

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 6 NO. 16

DAWSON, Y. T., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Slater's
Felt
Shoes



Sewed with Goodyear
...Well...
Sargent & Pinska
"The Corner Store"

Change of Time Table
Orr & Tukey's Stage Line

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

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

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

ROYAL MAIL

Cubular
and **Pipe Boilers**

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

Holme, Miller & Co.

The O'Brien Club

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

Soacious and Elegant
Club Rooms and Bar

FOUNDED BY
Murray, O'Brien and Marchbank.

Hotel McDonald

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
IN DAWSON.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

YOU CAN CRACK A JOKE
OR A BOTTLE AT

THE EXCHANGE

Without Being Taken In by
the House or the Authorities.

Formerly Aurora No. 2 J. H. CRANEN
HARRY EDWARDS

Electric Light

Steady
Satisfactory
Safe

Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.

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

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS
Wines, Liquors & Cigars

CHISHOLM'S SALOON.
TOM CHISHOLM, PROP.

ARCTIC SAWMILL

Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek,
on Klondike River.

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

Over the Ice

Heavy Team and Light
Buggy

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

All Kinds of Repairing
... at Lowest Prices

McLennan, McFeely & Co.

RECEIVED BY WIRE,
**MANY
KILLED**

**In Coal Mine Explosion at
Nanaimo, B. C., Last
Friday.**

MAJORITY OF DEAD WERE CHINESE.

**Matters in China Are Yet in Un-
settled Condition.**

DOWAGER EMPRESS IS DYING.

**Tennie Clatten's Husband Is Dead in
London—King County's
Fourth Judge.**

From Saturday's Daily.
Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 18, via Skag-
way, Feb. 23.—A terrific mine explo-
sion occurred in shaft No. 6 of the
Cumberland coal mine on last Friday.
Sixty-six men were killed of whom 20
were white, 37 Chinese and nine Japs.
The explosion wrecked the shaft and
blew the timbers about the mouth high
into the air.

A rescue party was formed, but on
Saturday a new and even greater explo-
sion took place in the same shaft.
As it was not believed that a single
man in the shaft could live 10 minutes
after the first explosion, the second
settled the matter for good. The
bodies have not yet been recovered.

President Dunsmuir and the princi-
pal officers of the company arrived here
Saturday. The property loss is about
\$80,000.

Subscription lists have been started
for the aid of the widows and orphans.

New Seattle Judge.
Seattle, Feb. 18, via Skagway, Feb.
23.—C. Emery Meade has been ap-
pointed fourth superior court judge for
King county.

Affairs in China.
Pekin, Feb. 17, via Skagway, Feb.
23.—Count Von Walderssee has written
instructions to all generals under his
supervision to have all available troops
ready within two weeks for expedition
to last 80 days. He has stated that owing
to the unsatisfactory manner in
which the peace negotiations are pro-
ceeding that it will in all probability
be necessary to resume active military
operations upon a large scale.

Dowager Empress Dying.
Berlin, Feb. 18, via Skagway, Feb.
23.—Rumors respecting the condition
of the Dowager Empress Frederick are
contradictory, but it is learned from a
private source that the end is expected
within a few weeks at the farthest.

Mrs. Nation Still Smashing.
Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18, via Skagway,
Feb. 23.—Mrs. Nation had a busy day
today. She headed a wrecking party of
500 men and women, the mob parading
for some time through the principal
streets of the city. Several of the finest
saloons were wrecked, the damage run-
ning into thousands of dollars. She
was arrested four times during the day,
but on each occasion was released on
bond.

What will be the end of her crusade
it is impossible to say. Newspapers
throughout Kansas and neighboring
states are devoting columns to it.

Sir Francis Cook Dead.
London, Feb. 18, via Skagway, Feb.
23.—Sir Francis Cook who married the
notorious Tennie Claffen is dead.

Train Wreck.
Winnemucca, Feb. 8, v a Skagway,
Feb. 23.—A Southern Pacific train run-
ning 50 miles an hour was wrecked to-
day. A washed out culvert resulted in
the death of six persons and the serious
injury of six others. The dead include
Adolph Bissinger a merchant of San
Francisco and wife and C. R. Coulter
of the same city.

Much Travel.
Skagway, Feb. 23.—Travel to the in-
side is living up considerably. Many
large outfits have landed from the late
steamers with horses to take them in.
Isaac's outfit of 32 tons left this morn-
ing.

**Visit the
Doctor**

The work of general vaccination is
going merrily on and when Dr. McFar-
lane is not out on the house to
house canvass which the law says he
shall make, he is busy in his office
where he has dozens upon dozens of
callers each day between the hours of
4 and 6 o'clock p. m., all of whom,
by thus calling, show their desire and
willingness to comply with the man-
date of the powers that be. The ordi-
nance providing for general vaccination
explicitly says that all persons who
have not been vaccinated within the
last seven years or had smallpox are
subject to revaccination, and that
being the law, it is foolish to attempt
to gainsay or evade it.

To many it may be an accommodation
to have the doctor call at their homes
where the operation can be very nicely
and perhaps satisfactorily performed,
yet, if possible, it is better that they
should call at the doctor's office for the
reason that there are all the sponges
and fluid appliances which it is im-
possible to have in a house to house
canvass.

At his office Dr. McFarlane has an
experienced lady assistant who prepares
the arm or—well, say limb—for the in-
strument and afterwards places band-
ages upon it with more care and pre-
cision than it is possible to exercise
outside of the office, and in justice to
the doctor as well as to the person
vaccinated, a call at the office is pre-
eminently preferable. To his outside
work Dr. McFarlane has met with but
slight opposition at any time as people
as a rule appear to kindly accept the
decree which takes him out on what
is in reality a humane and kindly mis-
sion. Gentlemenly, careful and kind,
and with the facilities and knowledge
to perform the work required of him
faithfully and well, the decree requir-
ing general vaccination is not at all a
hard one with which to comply. Never-
theless, it should be borne in mind
that unless you call upon the doctor
he will call upon you, and in so doing
he is merely performing his duty as a
faithful representative of the govern-
ment.

Dr. Tozier Improving.
Leroy Tozier is reported as rapidly
improving. He can now sit up in his
bed and his physician has strong hopes
that he will be able to be out within a
short time.

"A" Wins the Bet.
Editor Nugget:
Sir—Will you kindly decide the fol-
lowing bet and oblige a subscriber:
A bets that the bill in the Yukon

council regarding wages, which was
introduced by Councilman Wilson, was
meant to apply only to the salaries
paid to government employees. B bets
that it was meant to apply to all labor
employed in the territory. Who wins?

(The bill as it was originally intro-
duced by Mr. Wilson was subject to
some modifications, but as it now
stands it applies only to those directly
in the employ of the government, and
to those employed by contractors doing
government work. It provides that not
less than \$5 a day, with board and
sleeping accommodations, be paid to
such employees as mentioned. A wins.)

A Hot Time at the Savoy.
A grand masquerade ball was given
last night at the Savoy theater which
attracted a large number of revelers.
Some 18 couples gathered on the floor
after the regular show, all the ladies
being dressed in fantastic costumes
which when illuminated with variegated
lights from the big electric projector
above made a most attractive scene.

ay Biggs was particularly striking
in a paper costume made from The Daily
Nugget and received no little praise
from the management for her origi-
nality. The revel continued until an
early hour this morning. Another
masked ball will be given at the
Savoy on St. Patrick's night, the 17th
of March next, at which time all the
girls will dress in green and the theater
will be decorated in the same color.

Fine line of B. B. B. and G. B. D.
pipes at Zaccarelli's.

Beef, chechako, 33c by the side, at
P. O. Market, Third street.

**Trade
Increasing**

Perhaps one of the best indications
that the winter season is about to come
to a close is to be found in the fact
that trade with the creeks is on the
increase.

During the past two weeks the larger
companies have found the demands
upon them for general lines of mer-
chandise from the creeks to be increas-
ing very materially. A trip around to
the various stores, however, developed
the fact that there was no cause for
surprise in this sudden increase in
business, as it is just about the time
when a fresh demand for goods is ex-
pected each year.

Claim owners and laymen generally
lay in a stock of goods in the fall cal-
culated to last till the early spring and
it is generally found that these sup-
plies fall from one to three months
short of what is expected of them, and
about this time each year orders com-
mence to come in from all the creeks
for fresh supplies.

It is the general impression among
merchants, freighters and others whose
business interests have impelled them
to look the matter up, that the regular
spring increase of business will be
greater this year than at any previous
time because of the greater amount of
summer work contemplated by mine
owners, for which preparations have
been under way during the winter.

A great deal of machinery has been
moved to the creeks over winter roads,
and most of it is now in place. This
summer work, in addition to the spring
washup will necessitate the employ-
ment of much more help than during
previous seasons, hence more merchan-
dise of all kinds will be required at
the mines.

Choice apples and lemons at Zac-
carelli's.

For choice meats go to the Denver
Market.

Lined meal, 20c at Meeker's.

**BLACK
HILLS**

**Is the Name of the Stewart
River Tributary Now
Being Disputed**

IN THE GOLD COMMISSIONER'S COURT

By Messrs. Trabold and Mitchell
Who Claim Prior Rights

TO THOSE BUYING TITLES

To the Ground at the Last Auction
Sale of Crown Mining Lands—
An \$800 Mystery.

Black Hills creek is the scene of the
latest alleged find of glittering wealth,
and there is said to be something re-
sembling a stampede on in that direc-
tion since a person who seems to be en-
veloped in a parkey of mystery arrived
in town a day or two since with gold
dust to the value of \$800.

At least it is said by those who also
say they know whereof they speak,
that such a person arrived from Black
Hills creek a day or two since with
that amount of dust from the gravel
of one of the recently staked claims
there.

Black Hills creek empties into the
Stewart river a short distance below
the mouth of the much advertised Clear
creek, and the richness of the first
named creek is said to have been proven
to the eminent satisfaction of those
who have acquired interests there, also
to that of others who claim a prior
right under an application for a hy-
draulic concession made previous to
the sale of this property by the sheriff
at the last auction sale of crown placer
mining claims.

These latter gentlemen, Messrs. Tra-
bold and Mitchell filed a suit with the
gold commissioner yesterday morning,
which, if successful will lead inevit-
ably to a very large and intricate legal
tangle, inasmuch as it must of neces-
sity invalidate something like 160 titles
acquired at the last auction sale.

The contention is, in the suit filed,
that they had filed an application for
the ground which embodies the claims
sold, as a hydraulic concession previ-
ous to the sale, and that such applica-
tion was accompanied by the necessary
certificates proving that the ground
was not valuable as placer mining
ground, and that by reason of these and
other facts, they had a right to acquire
exclusive title, and that those who
have become possessed of title through
purchase at the auction sale have no
real title.

Gold Commissioner Senker stated
this morning that such an application
had been made to Ottawa, but there
had been some delay in its reaching its
destination. With whom the fault of
this delay rested, if with anyone, he
was unable to say.

Whether or not the necessary surveys
had been made and their results sent
in company with the application was
also another matter quite necessary to
establish before the files of the suit
could establish a right to title.

In the meantime Messrs. Mizner and
McCowan are in possession of a half
interest of 87 of these claims and think
their title is quite secure, and in view
of the \$800 showing which the man of
wealth and mystery brought down
from Black Hills creek, they are in-
clined to be complacent.

The suit will come before the gold
commissioner March 8th, and consid-
erable interest is being manifested in
its final outcome, as it is said much reful-
gent legal light is to be cast into the
murky depths of the mill of contention.

We Offer to the Ladies

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

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

**Special
Sale**

...Ames Mercantile Co...

Borrow, Fuster,
Wanted
of 401 Stimson
Cal., is desirous
concerning the
Houck, whom
e. She writes as
Jan. 29, 1901.
you do a loving
favor to adver-
for a reasonable
son and uncle.
impression that he
is. James H.
ive any advice to
make address as
atly oblige, yours
ABEL HOUCK.
e just received a
from Fortymile
offering at ver-
e.
ssioner of the Yu-
ted a new mining
Clear creek min-
istrict is described
Stewart river and
Lake creek and
y Lake creek and
public is hereby
26th day of Feb-
recorder's office
low City, and all
its pertaining to
district will be
1901.
LOIS BELL,
Commissioner.
y Prof. Payne at
lay evening, Feb.
e just received a
from Fortymile
offering at very
sh eggs. Meeker.
c by the side, at
street.
and flour for cash
WMILL
uth of Hunker Creek,
ver.
MINING LUMBER
r Ferry on Klondike
J. W. BOYLE
ASE RUNNING
CH
e Orpheum"
—
E TAYLOR
ARION - WM. YOE
uick
Is Quicker
Instantaneous
CACH BY
E
NION, GOLD
y Points.
ouse—The lady of
der all her
it.
\$25 Per Month
\$15 Per Month
next to A. C. Office
General Manager
Stage
Week
Mail Service
Route."
COACHES
8:30 a. m.
15 p. m.
s, 8:00 a. m.
0 p. m.
H. ROGERS,
Agent

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

STILL MARRIED

Is Condition in Which 200 Chicago Couples Find Themselves

WHO THOUGHT THEY WERE DIVORCED.

Senator McKindsay Dies at Milton, Ontario.

A PAIR OF DECEMBERS WED.

In Addition to Imprisonment McKenzie Must Pay Costs—Parliament Opened by King Edward.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. Chicago, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—Over two hundred couples of this city who thought themselves divorced find now that they are still married and as many have made later alliances, there is no end of trouble in sight for them. The fault lies in the fact that the divorces granted were not recorded within the time prescribed by law. The lawyers say it is due to the negligence of their clients, while the judges say it is due to the negligence of the lawyers.

Senator McKindsay Dead.

Milton, Ont., Feb. 12, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—Senator McKindsay died this afternoon. He was born in 1829 and was called to the senate in 1884. Dr. Landerkin will probably succeed him in the senate.

Justice Rose Successor.

Toronto, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., is prominently mentioned as successor to Justice Rose of the Ontario high court.

A Pair of Decembers.

Toronto, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—J. W. Andrews, aged 81, and Mrs. E. Shippel, aged 70, were married here today. Both are well known throughout Ontario.

Mrs. Platt Dead.

New York, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—The wife of Senator Thomas Platt died today after a short illness.

Trouble in Spain.

