his mistakes is a national characteristic. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say that this is an absolutely universal attitude. We have now among us, as we have had in all times of great external pressure a certain section of the community who are predisposed to think the worst of their fellow-countrymen—(Hear, hear)—to believe readily every accusation against them, to attribute preposterous motives to them and to give vent to their anti-national bias in language vying in intemperance with that of the subsidized traducers of Great Britain in foreign lands. (Cheers.) But these aberrations only serve to bring out in stronger relief the very different temper which animates the great bulk of the nation. (Cheers.) It would be gross ingratitude in any public servant, exposed though he might be to the sort of criticism which I have just described, if he were to make an outcry or to pose as a martyr when he had such splendid compensation on the other side as is afforded by the kindly, the forbearing, the sympathetic judgment of the great majority of his countrymen, whose approval is at once the highest reward and the strongest encouragement which can be accorded him. (Cheers.)

I ventured when leaving Cape Town some months ago to try to reassure some doubting hearts by pointing to the remarkable, the almost phenomenal, steadfastness of British public feeling with regard to this question of South Africa; and now that I have been a little at home I feel more confident than ever on that point. (Cheers.) Having regard to the tendency of our system of party government to accentuate differences of opinion and even to create them, it seems to me that this virtual agreement of the great body of the nation is a most impressive fact. (Cheers.) With any amount of differences and discussion as to details, one cannot but be conscious of the great underlying unanimity of opinion with regard to all the main issues. The old illusion, so sedulously fostered and at one time so dangerous, that the war was due to the intrigues of capitalists or to any personal or petty cause, is now virtually extinct. (Hear, hear.) The great national issue at the bottom of it is, I believe, now recognized by the vast majority of thinking men. (Cheers.) It may not even now be as clear as it will be in the pages of history, but for all practical purposes it is evident already—(Cheers)—and that issue having once been clearly raised, there is virtually no difference as to the answer which, at whatever cost, must be given. Deep and universal as is the longing for peace, anxious as we all are to make submission easy to every honorable enemy—(hear, hear)—there are, I think, few indeed who would be willing to purchase peace by any concessions that might compromise the future—(loud cheers)—or to run the risk of popularizing rebellion by treating repeated, deliberate and crimes tainted treason as a venial offence. (Cheers.) There is surely an immense difference, morally speaking, between those stout old burghers who still adhere to their original leaders in the ex-republics and the roving ruffians—British subjects, if you please—who are harrying their fellow-British subjects in our colonies. (Cheers.) But side by side with the general determi-

nation to bring this struggle to an honorable and a conclusive close there is, if I do not greatly misread the minds of my fellow-countrymen, a no less general resolve to treat the burghers of the two late republics, when the war is over, with such fairness, and even with such generosity—(cheers) as will help them to accept the position, and, in the long run, to acquire the sentiment of British citizenship. (Cheers.) We must show them—we shall show them—in the noble words of Sir Alfred Laurier, that "if they have lost their independence they have not lost their freedom." (Cheers.) Now these are great points of view, the British people today, irrespective of the general recognition which at one time was certainly far from being strong enough—of the true character and of the splendid devotion to the empire of the South African loyalists, of their importance to us, and of our duty to them. (Cheers.) Let us be aware in trying to win—as I believe we shall win—the hearts of our former enemies, lest we alienate the confidence of those who have all along been our friends. (Cheers.) The problem is not an insoluble one, but its great complexity ought always to be borne in mind, and it ought to make us cautious with regard to the constitutional problem in the two new States and in the ultimate South African federation. (Cheers.) For my own part, I have great confidence in the efficacy of impartial and incorruptible government—(cheers)—of a bold development of the vast natural resources of the country, and of the gradual and prudent introduction of self-government institutions to heal old sores, to create new interests, and gradually to bring divers sections of the people to co-operate for the good of their common country. (Cheers.)

In what I have just said, I have not been speaking purely theoretically, nor am I speaking entirely of the future. The work of reconstruction has even now begun. (Cheers.) Owing to the fact that it goes on concurrently with military operations it is doubtless more slow, it is more hindered—inevitably so than we should wish to see it; but I am all in favor of pushing it on vigorously in spite of all drawbacks. (Cheers.) It is not only by chasing the enemy in the still disturbed districts of the country; it is by giving the world an object-lesson of good government and reviving industry in the more or less settled districts that this war, this struggle, is to be brought to a close and Great Britain relieved from what has been well described as "the obsession of South Africa." (Cheers.) I do not know whether I ought not to apologize—(No, No!)—for the length of these general remarks. I should like to conclude as I began, by expressing to you, to the members of the common council, and to the citizens of London, my deep obligations for the great and exceptional honor just bestowed upon me. You are helping to send me back greatly strengthened and encouraged—(cheers) by the honor bestowed upon me by your—kind words, my lord mayor, and by this most cordial reception—to send the best greatly strengthened and encouraged to take my share, whatever it may be, in the task which lies before British statesmanship in South Africa. (Cheers.) That task may prove too heavy for me—(No, no)—as it might for any individual, so many and so exceptional are the difficulties. But, if so, some other man will take it up and bring it to a successful termination. What I feel is, that despite all the difficulties, there are not lacking locally the essential conditions of success. It only requires a continuance of that steadfastness and resolution which has so remarkably characterized the public temper of Great Britain throughout this long struggle, that sane, that liberal, that persistent, and yet wholly unindictive spirit in which all your sacrifices for South Africa have been faced, in order to bring about the ultimate achievement of those great national objects for which the sacrifices have been made. (Loud cheers.)

A DISASTROUS FLOOD

Works Vast Amount of Damage in the Porcupine District—Work for Balance of the Season Completely Stopped—Much Expensive Machinery Is Totally Ruined.

From Monday's Daily.
[Skagway, Sept. 2.—Reports from the Porcupine district state that the most disastrous flood in the history of the camp has occurred. The origin of the flood lay in a series of heavy rains at the headwaters of the river causing the snow in the mountains to melt. Much valuable machinery was washed away and expensive dams and flumes were washed out. Only meagre reports have thus far been received but all agree that work for the season has stopped. A miner named Thompson who has just arrived in Skagway states more rain fell than ever happened before. The water rose very suddenly and it was impossible to work against it. The Mix claim was the only one upon which the miners were able to save anything.

The property of Drs. Moore and Kel-

lar of this city, was all ready for the cleanup which promised well. Their dam was washed away and shafts filled with debris.

Arctic Ready.

Skagway, Sept. 2.—The Arctic Brotherhood is preparing for the approaching season of the grand camp which opens Sept. 6.

Labor Day.

Skagway, Sept. 2.—Labor day is being generally observed in Skagway. The postoffice, banks and newspapers closed for the day.

Seattle Due.

Skagway, Sept. 2.—Steamer City of Seattle is due to arrive today.

Another Hard Luck Tale

Among the saloons the Northern and Second-Class are doing the best business, but that is not saying much for them.

Nome and Whole Lower Country Are at a Standstill

The Nome beach which was the scene of so much activity last year and the year before is entirely deserted. Occasionally one sees a poor devil trying to rock out the price of a meal, but it is a rarity. I think that almost everyone who can raise the price will leave Nome before the close of navigation. That country may be all right after awhile but it certainly is not now. There are some very rich claims on some of the creeks, I am told, but they are either tied up in litigation or idle for the want of water.

No Work to be Had and no Money in Circulation—People Are Leaving as Fast as Possible.

The T. C. Powers which arrived yesterday morning from St. Michael brought 17 passengers from Nome. Among them was Jack Wilson who brings another hard luck tale from the Silent City. He says that Nome, Teller, the Kougarak and all the surrounding country is absolutely at a standstill this season, with work for no-one to be had and scarcely a dollar in sight.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

How Mr. Norton Lost His Deed on Sulphur Creek.

About a week ago Mr. F. G. Norton bargained for 31 above on Sulphur, by telephone to A. McDonald's office and was to be in Dawson next day to close the deal. It was understood, however, that if a higher price was offered before he got to Dawson it would be accepted. Mr. Norton had a friend on Sulphur to whom he confidentially told his deal by telephone with McDonald. He said he had a friend in Dawson to whom he would offer a half interest, and if he didn't take it the man to whom he was talking could.

The latter went to the saloon alone and by telephone offered McDonald \$500 for the claim.

Next day Norton started to town to close the deal. He passed his Sulphur friend on the way. When he reached McDonald's office he found that a higher figure had been offered and accepted. Mr. Norton hopes that his "friend" will have luck with it.

Big Fellows to Punch.

Perkins and Bates, the big athletes are now training constantly for their meet at the Savoy on the 6th. Perkins is even heavier at present than he was when he met Slavia and is in far better condition all around. Bates has learned a lot lately but that is offset by his indoor occupation which has told heavily upon his physique. At present he is the favorite in the betting the odds being in to 5. Slavia when asked what the outcome of the match would be said the go would probably be a draw. Both men are about equal in strength and skill.

Returning to Dawson.

From now until the close of navigation it is expected that fully as many people will come to us will depart from Dawson, the majority of those arriving being old timers who went out early in the season or who have been at Nome and other down river points. The experience of the majority of those who left Dawson and the Klondike for pastures new has not been such as was anticipated, with the result that many who are able are returning sadder and wiser than when they left. It is thought that during the remainder of the season the up-river steamers will bring in large numbers of passengers. Koyukuk appears to be the only new camp in the lower country that is able to hold its population.

Wanted.

Good, live solicitor; good money. Apply at Goetzman's.

Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Goetzman's.

Hardware Department
Tin Shop
for all the demands
Call and get

Iware Co.
9. Dept. 4th St. & 3rd Ave.

FREIGHTERS
CO., Ltd.

Importers
PROVISIONS, FOOD PRODUCTS.

T. CO.

Insurance Bags
Satchels,
Trunks.

"Spector"
for
RIVER
light.

Star
UK
2.50...

ukon Route..

The Klondike Nugget

Telephone number 25.
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 Daily, in advance, \$3.00 per quarter.
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NOTICE.
 When a newspaper refers to a certain party, it is a printing error, unless the name is in the margin. The Klondike Nugget is published for the proprietor and is not responsible for the opinions or positions of any other party.

LETTERS.
 And should please be sent to the editor of the Klondike Nugget, Dawson, Y. T., or to the publisher, Dawson, Y. T.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

\$50 Reward

We will pay a reward of \$50 to any person who can furnish information that will lead to the conviction of anyone guilty of the crime of murder.

KLONDIKE NUGGET

THE SCARCITY OF WATER

It was reasonably expected that this year would witness a heavy rainfall for the first time since the late '90s, owing to the large amount of water which has been accumulated in the forests of the Klondike. Last year's heavy rain was not so much as anticipated, and the water has been evaporated. While in the United States timber is being planted out in order to induce a heavier rainfall for agricultural purposes, here, where water is of such importance to the industry of the district, all the trees are being cut down. The timber has done much, the forest fire done more to lay the hills bare. The latter have cleared the moss which held so much water. Consequently, although both it fall and the rainfall was over the age, we have no water. When it rained in all the water came down in a rush, and was so abundant that it was far from important in a consideration of the future of the district. It is likely to be so much below the estimates formed after last season's clean-up. Elaborate plans have been made for operations this summer after the gravel was taken out with these larger cones many smaller ones work has stopped because of the lack of water. Yet some engineers here there is plenty of water in the hills if only it was properly handled. It is argued that with one diverting it in one way and another in another direction, and each following its own course within its own channel, there is a great deal of water, instead of doing good to all, they are doing little or nothing for anyone. Compared with what they may be made to do if properly handled. At this stage and with the end of the season now closing, it is well to give serious consideration what has been done in other places to secure a working supply of water for mining purposes. There is no doubt that a company of large capital has been formed to supply water to the mines, and this would be the salvation of the whole district. Such a company should be drafted liberal enough to induce such large capital as investment, and at the same time hedged about with every protection the miners who would be the customers of such a company. In such a case such a company would charge a reasonable amount, and it is in municipalities where water is granted for a public water supply and the company itself should be under the control of the government in any public corporation to which it is granted a valuable franchise for public consideration. There is no doubt as has been before stated, that the millions needed for such a vast enterprise would readily be obtained by government franchise, and the world is working for many

The Klondike Nugget

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NOT JUSTIFIED.

Our morning contemporary is after the scalp of Superintendent Charlson, of the public works department. Mr. Charlson has under his immediate supervision the construction of the line which is to give Dawson through communication with Vancouver. Mr. Charlson is the same man who constructed the line from Lake Bennett to Dawson in such a remarkably short time two years ago. The accomplishment of that enterprise was considered a remarkable achievement, and justly so, for the difficulties which had to be overcome made the task which Mr. Charlson had undertaken an exceedingly difficult one. The work of building the main line involves much more serious problems than were met by Mr. Charlson in constructing the Skagway-Dawson line. The country through which the line is being constructed is exceedingly rugged, and in the winter time there is invariably an exceedingly heavy snow fall. Added to this have been the difficulties incident to the transportation of supplies, the establishment of posts and other equally serious problems which must of necessity be overcome in an enterprise such as the construction of a telegraph line through a new country.

It is quite true that Mr. Charlson has been disappointed in not completing the work as early as he had hoped to do. It was fully anticipated that the wire would be in working order by the middle of the present summer but several weeks have gone by and another postponement of the date of completion is announced.

These facts do not, however, justify the somewhat rabid language used by our contemporary this morning. Other men have undertaken equally as important public enterprises and failed to complete them on time, but in very few instances have they been driven from public life in consequence. Enough facts have not yet been brought out to Mr. Charlson's case to warrant an opinion, such as the Sun has given, being expressed. All that is known is the mere fact that Mr. Charlson's expectations have not been realized. He hoped to finish the line on a certain date and failed to do so. In consequence the Sun would have him discharged at once from the public service. When the full situation is known we are of the opinion that Mr. Charlson will be able to show very good reasons for the delays which have attended the completion of the work.

Meanwhile we suggest to our contemporary to calm his troubled spirit, and not allow his angry passions to rise in such a manner. It is altogether too undignified.

A NEW METHOD REQUIRED.

Upwards of 100,000 men are on strike in the United States, some of them demanding higher wages of their employers, others requiring recognition of union principles and others still for a variety of different reasons. The effect of this industrial upheaval is being felt over the entire country, the industries of which are being crippled, in some instances to paralysis. The ultimate result is certain to be a reaction from the condition of prosperity which has prevailed for several years in the States. A period of financial depression similar to that which occurred in 1893 is almost bound to ensue and labor and capital will both have ample time on their hands to reflect upon the advantages which have accrued to them through the bitter war now being waged.

A question arises in this connection as to the redress which innocent parties who suffer in consequence of the strike may hope to secure.

