

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET

VOL. 5 NO. 32

DAWSON, Y. T., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1900.

PRICE 25 CENTS

HEAD
Cloth Caps, all styles; Fur Caps, Yukon style; Muskra, Australian Opposum, Electric Seal and Beaver, with silk or cloth tops; Stetson and Gordon Hats.

HANDS
All and Mocho Gloves and Mitts, silk or fleece lined; Corticelli Silk Mitts and Gloves, Buck and Beaver, with silk or cloth tops; Stetson and Gordon Hats.

FEET
Slipper Felt Shoes, Slippers and Insoles. Moccasins—elk, moose and jackbock, Goodyear Rubber Boots, Shoes and Arctics, Slater's shoes, felt lined and soled; Slater's All-Felt shoes, Elk Skin Slippers.
Fine Line of Cashmere Socks, light and heavy weight; Heavy Woolen and German Socks.

SARGENT & PINSKA,
Cor. First Ave. and Second St.

OUTFIT
..WITH..
MILNE
111 First Avenue
SEE GET
STOCK PRICES
TELEPHONE
YOUR ORDER
Prompt Attention

STILL MOVING

Steamers Continue To Come and Go On The Upper River

ORA AND BAILEY BOTH CROWDED

Monarch Stops to Visit Bonanza King In Hellsgate.

OTHER STEAMERS COMING

Ora May Make Two More Round Trips—Sifton Sails Monday—Victorian Laid Up.

From Saturday's Daily.
This is a quiet day on the water front, the only active movement being the sailing of the Bailey at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She had all her staterooms filled and many passengers who could well afford stateroom accommodations were compelled to occupy steerage quarters.
The Victorian which is now at the dock will not again attempt the trip up the river this year, but will pull over to the company's dry dock across

and down the river, and go into winter quarters.

None of the railroad and C. D. scows have yet arrived from either Whitehorse or Bennett and none are expected before the first of the week. A few private scows laden with assorted merchandise are arriving, but the scow rush will not be on for a week or ten days to come.

The Ora sailed for Whitehorse last night. She took out the following passengers: H. A. Hardwood, A. McBeth, Robert Ellis, W. Thilson, Robert Blair, John Black, Dan Woods, A. Coleman, Geo. Lisson, H. D. Wright, Mrs. Wright, T. Berg, D. C. Dornell, W. L. Prescott, J. A. McIntosh, S. H. Stevenson, C. W. Hatch, L. Hatch, E. Underwood, J. H. Thayer, R. E. Murphy, E. C. Heacock, J. Rose, W. M. Darigette, Thomas Jones, Chas. Lascombe, J. Dugas, F. W. Morrison, E. Bergman, H. Weaver, Mrs. Weaver, Dan Fino, B. L. Wannable. The Ora expects to make another round trip after the one she is now on.
The Nora will be in about next Wednesday and will sail immediately for up river.

The big freighter Monarch, with a 200-ton cargo, is on a bar in Hellsgate. Nothing is given out, if known here, of her condition or whether or not there is a likelihood of her being floated in time to deliver her load in Dawson before the close of navigation.

The Bonanza King continues to pause on a bar, but that is so common with her that nothing is thought of it. Getting off bars is nothing new to the Bonanza King.

The Canadian and Ora passed Ogilvie going up at 2 and 9 a. m. respectively.

The Sybil and Yukoner arrived at Whitehorse last night, the former starting back at 10 o'clock this morning. The Eldorado also left Whitehorse for Dawson this morning.

The Zealandian passed Hootalinqua coming down at 5 this morning, and the Sifton was at lower Lebarge at 9 coming this way. The Sifton will be in and ready to sail Monday night. On her arrival at Whitehorse she will go into winter quarters.

As yet but few scows are reported as being stranded up the river and the water is not falling as rapidly as was supposed it would, owing to the prevailing mild weather.

COMING AND GOING.

How does your arm feel?
Never in Dawson's history was there greater demand for dwelling houses than at present.

At the rate of progress being made at present on the new courthouse it should be ready for occupancy early in the winter.

H. E. A. Robertson returned on the Victorian. Mr. Robertson has been spending a short but pleasant vacation in Victoria.

G. M. Calligan has sold his mining property on Bonanza and has taken a trip to the outside for the winter. He left last Thursday. Before leaving he purchased a half interest in the Caribou hotel on Dominion.

Mrs. R. K. Latimer and three daughters, Misses Millicent, Marcia and Lucille and son Kirt arrived last night from Chechako Hill, where Mr. Latimer has for several months conducted a boarding house. They expect to pass the winter in Dawson.

J. W. Moore, whose eyes have been troubling him greatly for some time past, has been undergoing treatment in the Good Samaritan hospital for failing sight, which has resulted in the loss of his left eye. He leaves today for San Francisco where he will receive further treatment.

Additional Street Lights.

While the illumination derived from poles and wires without globes is small, yet to see them in position to receive the globes is encouraging to those who reside on back streets and are not in position financially to buy a candle and put it in a tin box for a lantern. A large number of additional poles and wires have lately been erected in Dawson and in the near future light will reign where formerly pitfalls have lurked and danger has stalked rampant.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The mains of the Dawson Water & Power system will be closed for repairs on Tuesday, the 9th of October, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will remain closed until the Wednesday evening following. Customers will take notice and prepare accordingly. Water carriers and the public will be supplied with water at pumping station.
D. A. MATHESON, Mgr.

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

WAS NOT GUILTY

Of Attempting The Life Or Well Being Of Peter Steil Said The Jury

IN DISMISSING THE BOONE TRIAL

Which Came To A Close Late Yesterday Afternoon.

THE SATLER CASE IN COURT

To-Day and Part of Yesterday—Swan Harrison Is Excused For Having Assaulted An Officer.

In the territorial court yesterday afternoon the Boone case, which has occupied so much attention of late, came to an end. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

A jury was then empaneled to try the case of Frank Setler, charged with stealing some \$1500 worth of gold dust from the claim of L. A. Ginzburg on Bonanza creek, where he was engaged as a rocker man.

Leonard L. Ginzburg testified that himself, his father and three brothers were on the claim at the time. That all had been suspicious of Setler for some time in consequence of what they had heard, and on account of the fact that the rocker run by Setler contained less gold at cleanings than the others. He was considered a more than average rocker man.

On the day when the accused had been seen taking the dust from the rocker, the Ginzburgs had stationed themselves about in various places of vantage and watched therefrom the actions of the accused. This vigil was rewarded by seeing the prisoner take something from the screens of the rocker and place it in his blouse pocket. The prisoner had been accused of stealing dust, and was told to put back the dust, but had denied that he had stolen anything, and had further, with the support of a man by the name of Williams and another, showed hostile intent. Witness had got a gun and quelled the belligerents with the shovels, and turned inside out the pockets of the prisoner, finding therein dust and gravel mixed and wet.

Constable Langer who made the arrest, took the stand and testified that the gold and bedrock sediment offered as an exhibit for the crown, had been handed to him by Ginzburg the elder, who told him that the contents of the packet had been taken from the prisoner.

Ginzburg was then recalled to the stand, when, after a few more questions by the prosecution, the accused took the witness in cross examination.

Setler conducted his own case, and stated to the court that the trial would not be ended today, and give it as his opinion that it would not end tomorrow. He stated that he had \$112 on deposit and offered to pay the expenses of an officer if one could be sent to the claim to bring down certain books. The request was not complied with and the cross examination proceeded.

At the close of the day it was not yet completed and so went over till today.

When the territorial court opened this morning, Alexander Ginzburg, one of the brothers prosecuting, was called to the witness stand and testified that on the day of the alleged detection of the perjury of the prisoner, he had been one of the hidden watchers, and saw the accused take dirt, supposedly containing gold from the rocker. He had assisted in the depleting of the pockets of Setler, and testified regarding the demonstrations made by the prisoner and others with long handled shovels.

Bernard Ginzburg next testified to the principal facts in the alleged theft and its detection in detail, and was followed by his father, L. A. Ginzburg. Mr. Ginzburg is a subject of the czar, and was unable to communicate his memoirs to the court and jury except through an interpreter.

The time books from the claim which the prisoner was so anxious yesterday to have produced in court were brought in this morning, and after some time spent in questioning witnesses concerning entries in the books, about four hours' time, with which he was credited on the 4th of July, Judge Craig, being unable to discover relationship between work possibly performed on the 4th of July and the theft of gold dust on the 19th of September, disallowed further evidence in that line, and the books were laid aside.

Swan Harrison the prisoner who attempted to escape some time since from a policeman who was guarding him, and who assaulted the officer at the time and received an additional sentence for attempting to escape was brought up in the territorial court this morning, and told that the charge against him of assaulting an officer was to be dropped, as the police had no wish to make matters harder for him than they already were, but that he would do well not to attempt such a thing in the future. Swan thought so too.

More Capias Warrants.

At the suit of Hugh and J. R. Dougherty, a capias warrant was issued on the 3d inst. for the arrest of Tim Connolly. The warrant was served yesterday, but Connolly having put up a cash bond of satisfactory amount, was released. The amount named in the capias was \$887 and costs.

Wm. Harris is another sufferer from the capias habit. He was arrested some days since on a charge set forth in one of those instruments which are so effective at any range within sound of the tick of a telegraph key, and thrown into durance vile. He also has been released on a bond acceptable to the authorities. Thomas Davies was responsible for the issuance of the warrant.

The Last Boat.

The steamer Clifford Sifton sails from the Yukon dock next Monday night at 8 o'clock on her last trip for this season. This boat has made a splendid record on the river, her average time to Whitehorse being less than four days, with the round trip accomplished inside of a week with clock-like regularity.

She is in reality the fastest boat churning the waters of the Yukon, but has not tried for the pennant as she came through the rapids late in the season. This will, in all probability be the last boat leaving Dawson for Whitehorse, with the possible exception of some of the smaller craft, consequently all available space will be eagerly sought by outgoing passengers.

Capt. Williams has limited the number of tickets to be sold to 75. These are not obtainable, however, until after the arrival of the boat. Berths will be reserved to intending passengers who apply for passage at once.

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

Short orders served right. The Holborn.

When in town, stop at the Regina.

The Crash Has Come!

...IMMENSE...

AUCTION SALE

\$100,000

WORTH OF

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, Iron Beds, Heavy Woolen Underwear, Ladies' Goods, Moccasins, Fur Lined Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Robes, Felt Shoes.

SALE IS WITHOUT RESERVE

First Sale commences MONDAY at 3 p. m. and continues every day until the stock is entirely sold.

THE HUB

Second Ave., nr. Second St. Open Evenings.

Do Your Tinting Before Winter Settles Down
...WITH...
Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints
For all classes of work—House paints, floor paints, stains and enamels in all colors.

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WHOLESALE A. M. CO. RETAIL

THE STORE
That sells only first-class goods.
That guarantees what they sell.
That will refund your money if not represented.
That will save you money, quality considered.
That will do as they agree.
That wants your trade.
That will hold it, once obtained.
That only asks the opportunity to figure with you.
That are sellers, not speculators.

...AMES MERCANTILE CO...

VACCINE VIRUS

Is The Only Weapon With Which To Combat Smallpox

SAYS DR. W. A. RICHARDSON

Who Advances Reasons Why It Spreads Most In Winter

DIFFICULTY IN DISINFECTING

Is Fearful That Future Spread Will Be Hard To Prevent—Vaccinate The Children.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. Apropos of the fact that politics and smallpox are the paramount subjects of discussion in Dawson at the present time, and feeling that information on the latter subject is more eagerly sought after, a Nugget representative yesterday evening called at the office of Dr. W. A. Richardson and informed that gentleman that he had called to learn something about the habits, customs and preventatives of the disease. In answer to a question as to what produces smallpox, Dr. Richardson said:

"Smallpox is produced by a distinct germ or microbe, which science has yet failed to satisfactorily define. Like the majority of other germs, aside from those of yellow fever, they are but little effected by either heat or cold. Many believe that cold weather will annihilate typhoid and other fever germs, but usually such is not the case. The cold may render them inactive, as it certainly does in cases of malaria, but under similar conditions the malaria will again prevail as soon as the weather becomes warm again.

"Smallpox is usually more contagious in cold weather for the reason that conditions are then more favorable. For instance, in the winter time a person enters a room where there is a case of smallpox, although it may not at the time be known that it exists. On leaving the room he closely buttons up his coat and there is absolutely no chance for the germs to be blown away until he enters another room, unbuttons his clothes and allows the imprisoned germs access to the air, when they will infect all with whom they come in contact.

"Another thing; in the winter season people crowd around stoves in public places; the rooms are illy ventilated and foul smelling, and the disease germs have an opportunity for spreading and contaminating everybody present. One of the greatest disinfectants is the open air. I once knew an old doctor, a quarantine officer in Ontario, who invariably, after visiting a smallpox patient, would take a long drive in the open air with his coat unbuttoned and swinging to the breeze. It may have been an old-fashioned mode of disinfecting, but it is a fact that he never spread any infection."

When asked what his opinion of the smallpox situation in Dawson is at the present time, Dr. Richardson said:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the health officer and board of health will do all in their power to stamp out the disease, I fully anticipate a number of new cases for the reason that there is no telling how many centers have been infected. There are cases at the Forks, and people who have there been exposed have doubtless gone on to the other centers, Dominion, Sulphur, Hunker and all around. We do not know how many of them have come to Dawson; therefore, there is no telling where the next case will develop.

"As to disinfecting houses where the disease has been known to exist, it is easy in a country where the houses are plastered and the walls may be easily washed, but with the class of buildings we have in this country, many of them 'chinked' with moss, the only thorough way to disinfect them is to burn them to the ground."

"Doctor, what experience have you had in the treatment of smallpox cases?"

"In 1892," replied Dr. Richardson, "I had charge of the smallpox hospital in Dawson. It was then that I realized the full benefits of vaccination. Of the cases where the patients had never been vaccinated 33 per cent of them proved fatal, and where the patients had been vaccinated the fatalities were only 1 per cent.