Washington, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—It is learned here that owing to the inability of the civil government of the province to maintain order in Madrid full authority has been vested in Captain General Weyler, who has found it expedient to declare martial law. Weyler has occupied all the important points in the city with his troops.

Must Pay Costs.

San Francisco, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—The United States court of appeals has made an order assessing the entire costs in the Alexander McKenzie case to him. The amount is upwards of \$1200.

"Hear! Hear!" Says Seattle.

Seattle, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 21.—A Times Washington correspondent says the news of the verdict against McKenzie, the Nome claim receiver, was well received. The Times has a two-column editorial on the subject, expatiating on and denouncing the conspiracy between McKenzie, Noyes and others.

Parliament Opens.

London, Feb. 14, via Skagway, Feb. 20.—The first parliament of the reign of King Edward was opened today by the king in person. His majesty was accompanied by the queen, the Duke

of Connaught and many other members of the royal family. Not since 1861 when the queen opened parliament with the prince consort at her side has such pomp and splendor been witnessed in London and not since the marriage of the present king has the gorgeous state coach been used or seen on the streets of London until today. In it the king and queen rode today from Buckingham palace to the palace of Westminster. The route lay through the Mall where there was a horse guards parade. Whitehall and Parliament squares were guarded by 50,000 soldiers. Many thousands of Londoners thronged St. James park which bordered on the line of the procession which was followed by other thousands. Doors and roofs were thronged with people and the procession, though short, was very spectacular.

The royal coach was drawn by eight cream colored horses of the famous Hanoverian breed with accompanying postillions in red and gold liveries, and footmen led the horses which were covered with trappings of morocco and gilt. The coach was preceded and followed by life guards in full uniforms, silver breastplates and red plumed helmets.

A small escort of gentlemen-at-arms in historic costume surrounded the vehicle. Five carriages of state containing uniformed officials and ladies of the household, each drawn by six horses with postillions and outriders, led the procession. Then came the massive state chariot, the occupants of which could be plainly seen through the glass windows, the king in full uniform constantly saluting and the queen bowing on all sides.

The procession speedily traversed the short route to the accompaniment of roars and shouts, and reached the royal entrance to the palace at Westminster beneath the Victoria Tower at the appointed time.

The great officers of state and the other who were to take part in the ceremony had assembled in order to receive their majesties.

The chamber was filled to its utmost capacity by the highest and noblest of the kingdom, the greater part of the floor space being occupied by peeresses and other ladies introduced by Peers. United States Ambassador Joseph R. Choate and other ambassadors occupied the special enclosure behind the bench of the bishops.

As soon as his majesty was enthroned, Lord Chamberlain received the royal command to summon all members of the house of commons to hear the speech from the throne. The only members of the house of commons not wearing mourning were three Nationalists. Prior to reading the speech the king took the oath. The assemblage stood while the speech was read.

From the Gov.-General.

The following telegram was received by Commissioner Ogilvie Tuesday in reply to the message of condolence sent to the governor general on receipt of news of the queen's death:

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 9th, via Bennett, B. C., Feb. 19th, 1901.

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Dawson:

I am commanded by his excellency, the governor general to acknowledge your messages of the thirtieth, two, and thirty-first January, conveying condolence with the king on behalf of yourself and council, of the U. S. citizens resident and about Dawson, and of the Dawson Board of Trade.

I am to inform you and to request you to communicate the information to those concerned, that his excellency will forward these sympathetic and dutiful assurances without delay, for submission to his majesty.

CAPT. GRAHAM,
Governor General's Sec.

Few Supplies Coming.

From people who have lately arrived over the ice from Whitehorse it is learned that but few provision laden sleds are en route and but few will come in over the ice this year. Eggs in considerable quantity are en route with more to follow, but with that exception the majority of the outfits brought in will consist of dry goods, fancy goods and millinery. The city is so well supplied with eatables of all kinds as to make their transportation over the ice a losing venture.

THEY SAY CANARD

When That Telegram Mentioning J. H. Ross is Spoken of This Morning

BUT NO ONE WANTS TO BE QUOTED

As There Is No Certainty That the Tip Is Not Straight.

A TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT

Of Local Wishes Has Probably Reached Ottawa Before This but Nothing Has Been Heard.

The telegram received from Victoria yesterday mentioning J. H. Ross as the probable successor of Mr. Ogilvie as commissioner of the Yukon territory, while taken by some in all seriousness, is taken by others in itself to mean nothing at all.

These latter are not so young but what they can remember very distinctly having heard men's names "mentioned" before in connection with an office without the fact of their having been mentioned resulting in final appointment.

On the other hand there are many reasons for the belief that the next commissioner will be a local man, and among these are some which have been previously stated, such as the fact that a local man would be in a far better position to attend to the manifold duties of the office by reason of his previous acquaintance with the general affairs and conditions of the territory, with which it has been averred by those who are supposed to know, it would take a new comer something like two years to become fully conversant.

For the same reason it would be a very difficult matter for one not well acquainted with local conditions to keep Ottawa correctly informed of the exact status of matters in the territory. But behind this comes the question of politics, which, after all, will probably govern the decision in the end, and just here is where the doubt arises in the minds of local politicians as to whether it will be better politics to appoint a local man to the office or one from another part of the country.

There is no doubt whatever that before this the government is well informed from divers local sources on all the points needful in the matter, both in support and of and against local possibilities.

The effort to get the appointment for a resident of the Yukon territory has been, it can be asserted with confidence, made by the aid of the telegraph wire, and all that can be done has been thoroughly attended to and those who have taken active parts in the matter now believe that nothing remains but to wait the final decision.

Only those recently from the seat of government or sufficiently acquainted with the individual conditions entering into, and to a great extent governing, the conduct of the last campaign can have anything like a correct conception of the matter of patronage governing later appointments, seems to be the consensus of local political opinion, and while some express the opinion that the office will go to an outside man if they are known to be in a position to form an accurate basis for saying so, are at once regarded with a sufficient degree of suspicion to warrant the mental question as to whether or not they have expressed a true belief, or whether or not they are rehearsing a piece of intellectual legerdemain for a purpose.

While the fact remains that no one knows, with any degree of certainty anything about the matter, it is still evident that much guessing is in progress, and promiscuous questioning brings to light the fact that really none are willing to say that they take any large blocks of stock in the inference which, from the wording of yesterday's telegram mentioning the name of J. H. Ross, it was clearly intended should be drawn.

The word canard was heard whispered

man times this morning in connection with the telegram, but no one wants to be quoted in the matter, naturally.

Who Knows H. M. McDonald?
A letter has been received by the Arctic Brotherhood of this city from Newfoundland asking for information relative to the whereabouts of H. M. McDonald, formerly at Skagway and Bennett in '99, and supposed to have been at Dawson in June of that year. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the party inquired for will kindly furnish the information to this office.

PUBLIC OPINION.

In discussing the mad dog question at the Zero Club recently A. H. Mogridge said: "I knew a man years ago in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company named Walter Nixon who told me that there was a time up in that country when wolves and foxes went mad, showing all the symptoms of rabies and devouring each other. He was a close observer and could be depended upon for veracity. That makes me think of an incident," he added, "which is worth publishing. Nixon was employed by the Smithsonian Institute to furnish that museum with different specimens of flora and fauna of the far north. Among other commissions was one to procure a specimen of the famous white eagle, the largest bird on the American continent. He obtained one, a female, and for six years was constantly on the lookout for a male specimen. One day while making a long journey along the coast, becoming tired, he lay down to rest and, in looking off in the distance saw a bird which gradually flew towards him until at last it circled on outstretched wings above where he was reclining. It was the very bird which he had waited all those years to obtain and, hastily reaching for his gun he brought the noble bird to the ground. It was a splendid specimen and a male at that. Highly elated Nixon took the dead bird to his cabin where he hung it outside preparatory to treating for shipment. After making the fire and emerging from the cabin you can imagine his rage when he discovered an Esquimo tearing the last feathers from the bird. The native thought Nixon was going to eat it and probably concluded if he helped in the dressing he would be invited to the feast. The specimen was ruined and Nixon never saw another."

"I do not think cold weather has anything to do with dogs going mad," answered Superintendent Pullham of the C. D. Co., when spoken to relative to that subject. "I know when I was in the Hudson Bay country it got much colder than here. I have seen it 75 below and no dogs got mad there that I know of. Possibly the canines get poisoned from eating the refuse which is dumped on the ice at the lower part of the city, at least I do know that one dog went mad that was seen eating refuse. Talking about the Hudson Bay country makes me think of an incident which occurred to me while driving a dog team on an extremely cold day. I used the whip only once on the run I made that day and that was when just emerging from the timber and the crack of the lash was heard in camp fully ten miles away. The boys thought we were a few hundred yards from camp at the time, when in reality it took us almost two hours' travel to pull in."

"A strange thing is noticed in this country relative to electricity," said a local line man, "and that is that frozen ground is a non-conductor, consequently any one touching a live wire is insulated from receiving a shock when they are standing on the ground. This applies of course to this season of the year when the crust of the earth is frozen solid. However, under any circumstances it is a safe proposition to keep as far away from a live wire as circumstances allow."

A party of hunters were gathered in a Dawson hardware store examining a Mauser rifle which had recently arrived and one who has used a similar gun this winter said: "That gun will shoot on a dead line for 1000 yards. I have tried it repeatedly at that distance and find it accurately sighted. At less than 1000 yards the gun should be depressed a trifle. The long distance shooting record in this country is held by a hunter whose name I cannot remember, he killing a moose at 1700 yards. His partner kept telling him where his shots were striking, he having a powerful pair of field glasses. He raised his sight gradually to the 1700 yard mark when he brought down the best on the fifth shot."

For Rent.
Office room in McLennan McFeely building heated with hot air. Apply McLennan-McFeely store.

KNOTTY POINTS

Confront the Court at Every Turn in Belcher-McDonald Case

AND PROGRESS IS VERY SLOW.

Two Motions by Defense Have Been Heard and Reserved.

BOTH ON TECHNICALITIES.

It Seems Probable That the Case Will Not Reach a Conclusion During the February Term.

There is a noticeable dropping off in public attendance at the Belcher-McDonald law suit during the past few days, which cannot be attributed to a failing of interest in the case, but rather to a lack of enthusiasm over the points of law which are daily discussed and argued by the attorneys in the interests of their respective clients.

Yesterday two motions by the defense took up nearly the whole day. The first of these has been referred to already: that by which it was asked to have the evidence of C. M. Woodworth stricken from the court records on the ground that he was, in the eyes of the law, on the 7th of April last, concerning the proceedings of which day his testimony has to do, a solicitor for both Alex McDonald and for the executors of the Calder estate, and that being such his evidence if admitted would be contrary to the rules of evidence.

This motion was argued for and against by the attorneys at considerable length, and at the end of the argument Justice Dugas reserved his decision.

Mr. Wade then entered a motion for non-suit, and after hearing pro and con argument on this point the judge reserved his decision in that matter also.

There were on hand two witnesses for the defense, one a clerk from the gold commissioner's office to identify certain documents in connection with claims 22 and 27 Eldorado, and 26 below on Hunker, and the other a clerk from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who, up to the time of closing the present report, had not been heard.

There was a chance, as many thought a good one, at the beginning of the week, that the case would be finished this week easily, but as matters stand at present no one entertains any such hope, and it is quite probable that the case will run over into the next term, Saturday virtually closes the February term of court, although it is thought by a few that at Justice Dugas may hold court Monday.

The case presents many more sides than are at first presented to the mind unversed in legal matters, and involved in each of its various problems to be solved are technicalities galore, and each of these require the consumption of much time and study, and when it has all been said and written down the matter which Justice Dugas will have to consider in arriving at his decision will without doubt be voluminous as well as intricate and may take some time to sift before he can be expected to hand down a decision, so that the end of the Belcher-McDonald case now dragging its weary length through the court, is not yet in sight.

An Incipient Blaze.

The Exchange building came very near being destroyed this afternoon by fire. Dr. Hedger the dentist who occupies rooms on the second floor of the building, while lighting a spirit lamp threw a match on the floor which ignited a low hanging curtain. Immediately the drapery was in a blaze, a bundle of absorbent cotton becoming ignited also. While trying to put out the flames the doctor's hair caught fire which made him retreat from the room.

Fortunately all through the building Babcock fire extinguishers are placed, and, rushing to one of them in the building he turned the contents on the blaze, putting the fire out immediately. As the dentist had previously noted the directions on the extinguisher for its operation his time was lost. No alarm was sent to the fire department.

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 18
DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
ALLEN BROS., Publishers

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.
NO FEAR.

Volunteer military forces often prove unsatisfactory. Men with absolutely no knowledge of what is involved in the life of a soldier in the field will frequently offer their services, impelled so to do by a sudden wave of enthusiasm, or some other similar cause.

The case is vastly different with the members of the N. W. M. P. From long and hard service on the frontier they are thoroughly acquainted with all the details of active service and understand perfectly well the nature of the work which will be expected of them in case they go to the front.

In view of these facts the enthusiastic response which has been made by the police to the recent call for volunteers for South Africa constitutes an exhibition of loyalty rarely excelled. As long as Britain is able to recruit her armies from such bodies of men as the Northwest Mounted police there need be no fear expressed for the future integrity of the empire.

A ROUGH COUNTRY.

It has been announced by Superintendent Crean of the Dominion telegraph system that construction of the through line via Quesnelle will be renewed at an early date. It is anticipated that the line will be completed not later than May 10, at which time communication from Dawson to Vancouver will be permanently established. It is agreed by those who are informed as to the nature of the country through which the telegraph line passes, that it will be no small task to keep the wire in operation. The roughness of the country covered by the right of way is such that an almost continuous patrol will be required if the line is maintained in working condition. The country is rugged and much of it is heavily timbered, which latter fact will prove of considerable disadvantage. If after twelve months' operation it is possible to keep the new line open as well as is now done with the wire from Dawson to Skagway, it will be a matter both for surprise and congratulation.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Today is the birthday of George Washington, whom 75,000,000 of people delight to honor as the father of their country. Washington has been dead a little more than a century, but the republic which he left as a monument to his capacity as a soldier and wisdom as a statesman still remains. Washington is the American hero par excellence, for in him the sterling qualities of manhood which constitute the cornerstone of national greatness were pre-eminently typified.