For instance, as a consequence of the strike now in progress in San Francisco shipping is tied up, and hundreds of farmers and fruit growers are deprived of the privilege of sending their produce to market. Their crops, upon which their entire income depends, are rotting in the fields, while the strikers and their employers are endeavoring to determine their relative staying powers. It appears, therefore, that the public generally is suffering by reason of the strikes just as much as the parties directly concerned. What is required is some means for adjusting

difficulties between labor and capital which will not work an injurious effect upon the public at large.

The strike as a method of determining the merits of a dispute between labor and capital is unsatisfactory and unjust, for the chief sufferers are often those who have no immediate interests at stake and in most cases the striker himself reaps no advantage.

Some system of compulsory arbitration by which such difficulties could be presented before, and adjudged by a properly constituted board would seem to fill the emergency. The very fact that strikes are an existing reality largely disproves our boasted claim to enlightened and advanced civilization.

RUSH YOUR FREIGHT.

The season of open navigation is rapidly drawing to a close. The railroad company ceased issuing through bills of lading more than a week ago and all shipments subsequent to that date are accepted at risk of shipper. There will probably be five or six weeks yet of open navigation but the White Pass has taken nearly all its boats out of commission and consequently is in a position to handle only a limited amount of freight.

These facts should be taken into immediate consideration by everyone who hopes to have freight sent to Dawson before the close of navigation. It has invariably occurred at the end of the shipping season that a large amount of freight has been left in the warehouses at the upper end of the river or stranded high and dry at different points between Dawson and Whitehorse.

There is a very fair prospect that the same condition will prevail again this year. Should there be anything in the nature of a rush for freight accommodations, a blockade is certain to occur.

It will be well, therefore, for every one who hopes still to receive freight, to rush their orders without delay.

According to the predictions of various seers Dawson ought by rights to be entirely off the map by this time. When the gambling order went into effect on June 1 a howl went up that the town was going to the dogs and that nothing would be left inside of six months. The facts of the case are that Dawson is still a lively bustling town with prospects for the future which are very bright indeed. Dawson will always remain a good town as long as the Klondike remains a heavy gold producer. If the diggings should give out, all the gamblers in the world couldn't make the town a profitable place for business, nor on the other hand can the closing of the games interfere seriously with the progress of Dawson as long as the mines remain good. The cry raised last spring was entirely uncalled for.

When Charles I. ended Cromwell's scaffold he felt the edge of the headman's ax and is said to have remarked, "This is sharp medicine but a sure cure for all diseases." Probably Lord Kitchener had the same idea in mind when he issued his recent proclamation. At any rate the troubles in Boer-land seem to be coming to an end. Under the circumstances almost any policy which will put a stop to unnecessary devastation and loss of life is justifiable.

Turkey has yielded to France and made arrangements for the payment of the indemnity claimed by the latter. The sultan will bluff as long as there is any hope of making a bluff good, but when it comes down to a question of sending a minister home he usually prefers to settle. It is this peculiarity that has kept the sick man of Europe alive so long. If it were not for the possession of a certain diplomatic finesse he would have been a dead man long ago.

If all the wild berries which grow in the marshes and on the hills near Dawson could be secured and preserved there would be no necessity of importing a single can of fruit for the winter. Hundreds of bushels of currants, blueberries, cranberries and other finely flavored fruits will spoil on the bushes for want of being picked. It seems to us that an opening is presented here for an industry which would be very profitable.

Mark Hanna is talked of as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. If the Republican leaders want to place Bryan in the White

House they could not lay plans for that purpose any more effectively than by nominating Hanna. Hanna would make more votes for Bryan in a month than the latter could make for himself in five years.

There may be other placer mining camps on the Yukon valley but there are none like the Klondike. The truth of this statement is clearly demonstrated by the fact that people are leaving Nome and other lower river points for this town with the hope that they may find something to do for the winter.

The results of the recent Canadian census have been so unsatisfactory when compared with the report of 1891 that the authorities are inclined to believe that the latter was badly stuffed. An investigation is quite likely to take place.

The evening edition of the News and the morning edition of the News are having quite a spat over several little matters. It is a pity that the twins cannot remember that family quarrels do not interest the public.

That through wire to Vancouver does not seem to materialize as rapidly as might be wished. It has been due since July 15 and has not arrived even at this late date.

It may take more than one frost to make a winter, but there is no mistaking the fact that cold weather is within hailing distance.

Dawson will shortly be as well supplied with playhouses as San Francisco—that is so far as quantity is concerned.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The Will H. Isom, the powerful new boat of the N. N. C. fleet, was sighted at the mouth of the river August 19 by Captain McCarty of the T. C. Powers which arrived here yesterday morning. The Isom had three barges in tow, the total tonnage amounting to over 3000 tons. She should arrive in about a week.

The T. C. Powers arrived yesterday morning, 14 days out from St. Michael, with 300 tons of freight and 51 passengers, 17 of the latter being from Nome and the balance from way points. Captain McCarty reports the Seattle No. 2 towing the Louise's barges into the river as he passed up, and as the Isom was in sight at the time the two most powerful boats on the river will probably indulge in a race up the river. The Powers left this morning for the lower river and expects to make another round trip before the close of navigation, wintering in the slough opposite Klondike City. Captain McCarty will spend this winter outside, his first in four years.

The Selkirk arrived yesterday noon with 11 passengers and 192 tons of freight. She returned to Whitehorse this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Yukoner, which arrived Saturday evening with 60 passengers, leaves again tonight at 8.

The Flora with a scow containing 260 sheep and 64 cattle consigned to Chris Bartsch arrived last night. She also brought 42 passengers and will leave on her up trip this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Lightning, one of the Sullivan fleet, is now engaged as a collier, carrying coal for the N. A. T. & T. Co. She left on her first trip to the mines at Cliff creek yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

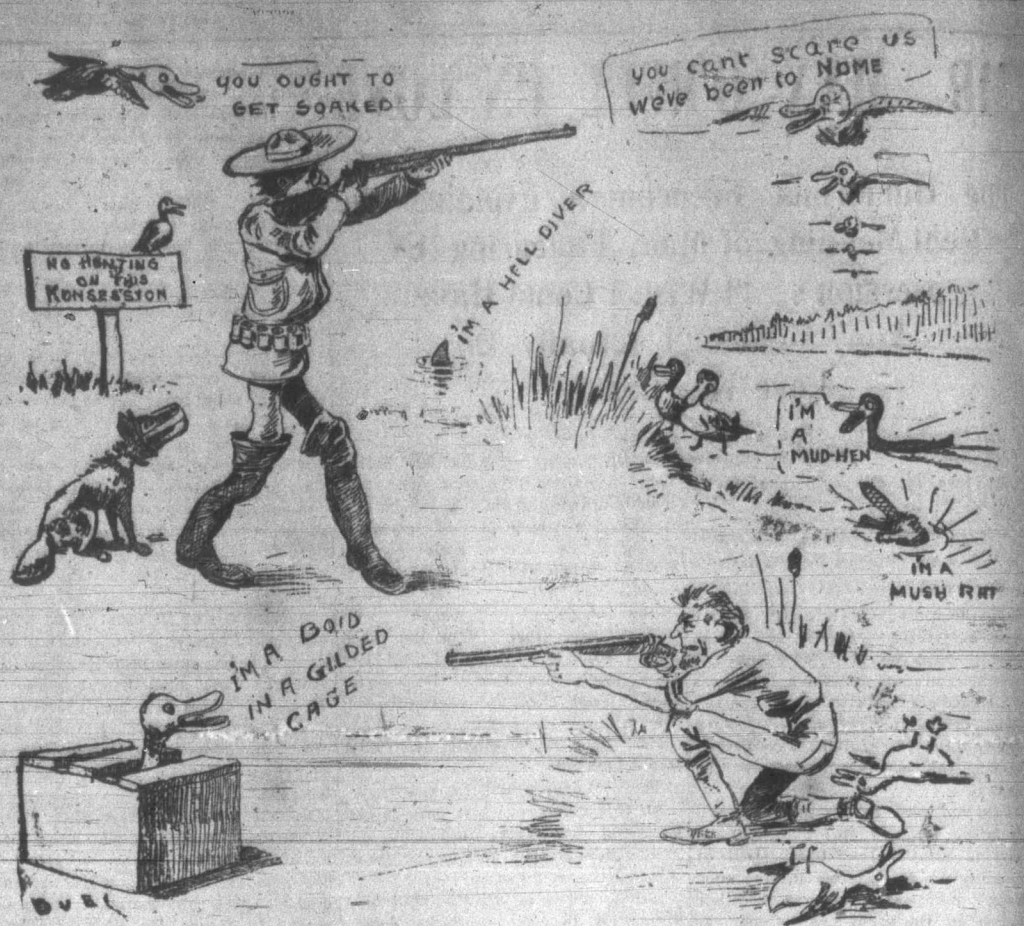
The Wilbur Crammins arrived last night with a cargo composed almost entirely of hay and potatoes. The return trip will be made tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

The Clifford Sifton leaves Whitehorse this evening.

Surveyed Out of Business.
 The laying out and building of new wagon roads throughout the district has been the means of putting out of business a number of roadhouses which are located along the old trails which in some instances are a mile or more distant from the new road to which all travel is now diverted. Some roadhouse owners are tearing down and hauling the logs of their old buildings to the road where they will follow the same business. Others are retiring entirely as they are of the opinion that the better condition of the road the less demand there will be for wayside houses. As many as half a dozen roadhouses have been surveyed out of business between Dawson and Gold Bottom by the laying out of the new road. The same applies to many of the other creeks.

New Hotel at Summit.
 Jack Raymond and Nels Swanson are building a large hotel on the summit to be called the Summit Pavilion, about eight miles from Grand Forks. They promise to fit it up regardless of expense.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.



LITIGATION NOT ENDED

Attorney Black Tells About the Milne Concession.

Woodworth & Black representing 30 of those who have located on the grounds covered by the Milne concession, and Mr. George Black this morning agreed with Gold Commissioner Senkler that the letter from the minister of the Interior, published in our evening contemporary by Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, did not affect the position of Dr. Milne in the least, "no more than if it had never been written," said Mr. Black.

He went on to state the present position of the litigation in regard to this concession. In the case of Kramer and twenty-nine others versus Dr. Milne the gold commissioner had ruled that he had no jurisdiction, and that no action could be brought without the consent of the attorney general. In the case of Hartley et al. versus the Milne concession on Bonanza exactly the same questions were at issue as to the jurisdiction of the gold commissioner and the necessity of joining the attorney general as plaintiff. The matter has been carried to the court of appeals, and no decision is expected until after the long vacation.

This decision must be either that the cases be referred back to the gold commissioner for trial as they are, and as the plaintiffs' solicitors contend they ought to be, or that the attorney general must join.

In either case, says Mr. Black, the cases will be proceeded with and the status of the cases are in no way interfered with by the letter referred to. To say that it ends the litigation, therefore is nonsense.

Seventy Five Rounds.

Editor Nugget:
 Please settle a wager by publishing the number of rounds fought by Sullivan and Kilrain and oblige.

DOMINION SUBSCRIBER.

(The fight occurred at Rieburg, Mississippi, July 8th, 1899, and lasted 75 rounds, Sullivan winning.—ED.)

M. A. Hammell has returned from a business trip made to Nome several weeks ago, traveling via Seattle and Skagway.

NIMRODS ARE HAPPY

Season for Shooting Ducks and Geese Opened Yesterday.

Yesterday, September 1st, began the season when ducks, geese and brandt may be legally hunted in the Yukon although in the immediate vicinity of Dawson there is little necessity for a law protecting this class of game. Ducks and geese are not numerous in this locality and what few there are appear to be well able to protect themselves from the onslaughts of the gunner. At points only a few miles both down and up the Yukon and on the Klondike, Stewart and other rivers ducks are found in large numbers and it is to these points that local sportsmen will now repair with all their modern hunting outfits, hammerless guns, smokeless cartridges, decoys, moleskin shooting jackets and a large amount of liquid refreshment. The air will be resonant with reports of guns and as-arounds of burst powder will permeate the frost-laden zephyrs.

But the old hunter with his muzzle-loading shot gun from his place of ambush in the willows will kill the ducks and sell them at high figures to the man who hunts according to the directions printed in Rod and Gun, Oring and other unreliable sporting magazines.

A Quiet Wedding.

A quiet wedding occurred Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Buck on Eighth avenue. The contracting parties were Mr. Ed Robinson the well-known electrician at the Dawson Electric Co.'s power house and Miss Greene, a charming young lady of Los Angeles, Cal., who arrived in Dawson Saturday evening at 8 o'clock on the steamer Yukoner. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few personal friends, the Rev. Mr. Naylor of the church of England officiating. Mr. Robinson is erecting a nice little cottage in the southern part of the town into which he and his bride will move as soon as completed.

Mrs. Cora Lewis returned on the T. C. Powers from a trip to Teller.

General Manager Darling of the B. Y. N. Co. is again in the city.

PELKEY BOUND OVER

Must Answer Serious Charge in Higher Court.

James A. Pelkey who was arrested Thursday afternoon on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred by A. E. Marks receiving teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was given his preliminary hearing Saturday afternoon in the police court before Magistrate MacCauley.

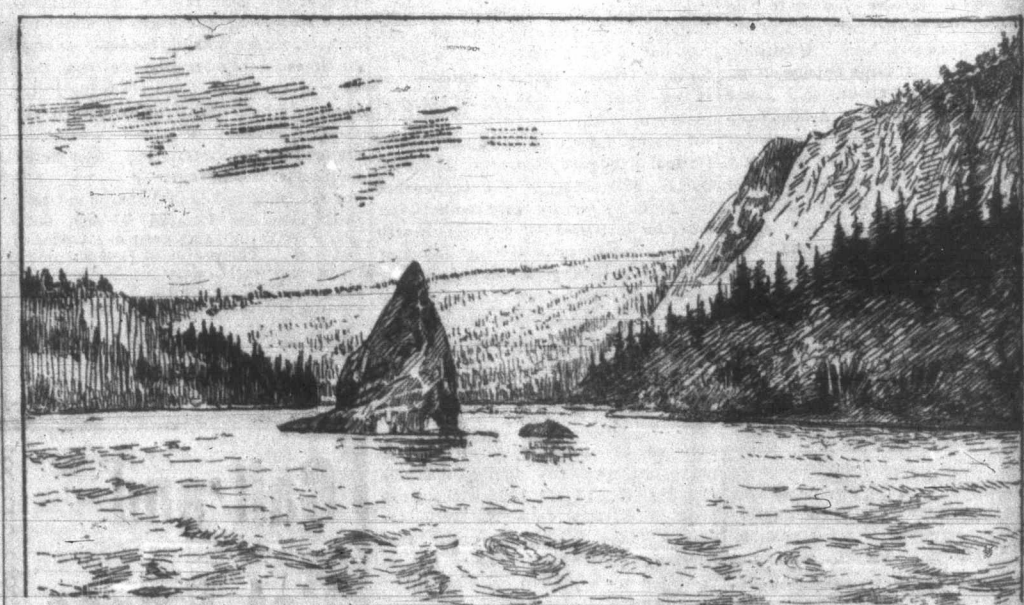
The evidence showed that on the 29th of last month Pelkey had made two deposits amounting to \$515.50. Mr. Pelkey's handwriting was so illegible, Mr. Marks the receiving teller had made out a new deposit slip for him and had mistaken a figure 4 for an 8 on his first deposit of \$450, and had given him credit for \$850. His second deposit the same day brought the amount to \$515.50, but by reason of the mistake he was given credit for \$915.50. In the afternoon of the same day he drew out the full amount of the \$915.50, the ledger keeper writing out the check for him as his own handwriting was again too poor to be legible. Pelkey signed the check, presented it at the paying teller's window and received the money in payment and took it away without a word.