"Six weeks previous to the breaking out of smallpox in Victoria," continued Dr. Richardson, "I vaccinated my own child, which was but 18 months old, but which was very healthy—I had a tip there was danger of a smallpox epidemic—and from the virus taken from my child's arm I vaccinated the entire hospital corps. When I took charge of the smallpox station I took with me 33 attendants, all of whom had but recently been vaccinated, and not one of the 33 took the disease. Of over 150 patients we lost 14, and they, with but two exceptions, were persons who had never been vaccinated.

"I don't care to appear as a crank on the subject of vaccination for the reason that people will say, 'Oh, he has some points and wants to advertise himself and make some money,' but I honestly think that people who will not have their children vaccinated are criminally negligent and should be required by law to do so at once, as vaccination is the only known means which successfully combats the plague."

POLICE COURT NEWS.

"The Frenchman likes his native wine, The German likes his beer, The Irishman likes his whisky straight Because it gives good cheer; The Englishman likes his 'alf and 'alf Because it makes him frisky; But they all go back on their favorite drink And take hooch instead of whisky."

Magistrate McDonell was greeted by a full house this morning, all but two of the interested attendants being there on account of the various brands of bottled goods kept on sale at the Dawson paint stores.

Ole Tatley, in the effervescence incident to the boisterous brand, created a disturbance at the Olympic saloon and spent the greater part of last night at the barracks. It took \$10 and costs to square Ole with justice.

When John Milone was up six weeks ago charged with having been drunk he was let off on the plea that he had not previously touched a drop for three years. At that time his coat was torn and he looked seedy. This morning the rent in his coat gave evidences of growth and his appearance warranted the conclusion that the soap boycott so far as John is concerned, is still on. He was assessed \$20 and costs for being drunk in the Aurora saloon yesterday evening.

John Kinskey had gone up against the slumber brand with the usual result—Morpheus embraced him and, regardless of declining mercury, he went to sleep on the sidewalk. Kinskey, who is a Finlander, took it as a huge joke when he got off on payment of \$5 and costs.

Jack Warner also preferred the slumber brand and lay down to peaceful slumber on the river bank. If Jack could not drink any more rapidly than he can talk, he would die of thirst even in a brewery, his impeding of speech being very great. He managed, however, to make a good plea for himself and when Magistrate McDonell dismissed the case everybody felt like applauding the humane decree.

Thos. Manly had indulged in an entirely new brand, the effects of which cause a man to tear paper off walls. Thomas was dismantling the Hotel Northern and allowing the bare walls to stand out in bold relief when arrested. He liquidated a fine of \$10 and costs.

J. T. Connors, the most elderly man on the list, had been the gayest of them all. He had bought wine in a box at the Standard and, having no use for empty bottles, had tossed them down among the dancers. He acknowledged he had done so, and said he had become mad because he had bought wine for a girl and she had gone away and left him alone in the box after drinking his wine; and that is why he tossed bottles. A fine of \$20 and costs was imposed on the gay old Lothario.

William Winter, who all season has been employed by the N. A. T. & T. Co., as steward on its steamer John C. Barr, was arrested last night in company with Geo. W. Vine by Constable Piper with a sack containing 15 cans of crystallized eggs and seven jars of beef extract in their possession, the property having been taken by them from the steamer Barr which is lying at its company's dock. Manager Delaney, of the company, Capt. Abbott and Purser Frazier, of the Barr, each identified the goods. Both young men were bound over to the higher court in the sum of \$2000, and in default of bond, both are repining in jail.

In police court this morning it was the fighting brand that had been indulged in. Wm. Ballenger and John Cline had, to use an expression current "Way down upon the Suwanee river, each absorbed 'three fingers in a foot tub' of the fighting brand, but neither had marred the other's countenance to any large sized extent. They pleaded guilty and were each fined \$10 and costs or ten days' exercise on upwards of 1000 cords of harsh looking wood that is provided for the royal fuel works.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

ENGLISH ELECTION

Was Very Tame, Sixty Six Candidates Having No Opposition.

WOULD DEFRAUD BANK OF HALIFAX.

Norwegian and Jap Steamers Collide—Heavy Loss Of Life.

MINER'S STRIKE IS STILL ON.

Herbert Duncan Says Dawsonites Are all Good Boys Together—Jack Wade Cases Settled.

London, Oct. 1, via Skagway, Oct. 5.—The returns of the recent election show that 66 candidates were returned unopposed. Of this number 59 are Ministerialists, 5 are Liberals and 2 are Nationalists. Viscount Cranbourne, the oldest son of Marquis Salisbury, and a Conservative, was re-elected from Rochester borough, which for many years was represented by the celebrated John Bright.

On a Serious Charge.

Montreal, Sept. 30, via Skagway, Oct. 5.—Alex McCullough, of the Croil-McCullough Dairy Co., and D. J. McGillis, secretary of the Cold Storage Co., have been arrested for conspiracy to defraud the Merchants' Bank of Halifax out of \$220,000 by false warehouse receipts. Both are held on bail in the sum of \$10,000.

Moses Davies, customs agent at Montreal, has assigned. His liabilities are \$90,000, assets, \$5000. He is under arrest on several charges.

Steamers Collide.

Nagasaki, Sept. 30, via Skagway, Oct. 5.—The Norwegian steamer Calanda and the Japanese steamer Ise Maru collided off Two Shima during a heavy fog. The Calanda sunk with 45 passengers and her crew, all of whom were drowned.

Strike Still On.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, via Skagway, Oct. 5.—There is no hope of early adjustment of the trouble between the Associated Mine Workers and the owners and operators. The foreign miners at Hazleton complain of being destitute and threaten to return to work.

After Minto's Visit.

Victoria, Oct. 1, via Skagway, Oct. 5.—J. Herbert Duncan just returned from Dawson, tells the Daily Times that after the visit of Lord Minto to Dawson there was a very visible change in all business circles; that previous to his excellency's visit there was a strained and unfriendly feeling existing between the British and American residents who now entertain entirely different feelings, and that on this account business has very materially improved in the Klondike metropolis.

Dead Premier Lamented.

Montreal, Sept. 30, via Skagway, Oct. 5.—The funeral of the late F. G. Marchand, premier of Quebec, was probably the most largely attended of any ever held in the province. Interment was in the Belmont cemetery.

Jack Wade Cases.

Skagway, Oct. 5.—The last Jack Wade case which, when heard last week resulted in a jury disagreement and which was retried and ended today, resulted in a verdict for Hauge, the defendant, and concerns claim No. 4 above discovery. Attorney Jennings made an

eloquent plea, his strong point being that plaintiff Hauge never put a pick in the ground, while defendant Hauge had developed the ground. The jury was out only three hours. Of the four cases tried, three have been won by the defendants. The fact that the plaintiffs staked by power of attorney, while the defendants prospected and developed the claims previous to staking, was the winning point for the defendants with the Skagway juries. The property in litigation is estimated to be worth one million dollars.

A new gold strike has been made at the forks of the Chilkat river, 50 miles back from Haines Mission and over 200 claims have been located. The new boundary modus vivendi puts the new field, which is believed to be very rich, in British Columbia.

There is no accumulation of freight here at present and there are only 200 tons at Bennett. At Whitehorse there are 1000 tons, but there is no doubt, say the railroad people, but that it will all be landed in Dawson before navigation closes.

Moosehide Stampeded.

In the soft pearly gray of the early morning, Moosehide was descended upon, and the hills back of the peaceful hamlet swarmed over by ruthless seekers after peli.

That happened this morning, and kept right on happening up till noon today, when it is said several hundred would-be claim owners had arrived on the scene of the reported strike, and everything with enough substance to raise a spear of grass had been staked. The fog banks lifted early, or they would have been staked and recorded and thereby prevented from getting away. Who the alleged discoverer of gold in the vicinity of Moosehide is not known yet, but it is said that good yellow gold in quantities which would pay to work for, were found some five weeks since on the bench back of Moosehide, and that, after the way of those who inaugurate stampedes, the discoverer kept the fact darkly secret till last night when the news burst upon the multitude, and the wild rush of the morning resulted.

Whether or not there is really any good foundation for the stampede is a matter to be developed by future events. At present all that is sure is that a lot of people went there and staked the land, and that Moosehide has had a sensation.

New Mining Divisions.

Judge Noyes, by an order of court has created two new mining districts in the northwestern portion of Alaska. The names of the divisions are the Arctic and the Good Hope.

Mr. Charles A. Gay has been appointed United States commissioner and ex-officio recorder for the Arctic district. Its boundaries are as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Arctic river, thence in a southerly direction on the westerly watershed of said Arctic river to the peak of the main range of mountains; thence westerly following the range of mountains where the original western boundary line of the York mining district crosses said main range; thence north and westerly to the shore of the Arctic ocean; thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the point of beginning.

Mr. Wm. S. Thompson was appointed United States commissioner and recorder for the Good Hope district, the boundaries of which are as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Good Hope river and running thence in a westerly and southerly direction on the westerly watershed of said Good Hope river to the peak of the main range of mountains; thence following the peak of the main range of mountains to the westerly watershed of the Arctic river; thence following the westerly watershed of the Arctic river in a northerly direction to the mouth of said river; thence following the meanderings of the northern shore of the district of Alaska in a northerly and easterly direction to the point of beginning.—Nome News.

Hanse Declared Innocent.

During the afternoon session of the territorial court yesterday the argument of the council were heard in the case of Hense, charged with theft. Mr. Wade paid a tribute to Mr. Bonfield in the course of his argument which, had it been uttered anywhere but in the courtroom, would have been greeted with applause.

He said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I defy any one within the sound of my voice to bring forward a man in Dawson or the Yukon territory with a better reputation for honesty, truthfulness and being a white man generally, than Sam Bonfield."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

BOONE ON TRIAL

Charged With Attempting To Take The Life Of Peter Steil

IN THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT

Where Mrs. Boone Was Taking Dinner In Steil's Company

TO WHICH BOONE OBJECTED

And Was Assisted In The Row By His Wife Who Punched Steil's Head—Not a Mind Reader.

The Boone case occupied the time and attention of the territorial court and a jury this morning.

Prosecutor Wade recited the gist of the case to the court and jury.

Peter Steil, Mrs. Boone and a lady friend were taking dinner together in the Holborn restaurant on the 8th of September, and Boone who had heard of the fact, went there, accompanied by his brother, on trouble bent, and in connection with the spirit of jealousy which actuated him to hostile deeds, was also the spirit of hooch, some of it being within the persons of Boone and his brother, and some yet remaining in a bottle.

The trouble they were looking for came to pass and culminated in the firing of a shot by Boone, alleged to have been discharged from a revolver with intent to cut short the earthly career of Peter Steil.

The first witness called was Mr. Morgan, a waiter in the Holborn who had laid the viands before the party on the day in question. He told of how the party, who were in a box, were seated.

Mr. Boone and his brother, he stated, came in and went directly to the box and threw the curtain aside, whereupon a mixup occurred. Mr. Morgan had gone to the box and caught hold of Boone by the arms. He held on for about a half a minute to prevent his doing any harm to any one, but about that time he discovered that Boone had a revolver in his hand, upon which he let go. During the scuffle he had moved about with Boone and got near the end of the cash counter. Some 10 or 15 seconds after this Boone had fired the shot. When the shot was fired Mrs. Boone had hold of her husband trying to take the revolver from him.

Witness did not know what Boone's intentions were with regard to Peter Steil or anyone else in connection with the shooting, and told Mr. Wade that he was unable to read his mind. The direction of the shot he thought was past Steil, who was standing to the right of Boone, and down the aisle between the tables.

A chair was produced which bore the marks of the revolver ball.

Mr. Bleeker, who conducted the case for the defense, under cross-examination of the witness brought out the fact that Boone drew a revolver during the time witness held him, and used it as an inducement to the witness to let go of him.

Robert Hamilton was the next witness to give evidence, and said that he had been dining in the Holborn on the day in question when the row occurred.

He saw the struggle between the waiter and Boone. He did not know whether the waiter still had hold of him or not when the shot was fired. There was quite a crowd around and he could not see Boone at the time.

The case is on trial during this afternoon's session.

A Judgment Misunderstood.

In the judgment recently handed down by Judge Craig in the Wade vs. McDonald case, it was commonly supposed by most of those who heard it that it embraced the payment of \$2500 unpaid retainer fee. This was erroneous as the \$7500 retainer fee had already been paid, and was considered by the court as having been earned. The judgment only calls for \$2500 by way of damages, all disbursements by the plaintiffs, costs of the action, and a dismissal of the defendants counter claim.

The Klondike... From This About... As published... Nugget a new... gone into effe... of hydraulic c... ing requires... not only deca... asked for in... ordinary place... show that no... vicinity is b... as placer grou... This regula... closely adher... effectually to... tion for the f... sions of the... tically impos... be granted a... adjacent to... The questi... the status of... the old laws... Ordinarily... be expected... interfere with... vested right... circumstances... sions grant... territory dur... which would... them have b... the laws und... for. If, for... miles in ext... concession, v... cant that suc... for placer mi... develops that... for ordinary... to us that a... exists which... consider very... which the m... mined is th... case in the... Someone v... covered by... do the publi... pealing to... decision as... sions which... gold in suff... working by... CON... The arriva... week adds... which Daw... or worst e... are there st... of a repetiti... which have... the last thr... nearly every... resulted dire... occupancy o... brier by wo... tionable cha... The determ... authorities... the safety... the approva... The returns... buildings c... people by r... for the ris... having the... at any mom... Moreover... ings devote... poses were s... of risk wi... profits to w... rights entit... Altogether... been well r... pelling the... possesses to... ings now fo... to be taken... has been b... warrant alm... which may... similar dis... With the... effect, and... for use, su... tions such... ing the la... irectly remo... It remai...

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
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ALLEN BROS., Publishers

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. ABOUT CONCESSIONS.

As published some time ago in the Nugget a new regulation has recently come into effect respecting the granting of hydraulic concessions. The new ruling requires that the applicant shall not only demonstrate that the ground asked for is not suited for purposes of ordinary placer mining but he must also show that no ground in the immediate vicinity is being successfully worked as placer ground.

This regulation, if its provisions are closely adhered to should serve pretty effectually to solve the concession question for the future. Under the provisions of the new law it will be practically impossible for a concession to be granted on any creek, or hillside adjacent to any creek in this district.