As the years have receded and a better perspective of his work has been obtainable, there has been no change in the verdict which was recorded at the time of his death. "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Thus concluded John Marsual's resolution of eulogy passed by congress upon hearing of Washington's demise, and to that brief but comprehensive statement nothing could now be added nor could anything be taken away.

But the first president of the republic cannot be claimed for America alone. The leven of his work has passed beyond the confines of the nation which he was so largely instrumental in creating.

Whenever constitutional liberty has made advancement during the century just completed—and that is to embrace almost the entire civilized world—there the name of Washington is held in respect and reverence. Great Britain is proud to claim Washington as coming of English stock, and France recognizes what Washington achieved as one of the principal stepping stones which enabled her to reach the goal of government by the people.

It was an Englishman who designated

Washington as "the Cincinnati of the West," and by that title he may well be known. His name is inseparably linked with the accomplishment of human liberty in behalf of which he pledged his every possession. That he was forced to turn his sword against the land of his ancestry was the regret of his life, but it may be said today as a statement of positive fact that Britain honors Washington second only to the manner in which he is honored in his native land.

As the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are drawn more and more closely together—as their interests become identified and their relations more cordial, this spirit becomes more noticeable. It is one of the crowning glories of the age that the prejudice and bitterness against the mother country so apparent in the early history of the republic have almost entirely disappeared. British newspapers the world over will eulogize George Washington today as the American press offered its tribute of respect and honor upon the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria. The names of Washington and Victoria constitute a bond sufficiently strong to unite the two branches of the race for all time to come.

A LASTING LESSON.

The decision in the McKenzie receivership cases has been received with marked approval by the press of the United States without regard to political preference. The announcement of that decision will mark the beginning of a new era for Alaska. That territory has long been a victim of official wrong-doing and the vigorous manner in which the courts have taken hold of the matter comes none too early.

A check will be placed upon the operations of officials who have long used their position for purposes of self-gain. Undoubtedly the development of the Nome country has been greatly hampered as a result of the McKenzie-Noyes manipulations. It may be expected, however, that no further difficulties from such causes will ensue. The courts have given an object lesson which will have a lasting and salutary effect.

A guessing contest on the question of Commissioner Ogilvie's successor is now in order. The report from Ottawa that Mr. J. H. Ross is to be the man as not been received with general credence. In this as in other matters emanating from the federal capital, we shall know when we receive official advice and not before. While from a local standpoint it would seem desirable that a man should be selected who is in touch with local affairs and acquainted with prevailing conditions, it is not likely that such considerations will influence the result to any particular extent. The position is essentially a political gift and will in all probability be bestowed where it will best serve the interests of the party in power.

There are a variety of interests to be considered in dealing with the enforcement of the game law. It would certainly work a hardship upon hunters who have been engaged in killing game for market in ignorance of the recently passed ordinance, should the law be strictly enforced. On the other hand there must be something said for the men who are handling imported meat upon the expectation of seeing the law go into effect at the date fixed in the ordinance. The consumer who is receiving the benefit of reduced prices resulting from increased competition is also entitled to no small amount of consideration. Altogether the situation presents a sufficient variety of phases to furnish the council with a hard nut to crack. It is a problem difficult to settle with strict equity to all parties concerned.

The mad dog question does not seem to lose any of its seriousness. It may develop that drastic measures will be required before a satisfactory solution is reached.

A reduction in freight charges is more important than a reduction in the royalty.

MEAT MUST BE CONDEMNED

Because With the Game Yet to Come There Is a Surplus.

The Dealer, the Hunter and the Consumer Are Waiting the Action of the Council.

Many interests are represented by those who are waiting, with some degree of impatience to see what the Yukon council will do with regard to extending the time permitted by the recently passed game law for the marketing of game.

There seems to be no doubt whatever but what a large quantity of meat, either imported beef, mutton and pork, or game, particularly caribou, that will have to be thrown away between now and the opening of navigation.

It is reported about town that there are about 1300 caribou carcasses which, if the time is extended, will shortly reach the city, and if this proves true it is estimated that about that amount of imported meat which has been in stock during the winter will of a necessity have to be condemned.

Concerning the beef market it can be said that among the 17 or 18 markets of the city there are fully 600 beef carcasses and pork and mutton in great abundance, with an ample supply of moose and caribou already in stock. This supply is considered very ample to supply the needs of the city till such time as the steamers can bring in a fresh supply.

Beef is now selling at 40 cents by the side with retail prices running from 45 cents to 75 cents for the choicest cuts. Pork and mutton are about the same and caribou is selling at 20 cents. There seems no prospect of this state of affairs terminating in anything but a loss to someone, the only question to be decided being who shall bear the loss?

The meat dealers it is true, have considerable capital invested in their stock, but on the other hand the most of them admit that the hunter has also his rights which are entitled to consideration. While he may not, doubtless has not, a great amount of money represented by his goods, he has his winter's work in it, and hard work, filled with cold and privation and danger at that, and it is not fair, from his standpoint, to deprive him of all chance of realizing on that capital of labor invested by enforcing a law which was passed with his knowledge, and of which he has, in most cases had no opportunity of receiving notice till after he has finished his work.

There is still to be considered the important question of the preservation of the game in the country.

This year there has been without doubt the greatest slaughter of caribou that has ever taken place, and there seems to be little doubt that if the passage of the present act had been postponed a little longer the result would have been extinction.

However, as the matter stands it is believed that while no more killing will be permitted, the game already prepared for market will be allowed to come in within a reasonable length of time during this year only, and that next year the game law as it now stands will be strictly enforced.

In the meantime the eyes of the hunter, the dealers in imported meats, the people who want to see the game preserved, and last, but not least those of the consumer, are turned toward the Yukon council, and all ears are open to hear its decision.

R. L. Borden Opposition Leader.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Mr. R. L. Borden, of Halifax, was selected at the Conservative caucus tonight, parliamentary leader of the party. One of the questions discussed last night, was whether a party or parliamentary leader was to be chosen. A resolution was first passed, tonight, to have a parliamentary leader, and then Mr. Borden was chosen for the position. It was decided to give Mr. Borden a banquet.

Mr. Robert Laird Borden, K. C., is the eldest son of Andrew Borden, of Grand Pre, in N. S. by Eunice Jane Laird, his wife. His great grandfather came from Connecticut to Nova Scotia, before the American revolution. He was born June 26th, 1854, educated at Acadia Villa School, King's county, N. S. He married in 1889, Laura, youngest daughter of the late Thom's Bond, of Halifax, merchant. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1878, and appointed Q. C. in 1890. He is senior member of the law firm of Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm. He is president of the Nova Scotia Bar-

risters' Society, and has been on the council of the society for ten years. He was first returned to parliament at the general election of 1896, and was again returned at the general election of 1900.

Gathering of Presidents.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30.—The Times this morning says: "The financial heads of the big railroads of the United States have caused to be addressed to every railroad president throughout the country a circular calling for a conference in New York on February 25th. The circular bears the signatures of Vanderbilt, Gould, Morgan and Harrivan. National legislation bearing upon the railroad interests of the country will be one of the main topics discussed. Beyond this even the presidents do not know what matters may come up."

Brewitt makes clothes fit. Hay and oats 10 cents at Meeker's. Films of all kinds at Goetzman's.

Notice.

Whereas, under instructions from the department of the interior, Ottawa, all crown placer claims, whole or fractional, in the Yukon territory were offered for sale at public auction on November 5th and succeeding days, with the exception of such claims as it was necessary to withhold for various reasons, and

Whereas grants for a great number of the claims so offered have not been taken out, and

Whereas, due notice has been given by advertisement in the newspapers and by a notice posted in the gold commissioner's office, warning all persons to apply for their grants immediately, otherwise after the first publication of this notice no grants would issue for claims purchased at public auction, as aforesaid,

Now, therefore, to whom it may concern, take notice that thirty days after date, namely, on February 26th, 1901,

all crown placer mining claims, whole or fractional, in the Yukon territory, situated on the following creeks, namely:

- Moosehide and tributaries, Deadwood, Fresno, Colorado, Pocket, Yukon river (below West Dawson), Clear creek (Klondike district), Quebec, German, Casiar, Courtney bar, Dawson creek, Stone, Kentucky, Ballarat, Yukon river (right limit, above mouth Dion creek), Ophir, Nine Mile, Sixty Mile, Thirteen Mile, California, Glacier (Sixty mile), Little Blanche, Swedish, Gold Run, Sulphur, Hunker, Bonanza Eldorado, Bear, Last Chance, Gold Bottom, Klondike, Dominion, Quartz, Canon, Calder, Eureka, Indian, Sixty Mile, Montana, Baker, Bryant, Ensey, Reindeer, Rosebud, Hendrion, Dion, Guneece, Alki, Mansean, Ft. Wells, Shell, Smith, Leotta, Lucky, Excelsior, Monte Cristo island, Oka, Too Much Gold.

Stewart River Mining Division.—Thistle, Statuit, 59 Gatch, California, Freddie Telford, Blueberry, Buffalo, Lulu, Adler, Tulare, Ballarat, Cuffey Roy, S. Lynn.

Hootal-Neva District.—Livingston, Cotton Equa, Little Violet, Mendicino.

Tagish District.—Macdonald and Morse.

Forty Mile and tributaries, together with all other crown placer claims, whole or fractional, in the Yukon territory, will be open for staking and entry, under the regulations in that behalf, with the following exceptions, namely:

- Sulphur creek—48a above discovery. Hunker and tributaries—Creek claims, 4, 5 and 6 on 80 pup of Hunker Creek claims 11 to 20, inclusive, Soap Creek, tributary to Gold Bottom. Fitz & Zimmerman benches off 35 below Hunker. Bench 2nd tier u 1/2, r 1, 11 below Hunker. Bench 2nd tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 10 below Hunker. Fraction between 8 and 9, r 1, Hunker, below discovery. Fraction 250x130, more or less, between h side u 1/2, r 1, No. 5 above discovery, Last Chance, and creek claim No. 5.

Creek claims 16 to 25, inclusive, on 15 pup Last Chance creek.

Fractional hillside, between hill claims 17 and 18, 1 1/2, hydraulic reserve, Hunker.

The following claims above discovery, Last Chance:

- Bench 5th tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 11. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 11. Bench 5th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 11. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 10. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 9. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 9. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 12. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 12. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 10. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 10. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 8. Dominion and tributaries—Creek

claims 10a, 12b, 23, 25, 34, 36, 37, 71, 80, 81a, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 87a, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Hillside fractions adjoining 87, 87a and 87b, below lower, 1 1/2 Dominion.

Fractional hillside between 1 1/2 35 and 34a, hillside, 1 1/2, Gold Run.

Creek claims 42a and 44a, Gold Run. Dominion creek lower five miles, extending from mouth up, in width from summit to summit.

Eldorado and tributaries—Upper half, right limit, 37 Eldorado, 170 ft up hill.

Upper and lower halves No. 4, 1 1/2 No. 5, and fractional ground 100 ft opp 1 1/2 No. 4, by 200 ft up hill, French gulch.

Fraction Sox80, adjoining 1 1/2, 17 and 18 Eldorado.

Hillside 50 ft on No. 6, and 200 ft on No. 7, 4 1/2, Eldorado.

- The following claims on French Hill: 3 1/2 15 w. 3 1/2 16 w. 4 1/2 15 w. 4 1/2 16 w. 2 1/2 15 w. 2 1/2 16 w. 2 1/2 17 w. 3 1/2 17 w. 4 1/2 17 w.

Bonanza and tributaries—Fraction, Chechako hill, bounded up stream by McDonald, down stream by Ellis, and up hill by Ward.

Fraction, Gold hill between Williams', Fraser & Ledebur claims.

Fraction, Gold hill, between Williams', Fraser & Elliott claims.

Creek claim 27b above, Bonanza creek.

Creek claim 24b above, Bonanza creek.

Fraction off 44 below on Bonanza, bounded by Biggs, Vogel, Girard, Armorsdorf and Hawkins, according to plan of T. D. Green, D.L.S.

Fraction off 44 below, adjoining Williams & Wells claims, according to plan thereof by T. D. Green, D.L.S.

Fractional bench, adjoining Mulrooney on south side, and Woods' claim on north, Chechako hill, opp 1 and 2 below on Bonanza.

The following claims above discovery on Bonanza:

- Bench 3rd tier, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 17. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 17. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 17. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 17. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 18. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 18. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 18. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 18. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 16. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 16. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 1 1/2, 16.

Eureka creek—Creek claims 32 and 33 above discovery on right fork.

Fractional creek claim, 20a above discovery, right fork.

Thistle creek—10 below discovery, to 20 above.

All ground closed against placer location for hydraulic purposes.

And with the further exception of any other claim, or claims, whole or fractional, which may have been omitted from the above list of exceptions through any inadvertence.

A list of claims open for location, as far as the office is able to ascertain, may be seen in my office any time during office hours.

Neither the government nor this office will be held responsible for the correctness of said list. Persons seeking information are warned that the records should be searched in each case. (Signed.) J. LANGLOIS BELL, Ass'tant Gold Commissioner. Dawson, January 26th, 1901.

CHILLED ROPE SHEAVES, All Sizes
AUTOMATIC SELF DUMPING TROLLEYS
BRASS HOSE CLAMPS
MANUFACTURED BY
McDONALD IRON WORKS
J. E. DOUGHERTY, MANAGER
Works, 4th St., opp. Government Telegraph Office. Office, 2nd Ave., near McDonald Hotel.

The Klondike Nugget

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY	
Yearly, in advance	\$40 00
Six months	23 00
Three months	11 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	4 00
Single copies	25
SEMI-WEEKLY	
Yearly, in advance	\$24 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	2 00
Single copies	25

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

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

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

From Saturday's Daily THE YUKON—AND THE OUTSIDE PRESS.

The Toronto Globe publishes a three-column half tone engraving of St. Andrew's hall in Dawson. It will undoubtedly surprise many readers of the Globe to know that such an elaborate affair could be undertaken in the extreme north. In the eastern part of Canada the idea still prevails that the Klondike is entirely removed from the influences of civilization and that Dawson is still the proverbial wild and woolly frontier town. If the eastern press generally would give more attention to the publication of facts in connection with the Yukon country it would not require any considerable length of time for these false ideas to be removed. The Globe is a marked exception to the rule. That paper has displayed commendable enterprise in securing reliable reports of affairs in Dawson and throughout the adjacent district. Its work in this respect has been productive of results of no little benefit to the territory and for this it is entitled to our acknowledgments.

