

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET.

VOL. 2 No 14

DAWSON, Y. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899

PRICE 25 CENTS

BEFORE HYMENS'S SACRED SHRINE.

Marriage of Mr. Ely E. Weare and Miss Mary E. Fellows Tuesday.

Company of Distinguished Friends Present—The Affair One of Elegance in Vivid Contrast to These Regions.

A social event of importance to Dawson's most exclusive circles transpired on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Ely E. Weare, acting president of the North American Transportation & Trading Co., was united in wedlock to Miss Mary E. Fellows. The event was characterized by an elegance of appointment which would have made it brilliant under more favored conditions than are possible in this far off country, and while it was in no wise ostentatious, the event will be recorded both for its appointments and the distinguished personnel of the company present, as the swellest of the kind which ever transpired here. The marriage took place at 8:30 o'clock at the pretty cottage of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hammel, which was beautifully and ingeniously decorated in honor of the event, green and white, the colors of the N. A. T. & T. Co., predominating. The Union Jack and Dominion ensign were draped from the folding doors between the parlors, while a beautiful canopy, fashioned of a light white material caught here and there with green ribbon and surmounted by the Stars and Stripes, fashioned into the form of a butterfly bow at the center, occupied one corner of the front parlor. Beneath this was spread a rich white fur rug upon which the bridal pair stood, their backs to the company of friends, during the service. The beautiful Church of England rite was used, the Rev. Bowen officiating, and the strains of Lohengrin's famous wedding march, played softly on the piano, formed a most harmonious accompaniment to the impressive words. The bride looked exceedingly attractive in a costume of rich silk in the latest gray colorings, with no ornaments except a nugget brooch at the throat and the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s pin on the bodice of the gown.

At the conclusion of the service, the friends showered congratulations upon the wedded pair and at 9:30 o'clock all repaired to the Regina Club Cafe across the way, where a sumptuous supper was served from the following menu:

MENU.	
Peacock	Sweet Midgets
Pickled Walnuts	Queen Olives
Coussouine Imperial en Jasse	
Lobster Salad à la Mayonnaise	
Aesthetic Trout, Sauce Tartare.	
CLARET.	
Supreme of Pheasant à la Financière	
Pomme Jutonnee Petits Pois	
Arched Fillet of Beef aux Champignons	
Purée of Sweet Potatoes Asparagus	
Mumm's Extra Dry.	
Sliced Naval Oranges à la Princesse	
Strawberry Sherbet	
Macaroon Angel Cake	Fruit Cake
Brevits Water Crackers	Kisses
Fromage de Roquefort	

The repast was the most pretentious which ever graced a festal board in the Yukon basin, and Manager Healy, as well as his chef, Mr. Joe Finch, were the recipients of unbounded praise for the success attending their efforts. With the introduction of champagne, Colonel Ward proposed a series of toasts in his happy style, which were all appropriately responded to and the health of the bride and groom, together with that of his excellency, Commissioner Ogilvie and other guests, were drunk. At intervals, too, music was rendered by a company of musicians seated in the private dining-room of the cafe and a number of songs were sung that elicited the heartiest applause. It was 1:30 o'clock when the company finally and reluctantly arose to take their leave, all joining in wishing the newly wedded pair long life and happiness.

Those constituting the company were: Mr. and Mrs. Ely E. Weare, Rev. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rutledge, Commissioner William Ogilvie, Colonel Steele, Dr. Willis, Mrs. King, Miss Grace Merry, Miss Cora Burke, Miss Fulton, Colonel Ward, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Compson, Mr. Booge, Mr. Delaney and Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Weare, besides his responsible connection with the N. A. T. & T. Co., has other business interests of importance which make him one of the most prominent and influential men on the Yukon. His bride is a most charming and amiable young lady who has long held a responsible position as cashier for the N. A. T. & T. Co., and the many friends of each will wish them the utmost happiness in their new relations. They will occupy apartments in the N. A. T. & T. building for the time being.

A Suggestion to Mr. Ogilvie.

There is great rejoicing up the creeks this week over the success of the NUGGET in the suit of the NUGGET vs. the tramline tramway. For some reason a great many of our miner friends had conceived the idea that in the Yukon Territory it was useless to struggle against wrong and oppression—a waste of time and money, as the people would not be considered in the matter. The public rejoicing up the creeks is largely the result of renewed hope, a feeling that after all the

rights of the people were to be permanent, as they should be. Congratulations have flowed in upon the NUGGET from every direction.

The Miner-Sun's weekly plea for pity for Mr. O'Brien seems to us to be founded on a wilful mistatement that Mr. O'Brien is out \$15,000. In the first place the road did not cost half that much, and in the second place the cost of the road must have been more than collected in illegal tolls before the decision of the Judge stopped the collection.

If Governor Ogilvie wishes to do the right thing let him now pay Mr. O'Brien the difference between the actual cost of the road and the money which he has illegally collected as tolls; then take the road in behalf of the government for the people and maintain it and extend it for the benefit of the taxpaying public.

Mr. O'Brien has appealed his case to Ottawa, though probably not with any hopes of being again given the privilege of collecting toll upon a trail, but in order to obtain tramway privileges, the right of laying down rails and operating trams over the present roadway.

Ordered to Give Up the Mail.