The question arises, however, as to the status of concessions granted under the old laws.

Ordinarily speaking it would scarcely be expected that the courts would interfere with anything in the nature of vested rights. There are, however, circumstances surrounding the concessions granted so widely in the Yukon territory during the past three years, which would indicate that many of them have been granted in defiance of the laws under which they were applied for.

If, for instance, ground several miles in extent has been granted as a concession, upon the oath of the applicant that such ground was totally unfit for placer mining, and it subsequently develops that the ground is well suited for ordinary placer purposes, it appears to us that a well defined point of law exists which the courts would certainly consider very seriously. The only way which the matter can be finally determined is through the trial of a test case in the courts.

Someone who has staked on ground covered by a concession grant would do the public a distinct service by appealing to the courts and securing a decision as to the legality of concessions which have been proven to carry gold in sufficient quantity to warrant working by ordinary placer means.

CONCERNING FIRES.

The arrival of a new fire engine this week adds materially to the facilities which Dawson possesses for fighting our worst enemy. As conditions now are there should be little or no danger of a repetition of the disasters from fire which have happened to Dawson during the last three successive winters. In nearly every instance these fires have resulted directly or indirectly from the occupancy of buildings in the fire district by women of more or less questionable characters.

The determination on the part of the authorities to remove this menace to the safety of the entire city, is worthy the approval of all property owners. The returns which the owners of the buildings concerned received from such people by no means compensated them for the risk constantly involved, of having their property go up in smoke at any moment.

Moreover, owners of adjoining buildings devoted to more legitimate purposes were subjected to an equal amount of risk without even sharing in the profits to which the extreme risks by rights entitled them.

Altogether, the public welfare has been well regarded in the order compelling the women to move. Dawson possesses too many fine business buildings now for any unnecessary chances to be taken. The business part of town has been burned down often enough to warrant almost any means being taken which may serve to prevent further similar disasters.

With the present regulations in effect, and the added apparatus ready for use, the risk of disastrous conflagrations such as we have experienced during the last two winters is almost entirely removed.

It remains now for every property

owner to take such precautions himself as will prevent as nearly as possible every unnecessary risk. Flues should be carefully examined and stove pipes replaced whenever they give evidence of having passed the stage of usefulness. After all, the best means of protecting the town from fire is to prevent fires from starting, and that can only be done through continual vigilance and watchfulness on the part of everyone who owns or occupies a building.

PROTECT THE GAME.

Reports are being brought down from the Upper Stewart country giving details of indiscriminate slaughter of game which should be given attention by the Dominion authorities. The country adjacent to the upper branches of the Stewart river is a natural game preserve. Moose and caribou are found there in such abundance that hunters are reported to have killed upwards of fifty of these noble animals in a single day. Returned prospectors state that game is being slaughtered merely for the fun of the thing and scores of carcasses which cannot be used or carried away are left in the spot where they were killed. It is certainly a shame that such a condition of affairs exists. The big game of the country is one of its most attractive features. Moose and caribou are not only important as furnishing a large portion of our meat supply but they are the natural heritages of the legitimate prospector and should be protected for his benefit. We submit to the authorities that some means should be taken to restrain men who insist upon killing off our big game for the mere sake of killing. There is no excuse for such barbarity.

STILL THEY COME.

Ottawa is heeding the Yukon territory's cry for reforms in a manner that indicates very clearly the fact that the government having once awakened to the necessity of giving relief to this much-abused country will not stay the good work until every important demand that has been made is acceded to. In yesterday's issue of the Nugget appeared a short synopsis of two new regulations which have just been made public. In today's paper the full text of the new laws is given. By virtue of the first of the two orders, the regulation of September 5, 1899, whereby all hillside and bench claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks were withdrawn from location is rescinded and entries for unoccupied ground on the two creeks above named will hereafter be received under exactly the same conditions which govern the location of other unlocated ground.

It will doubtless surprise many people to know that there is still ground unprospected on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks—the two streams upon which the first gold discoveries were made and from which millions of dollars worth of the precious metal have been taken.

Why the original order was passed was never clearly explained. It accomplished nothing save inducing a considerable number of people who would otherwise have remained in the country to leave and try their prospects in the neighboring territory of Alaska. We do not, however, intend to waste any time in speculating upon the motive which urged the Ottawa authorities to pass the obnoxious regulation. The main point now to be considered is the fact that such valuable ground located on the two richest creeks in the country is now open for location to any one who desires to prospect upon it.

The second order which is also published in full on another page of this issue, is along the same lines as the previous one only that it is much more sweeping in its terms.

Under the laws which have heretofore prevailed unrepresented ground reverted immediately to the crown and could not be located or in any manner secured by prospectors who might desire to work it.

This law has worked an almost untold hardship upon the prospector and has probably done as much to hinder the progress and development of the Yukon territory as any other single

legislative enactment which has ever been passed for the government of the territory.

The peculiar circumstances attending the rush into this country in 1897-98, made the effects of the law more disastrous than would seem possible to anyone not thoroughly posted as to the circumstances. During that famous stampede entire creeks were located and recorded by men who after securing title to ground never returned even to have a second look at their property. This was notably true of the small tributary streams running into the various creeks, many of which are still unworked owing to the effect of the relocation act.

In such cases immediately upon the expiration of the year's lease granted at the time of location, the ground passed into the hands of the government and was no longer open to the prospector. By the regulation published today the system has been entirely changed, and unrepresented ground on any and all creeks in the territory is now open to the prospector to locate.

The effects of these new regulations will be thoroughly demonstrated during the next twelve months. The Nugget forecasts for the Yukon territory an unprecedented amount of prospecting and development during the coming year. Within a very few weeks every foot of ground in the territory to which title has not already been given will be open to the prospector who may go where and when he will in search of paying ground so long as he does not infringe upon property secured by some one else before him.

If these changes continue coming as rapidly as they have been during the past sixty days, we shall begin to think that the millennium is indeed at hand.

From all indications it appears that the stampede to Moosehide yesterday had some real foundation. Unless some very clever salting was done a discovery has been made which will ultimately develop into something decidedly worth while. The Nugget has always maintained that the Klondike country has not been half prospected as yet and events of recent date tend to sustain this view. Someone has said that there is more gold on top of the hills surrounding Dawson than has been yet taken from all the creeks combined. We do not know if this is a correct statement of fact or not. We are prepared to say, however, that we would feel no surprise should such ultimately prove to be the case.

Oom Paul has tendered his resignation as president of the Transvaal Republic. Strange to relate no candidates have thus far announced themselves for Oom's old job.

Progress of New Ontario.

The progress of northwestern Ontario has been phenomenally rapid during the past two years, and inspires the utmost confidence in the future of that great region. Mr. Arthur White, the divisional freight agent of the Grand Trunk, who has been traveling through the district, says there has been a marvelous improvement throughout the Georgian Bay region since the spring of 1898, brought about by the log policy of the Ontario government. Every lumber mill along the route has been equipped with the latest improvements, several new mills have been erected, and both the old and new mills are nearly all running night and day, supplying their own electric light, the whole region now having become a scene of renewed activity and prosperity.

The total quantity of lumber expected to be cut is about 235,000,000 feet this year, this only embracing the mills from Parry Sound north to Richard's Landing, on the Sault Ste. Marie river. The logs for this cut were all safely secured and drawn to the streams tributary to the bay, but the unusually rapid shrinkage of the creeks and streams has caused quite a considerable quantity of these logs to be hung up in the woods, and unless the customary fall rains are exceptionally heavy they will be unable to bring quite a percentage of their logs to the mills this year.

The copper industry at Parry sound does not appear to be developing itself as rapidly as was anticipated. Renewed energy has been thrown into the copper works at Bruce mines. A strong company is being formed, and it is now anticipated that the result will be a large and profitable yield.

Sault Ste. Marie shows the most remarkable improvement and signs of

prosperity. Large pulp, paper, iron, carbide, alkali factories and lumber and nickel steel mills are in working order or under progress. Mr. White had a personal opportunity of verifying every detail of the progress of the district of Mr. P. H. Clergue, discussed at the Toronto Board of Trade, as in progress at Sault Ste. Marie, and he is of the opinion that Mr. Clergue's representations were exceedingly modest compared with the results to be seen. The Algoma Central Railway has already constructed and in operation a division of its system running from Michipicott harbor to the Hellen mines, where it taps a mountain of the purest hematite brown ore, calculated to contain many million tons. This ore is being mined for smelting at Sault Ste. Marie, Midland, Hamilton, Deseronto, and also at Collingwood when smelters are put up at the latter point.

Another branch of the Algoma Central Railway is being constructed from a point near Sudbury, tapping the nickel belt of the district with a view of supplying the nickel ore via the C. P. R. to the smelting works and rolling mills at the Soo, and to the smelting works on the Grand Trunk railway system from Little Current by water to the ports of Midland and Collingwood. The main line of the Algoma Central Railway is under construction and 25 miles of it will be completed by fall, and an additional 100 miles before the opening of navigation next year. This line traverses through one of the best portions of New Ontario, and there are already being erected on its right of way large lumber mills to saw both hard and pine lumber. It will bring to the pulp and paper mills at Sault Ste. Marie the almost unlimited supply of pulpwood in the vicinity, and also bring down for reduction purposes the nickel and other ores found in the vicinity of the country it passes through. These vast enterprises will undoubtedly quickly populate New Ontario.

The fishing industry on the Georgian bay is reported, so far as they have gone this year, as being above the average catch. The fish is being sent principally to the markets of Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. Throughout the entire Georgian bay district and such portions of New Ontario as Mr. White visited there appeared to be an air of prosperity and contentment.—Toronto Globe.

Moosehide Stampede.

Several hundred people went down to Moosehide yesterday in the neighborhood of which creek, as published in yesterday's Nugget, a strike is alleged to have been made.

As evidence of what has been done a representative of the Nugget was shown a pan of dirt which was taken from the discovery dump by the engineer of the steamer Marjory.

The engineer states that he took two handfuls of dirt off the dump and wrapped it in a pocket handkerchief. The dirt was taken to the boat, placed in a pan and washed in the presence of the captain and several bystanders. The result showed about 20 cents in coarse gold, one piece being half as large as a grain of wheat. The engineer says that he dug into the dump six or eight inches before taking the dirt out, which would seem to indicate that if the dump had been salted it must certainly have been an extremely expensive process.

Water Front.

The steamer Columbian arrived at 9 o'clock last night after a pleasant and uneventful trip down from Whitehorse, no rocks nor bars being met in the journey. She carried her full capacity of freight and the following passengers: Mrs. Dr. Chambers, Mrs. Best, Miss Best, A. E. Epler, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Yeager, Mrs. T. J. Murray, Mrs. T. W. Kirkpatrick, W. T. Jones, E. A. Cardinal, Mrs. L. A. Von Wie, Dr. T. B. Cook, Mrs. A. W. Gregory, Jos. Lyle, J. H. Cowan, W. S. Herbert, E. C. Wagner, J. T. Patton, Judge and Mrs. Dugas.

Doubt hung like a Puget sound fog over the C. D. belongings in Dawson this morning. Yesterday evening the Canadian was billed to sail at 10:30 this morning, but early this morning the date was cancelled, but only for a short time when it was decided to follow the original program and dispatched the Canadian for Whitehorse at 10:30, which was done. She left with all passenger accommodations occupied and a winter's supply of provisions for watchmen aboard, as after reaching Whitehorse she will return to near the mouth of the Hootalinqua and tie up for the winter.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Victorian swept down the river and up to her dock as gracefully as though it were midsummer instead of the time of her last trip for the season. She brought in about 50 passengers of whom, like those of the Columbian, fully one-half were women.

The Columbian will get away for Whitehorse at 10 o'clock tonight and will leave with every stateroom filled. The Bonanza King and Monarch are both due to arrive from up the river, the latter having a cargo of 200 tons.

Notice.

Parties having freight en route to Dawson which they are anxious to get through before navigation closes, can learn something to their advantage by communicating with X. Y. Nugget office.

THE AERONAUT'S YARN.

By John Leonard, A. E.

Come, have a fresh cigar, good friend,
You're bored, sit back in turn,
Without the least concern;
And we are waiting patiently
To hear your story now,
And in your life of travel
You've seen strange things I vow.

'Twas to a hardy aeronaut
These words had been addressed,
And, having lit the proffered smoke
He said "I would not wreat
Your lauded ideals from you
Nor class them beneath mine,
For well I know heroic men
Are found in every line.

But when I hear the subject broached
I close my eyes and see
The vision of an orphan boy
Who used to work with me
He'd been an outcast; had no friends,
Knew no such thing as home;
And one day on the show lot
He happened there to roam.

He filled up all the sand bags,
And straightened out the guys,
And asked so many questions
Of the business in the skies,
And seemed so very quick to learn
And was so frank and free
That I took him in the business
My apprentice boy to be.

His work he always went about
With such a willing grace
And so very unassuming;
He was one who knew his place;
And oft I thought 'twould be too sad
If we should have to part,
But never thought to what extent
I'd win his arid heart.

Till one day I had promised him
A trip some afternoon
And this day he was advertised
To ride the gay balloon;
And in all the crowd assembled
There was none so proud as Guy
When the great balloon was ready
For her passage to the sky.

I mounted to my perch upon
The concentrating ring
And gail in the basket
My apprentice boy did spring;
The band struck up a lively air,
The people yelled hooray!
When they saw him cut the mooring
And the airship sailed away.

High up above the gay resort
"El Condor" soared so grand;
White handkerchiefs were waving
In many a dainty hand
In answer to the boy's salute
Until we raised so high
The great crowd blended into one
Dark mass beneath the sky.

Drifting to the south, southeast
Before a gentle breeze,
We soon had raised with the
Naked eye no longer sees
The things of earth—a grayish haze
Had gathered north in there
And we felt the gruesome death-like
Silence of the upper air.

Just spill out fifty pounds my boy
And you can safely bet
We'll soon be nearer Heaven
Than some will ever get
Said I to Guy, and laughingly
He banded out the sand;
Remarking that he'd like to see
The coast lines of that land.