Along this line it may be said that an educational campaign conducted through the press of the eastern provinces could be made a very profitable investment for the Yukon territory. When the entire truth about the Yukon is made known to the people of Canada, an amount of interest will be awakened in our affairs which will result incalculably to the future prosperity of this country.

It is pleasing to note that a newspaper of the standing and influence of the Globe has given Dawson and the Yukon territory the recognition to which they are entitled upon pure merit.

It does not appear that every man who has picked up a fortune from bedrock under the creeks in this country has attained absolute happiness as a result. The outside press is constantly revelling in sensational articles in which returned Klondikers are given the leading roles. Marital woes in particular, and they have been by no means few, are seized upon with avidity by the space writers of the big dailies. In more than one instance which might be mentioned the fortunate gold seeker has discovered that his troubles have only begun with the possession of an unlimited bank account. However, most people, in spite of these somewhat sombre facts would be willing to accept the aforesaid class of bank account and take chances in the matter accompanying troubles.

The next few weeks will afford the best time of the winter for hockey and kindred winter sports. The days have become sufficiently long to admit of playing in the afternoon and it is quite probable that we shall have no more prolonged stretches of intensely cold weather. We look to see an immediate revival of interest in all classes of winter games.

It is quite an ordinary occurrence for men who have amassed fortunes in a particular locality to commemorate that fact by endowing some public institution—education, charitable or

otherwise. With possibly one exception the first event of this nature has yet to be recorded in connection with Dawson and the Klondike district. Some of our claim owners whose fortunes can be estimated only by the use of six or seven figures have an opportunity before them which we should like very much to see improved.

The state of Texas has produced a boy who has developed the power of locating streams of water at a depth of 400 and 500 feet beneath the surface. If he should be able to extend his power to the location of gold deposited from twenty to one hundred feet below the surface a lucrative field for his services will be open to him in this country.

Preparations are well under way in Seattle for the construction of the \$200,000 library building which is to be furnished to that city by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. The plans for the library as now outlined involve the expenditure of \$50,000 annually for maintenance purposes.

THE ANTI SYBARITE.

(Apologizes to the shade of the "Autocrat.")
My wishes on this earth are few—
Plain happiness I think the chief;
So very little else I do,
My story may not win belief.
I want, perhaps a modest home—
A tall, five story one will do
(Where all my friends may come)
Placed somewhere near Fifth Avenue.
I would not ask a coach and four—
Two horses are enough for me;
One servant at the hallway door,
But, otherwise, I need but three.
Riches that make a millionaire
Would be for some an earthy hea on;
But I can live in comfort rare
On figures somewhat less than seven
Fine clothes, of course, though ready made,
Are good enough for me to wear,
Could I but banish work and trade,
And woo repose in place of care.
Long shelves of books, some silver plate,
And pictures in the house should be;
If these few things made my estate,
How I should welcome poverty!

Will Be at Coronation.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Officials here are gratified at the correct understanding of the British public and the press of the absence of an American warship from the naval lines during the queen's funeral. As matter of fact, the representation of the United States government during the ceremonies was carefully considered here. The United States navy had no vessel in Northern Europe. The North Atlantic squadron was in the Gulf of Mexico, and the battleships composing it would have been unable to fit out and cross the Atlantic in time for the water parade. The New York, now fitting out at New York, will not be ready for sea until February 15, and there were no other suitable vessels that could be got ready in time. It is expected, however, that having due notice, the navy will be fully represented at the coronation.

McCoy's Parents Divorced.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—The county courts today granted a divorce to Francis M. Selby from Mary Selby. The parties to the proceedings are the parents of Norman Selby, the prize-fighter, better known as "Kid McCoy." Mrs. Selby was present by virtue of a subpoena issued by order of court, Judge Leathers having learned that she intended to permit her husband to have the decree without fighting the case. Mrs. Selby, on the stand, said that she did not believe in the marriage relation.

Favored Ship Subsidies.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Ship subsidies as a mighty agent in the development of merchant marine were extolled here tonight by John Barrett speaking at the business dinner of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. The speaker paid particular attention to the ship industry in Japan. This country, he asserted, is quickly but surely attaining a strength in naval, military and commercial affairs, which make her literally the mistress of the Pacific seas.
"Some day," he continued, "we shall be awakened to an absolute realization of the situation that Japan is not only stronger politically and commercially in all the wide Pacific than the United States, but stronger than Great Britain, Germany or France."

- Brewitt makes clothes fit. crt
- Hay and oats 10 cents at Meeker's.
- Films of all kinds at Goetzman's.
- Fresh cabbage at Denver Market.
- When in want of laundry work call up phone 52. Cascade Laundry.
- Cigars—The Province and Needles, 2 for 25c at Zaccarelli's.
- Elegantly furnished rooms with electric lights at the Regina Club hotel.

STROLLER'S COLUMN.

Yesterday was not only the anniversary of the birth of George Washington who despoiled a cherry tree in his youth and later fathered his country, but it was probably also the anniversary of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other George Washingtons whose only claim to distinction is that they have done time for hog stealing or some other crime indigenous to latter day George Washingtons.

The colored population of the United States is estimated at about 8,000,000 and of this number fully 1,250,000 are named George Washington. It is usually the first born son in the family that is named for the father of his country to be followed by Abraham Lincoln, Lyses S. Grant and other notables.

A number of years ago the Stroller was awaiting a train at a railroad junction in Florida, having come out from St. Augustine en route to his home. On the depot platform was a colored woman and her ten children the eldest being a boy of perhaps 12 years of age. The woman, like myself, was awaiting the arrival of the train, not that she expected to take a trip but that she was there to meet her husband who was due to arrive after serving a year at Chattahoochee for stealing a razor-back hog (a tree had fallen upon and broken the hog's back, otherwise it would not have been caught) and his wife and family were there for the purpose of giving him a rousing welcome.

As is habitual with children of any and all colors, there was considerable discord among them, so much, indeed, that the mother finally lost her patience and exclaimed:

"Heah, dar, yo Gawge Washington! If yo doan quit pesterin ob Abraham Linkum and Jefferson Davis, and stop yer teasin ob Napoleon Bonapah, I'll take er club and wan yo out, den maik yo sot down and nuss Grover Cleveland till de train come; 'sides yo can't have no syrup on yer pone at de big dinnah I'se done gwine ter have fo' yer pa."

Nearly every person in Dawson has had more or less to say within the past few weeks on the subject of mad dogs, and many and varied are the opinions submitted. Yesterday the sourest dough, the one who has seen blue snow, was found at his usual haunt when he was asked for his opinion on the question of the day. With a look bordering on disgust the old man said: "You chechakers make me very tired! You have smallpox, then you must ring in the dogs and have 'em all wild with rabies! Next thing we'll hear some one talking 'bout an epidemic of nervous prostration or enfee or some highfutin' diseases, an' jest let me tell you, the whole thing makes me very weary. There ain't nothing wrong with the dogs 'cept worms an' 'if Limpin' Grouse was livin' she'd cure 'em all in 24 hours with 'er mixture she uster make outen root tea an' ice worm oil. It jes simply makes me want'er go, out an', die when I think of what this yer country has come to. Talk erbout sendin' the innards of 'er dog to Paster institoot when all Paster'll find is a few worms I'm sorry now I didn't start fer Point Barrows the day I was ready an' you coaxed me outen it! Have you ary exter dollar in your pocket? Ah, thanks. 'Tween ourselfs, me an', you are 'bout the only people in this town what er jest erbout as bad off as the dogs."

A man past middle age sat on the postoffice steps one morning this week, notwithstanding the fact that the mercury registered 40 degrees below zero, he appeared to be perfectly oblivious to the cold as great tears rolled down his cheeks and fell and froze on the steps beneath him. The Stroller quietly approached him and asked the nature of his trouble when he drew himself together, wiped his eyes on his coat sleeve and said:

"Seven years ago this spring I left my home, wife and only child, a girl 12 years of age, in the state of Washington and came to the Yukon going on to the Circle City country in the hope of making some money. Neither my wife or myself have any education to speak of and it was the dream of our lives to give our daughter Jennie all the advantages money would provide and it was to obtain that money that I left my wife and child for this barren country. And such a child as Jennie was! One of those lank, leggy tom-boys who when ten years of age would tramp all day with me on a hunting trip without being tired. She had a pretty face and we always knew that she would develop into a very pretty girl. Well, I didn't have much luck at Circle and two years later I came to the Klondike and for five years worked hard but made nothing. Other fellows struck it rich all around

me but I put 27 holes to bedrock and never found a color. During all this time I wrote home about orce every six months and about as often I would hear from my wife or Jennie.

"Last fall I began work on a fractional claim I had all along supposed was no good and last week I got to bedrock that goes over \$40 to the pan. I am now a rich man, but the letter I got this morning knocks all the sweetness out of life for me. Jennie was married Christmas and that is what is hurting her old dad this morning."

"See that fellow sitting over there with the nice looking woman and two children?"

The time and place were Thursday night and the family show at the Standard. The Stroller saw the quartet indicated and asked of his interrogator what there was about the man to warrant the asking of the question.

"Oh, nothing," said he, "except it must seem rather tame to that fellow to lead his family gently out and home at 11:30 at night. You see he was here three winters without his family which, by the way, only came in last summer, and when he wanted to go to a show he didn't wait for 'family night' but just went, and he invariably took a box upstairs when the clinkin of glasses would be heard to emanate from the box. Now look at him! His little son wants to sit on his papa's knee so he can see the stage better, but papa won't allow it. I have seen them same knees hold an 180-pound box-rustler many a time for an hour at a stretch. But it is off with him now in a dozen places. Call at his house any Sunday afternoon now and you will find him reading Bunyon's Pilgrim's Progress. Say, you have read Dr. Jeykl and Mr. Hyde? Well, he is another one. Don't, for heaven's sake let him see us looking at him, as he feels his position very keenly."

Sale of Dogs.
There will be a sale of dogs at the pound, Second street, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 2 p. m.

By order
E. BORROWS,
Constable in Charge of Pound.

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

Plenty choice fresh vegetables at Meeker's.

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

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

Fresh turkeys at the Denver Market.

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

HALF PRICE
SILKS
Your choice of any piece of silk in the store at half the regular price.
TAFETAS, SURAHs, LIBERTY, FANCY
ALL AT THE SAME REDUCTION
J. P. McLENNAN.

Turkeys - Ducks - Poultry
Fresh Meats
Bay City Market
Chas. Bossuyt & Co.
THIRD STREET Near Second Ave.

The Nugget
The Nugget reaches the people: in town and out of town; on every creek and every claim; in season and out of season. If you wish to reach the public you will do well to bear this in mind.

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

ANOTHER BOAT
IS ADDED TO OUR FLEET
THE MILWAUKEE
This, with the
Rock Island, Seattle No. 3, S-Y.T. Co., And... Campbell
... Will Allow Us to Land in Dawson...
2,000 TONS OF MERCHANDISE
Early in the season on the first run of our boats. In the meantime we must make room for our coming shipments. Call on us for estimates. "HIGH GRADE GOODS."
S.-Y. T. Co. Second Avenue
TELEPHONE 39

AMUSEMENTS
SAVOY THEATRE SATURDAY MATINEE
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 23
James F. Post's **Peck's Bad Boy**
Comedy Assisted by Savoy Company
ADMISSION 50c & \$1.00 COMMENCES AT 2:30 P. M.

The Standard Theatre Week Commencing February 18
HOYT'S LAUGHABLE FARCE COMEDY
Thursday Night, Ladies Night, Texas Steer
Fine Mechanical Effects Special Scenery WAIT FOR THE DANCE

THE DEATH FIAT IN CHINA

The Killing of Twelve Leaders Is Demanded.

Two of the Twelve Have Already Died by Their Own Hands—Tung Fu Siang Will Be Banished.

From Saturday's Daily.
Peking, Feb. 6.—The ministers definitely decided, at a meeting held last night, to demand the imposition of the death penalty upon all 12 of the Chinese officials named in the lists submitted, including, for the purpose of moral effect upon the Chinese, Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng, who committed suicide some months ago. The sentences on the living must be inflicted, except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, which the emperor may commute to banishment to Turkestan.

The officials whose punishment had been demanded were:
Prince Chuan, commander-in-chief of the Boxers, who had a large share in the responsibility for the promise of rewards of taels for the capture of foreigners and the death of persons protecting them.

Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the troubles, into which he dragged the Chinese government; who was appointed president of the tsung-li-yamen after giving advice to the Chinese government; who was responsible for the edicts against foreigners issued between June 20th and August 16th, and was mainly responsible for the massacres in the provinces, especially in Shansi; who ordered the troops to attack the legations in opposition to the advice of high mandarins, who were looking to a cessation of hostilities; who secured the execution of members of the tsung-li-yamen, who were favorable to foreigners; who is the recognized author of the ultimatum of June 19th, directing the diplomatic corps to leave Peking within 24 hours, and who ordered, before the expiration of this delay, the firing upon all foreigners found upon the streets of the capital, and who was practically the author of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister.

Duke Lan, vice-president of the police, who was accessory to the giving of orders for the capture of foreigners, and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.
Ying Nien, who was a criminal accomplice with Prince Chuan and Duke Lan in their machinations.
Kang Yi, one of the instigators and councillors of the Boxers, who always protected them and was most hostile to any understanding looking to the re-establishment of peaceful relations with foreigners, who was sent at the commencement of June to meet the Boxers and endeavor to deter them from entering the city, but, who, on the contrary, encouraged them to follow the work of destruction, and who signed with Prince Tuan and Ying Nien their principal notices and prepared the plan for the expulsion and annihilation of foreigners in the provinces of the empire.
Chao Su Kiam, a member of the grand council, and also minister of justice, who was one of the leaders against the foreigners, who was mainly responsible for the execution of the officials killed during the siege for having tried to stop the attack against the legations, and who tendered the Boxers every encouragement.

Yu Hsin, who reorganized the Boxers, was the author of the massacres in the Shansi province, and assassinated with his own hands foreigners and missionaries, and who was noted for cruelty, which stained with blood the whole country over which he was governor.

Gen. Tung Puh Siang, who, with Prince Tuan, carried out the Peking plans against the foreigners and who commanded the attacks on the legations and the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese chancellor.