"United States Consul McCook is reported to have taken strong measures to end this farce of pretended mail carrying by P. C. Richardson and his myrmidons. Upon being notified by the police that the contractor was refusing to turn over to the police the mail now in his possession, Col. McCook notified him to either bring in that mail at once with no more delay or to turn it over to the police on demand. At the same time the consul is reported to have notified the home government of the positive hindrance to the carrying of the mail which this P. C. Richardson has proved to be, and also that the people of this section whose mail he has so outrageously delayed are becoming much exercised thereby. If Mr. Richardson appears in person upon the streets of Dawson before his perjury is forgotten he would but be showing very ordinary prudence in securing a bodyguard of police.

The Dog Made a Round Trip.

The case of Chas. G. Feihl vs. W. H. Royden, was a unique contest for a dog. During the early winter Feihl lost the dog, and reported it at the barracks as stolen. Some days ago Feihl started out and, arriving at Stewart, met an incoming team in which he at once recognized his lost canine. Royden refused to deliver up the dog, claiming to have bought him at Skagway. Feihl came back with him from Stewart and laid claim for the canine. The description he had left at the barracks tallied exactly and the dog was decided to be his. Royden had bought him in Skagway in good faith, but he had evidently been stolen by whoever took him out. In awarding the dog to Feihl, Justice Harper took occasion to warn those bound coastward against taking up dogs in Dawson and pressing them into service.

After the Royalty Already.

Another notice has just been issued from the office of the Yukon Commissioner, evidently designed to warn miners against any attempt to avoid that obnoxious royalty, as is generally believed was done extensively last year. The attention of the reader is first called to section 375 of the criminal code which makes the offense indictable, and then to clause 31 of the regulations which makes the penalty to be the forfeiture of the claim. The most objectionable feature of this wholly objectionable regulation is found in the concluding words: "In respect to the facts as to the fraud or false statements or non-payment of royalty the decision of the gold commissioner shall be final." Over his own signature the governor advises the public that "these provisions will be strictly enforced," etc.

Territorial Court Business.

Territorial court was occupied this week with a number of important criminal cases, some of which were tried by jury.

Peter Iverson was given an opportunity to "get back" at H. M. Svenson and Halldan Grotschier, whom he charged with slander and malicious prosecution, in that they had divers occasions claimed that he had stolen firewood and caused his arrest by the police on a fictitious charge of theft, for which indignities loss of time and expense he asked the sum of \$5,464; judgment was reserved.

M. Sweatman and Ida Butt had a tick com'nt from A. E. Pretty and A. M. Ross, proprietors of the Seattle restaurant, having been induced to invest the comfortable sum of \$1,200 in the business on representations which they claim, proved to be untrue. As a temporary shift in the untangling of the web, they asked that the restaurant be placed in the hands of a receiver and as the defendants readily concurred in the proposition, Charles S. Walker was appointed by the court.

George Leon is the brewer at West Dawson and a gentleman who lately increased his reputation by refusing to take the usual oath prescribed in court. But the latter incident, as Foo-Bah says in the Mikado, "has nothing to do with the case." Mr. Leon had furnished six

dozen bottles of his brown neator to Joseph Schwartz and sought to recover compensation therefor at the rate of \$10 per dozen. Judgment was reserved.

Thomas O'Brien and H. M. Henning, two gentlemen who lately sprung into fame by constructing and operating—for a time—a tramway without a tram, were under inquiry as to why they did not pay the wages of George James, who served for a time as their engineer and walking boss. James put the amount of his claim at \$1,000, which is at the rate of \$30 per day. Judgment was reserved.

Joe Schwartz was also afforded a long delayed opportunity to answer to the charge that he did cause Thomas Adair to execute certain valuable security, with evidencing the payment of \$27.50 with interest thereby then and there to defraud and injure said Thomas Adair, which, divested of legal verbiage, means that he had attempted to fraudulently exchange gold dust impregnated with brass filings. The court room was crowded with interested friends of the accused. Argument adjourned.

The case of Frank Peel vs. S. L. Morford et al. an action to recover a quantity of lumber was referred to an accountant.

Worship in a Dance Hall.

On Sunday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, the Salvation Army will hold a special musical service at the place formerly known as the Oatley Sisters concert hall, which has kindly been lent for the occasion by Mr. Levy. The services will be in the care of Adjutant Morris, assisted by several officers and soldiers. There will be no admission fee charged and everybody is invited to attend.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

It's a tramway without a toll road.

A road of American mail is expected at any minute.

Don Johnson, of Irish origin, is confined to the Anglo-American hospital by illness.

"Go to Klondike!" is the latest substitute for the old expression of disgust in the states, it is said by natives.

A dispatch from Ottawa dated December 16, 1898, to the Victoria Colonist states that the government will hold a special Klondike exhibition at the Paris exposition.

T. J. Thomas, who left for the outside in December, is expected to arrive in Dawson within a few days. Jack Carr is also believed to be within a few miles of the city.

Messrs. Dan Campbell, William McLeod, C. W. Jackson, J. A. Balgern, James and Arthur Campbell will arrive in this afternoon from the outside. All but the last named are old timers here.

The work of removing the ruins of the late fire and rebuilding the structures destroyed was commenced the day after the fire. Kelly & Co. and Mr. Berry leading it. Naturally the new buildings will be of a more substantial nature than the old.

The Dawson Dancing club gave its first dance last Saturday night to an exclusive gathering of members. Dancing was indulged in until a little after midnight, and from the expressions of satisfaction it is easily seen that the club has a successful future ahead.