Relieved of so much ballast
We ascended with a bound,
Till the aneroid barometer
Read three miles off the ground.
'Twas then we struck a current wild,
God knows its business there,
Which hurled the stately condor
Horizontal on the air.

'Twas only for a moment
We heard that awful gale
Howl through the hempen netting,
Like a tortured demon's wail,
And the great heavens, what is this?
A draught that takes our breath!
'Tis from below! She's sprung a leak!
Were driving down to death!

Spill out that ballast, quick—I cried,
And with a steady hand,
I saw that boy beneath me
Toss out the bags of sand;
'Tis useless! Down, still down we plunge,
And then I heard him cry:
'Perhaps she'll carry you alone!
I'll cut away! Good bye!

Spellbound, I saw his sharp knife
Cut the basket ropes in twain,
And, gentler now, I never care
To see the like again.
Speechlessly I watched him,
Till he'd severed all but four,
And then I found my voice and cried:
For God's sake, cut no more.

Climb up here, boy, upon the ring!
There's yet another chance,
And if that fails, together then
We'll end this wild romance!
Well, men, I dragged him on the ring,
And then aloft did grope,
And with a reckless blade I split
The silken envelope.

She soon collapsed; a parachute
Formed in the net above,
And we struck the ground as lightly
As the landing of a dove.
Too ill for words I kissed the earth,
And thanked my lucky star,
But Guy just laughed at me and said,
"I wonder where we are!"

Now, when I hear of heroes bold,
I simply close my eyes,
And see a boy of sixteen years
Out yonder in the skies,
Cutting away his only hope,
As though he didn't know
The cold hard earth was rolling
Ten thousand feet below.

Completed His Contract.

Capt. Martineau, the well-known river pilot, who enjoys the enviable reputation of being the best navigator who ever entered a Yukon river steamer pilothouse, will complete his season's contract with the Klondike Corporation when the steamer Flora, now on her way up the river, reaches Whitehorse. Although that company, Agent Calderhead says, will operate its boats as long as there is any open water in the river, Capt. Martineau will close his work for the season when Whitehorse is reached. His last feat, that of bringing down a 125-ton scow with his little steamer, which, when attached to the big barge was like a tail on a kite, is considered by all river men to be the acme of maritime skill in the history of Yukon navigation, as the big barge never touched a rock or bar on the hazardous journey. In recognition of the captain's achievement Agent Calderhead granted to him immunity from work the balance of the season. Captain Campbell, who is also an experienced river man, will bring the Flora down from Whitehorse, as Capt. Martineau and wife will continue their journey from that point to the outside.

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

The Klondike Nugget

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 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 and Bonanza; every Saturday to Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, etc.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1900.

From Saturday's Daily THE EFFECT.

Last season when the Yukon territory was the victim of all manner of oppressive mining regulations which worked toward hindering the development of the country in every possible way the total output of gold amounted to something like \$20,000,000. The question now arises what will be the output for next year in view of the present liberal attitude of the government toward the territory. The fact that a reduction of one-half the present royalty is absolutely guaranteed will permit the working of a large amount of ground which has heretofore remained closed by reason of the fact that it could not be worked at a profit with the royalty payment staring the claim operator in the face. Also there will be considerable new ground, heretofore held in reserve by the government, opened up and developed. Altogether the new laws now in effect or about to go into effect should serve to increase very largely the amount of work done, and the quantity of gold taken out. The output for next year ought to exceed all previous records.

HOW WE LIVE.

Many good people on the outside whose ideas of this far northern country, have been gleaned from cursory reading of blood-curdling stories where-in snow, ice and bacon and beans held the chief roles, would be decidedly surprised did they but know how the average Klondiker actually lives. Our own idea about it is that, taken as a whole, the people of Dawson live as well if not better than the average person lives in any other part of the world.

For the coming winter every preparation has been made on the part of the big companies and other mercantile establishments to supply Dawson with every necessity and luxury that is enjoyed anywhere.

Foremost in contributing to the Klondikers' happiness is the tin can. The art of preserving vegetables and other necessities of life in cans has been a most influential factor in making the development of the resources of this northern country possible.

No one but a Klondiker or one who has lived under circumstances similar to the conditions under which men live here, can understand or appreciate the possibilities of the tin can. It is in all probability no exaggeration of fact, to state that every delicacy known to the most epicurean taste can be procured in Dawson in tins or jars. The outside world does not know what degree of perfection has been attained in preserving the natural flavors of fruits in tins, for the simple reason that the outside world has comparatively little reason to make use of canned goods.

This winter, however, will see a vast improvement even over the conditions which have prevailed in the past. Potatoes and other vegetables have been brought in by hundreds of tons and will be kept in warm storage in quantities sufficient to supply the wants of the town during the entire winter. Fresh meats are here in abundance and more will be brought in over the ice as the requirements of the market demand.

In short, there will be nothing which the appetite of the epicure can suggest that can not be supplied.

The only condition requisite to high living in Dawson is possession of the necessary price.

When the various candidates now on the creeks return to town it is to be anticipated that the campaign will liven up considerably. Thus far the contest has been about as tame an affair as could be imagined. The fact that the most important demands made in both platforms have already been granted or are in process of being granted, has reduced the campaign largely to a discussion of personalities, in which the public has little interest. Abuse and vituperation count for little under any circumstances and in view of present conditions in this territory resort to such tactics is peculiarly out of place.

The smallpox seems already to be pretty well under control. A little care on the part of the health officers should prevent any further difficulty. It is quite likely that new cases will develop from time to time during the winter and preparations should be made with that expectation in view. Promptness in caring for cases as they arise will serve in a very large degree to prevent any serious spread of the disease.

Election Returning Officers.

The deputy returning officers for the coming election have been appointed as follows:

- Superintendent Primrose's division: Caribou—Constable Henderson. Tagish—S. M. Pennifeather. Whitehorse—Corporal Gibbon. Upper Lebarge—Constable Robb. Lower Lebarge—Constable Parks. Hootalingua—Constable Ackland. Big Salmon—Constable Lee. Little Salmon—Corporal Thorn. Tantalus—Constable Dubuque. Five Fingers—Sergeant Barker. Superintendent Wood's division: Hutchiku—Constable Cernor. Minto—Constable Hales. Selkirk—Constable Tutt Lee. Selwyn—Constable Lukey. Thistle—Constable Townsend. Stewart—Sergeant Pringle. Ogilvie—Constable Nelson. Indian River—Constable Beel. Dawson precincts: Klondike City—Madden. Day's Addition to South Mission—Sergeant Tucker. North Mission to South Third—T. H. Hinton. North Third to South Seventh—W. Young. North Seventh to Outskirts—D. R. McFarlane. On Hill—Sergeant Marshall. Fortymile—Sergeant Keenan. No. 60 Below Bonanza—Thos. H. Brooks. Grand Forks—Sergeant Raven. No. 30 Eldorado—Constable Patterson. No. 35 Above Bonanza—Constable Duffs. Gold Bottom—Corporal Ryan. Last Chance—Albert Lee Montague. No. 3 Above Hunker—P. F. Y. Genest. Lombard Gulch (Dominion)—Alex Clark. Caribou (Dominion)—Edward Vachon. No. 12 Below Lower Dominion—A. Corbielle. Gold Run—Corporal F. Candle. No. 36 on Sulphur—Constable D. C. Beaudeau. Quartz Creek—Alfred Watson. Bear Creek—L. Couture.

A Swell Resort.

The Reception has been opened by Baron von Spitzel and Harry Jones. The place is pronounced by all who have seen it to be one of the most attractive resorts to be found in Canada. All the interior work has been made here in Dawson, which in itself attracts the most favorable comment as it shows what can be done from the native wood of this country by skilled artisans.

Both the proprietors of the new resort have a very large circle of friends and as genial Billy Thomas has been engaged to dispense the gurgling fluid the success of the Reception seems assured.

See Hammell's new store at the Forks. Everything to wear for sale.

A new department at the Northern Annex. Liquors at wholesale.

Albert Mayer, the jeweler, has removed to the Orpheum building.

Best imported wines and liquors at the Regina.

Table de hote dinners. The Holborn.

STROLLER'S COLUMN.

"Do you know," said a local politician to the Stroller one day this week, "that there is some very good work being done for our candidates on the creeks?"

"In what respect?" asked the Stroller as he stepped back two paces to prevent all possibility of being "touched," for the Stroller has, to use an expression which all will readily digest, "bin in politics his ownself."

"In the respect, sir," replied the enthusiast, "that every man on Mary Ann gulch, regardless of nativity, race, color or previous condition of servitude, has promised to support our candidates and given bond to do so except two; one of them is a Swede and the other is an American from Arkansas, and they are both willing to swear at the polls that they are British subjects, but they need fixing. The Swede says 'Ae tank Ae vote for man wot han' out da whisky wot kape man trunk long-est," while the Arkansas man holds out for white whisky, which is very scarce here, and wants to support the man who will work for legislation which will make it a criminal offence to even advocate a tax on dogs and single-barreled shot guns."

"Are you prepared to fix them?" asked the Stroller.

"I am," said the vote getter, as he unrolled a small package which he carried under his arm and disclosed two quart bottles of chain lightning one of the common slumber brand of hooch which he said was for the Swede, the other a clear, white concoction of the moonlight vintage which he said cost at the rate of \$47 per gallon. "With this," he said, "Mary Ann gulch is unanimous for our candidates."

It does not take much to put the Stroller in mind of a story and the above answered the purpose. The story is this:

For 20 years Colonel Smith and Major Jones had been neck and neck in the race for "leading citizen" of Flaskville, Kentucky, and at last there came an opportunity to test the relative strength of their popularity. They arrayed themselves against each other in a race for the mayoralty of Flaskville, and so pronounced was the contest that before the polls closed on election day each man knew exactly how he stood, and, strange to relate, each had an equal number of votes and every man in town, save a drunken shoemaker, had voted, therefore it lay with the shoemaker to name the future mayor of Flaskville. The time for closing the polls drew near and yet the shoemaker did not appear. The candidates, realizing that no time was to be lost, struck out in quest of the cobbler whom they found lying dead drunk in his shop. Waking and getting him on his feet they started, one on each side, half carrying him to the polls. Said Colonel Smith in his right ear:

"Your vote will elect me, and so soon as the votes are counted and the result announced I will buy a barrel of whisky, roll it out on the street and knock the end out of it."

Said Major Jones in his left ear: "Your vote will elect me, and so soon as the votes are counted and the result announced I will buy a barrel of whisky, roll it out on the street and knock both ends out of it."

By this time the trio had arrived at the polls, where every voter in Flaskville was awaiting in almost breathless silence the return of the candidates with the shoemaker.

"For whom do you desire to vote?" solemnly asked the election judge whose duty it was to give out the ballots. "Do you wish to vote for Colonel Smith or Major Jones, which?"

For the first time since he had been rudely awakened and hustled out of his shop, the shoemaker spoke.

"I don't care nushin' 'bout yer man Smith, an' 'don't give er 'bout yer man Jones; but I'm goin' to vote for zer man wot's goin' to open zer ba'rl at bo'sh ends." **

"I find great relief in the slumber brand of hooch, and feel very grateful to the man who concocted it; he is a benefactor of his race and ought to be on the Yukon council."

The speaker was a sad-eyed individual about whom lurked an air of general dejection and woebegoneness. When asked what redeeming features he saw in the slumber brand he said:

"I am in a double knee deep or higher—my wife has passed me up and is out on the creeks cooking; I am out of work, out of money and nearly out of clothes; but I have a friend who is a barkeeper and he supplies me with enough hooch to keep me full; you see it don't cost him anything and costs his boss very little, because they make the stuff themselves out of water, strychnine and venia red.—I take a bottle of it to my cabin every night and it keeps me asleep most of the time and when I am awake the dark brown taste takes all my attention, so, you see, I have no time to worry over domestic trouble. That is why I say the man who invented the slumber brand is a benefactor."

Try Cascade Laundry for high-class work at reduced prices.

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GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE

America's Commander in China Is Man for the Place.

He Spent Many Years Fighting Indians in the West—His Wife's Opinion of Him.

From Saturday's Daily. While Gen. Adna R. Chaffee is helping the foreign commanders chase Boxers and rout the imperial troops in China his family is quietly passing the summer in a sleepy little Connecticut town remote from railroads and inquisitive visitors. The gallant general's domestic relations are very happy, for he is a good as husband and father as he is a soldier.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee were married in 1874. A year and a half after their marriage Gen. Chaffee was ordered to Arizona. The first years of their married life were spent amid the thrilling experiences of the western army posts of those days, and ever since then Mrs. Chaffee has made her home in the west. She calls Fort Ripley, Kan., home because Gen. Chaffee has property there, and Mrs. Chaffee has relatives and friends there.

Mrs. Chaffee is a handsome woman, with a young and pleasant face. She is of medium height, her hair is brown and wavy and brushed back plainly from her forehead. She has clear, light blue eyes, which sparkle with animation when she talks, and a charming manner. Her appearance today does not suggest that 25 years ago she crossed the plains of the west in an army wagon, as a bride, with her husband, who was then an officer in the Sixth army, ordered to one of the lonely and dangerous military posts of those days in Arizona.

There are three Chaffee children, or at least there were, for one of them has grown up and is married. This is the oldest daughter, who two years ago became the wife of Lieut. George French Hamilton of the regular army. Lieut. Hamilton is instructor in the West Point academy.

The second child is Adna R., jr., who is a bright and keen boy of 14 years and is full of the ambition to be a soldier.

The youngest girl is Helen, 12 years old, and a most lovable and interesting child. She has her mother's repose and her father's spirit. The result is a girl who is as full of fun and pranks as a kitten.

Mrs. Chaffee comes of spirited ancestors. Her father was George Rockwell who was captain of the Citizens' league that drove the Mormons out of the state of Illinois. Mrs. Chaffee and her two youngest children have been passing the summer up in the Connecticut hills north of New London at a comfortable hotel on the banks of the Viantic river.

Mrs. Chaffee is proud of her husband and of her children. "I am very proud," she said, "of Gen. Chaffee's most recent appointment. It came as a great surprise to him. He is more modest and reserved even than most people believe, and he had never expected rapid promotion."