Li Ping Heng, who used his influence to have the Boxers recognized as loyal and patriotic men and who led the government to use them with the object of the extermination of foreigners.

Hsueh Tong, who has always been one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, who praised the Boxers, of whom he was an accomplice, who used all his influence with high persons in the empire, being the tutor of the heir-apparent.

Hsu Cheng Yu, who has the same responsibility.
Kih Siu, one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, who was the minister at the rites of service of the Boxers.

The ministers announced that these personages all deserved death. When this question shall have been settled the foreign plenipotentiaries will have

to indicate who, to their knowledge, committed crimes in the provinces, punishment for which will have to be inflicted.

They will also present to the Chinese before its publication, in order to prevent misunderstanding, the text of the edict referred to in article ten of the collective note.

The foreign ministers this morning gave out for publication a secret imperial edict, handed to them yesterday by the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries, which pleads especially for the life of Tung-Fu Siang, commander-in-chief of the army. It says that the only reason is on account of the turbulent population of the provinces of Shensi and Kan Su, who are devoted to him, and might rise and commit acts of violence against the missionaries and the Christians, which the court would greatly deplore; consequently his punishment requires caution, deliberation and careful consideration. The emperor, it is pointed out, even in the punishment of princes of the blood, has not been moved by motives for their protection. Why then should he do so in the case of Tung Fu Siang? What had already been done should be taken into consideration. His army had been reduced to 5000 men, with the object of lessening his power, and with the ultimate object of his future punishment, which will be promulgated in an edict, the language of which will not be too patent. After the deprivation of his official rank, the emperor will hereafter decide on a heavy punishment.

The ministers will meet again this morning.

Each Had Suspicions.

"My first business venture on my own account was in—well, never mind the name of the city," said a New Orleans merchant, chatting over old times with some friends at the board of trade. "The location has nothing to do with the little story I am going to tell you, and, for reasons you will understand in a moment, I don't care to be too specific."

"I was a young chap of 25 at the time, and getting tired of working for other people I opened a cotton brokerage office with another ex-clerk who was considered my senior in years. We put up an equal amount of capital and agreed to share alike in the profits and the hustling. From the very outset everything went remarkably well with us. We both had lots of friends, who took pains to throw business in our hands, and the end of the year showed a very nice little balance of profit. Next year, however, the results weren't quite so good, and I began to have a faint apprehension that I was getting a bit 'the worst of it,' as the saying goes."

I heard a vague rumor that my partner was living at a pretty fast gait, and the more I thought about the matter the more dissatisfied and suspicious I became. You know how easily such estrangements will grow upon a firm, and to make a long story short I finally went to a detective agency that made a specialty of 'private investigations' and arranged to get a 'report,' as they called it, on my associate. I admit that it was a rather sneaking proceeding, and I felt secretly ashamed of myself for resorting to it, but I argued that it was my duty to know whether he was really in the way of getting into any embarrassing entanglement.

"Well, in the course of a week or so the agency made its report, and without going into details I may say that it completely exploded all the disturbing gossip I had heard. I realized after reading it that I had been doing my partner a great injustice, and of course I was conscience stricken. To make amends I determined to treat him with extra cordiality, and at the same time it seemed to me that his own bearing, which had been a little distant, became much more friendly. At any rate, whatever coldness had existed soon passed away and the three years of business association that followed were singularly pleasant. Then he received a flattering offer from Liverpool and went there to live."

"One day several months after this departure I was looking over some old papers and ran across a big envelope marked 'private and confidential.' Thinking it contained something relating to the firm, I tore it open, and what do you think I found?—a report on myself from the same detective agency I had hired to investigate my partner. It seemed that our suspicions had been mutual."—Times-Democrat.

Mrs. Thompson has received new ladies' furnishings over the ice. Second street.

Brewitt makes fine pants. crt

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

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

Round steak 50c at P. O. Market.

MAY HAVE COME TO DAWSON

A Detective Preacher and His Adopted Daughter

Who Disappeared From Wyoming While on a Missionary Tour Last July—Girl Had Money.

New York, Feb. 6.—News of the arrest at Ogden, Utah, of a man supposed to be the Rev. W. H. Springfield, of Jamaica, L. I., developed the fact that the preacher has been missing since last July. His adopted daughter, Miss Mary F. Kershaw, a beautiful 20-year-old school teacher of Brooklyn, disappeared at the same time. It was later ascertained that the man in custody in the west is not the Rev. W. H. Springfield, but not before Mrs. Springfield, the deserted wife, had given the details of the affair.

When Mrs. Springfield was informed at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mitchell, at Dunton, L. I., of the supposed capture of her husband, she exclaimed:

"My God, my dreams have come true. Awful! Awful! I have had many dreams about my husband and our adopted daughter, and it was only last Thursday that, while I was dozing I saw a vision of the girl imploring me for help. She said, 'Help me,' and tears streamed down her cheeks. And when I asked what the matter was she replied, 'All is gone, even my money is gone now.'"

One of the reasons that prompted Mrs. Springfield to carry on the search with pertinacity was the fact that when her adopted daughter disappeared about the time her husband did the daughter had \$3000 in money and gold bonds with her. Mrs. Springfield sent a photograph of both to the chief of police of Ogden three days ago, and in a letter told him of her misgivings. It was this fact which made her believe today the report that her husband had been arrested.

According to the story told last November to the Brooklyn police by Mrs. Springfield and repeated today, Springfield and Miss Kershaw disappeared in July last from Rawlins, Wyo., where it was decided to abandon a journey that Springfield, his wife and Miss Kershaw had been making for missionary purposes through the states of the far west. Miss Kershaw was a teacher in the public schools until March, 1899. Her parents being dead, she had been taken care of for many years by Mrs. Springfield, who before her marriage to the Rev. Mr. Springfield, was the widow of L. B. McGregor, a manufacturer of this city, who had left her some money. Miss Kershaw inherited money from her father, Mrs. Springfield says. She is a graduate of the girl's high school in Brooklyn and of the teachers' training school of that borough.

Before his marriage to Mrs. McGregor, Springfield was a detective with a career that was not wanting in lively incidents. Throughout the west, where he was at one time a deputy marshal, he had a reputation for daring exploits in the pursuits and capture of desperadoes, particularly in Oklahoma territory. He was with the Wilkenson Detective Agency later, on his return to the east. Finally he became a Baptist minister and gained a local reputation for soul-stirring missionary addresses. It was while preaching as a missionary that he met Mrs. McGregor, and after their marriage he got a church in Centerville, Pa.

Miss Kershaw remained teaching here until her health broke down, and she went to make her home with the Springfields at Centerville. Soon after her arrival in the family Springfield's health gave out and a journey through the west was decided upon, which should be in the nature of a missionary tour. Mrs. Springfield said today that Miss Kershaw, her husband and herself traveled in a prairie schooner across the country to Wyoming, where their money gave out, although Miss Kershaw still had \$3000 in cash and gold bonds which she had taken with her in case she decided to remain and teach school in the west.

"At Rawlins," said Mrs. Springfield, "my husband proposed that he should go to the Klondike to repair our fortunes, and that I return to my mother's home in Jamaica. I agreed to this finally, and then Miss Kershaw decided to go to Salt Lake city to teach school. My husband saw her off on a train going west. Then he saw me off on a train going east an hour later, while he was to take a train north. That was on July 9th, and although

the agreement was that we should all write to one another the next day, I have not heard from either of them since. I determined to find out whether my niece was with my husband. I also had some fear for her because of the money she had. Last November I went to the police for advice. They told me I should see a lawyer. It was after that that I began to do a little detective work for myself, and the work I have done has all been done from here, for I couldn't go chasing around the west myself.

"It was a lucky thought of mine to set the Daughters of Rebecca to work for me. I don't know how I happened to think of it; but when I did I didn't lose any time. The first thing I did was to find out a box of clothes Miss Kershaw left at Centerville. The reply was that the box had been sent to Antioch, Cal., at Miss Kershaw's request. Then I put the Daughters of Rebecca to work. I wrote to the noble grand daughter at Antioch. She couldn't help me about the box, but she told me that there were branches at Rawlins and Ogden and Salt Lake city, and suggested that I write to them, which I did, telling them that my husband could be traced, perhaps, by means of a big box filled with sporting trophies that he had with him. Sure enough, the clew was a good one, for before long I got a letter saying the box had been sent to Ogden. Then I wrote to the head of the order at Ogden, and three days ago I got a letter saying the Rebeccas had found the box in a storage warehouse in that city.

"It was then that I wrote a letter, telling the whole story to the police of Ogden. It didn't take the Rebeccas long to do this work for me, while the Odd Fellows, to whom also I reported it, didn't have any luck at all. Springfield is a member of the Odd Fellows, and I wrote to the lodges in all the Western states, asking them to help me find him. That was before I tried the Rebeccas. I got a lot of letters from the Odd Fellows, but none of them, it seems, could locate him."

Springfield frequently preached in the Baptist church at Jamaica, and in churches in Brooklyn. He has three sons by a former marriage, it is said.

Robinson the tailor from Vancouver makes you the best suit you ever had. Prices moderate. Room 10, Hotel McDonald.

Kodaks bought and sold. Goetzman.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

FOR RENT

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Roodhouse on 17 Eldorado. Call for information at Tent Restaurant, same place.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINING ENGINEERS.

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

SOCIETIES.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Yukon Lodge, (U. D.) A. F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday or before full moon at 8:00 p. m. C. H. Wells, W. M. J. A. Donald, Sec'y

Fresh halibut at the Denver Market.

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

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

Notice.

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

(Signed) J. LANGLOIS BELL, c28 Assistant Gold Commissioner.

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

...ALASKA...

COMMERCIAL CO.

Reduced Prices

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

An Immense Stock to Choose From. All Goods Guaranteed.

Alaska Commercial Company



The Printer's Devils

ARE HERE DISPLAYED HARD AT WORK (?).....

This is a sample engraving for illustrative purposes.

We Make All Kinds of Cuts

The Nugget

We have the Only Engraving Plant in the Territory

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF THE GODFREY HARDWARE COMPANY BELOW COST, WE CAN GIVE YOU

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE

...CALL AND SEE US...

The DAWSON HARDWARE CO. PHONE 36 SECOND AVE.

ICE
of any piece the store at regular price.
S, LIBERTY.
REDUCTION
ENNAN..
ks-Poultry
Meats
Market
Near Second Ave.
Nugget
aches the
and out
ery creek
him; in
of sea-
wish to
blic you
ear this
general; we
less it be
live, unpre-
e newspaper
E
Campbell
DISE
s. In the
shipments.
venue
39
TURDAY
ATINEE
Boy
2:30 P. M.
mmencing
ary 18
hanical
is cenary
E DANCE

HAS X-RAY EYES

Fourteen Year Old Boy of Austin, Texas, Can Look Into Solid Earth

AND SEE WATER 200 FEET DOWN.

Is Now Engaged in Locating Sites for Wells.

NO MORE BOOZE IN TRUNKS.

Full Text of Late Order Issued by Commissioner of Customs for Yukon Territory.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 6.—Guy Penley, the 14 year-old boy with the X ray eyes, is creating a big stir among the stockmen of West Texas. This boy, with his remarkable pair of eyes, can see water at any depth in the ground, and has located a large number of wells, each having an unending supply of water, on ranches in that semi-arid section of the state. His services are in such demand by ranchmen who want to put down wells for their live stock that he is kept busy at that work all the time. This boy is a son of Joel E. Penley, a highly respected citizen of Uvalde, Tex., who is extensively engaged in raising live stock. The fact that his son was possessed of X ray sight was discovered about four years ago. He only has this power of looking far into the depth of the earth at night, and the darker it is the better he can see. On the night that this wonderful gift was discovered, the boy and father were walking through a pasture of a ranch near Uvalde, when Guy exclaimed:

"Look at that stream of water!"

His father replied that there was no water to be seen in that locality, but the boy insisted that he could see a flowing stream of clear water far down in the ground. Upon reaching home the experiment was made of a bucketful of water being set under a table, and the boy could see it plainly through the wooden top of the table when the room was darkened. Soon after this Mr. Penley determined to put down a stock well on his ranch, and taking his son with him one night, the latter soon located what he asserted was a fine stream of water about 200 feet below the surface. He described minutely the different strata of earth and rock that lay between the surface and the water. The well was sunk on the spot indicated by the boy, and one of the finest flows of water ever obtained in that section up to that time was struck at a depth of 187 feet.

No More Trunk Booze.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The following order has been issued by John McDougal, commissioner of customs:

"To Canadian Customs Officers in Yukon Territory, Yukon Frontier and at Skagway:

"The importation of spirituous liquors into the Yukon territory being prohibited, without permit by proper authority, customs officers at Skagway and Yukon frontier are directed not to forward in bond to the Yukon territory any examined baggage containing spirituous liquors.

"All baggage forwarded in bond to customs ports and stations in the Yukon territory which has not been examined at Skagway or at customs station on Yukon frontier, shall be carefully examined by customs officers at the port of destination in said territory, before delivery, and any spirituous liquors found therein for which a permit for importation from proper authority is not produced, shall be detained by the examining officer, who shall forthwith notify the proper officer of the Northwest mounted police as to the detention, so that further action may be taken as required in the matter."

In connection with customs regulations, the White Pass road has also issued an order to the effect that on and after February 10, 1901, charges for preparing customs papers by the cus-

tomis agent of the White Pass road will be as follows:

Preparing shippers' manifest, 50c.
Revenue stamp for each bond, 50c.
Transportation and exportation entries will be charged for on basis of actual cost to the W. P. & Yukon railroad, including premium on bond of \$1 per \$1000, to which will be added cost of preparing papers, actual cost.

Will Revive Games.

If the weather continues to moderate a game of hockey will be played on the barracks rink tomorrow afternoon, and next week will witness the commencement of a series of games between the various clubs for the championship of the Yukon.

Curling will also be revived with the advent of moderate weather and the contests arranged two weeks ago, but postponed on account of the severe weather will be played next week. The rink has been reflooded and is in fine condition.

Another Bank Roll.

The Exchange club room which received a severe setback recently by the inroads of sporting gents with luck on their side will be reopened tonight with another bank roll. It is said around town that the sports are going to make a concerted effort to twist the new tiger's tail, consequently the Exchange will witness tonight an interesting struggle.