Betting about town today was two to one that the Sun-Miner, within fortnight, will pull down one of its signs and do business in the future without the dishonest practice of being two distinct concerns. In other words, that the two papers will be amalgamated.

The reading of the last issue of the Nugget up the creeks was attended in many instances with great enthusiasm. On one occasion it was read from a stump to a crowd of assembled miners, and as the discomfiture of the tramline tramroad was unfolded in them cheer after cheer for the Nugget rent the air.

The American paper cut no insignificant figure in the late fire, it seems. After the miners had striven vainly to raise a head of steam with wood and coal, they filled the firebox of the engine with bacon sprinkled with kerosene. As the faro players put it, "They got plenty of action for their money" then.

Mr. George J. Fish claims that very much of an inglorious was done him in the reports of the fire; that he did not get down town until four minutes before his store was burning, so that it was impossible for him to have refused to allow his goods to be carried to a safe place. Upon his arrival he took a hasty survey of the situation and ordered a couple of hurried gondolas and then ordered everything removed if possible.

Charles Phillips arrived in from the outside Tuesday with a team belonging to Charles W. Schulz. The two left Seattle at the same time, but Mr. Schulz came on ahead, arriving here Saturday. This gentleman left for the outside November 21st, which entitles him to the distinction of having made the first round trip of the winter. Mr. Schulz leaves for the outside again on the 23d.

The entertainment given in the Presbyterian church by the congregation on Tuesday evening last was a very enjoyable affair. The object was a social one. No admission fee was charged, and during the evening refreshments were served under the directions of Dr. Fugit, whilst Mr. Chisholm had charge of the musical part of the program. The vocalists were Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Burk, Dr. McDonald, Mr. Everett, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Rosier and Miss Ross responded to repeated calls for recitals.

Official Temperatures.
The temperatures have showed more variation for the week ending Wednesday, February 18th, than at any time this winter. The wind on Tuesday blew uniformly for 24 hours at a 12-mile gait.

	Lowest	Highest	Wind Miles per hour.
Thursday	-32°	-16.0	7.4
Friday	-22.6	-7.0	5.1
Saturday	-7.6	-5.0	0.0
Sunday	-4.7	-7.0	2.1
Monday	-0.7	-7.4	9.6
Tuesday	-0.9	-4.0	12.6
Wednesday	3.2	6.0	7.8

Don't forget the grand family entertainment at the Monte Carlo theatre, Sunday night. New faces, new specialties, entire change of program. Good time guaranteed.

Claims Bought and Sold.
By Louis Couture, North West House, two miles above mouth of Fraser.

STRANGE HIEROGLYPHICS ON MOUNDS

Which Five Finlanders Say Are the Old Russian Boundary Line.

In Which Case the Klondike is in Alaska—Mounds at the Head of McQuestion—A Remarkable Find By Prospectors.

The office of the American consul, Colonel McCook, was made the repository on Tuesday of a story, which, if found to be true, will have an important bearing on the question involving the boundary between the British and American possessions in the northwest and including the world-famous Klondike. A story has several times found currency heretofore that the Klondike district had been conceded to be an American soil; but it carried its own contradiction and was each time found to be a canard launched, probably, by some "tall-tail" or wag from the outside.

In the present instance, however, a tale is told that is as no wise like the other, and which cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest, especially if it is found, upon official investigation, to be true.

On Tuesday last, Consul McCook was visited by his old boy, a Finlander who gave his name as Charles Walsmer. He represented a party of four fellow-countrymen of his who had just arrived in this city from the Metapedia river, where they had been since last summer on a prospecting tour. While there he said they came across a series of mounds constructed of loose stones upon which appeared a number of regularly engraved hieroglyphics, these, however, had been more or less obliterated by the action of the elements and could be but partially deciphered. The mounds were arranged in regular order, running due north and south and the Finlanders say they are identical in all ways with the stone mounds employed by the Russian government in marking land boundaries.

Their belief is that the mounds were built there by the Russian government to indicate the eastern boundary of their old-time Alaskan possessions, and it was because of that they placed their information in the hands of Consul McCook.

The letter secured from the Finlander promises to return to him with further and more definite data, if possible, after which he will likely communicate with the government of the United States on the subject.

Yukon Council.

The council met on February 10th, with the members all present except Judge Dunn, who was detained in court.

In considering the budget of expenditures for the next half year it was decided and so ordered that an appropriation be set aside for hospitals.

The account of Dr. McClintic, from the Forks, again came up. The doctor was directed by the officials to render medical assistance to a certain man on the creeks, and it took the medical man four days to pay one visit. His bill was for \$250 and the council thought \$50 per day or a total of \$200 would be ample compensation and directed the comptroller to pay on that basis.

A letter from the comptroller advised the council that there were a number of applications for assistance to leave the country by ship over the ice. No action was taken.

A bill for \$1,866 from the hospital at the Forks for the care of the indigent was presented and the council agreed to pay it.

A letter was read from the 20 citizens who signed the note which obtained the \$12,000 from the Bank of Commerce, and liberated the fire apparatus from pawn. The letter asked the council to assume the indebtedness and thus release them from their obligations. The council set aside \$8,000 for this purpose, but before ordering it paid directed the comptroller to find out the particulars of who backed the note and what interest, if any, they have in the apparatus. Inquiry is also to be directed to the bank as to what terms can be secured in case of renewal of the loan.

The partnership ordinance of the North West Territory was changed to suit local conditions and adopted, the ordinance going into effect January 1. As its provisions all mining, manufacturing and trading partnerships must be registered with the register, Mr. Grouard.