"Gen. Chaffee is not given to telling over his own family of his work, so you can see that even we do not know much about his work. He is very studious and has always worked very hard in order to make up for training for the army which he did not have by an education at West Point."

When she heard of his appointment to command in China, she felt that she wanted a picture of him before he sailed for China. Knowing, she said, that he would say he was too busy, Mrs. Chaffee wrote to an intimate friend to get the general, take him to a photographer's and have him photographed. The friend complied, and just before Gen. Chaffee sailed he sent his wife a batch of the photographs with a note in which he said he "hoped this would be enough to last her for the rest of her life."

According to Gen. Lawton, the credit of the battle of El Caney and most of the maneuvers of the troops before Santiago belongs to Gen. Chaffee. He was the most active of any of the officers, his wiry frame, giving him strength and endurance. Besides, he had the faculty of at once catching the salient features of the surrounding country and his reconnaissances were accurate and of the greatest value.

Capt. Lee, of the British Royal army, who accompanied Gen. Shafter's expedition as Great Britain's military attaché, expresses the highest opinion of Gen. Chaffee's ability. Capt. Lee states how he accompanied Gen. Chaffee on a reconnaissance which

brought them so close to the Spanish lines as to hear the conversation of the Spanish outposts.

"I confess," said Capt. Lee after describing the adventure, "that I began hunting for my papers which showed me to be a neutral, but Gen. Chaffee showed no uneasiness, made a careful survey of the surroundings and we retreated as calmly as though the Spaniards were five miles away."

THE RECEPTION

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Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

Le programme suivant a été adopté par MM. Auguste Noel et Thomas O'Brien pour les prochaines élections et a été approuvé par une assemblée de leurs amis; Ce programme est maintenant soumis à la considération et à l'approbation des électeurs.

REFORMES LOCALES

Le programme dans cette élection ci concerne naturellement les questions locales. MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis s'engagent à faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes.

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

1. Nous sommes en faveur d'une large politique quant à l'ouverture, à l'établissement et à l'avancement de ce pays. Tous les efforts devraient être concertés de manière à mettre, dans le plus court délai la propriété publique entre les mains du mineur et du "prospecteur." Tous les travaux publics, à l'avenir, devraient être faits d'une manière permanente.

CHEMINS ET PONTS.

2. La construction des chemins devrait précéder le prospecteur. De bons chemins et ponts devraient être construits immédiatement la ou le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les ponts et les chemins suivants entre autres, devraient être construits avec toute la célérité possible.

1. Chemin de Whitehorse à Dawson, passant par Selkirk, Black Hill, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. Chemin de Gold Run à Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. Chemin de Dawson à Fortymile et branche à Sixtymile 52 miles.
4. Chemin le long du "Dominion" 20 miles.
5. Chemin le long du Hunker, 52 miles.
6. Chemin le long du Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. Chemin de Whitehorse aux mines de cuivre, 10 miles.
8. Tout chemin commence devra être complète d'une manière permanente.

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

3. Les mineurs constituent la masse des travailleurs dans l'Yukon. Comme tous les autres ouvriers la loi devrait les protéger pour leurs gages. Tous les mineurs (de placer, de quartz ou de charbon) devraient être protégés de toute injure provenant de la négligence ou de l'absence de précautions suffisantes à leur égard. Une loi protégeant le mineur devrait être passée.

TAXES.

4. Un bon système pour prélever les taxes est nécessaire. Celui établi par le Conseil de l'Yukon, est impropre sous plusieurs rapports. Prélever des taxes sur la somme des affaires faites par un individu, est contraire à tous les principes reconnus sur cette question. C'est illogique et injuste. Nous protestons vigoureusement contre toute tentative de mettre ce système en force avant l'entrée dans le conseil des représentants de peuple.

ECOLES.

5. Nous sommes arrivés à un nouveau stade dans le développement de ce pays. Tous nos efforts devraient tendre à encourager le mineur à s'établir ici avec une famille. Pas un coin de Canada, quelque petit qu'il soit, qui n'ait ses écoles. Pour que ce système devienne permanent, il est nécessaire qu'une politique vigoureuse soit suivie, afin que les écoles soient requises, suivant la loi, des écoles soient construites. Ces écoles devront être modernes, bien équipées et être munies de bons instituteurs.

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

6. Le système d'en appeler, a une Cour d'Appel siégeant dans une province éloignée devrait être immédiatement changé, à cause des frais énormes et des délais sans fin qui en résultent. Un autre juge devrait être ajouté à ceux que nous avons déjà afin de constituer une Cour d'Appel.

SUCCESSIONS.

7. La présente loi pour l'administration des successions des personnes qui meurent dans ce pays est mauvaise. Elle met trop de pouvoirs entre les mains de l'administrateur public. Les frais qu'elle fait encourir sont considérables et elle met en danger les biens des défunts.

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

8. Le Conseil de l'Yukon devrait consacrer son temps au développement des industries minières, or, cuivre, charbon et autres minéraux. Le développement rapide des très riches régions minières du haut de l'Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua et de la rivière de Saumon, rend nécessaire l'adoption de cette politique.

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

Bien que les questions fédérales ne soient pas directement concernées dans cette élection, MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis, s'engagent à faire tout en leur pouvoir pour faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes:

LOIS MINIERES.

1. Les lois minières devraient être faites par le conseil de l'Yukon et être basées sur l'expérience des mineurs résidents dans ce territoire, sujet à l'approbation du Gouverneur Général en Conseil.

LA ROYAUTE.

2. La royaute devrait être abolie. S'il est nécessaire de prélever des revenus, nous favoriserons une légère taxe d'exportation à laquelle le citoyen contribuera aussi bien que le mineur.

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

3. Afin d'éviter des délais et des frais dans les procès entre mineurs, les appels devraient être entendus par les juges de la Cour de l'Yukon et non par le ministre de l'Intérieur.

LICENCE DE MINEUR.

4. Seuls les propriétaires de mines et les "laymen" devraient être obligés de se munir d'une licence de mineur.

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

5. Afin de sauver du temps et de l'argent au mineur, l'inspecteur des mines devrait être obligé de se rendre sur les "claims" afin d'y recevoir la preuve de représentation offerte par le mineur.

LE DECOUVREUR.

6. Pour encourager le "prospecteur" à découvrir de nouvelles régions minières, le découvreur devrait être exempté du paiement de toute charge et des obligations de la représentation vis-à-vis de la Couronne.

TRAFFIC DES LIQUEURS.

7. Le trafic des liqueurs devrait être réglé suivant les principes en force dans les autres parties du Canada.

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

8. Un Conseil Electif pour l'Yukon et au moins deux représentants du Territoire dans le Parlement du Canada.

AUGUSTE NOEL
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

OVERCOATS

Nobby, Well Made Garments

TAILOR CUT

The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

THE following platform has been adopted by Mr. Thomas W. O'Brien and Mr. Auguste Noel for the approaching election of members for the Yukon council, and has been approved of by their supporters in meeting assembled. It is now submitted to the electors for their consideration and approval.

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

The issues in an election of members of the territorial council naturally cover matters within the powers of the council. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters favor and are pledged to the following reforms:

A PROPER POLICY.

Generally we favor a broad policy looking to the opening of the country, to settlement and advancement, and to an organized effort with the object of converting public property as rapidly as possible to the uses of the miner and prospector. All public improvements hereafter should be made with a view to permanency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads should be opened up in advance of the prospector. Suitable roads and bridges should be constructed at once wherever the requirements of the country demand them. The following roads and bridges amongst others should be constructed with all possible speed.

1. A road from Whitehorse to Dawson passing by Selkirk, Black Hills, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. A road from Gold Run to Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. A road from Dawson to Fortymile with a branch to Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Road running along Dominion creek, 20 miles.
5. Road running along Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Road running along Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. A road from Whitehorse to the copper mines, 10 miles.
8. All other roads now made to be completed with a view of permanency.

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

The miners are the great army of labor in the Yukon. Like all other laborers they should be protected by a proper lien law for their wages. The placer miner, like the quartz miner and the coal miner, should be protected in his work from injury arising from carelessness and the absence of proper safeguards. A miner's protective law should be passed.

TAXATION.

A proper system of taxation is necessary, but the system devised by the Yukon council is in many respects, unsuitable. Taxation on the turnover is against all the canons of taxation as well as illogical and irregular. We protest vigorously against any attempt to enforce the proposed system until it has been considered and passed upon by the elective representative on the council.

SCHOOLS.

We have reached a new era in the development of the territory. Every inducement should be given to the settlement of miners' families in our midst. No settlement in Canada, however small or insignificant, is without its schools. The permanency of the camp requires a vigorous policy looking to the construction of schools wherever needed, according to law. Modern schools, well equipped, with suitable teachers, are indispensable.

A COURT OF APPEAL.

The system of appealing to a court of appeal in a distant province with its attendant expense and delays should be changed at once. The addition of another judge to the territorial court is absolutely necessary and would furnish the needed court of appeal.

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

The present law for the administration of estates is unsatisfactory as it places too much power in the hands of the administrator, is expensive and fraught with danger to the estates of deceased persons.

GENERAL.

So far as possible the deliberations and executive actions of the Yukon council should be devoted to the development of the mining industries in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. The rapid opening up of valuable mining regions along the Upper Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua and Salmon rivers makes this necessary and advisable.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

Although federal matters are not directly an issue in this election, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters are pledged to use their influence in effecting the following reforms:

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. The initiative in making mining regulations should lie with the Yukon council, and be based on the experience of residents of the territory, subject to approval by the governor general of Canada in council.

ROYALTY.

2. The royalty should be abolished, but if it is necessary for revenue purposes we would favor instead a small export tax which will fall on everybody in the territory as well as the miner.

MINING DISPUTES.

3. To avoid delay and expense, appeals in mining contests should be heard by the judges of the territorial court instead of in the city of Ottawa.

MINERS LICENSES.

4. Only mine owners and laymen should be required to hold free miners' licenses.

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

5. To save the great expense and delay often experienced by the miner in proving up representation, the mining inspectors should be required to visit the mines and accept proof of representation on the spot.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

6. To encourage the prospector to continue opening new territory, the original discoverer should be exempted from the payment of fees and representation duties.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

7. The regulation of the liquor trade on the same principles as in other parts Canada.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

8. An elective legislative council and at least two representatives of the territory in the parliament of Canada.

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.
AUGUSTE NOEL.

Dawson, September 22d, 1900.

SUPPER PARTY

Shooting Scrape Trial Still Being Heard In Territorial Court.

REV. GRANT SAW AN UPPER-CUT

"Ed, Be A Gentleman Even If You Are From Missouri"

BOONE'S BROTHER'S ADVICE

Steil Would Shield Boone in His Testimony and Is Reprimanded by the Court.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. In the Boone case in the afternoon session yesterday, C. C. Chataway was the first witness called to the stand and testified that he was in the Holborn day of the fight, and that when the Boones came in and went to the box where Steil and the ladies were and began the fight, he had put the brother of the prisoner away from the box entrance several times. He had acted generally in the interest of peace, but knew little concerning the positions of the parties interested at the time of the shooting, and did not see the shot fired. He heard some one whom he believed to be the prisoner threaten to shoot some one else to whom he applied a term not fit for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Grant was also taking dinner in the restaurant at the time, and heard some sort of a squabble going on inside the box. There was also a rattle of crockery and someone appeared in the door of the box—a man striking at someone inside the box.

The squabble continued from the door of the box towards the counter. He was on his way after a policeman and did not recognize any of the belligerents. He afterwards recognized in Peter Steil one of the participants in the squabble. He crossed the room to the opposite side, and sat down, when another man whom he also saw squabbling, crossed the room and struck him twice with what the witness described as an upper stroke. The man sitting down did not resent this. He remembered hearing Mrs. Boone say: "What shall I do, what shall I do; I'm the cause of all this, and what shall I do?" Constable Bell said he had been called to the scene of the trouble at the time and had arrested Boone, from whom he had taken the revolver offered in evidence for the crown.

Steil was there and had blood on his face. He was seated at a table when the constable entered, and soon afterwards, to use his expression, the brother of the prisoner crossed the room to him, and "hit him a smack." The blow was delivered on the upper cut plan.

Constable Bell also saw a whisky bottle from which the prisoner was about to take a drink, and this also he took from him. The prisoner had been much the quieter of the two.

Peter Steil next took the stand and said that he was a Second street commission dealer. At the time named in the charge he was dining with Mrs. Boone and her lady friend. He had known the Boones for three years. Previous to the time of the affair at the Holborn he had heard by telephone from the Fairview hotel that Mrs. Boone was there. He called on her that evening and took dinner in company with Mrs. Boone. The next morning he met Mrs. Boone's young lady friend who arrived by steamer, and showed her to the Fairview. That day they took lunch and dinner together. When the dinner in this particular case was well under way, Boone and his brother had appeared at the box door, and Steil had invited them to join at dinner. Mrs. Boone was introducing the young lady to her husband when the brother of the prisoner rushed in and struck him with his fist three times. Once on the temple, once a little higher and once on the nose. The witness testified that during the time the brother was raining blows upon his countenance, the prisoner was trying to take him away.

Steil did not know what the trouble

was about. He thought there was a mistake which he presumed was due to a rumor coming to Boone by some one unknown. He did not know anything of this rumor, but finally admitted that he supposed it was something concerning himself and Mrs. Boone.

He did not believe Boone had any animosity towards him. He had since visited Boone in the guardroom, and had been informed that there had been a terrible mistake and that he (Boone) had no hard feelings towards him. He did not know what the report was that had come to the ears of Boone. Boone's brother was the aggressor. Boone had never pointed a revolver at him.

Under the Prosecutor's questions Steil said he had not seen the gun at the time it was fired. Just previous to this he had stated that the revolver had been pointed down. To explain this he said he could tell the angle at which a gun was fired by the sound of the report. He explained the difference between his statement in the police court and that of the higher court regarding his change of statement concerning his relative position to the prisoner at the time of the shooting, by saying it was due to a combination of words.

Considerable difficulty arose here as to the way the prisoner was facing when the shot was fired, the witness stating that he was facing in such a way that it was suggested he must have fired around himself in order to fire towards the rear of the dining room. He contradicted himself several times and was told by the judge that he was not giving his evidence as a man should on his oath, and that unless he told the truth plainly he would go to jail.