Preparing For Work

Fred Geisman, the poo-bah of Grand Forks and one of the most successful young business men of the Yukon, is down today on business connected with the big wholesale and retail meat industry of the firm of which he is a member, Geisman & Klinert. Mr. Geisman looks after the Forks branch of the business and in conversation with a Nugget representative today remarked that the prospects for a busy spring and summer were never so flattering in that section of the country as at present.

For many weeks extensive arrangements for spring work have been in progress and by the middle of next month the intonations of the steam whistle will resound from every claim within a radius of miles around Grand Forks. On many claims where small machinery was formerly operated, it has been replaced by that of many times the capacity of the former, and the next cleanup will be correspondingly enlarged.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

A man named Gogerty poured so deeply of the spirits of ferment yesterday evening as to cause him to wobble like a young calf when he attempted to walk. This morning his underpinning was firm but he had a chestnut brown taste in his mouth and a \$10 vacancy in his pocket after having faced Magistrate McDonell in police court.

The courtroom looked like a grocery store this morning except that the syrup barrel, crate of brooms and the man who "swipes" crackers were not there. But, on the tables and judicial platform were canned goods including tomatoes, cabbage, milk, jelly, "goose-neck" clams and various other "specialty" prepared for the Klondike trade goods which was there all on account of Wm. H. Marble being an easy going man who takes things as he finds them.

William has for some time past been employed as all round errand man by the Dawson Transfer & Storage Co., and it was from that concern's messhouse that the goods were taken. Sometime ago the lady cook at the messhouse concluded that canned goods were "evaporating," rather rapidly with the result that she marked nearly everything in stock although at the time she did not suspicion Marble. The goods continued to disappear with the result that Constable J. S. Piper, the local Pinkerton, was asked to investigate the matter. Piper was not long in locating the thief and yesterday arrested Marble who was carrying all his pockets full of the marked cans to the domicile of one Mabel Smith, Mrs. Phillips. Marble was taken to jail and a search warrant issued on the home of Mabel with the result that the grocery stock above mentioned was found in her keeping. At a preliminary hearing this morning Marble confessed to having taken a few cans of milk and one of jelly, but denied wholesale theft. He was held over to appear before the territorial court and is now quartered in the jail.

WONDERFUL VS. ORDINARY

Women of the Latter Class Make the Best Wives.

They Are Kind and Dependent While the "Wonderful" Woman is Neither Loved or Admired.

I had been told that she was a "wonderful" woman. I met her, therefore, with a little bit of "fear and trembling" down in the bottom of my heart, though I am sure I have congratulated myself many times since that I exercised sufficient self control to keep the real state of my feelings, from being guessed.

The "wonderful" woman was correctly gowned, and she might have been called pretty had there been just a trifle of softness in the light of her eyes. As it was, her eyes were keen. I felt sure that they could detect just the merest trifle of dust that the housemaid might chance to overlook on the parlor furniture. And, though I cannot tell you just why, I felt myself at once beginning to frame the excuses that I would have made for that luckless housemaid in case she was not ready with a few herself. It had been related to me that the "wonderful" woman had a home that was always kept just up to the mark; that her children were beautifully dressed and as neat as pins at all hours; that the "wonderful" woman did all the sewing herself. But I shall not try to recount all that I was told the "wonderful" woman did or could do, for the list is a long one. There was something else about the "wonderful" woman that her admirers had not posted me concerning. This I was let to discover for myself. She had that little way about her—and the woman who is called "wonderful" often has it, I notice—that makes one feel that, compared with the "wonderful" woman, one is a very ordinary mortal indeed. The "wonderful" woman that I met has a sister. I had also been told that this sister was ordinary. Well, if a bright welcoming smile, a voice that is almost caressing in its tenderness and a knack of making the stranger feel delightfully at ease all come under the head of "ordinary," then the "wonderful" woman's sister was "ordinary."

However it may appear to you who admire the "wonderful" woman, it sometimes occurs to me that the very woman dubbed by the unthinking world as "ordinary" has traits of character that make her deserving of a great deal of praise and a measure of admiration. I have seen many an ordinary woman's husband and children far happier than those of a "wonderful" woman, though I will grant you the woman who is always "up to the mark" is very clever indeed. But hasn't it occurred to you that to be always up to the mark and to pride oneself upon being so sometimes costs the comforts of others?

There are the dear old mother and father with a "wonderful" daughter. This girl goes away to school and returns to the home that has always been very modest without any pretensions of seeming what it is not and the "wonderful" daughter proceeds to turn it upside down. Presently, the gentle mother finds herself put quite aside. And have you ever watched one of these gentle mothers of "wonderful" daughters awkwardly trying to live up to a "wonderful" daughter's demands? If you have, you have noticed the pathos of it too.

The girl who is called ordinary usually comes home from school to rush into her dear mother's arms and tell her over and over again how glad she is to be back in the old house with her. She takes up various little domestic duties, but all under her mother's guiding hand. She reads to her father after lamplight, and the men who call upon her, now that she is no longer a school-girl and may receive company, like her immensely. She is just an "ordinary" girl. To be real honest, they are a little afraid of the "wonderful" girl.

Do I not approve of the clever girl—the "wonderful" girl, who keeps up to the standard herself and demands that other folks shall do so too? Oh yes I approve of her, to be sure. I should be very unappreciative if I did not. But the ordinary girl has so few people to praise her that I just want to call attention to her very dear and very good little ways.

Of course it all belongs under the "ordinary" classification for a girl to look up to her brothers. The "wonderful" girl, on the contrary, believes herself just as capable and independent as her brothers, and perhaps she is.

But even granting she is, it is a good plan for a girl to call to the surface in awhile the jaunty of the men folk of her family just by letting them see that she expects to be regarded as dependent. The brothers of "ordinary" girls always look out for "Sis." The brothers of "wonderful" girls seldom do.

Not long ago I heard a bunch of pretty and bright women discussing Judge — and his family. Now, every one who knows Judge — at all will acknowledge that he is a brilliant man.

The pretty and bright women commented upon the judge's greatness and lamented the fact that the judge had married such an "ordinary" little woman.

That same evening I met the judge as he was hurrying homeward, and he beamed on me just as a man always will when he is happy at the close of the day. The judge had several parcels in his arms and in one hand held a big American Beauty rose with a piece of paper wrapped about the stem to save him the pain of thorn pricks. As the judge settled himself beside me on the car the big red rose rested on my lap. I was glad that the "ordinary" little woman at the end of the street car journey would have that big, sweet rose to put on her dinner table.

Now, there isn't a woman under the sun who does not think she could choose a better wife for a man, particularly if the man is a brilliant one like the judge, than the man can himself. No doubt there was one or more in that group of pretty and bright women who could easily fancy herself as being just the one to grace the handsome home of the judge. And when there is nothing else to be said of a brilliant man's wife somebody is bound to call her "ordinary."

If you are a woman with girlhood well past or just a girl with the dear days of more mature womanhood before you do not fret if you are conscious that folks would never think of putting you in the "wonderful" class. "Wonderful" folks are born and not made. You cannot be a "wonderful" woman without a certain degree of selfishness. If you are "ordinary," as the unthinking one may foolishly call you, you may hug this bit of consolation to your heart: "Ordinary" folks are a lot more comfortable to live with than "wonderful" ones—Margaret Hannnis in St. Louis Republic.

Specimens For Halifax

When James F. Macdonald was in Halifax last year he promised the professors of Dalhousie college that he would procure for them some native bones from this section of the country, and true to his word he has procured for the college museum two very fine specimens weighing about 100 pounds.

One of the bones is the perfectly preserved shoulder blade of a very large animal, and the other and larger of the two is the bone connecting with it.

Mr. Macdonald will not take the bones with him because of his circuitous route which takes him to Kansas City from Seattle, from there to Chicago, thence to Ottawa, previous to his reaching Halifax. He has arranged to have the specimens sent direct with the opening of navigation and their coming will doubtlessly be awaited with pleasurable anticipation by the professors of Dalhousie college.

THEN AND NOW.

J. W. Crary, who is 90 years old and lives in Minnesota, has been entertaining the Chicago Old Men's Social Club by reading poems of his own composition. Here are some specimen stanzas from one of his masterpieces:

"Twice less than ninety years ago
The sickle cut the grain, I know
The scythe, the grass, with sweat of brow;
Machinery does this labor now."

When Fulton showed the power of steam,
A change was wrought on land and stream,
Boats it propelled; it drives the mill
And handles cars with matchless skill.

Brave Morse, the telegraphic king,
Has given to words its swiftest wing;
The wires now spanning earth and sea
Bring daily news to you and me."

His holograph and telephone,
Down in his stump did I don't see how
It is they do the same thing now.

We don't wish to walk on Mr. Crary's grass,
But it seems as if he might have gone on with
The subject in this wise:

From state to state we used to go
With ox teams that we were sure but slow;
Now we by railroad make the run
While one can say Jack Robinson.

Men used to climb up stairs and oh,
How they did have to puff and blow,
But now we take the elevator
And reach the roof eight seconds later.

They used to slaughter hogs by hand,
But now they have machines planned,
Down in the shoot the hog they send;
He's sausage at the other end.

We used to walk the floor at night
When baby wasn't feeling right
And here I'm stump'd! I don't see how
It is they do the same thing now.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

OPINIONS OF A VEGETARIAN

Says Meat Is Not Conducive to Health.

On the Other Hand It Stimulates the Animal Instincts and Incites Drunkenness.

The lot of the vegetarian in this country would seem at first glance to be anything but enviable, because of the lack of any great variety of fresh vegetables.

Apropos to this one of the followers of that theory said yesterday: "I have not eaten meat, excepting a little fish at times, eggs, butter or milk, in eight years, the most of which time has been spent this side of Skagway, and I am healthier today in body and mind than I have ever been before in my life."

"What do you find to eat?" was asked.

"Oh, there is plenty to eat besides meat and butter and eggs," was the reply. "One can get all the cereal foods in the world's markets here as well as anywhere, and thanks to the high state of perfection to which the preserving art has been brought, all the vegetables known almost are obtainable here in cans. Of course they are not as good as when gathered fresh, but it is no great hardship to live on them."

"Many people do not know the scientific basis upon which vegetarianism rests, and because of this lack of knowledge we are looked upon by many as cranks."

"It is as simple as A, B, C, and as clear as daylight, and without fear of contradiction it can be stated that if all people abstained from meat eating for a few generations drunkenness would be unknown, and many forms of disease now causing an unknown number of deaths each year would cease to be known to medical science."

"Take for instance the difference between cereal foods and meat. The cereals are primitive as is shown by the lack of the elements of decay in them."

"They will keep for centuries if shut away from the air, and lose none of their life producing or sustaining qualities. This is because they are of a high vibratory nature; that is, when taken into the human system they are preservative, and lend their sustaining powers to the brain as well as to the body."

"Take a number of grains of wheat and expose them to the light and atmosphere and the result is multiplied life. On the other hand treat a piece of beef in the same manner and the result will be found to be putrefaction and disintegration in a very short time."

"True this very disintegration will in itself produce life, but on a much lower plane than that produced by the grain of wheat."

"Look at the countries where the diet of the people is vegetable and far less disease will be found, and drunkenness practically unknown."

"This is explained very simply. Meat is of a low vibrating nature, and goes to feed the lower physical element almost wholly and stimulates the wind but feebly. The result is a constant crying out by all the many voices of the body's craving for stimulation."

"Look at the passion of the North American Indian for intoxicating liquor! It has been said that this was taught him by his pale-faced brothers, but this is a mistake. The white man brought the liquor but the Indian was made a drunkard by his own generations of meat diet before he ever saw the first white man or tasted his liquor. Otherwise he would not have taken so readily to the habit. The advent of the white man merely gave him a chance to gratify the desire born in him."

"We who live on vegetables may be cranks; we certainly feel strongly on the subject; but we feel that we have the advantage of the argument inasmuch as we have the best of reasons on our side."

Creek Dance Halls Closed

All the dance halls on Dominion, Hunker and Gold Run have been closed by order of the police. This action has been taken to circumvent the touring aggregations of Dawson women who have been "stirring" the creek much to the disintegration of the morals of these ordinarily quiet places.

May Be Sent to India.

Calcutta, Jan. 30.—It is reported that Kitchener wishes to send ten thousand Boer prisoners to India. He proposes to locate them in the state of Nilgira, province of Risa, Bengal.

THE BRAKEBEAM PASSENGER

Daniel Barry Saved \$13.50 but Was Sorry.

Holding on by Teeth and Toenails Not Conducive to Comfort in Railroad Traveling.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

Never again will Daniel Barry travel by the brakebeam route. Never again will he try to save a railroad fare by stealing a ride. Never again will he practice economy by beating the railroad.

Once, he says, is enough for him. He has had an experience that will last him a lifetime, and after it railroad tickets to him are cheap at any price.

It is all because of a wild ride under the Owl train to Los Angeles.

It is all because, hanging by his teeth and toenails, as it were, to the underside of a fast flying Owl Pullman he was literally bumped along at the rate of 40 miles an hour from Burbank to Los Angeles.

Traveling on the bucking, bounding Owl is quite rough enough, in all conscience, even when one is snugly braced in a plush seat of a Pullman, say the captious critics who have a preference for well ballasted roadbeds; but traveling underneath the bucking, bounding Owl, between the ties and the truck, hanging on for dear life with precarious hold, is—well, Daniel Barry, who had the experience, says he thanks the Lord he is alive.

Daniel Barry is an athletic young man of 21 years, who, with a cash fortune of \$13.50 in his trouser's pocket, decided to abandon Oakland for the more alluring charms of Los Angeles. Barry had formerly worked in Los Angeles driving an oil wagon, and counted among his Los Angeles friends Miss Mary C. Howell, a sweet girl of Union avenue, which perhaps had something to do with his desire to travel southward.

He felt that he couldn't afford to waste his \$13.50 in railroad fare, so he took the Owl—while no one was looking.

Fortune favored him by giving him a short day that put the starting time at dusk. In the friendly darkness he crawled under the train just before it left Oakland, and arranged himself on a brakebeam as comfortably as that sort of accommodation permits for his long night ride.

Things went very well with him. The train made 14 stops, and the trainmen missed 14 chances to interrupt his ride. As the hurrying limited rumbled and bounded and rolled along he chuckled to himself over the folly of the passengers overhead who paid fare while he, with his \$13.50 safe in his pocket, was traveling as snug as a bug in a rug on his brakebeam—a little cramped perhaps, but leaving the miles behind as fast as they.