Discrimination Against Americans.

Messrs. Dick Butler and C

The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY

On Wednesday and Saturday

R. C. ALLEN Manager
Geo. M. ALLEN Editor
A. F. GEORGE City Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly, in advance.....	\$24.00
Six months.....	12.00
Three months.....	6.00
Per month by carrier in city (in advance).....	2.00
Single copies.....	.25

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899

NOTICE.

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

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

DON'T SAY "GRAFT."

During the week of the tramway trial Judge Dugas twice took occasion to censure the press in general and the NUGGET in particular for what he called the contempt shown the court. On the last occasion it seemed to those present that the cause of it all was the introduction of the word "graft" as applied to the tramroad which was at that time in court charged with being illegal. The word was in the headlines over an article purporting to be a review of the tramway trial of the day before. No objection was found to the body of the article nor yet to the rest of the headlines, but that one word "graft" in the black face letters, his lordship seemed to think was not only contempt of the court capable of interfering with the justice in the case in hand, but he also intimated that upon a recurrence of the offense there was a place awaiting us where we believe they don't publish newspapers nor write editorials.

Now, we have often listened to Judge Dugas's homilies from the bench and have frequently been impressed with their wisdom, but in this case we beg to register a most emphatic dissent. The word "graft" is a good old English word meaning the implanting of one living body upon another, as in the case of bad burns where the cuticle is destroyed and pieces of skin are taken from one man and made to grow upon the raw surfaces of the other. Of course the tramroad is no skin off anybody's carcass, yet it was in a true sense one living body, a corporation, grafted upon another, the social body, and was as truly calculated to draw its sustenance from the latter as a Blenheim bud would draw its sustenance from a wild crab-apple stock which it was grafted upon. In our humble opinion the tramroad was a "graft" of the "graftiest" kind.

But his lordship thought the use of the word might have a tendency to influence justice in the case. Now as to that, we were altogether predisposed to consider our supreme judge as much too wide and brainy for the small word "graft" to upset his judgment.

But joking aside, we are much inclined to think the word was somewhat misunderstood. There is always something mysteriously insulting in vaguely understood terms, phrases, idioms or syllables. It is related of the eminent English scholar, Sydney Smith, that he once upon a time engaged in a wordy altercation with the Billingsgate fish-wives. It was altogether good natured on both sides, with the women using the choice language which has made Billingsgate infamous. At last the scholar laughingly declared the women to be parallelograms—the veriest parallelopipeds he had ever seen. Instantly there was a storm of indignation and Sydney Smith barely escaped with a whole skin by the aid of a squad of policemen. They simply mistook words they did not understand for direct insults. We will hereafter publish a definition with each

unusual word we use and trust the balance of this paragraph is self-explanatory, as the absolute unity of the antithesis in the notion constitutes its external being, it shows in its manifestation and intervention in externality the contradiction of its ultimate determinateness.

TWO TIMBER AGENTS.

An interesting little drama has just been played among our officials. When Mr. Senkler arrived last fall with word that at a point up the river was a gentleman coming in later with credentials as crown lands and timber agent for this territory, the news dropped in official circles like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The incumbent of that office, Mr. W. S. Willison, and the governor himself—as was learned from Mr. Gosselin who brought in his own commission—had been given no advice of the impending change, so that the news was in the nature of a complete surprise to them. So far as is known, Mr. Willison's conduct of his office has been most satisfactory, he having severely nipped the attempt last fall at a fuel monopoly for the winter. So drastic were his remedies that both the monopolizing concessionaires went into bankruptcy after a fitful existence of two months.

It cannot be said that the gentleman is in anywise responsible for the obnoxious timber regulations which it was his duty to enforce, so that taking it altogether it was a surprise to all when Mr. Gosselin put in an appearance, with a commission for the office, direct from Ottawa. The arrival of the new official was duly announced in these columns, and everyone, himself included, expected to see him take his office within a week or two. But as the month rolled round it became more and more evident that a snag had been struck somewhere. The interested parties were very non-committal, Mr. Gosselin saying that he was in no hurry to assume his arduous duties, and Mr. Willison replying to his interviewer that "Yes, Mr. Ogilvie can remove me," "No, I shall not resign voluntarily," and "Certainly my commission is from Ottawa and I cannot be removed but for cause."

Mr. Ogilvie was seen and disclaimed any intention of removing Mr. Willison for cause so that by commission from Ottawa there are now two crown timber agents in the territory with equal powers as far as can be seen. However, from Mr. Ogilvie we learn that what appears to be a compromise has been effected, for Mr. Willison still retains his position of crown timber agent while Mr. Gosselin has consented to take the position of crown lands agent, a division of the office in the interests of quietness; and now the dove of peace broods over official circles once more and no man's hand is against his brother. The lion and the lamb will lie down together without the lamb being inside the lion, for lo! both will be lions in their particular sphere.

A. REBUKE.

A number of our readers are comparatively new comers and have not been familiar with the early issues of this paper which has encouraged Mr. Fawcett to the following misstatement:

"So long as these people confined themselves to generalities I ignored them, but now they have become specific I know the duty, etc., etc."