The attorney for defendant attempted to throw the blame of the transaction onto the bank clerks, saying that it was simply a mistake for which the clerks were wholly responsible, in which case it resolved itself into a civil and not a criminal action.

The magistrate took a different view of the matter saying that he considered it a very serious offense, the man being an opportunity of becoming suddenly rich by taking advantage of the mistake and drawing the money when he positively knew that he did not have the amount on deposit. Therefore he would hold Pelkey over for trial at the next sitting of the territorial court without bail.

Miss Edwards, teacher in the kindergarten, has returned from a pleasant vacation spent on the outside.

Mrs. Chas. Milne returned on the Yukoner from a visit of several weeks duration in Vancouver.



NEEDLE ROCK IN PELLY RIVER ABOUT EIGHT MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH.

IMPOSING ON AMERICANS. LORD MILNER IN LONDON A DISASTROUS FLOOD

Dr. Willis E. Everette Without Warrant, Authority or Apparent Compunction Misrepresents His Official Position—U. S. State Department Disowns His Actions.

From Monday's Daily.
Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1909.
J. C. McCook, Esq., Consul of the United States, Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 322 of July 23 last, in regard to the claim of Mr. Willis E. Everette, that as commissioner of deeds for Texas he has authority to authenticate documents to be used in any state and in Alaska.
In reply I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Everette on the subject. I enclose also copy of a letter to Mr. Everette informing him that as such officer he only has authority to legalize documents to be used in the state of Texas and that in such cases no attestation by you is necessary. There is no occasion for you to take any steps to prosecute Mr. Everette for his acts. You can, however, bring the matter to the attention of the local authorities and give proper warning to persons in your district. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVRY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

The above document which has only recently been received by U. S. Consul McCook should be carefully read by every person who has or expects to have business in Alaska. For a period of about two years Willis E. Everette who holds the title of "Commissioner of Deeds for Texas," has been administering oaths which have purported to legalize documents to be used in Alaska. Some of these documents were refused acceptance by recording officers in Alaska and in consequence the matter was referred to the state department at Washington with the result as contained in the above letter. Mr. Everette himself wrote to the department with a request that his status in the premises be defined.

The correspondence between him and the state department, copies of which were enclosed to Consul McCook, is published herewith and explains itself:
Dawson, July 24, 1909.
To the President, Washington, D. C.:
Sir—On January 12th, 1901, I was appointed by the governor of Texas a commissioner of deeds for the state of Texas, to reside in the Yukon territory of Canada. Under the authority of the code XIX, Article 600 (544) of the code of Texas, which gives me the authority to administer an oath to any person who shall come before me, I acknowledged two powers of attorney to locate mineral claims in Alaska. These papers were rejected by the recorder at Eagle City, Alaska, by reason of the U. S. consul resident in Dawson City, not having his signature thereon, attesting to my authority to administer an oath. The said U. S. consul here in Dawson City made a public personal statement, that no documents issued by me are valid, unless they are attested to before him. Now, sir, will you kindly have this matter placed either before the attorney general or the secretary of state, and a definite and official answer gives me, that if I do not meet the U. S. consul's attestation to documents issued under the said code of Texas, I can use in Alaska or elsewhere, I can publish the said answer for the benefit of Americans resident in this Yukon territory. If the said specified section of the code of Texas means anything at all, it certainly gives me the necessary authority to administer an oath to any person for any country and without the need of the said U. S. consul's attestation. As we are thousands of miles apart and the matter is serious to some 300 people, all Americans, whose oaths have been already taken to various documents, all over the United States and Alaska, kindly have an official answer sent me as soon as possible, on account of the faulty mail facilities. Respectfully,
DR. WILLIS E. EVERETTE.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1909.
Willis E. Everette, Esq., Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 24 last, asking, if as a commissioner of deeds for Texas you are authorized to administer oaths for the purpose of legalizing papers to be used in Alaska.
In reply I have to say that as such officer you only have authority to legalize documents to be used in the state of Texas and that in such cases no attestation by the consul at Dawson City is necessary. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVRY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

It will thus be seen that the documents which have been acknowledged

Deals With the Momentous Question Now Confronting Great Britain in South Africa—He Believes That Burgers Should be Treated Not Only With Fairness But Also With Generosity.

When Lord Milner was presented with the freedom of the City of London recently a luncheon was given at the Mansion house, and in reply to the toast of his health Lord Milner spoke as follows: It is difficult for me, with out seeming to use exaggerated language, to express how deep is my sense of the greatness of the honor just conferred upon me. The freedom of the City of London—the premier city of the British empire—is one of the greatest, as it is one of the most coveted distinctions that can be bestowed upon any public servant. (Cheers.) The fact that the court of common council should have selected this moment to accord me that honor and those privileges is a fresh proof—perhaps the most striking I have yet received—of the great generosity with which the British people are disposed to treat those of their fellow-countrymen who are called upon, whether in a military or a civil capacity, to battle for the interests of the empire abroad, especially when they seem to be beset with great difficulties. (Cheers.) The impulse to back a man who is thought to be trying to do his best in a tight place, the tendency to appreciate his efforts, to sympathize with his difficulties and not to be too much down on his mistakes is a national characteristic. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say that this is an absolutely universal attitude. We have now among us, as we have had in all times of great external pressure a certain section of the community who are predisposed to think the worst of their fellow-countrymen—(Hear, hear)—to believe readily every accusation against them, to attribute preposterous motives to them and to give vent to their anti-national bias in language vying in intemperance with that of the subsidized traducers of Great Britain in foreign lands. (Cheers.) But these aberrations only serve to bring out in stronger relief the very different temper which animates the great bulk of the nation. (Cheers.) It would be gross ingratitude in any public servant, exposed though he might be to the sort of criticism which I have just described, if he were to make an outcry or to pose as a martyr when he had such splendid compensation on the other side as is afforded by the kindly, the forbearing, the sympathetic judgment of the great majority of his countrymen, whose approval is at once the highest reward and the strongest encouragement which can be accorded him. (Cheers.)

I ventured when leaving Cape Town some months ago to try to reassure some doubting hearts by pointing to the remarkable, the almost phenomenal, steadfastness of British public feeling with regard to this question of South Africa; and now that I have been a little at home I feel more confident than ever on that point. (Cheers.) Having regard to the tendency of our system of party government to accentuate differences of opinion, and even to create them, it seems to me that this virtual agreement of the great body of the nation is a most impressive fact. (Cheers.) With any amount of differences and discussion as to details, one cannot but be conscious of the great underlying unanimity of opinion with regard to all the main issues. The old illusion, so sedulously fostered at one time so dangerous, that the war was due to the intrigues of capitalists or to any personal or petty cause, is now virtually extinct. (Hear, hear.) The great national issue at the bottom of it is, I believe, now recognized by the vast majority of thinking men. (Cheers.) It may not even now be as clear as it will be in the pages of history, but for all practical purposes it is evident already—(Cheers)—and that issue having once been clearly raised, there is virtually no difference as to the issue, which, at whatever cost, must be won. Deep and universal as is the longing for peace, anxious as we all are to make submission easy to every honorable enemy—(hear, hear)—there are, I think, few indeed who would be willing to purchase peace by any concessions that might compromise the future—(loud cheers)—or to run the risk of popularizing rebellion by treating repeated, deliberate and crimes tainted treason as a venial offense. (Cheers.) There is surely an immense difference, morally speaking, between those stout old burghers who still adhere to their original leaders in the ex-republics and the roving ruffians—British subjects, if you please—who are harrying their fellow-British subjects in our colonies. (Cheers.) But side by side with the general determi-

nation to bring this struggle to an honorable and a conclusive close there is, if I do not greatly misread the minds of my fellow-countrymen, a new general resolve to treat the burghers of the two late republics, when the war is over, with such fairness, and even with such generosity—(cheers)—as will help them to accept the position, and, in the long run, to acquire the sentiment of British citizenship. (Cheers.) We must show them—we shall show them—in the noble words of Sir Alfred Laurier, that "if they have lost their independence they have not lost their freedom." (Cheers.) Now these are great points of view, the British people today, irrespective of the general recognition—which at one time was certainly far from being strong enough—of the true character and of the splendid devotion to the empire of the South African loyalists, of their importance to us, and of our duty to them. (Cheers.) Let us beware in trying to win—as I believe we shall win—the hearts of our former enemies, lest we alienate the confidence of those who have all along been our friends. (Cheers.) The problem is not an insoluble one, but its great complexity ought always to be borne in mind, and it ought to make us cautious with regard to the constitutional problem in the two new States and in the ultimate South African federation. (Cheers.) For my own part, I have great confidence in the efficacy of impartial and incorruptible government—(cheers)—of a bold development of the vast natural resources of the country, and of the gradual and prudent introduction of self-government institutions to heal old sores, to create new interests, and gradually to bring divers sections of the people to co-operate for the good of their common country. (Cheers.)

In what I have just said, I have not been speaking purely theoretically, nor am I speaking entirely of the future. The work of reconstruction has even now begun. (Cheers.) Owing to the fact that it goes on concurrently with military operations it is doubtless more slow, it is more hindered—inevitably so than we should wish to see it; but I am all in favor of pushing it on vigorously in spite of all drawbacks. (Cheers.) It is not only by chasing the enemy in the still disturbed districts of the country; it is by giving the world an object-lesson of good government and revivifying industry in the more or less settled districts that this war, this struggle, is to be brought to a close and Great Britain relieved from what has been well described as "the obsession of South Africa." (Cheers.) I do not know whether I ought not to apologize—(No, No!)—for the length of these general remarks. I should like to conclude as I began, by expressing to you, to the members of the common council, and to the citizens of London, my deep obligations for the great and exceptional honor just bestowed upon me. You are helping to send me back greatly strengthened and encouraged—(cheers)—by the honor bestowed upon me by you—kindly most, cordial reception—to send me back greatly strengthened and encouraged to take my share, whatever it may be, in the task which lies before British statesmanship in South Africa. (Cheers.) That task may prove too heavy for me—(No, no)—as it might for any individual, so many and so exceptional are the difficulties. But, if so, some other man will take it up and bring it to a successful termination. What I feel is, that despite all the difficulties, there are not lacking locally the essential conditions of success. It only requires a continuance of that steadfastness and resolution which has so remarkably characterized the public temper of Great Britain throughout this long struggle, that same, that liberal, that persistent, and yet wholly unvindictive spirit in which all your sacrifices for South Africa have been made, in order to bring about the ultimate achievement of those great national objects for which the sacrifices have been made. (Loud cheers.)

The subject of conferring the freedom of London on Lord Milner was brought up in the house of commons by Mr. Swift MacNeill, who asked whether the home secretary was aware that for several hours traffic was obstructed, and at times suspended, by the crowds who collected "owing to this corrupt jingo harlequinade." The home secretary explained that this was a matter entirely for the police of London.—Toronto Globe.

Works Vast Amount of Damage in the Porcupine District—Work for Balance of the Season Completely Stopped—Much Expensive Machinery Is Totally Ruined.

From Monday's Daily.
[Skagway, Sept. 2.—Reports from the Porcupine district state that the most disastrous flood in the history of the camp has occurred. The origin of the flood lay in a series of heavy rains at the headwaters of the river causing the snow in the mountains to melt. Much valuable machinery was washed away and expensive dams and flumes were washed out. Only meagre reports have thus far been received but all agree that work for the season has stopped. A miner named Thompson who has just arrived in Skagway states more rain fell than ever happened before. The water rose very suddenly and it was impossible to work against it. The Mix claim was the only one upon which the miners were able to save anything.
The property of Drs. Moore and Kel-

ANOTHER HARD LUCK TALE

None and Whole Lower Country Are at a Standstill

No Work to be Had and no Money in Circulation—People Are Leaving as Fast as Possible.

The T. C. Powers which arrived yesterday morning from St. Michael brought 17 passengers from Nome. Among them was Jack Wilson who brings another hard luck tale from the Silent City. He says that Nome, Telluride, the Kougak and all the surrounding country is absolutely at a standstill this season, with work for no one to be had and scarcely a dollar in sight. "I left Nome August 13," said Wilson, "and the frost was still in the ground and fresh snow was in plain sight on the foothills. There is little or no work on any of the creeks and take it all together it is the toughest proposition I ever went up against. On the creeks where they have water the claims are all tied up in litigation so they can't be worked, and on those where the law suits have been settled they have not water, and there you are. Dexter and Anvil creeks, two of the oldest in the Nome district, are almost free from litigation now, but they have no water only when it rains and then the men have to get out and work in pit skins. In the Bluestone district, Gold Run is the only creek where really good pay has been located and almost every claim on the creek is at present tied up in a law suit. On one of the creeks near Council City the few men who work are on a strike for better wages. They went to work presumably at \$2 per day and board, but later learned they were to receive but \$4 per day and accordingly all quit work."

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

How Mr. Norton Lost His Deed on Sulphur Creek.

About a week ago Mr. F. C. Norton bargained for 37 above on Sulphur, by telephone to A. McDonald's office and was to be in Dawson next day to close the deal. It was understood, however, that if a higher price was offered before he got to Dawson it would be accepted. Mr. Norton had a friend on Sulphur to whom he confidentially told of his deal by telephone with McDonald. He said he had a friend in Dawson to whom he would offer a half interest, and if he didn't take it the man to whom he was talking could.

The latter went to the room house alone and by telephone offered McDonald \$300 for the claim.
Next day Norton started to town to close the deal. He passed his Sulphur friend on the way. When he reached McDonald's office he found that a higher figure had been offered and accepted. Mr. Norton says that his "friend" will have lunch with it.

Big Fellows to Punch.