The police of big cities have a disagreeable habit of gathering in the travelers who arrive over the brakebeam route; and Dan Barry to avoid any such humiliating discomfiture planned to arrive at Los Angeles in the orthodox way—as a passenger on the other side of the car floor. He meant to slip out from under the train at Burbank, board it again right side up, and pay his way from there to town.

At Burbank, however, the train stopped only for an instant. He thought he had time to make the change, but just as he crawled down from his retreat and was about to slip out between the wheels the train started. A second earlier and he would have been ground to pieces, but he escaped death to encounter the most harrowing experience of his life.

The train was moving and he had to get back to his roost somehow. With the quickness and agility that tear and athletic training gave him, he managed to by good luck to throw his feet over the brakebeam, and with one hand caught willy nilly at a providentially provided rod. There he hung between the truck and the ties, clinging for dear life, while the train gathered speed and more speed. Every now and then his swinging body gazed the ties. He felt the thrill of every grinding turn of the wheels. With the swaying and jerking of the hurrying train his body brushed from side to side against the projecting bars. Twice his free hand sought additional support against the flange of the truck. With all the strength of despair he held on with his feet and one hand, shrieking for help.

Through the clanging turmoil of travel one of the passengers above him heard his agonized cries, and wondered idly what the sound meant, but he said nothing about it to anyone, until the train stopped at a station and Barry was found, when he announced: "That must have been what I heard—his cry for help!" As the train sped out of Burbank, too, a bystander saw Barry himself from the wheels, and realizing the poor fellow's perilous predicament, tried to flag the train, and failed.

From Burbank to River Station, the first stop, it is only 11 miles, but to Dan Barry, bumping and thumping along at the rate of 40 miles an hour, it seemed the longest distance he had ever traveled, and that it took an eternity to travel it.

Finally, with one last thump, the train stopped at River Station, and then the trainmen and alighting passengers discovered Dan Barry bruised and bleeding under the train.

His clothes were torn, his shoes were in tatters; his body was battered from head to heel, and covered with blood.

Tenderly he was taken out and cared for. The sweet girl who made the attractions of Los Angeles outweigh those of Oakland was sent for and went with him to the County hospital. There on examination it was found that not a bone was broken.

Although his clothes were wrecked, his body covered with bruises and he had to spend a week in bed, he succeeded in saving his \$13.50.

But in spite of that Daniel Barry is determined never again to try to economize by beating the railroad.—Examiner.

A Rank Mixture

In these days when the horn of plenty is being poured out over the land, when evaporated eggs and corned beef are but as a memory of an unpleasant dream, when chechako potatoes can be had at 10 cents per pound, when, in fact, all nature is putting herself on the back in a self-congratulatory manner, there is no excuse for eating saw dust or other egg packing.

Mike Stone was in police court this morning charged by the proprietor of the Yukon Bakery with having sold to him flour which is unfit for human food—flour in which eggs had been packed in cases. According to evidence adduced the flour had not prevented a number of the eggs from breaking, with the result that the combination possesses an aroma that would drive a hound from a tannery. Mike made a strong plea for himself and contended that he had sold the flour at \$3.50 per sack as damaged goods. Health Officer McArthur had examined the mixture which he pronounced unfit for use as human food. Magistrate McDonald's decree was that Mike pay a fine of \$50 and costs or do one month's time at hard labor; that he refund the \$35 he received for the all-gold flour and that the stuff be at once destroyed.

Dan Malone had looked upon strong drink until he had become imbued with a spirit that caused him to become a disturber of the usual peaceful air that pervades the Dominion club room where the little ball is wont to go around and where "hit me and take it" is a current expression. Proprietor Sparks had endeavored to quiet the obtrusive Daniel but had failed and had enlisted the aid of Constable James. Daniel was given the option of contributing \$10 and costs to the crown exchequer or of supplying the brawn and muscle necessary to produce a "swish-swish" melody with a roval saw for ten days.

HONEY AND SALT.

Rose leaf daisy, tell me this—
You with your seventeen years—
How much money is in a kiss,
And how much salt in tears?
"Nay," she said, "such words, I wis,
Are not for maiden ears.
How should I know the sweet of kiss
Or the bitterness of tears?"
White haired woman whose grief and bliss
Over an seventy years
Tell me true, does the sweet of a kiss
Outweigh the bitterness of tears?
"Yes," she said, "but the bitterness
Enmixed with the sweet appear
My life's most tender treasure kissed
Is kept in brine of tears."

B. C. Legislature Meets Today.

The British Columbia legislature was called to meet today. From Victoria papers it is reported that the session will be one of considerable importance.

Application will be made at the session for a bill to incorporate a railway from Ashcroft to the mouth of Bonaparte river, thence northerly up the valley of the Bonaparte to the forks of that river; thence along the west fork to Bridge creek; thence to the Caribou road; and thence to Quesnelle, with power to build a branch to Barker-ville.

OZARK MOUNTAIN RANGE

Has Undergone Many Changes in Former Centuries.

Salt Water Once Ebbled and Flowed in the Great Mississippi Valley—Scientific Deductions.

To walk or drive across the Ozarks is not without pleasure; but no one, during such a walk or drive, can measure the history of the range nor fathom its mysteries. When we visit the majestic, snow-capped Rockies, and contrast Pike's Peak with Dixon's Hill, we are prone to indulge a sentiment of contempt for the low-lying and gently undulating Ozarks. In fact, only by suffering and license may we use the word "mountain" in speaking of our beautiful Missouri hills; yet, in point of record, these hills tell a story of age and magnificence, growth and decay, long antedating the rise of the Rocky mountain system. The most ancient land on earth is that upon which Missouri's big red apple grows.

Long ago, when the earth was young, the heavens, heated by this lately heated liquid ball, poured torrents of water upon the world's wide and unbroken ocean; and as the earth's crust cooled, so, also, it shrank. But the shrinkage was irregular, uneven and in two long, almost equilateral districts, extending northeast to southwest. The fragile crust broke and dipped toward the earth's center, creating two immense basins. Between those two equilateral basins a tract of land of varying width extended land appeared, not so much by some great and sudden upheaval as by the slow subsidence of the crust on either side of it, for as the ocean's bed deepened in those two basins, hundred of miles apart, the intervening land was correspondingly elevated. So the Ozarks were born—slowly brought into being by the labor of mother earth. It was a labor not performed in a day, nor in a year, nor in a century of centuries; yet, giant like, the mountains grew at last to stand above the clouds. The war of the elements had created dry land. The spirit of God had moved upon the face of the deep.

At one place in Boone county a solid edge of fossil rock 15 feet in thickness extends a distance of several miles along the Missouri river. Pick up a piece of this rock. Look at it. It consists of a mass of fossils, and each fossil is distinct. The rock seems porous and ready to fall in pieces. But examine it more carefully. It is closely woven. It is cemented by calcite. It is impervious to water, and its durability is attested by the fact that, exposed on the top of the bluff, it has, but slightly affected, withstood the effects of time and the elements. Such is the basal rock in the Burlington-Kookuk series, and it underlies fully one-third of the state, but in only a few places does it appear upon the surface. Generally it is overlain by hundreds of feet of rock, clay, coal, drift and loam.

The Ozark range, extending from northeast to southwest a distance of some 1500 miles, must have been, in those early days, of truly sublime proportions. Just to the west of where the great lakes are, there once the mountain towered to the skies. Lake Superior in the north, and Texas to the southwest, mark the original length of the Ozark. How tall these mountains were we have now no means of knowing. We may only guess; but that they rose to a height of three or four miles is confirmed by reasonable evidence.

Let me submit the evidence. Drillings to a depth of from 1500 feet to 2000 feet in Western Iowa and in Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian territory and in parts of Texas, develop rocks of a secondary character—that is, rocks formed by the concreted remnants of other rocks, which have been worn off and washed away by the elements. Such drillings have often developed at great depths clays and vegetable remains which must have been at the surface somewhere. When it is remembered that formerly the entire western slope of the Ozarks emptied their waters into the ocean basin where Nebraska, Kansas, the Territory and Texas now are, the mystery of vegetable remains and surface clays, found at great depths in Kansas is explained. Even while the Rocky mountains were being slowly raised above the waters, washings from the Ozarks were filling up the intervening basin. But another ocean valley was also being filled. In what way do you suppose the lands along our majestic Mississippi happened at last to rear their heads above the salt water? Why has old ocean

ceased to wash the eastward slope of the Ozarks? The answer is easy. The valleys filled up and the waters receded. But from whence came the mud, which, purified, so diffused, was turned to rock in the depths of that old valley? From whence could it come, save from the Ozarks?

But the tale of the Ozarks is not thus easily told. Their birth pressed and made necessary the rise of the entire American continent. The subsidence of the earth's crust on their side of the Ozarks compelled a corresponding uplift on either side. That uplift, to the east, has developed into the Alleghenys, the western uplift we call the Rocky mountain system. And when the ancient world-wide ocean was so divided by the central mountain system, the Ozarks, and on either side of it by lowly rising islands, which later became mountain ranges, the dim configuration of the American continent here only in outline. Our valleys were then an ocean waste, washed by the waves and tides and slowly filling up. Then a sea filled the Kansas and Nebraska valleys. Another sea occupied the space of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and when in the fullness of time the American mountain system were complete, these inland seas were almost entirely separated from connection with the surrounding ocean. Then the valleys filled more rapidly. And when at last the encroaching land filled all the valleys' space, the continent became a solid field—became a thing of fact.—S. G. Douglas in Globe-Democrat.

Problems In Law

When the territorial court began its morning session a decision from Justice Dugas settled some differences between counsel as to points of law, and Mr. Beicher was recalled to decide the matter of a date given in his previous testimony. He was asked by Justice Dugas if he had previously testified that during the month of June he had or had not had a conversation with one McCormack in the office of Alex McDonald, in which he had said that he knew that Calder had kept all his accounts and that the \$100,000 note had been given in lieu of property.

The witness denied having had any such conversation in the month of June but admitted that some of the questions touched upon had been spoken of on the 8th of July. He said he had never stated that the note had been given in lieu of property, and never given of such a thing.

Mr. McCall read a statement concerning the evidence of Duncan McDonald, but the court decided that it could not be admitted, whereupon Mr. McCall asked that the witness be recalled for examination on these points touched upon by the statement.

Mr. Wade objected on the ground that such a proceeding would be contrary to the rules of evidence and Mr. McCall presumed that the rules of evidence were made with a view to ascertaining the truth.

Justice Dugas said the witness could not be recalled, and the attorney for the plaintiff announced his readiness to close his case.

Mr. Wade, on behalf of the defense moved the striking from the records of the evidence of C. M. Woodworth, who, he said in the eyes of the law was solicitor for both sides at the time his testimony referred to, and cited a long and somewhat intricate case to show that such evidence was not admissible.

When the noon hour was reached the question of the evidence of Woodworth still hung in the balance.

Millions of Letters.

Ottawa, Jan. 18. - The annual report of the postmaster general was issued today. It shows that there were 178,000,000 letters posted during the year ending June 30th last, as compared with 150,000,000 the year previous.

The gross revenue of Vancouver post-office was \$51,148; the amount of money orders issued was \$250,783, and the amount of money orders paid was \$247,575.

In the city of Victoria the gross revenue of the postoffice was \$12,835; the amount of money orders issued was \$157,479; and the amount of orders paid \$111,291.

During the year 9,750,000 letters were posted in British Columbia.

Stenographical Change.

Mr. F. X. S. Gowans who has well and faithfully performed his duties as stenographer in the gold commissioner's office for these many days, has resigned his position which has been filled by Mr. Chas. Shannon, formerly of the timber inspector's office.

LEADING QUESTION TODAY

Is as to What Disposition Is to Be Made of Dogs.

Many Think the Canine Race in the Yukon Should Be Extirminated—An Intricate Problem.

That genuine rabies is now prevalent among the dogs of this country there is no longer the least doubt. Both forms of the disease, dumb rabies and violent hydrophobia is said by authorities to be fully developed in an alarming number of cases and every day that passes brings additional cases before the attention of the public. Up to the present time the number of known cases where death ensued, either by the inroads of the disease or by killing as a precautionary measure reaches a figure up in the hundred mark at least. The A. E. Co. alone has had to kill ten dogs out of twelve owned by that company, all of which contracted the disease, some in its most violent form. That many people have been bitten by these rabid beasts is a well known fact and that these may contract hydrophobia is at least a possibility. Those who have given the subject special attention are watching with the keenest interest the possible development of a case of hydrophobia in a human being.

All the town is talking mad dog and that the subject is one which is considered most serious is shown by the following interviews which expressions were elicited in response to an inquiry from a Nugget representative as to what, under the present conditions, should be done to avoid being bitten by a rabies infected dog:

L. R. Fulda said: "I believe all dogs should be exterminated. Out of twelve of our dogs ten of them have gone mad. We are confronted with a condition far more alarming than that of smallpox and the measures taken to eradicate the disease should be most drastic. There is no comparison between smallpox and rabies or hydrophobia, the one can be cured and in fact, with modern methods for treatment responds readily to the physicians' care, but hydrophobia is fatal. In the east if a mad dog is discovered the people fly for their lives while here we have them all around us, not knowing at what minute we are to be bitten by the enraged animals. Erepret that the solution of this frightful condition is only found in extermination."

Dr. Cook answered the inquiry as follows: "According to the greatest authority in the world, Pasteur, rabies is absolutely fatal and should the disease develop in a human being there is no possible chance for recovery. Smallpox does not compare in terror to the horrors of hydrophobia. Of course the latter can be treated by the infusion of serum which has been successfully accomplished by the famous Frenchman, but that is out of the question here. I believe immediate steps should be taken towards the building of a pound in which every dog is isolated. Instead of a safeguard the present pound is a menace to the people, as all dogs which are confined there are liable to be bitten by an infuriated disease-infected animal, they having no way of escaping from his assaults. All dogs on the streets should be closely muzzed and the police should immediately dispose of all stray animals. Immediate action should be taken by the authorities."