The inference is plainly that when the NUGGET filed its list of six charges with the investigating commissioner that was the first time we had made specific charges against the administration of the ex-gold commissioner. How untrue this is our files will show. With the exception of charge No. 4 each charge has been made at least once in our columns besides being elaborated upon and much evidence of their truth furnished. No less than eight columns of our paper have been devoted to charge No. 1. Charge No. 2 has been published in three distinct issues. The case of Zorn and Nelson, as per charge No. 3, was handled in detail in two issues of the NUGGET. Charge No. 6 has been reprinted from our columns into all the

conservative papers of Canada, and occupied nearly two columns of nonpareil. No. 5 was given in but one issue.

Our reason for never giving the case involved in charge No. 4 to the printer was simply that we had passed our word not to do so, and though every particular has long been in our possession, until the evidence is brought out in the trial we feel bound not to publish it, having failed to get the consent of the interested parties. Their reasons for not wishing their story made public was not given in confidence so we now give it. The possession of two valuable claims depended upon Mr. Fawcett's decision, and the parties had good grounds to fear that to anger the retiring autocrat of the recording office was to lose their claims for sure, notwithstanding their rights.

We had not proposed to discuss Mr. Fawcett in these columns any more until the trial, but the untruthful inference that he has never before been the object of specific charges cannot be allowed to pass unrebuked.

INDIANS IN JAIL.

The death of Frank Nantuck, the youthful Indian under sentence of life imprisonment for murder, and the immediate falling sick of another Indian, Joe Nantuck, under sentence of death for the same crime, brings forcibly to mind the popular theory that civilization is death to the red men. When the Russians, a century ago, swarmed to the newly discovered land which is now Alaska and British Columbia, their advent was at once the undoing of the populous native races which then thrived in these regions. Miner Bruce, who made a ten years' personal study of these natives, says that along the coasts and main waterways there are now but a scattering of Indians who are not in some measure tainted with Russian intermixture, the Russians imparting little to the hitherto healthy stock than their multitudinous diseases. Since then the Indians have been dying off like a flock of sheep with the rot, and the race is destined to extermination.

For centuries, the law of the survival of the fittest has been carrying off those of the white race who did not contain within themselves the vitality to withstand the encroachment of disease, with the result that today the vast majority of our kind can with impunity expose themselves to the germs of consumption and its thousand and one kindred diseases. Not so with the native Alaskans. At the time of the invasion of Alaska by the Russians it is stated by historians that there was absolutely no disease amongst the natives but blindness and a few simple complaints, and they were in no way fitted for the conflict which was to come with scurvy, scrofula, consumption and syphilis. There are probably not a score of Indians within a hundred miles of Dawson could live much over a year if confined in our jail closely, notwithstanding its uniform warmth, its ventilation and its regular and wholesome diet.

THAT WATER FAILURE.

The momentous failure of the water supply at the recent fire cost several of our citizens their property which would have otherwise been saved. The fire commissioners realized the gravity of the situation and investigated the matter as well as they were able and we are assured by the department that there is little likelihood of its occurring again. The engineer's report was that the delay in raising steam in the first place was occasioned by the washing out of the boiler of the engine earlier in the day after its use in fighting the fire in that Second avenue cabin. The water was nearly cold when the engine was run out of the house. The loss of steam after some fifteen minutes use of the engine, he reports to be the result of the mixing of the coal in a recent purchase from a local firm. It had been taken for granted that the coal in each sack was the same, an error which cannot happen again as each separate sack will be examined. Nevertheless the fact remains that there was culpable carelessness somewhere. If the mixing of the coal now can be remedied, it certainly could have been

done before the fire. If sacks can be opened and examined now, so it could and should have been done beforehand.

THE NUGGET wishes to thank the Dawson volunteer fire department for their promptness in answering a still alarm from this office and suppressing what otherwise might have been a serious blaze. That the work was done with a Miller extinguisher and without damaging one dollar's worth of our valuable paper stock but adds more value to the service. That it was in the dead of night, when the boys might be expected to be more or less scattered or wrapped in slumber is another evidence of the alertness of the boys. We thank you, gentlemen.

Proverbs, xxvii:22.

A fool there was, and he staked a claim—
(Even as you and I.)

On a creek unknown as he wrote his name;
He thought of wealth, and he thought of fame;

But he little thought of a little game—
(Even as you and I.)

And he tramped at times, and he camped at times;

And the work of his head, and hands—
Belonged to another, and he did not know—

And now we know that he never will know—
And never will understand.

A fool there was, and his bones he spent—
(Even as you and I.)

Labored for weeks, with a good intent—
And he borrowed his money at ten per cent;

For a fool must follow his natural bent—
(Even as you and I.)

Oh! the toll he did and the moil he did,

And the laudable things he planned,

Belonged to another, and he never knew why—

And now we know he will never know why—
And never will understand.

A fool there was, with his heart afame—
(Even as you and I.)

He found the wealth and he found the fame;

And he "mashed" to record his little claim;

And was told it stood in another's name—
(Even as you and I.)

Oh! the breath of hope, and the death of hope;

Oh! the laudable things he planned,

Belonged to another, and he never knew why—

And now we know he will never know why—
And never will understand.

A fool was born of this little claim—
(Even as you and I.)

And he might have seen that he wasn't blame;

But he little thought of a little game—
And he couldn't record it just the same—
(Even as you and I.)

And it isn't the shame, but the little game—
That stings like a white-hot brand;

And it's coming to know, that he never knew why—
And seeing at last that he'll never know why.
And never will understand.

BRED HARD.

Do you know Albert A. Williams, the wood-hauler, at 12 above, on Bonanza?

Remember it Well!