Perkins and Bates, the big athletes are now training constantly for their meet at the Savoy on the 16th. Perkins is even heavier at present than he was when he met Slavin and is in far better condition all around. Bates has learned a lot lately but that is offset by his indoor occupation which has told heavily upon his physique. At present he is the favorite in the betting odds being 10 to 8. Slavin when asked what the outcome of the match would be said the go would probably be a draw. Both men are about equal in strength and skill.

Returning to Dawson.

From now until the close of navigation it is expected that fully as many people will come to as will depart from Dawson, the majority of those arriving being old timers who went out early in the season or who have been at Nome and other down river points. The experience of the majority of those who left Dawson and the Klondike for pastures new has not been such as was anticipated, with the result that many who are able are returning sadder and wiser than when they left. It is thought that during the remainder of the season the up-river steamers will bring in large numbers of passengers. Koyukuk appears to be the only new camp in the lower country that is able to hold its population.

Wanted.

Good, first selection; good money. Apply at Goetzman's.

Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Goetzman's.

Arctic Ready.
Skagway, Sept. 2.—The Arctic Brotherhood is preparing for the approaching season of the grand camp which opens Sept. 6.

Labor Day.
Skagway, Sept. 2.—Labor day is being generally observed in Skagway. The postoffice, banks and newspapers closed for the day.

Seattle Due.
Skagway, Sept. 2.—Steamer City of Seattle is due to arrive today.

Among the saloons the Northern and Second-Class are doing the best business, but that is not saying much for them.
The Nouse beach which was the scene of so much activity last year and the year before is entirely deserted. Occasionally one sees a poor devil trying to rook out the price of a meal, but it is a rarity. I think that almost everyone who can raise the price will leave Nome before the close of navigation. That country may be all right after awhile but it certainly is not now. There are some very rich claims on some of the creeks, I am told, but they are either tied up in litigation or idle for the want of water."

Star
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boat will not be dis-
Clara-Monarch will

DUCE TO
2.50...

alors

ukon Route..

Wanted.
Good, first selection; good money. Apply at Goetzman's.

OUTLAWRY IN TACOMA

Masked Men Kill and Plunder Indiscriminately.

Tacoma, Aug. 24.—Two masked robbers held up the Elks saloon, at Seventeenth and C streets, at midnight, killing one man, desperately wounding another and robbing the saloon of \$50. The men seem to have entered the saloon with a determination to kill every person in the room. Only three men were in the saloon at the time. These were H. J. Hermesen, the proprietor, and Barkeeper John Kempin and Ed Pfankuchen. Hermesen was behind the bar and Kempin and Pfankuchen were in front of and leaning against it. The door suddenly flew open and two masked men, both flourishing revolvers burst into the room. The mardi gras parade was on the street at the time and thousands of people were masked, and the three men looked upon the sudden apparition as a joke. Leveling their revolvers, the two men fired point blank at Kempin and Pfankuchen. The last named was struck squarely in the forehead, but the bullet partially glanced, and Pfankuchen staggered back into the darkness of the rear of the room. Kempin bolted out the door and firing at every step. Turning their attention to the money till they rapidly completed their work of robbery, and started to leave the room. Just at this moment Ben Johnson, a middle-aged single Swede, who roomed over the saloon, opened the door to enter the saloon. Both robbers began firing at him. Two bullets struck Johnson, both plowing their way through his body, and the man sank to the floor dying.

Rushing over his prostrate form, the men were on the sidewalk. A negro whose name cannot be learned was standing ten yards from the saloon, and the robbers made a savage onslaught upon him. The negro ran down Seventeenth street with a fusillade of shots following him. The robbers ran rapidly up C street. In addition to the money the men took out of the till, Hermesen was robbed of his watch.
Not less than 20,000 people were on the streets at the time of the murder and robbery, and the desperate deed caused the greatest excitement. Johnson's body lay in the door of the saloon for an hour after the shooting, and a cordon of police had hard work to keep the curious crowd back. The interior of the saloon is scarred and shattered with the bullets fired. Proprietor Hermesen looks upon his escape as marvelous. He stood behind the bar during the shooting. Several bullets intended for him flew wide of the mark, the robbers finally being content with jerking his watch from him as they sped out of the room.

WENT DOWN ON ISLANDER

Census Returns of Atlin and the Cassiar Country.

Owing to the wrecking of the steamer Islander the Dominion government will be necessarily put to the expense of retaking the census of the Atlin and Cassiar districts, the returns from which went down on the unfortunate craft. A late issue of the Skagway Alaskan says:
A great complication as the result of the wreck of the steamer Islander now confronts the Canadian government.
For the past two months census takers have been in the field at Atlin and in the Cassiar district ascertaining the population. The process was completed about two weeks ago, the report arrived at Skagway and was sent down to Ottawa on the Islander.
These are now lost. The Hasting brought the news, having had it corroborated from Vancouver. Word was sent to the census commissioner at Ottawa and it is understood an order was issued for the retaking of the census immediately.

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NOTICE: When a newspaper is not published on a certain day, it is a printed order of omission. The Klondike Nugget is published for the owner and is fully guaranteed to its subscribers a paid issue that of any other paper published in Dawson and the North Pole.

LETTERS: All letters should be sent to the publisher at the following address: The Klondike Nugget, Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. Letters should be addressed to the publisher, not to the printer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.

\$50 Reward

We will pay a reward of \$50 to anyone who can furnish information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who have stolen the Klondike Nugget from its publishers, Messrs. Allen Hobbs and J. C. Cook, Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada.

KLONDIKE NUGGET

From Thursday's Daily.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER

It was reasonably expected that the output for this year would be twenty-five to fifty per cent more than last year, owing to the large development that was anticipated.

It is quite true that Mr. Charlson has been disappointed in not completing the work as early as he had hoped to do. It was fully anticipated that the wire would be in working order by the middle of the present summer but several weeks have gone by and another postponement of the date of completion is announced.

These facts do not, however, justify the somewhat rabid language used by our contemporary this morning. Other men have undertaken equally as important public enterprises and failed to complete them on time, but in very few instances have they been driven from public life in consequence. Enough facts have not yet been brought out in Mr. Charlson's case to warrant an opinion, such as the Sun has given, being expressed. All that is known is the mere fact that Mr. Charlson's expectations have not been realized. He hoped to finish the line on a certain date and failed to do so.

In consequence the Sun would have him discharged at once from the public service. When the full situation is known we are of the opinion that Mr. Charlson will be able to show very good reasons for the delays which have attended the completion of the work. Meanwhile we suggest to our contemporary to calm its troubled spirit, and not allow its angry passions to rise in such a manner. It is altogether too undignified.

A NEW METHOD REQUIRED.

Upwards of 100,000 men are on strike in the United States, some of them demanding higher wages of their employers, others requiring recognition of union principles and others still for a variety of different reasons. The effect of this industrial upheaval is being felt over the entire country, the industries of which are being crippled, in some instances to paralysis. The ultimate result is certain to be a reaction from the condition of prosperity which has prevailed for several years in the States. A period of financial depression similar to that which occurred in 1893 is almost bound to ensue and labor and capital will both have ample time on their hands to reflect upon the advantages which have accrued to them through the bitter war now being waged.

A question arises in this connection as to the redress which innocent parties who suffer in consequence of the strike may hope to secure. For instance, as a consequence of the strike now in progress in San Francisco shipping is tied up, and hundreds of farmers and fruit growers are deprived of the privilege of sending their produce to market. Their crops, upon which their entire income depends, are rotting in the fields, while the strikers and their employers are endeavoring to determine their relative staying powers. It appears, therefore, that the public generally is suffering by reason of the strikes just as much as the parties directly concerned. What is required is some means for adjusting

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NOT JUSTIFIED.

Our morning contemporary is after the scalp of Superintendent Charlson, of the public works department. Mr. Charlson has under his immediate supervision the construction of the line which is to give Dawson through communication with Vancouver. Mr. Charlson is the same man who constructed the line from Lake Bennett to Dawson in such a remarkably short time two years ago. The accomplishment of that enterprise was considered a remarkable achievement, and justly so, for the difficulties which had to be overcome made the task which Mr. Charlson had undertaken an exceedingly difficult one. The work of building the main line involves much more serious problems than were met by Mr. Charlson in constructing the Skagway-Dawson line. The country through which the line is being constructed is exceedingly rugged, and in the winter time there is invariably an exceedingly heavy snow fall. Added to this have been the difficulties incident to the transportation of supplies, the establishment of posts and other equally serious problems which must of necessity be overcome in an enterprise such as the construction of a telegraph line through a new country.

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difficulties between labor and capital which will not work an injurious effect upon the public at large. The strike as a method of determining the merits of a dispute between labor and capital is unsatisfactory and unjust, for the chief sufferers are often those who have no immediate interests at stake and in most cases the striker himself reaps no advantage. Some system of compulsory arbitration by which such difficulties could be presented before, and adjudged by a properly constituted board would seem to fill the emergency. The very fact that strikes are an existing reality largely disproves our boasted claim to enlightened and advanced civilization.

RUSH YOUR FREIGHT.

The season of open navigation is rapidly drawing to a close. The railroad company ceased issuing through bills of lading more than a week ago and all shipments subsequent to that date are accepted at risk of shipper. There will probably be five or six weeks yet of open navigation, but the White Pass has taken nearly all its boats out of commission and consequently is in a position to handle only a limited amount of freight. These facts should be taken into immediate consideration by everyone who hopes to have freight sent to Dawson before the close of navigation. It has invariably occurred at the end of the shipping season that a large amount of freight has been left in the warehouses at the upper end of the river or stranded high and dry at different points between Dawson and Whitehorse.

There is a very fair prospect that the same condition will prevail again this year. Should there be anything in the nature of a rush for freight accommodations, a blockade is certain to occur. It will be well, therefore, for every one who hopes still to receive freight, to rush their orders without delay. According to the predictions of various wiseacres Dawson ought by rights to be entirely off the map by this time. When the gambling order went into effect on June 1 a howl went up that the town was going to the dogs and that nothing would be left inside of six months. The facts of the case are that Dawson is still a lively bustling town with prospects for the future which are very bright indeed. Dawson will always remain a good town as long as the Klondike remains a heavy gold producer. If the diggings should give out, all the gamblers in the world couldn't make the town a profitable place for business, nor on the other hand can the closing of the games interfere seriously with the progress of Dawson as long as the mines remain good. The cry raised last spring was entirely uncalled for.

When Charles I. ascended Cromwell's scaffold, he felt the edge of the headsman's ax and is said to have remarked, "This is sharp medicine but a sure cure for all diseases." Probably Lord Kitchener had the same idea in mind when he issued his recent proclamation. At any rate the troubles in Boerland seem to be coming to an end. Under the circumstances almost any policy which will put a stop to unnecessary devastation and loss of life is justifiable. Turkey has yielded to France and made arrangements for the payment of the indemnity claimed by the latter. The sultan will bluff as long as there is any hope of making a bluff good, but when it comes down to a question of sending a minister home he usually prefers to settle. It is this peculiarity that has kept the sick man of Europe alive so long. If it were not for the possession of a certain diplomatic finesse he would have been a dead man long ago.

If all the wild berries which grow in the marshes and on the hills near Dawson could be secured and preserved there would be no necessity of importing a single can of fruit for the winter. Hundreds of bushels of currants, blueberries, cranberries and other finely flavored fruits will spoil on the bushes for want of being picked. It seems to us that an opening is presented here for an industry which would be very profitable. Mark Hanna is talked of as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. If the Republican leaders want to place Bryan in the White

House they could not lay plans for that purpose any more effectually than by nominating Hanna. Hanna would make more votes for Bryan in a month than the latter could make for himself in five years.

There may be other placer mining camps on the Yukon valley but there are none like the Klondike. The truth of this statement is clearly demonstrated by the fact that people are leaving Nome and other lower river points for this town with the hope that they may find something to do for the winter. The results of the recent Canadian census have been so unsatisfactory when compared with the report of 1891 that the authorities are inclined to believe that the latter was badly stuffed. An investigation is quite likely to take place.

The evening edition of the News and the morning edition of the News are having quite a spat over several little matters. It is a pity that the twins cannot remember that family quarrels do not interest the public.

That through wire to Vancouver does not seem to materialize as rapidly as might be wished. It has been due since July 15 and has not arrived even at this late date.

It may take more than one frost to make a winter, but there is no mistaking the fact that cold weather is within hailing distance.

Dawson will shortly be as well supplied with playhouses as San Francisco—that is so far as quantity is concerned.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The Will H. Ioom, the powerful new boat of the N. N. C. fleet, was sighted at the mouth of the river August 19 by Captain McCarty of the T. C. Powers which arrived here yesterday morning. The Ioom had three barges in tow, the total tonnage amounting to over 2000 tons. She should arrive in about a week. The T. C. Powers arrived yesterday morning, 14 days out from St. Michael, with 300 tons of freight and 51 passengers, 17 of the latter being from Nome and the balance from way points. Captain McCarty reports the Seattle No. 2 towing the Louise's barges into the river as he passed up, and as the Ioom was in sight at the time the two most powerful boats on the river will probably indulge in a race up the river. The Powers left this morning for the lower river and expects to make another round trip before the close of navigation, wintering in the slough opposite Klondike City. Captain McCarty will spend this winter outside, his first in four years.

The Selkirk arrived yesterday noon with 11 passengers and 192 tons of freight. She returned to Whitehorse this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Yukoner, which arrived Saturday evening with 60 passengers, leaves again tonight at 8. The Flora with a crew containing 260 sheep and 64 cattle consigned to Chris Bartsch arrived last night. She also brought 42 passengers and will leave on her up trip this evening at 8 o'clock. The Lightning, one of the Sullivan fleet, is now engaged as a collier, carrying coal for the N. A. T. & T. Co. She left on her first trip to the mines at Cliff creek yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Wilbur Crimmins arrived last night with a cargo composed almost entirely of hay and potatoes. The return trip will be made tomorrow at 2 o'clock. The Clifford-Sifton leaves Whitehorse this evening.

Surveyed Out of Business. The laying out and building of new wagon roads throughout the district has been the means of putting out of business a number of roadhouses which are located along the old trails which in some instances are a mile or more distant from the new road to which all travel is now diverted. Some roadhouse owners are tearing down and hauling the logs of their old buildings to the road where they will follow the same business. Others are retiring entirely as they are of the opinion that the better the condition of the road the less demand there will be for wayside houses. As many as half a dozen roadhouses have been surveyed out of business between Dawson and Gold Bottom by the laying out of the new road. The same applies to many of the other creeks.