Dr. Shoff answered: "I was skeptical at first that rabies was prevalent in any form owing to the fact that I had treated a number of cases in canines which suffered from arsenical poisoning. However, later developments proved that the cases which at first glance I took to be due to poisoning developed into genuine rabies, and both forms of the disease was observed—dumb rabies and the violent form of the same. I believe all dogs not claimed by owners should be shot. The trouble is the action has been too long delayed. There should not be a dog loose on the street. I believe the authorities are taking the matter well in hand at present. One bad feature of the pound is the danger of dogs biting each other there and cases developing after the beasts are claimed by owners."

M. A. Piska thought an effective measure would be the tying up of all dogs, they not to be allowed on the street unless when at work or with their master.

D. A. Shindler also advocated the tying up of all dogs, stating that if for no other reason than a precautionary measure against losing the animal by death from the disease he would confine his dogs.

J. P. McLennan did not think the dog were mad, but as loose dogs are a public nuisance in more ways than one the same should be kept tied up and that measure strictly enforced.

Sam Kirk advocates the enforcement of a license law, all dogs not being licensed to be killed as is done in all outside cities.

CARMACK DENIES CHARGES

Left His Wife Because of Her Habitual Drunkenness

Says That Her Story of the Discovery of Gold in the Klondike is Untrue All Around.

From Saturday's Daily.
Seattle, Wash., Jan. 16.—George W. Carmack, the Klondiker who it is claimed first discovered gold on Bonanza creek, broke his silence this afternoon to answer charges made against him by his Indian wife. "I have been paraded from San Francisco," said Carmack, "over the East in a most unfavorable light. My fortune has been variously estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. In contrast to this I am charged with the desertion of my wife. I have not left this woman because she is an Indian, and I have been lucky. I did my utmost to reform her after she commenced carousing in Dawson by bringing her to Seattle. Everyone in Seattle knows the result. I could not stop stories of her jamborees, much as I grieved over their appearances, because they were true. I stood it as long as I could, and then the separation came.

"It is claimed that I married this woman by civil contract January 1, 1885, and, furthermore, by the customs of her people. I never married this woman. There was no civil contract and what is meant by the 'customs of her people' I don't know. After she commenced suit for divorce, alleging desertion and infidelity, it was withdrawn. Why this was done I don't know. I agreed to settle up our affairs and give her a fair amount of money. She refused. That was the last I heard from her until she commenced suit for maintenance.

"Her story about the discovery of gold in the Klondike is ridiculous. She says her relatives, Skookum Jim and Tagish Charley, found it by dragging a moose up a river bank, the antlers cutting into the sand and exposing nuggets. The real story is as follows: Bob Henderson told me of a little gold being found on Gold Bottom. I started for that place from the mouth of the Klondike river, and discovered Bonanza creek. That is the whole story of the discovery."

Score One for Slumber Brand.

Late last night or early this morning a man whose name was not learned was found asleep on the street and was carried into the Bank saloon where he was found to be rather badly frozen, his hands being the most seriously effected parts of him. Carly Monroe had the man carried to an upstairs room and a doctor called who done what he could and ordered the fellow put to bed. This was done, but as soon as the porter is out of sight the frozen man persists in getting out of bed and meandering around over the building and down stairs. The police were notified and will probably take the fellow in charge unless he decides to submit to treatment where he is. He is supposed to have taken aboard a cargo of the slumber brand of hootch last night and it got in his work before he could reach his cabin.

Duke of Skookum Married.

The recent mail from Nome brought a letter to Charley Hill from Dr. Chase, formerly of this city. Among other things the letter states that the Duke of Skookum has committed matrimony, the duchess being formerly Mrs. McGregor. Any persons going to Nome this year will rejoice to learn that hootch sells there at 12½ and 25 cents per drink, but shaves sell at 50 cents and \$1. Two dance halls are in operation to fairly good patronage. Another theater was preparing for dedication when the letter was written, December 9th. It contained nothing relative to the number of people wintering at Nome, the sanitation of the place nor of mines and mining.

Moore Denies It.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 1, 1901.
Editor Nugget:
From a friend of mine who has just returned from Dawson, I find there appeared an article in your paper some time ago purporting to have come from California to the effect that I, while there under treatment for my eye, went to the room occupied by Dr. J. W. Good, also of Dawson, and there attempted to take his life, and failing to do so, I then shot myself. I know nothing of that affair or from what source the story originated, or for what purpose it could have been published. I did not meet Dr. Good while in San Francisco at any time or have I seen

him since I left Dawson. I have known Dr. Good for 20 years in Manitoba and here and I have always been friendly and on good terms and I consider we are yet friends. I do not care for myself, but it hurts me to think my friend should be slandered in that manner. I consider it my duty to go on record as denying that article as unjust and untrue. Hoping you will publish the above. Very sincerely yours,
JNO. W. MOORE.

A Pleasant Party.

Last evening Miss Thebo entertained about 20 of her friends in her cozy First avenue home in a way which is causing them today to say all manner of nice complimentary things about her generally and about her ability as a hostess in particular.

The feature of the evening's entertainment was progressive whist, at which game the proficiency of Miss Lilly and Mr. Moore was demonstrated sufficiently to admit of their carrying away with them the two first prizes, while the ill-luck of Miss Alice Barrett and Mr. Craig was so conspicuous as to lead to their being awarded the prizes known as "booby."

The cards were laid aside at midnight when a dainty repast was served after which some music vocal and instrumental, was ad. Rudy Kalenborn sang "In the Shadow of the Pines" and "Vat's de Use," and afterwards joined with Mr. Thornburn in a duet.

Following are the names of the guests:

Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Miss Taggart, Mr. and Miss Lily, Rudy Kalenborn, Miss May Hughes, Mr. J. O. War, Miss Jeanett Barrett, Al. Watson, Miss Alice Barrett, John Doherty, Miss Crowley, Wm. Thornburn, Miss Hattie Jay, Margaret Barrett, Emily Craig, Mrs. C. Clark.

Where is John A. McDonald?

Inquiry is made through the police for information of one John A. McDonald who left Glangary county, Ontario, for Dawson via the Edmonton route, in company with a neighbor, John P. Christy, early in '98.

It is known that Christy died and McDonald is also believed to have died, but as no proofs of his death can be submitted, an insurance company in which he carried a policy refuses to pay the money. McDonald has a 9-year-old daughter, who is now being provided for by friends. Anyone having any information of McDonald, or, if he is dead, of the circumstances surrounding his death, will greatly oblige his friends and orphan child by reporting the same to the police.

The Weather.

This is the 15th day of the present cold spell during which the indicator has ranged from 34 to 50 degrees below zero, and during which the cold has been of particularly biting character. The official instrument registered 34.5 below this morning.

A Difficult Problem.

"I'm givin' notice, mum!" shouted the big woman of all work as she rushed to the parlor where the mistress was entertaining two callers. "My week's out tonight, mum, and I'll not stay another day fur the president of the United States himself. Not me. I know when I have en!"

"There, there, Suran! Go back to the kitchen like a good girl, and we'll talk that over later."

"Like a good girl, is it? And hain't I a good girl? You can't lay the finger on me, mum, not the finger. I've got me six characters, and it's all the places I ever worked. Mind that. It's the place as it bad, mum. That's what it is."

"Susan, go to the kitchen."

"I'll not go to the kitchen. I've been doin' the work of a cook and a maid and a landlady, I have, and I t'row up the position. Wid a man at the front door to buy ole clothes, and a man at the back door to peddle apples, and a man at the side door wid a patent water strainer, and wid the telephone a-ringin, and wid me dinner in the oven, and all of 'em at the same time, I'm anigh crazy. And the roast is as tough as injey rubber and me a-tryin' me best to stop the leak in the boiler wid a beer cork and!"

"Susan, pack your trunk and get away before my husband comes home. I'd be afraid to tell him what you've said."

"Yes, you're skeered of your life wid him, but I'll tell him, and if he gets fussy I'll jest show you how you oughter've commenced wid him on the start. He hain't got no terrors fur me, he hain't."

Then she smiled at her special domain, while the three ladies talked vehemently of the servant girl problem. But when the callers were a block away they had to stop because of laughter, and what they had to say would break up an old friendship if it ever reached the ears of Susan's mistress.—Ex.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

At the further hearing yesterday afternoon of the case of Mabel Smith, alias Mrs. Phillips, charged with knowingly receiving stolen goods, the evidence adduced was sufficient on which to hold her over to appear before the higher court. She is now out on bonds in the sum of \$2000. Being unable to furnish security, William H. Marble, who supplied her with the goods taken from the messhouse of the Dawson Transfer & Storage Company, languishes in the "languish house."

It looked like rain in police court this morning, being very dark and cloudy, the sombreness being due to the presence of a couple of daughters of Ham who reside on the alley between Fourth and Fifth avenues, one of whom Lulu Hooper—"She's not black, jes, a trifle shady,"—was a prisoner on the charge of having solicited callers last night. She pleaded guilty to the charge and was given some good advice, likewise a fine of \$50 and costs. By combining the capital of herself and friend the bill was liquidated and as the women departed a sunbeam that had been lurking around the corner penetrated the window and disported itself upon the floor of the courtroom in radiant effulgency.

Pistols and Coffee.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A furious war between Chicago and New York women has begun in the American colony between Countess St. Maurice, formerly Grace Corneau of Chicago, and Miss Fanny Reed of New York, sisters of Mrs. Paran Stevens. There came near being a startling climax at the reception recently of Mrs. Spencer Eddy, where the chief contestants met.

The valiant little count championed his wife's cause almost to the extent of challenging Miss Reed, who, like her sister, is well able to fight her own battles in any circumstances.

The trouble started over articles alleged to have been written by the countess reflecting on Miss Reed, who was not slow in answering back. Miss Reed says the count sent her the following letter:

"Countess St. Maurice has told me of your discussion last evening at Miss Getty's. A stranger would suppose you do not move in the same society as the countess and but for your white hairs I should insult you. It is very likely you have a brother or friend from whom I can get satisfaction."

Miss Reed said to the American representative:

"St. Maurice is not a real count and I shall not notice his insulting letter, which practically is a challenge to a duel."

The American colony is divided into rival camps over the quarrel.

Additional List of Exceptions.

The public will take notice that in addition to the list of exceptions published elsewhere in this paper of ground which will not be open for location on the 26th inst., the following described claims are included:

Fractional bench off 1 and 2 Adams, on right limit, bounded by the Brown, Connolly, Wilson and Mertaugh benches.

Fractional hillside of 56 feet off the left limit of 38 (old 42) below discovery, Bonanza creek, bounded up stream by the Kusak claim.

Fractional bench first tier, on the left limit No. 2 above discovery, Bonanza, bounded down stream by Johns, and up stream by McLean.

Fractional bench off No. 2 Skookum, bounded on lower side by the Norton and Fornier, and on the upper side by the Wallace and McCrimmon claims.

Hillside, opposite lower half left limit, 53 below Bonanza.

Hillside, opposite lower half, left limit, 54 below Bonanza.

Hillside, opposite upper and lower halves, left limit, 55 below Bonanza.

Fractional hillside, situated between the upper and lower halves No. 5 above discovery on Last Chance.

Creek claim, upper and lower halves 57 Gold Run.

Fractional bench in rear of and adjoining hillside claims off left limit, lower half No. 1 and the upper and lower halves No. 2 below discovery on Last Chance.

Fractional bench claim 18, t 17w on French Hill.

Creek fraction of 150 feet between 17 and 18 left fork Eureka.

Hillside fraction, between upper half 53 and lower half 54 Gold Run, right limit.

Hillside fraction, 80 feet, between upper and lower halves 62 Gold Run, right limit.

Hillside fraction, 130 feet, between upper half 67 and lower half 68 Gold Run, right limit.

Creek fraction of 40 feet between 55 and 56 Gold Run.

J. LANGLOIS BELL,
Assistant Gold Commissioner.

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

Notice.

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

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

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

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof for an act to amend the act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company, Ltd., and to extend the time limited for the commencement and completion of the electric railway and tramway by said last mentioned act authorized to be constructed.

BELCOURT & RITCHIE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of December, 1900.

Dog Sale.

Notice is hereby given that all dogs which have been impounded for 30 days or over and are unclaimed on or before the 26th inst., will be sold at public auction at 2 p. m. on that date.

CONSTABLE E. BORROWS,
In Charge of Pounds.

Up-river frozen fresh eggs. Meeker.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following survey, notice of which is published below, has been approved by Wm. Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and unless protested within three months from the date of first publication of such approval in the Klondike Nugget newspaper, the boundaries of the property as established by said survey shall constitute the true and unalterable boundaries of such property by virtue of an order in council passed at Ottawa the 2nd day of March, 1900.

CREEK CLAIMS No. 32, 36a, 37 and 38 Gold Run creek and creek claim No. 2 on a tributary at 30 Gold Run creek in the Dominion mining division of the Dawson mining district, a plan of which is deposited in the Gold Commissioner's office at Dawson, Y. T. under No. 40 by T. D. Green, D. L. S. First published February 6th, 1901.

LENT

...EAT FISH...
Mackerel
Salmon Bellies
Cod Fish
Red Herring Frae the Dee
Tinned Salmon
Tinned Halibut
Tinned Haddock
Tinned Herring (kippered)
Tinned Herring (tomato sauce)
Tinned Clams
Tinned Lobsters
Tinned Shrimps
Tinned Oysters
Tinned Sardines
Tinned Kipperettes
Bottled Anchovies

AT MILNE'S

First Ave. GROCERY

Mail Is Quick

Telegraph Is Quicker

'Phone Is Instantaneous

YOU CAN REACH BY 'PHONE
SULPHUR, DOMINION, GOLD RUN
And All Way Points.

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

Business Phones, \$25 Per Month

Residence Phones, \$15 Per Month

Office, Telephone Exchange, next to A. C. Office Building.
DONALD B. OLSON, General Manager

The A. E. Company

DAWSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Time you secured your supplies

For Spring and Summer Work. Freights are Low, Roads are in Fine Condition and the best of everything here for your choosing at prices that appeal to practical buyers

Orders by Mail or Courier

Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

GOING OUT?

Travel in Comfort and Make Quick Time

C. D. Co.'s Fast Passenger Stage

Leaves Dawson for Whitehorse Twice a Week

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m. Royal Mail Service

"White Pass and Yukon Route."

A Daily Train Each Way Between Whitehorse and Skagway

COMFORTABLE UPHOLSTERED COACHES

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

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

E. C. HAWKINS, General Manager J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager J. H. ROGERS, Agent