The attorney for the defense offered objections and was ordered by the judge to take his seat.

Attorney Bleeker addressed the court and jury. He argued that Boone never intended anything hostile towards Steil or anyone else, but merely thought everyone would keep away from him if he pulled the gun. It went off by accident in the scuffle.

Mrs. Boone took the stand, and stated that she was living at the Fairview with her husband at the time on King Solomon's Hill. She had known Steil for a number of years and was in the habit of taking meals with him.

At the time of the trouble Boone came to the box and said, "Good evening, Edith," and she was introducing the young lady who was her cousin, when the brother rushed in and struck Mr. Steil. She got out of the box and got hold of her husband's right hand with both of her's; she did not know what part of the revolver she had hold of, but was positive that she had hold of it when it went off.

Edward Boone was next called and testified that on the way to town on that day they met a freighter who told them he had been sent by Steil for Mrs. Boone's trunk. This made him mad and on reaching town he drank "quite a bit."

Arriving at the Holborn he waited outside for a time, then followed his brother in. He went to the box, and his brother pushed him aside saying, "Ed, be a gentleman, even if you are from Missouri." He pushed his brother aside and struck Steil.

As the hour was late and there seemed little prospect of getting through with the case under several hours' time, the jury was allowed to go with instructions not to hold any conversation on the subject, or allow anyone to approach them. The case then went over till this morning when the prisoner, W. T. Boone, was placed upon the stand in his own defense. He testified that Mrs. Boone had been living at the claim on King Solomon's Hill since her arrival here on the 15th of June, but had been dissatisfied, and this culminated shortly before the affair in the Holborn, in Mrs. Boone leaving the claim and coming to town. Her cousin had arrived here shortly before the occurrence referred to, and she decided to stay in town with her. He told of the affair in the restaurant in a very straightforward way. He said that when he and his brother came to the restaurant, and he found Steil and the ladies in the box, Steil had invited him to eat dinner and he had been introduced to his wife's cousin. Then his brother rushed in and struck Steil, and Steil grabbed a catsup bottle. He had tried to stop his brother first, then had tried to prevent Steil using the catsup bottle on his brother. While he was engaged in these efforts a waiter had pinioned his arms behind him and would not heed his demands for liberty. The waiter, in pulling his hands back had drawn the right one against the gun which called it to mind and he drew it to persuade the waiter to release him. The gun had acted on the waiter at once and he was released. He went to the front of the house, thinking he would get his brother out of there before any arrests were made. He did not intend to shoot anyone, and could not tell how the gun was fired, other than it was discharged in the struggle between himself and Mrs. Boone for its possession. He was

not jealous of Steil; had never been jealous of Steil or anyone else.

Witness Chataway was recalled and asked if the Boones had entered the room. He testified that they had. The waiter also had said so. This closed the testimony and the council began argument.

Who Can Tell?

Why don't trees grow in this section of Alaska? says the Nome News. This is a question often asked, and it is pointed out that 300 miles farther north the spruce, cottonwood and silver birch flourish. We take it for granted that both deciduous and evergreen trees would grow on this coast if they were planted. No doubt that once upon a time forests flourished and tall trees bowed to the northern light, when they came down at night to dance on the boundless snows, as Kipling puts it.

Down in the Norton bay country, scarce 50 leagues east from Nome, trees and shrubbery grow in abundance. Up the Fish and Neukluk rivers forests of evergreen trees relieve the landscape and gladden the eyes, although on the hither and yonder sides are treeless wastes.

The Bering sea coast has probably been denuded of its forests by glacial action. This theory seems to be borne out by the fact that in many places in the interior fallen spruce trees are found in the beds of creeks and projecting from their banks. It may be that when the ice age came on these forests were torn down by glacial action, and thereafter they became covered by sediment. New streams plowed their way over the face of the new earth, and by attrition the trunks of the fallen trees became exposed, and today they tell their story to the scientist. We confess to be not familiar with the reason why the northwestern portion of the Bering coast and the interior is treeless, while far to the north and to the east forests abound. Nevertheless, it is a fact.

It has been said that trees would not flourish on the coast, but the statement seems to be baseless. We have no doubt that tree planting on the vast tundra plains that skirt this section would be a pronounced success. The moss that covers the tundra prevents seeds taking root, but if it were removed there is no doubt that they would grow and thrive.

It is possible that Nome streets may yet be lined by trees; and that the cultivation of forests may become an industry. This section is not so inhospitable as it has been painted. It has been already demonstrated that hardy vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, radishes, as well as lettuce, of a quality unsurpassed in southern climes can be raised here. Oats will flourish. There is in Nome a lady who threw several handfuls of oats on the tundra near her home; the oats had been brought to this city as a packing for eggs. They took root and grew so luxuriantly that all the horses in the neighborhood of the lady's residence took cognizance of the fact and enjoyed a feast. Though "cropped" many times they are still flourishing. All of which teaches a lesson; we may yet have an Arbor day in northwestern Alaska; may chop down our own trees; eat our oatmeal mush, made of home-grown oats, and drink our own home-distilled whisky (not hootch), and drink our own beer brewed from our own barley grown on what were once tundra plains covered with reindeer moss. Who can tell?

An Historical War Weapon.

"Chispa"—the "Sparkler"—was the name given to a quaint piece of ordnance when it was cast in bronze 124 years ago in old Seville to do battle for the king of Spain. Perhaps when it was new and lusty and vigorous it did sparkle, but now it is dull and dim with age, though still sturdy. It stands thousands of miles from its birthplace, in alien surroundings, in the plat of park that surrounds the temporary Montana state capital building at Helena. On it is an inscription to this effect: "Spanish cannon brought from the Philippine islands by the first regiment, Montana volunteer infantry. Presented to the historical library by Colonel Kessler."

That tells the story of its presence in Montana. When the Montana volunteers in the Philippines began to talk of returning home the idea struck them that it would be well to take with them some souvenir of their visit, something big enough and interesting enough to be given to the state. A cannon was the thing. Everybody thought of it at once.

Then it was decided that the officers would defray the cost of purchasing the cannon, but Col. Kessler vetoed this proposition and decided to pay the cost himself. Some people might think it would have been nicer for the regiment to have brought home something it captured by force of arms. Of course it would, but the regiment had no right

to bring home what it captured. Whatever was captured by the regiment became the property of the United States government and not that of the regiment.

To get any sort of a cannon, even by purchase, was not easy. There were lots of old Spanish cannon about, supposedly the property of Spain, but it was found that they were not to be brazenly bought in the open market. One had to approach their Spanish custodian with as delicate a regard for his feelings as that demanded by Poo Bah when he was to be "insulted."

But diplomacy and money secured the cannon at length, the deal being completed through the efforts of Capt. L. P. Sanders, and it was turned over to Col. Kessler. It was brought back tenderly watched over by the regiment, and when home was reached it was presented to the State Historical Society.

The gun is a fine piece of bronze. Inscribed on it is its name, "Chispa," and the date of its casting, July, 1776, with the name of Seville, the city wherein it was cast. There is a deal of handsome chasing and engraving on the piece, which would go to show that the Spanish gunmakers took pride in their work.

Eight centimeters is the calibre of the gun. Thus it would throw a projectile of about six pounds weight. Like all pieces of ordnance of its period it is smooth bored.

The weapon undoubtedly saw a good deal of service, even in recent years. The carriage upon which it was mounted when Capt. Sanders purchased it was badly worn out, so a newer one, but nevertheless one of great age, was substituted for it and is that upon which the gun now rests.—Anacoda Standard.

The Emergency Clerk.

"I ran across a clerk here who is worth his weight in gold, or, at least, in gold bricks," said a guest at one of the hotels. "If I was in business in New Orleans I would get that man if I had to choleraform and abduct him. This way I discovered his merits was the; I was standing in a store down the street, waiting for my wife to decide what she didn't want, when a tailor made girl walked up and asked to see some golf clubs. The young man behind the counter showed her several, and in a few minutes she found one that suited her and went away with it under her arm.

"Are there many players in New Orleans?" I asked after she had gone.

"Oh, yes; quite a number!" replied the clerk affably.

"Have you golf links here?" I continued, getting interested.

"A look of real pain crossed the young man's face. 'I am sorry,' he said, 'very sorry, but the fact is we sold our last golf links this morning. However, we have ordered a new stock,' he added, brightening up, 'and they will be here in a few days. Which did you wish, the plain or the—er—fancy links?'

"A clerk like that is beyond price, sir, perfectly invaluable. Ten years hence I expect to find him a merchant prince."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Big Money on the Beach.

W. D. Armstrong, who formerly operated a bench claim on the Monte Cristo Hill in the Klondike, has sold out his four-horse power coal oil pumping plant, located on the beach about a quarter of a mile above the town. He is well satisfied with his returns taken from the beach in July and August, and leaves for the outside next week to spend his winter in California.

He stated yesterday that he bought the pumping plant the latter part of June from a chechako, who had cold feet, for \$500, and immediately started to work sluicing the ruby sand off the beach. He ran a day and night shift and cleaned up \$100 a net profit for every shift run on the sluice boxes. As he stated it, there is plenty of ground on the beach in the vicinity of Penny river which will pay handsomely to work, and it only requires the experience and the right kind of a plant to make big money on the beach.—Nome News.

Will Probably Return.

Friends of Charlie Nourse, who left Dawson on Sunday last to assume the management of the Skagway branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will be glad to know that Charlie will probably return to Dawson in the spring to be again permanently stationed in this city.

Charlie is an expert on the valuation of the different grades of gold produced in the Klondike and Indian river districts, and his knowledge of the subject has served to make his services of great value to the institution with which he is employed, as also of much convenience to the public who deal with the bank.

It is probable, therefore, that when the cleanup rolls around again Charlie will be detailed to resume his old place in Dawson.

PEKIN'S OFFICIAL GAZETTE

The Oldest and Strongest Paper in the World.

Its Name Was King Po and Ho Lin Duk Was Editor—Allies Interfere With Its Publication.

The entrance of the allied powers into Pekin and the subsequent storming of the Forbidden City has doubtless interfered with the publication of the oldest and most remarkable newspaper in the world. This is the King Po, or the official gazette of Pekin.

It was through this medium that the imperial government issued its edicts to the Chinese people. For more than a thousand years, 1108 years, to be exact as it is possible to determine from the musty Chinese records of long ago, it has been printed daily and often two or three times a day. Yet in all these centuries not a change has been made.

King Po is the Chinese name of the publication, and Reporter of the Capital is what that means in English. It is an official organ and incidentally a newspaper and is published by the government. It is printed in an office which until recently no foreigner had ever seen, in a building which none but high officials and employes were permitted to enter and which was included in that mysterious Forbidden City where the seat of government existed.

The daily issues were intended for the benefit of the officials and the government only and were jealously guarded, but twice a week or oftener public editions, containing only such items of news or information as it is deemed prudent and safe by the censors for the common herd to know, were issued. For these latter editions a regular subscription price of 6 taels, equal to about \$9, was charged per year, and the circulation amounted to many thousands.

The number of copies issued to officials was also extremely large, for decorated dignitaries are exceedingly numerous. In fact, the men who wear the insignia of rank are so utterly disproportionate to the population that it is a source of wonder that they can all be comfortably supported by the public.

King Po contains no advertising, and the matter on its pages consists principally of government bulletins relating to public works and doing memorials to the throne and other items supposed to be of importance to the heads and subordinates in the various departments of the peculiar government, each of which has some detail of public affairs to control for the benefit of the solemn looking Chinaman in charge.

Those papers which may be read by anybody who can master Chinese and raise the price to buy them contain edicts to the people, notices of various kinds and sometimes, it is said, peremptory commands from high handed and crooked officials—Chinese officials are, nothing if not crooked—to unfortunate Celestials of the poorer classes to either come around and pay tribute for certain privileges or have their pig-tailed heads chopped off. That is the way a Chinaman who knows much about the system explains it.

One of the peculiarities of this old journal since the first day of its existence has been what may be termed a "joke department." Into this some of the most noted pigtail humorists have injected their funniness—exciting the risibilities of the stolid Mongolians, albeit pitiless to Caucasians. The famous wit, Fui Ah He, who labored the same desk for 72 years and died in 1750, aged 124 was the peer of all contributors to King Po and drew a princely allowance.

The "cheebaot" (Chinese for editor) is a very dignified and more or less busy individual, for he has a lot of the ordnates to look after and the high standard of the paper along certain lines to maintain. If he should make a blunder, no matter how good his previous standing, he might expect to be fortunate to escape with his head attached to his body. Ho Lin Duk was the editor at last accounts.

It is believed that King Po has been a factor in bringing about the civil war that has shocked the civilized world from center to circumference. Though under the absolute control of the throne, it has encouraged the rebel element by its bitter animosity towards all things foreign. As early as 1860 years ago it was predicted in the "sacred" edition that the blood of the "white devils" in Pekin would some day stain the streets; that a foreigner in the empire would die before the gods called him.—Ex.

WESTERN CANADA'S CLAIMS

Urges Upon the Government to Protect Its Interest.

Against the Enterprise of Its Yankee Neighbors Across the Line—Some Plain Facts.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

The future historian of Canada, in chronicling the events transpiring in this country during the Laurier regime, will probably refer to the gold discoveries in the Yukon as being most worthy of notice in consideration of the great opportunities which were thereby opened up to Canadian enterprise and development. In perhaps no other feature of its policy has the Liberal government so egregiously failed in its duties to the people of this country.

Passing by for the occasion the scandals which have sprung from the administration of the country, let us consider the effect of the 10 per cent royalty.

Under present conditions, of the \$200,000 collected in 1899, which was less than 5 per cent of the total gold exportation, the principal contributor was the honest miner, although he was treated somewhat, doubtless, by stock companies, and mine owners who seemed to take any chance of confiscation. Now, the miner who leads a hard life is certainly entitled to consideration at the hands of the government. It is no wonder that he becomes discouraged with a country which puts a heavy handicap upon his labor. The present heavy royalty has largely the effect of either making him a perjurer or driving him from the country to seek elsewhere conditions which are not so oppressive. If he goes, as has been the case in many instances in the Yukon, with him also goes royalty and revenue of every kind. If his lot is made easy, he will develop the country, and trade and revenue will consequently increase.