New Hotel at Summit. Jack Raymond and Nels Swanson are building a large hotel on the summit to be called the Summit Pavilion, about eight miles from Grand Forks. They promise to fit it up regardless of expense. We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

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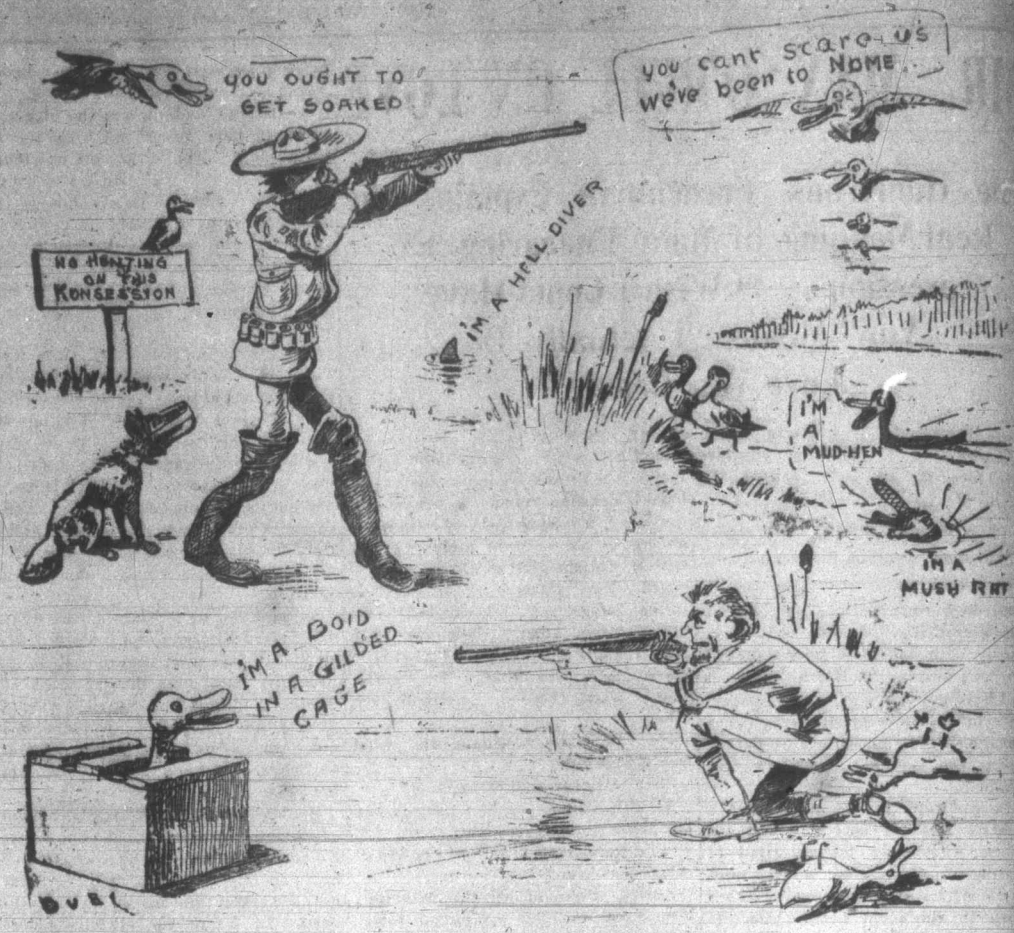
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DUCK SHOOTING SEASON OPENS.

LITIGATION NOT ENDED

Attorney Black Tells About the Milne Concession.

Woodworth & Black representing 30 of those who have located on the grounds covered by the Milne concession, and Mr. George Black this morning agreed with Gold Commissioner Senker that the letter from the minister of the interior, published in our evening contemporary by Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, did not affect the position of Dr. Milne in the least, "no more than if it had never been written," said Mr. Black. He went on to state the present position of the litigation in regard to this concession. In the case of Kramer and twenty-nine others versus Dr. Milne the gold commissioner had ruled that he had no jurisdiction, and that no action could be brought without the consent of the attorney general. In the case of Hartley et al. versus the Milne concession on Bonanza exactly the same questions were at issue as the jurisdiction of the gold commissioner and the necessity of joining the attorney general as plaintiff. The matter has been carried to the court of appeals, and no decision is expected until after the long vacation. This decision must be either that the cases be referred back to the gold commissioner for trial as they are, and as the plaintiffs' solicitors contend they ought to be, or that the attorney general must join.

In either case, says Mr. Black, the cases will be proceeded with and the status of the cases are in no way interfered with by the letter referred to. To say that it ends the litigation, therefore is nonsense.

Seventy Five Rounds.

Editor Nugget: Please settle a wager by publishing the number of rounds fought by Sullivan and Kilrain and oblige, DOMINION SUBSCRIBER. (The fight occurred at Richburg, Mississippi, July 8th, 1889, and lasted 75 rounds, Sullivan winning.—ED.)

M. A. Hammell has returned from a business trip made to Nome several weeks ago, traveling via Seattle and Skagway.

NIMRODS ARE HAPPY

Season for Shooting Ducks and Geese Opened Yesterday.

Yesterday, September 1st, began the season when ducks, geese and brant may be legally hunted in the Yukon although in the immediate vicinity of Dawson there is little necessity for a law protecting this class of game. Ducks and geese are not numerous in this locality and what few there are appear to be well able to protect themselves from the onslaughts of the gunner. At points only a few miles both down and up the Yukon and on the Klondike, Stewart and other river ducks are found in large numbers and it is to these points that local sportsmen will now repair with all their modern hunting outfits, hammerless guns, smokeless cartridges, decoys, moleskin shooting jackets and a large amount of liquid refreshment. The air will be resonant with reports of guns and an aroma of burned powder will permeate the frost-laden zephyrs. But the old hunter with his muzzle-loader and the necessity of joining the attorney general as plaintiff. The matter has been carried to the court of appeals, and no decision is expected until after the long vacation. This decision must be either that the cases be referred back to the gold commissioner for trial as they are, and as the plaintiffs' solicitors contend they ought to be, or that the attorney general must join.

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A Quiet Wedding.

A quiet wedding occurred Saturday evening at 10 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Buck on Eighth avenue. The contracting parties were Mr. Ed Robinson the well-known electrician at the Dawson Electric Co.'s power house and Miss Greene, a charming young lady of Los Angeles, Cal., who arrived in Dawson Saturday evening at 8 o'clock on the steamer Yukoner. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few personal friends, the Rev. Mr. Naylor of the church of England officiating. Mr. Robinson is erecting a nice little cottage in the southern part of the town into which he and his bride will move as soon as completed.

Miss Cora Lewis returned on the T. C. Powers from a trip to Teller.

General Manager Darling of the B. V. N. Co. is again in the city.

PELKEY BOUND OVER

Must Answer Serious Charge in Higher Court.

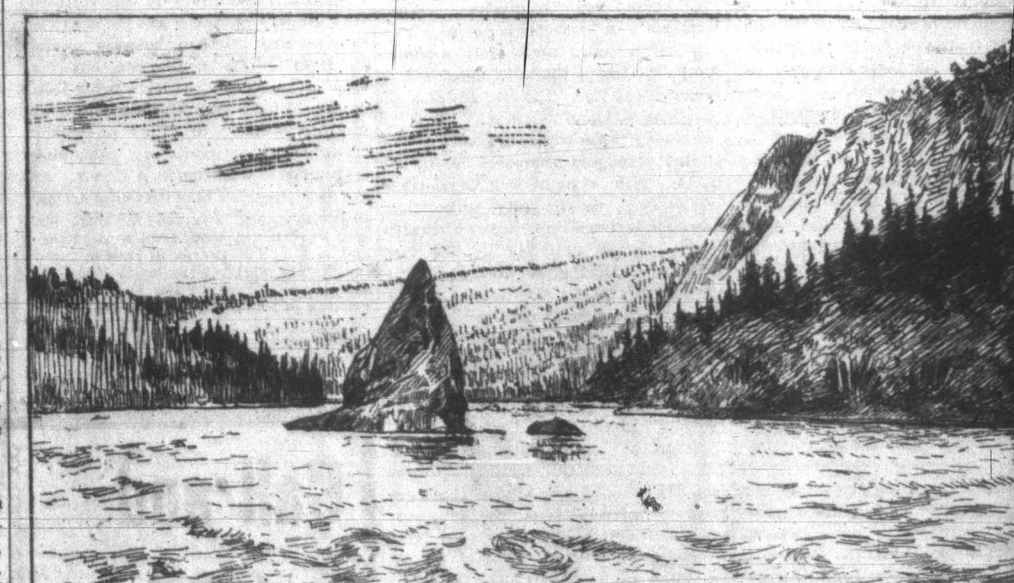
James A. Pelkey who was arrested Thursday afternoon on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred by A. E. Marks receiving teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was given his preliminary hearing Saturday afternoon in the police court before Magistrate MacCauley. The evidence showed that on the 29th of last month Pelkey had made two deposits amounting to \$515.50. As Pelkey's handwriting was so illegible, Mr. Marks the receiving teller had made out a new deposit slip for him and had mistaken a figure 4 for an 8 on his first deposit of \$450, and had given him credit for \$50. His second deposit the same day brought the amount to \$515.50, but by reason of the mistake he was given credit for \$915.50. In the afternoon of the same day he drew out the full amount of the \$915.50, the ledger keeper writing out the check for him as his own handwriting was again too poor to be legible. Pelkey signed the check, presented it at the paying teller's window and received the money in payment and took it away without a word.

The attorney for defendant attempted to throw the blame of the transaction onto the bank clerks, saying that it was simply a mistake for which the clerks were wholly responsible, to which case it resolved itself into a civil and not a criminal action.

The magistrate took a different view of the matter saying that he considered it a very serious offense, the man being an opportunity of becoming suddenly rich by taking advantage of the mistake and drawing the money when he positively knew that he did not have the amount on deposit. Therefore he would hold Pelkey over for trial at the next sitting of the territorial court without bail.

Miss Edwards, teacher in the kindergarten, has returned from a pleasant vacation spent on the outside.

Mrs. Chas. Milne returned on the Yukoner from a visit of several weeks duration in Vancouver.



NEEDLE ROCK IN PELLY RIVER ABOUT EIGHT MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH.

IMPOSING ON AMERICANS. LORD MILNER IN LONDON A DISASTROUS FLOOD

Dr. Willis E. Everette Without Warrant, Authority or Apparent Compunction Misrepresents His Official Position—U. S. State Department Disowns His Actions.

From Monday's Daily.
Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1901.
C. McCook, Esq., Consul of the United States, Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 322 of July 25 last, in regard to the claim of Mr. Willis E. Everette, that as commissioner of deeds for Texas he has authority to authenticate documents to be used in any state and in Alaska.

In reply I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Everette on the subject. I enclose also copy of a letter to Mr. Everette informing him that as such officer he only has authority to legalize documents to be used in the state of Texas and that in such cases no attestation by you is necessary. There is no occasion for you to take any steps to prosecute Mr. Everette for his acts. You can, however, bring the matter to the attention of the local authorities and give proper warning to persons in your district. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

The above document which has only recently been received by U. S. Consul McCook should be carefully read by every person who has or expects to have business in Alaska. For a period of about two years Willis E. Everette who holds the title of "Commissioner of Deeds for Texas," has been administering oaths which have purported to legalize documents to be used in Alaska. Some of these documents were refused acceptance by recording officers in Alaska and in consequence the matter was referred to the state department at Washington with the result as contained in the above letter. Mr. Everette himself wrote to the department with a request that his status in the premises be defined.

The correspondence between him and the state department, copies of which were enclosed to Consul McCook, is published herewith and explains itself.
Dawson, July 24, 1901.
To the President, Washington, D. C.:
Sir—On January 12th, 1901, I was appointed by the governor of Texas a commissioner of deeds for the state of Texas, to reside in the Yukon territory of Canada. Under the authority of title XIX, Article 620 (644) of the code of Texas, which gives me the authority to administer an oath to any person who shall come before me, I acknowledged two powers of attorney to locate mineral claims in Alaska. These papers were rejected by the recorder at Eagle City, Alaska, by reason of the U. S. consul resident in Dawson City, not having his signature thereon, attesting to my authority to administer an oath. The said U. S. consul here in Dawson City made a public personal statement, that no documents issued by me are valid, unless they are attested to before him. Now, sir, will you kindly have this matter placed either before the attorney general or the secretary of state, and a definite and official answer given me, that if I do not need the U. S. consul's attestation to documents issued under the said code of Texas, I can use in Alaska or elsewhere, I can publish the said answer for the benefit of Americans resident in this Yukon territory. If the said specified section of the code of Texas means anything at all, it certainly gives me the necessary authority to administer an oath to any person for any country and without the need of the said U. S. consul's attestation. As we are thousands of miles apart and the matter is serious to some 320 people, all Americans, whose oaths have been already taken to various documents, all over the United States and Alaska, kindly have an official answer sent me as soon as possible, on account of the faulty mail facilities. Respectfully,
DR. WILLIS E. EVERETTE.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1901.
Willis E. Everette, Esq., Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 24 last, asking, if as a commissioner of deeds for Texas you are authorized to administer oaths for the purpose of legalizing papers to be used in Alaska.
In reply I have to say that as such officer you only have authority to legalize documents to be used in the state of Texas and that in such cases no attestation by the consul at Dawson City is necessary. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

It will thus be seen that the documents which have been acknowledged

Deals With the Momentous Question Now Confronting Great Britain in South Africa—He Believes That Burgers Should be Treated Not Only With Fairness But Also With Generosity.

When Lord Milner was presented with the freedom of the City of London recently a luncheon was given at the Mansion house, and in reply to the toast of his health Lord Milner spoke as follows: It is difficult for me, with out seeming to use exaggerated language, to express how deep is my sense of the greatness of the honor just conferred upon me. The freedom of the City of London—the premier city of the British empire—is one of the greatest, as it is one of the most coveted distinctions that can be bestowed upon any public servant. (Cheers.) The fact that the court of common council should have selected this moment to accord me that honor and those privileges is a fresh proof—perhaps the most striking I have yet received—of the great generosity with which the British people are disposed to treat those of their fellow-countrymen who are called upon, whether in a military or a civil capacity, to battle for the interests of the empire abroad, especially when they seem to be beset with great difficulties. (Cheers.) The impulse to back a man who is thought to be trying to do his best in a tight place, the tendency to appreciate his efforts, to sympathize with his difficulties and not to be too much down on his mistakes is a national characteristic. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say that this is an absolutely universal attitude. We have now among us, as we have had in all times of great external pressure a certain section of the community who are predisposed to think the worst of their fellow-countrymen—(Hear, hear)—to believe readily every accusation against them, to attribute preposterous motives to them and to give vent to their anti-national bias in language vying in intemperance with that of the subsidized traducers of Great Britain in foreign lands. (Cheers.) But these aberrations only serve to bring out in stronger relief the very different temper which animates the great bulk of the nation. (Cheers.) It would be gross ingratitude in any public servant, exposed though he might be to the sort of criticism which I have just described, if he were to make an outcry or to pose as a martyr when he had such splendid compensation on the other side as is afforded by the kindly, the forbearing, the sympathetic judgment of the great majority of his countrymen, whose approval is at once the highest reward and the strongest encouragement which can be accorded him. (Cheers.)