No where good things wait you;
Where good cooking will elate you;
Where cleanliness is manifest;
And the Menu is the very best.

To find the place where such is true—
Go to the CASE ROYAL on Second Avenue.

50c Buys the BEST Meal in Dawson AT THE Rainier House

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

THE

Nugget Express

E. C. ALLEN, Mgr.

Dog Teams Leave Daily
For Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks

Next Trip

to the Outside

On or About March 1st.

For Hunker, Dominion and Sulphur on every Wednesday Morning.

ORDERS may be left at the Forks Office, or at Main Office in the Phoenix.

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The Reporter Organ Tell

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WHAT HAGERTY SAYS OF FAWCETT.

The Reporter of the "Government Organ" Tells What He Knows.

How a Woman Managed to Get Inside Information From the Gold Commissioner's Office—An Order Relative to Saving Claims for the Crown that Never Went into Effect.

In a recent issue the Seattle *P.J.* says:

The official corruption of Dawson, the jobbery in recording mining claims, is described by J. M. Hagerty who was employed upon the *Midnight Sun* as being more audacious and greater than has yet been told. As the *Midnight Sun* is known as the "government organ" of the Klondike, Mr. Hagerty had better chances of seeing the methods of Gold Commissioner Fawcett than many others.

"All such things occurred in the United States or even on the American side, in Alaska," said Mr. Hagerty, "there would have been several lynching bees. In early days in Montana and California it required much less than has been done at Dawson to cause the formation of vigilance committees which dealt quick and sure justice."

"Here is an instance of how miners are being swindled at Dawson and how the Canadian officials are making money. On September 1st many reverted claims upon Dominion, Sulphur, Eldorado and Bonanza creeks were to be thrown open for relocation. These claims had reverted to the government because of the failure of the original locators to do the necessary amount of work. Of course, when they were to be opened it would naturally be supposed that every person would have a fair chance to locate, but that was not in the plans of the gold commissioner's office."

"I met a variety actress, Lu Keller, and her sister, Flora, during the latter part of August who had started out with a party to get all the best claims on these creeks before others could reach the ground to stake them. These two women were accompanied by two men and were being followed by a party of twelve. They seemed to be in charge, for Lu Keller had the list of reverted claims. She asked me to go along, saying that she would let me have some of the very best claims."

"But you'll have to give up half of the claims you stake," said she.

"She had secured this list from the gold commissioner's office in advance of anyone else, and was on the ground with her party ready to stake before others could reach there. And the party did stake and record 64 claims. Had I wanted to mix in that kind of business I also could have secured a claim or half of one."

"There was a few days later another illustration of the gold commissioner's methods. It was given out his office at that after September 1st, only one-half of a claim could be recorded—the half nearer discovery claim. The other half was to be reserved for the crown, subject to further instructions from Ottawa. Many claims had been recorded under this new order."

"As soon as I heard of it I went to Fawcett to get a statement from him and he outlined this new policy. It seemed to me to be such a stupendous fraud and outrage that I wanted to have indisputable evidence. I wrote down the statement and had him sign it. Then I went to Gov. Ogilvie for a statement, but he refused to discuss the matter; he would not be quoted. He contented himself with a declaration that Fawcett was the most honorable man in the Klondike region. However, when I showed a 'proof' copy of his remarks and he saw that statement in cold type, he considered it a little too strong. He then described Mr. Fawcett as being one of the honest men of the Klondike."

"Well, this statement of Mr. Fawcett and that of Gov. Ogilvie were never published; the two officials held a consultation during the afternoon and as a result they rescinded the order. Now then, here is the point: Fawcett claimed in his signed statement that he had instructions from Ottawa to permit the record of only one-half a claim. How then could these two gentlemen rescind the orders from the capital? Is it not sufficient proof that there were no such orders from Ottawa at all? It was simply intended to hold open one-half of each claim in order to await developments. Wherever the original locator had a rich claim, the remaining unrecorded one-half oft would have been secured by a friend or a dummy of the government ring."

"Had this policy been followed it would have given the gang at Dawson a one-half interest in all the future discoveries of the Klondike. But the officials were thoroughly frightened by the newspapers and the storm which it was seen they would arouse."

"You could not get a claim recorded at Dawson for less than \$10 or \$20 without waiting in line for several days. Then if you did remain in line until your turn came you might be put off for several days till the ring sent out a man to learn if your claim was valuable. If it were, they told you that it had already been recorded. In fact the only way to do business was to go in the back door which cost from \$10 to \$20. I know one man who paid \$250 to record his claim."

"I don't agree with many of those persons who believe that Fawcett was merely incompetent and not dishonest. I know that most of the rascality has been blamed upon his chief clerk, Bolton. But in my opinion Fawcett is dishonest and he stood in with all these deals. There were several syndicates in Dawson which handled the business for the government officials. These syndicates secured claims which real locators were robbed of and they worked them. I suppose that they had con-

tracts with the officials making a proper "divvy" of the profits. Alex. McDonald was at the head of one of these syndicates and that is the manner in which many of the kings of the Klondike made their money."

"I never saw any official corruption to equal that at Dawson except the operations of the whiskey ring at Skagway and Dyea."

Wonderful Times in the United States.

The year of 1898 has been the most unparalleled year of financial success the United States has ever had, as is shown by the review of the business situation by Dun and Bradstreet on the last day of the year. Dun says:

"The year 1898 has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory, and of incalculable expansion of the influence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean."