The shrewdness and foresight which has marked the American government's appreciation of the Yukon situation is in striking contrast to the lack of statescraft displayed by the Liberal administration. When the gold discoveries were made known to the world, the authorities at Washington made haste to establish an assay office at Seattle for the purchase of gold as it came from the Yukon. The certificates issued by this department were made payable either in Seattle or other cities in the United States, as desired, without any charge for exchange. The result has abundantly justified the step from an American standpoint. The city of Seattle is today being built up by the millions of gold which annually pass Vancouver on the way to the United States assay office at Seattle.

Exchanged for money, goods are purchased in that city and carried back to Vancouver in American vessels to Skagway en route to Dawson. As some 10 per cent of the goods going into the Yukon are brought to the Pacific coast from the east, the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers of Eastern Canada form some idea of the millions of money annually lost to them under the present policy of the Liberal government.

When the provincial government of British Columbia a year ago attempted to divert some of this trade by guaranteeing the assay certificates of offices established at Vancouver and Victoria, it was found that on account of necessary charges for exportation of the gold, and exchange, these certificates were at a disadvantage compared with Seattle money values. It was demonstrated that even were the assay offices in these cities on a par with Seattle, the gold could not be had, because fully 75 per cent of those coming out with gold dust were Americans who make Seattle their headquarters. These miners would wait several days longer at Skagway for an American boat sailing direct to Seattle in preference to going by a British vessel to a British Columbia port. A premium is actually placed on this wholesale exportation of gold to Seattle, because gold dust at Dawson under existing conditions is sold at a discount from its real value that the expense of taking a trip out to the coast is paid for by the difference obtained by selling the precious metal at the Seattle assay office.

That it is the government's duty to carefully examine its position on this subject must be apparent to every one who would see Canada reap as much as possible for Canadians from the wealth of the northern gold fields. It has been suggested to tax the gold as it leaves the country rather than the

miner who digs it, if thereby trade could be promoted and the necessary revenue for administration obtained. For, where the dust is exchanged, the money will be spent; and the Yukon miner does not generally trouble himself searching for low prices. If an assay office were established by the Canadian government at Dawson for the exchange of gold dust for currency, there would certainly not be the same inducement for the miner to leave Dawson for Seattle or elsewhere. Merchants and commercial travelers could then meet and do business in Dawson and much of the trade now going to Seattle could be captured by Canadians.

By the abolition of the present 10 per cent royalty and the establishment of a government assay office in Dawson for the purchase of gold dust, making liable to confiscation any gold being taken out of the country without the appointed fees being paid, a great burden would be lifted from the shoulders of the miners. The gold could be exchanged for Canadian bank notes, and sufficient deducted to pay royalty, maintenance, transportation and insurance on the gold. If the miner, on the other hand, wished to take the gold out he would have to go to the assay office and pay the charges just the same. This would result in most of the precious metal being sold in Dawson. And the miner coming out would not have so much inducement to pass Canadian cities. Indeed, having Canadian notes and drafts he would be drawn to Canadian ports where his money would be received at par.

Western merchants are fully alive to the golden opportunity which Canadians, under the present government are missing, and the Vancouver Board of Trade has passed a strong resolution appealing to the Dominion government for the abolition of the obnoxious royalty and the establishment of a government assay office at Dawson.—Vancouver Province.

Fire Protection Suggestions.

Although last night was the date for the regular meeting of the Board of Trade, no meeting took place owing to the absence of Mr. Joslin, Mr. McMullen and others, which left the board without a quorum.

Some informal discussion of public affairs took place between the members present, and some very interesting correspondence was read. One letter in particular, from Montgomery Beggs, of San Francisco, dealing with fire protection and insurance rates, was very much to the point, and contained many valuable suggestions. Chief among these was one regarding fire walls. These, the writer suggests could be built at not too heavy a cost, of red wood and asbestos, placed in alternated layers of three or four in thickness, and the whole covered with iron.

This combination, the writer, who is an acknowledged authority on fire protection, assures the Board will check a fire just as effectively as a brick wall, and can be built at a comparatively small cost.

His suggestions concerning the substitution of brick or terra cotta for ordinary stove pipes, has been made before, and is not at present practicable here by reason of scarcity of some of the material and therefore the expense is too great.

What he has to say about water service is good, but unfortunately impracticable under the existing state of affairs in that direction.

A Yellow Publication.

On September 6th, when the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Walla Walla, from San Francisco for Puget sound, arrived at Victoria she was ordered to the quarantine station at William Head, where the passengers and crew, in all upwards of 200 persons, were retained for two weeks.

That the "marooned" party had a lively time is evidenced from a four-column folio paper gotten up on the island which they named Microbeville and printed at Victoria. The paper is called the Walla Walla Suspect, and is printed on yellow paper. At the mast head appears the name of the Walla Walla's captain, A. L. Hall, as proprietor; Geo. Butler, who reached here yesterday, is editor-in-chief, but as he has 15 assistants, it is not likely George has much to do but use the blue pencil. Every line in the paper is original and much of it indicates remarkable journalistic aptness. A sketch artist was not wanting, and the publication is appropriately if not beautifully illustrated. One pleasing feature about the detention at the island was that there were no cases of smallpox.

Lowering Water Mains.

D. A. Matheson has a large force of men at work digging ditches into which the water mains encased in boxes, will be lowered and the company is confident that this process will prevent freezing, which it probably will in the larger mains in which the water is kept in circulation. Owing to the large number of men employed in the work, only ten days or two weeks will be required in which to complete it.

NO MORE CROWN REVERTING

Of Claims After the 9th of the Present Month.

But all Will Be Subject to Relocation—Present Reverted Claims Announced November Second.

Too late for publication yesterday, a brief synopsis of the following very important orders just received from Ottawa by Mr. J. Langlois Bell, assistant gold commissioner for this district, was given. Here are the orders in full: Privy Council of Canada. Order 2117.

Extract from a report of a committee of the honorable the privy council, approved by his excellency on the 4th September, 1900.

On a memorandum dated 27th August, 1900, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council, dated the 5th of September, 1899, the action taken by the minister of the interior in instructing the commissioner of the Yukon territory to reserve from entry until further notice the hill and bench claims on Bonanza and Eldorado creek which were not entered for at the date upon which the instructions were received by him, was approved.

The minister is of the opinion that the time has now come for throwing open to entry the claims to which reference is made in the above mentioned order in council.

The minister therefore recommends that the order in council of the 5th of September, 1899, above referred to, be not acted upon hereafter.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

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

The Honorable the Minister of the Interior:

I hereby certify that the above order in council comes into force upon the 9th day of October, 1900.

J. LANGLOIS BELL, Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Privy Council of Canada. Order 2095. At the Government House at Ottawa, Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1900.

His Excellency in Council:

Whereas, by an order in council, dated the 7th of October, 1899, provision is made for the amount of work to be done on a placer mining claim in the Yukon territory, or the amount to be paid to the crown in commutation thereof, in order that a holder of a claim may be entitled to a renewal of his entry therefor, and paragraph 6 of the said order in council provides that no mining claim, forfeited for whatever cause, shall be relocated, but every such claim shall revert to the crown to be disposed of as the minister of the interior may direct.

And whereas, it appears that this provision has not proved the effectual protection to the bona fide miner that it was intended to secure, and that the reversion to the crown of mining claims, forfeited for any cause is not likely to promote the future development of the territory.

Therefore, his excellency, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the order in council of the 7th of October, 1899, above referred to shall be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

Any free miner having duly located and recorded a claim shall be entitled to hold it for a period of one year from the recording of the same, and thence from year to year by re-recording the same, provided, however, that during each year and each succeeding year, such free miner shall do, or cause to be done, work on the claim itself to the value of \$200, and shall satisfy the mining recorder that such work has been done by an affidavit of the free miner, corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses, setting out a detailed statement of the work done, and shall obtain from the mining recorder a certificate of such work having been done, for which a fee of \$2 will be charged.

Provided, that all work done outside of a mining claim with intent to work the same shall, if such work has direct relation and be in direct proximity to the claim, be deemed, if to the satisfaction of a responsible government officer, to be work done on the claim for the purpose of this section.

Provided, further, that any free mine or company of free miners holding adjoining claims not exceeding eight in number, may, notwithstanding anything in the regulations to the contrary, work the same in partnership un-

der the provision of the regulations upon filing a notice of their intentions with the mining recorder and upon obtaining a certificate from him, for which a fee of \$2 will be charged. This certificate will entitle the holders thereof to perform on any or more of such claims all the work required to entitle him or them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them.

The holder of a claim may, at his option, in lieu of the work required to be done thereon each year pay to the mining recorder in whose office the claim is recorded the sum of \$200 for each of the first three years, but for the fourth and succeeding years the sum of \$400 must be paid in lieu of work done on the location or in connection therewith, as provided by the regulations.

A certificate from the mining recorder that such payment has been made shall relieve the person making it from the necessity of doing any work during the year.

If at the end of the year the annual amount of work has not been performed, nor the commutation fee paid, as above stated, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

Any amounts received in lieu of assessment work shall form part of the consolidated revenue.

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

I hereby certify that the above order in council comes into force upon the 9th day of October, 1900.

J. LANGLOIS BELL, Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Will Have Hard Times.

From now until the close of navigation every day will witness the arrival in Dawson of many men who will experience difficulty in living through the winter or until work regularly opens on the various creeks, as there will be but a limited amount of winter work done in many localities. These men are coming in on scows in which capacity they are, of course, required. For the past ten days there have been notices conspicuously posted in Skagway which read: "Men wanted to go to Dawson on scows at \$5 per day and board."

This card is catching hundreds, and it is but natural that it should, for the very plausible reason that \$5 and board looks big and is big in the eyes of those who heretofore have considered \$2 per day without board big pay. As ten days is the average time required to bring scows at the present stage of the water from Bennett to Dawson, the majority of these men will land here with only their salary, \$50, and that amount in Dawson does not go far in supporting an unemployed man, as many learned last fall to their sorrow and regret.

It will not do to take these men up as vagrants for the reason that they are coming in good faith, and, in many instances, believing that there is no doubt but that they can find employment. That hundreds will be grievously disappointed is a foregone conclusion, and that many will experience hardships is certain.

Will They Make It?

In Dawson at present are several of the most uneasy men the city has ever contained, the cause of the uneasiness being that their individual wives are supposed to be somewhere between Seattle and this place, but headed this way, the question of concern being: Will they make it or will they be delayed because of low water and caught in the ice? None of the C. D. Co.'s steamers will make another round trip and it is extremely doubtful if the smaller boats will succeed in doing so. The small streams and feeders all being frozen or frozen so as to greatly reduce the volume of water which they have been pouring into the Yukon or its tributaries, the water in the steamer channel has fallen very rapidly lately, so much so that navigation is now a matter of difficulty and considerable danger. For scows and light craft, however, it is thought there will be no hindrance for some weeks to come.

Two Views of the Same Man.

"Why did you take that man's case?" the fresh graduate of the law school asked after his father, the old attorney, had bowed a client out of the office. "There is no possibility that you can win it for him. One glance at his face shows that he is the briber and all around rascal he is accused of being." "Is that so?" the old man replied. "I'm sorry to hear it—really sorry. I wish I had known it." "Why, you must have been able to see for yourself if you are any judge of character at all." "I am usually pretty good at such things, but I must confess that I didn't notice it in this case. In fact, I didn't see his face at all." "Didn't see his face?" "No. He had a wallet in his hand that took my eye. Now you go to work and copy off that brief, and after this if you want to learn the business watch me, not the other fellow's face." —Chicago Times-Herald.

NEARLY DROWNED YESTERDAY

Young Jack Dormer Was Saved by Carl Gilbert.

The Boys Were Playing in a Boat Near St. Mary's Hospital, When One of Them Fell In.

Last evening near the foot of the steps leading down to the river near St. Mary's hospital, there came near being a tragedy and would have been one in fact, had it not been for the courage and presence of mind of 10-year-old Carl Gilbert, who, by his cool headedness and promptitude at the critical moment saved the life of his companion Jack Dormer.

The boys had gone down to the river to play, which of course, to make the story complete and truly conventional, at least one of them had been forbidden to do. Arriving at the beach, it was found that the pieces of drift which comes that way, floating from the city above, did not come close enough in shore to be conveniently reached from the bank, and, as usual, there was the convenient boat, moored just at the right spot. They climbed into this and found that from the stern they could reach almost everything coming down.

The boys played here for some time, and, in accordance with juvenile ideas, were having lots of fun, when the end came.

Young Jack Dormer was up on the stern seat reaching over into the water after something when he was suddenly precipitated overboard, and the water was deep, the current strong, and just here is where the hero in knee breeches comes in.

Carl Gilbert, when his companions' feet slipped on the frosty seat, and he went headlong to the depths below, did not do as most of boys, and plenty of grown people would have done; he did not run to the shore for help, but having a stick in his hand he fixed himself securely in the stern of the boat and waited for Jack to come to the surface, which he did presently a few feet below where he went down, and entirely out of reach of the boat. Carl promptly put the end of his stick in the hands of the boy struggling in the water. Then began the struggle to get him out.

Fortunately for all concerned, Mrs. Dormer, the mother of the boy in the water, had become uneasy at the absence of the young idea, and, knowing where he was apt to be, went to the river looking for him. Arriving at the top of the hill she saw the boys in the boat; saw Jack's dangerous position in the stern of the boat, and was just in the act of calling to them to come away when Jack fell in.

Of course the mother made all haste to the rescue, where she arrived just in the nick of time.

"Hold on a little longer, Jack," said Carl, who had heard the mother coming, "your mother is coming."

"Hold on to him, Carl," called Mrs. Dormer, "I am coming."

"I can't hold on much longer," was the reply coming from the trembling lips of Carl, who was holding on with all his might. Then the mother arrived and succeeded after some difficulty in dragging the venturesome but now thoroughly wet, frightened and half-drowned Jack from the Yukon.