I ventured when leaving Cape Town some months ago to try to reassure some doubting hearts by pointing to the remarkable, the almost phenomenal, steadfastness of British public feeling with regard to this question of South Africa; and now that I have been a little at home I feel more confident than ever on that point. (Cheers.) Having regard to the tendency of our system of party government to accentuate differences of opinion, and even to create them, it seems to me that this virtual agreement of the great body of the nation is a most impressive fact. (Cheers.) With any amount of differences and discussion as to details, one cannot but be conscious of the great underlying unanimity of opinion with regard to all the main issues. The old illusion, so sedulously fostered and at one time so dangerous, that the war was due to the intrigues of capitalists or to any personal or petty cause, is now virtually extinct. (Hear, hear.) The great national issue at the bottom of it is, I believe, now recognized by the vast majority of thinking men. (Cheers.) It may not even now be as clear as it will be in the pages of history, but for all practical purposes it is evident already—(Cheers)—and that issue having once been clearly raised, there is virtually no difference as to the answer which, at whatever cost, must be given. Deep and universal as is the longing for peace, anxious as we all are to make submission easy to every honorable enemy—(Hear, hear)—there are, I think, few indeed who would be willing to purchase peace by any concessions that might compromise the future—(loud cheers)—or to run the risk of popularizing rebellion by treating repeated, deliberate and crimes tainted treason as a venial offence. (Cheers.) There is surely an immense difference, morally speaking, between those stout old burgesses who still adhere to their original leaders in the ex-republics and the roving ruffians—British subjects, if you please—who are harrying their fellow-British subjects in our colonies. (Cheers.) But side by side with the general determi-

nation to bring this struggle to an honorable and a conclusive close there is, if I do not greatly misread the minds of my fellow-countrymen, a no less general resolve to treat the burgesses of the two late republics, when the war is over, with such fairness, and even with such generosity—(cheers) as will help them to accept the position, and, in the long run, to acquire the sentiment of British citizenship. (Cheers.) We must show them—we shall show them—in the noble words of Sir Alfred Laurier, that "if they have lost their independence they have not lost their freedom." (Cheers.) Now these are great points of, I believe, almost general agreement among the British people today, irrespective of the general recognition—which at one time was certainly far from being strong enough—of the true character and of the splendid devotion to the empire of the South African loyalists, of their importance to us, and of our duty to them. (Cheers.) Let us beware in trying to win—as I believe we shall win—the hearts of our former enemies, lest we alienate the confidence of those who have all along been our friends. (Cheers.) The problem is not an insoluble one, but its great complexity ought always to be borne in mind, and it ought to make us cautious with regard to the constitutional problem in the two new states and in the ultimate South African federation. (Cheers.) For my own part, I have great confidence in the efficacy of impartial and incorruptible government—(cheers)—of a bold development of the vast natural resources of the country, and of the gradual and prudent introduction of self-government institutions to heal old sores, and to create new interests, and gradually to bring divers sections of the people to co-operate for the good of their common country. (Cheers.)

In what I have just said, I have not been speaking purely theoretically, nor am I speaking entirely of the future. The work of reconstruction has even now begun. (Cheers.) Owing to the fact that it goes on concurrently with military operations it is doubtless more slow, it is more hindered—inevitably so than we should wish to see it; but I am all in favor of pushing it on vigorously in spite of all drawbacks. (Cheers.) It is not only by chasing the enemy in the still disturbed districts of the country; it is by giving the world an object-lesson of good government and reviving industry in the more or less settled districts that this war, this struggle, is to be brought to a close and Great Britain relieved from what has been well described as "the obsession of South Africa." (Cheers.) I do not know whether I ought not to apologize—(No, No!)—for the length of these general remarks. I should like to conclude as I began, by expressing to you, to the members of the common council, and to the citizens of London, my deep obligations for the great and exceptional honor just bestowed upon me. You are helping to end me back greatly strengthened and encouraged—(cheers) by the honor bestowed upon me by your—kind words, my lord mayor, and by this most cordial reception—to send me back greatly strengthened and encouraged to take my share, whatever it may be, in the task which lies before British statesmanship in South Africa. (Cheers.) That task may prove too heavy for me—(No, no)—as it might for any individual, so many and so exceptional are the difficulties. But, if so, some other man will take it up and bring it to a successful termination. What I feel is, that despite all the difficulties, there are not lacking locally the essential conditions of success. It only requires a continuance of that steadfastness and resolution which has so remarkably characterized the public temper of Great Britain throughout this long struggle, that same; that liberal, that persistent, and yet wholly unvindictive spirit in which all your sacrifices for South Africa have been faced, in order to bring about the ultimate achievement of those great national objects for which the sacrifices have been made. (Loud Cheers.)

The subject of conferring the freedom of London on Lord Milner was brought up in the house of commons by Mr. Swift MacNeill, who asked whether the home secretary was aware that for several hours traffic was obstructed, and at times suspended, by the crowds who collected "owing to this corrupt jingo harlequinade." The home secretary explained that this was a matter entirely for the police of London.—Toronto Globe.

WENT DOWN ON ISLANDER

Census Returns of Atlin and the Cassiar Country.

Owing to the wrecking of the steamer Islander the Dominion government will be necessarily put to the expense of retaking the census of the Atlin and Cassiar districts, the returns from which went down on the unfortunate craft. A late issue of the Skagway Alaskan says:
A great complication as the result of the wreck of the steamer Islander now confronts the Canadian government.
For the past two months census takers have been in the field at Atlin and in the Cassiar district ascertaining the population. The process was completed about two weeks ago, the report arrived at Skagway and was sent down to Ottawa on the Islander.
These are now lost. The Hating brought the news, having had it corroborated from Vancouver. Word was sent to the census commissioner at Ottawa and it is understood an order was issued for the retaking of the census immediately.

Another Hard Luck Tale
None and Whole Lower Country Are at a Standstill
No Work to be Had and no Money in Circulation—People Are Leaving as Fast as Possible.

The T. C. Powers which arrived yesterday morning from St. Michael brought 17 passengers from Nome. Among them was Jack Wilson who brings another hard luck tale from the Silent City. He says that Nome, Teller, the Kougark and all the surrounding country is absolutely at a standstill this season, with work for no one to be had and scarcely a dollar in sight. "I left Nome August 13," said Wilson, "and the frost was still in the ground and fresh snow was in plain sight on the foothills. There is little or no work on any of the creeks and take it all together it is the toughest proposition I ever went up against. On the creeks where they have water the claims are all tied up in litigation so they can't be worked, and on those where the law suits have been settled they have no water, and there you are. Dexter and Anvil creeks, two of the oldest in the Nome district, are almost free from litigation now, but they have no water only when it rains and then the men have to get out and work in oil skins. In the Bluestone district, Gold Run is the only creek where really good pay has been located and almost every claim on the creek is at present tied up in a law suit. On one of the creeks near Council City the few men at work are on a strike for better wages. They went to work presumably at \$3 per day and board, but later learned they were to receive but \$4 per day and accordingly all quit work."

In Nome the conditions in many respects are a fright. There are hundreds of people there who don't know where their next meal is coming from, have no provisions, no money, no work and unless they are taken away this fall by some of the government transports there will be much suffering and destitution. The saloons are filled every night with people asleep on chairs and the gambling tables, many of them poorly clad to withstand the rigors of a hard winter. Property all over town has greatly depreciated in value and where a business block a year or so ago would have sold for \$5000 it will not bring as many hundred now. The only theater running in town is the Standard and it is doing but little business. Frank Simons and Hugh Madden are the proprietors of the theater and also the Madden house, the two being run in conjunction, with Alex Pantages as manager of the theatrical end. The Standard is a much larger theater than any in Dawson, and at their opening night the house was packed and jammed at 25 cents admission. The second night there were not 100 people in the house. Pantages, I understand, is preparing to return to Dawson with a company new to this city. He has already booked the Clark Sisters, Hastings & Hall and a number of others. Eddie Dolan is anxious to come back, too. The Mac-coot, which was formerly a theater, has been turned into dance hall. Nome is full of Dawson gamblers and there are not a quarter of them who can dig up the price of a ticket to St. Michael.

Arctic Ready.
Skagway, Sept. 2.—The Arctic Brotherhood is preparing for the approaching season of the grand camp which opens Sept. 6.

WORKS VAST AMOUNT OF DAMAGE IN THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT—WORK FOR BALANCE OF THE SEASON COMPLETELY STOPPED—MUCH EXPENSIVE MACHINERY IS TOTALLY RUINED.

Skagway, Sept. 2.—Reports from the Porcupine district state that the most disastrous flood in the history of the camp has occurred. The origin of the flood lay in a series of heavy rains at the headwaters of the river causing the snow in the mountains to melt. Much valuable machinery was washed away and expensive dams and flumes were washed out. Only meagre reports have thus far been received but all agree that work for the season has stopped. A miner named Thompson who has just arrived in Skagway states more rain fell than ever happened before. The water rose very suddenly and it was impossible to work against it. The Mix claim was the only one upon which the miners were able to save anything. The property of Drs. Moore and Kel-

lar of this city, was all ready for the cleanup which promised well. Their dam was washed away and shafts filled with debris.

Among the saloons the Northern and Second-Class are doing the best business, but that is not saying much for them. "The Nome beach which was the scene of so much activity last year and the year before is entirely deserted. Occasionally one sees a poor devil trying to rock out the price of a meal, but it is a rarity. I think that almost everyone who can raise the price will leave Nome before the close of navigation. That country may be all right after awhile but it certainly is not now. There are some very rich claims on some of the creeks, I am told, but they are either tied up in litigation or idle for the want of water."

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE
How Mr. Norton Lost His Deed on Sulphur Creek.
About a week ago Mr. F. G. Norton bargained for 31 above on Sulphur, by telephone to A. McDonald's office and was to be in Dawson next day to close the deal. It was understood, however, that if a higher price was offered before he got to Dawson it would be accepted. Mr. Norton had a friend on Sulphur to whom he confidentially told of his deal by telephone with McDonald. He said he had a friend in Dawson to whom he would offer a half interest, and if he didn't take it the man to whom he was talking could.

Returning to Dawson.
From now until the close of navigation it is expected that fully as many people will come to as will depart from Dawson, the majority of those arriving being old timers who went out early in this season or who have been at Nome and other down river points. The experience of the majority of those who left Dawson and the Klondike for pastures new has not been such as was anticipated, with the result that many who are able are returning sadder and wiser than when they left. It is thought that during the remainder of the season the up-river steamers will bring in large numbers of passengers. Koyukuk appears to be the only new camp in the lower country that is able to hold its population.

WANTED.

Good, live collector; good money. Apply at Gotteman's.
Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Gotteman's.

Freighters
Y. CO., Ltd.
Importers
PROVISIONS, FOOD PRODUCTS.
T. CO.
Insurance Bags Satchels, Trunks, Leather Trunks.

Star
UK
\$2.50...

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Good, live collector; good money. Apply at Gotteman's.

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T. CO.

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T. CO.

Hardware Department
Tin Shop
Call and get
Iware Co.
Freighters
Y. CO., Ltd.
Importers
PROVISIONS, FOOD PRODUCTS.
T. CO.
Insurance Bags Satchels, Trunks, Leather Trunks.
"spectator"
For RIVER light.
Apply to
Clara Monarch will
Star
UK
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Wanted.
Good, live collector; good money. Apply at Gotteman's.
Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Gotteman's.

RECEIVED BY WIRE. SKAGWAY TOWNSITE CASE

Negotiations Between Property Holders and Moore Interests Reach Successful Conclusion—All Contests Against Moore's Title Will Be Withdrawn—Easy Terms to Be Made.

From Saturday and Monday's Daily. Skagway, Aug. 31.—Negotiations looking toward a settlement of the Skagway townsite litigation are practically settled. Everything has been accomplished excepting the actual signing of the terms of agreement which have been made.

This agreement provides that all contests against Bernard Moore's application for a patent to 60 acres of the townsite are to be withdrawn and the contestants will lend their moral support to Moore's claim.

RECEIVED BY WIRE. GOLD ARRIVES FROM ATLIN. Litigation Still a Bar to Extensive Work. Skagway, Aug. 31.—The first shipment of this season's output from the Atlin district arrived last night, consisting of \$40,000 in gold bars, the Bank of Commerce and Bank of Halifax being the consignees.

CORN KING CHECKED. Geo. Phillips Transfers His Tradings to Another Chicago Firm.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The Chicago board of trade and the public generally were startled by the announcement that George H. Phillips & Co., which became famous through its pool operations in the Chicago corn pit during the past year, had offered all its open trades to McReynolds & Co. It was first rumored that a large defalcation had been discovered in an examination of the books, but this proved untrue, having its only foundation in the fact that one of the head bookkeepers was confined to his home by illness.

RECEIVED BY WIRE. STEAMERS ARE LOADED. Ocean Vessels Benefitted by Cut Rates in the Yukon. Skagway, Aug. 31.—The salt water steamers plying between here and Sound ports are reaping a great benefit as the result of the rate war on the Yukon. The Dolphin and Queen sail this evening with practically every berth taken. Fairly 200 are still enroute from Dawson.

RECEIVED BY WIRE. THE FIGHT PROVES A FIASCO. A HANDICAP CRICKET GAME. Was Played on Barracks Grounds Yesterday. Gentlemen Played Left Handed in a Contest Against the Ladies—Was a Lively Game.

The performance last night at the New Savoy theater was unsatisfactory to the hundreds of people who assembled to witness the event. Great preparations had been made by Manager Jackson for giving an exhibition which would prove creditable to the reputation he enjoys as a promoter of clean sport, but unfortunately the carefully arranged match between Leedham and Walker terminated in a fiasco to the disgust of the manager and the assembled onlookers.

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THE FIRST STAMP MILL

Geo. M. Munger Brings Heavy Shipment of Machinery Which Includes a Stamp Mill for Testing Quartz—He Will Undertake Systematic Prospecting—Has Confidence for the Future.

Interest in the various quartz properties throughout the territory, many of which are just entering upon their first stages of development, will receive a very great impetus through the arrival yesterday of the first stamp mill to be brought into the country for purposes of exploitation. The mill is a small one, it is true, but for the uses it is intended it will serve equally as well as one of a hundred stamps. Very quietly and without any ostentatious show or flourish of trumpets Mr. George M. Munger and his representative, Captain Spencer, have secured interests in several different quartz ledges and these it is proposed to test in a most thorough manner. Mr. Munger is from Chicago, where his name is as familiar and well known as that of Armour or Field, and has ample means to successfully carry out any enterprise which he may undertake.