"After paying debts of several hundred millions abroad and conducting a war to an honorable end, the country is lending so many millions in Europe that for the first time banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange."

"Exports have been about \$1,250,000,000, and the excess over imports about \$617,000,000 against \$357,000,000 in 1897, and in only two previous years has the balance been so large. In no past calendar year have net imports of gold reached \$27,000,000, but this year they have been about \$140,000,000. November passed all previous months in value, o. produce exports over imports, but December has gone much beyond November."

"Power in the world's markets comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessities never before equaled. Exports of cotton have been over 7,700,000 bales, about 3,920,000,000 pounds, and in previous years as much as 7,000,000 bales, or 3,500,000,000 pounds. Exports of breadstuffs have been in value \$283,938,291, in eleven months, and have never been as large in any other year. Exports of wheat for the year, lacking a day or two, have been 218,594,686 bushels, four included, slightly exceeded only by 255,665,832 in 1892, and of corn 200,579,677 bushels, only approached by 189,127,570 in 1897. The heaviest exports of both grains and flour in any previous year were 59,000,000 bushels smaller, only 369,220,543 in 1897."

"The triumph in finance has been largely due to industrial progress. The output of pig iron has been about 11,645,000 tons, the greatest yet reached in any year by 2,000,000 tons, and greater than Great Britain ever reached by 2,800,000 tons. Yet the consumption in manufacture has been still larger in spite of net exports of pig in ten months 163,089 tons, for unsold stocks were reduced in eleven months 390,000 tons. Exports of iron manufactures in ten months were about \$87,644,650 in value, against imports of \$13,497,817. Prices show for the year in the table of comparisons have been unusually steady, varying not 5 per cent for pig from the lowest to the highest, and for finished products not 6 per cent."

"Failures in the United States for the week were 252, and in Canada 22, total 271, against 29 last week, 292 the preceding week, and 416 the corresponding week last year, of which 295 were in the United States and 21 in Canada. Of failures in the United States 74 have liabilities exceeding \$5,000, and 178 liabilities less than \$5,000. For four weeks of December total liabilities of firms failing were \$11,097,605, against \$10,366,580 last year."

The Yukon Charges.

What the *Colonist* says: "We frankly admit that we do not care to make anonymous charges against public officials; yet in regard to the Yukon it is almost impossible to get persons to allow their names to be used. Three classes of reasons are given. One is that the complainants regard knowledge of the existence of scandal as an advantage to them in dealing with the officials; another is that they have paid for privileges and it would be foolish to lose the advantage thus gained; a third is that the complainants will have business to do with officials in Dawson next year, and do not wish to handicap themselves. To some people these will seem like very insufficient reasons, but when men make specific allegations, and give one or the other of these grounds for being unwilling to have their names used in connection with them, it is impossible not to be impressed by them. The *Colonist* has seen scores of people from Dawson, who were outspoken in private as to the wrongful acts of officials, persons of excellent repute, Englishmen, Canadians, Australians and others, but they all seemed influenced by the idea that it would not be safe to allow their names to be connected with anything publicly. One of the most unfortunate things in connection with the Yukon scandals is the existence of the feeling that it is not safe to speak out plainly, that the government is determined upon protecting the officials, and that the man who prefers charges will be blacklisted. This is a most melancholy feature of the case. It ought not to be in any part of Canada that a man should be afraid to expose wrong-doing."

Old Mail Coming In.

The thousands of people who have been disappointed by the non-receipt of letters which they know have long been on the way to them from the states, will be interested in learning that the accumulated mails of September, October, November and December—or at least a considerable portion of it—has at last been gotten under way and is now en route to Dawson. It was first seen by T. Snow being worked down Lake Bennett on or about January 24, and a day or so later it was overtaken at Cariboo Crossing, the foot of Bennett, by a gentleman who arrived late on Monday evening.

A. Lewin,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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"YOU KNOW THE REST"

S. = Y. T. CO. SEATTLE-YUKON TRANSPORTATION CO.,
W. D. WOOD, Pres., Seattle
CARRIERS AND TRADERS

FARRY CHOICE STOCK OF
FORGATES, PRICES AND OTHER INFORMATION CALL ON

H. TERROLLER, AGENT, S. Y. T. BUILDING, WATER FRONT, WEST OF A. C. STORE.

day with official mail for Commissioner Ogilvie. This gentleman says the mail is in charge of Mr. Sigel, who left here with mail for the outside during the early winter, and P. C. Richardson, who has a mail contract, and that it was being "mushed" by five horses and a large number of dogs, about 40, at the rate of four or five miles a day. Later in the journey, when the use of horses would not be advantageous, the men in charge of the mail proposed using dogs only. The receipt of this mail will be looked forward to with the greatest interest and solicitude.

The Atlin Diggings.

The British Columbia Review of December 10 has this to say of the Atlin gold-fields, which are experiencing such a boom just now:

On Birch creek three of us, in removing the

rinnings, took out \$90 in thirteen hours. One

bench claim on Pine creek, a quarter of a mile

above discovery, has produced \$1500. The ad-

jacent claim at one side has yielded \$900.

Across the creek one man packed dirt down to

the stream in a sack, washed it out alone, and got \$100. On discovery, Wright creek, one man

has taken out \$1000 with a rocker. Three nug-

gets from the same claim were worth \$80. The

largest fan \$29. Pine, Spruce, Birch, Wright,

Dixie's, Bear, Muskat, and Ruby creeks com-

prise the principal mining country so far dis-

covered. All of these creeks prospect well.