All this is well enough, and may incite other boys to emulate the action of young Gilbert, but it might be as well for both boys and parents to remember that all companions of boys who go fooling around the river are not Carl Gilberts, and that even in this instance the occurrence only, missed being a tragedy by the merest hair's breadth and a combination of circumstances almost providentially fortunate.

Boys of that age should be kept away from the river, which, by reason of the extreme coldness of the water is one of the most dangerous in the world, and if their memories are not long enough to remember when they have been told not to go a means of lengthening them will readily be connived by the discerning parent.

Justice Dugas Returns.

Last evening when the Columbian tied up at the C. D. dock, a great many passengers came ashore, and many of them were expected by friends who were on hand to meet them. One of the last parties to leave the boat was Mr. Justice Dugas and wife, who were met by Mr. Girouard, P. C. Wade and others.

The justice is looking well and seems in better health than when he left here, and is, in excellent spirits, and says that while he had a pleasant time while away he is very glad to get back to Dawson.

THE POLICE BOY'S CANTINE

Has a New Piano and Revels in Song and Sweet Music.

How Policemen Manage to Keep Dull Care Away When Not on Duty—Events to Come.

Down in the police barracks there is a room set apart for social intercourse and relaxation from the cares of weighty affairs of state, the guarding of the guests who kindly give their leisure time to the cutting of firewood, the assisting of sleepy, hootch laden watchers of the night to comfortable quarters in the barracks, and in short all the duties and cares of life in the Northwest Mounted Police force.

This room is looked upon with great favor by officers and men alike, and is known as the canteen.

This department is presided over by Corporal Cobb, he of the sweet toned voice who is sometimes identified with the sacred concerts, and he fills the position (and on occasion, the glasses) in a manner satisfactory to others and with credit to himself.

The canteen is provided with a pocket pool table, a stand for newspapers and periodicals, a writing desk and best of all, what arrived yesterday from Ontario, a bright and resplendent upright piano. "Sounds of revelry by night," will now be in order, and the canteen is by no means short in the matter of someone to draw music from the interior of the piano, as Constantine has been pining for long weary months for a chance to practice.

Something of how the police force quartered in Dawson lives; something which throws some light on the interior economy of the force's household is seen in the canteen. Shelves filled with delicacies and articles of luxury are seen and Corporal Cobb will tell you how the men manage to have such things on their table on the pay they get, as the government by no means furnishes them.

The canteen, in short, is a successful co-operation scheme. It is run at a very small profit, and the profit, instead of being returned to the stockholders in the form of dividends, is re-invested in things for the general good and comfort of all. The canteen is the property of the force, and is fixed so that it must remain so as long as there is a station in Dawson.

To show the difference of the expense of living when things are managed on this plan and in the ordinary way, it is demonstrated by the experience of the management of the canteen that it costs something less than half. That is it costs the members of the police force less than half as much to buy their extras as it costs citizens for the same articles bought in the open market.

Among other things which are to be inaugurated in the near future, there are two clubs. One of these will be a glee club and the other a cotillion club, so that during the long winter nights now so close at hand, there will be music, instrumental and vocal, and dancing. Altogether, the canteen is what may be very aptly termed "a good thing," and the police force is in a position to receive congratulations on the same with much complacency.

Court House too Small.

The urgent need for a courthouse of larger dimensions was illustrated yesterday when the jury in the Boone case began the process of retiring to consider the case in hand.

The jurors retired from the courtroom and filed upstairs, but when they arrived on the floor above the filing came to a sudden stop and a movement to the right about face was inaugurated. The chambers above, during the absence of Judge Dugas, have been used for this purpose, but now, of course, they are no longer available. Consequently the jury came down stairs, and as Clerk McDonald was in the courtroom, the jury which sought room for large consideration and weighty deliberation as to Mr. Boone's intentions toward Peter Steil when the gun went off, did some more filing. They filed into the clerk's office and closed the door.

Clerk McDonald, from his place in the courtroom saw what was taking place in the outer room and went out to see that his domain was not carried by the wandering jury, but he arrived just in time to see the door close and so came back. He said he did not see why business should be stopped in his office on account of jury deliberations, and no one else seemed to know either. There was some talk of clearing the lobby between the offices of the clerk

and sheriff and the courtroom, but this idea was finally abandoned and the weary jury was allowed to decide the fate of Boone without further migration.

It is very evident that another courthouse is very necessary if the courts are not too overwhelmed with business. At present there are two judges and only one courtroom, and no place in that for jury deliberations.

The Bank Contingent.

Within the past few days the comings and goings of the boys connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce have been almost too numerous to follow. Arthur E. Maynard, who accompanied a large shipment of gold to the outside a month ago, is back after a brief visit to British Columbia and Puget sound cities. While below he visited at Port Townsend, Wash., with his brother Sid, whom he had not previously seen for 13 years. Mr. Maynard will be with the local branch of the bank this winter.

Percy Stevenson and Mr. Bell, of the same institution, are on the steamer Zealandian due to arrive here tomorrow night. Mr. Stevenson has had charge of the Skagway branch for the past few months.

Accountant W. M. Chandler will leave on the Zealandian for the outside and will spend the winter at his old home in Vancouver. He will be much missed in society and church circles in both of which he is a shining light.

Off for Eagle

Attorney George K. French will leave this evening for Eagle, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. As an accommodation to the U. S. government he is going by scow to look after a consignment of freight shipped to the post at that place, which freight was bonded through from Skagway, and which left Seattle on September 27th. By the 8th it will be landed at Eagle, thus making the long trip in only 11 days. There are two scow loads of the consignment.

FLAGS OF ALL SORTS.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission to the opposing forces.

Dipping the flag is lowering it slightly and the hoisting it again, to salute either a vessel or fort.

A flag of truce is a white flag displayed to the enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation.

The black flag is a sign of piracy. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be in quarantine or is the sign of contagious disease.

A flag at half-mast means mourning. Vessels come into a harbor with a flag at half-mast to announce the loss or death of some of the crew.

Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners.

The white flag with a red cross is a sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the protection of such a flag.

Don't curse your grandmother's cat because your head is splitting. We'll take the kinks out of your fevered brow. The Bon Ton Shaving artists are specialists in that line. Get next. c6

Clothing, mitts, felt shoes, underwear at Hammell's, Grand Forks. crt

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

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 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.

No. 15 ELBORADO. Creek claim No. 15, situated on Eldorado creek, in the Trondike mining division of the Dawson mining district, Y. T., plans of which are deposited in the office of the Gold Commissioner, at Dawson, Y. T. Surveyed by C. W. S. Barwell, Dominion Land Surveyor. First published July 14, 1900

CASTINGS

We are now prepared to make all kinds of Brass and Iron Castings.

McDonald Iron Works

J. E. DOUGHERTY, Mgr.

Works—4th St. Opp. Government Telegraph office. Office—2nd Ave., near McDonald Hotel Dawson, Y. T.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Two strikes and, out is Ole Tatley's police court record this week. Only three days ago Ole paid \$10 and costs for having cultivated a lurid. The second jag was cheaper, as he had it already started; and all he had to do was to take an occasional nip to keep it growing. Last night it was again fully ripe and Ole was in the prisoner's box this morning; but as fines in his case are not effective, the Norseman will saw wood for the next 30 days.

Had Donald McDonald squeezed a little lemon in it and then held the rind in his left hand while he drank, and then sucked the lemon rind afterwards, he would not have been up this morning for being drunk, and the \$10 and costs fine he paid would have provided him with whisky and lemon for several days, for Donald evidently drinks two-bit hootch.

Oscar Corrigan had indulged in a drunk of the \$5 and costs variety; that is, one of the peaceful, bland relapses that causes men of his temperament to feel kindly towards their fellows.

Scott Taylor had hit the slumber brand and like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him, lain down to peaceful on the sidewalk. It may look cheap, but in Scott's case "heaven's broad" was an expensive covering, as he paid \$10 and costs for using it.

Hearing of the case of H. Nordham, charged with misrepresenting the amount of hay he sold to Barrett & Hull, occupied the remainder of the forenoon. Capt. Scarth presided in the latter case, the quartette of drunks having been disposed of by Capt. Rutledge.

If we haven't got what you want we'll send it for. Hammell's, the Forks.

A. M. Hammell has opened a men's furnishing goods house at the Forks.

Private dining rooms at The Holborn.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A silver enameled match safe with owner's name inscribed. Return to Burritt & McKay, Aurora No. 2 Building, Dawson. Reward.

WANTED.

WANTED—As bell-boy, boy 12 to 14 years of age. Apply at Regina Club Hotel.

WANTED—Position to take charge of hotel or rooming house by thoroughly competent lady. Address "M," Nugget Office. p. 9.

WANTED—A position by lady who is willing to work. p. 6.

WANTED—Two young ladies want position in private family or hotel. Address "Help," this office. p. 6.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. W. GOOD, Physician and Surgeon; special attention given to diseases of the eye and ear. Rooms 14 and 15, Chisholm's Aurora, 2nd st. and 1st ave.; hours 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 32.

DENTISTS.

DR. HALLYARD, LEE—Crown and bridge work. Gold, aluminum or rubber plates. All work guaranteed. Room 7, Aurora No. 2 Building.

LAWYERS

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

ALEX. HOWDEN—Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Criminal and Mining Law. Room 21 A. C. Co's Office Block.

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

PATULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc.—Offices, First avenue.

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

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

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. Telephone No. 46—Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Orpheum Building.

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

ASSAYERS.

JOHN B. WARREN, F. I. C.—Assayer for Bank of British North America. Gold dust melted and assayed. Assays made of quartz and black sand. Analyses of ores and coal.

MINING ENGINEERS.

J. B. TYRRELL, mining engineer, has removed to Mission st., next door to public school.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

T. D. GREEN, B. Sc., Dominion Land Surveyor. McLennan, McPeely & Co.'s Block, Dawson.

Str. Gold Star

CAPT. NIXON, OWNER, Leaves Yukon Dock, Making Regular Trips to Whitehorse.

A swift, comfortable and reliable boat. Court-ous treatment. Get Tickets for the Outside via Gold Star Line.

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.

Guard Against Smallpox...

We have an anti-contagion formula which has proven most efficacious in infected districts. A Powerful Preventative. FULL STOCK OF FRESH DRUGS.

W. R. Dockrill & Co.

Near Electric Light Plant.

LUMBER

CLEAR AS A BELL DRY AS A BONE CHEAP AS DIRT

For Interior Finish: Puget Sound Fir and Cedar Shelving and Wide Finishing Lumber. Flooring and Ceiling.

S-Y. T. CO., Second Avenue.



DON'T FRET ABOUT THIS BOY

He'll get through all right. He bought his outfit at

...RYAN'S

Front Street, Opp. S-Y. T. Co. Dock

Red Line Transportation Company's

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SALE

AT YOUR OWN PRICE

Owing to the completion of the White Pass Railroad 300 Tons of Railroad and Camp Material will be sold at extremely low prices

A Chance For The Miner To Outfit Complete

...THE SHIPMENT CONSISTS OF...

Railroad Rails, Groceries, Hardware, Forges, Anvils, Harnesses, Large Tents, Blacksmith Coal, Iron, Steel, Scrapers, Winter Clothing, Felt Shoes, Boots and Shoes, Engines and Boilers, also 2 1/2 Tons of Tobaccos.

J. H. Johnson, Agent For M. J. Heney

Goods on Sale at...

Dawson Transfer and Storage Co's. Warehouse

COR. THIRD AVENUE, Telephone 9 Near SECOND STREET

Stamp Out The Plague

The old law, "an ounce of prevention, etc." is particularly appropriate for the conditions prevailing here at present.

PASTUER'S SMALLPOX DISINFECTANT

A Guaranteed Preventative

The reward of a life's study and experiments.

CARRIED IN THE POCKET ...LISTER'S...

Anti- Smallpox

TAKEN INTERNALLY Used exclusively by the U. S. Government during the epidemic of 1893-94.

RUDY'S DAWSON DRUG STORE FRESH VACCINE

The Standard

WEEK OF OCTOBER 1st-6th, 1900

All this week, the Emotional Drama

Young Mrs. Winthrop

Return of MISS BEATRICE LORNE The Nightingale

Garrett, Miss Dollie Mitchell and ...ED. DOLAN...

...CASEY AT NOME...

SEE THE BIG Vaudeville Show

We Have Received

An Immense Shipment of

Hay & Feed

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

The same stored and insured free of charge.

LANCASTER & CALDERHEAD, WAREHOUSEMEN.

GENTLE SLUMBER...

FOR SALE HOTEL GRAND Look at this Beauty Cor. Third Avenue and Second Street FINGER & STRITE, Props.

GOING SHOOTING?

See Shindler.

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS

Wines, Liquors & Cigars

CHISHOLM'S SALOON, TOM CHISHOLM, Prop.

Want A Good... STEAK?

HAVE YOU TRIED

N. P. SHAW & CO., ...Butchers...

Second Street, Near Bank of B. N. A.

REMOVED.

BILLY GORHAM, The Jeweler, has moved from the Orpheum Building to new location on...

THIRD ST., NEXT TO GANDOLFO

A Full Line of Souvenir Jewelry in Stock. Special designs made to order.

ORR & TUKEY'S

STAGE

During Quarantine at Grand Forks will run as follows to Mag...

Road House: Leave Dawson at 9 a. m. Returning, Lv. Magnet 2 p. m.

Pack Train will there connect transfer of baggage.

Electric Light

Steady Satisfactory Safe Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd. Donald B. Olson, Manager. City Office Joslyn Building. Power House near Klondike.

Wall Paper...

Paper Hanging

ANDERSON BROS., Second Avenue

VOL. 5 NO. 3

Electric Dawson Electric Power Co. Ltd. Donald B. Olson, Manager. City Office Joslyn Building. Power House near Klondike.

Wall Paper Paper ANDERSON BROS.

ARCTIC SA

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Wall Paper...

Paper Hanging

ANDERSON BROS., Second Avenue

Gold Seal Rubber Shoe

...AT

SARGENT & ...Cor. First Ave.

OUT

...WIT

MIL

in First

SEE

STOCK

TELEPH

YOUR C

Prom

Do Your

Sherwin-Will

For all classes

McLennan