Wait until we have done something and accomplish some results," said he, "and then I can talk to you more intelligently about Yukon quartz." When the reporter made reference to an article recently appearing in an evening contemporary concerning a prospect hole now being sunk on a ledge which it was said would be worth \$5,000,000 if the vein held out at 100 feet depth, Mr. Munger only smiled and remarked: "I wonder if the man who wrote that article has any conception of what constitutes a mine or what the meaning of the expression 'ore in sight' is."

MILNE'S TITLE IS O. K.

The statement published in our contemporary yesterday afternoon that Ottawa had confirmed the issue of grants to locations made on the Milne concession prior to December 31st last, including the claims disposed of at the commissioner's sale last November, seems to be altogether erroneous, and is based upon a private letter to Dr. Milne from the secretary of the minister of the interior, a copy of which was sent in official course to Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell. This letter was in reply to one written to the department by Dr. Milne from Victoria last June, inquiring as to the stamped reports in the newspapers to grounds embraced in his concession. The department wrote a letter of inquiry to Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, who replied that no injustice was done the concessionaire because no grants had been given for grounds staked since the closing of the same on December 31, 1900, the date upon which the notice closing the creek was published, and the department replied to Dr. Milne accordingly.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

Rev. Dr. Sparling, principal of the Wesley College, of Winnipeg, who has been in Dawson for some weeks past attending to the pastoral duties of the Methodist church during the absence of the pastor, Rev. A. E. Heathcote, gave an instructive and very entertaining lecture at the church last evening on the subject "The Claims of the Bible."

the young lady who has captivated Dawson by the power and sweetness of her voice was present and favored the company with several choice vocal selections. The lecture was given for the purpose of raising money to pay for the improvements which have recently been added to the church building and about \$125 was realized.

CAPITAL AT NOME

The Beach City Will Expend \$30,000 on a Ditch.

The Fort Davis Hydraulic Mining Co., with a paid up capital of \$100,000, is the name of a new corporation, organized here in Nome and made up of Nome's most prominent capitalists. The company broke ground yesterday for the construction of a seven-mile ditch on the east bank of the Nome river, running from Osborn creek to a point about two and a half miles north of Fort Davis.

INSPECTING THE CREEKS

Prominent Gentlemen Are Viewing the Creeks.

Professor Myers, of Oxford university, and Professor Coleman of Toronto, under the guidance of J. W. Tyrrell and Major Syckland yesterday made an inspection of the methods of working gravel on Trail creek. They went to Bonanza, inspected the dredger at work and the other operations on the creek, and drove up Eldorado. They were simply taking a cursory preliminary view to determine upon the points at which they will prosecute their scientific investigations, and this morning the party started for Gold Run and its vicinity with the same purpose.

PETER JACKSON, PUGILIST

Something About the Colored Heavy Weight.

Might Have Won Championship Belt Had Not John L. Sullivan Drawn Color Line.

The death of Peter Jackson at Roma, New South Wales, on July 23, news of which reached this country only last week, removes the greatest representative of the negro race as ever bred in the prize ring, as well as one of the greatest fighters this country has ever seen. George Dixon is the only other colored pugilist that can be compared to Jackson, but the latter could, of course, never aspire to anything higher than the championship of his own class, while Peter was very near the top of the heavy-weight ladder. Jackson and Dixon were very much alike in that both were always willing to fight and above the average in intelligence. This made both of the not only the idols of their own race, but gave them many friends among other followers of the ring. Jackson's death has been expected for more than a year and it was directly due to the fast life which champions of the ring usually lead.

According to the records Jackson was born at Porto Rico, West Indies, July 3, 1861, which would make him less than a month over 40 years of age at the time of his death. Bob Fitzsimmons, who also comes from Australia, is just about a year younger than was Jackson. The former is still in fine physical condition, while Jackson has been a wreck for several years. Jackson's ring career began in Australia in 1882. He had a number of fights there and came to San Francisco in April, 1888, with a clean record of victories to his credit. His first fight in this country was against George Godfrey, from whom he won in nineteen rounds at San Francisco. After beating Joe McNamee and Patsy Carriff at San Francisco, meeting any one who cared to stack up against him. During this trip he fought at Virginia City, Nev.; Chicago, Buffalo, Hoboken and New York city, although none of the fights had been a wreck for several years. Jackson's ring career began in Australia in 1882. He had a number of fights there and came to San Francisco in April, 1888, with a clean record of victories to his credit. His first fight in this country was against George Godfrey, from whom he won in nineteen rounds at San Francisco. After beating Joe McNamee and Patsy Carriff at San Francisco, meeting any one who cared to stack up against him. During this trip he fought at Virginia City, Nev.; Chicago, Buffalo, Hoboken and New York city, although none of the fights had been a wreck for several years.

fought eight battles against some of the best men in Great Britain, winning all of them in short order. The last one was Jim Smith, and he won this in two rounds.

Returning to this country in January, 1890, he fought his way back to San Francisco and sailed for Australia, where he met and defeated Joe Goddard at Melbourne in eight rounds. This fight came off in October and the following May he was back in the United States for his memorable fight with Jim Corbett.

This was the high-water mark in Jackson's career. Corbett was coming into prominence as a candidate for championship honors, and in comparison with Jackson he was a novice. The battle was the longest that has ever been fought between two heavy-weights of any prominence and both at once sprang into notice as opponents of John L. Sullivan for the championship. Sullivan drew the color line and took on Corbett, giving the latter the chance to earn his title to the belt, although the latter fight did not take place until the following year. Jackson challenged both Sullivan and Corbett, but John L. stuck to his statement that he would not fight a negro and Corbett managed to sidestep the black in one way or another. Had Jackson fought Sullivan instead of Corbett there is but little doubt that he would have held the championship instead of "Pompadour" Jim. The refusal of Sullivan and Corbett to meet him soured Jackson to a considerable extent on this country and he again went to London, where he was better appreciated.

His former trip to London had gained for him the regard of the English sportsmen, and he was greeted with open arms on his return. Most of the English pugilists declined to meet him, his only fight of any prominence being with Frank Slavin, whom he knocked out in ten rounds, but this made little difference to the London sports. They treated him as though he were an equal, and he soon became one of the notables of the largest city in the world. He wore the finest of clothes and a silk hat and frequented the most fashionable sporting resorts. He was wine and dined, and the fast life finally began to tell on him. Stories reached this country from time to time that Jackson was on the decline, and when he finally did return here after a stay of several years abroad it was at once seen that the stories as to his health had not been overdrawn. Jackson, who had formerly been one of the best built and proportioned men in the ring, with the exception of his abnormal reach, had wasted away. He

thought that the climate here would restore him to his former vigor, and such seemed to be the case for a while. He could not, however, regain his old-time strength, and when he was finally matched for a fight with a fifth-rater his showing was such that his friends knew that he had seen the last of the ring. He had flush days, and had not friends come to the rescue would have had to go to a charity hospital. As it was they kept him supplied with enough money to make him comfortable, and as he evinced a strong desire to return to his home in Australia subscription was made to get the necessary money. A little over three months ago he left for that country. It was at one time reported that he was on the road to recovery, but such proved not to be the case, and the reports brought over by the steamers of late were that he could not last much longer. The news of his death was, therefore, no surprise.

Jackson had many qualities that won for him the respect of followers of the ring, and it is doubtful whether any colored pugilist ever had as large a circle of friends as he could boast of. He was always strictly square in his fights, and no one ever accused him of "taking." He was an unusually intelligent negro and held his own well in the company in which he circulated in London. One of his most marked features was the length of his arms. The latter reached nearly to his knees, and it will be appreciated what reach he had when it is stated that he measured just half an inch over six feet. He was finely built all over, and a clever boxer as well as a fighter. He knew how to use his reach to the best advantage, and this made him a hard man to reach. That he was game and could take as well as give punishment was proven in his fight with Corbett. In this fight he had a rib broken about the middle of the mill, but kept on until the bout was stopped. All told, it will probably be many a day before the colored race will have another such champion in the roped arena.

Mr. Croft, of Eagle City, has been appointed United States marshal for district No. 3 of the territory of Alaska with headquarters at Valdez to which place the headquarters of the court was transferred some time ago.

Mrs. A. G. Wissel, accompanied by her two daughters, returned on the Yukoner from a visit with friends in Seattle.

Fine furs of all kinds at Mrs. Roberts' new store on Second avenue. Shoof, the Dawson Dog Doctor Pio near Drug Store.

ANOTHER EXPOSITION

St. Louis Will Invite Nations to Participate in 1903.

No sooner is one world's fair, as they are now generally called, nearly over but another is started, and the next one projected is one at St. Louis in 1903. The Nugget has received from the management printed matter telling of the plan and scope of this international exposition and is pleased to give it space. It is to open April 30th, 1903, which will be the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States of Louisiana from the French government, and to be a celebration of that memorable event.

There must be many people unaware or who have forgotten that this purchase embraced some territory than what is now the state of Louisiana, but the Louisiana purchase embraced what is now Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Oklahoma; it states and one territory. This vast territory was purchased from France for \$15,000,000, which no doubt in those days seemed a vast sum. Today, however, the tangible wealth of the territory is more than 400 times the amount France received from it. The value of the land under cultivation is \$3,193,451,297; its farm products in kindling live stock \$1,876,184,437; its mineral products \$259,959,128; and its total tangible wealth to the enormous sum of \$5,516,642,859. And all this is one country's growth.

To celebrate the history of this growth the exposition has exactly \$15,000,000, the amount of the Louisiana purchase money to expend on the exposition. One-third of this is a government appropriation, one-third an appropriation by the city of St. Louis, and the remaining \$5,000,000 has been subscribed by her citizens. The exposition will present in a special degree, and in the most comprehensive manner, the history, the resources, and the development of the states and territories lying within the boundaries of the Louisiana purchase, showing what it was and what it is; what it contained and produced in 1803; what it contains and produces in 1903.

It will make it plain that the prophecy of 1803 has been more than fulfilled and show that a veritable empire now lies between the Gulf of

Mexico and Puget Sound, within the limits of the territory Jefferson obtained by the Louisiana purchase.

It will show the history, resources and development of the colonies and possessions of the United States, including Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Samoa and the Philippines. It will embrace in a similar portrayal Cuba and any other country which may embrace the special and exceptional protection and guardianship of the United States.

It will depart from the plan of all past expositions and make life and movement its distinguishing and marked characteristics. To this end it will aim definitely at an exhibition of man as well as the works of man; at the presentation of manufacturing industries in actual conduct as well as of the machines out of action; at the exhibition of processes as well as of completed products. It will comprehend man in his full 20th century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social advancement. It will show humanity at rest as well as at work, presenting man in his hours of recreation, his exercises, his games and his sports. It will illustrate the modern home with the industry of comforts and conveniences that have been brought into common use within the century the St. Louis World's Fair will commemorate.

It will embrace in its scope a comprehensive anthropological exhibition, constituting a congress of races, and exhibiting particularly the barbarous and semibarbarous peoples of the world as nearly as possible in their ordinary and native environments. With such a width of plan and breadth of scope the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will undoubtedly take rank among the marvelous international exhibitions of the past half century.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to your outside friends. A complete pictorial history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands.

F. S. DUNHAM,
The North End Family Grocery
RIPE OLIVES
Finest in Market.
FINE FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

CENTRALLY LOCATED
NEW House, Rooms, Furniture
HOTEL FLANNERY,
Second Avenue, Dawson, Yukon Territory

We Have Added to Our Hardware Department
A First-Class Tin Shop
And are now ready to meet all the demands of the trade in that line. Call and get estimates.
Dawson Hardware Co.
Store, Second Ave. Phone 35. Mfg. Dept. 4th St. & 3rd Ave.

STAGE LINES **FREIGHTERS**
THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.
TO GRAND FORKS—Daily each way, Sundays included. 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
TO DOMINION AND GOLD RIVER—Via Bonanza and McCormack's Ports. 8:15 a. m.
TO S ABOVE THE HUNTER—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, return
the following days. 7:30 a. m.
ALL LEAVE OFFICE N. C. CO. BUILDING. TELEPHONE NO. 2.

C. G. Wilson, Importer
FEED, PROVISIONS,
FOOD PRODUCTS.
All Stored in the New Two Story Brick.
Call and Get Prices in Qualities.

N. A. T. & T. CO.
Sole Leather Treasure Bags
Grips, Valises, Satchels,
Packing and Steamer Trunks.

Steamer "Prospector"
Will Leave for
STEWART RIVER
Tuesday Night.
For Passenger and Freight Rates Apply to
Frank Mortimer, Aurora Dock.

Str. Gold Star
WILL SAIL FOR THE
KOYUKUK
September 5th, at 1:00 p. m.
In place of the Clara Monarch which boat will not be dispatched, Passengers booked on the Clara Monarch will be carried by the Gold Star.

Goetzman's
Souvenirs
REDUCED TO
...\$2.50...
For Sale By All Newsdealers

The White Pass & Yukon Route
British-Yukon Navigation Co., Ltd.
Operating the following Fine Passenger Steamers between Dawson and White Horse:
"Victoria" "Columbia" "Canadian" "Whitehorse"
"Selkirk" "Dawson" "Yukoner" "Bailey"
"Klondiker" "Sgt." and five Freight Steamers.
A daily steamer each way, commencing with passenger calls at White Horse. Through tickets to all Puget Sound Ports. Baggage Checked and Bonded Through.
Travel by the Best Route and Avoid Trouble and Delay. Reservations Made on Application.
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Coming In! - - - They Can't Stop Us!
The Splendid Steamer
Clifford Sifton
IS NOW ON HER WAY TO DAWSON.
SHE WILL LEAVE
For Whitehorse Probably Wednesday!
If You Want a Berth Engage It at Once!
Stand by the People and Patronize the Opposition Boats!
CUT RATES!
First Class \$30,
Second Class \$20
Join In With the Merry-Makers and Have a Pleasant Trip Up Stream.
Second Class Passengers Are Not Chinamen on This Boat.
Townsend & Rose, **Frank Mortimer,**
LESSEES Ticket Agt., Aurora Dock

Wall Paper
From 50 Cents Up.
Stains, oils, turpentine, white and colored enamel, putty, glass and Anderson Bros. Second Avenue.

Dawson Dental Parlors
DR. BROWN & WHARTON, Props.
BANK BLDG., FIRST AVE. AND THIRD ST.
OFFICE FEES...
1. Teeth Examined Free of Charge.
2. Tooth Extracted, painless. \$1.00
3. Teeth Cleaned. 75c
4. Silver FILLINGS. 2.00
5. Gold FILLINGS. 5.00
6. Consent Filling. 1.50
7. Bridge Work, per tooth. 10.00
8. Gold Crowns. 10.00
9. Full Set Teeth, Rubber. 25.00
10. Full Set Teeth, Gold. 50.00
Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Bank Building, Up Stairs.

LOST—Between the Exchange and Pittsburg Hotel opposite McDonald Hall a diamond stud broken from screw. Weight by carat. Finder return to George McNeill, Exchange saloon, and receive liberal reward.

FOR RENT
FOR RENT—Completely furnished four room house, three blocks from the Nugget office. Will lease for term of months. Excellent location. Inquire this office.

PRIVATE BOARD
PRIVATE board by the day, week or month. Rooms if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. Mary C. Noble, east side 2nd ave., bet. 5th and 6th sts.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
LAWYERS
BURNETT & McRAY—Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Commissioners for Ontario and British Columbia. The Exchange Bldg., First Avenue, Dawson. Telephone 172.
N. F. HAGEL, G. C. Berlioz, Notary, etc. over McDonald, McPhely & Co., hardware store, First avenue.
WADE & ALKMAN—Attorneys, Notaries, etc. Ottawa, A. C. Office Building.

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

MINING ENGINEERS.
J. E. TYRRELL—Mining Engineer—Mines laid out or managed. Properties valued. Masonic Hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday on or before full moon at 8:00 p. m. C. H. WILKINSON, J. A. DONALD, Secy

SOCIETIES.
THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Yukon Lodge (O. D. A. F. & M.) will be held at Masonic Hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday on or before full moon at 8:00 p. m. C. H. WILKINSON, J. A. DONALD, Secy

PATRONS OF THE
Bay City Market
Are supplied with meats which for taste and nutrition are not equalled by any other market in this country. Try us and prove this assertion.

BOYSBUT & CO., Props.

Anderson Bros. We have the finest lot of wall paper and paints direct from the factory. Stains, oils, turpentine, white and colored enamel, putty, glass and Anderson Bros. Second Avenue.

Clondyke Corporation, Ltd.
Operating the Light Draught Steamers
ORA, NORA, FLORA
The most successful boats sailing on the Yukon. All thoroughly refitted and refurbished.
New Machinery Has Been Installed in All Three Boats.
We Have the Best Pilots on the River
Capt. Martineau, Flora;
Capt. Green, Nora;
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Through Tickets To Coast Cities
Clondyke Corporation,
LIMITED
R. W. CALDERHEAD General Manager
FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
CHISHOLM'S SALOON.
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THE THEATRES THIS WEEK THEY FANNED THE BREEZES

Ralph E. Cummings Appears at the Standard

Where "Pudd'n head Wilson" is the Drawing Feature—"Sapho" the Attraction at the Savoy.

From Tuesday's play "A magnificent production" was the verdict of every one who attended the Standard theater last night and saw Ralph E. Cummings and the Standard Stock Company play Frank Mayo's dramatization of Mark Twain's great book "Pudd'nhead Wilson."

It seems an impossibility for Ralph E. Cummings to make a move, walk across the stage, or speak a word without promoting a hearty laugh and as "Pudd'nhead" he appears in the best character he has yet assumed in Dawson.

All T. Layne as York Driscoll appears in the part which is his strong suit, that of an elderly man.

W. C. Bohman takes the villain's part as Tom Driscoll and carries it very successfully throughout the play.

Wm. Mullen as Howard Pembroke makes a very successful lawyer and his speech before the jury is very fine.

Robt. Lawrence as Chambers shows the strong though subdued spirit of the master while he is a slave in bondage.

It is afterwards proven that he and Tom Driscoll were changed when babies and he retains possession of his rights on his father's plantation.

Fred C. Lewis makes a capital sheriff.

Harry O'Brien and Pat Dundon as Luigi and Angelo the French twins, assume their parts in the easy graceful manner of the true Frenchman.

Vivian displays her ability as Rowley and receives lots of appreciative commendation for her clever work.

Lucy Lovell is also a popular actress and holds her own as Rosy.

Julia Walcott makes a big hit in her interpretation of the character of Patay.

The balance of the cast includes George Troxwell as Swan, Chas. Moran as Campbell, Harry F. Cummings as Judge Robinson, Robt. Caskie as Deacon Jasper, Jack Srequist as Eph and Daisy D'Avara as Hannah.

The story is one of Southern life during the days of slavery and has for its foundation a crime which an innocent person is suspected of having committed.

It follows the unavailing search of the mystery and the final triumph of right over wrong through the agency of the science of palm reading in which Pudd'nhead has become a master during his 16 years of forced idleness as a lawyer through want of a client.

The scenery which has been specially prepared for this play is excellent and adds greatly to its effect.

Prologue—Dave Wilson's law office, Dawson's Landing, Mo. Time, 1836.

Act 1—Dave Wilson's law office, Dawson's Landing, Mo., 16 years later.

Act 2—Interior of Wilson's law office, Dawson's Landing, Mo. Scene 2, the old Wilson mill.

Act 3—Dave Wilson's law office.

Act 4—Dave Wilson's law office the next morning.

The Orpheum theater is not running this week and many of the specialty artists appear at the Standard so that there are two good shows combined in one this week.

The Savoy Stock Company, under the direction of Harry Seely, is producing at the Savoy theater this week the original adaptation of Daudet's famous novel "Sapho." The theater opened its week's engagement to a large and appreciative audience, which was fully justified by the excellence of the play which is being produced.

Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Goetzman's.

AUCTION NOTICE.

In the assigned estate of George Kruse, John Cogan and Charles Humphries, I will sell by public auction at the Flannery hotel on Saturday next, 7th September, at 2 p. m., that valuable mining property known as the

MCCORMACK CLAIM.

G. Vernon, Assignee.

Lawyers and Civil Service Men Meet on the Diamond

Latter Win Game by Score of 15 to 6—Many Brilliant Plays Were Overlooked by Both Sides.

If the lawyers by their victory a couple of weeks ago in a game of baseball with the doctors were inclined at all to have been swollen up with their greatness, yesterday's game with the Civil Service men have taken several kinds of conceit out of them, for they were walloped all over the diamond and outplayed at every point.

The game brought out several new players who gave evidence of acquaintance with the game in years gone by. Senkler who after the first inning pitched for the lawyers played a great game covering every point possible and taking in every chance that came his way.

Smith was behind the bat and made the rooters howl whenever the put the ball down to second, retiring three men by the play.

Wilson on first never overlooked a bet and Ridley at second did equally as well.

For the Civils there were many stars. Harrison and Bennett made a good battery and Hilbeck, Donald and Hinton covered the bases well.

With a little more practice and some substitutions the Civils could put up a game that would make the Gandolfos scratch to win out.

In the tossup the Lawyers took first bat. Smith opened the game and with the first ball passed over the plate found the leather, smashing it clear out into the woodyard, scoring a home run.

Ridley took his base on balls and Wilson died at first on a flight grounder to pitcher.

Hulme reached first on a bad fumble of Harrison's and both he and Ridley scored on a wild throw of catcher to second.

Senkler and Walsh both expired reaching first and the side retired with three scores to their credit.

Bennett duplicated Smith's home run, Watt pounded air, and "Randy" McLennan surprised himself with a three bagger, placing the ball straight through center, and scoring on Donald's safe hit to first.

The latter stole second and third but died in attempting to repeat the burglary on the home plate.

Harrison hit safe, scoring on Boyes two bagger, the latter coming in on Hinton's drive to short.

McLaggen drove a hot one to left field bringing in Hinton's only to die a moment later by Smith's splendid throw to second.

Civils piled up five runs.

The Lawyers received a goose egg in the second, going down and out in one, two, three order.

In the Civil's half Hilbeck dropped a fly into Hulme's hands, Bennett died on first and Watt took his base on a dead ball.

"Randy" McLennan slammed out another two bagger, bringing Watt in. Donald went out on first leaving "Randy" rooted to third. One run.

In the third another goose egg was entered against the Lawyers. Ridley reached first on a safe hit and Senkler got his base on balls, but before they could score, Wilson, Hulme and Walsh had each pounded the atmosphere.

Harrison hit safe to center, followed by Boyer and Hinton who both fanned and McLaggen drove a liner to left field bringing in Harrison.

McLaggen for the second time died in trying to parlor second. Smith at the plate can give the professionals pointers on how to throw to second. One run.

Both sides took ciphers in the fourth. Black hit lightly, the ball striking in front of the plate. In some manner he hurt his finger which had previously been injured and he made the fatal error of stopping to examine it.

From Captain Walsh: "Go on! Damn your finger!" McKay made a safe hit but died on his base by McCrea and Smith failing to find the sphere.

Hilbeck dropped a light one between first and the pitcher's box which was well fielded by Wilson. Baseman and batter raced for the base, the former winning by a neck. Bennett and Watt both fanned.

In the fifth Ridley went out on a fly to first. Wilson followed with a drive to center good for two bags and Hulme pounded the air. Senkler made a safe hit, moving up to second on Walsh being given his base on balls.

Black took first on a dead ball, forcing Wilson as the bases were full. McKay hit safe but it lacked steam and Senkler died at home on the forced play. One run.

"Randy" fell down failing to find the leather after three tries. Donald drove a hot liner to Senkler and died on first. Harrison sent a peach to left field, making the run good, and Boyes expired on a high fly to Black. One run.

In the sixth McCrea fanned, Smith got his base on balls, stole second and third and, later, committed a horrible theft on the home plate. Ridley went out on a dead ball and Wilson fanned. One run.

In their half of the sixth the Civils piled up four runs, McLaggen, Bennett and Watt scoring and "Randy" distinguishing himself with a home run.

Northern Commercial Company.. SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF Fine American Clothing From the Celebrated Firm of Adler Bros., Custom Tailors, Rochester, N. Y. This Clothing Is Without Exception the Finest and Most Perfect Fitting Ever Brought to This Country. The Same Goods Are Sold in New York City to the Fashionable Dressers of That Metropolis. Men's Fall and Winter Suits of This Consignment From \$30 to \$50 Per Suit. All Sizes and Different Mixtures. HOW ABOUT AN OVERCOAT? We Have the Very Latest, Nobby Designs, Latest Cuts. We Have the Celebrated RAGLAN Coats Included in This Shipment. A Hundred Styles to Choose From. OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT Is Restocked and All the Famous Makers of America Are Represented in This Department. A Full Line of SLATER'S SHOES Received. All Styles, Widths and Sizes. NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY..

FOLLOWING THE HOLIDAY

Business Has Been Remarkably Brisk at C. B. of C.

If any one entertained the idea that Dawson is "a dead one" the delusion would have been shattered by a visit to the Canadian Bank of Commerce this forenoon.

Long before the hour for opening this morning hundreds of men were congregated on the sidewalk in front of the big financial institution and when the front door was opened the rush was so great that a Nugget reporter who, by the way was a resident of Tacoma in 1893 when bank failures were of almost daily occurrence until there were none left to fail, imagined that the report had been circulated that the C. B. of C. was "shaky."

He lingered around fully an hour but as the door did not close bearing the notice "This bank has suspended payment temporarily. All depositors will be paid in full," he elbowed his way in and, after viewing the surging crowd for a few minutes inquired of Assistant Manager Percy Stevenson what was the matter.

"Nothing at all," said Percy. "You see yesterday was a holiday and we were closed. Today we are just doing the ordinary business of two days; but I must say that this is the greatest rush I have ever witnessed on any day succeeding a holiday in Dawson. It does not look as though Dawson is on the wane; does it?"

Another and longer look convinced the reporter that those doing business with the bank were but its regular customers, merchants, miners, freighters, stevedores, all classes were awaiting their turns at the various windows while Teller "Artie" Maynard was using his brain and fingers in a manner that would be the envy of a three shell man, and yet "Artie's" mistakes are so few that he is reckoned as infallible.

It would, without the reckoning of the day's business this evening be difficult to estimate within perhaps \$100,000 of its volume but that it is immense was proven from the hundreds and hundreds of men who transacted business at the various windows of the bank today.

Case goods 25c, Sideboard, 113 First ave. Manager's Store, Second avenue. Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Goetzman's.

Police Court. Magistrate McCauley occupied the bench in the police court this morning and transacted a large list of business.

A. R. Slobson was found guilty of fighting while in an intoxicated condition and was fined \$5 and costs.

John Warner was found guilty of being drunk and obstructing the public thoroughfare on First avenue in front of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He wanted to fight the arresting constable and it took two men to get him to the barracks.

He said that he was a good fellow when sober but when he got drunk he didn't know what he was doing. He asked leniency from the magistrate. Ten dollars and costs or 30 days at hard labor was the sentence imposed on him.

A friend came to his rescue and paid his fine. Eighteen months is a long time to be a total abstainer and a man who keeps from the flowing bowl for that length

of time is justified in filling himself up to the brim. That is evidently what James McDonald thought when he arrived in town Thursday from Stewart where he has been for the last 13 months as he immediately proceeded to have a glorification and got on a glorious jag. His case was dismissed with a caution.

Joseph G. McKinnon was before the magistrate charged with stealing sundry articles of staple groceries, hams, etc., the whole amounting to about \$430, from the store of Gross & Johnson on Third avenue. The case will be heard tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

They Are Surprised. Strangers arriving in Dawson express surprise at the style of dress employed by both the men and women they see on the streets. Many of the new arrivals are dressed in heavy boots as though they expected to be required

to wade through mud, climb over logs and scramble through brush and briars on Dawson's streets. Ladies arrive in short skirts and high laces but it is noticed that they are soon discarded for more conventional apparel. Dawson is in more ways than one a revelation to chechakos.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. FLANNERY. P. E. Robinson, Adams Hill; C. Steeney, Bonanza; Wm. Mackay, Hunker; W. S. Harrison, Bonanza; D. MacKinnon, Fairhaven, Wash.; B. Marshall, Forks; W. A. Brown, Magdel gulch; Wm. Abbott, Grand Forks; Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Sprout, Sulphur; Bowen Smith, Stewart; A. R. Ramsey, Bonanza; Dr. Glendennan, Hunker; Allen Coster, Bear; C. T. Thompson, Hunker; G. Hamburger, Forks; C. M. Joy, Hunker; A. D. Cameron, Hunker.

Fur coats made to order. Mrs. E. R. Roberts, Second avenue.

KLONDIKE CORPORATION, Limited STEAMER "ORA" Sails for WHITEHORSE Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m. UNDER THE MASTER HAND OF CAPT. BAILEY, TRAVEL IN SAFETY The Captains of our Boats are the Highest Paid and Consequently the Most Competent Navigators on the River. WE NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT ...KLONDIKE CORPORATION, Limited... R. W. CALDERHEAD, Manager

HOLME, MILLER & CO. 108 Front Street, Dawson Mining Machinery and Supplies. FULL LINE OF AIR TIGHT HEATERS, RANGES AND STOVES.