Wherever a man has put in a sluice-box or

rocker a claim has paid from \$10 to \$150 a day.

We call it a poor man's country because it is

easy of access, easy to work, and you do not

have to pay royalties, or get permits. You can

contract now for the delivery of freight from

Skagway at six cents a pound. Already be-

tween 4000 and 5000 claims have been located.

Those which have been worked have shown up

well. Two men can go there with grub for the

summer and their whipsaws and in a week can

be taking money out of the ground. In five

days two of my companions and myself made

our sluice-boxes, carried them three-quarters

of a mile, and were sluicing. There will be a

big rush in the spring. Operations for the

winter have ceased. I presume that there will

not be more than 150 men winter there. They

men who go in in the spring will simply have

to take their chances with the crowd. The

country is large and there is no telling what

will be discovered. A friend of mine sent a

prospector across country to the headwaters of

the Hootalinqua river. He returned with the

news that he discovered twelve creeks in the

country traversed and that they prospected

well. The country as a whole is rolling,

gravelly, and dotted with groves. One can

ride through it with a horse. There is plenty

of grass, and if one takes the trouble to eat it

he can keep a horse all winter without much

extra expense. Indians say that it is a dry

climate. I judge that they have about 3 ft. of

snow in winter."

When You're Away From Home.

When you're feelin' blue ez indigo—when you

're away from home,

an faces ain't familiar on the new streets that

you're comin' to;

You'll find them all a-luin' 'em they'll dis-

pear from view.

When you run across a feller from the same ol'

town ez you.

If you hasn't been the best o' friends, it softens

up your heart;

You feel a warmin' to him that'll kinder give

a start.

To a long en lastin' friendship that you'll alius

car' aroun'.

With good word for the feller from the same ol'

leettle town.

You'll find his voice soun's sweeter, ez he men-

tion's some ol' name.

Then it'ster when you'd meet him alrigh' morn-

in the lame.

En, when you say good-bye, eh part-ee some

how folks must do.

You hate to leave the feller from the same ol'

town ez you.

Where Is He?

The following is an inquiry addressed to the

REEVES SENTENCED TO PRISON.

A Good Citizen Becomes the Victim of Hateful Circumstances.

Tried to Acquire Property After a Fashion Successfully Employed by Others But Comes to Grief.

M. M. Reeves was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100, by his lordship, Judge Dugas, on Thursday morning, on a charge of having tried to bribe H. M. Martin, the inquiry clerk at the gold commissioner's office. The story, as brought out in the evidence, was a very common one. The prisoner found he was making but poor progress in the matter of securing a piece of placer ground for himself and as the popular belief was that the best way to do it was to divide with the officials he approached the accusing witness, H. M. Martin, with an offer to deed him a fourth of whatever ground he secured through the information furnished by said accusing witness. That the prisoner consented and did actually put his offer into writing but goes to show the innocent tenor of the man's mind. His counsel argued for him that this giving of interests for information was known by everyone present in the courtroom to be an actual everyday occurrence. The prisoner had only done what every man knew to be the usual way in which claims have hitherto been secured.

His lordship took occasion to remark that if this was true, then indeed was it a great evil and the gold commissioner's office had been grossly mismanaged. However, the jury found the man guilty and his lordship imposed a fine of \$100, with one month's imprisonment, with the option of serving another ten days in place of the fine.

The foregoing case is undoubtedly one of great hardship upon a man whom we understand to be a very good citizen. He merely availed himself of what everyone on the Klondike believes to have been the custom of the country during the incumbency of the retired gold commissioner, and tried to purchase information which every man and woman here knows has constantly been on sale at that office.

While the Nugget never has and never will approve of officials selling the information at their disposal to friends or foes, we have nothing but sympathy for the man who, falling legitimately to secure what he came here to get, falls into the manner of the country, and while in home does as Rome does. It seems to us monstrous that Reeves should go to jail while the men who have brought about this unwholesome condition of affairs and have reaped immense rewards, should have never once been disturbed in their evil doings. The fate of Reeves is but the result of failure, for he did not succeed either in getting any information or any land. It is crime enough of itself to fail and to be poor—the man with miles of ill-gotten claims, secured by collusion with partners whose names do not appear upon the records, are destined to be left to enjoy their wealth in peace and honor, while poor Reeves, the unfortunate victim of circumstances, will leave Dawson branded as a jailbird.

Meeting of the Fire Department.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the fire department was held at the engine house on Wednesday night. Nine new members were elected and sundry bills debated and ordered paid.

The offer of \$50 by Messrs. Hope and Jourdan, as a complimentary token of their appreciation of the work of the department at the corner fire, was refused and a vote of thanks tendered the would-be donors.

The chief delivered a very complimentary message from the fire commissioners.

Fireman Botts tendered his resignation, as he was going outside shortly. Accepted with regret and by motion he was made an honorary member and allowed to retain his badge.

Captain Jack Crawford was made an honorary member for his frequent services to the department and other generous services.

On motion a committee of three Irishmen was appointed by the chair to get up a ball on March 17th, "St. Patrick's day in the morning." The committee consists of Messrs. Duff, McCarthy and Moran.

On motion it was resolved that the department should enjoy itself in a social way on next Tuesday evening. Canvass is to be laid over the floor and refreshments and music provided for the dancers.

Fireman George brought up the matter of the failure of the water supply at the recent fire and insisted that the meeting had a right to get an explanation from the persons whom the public was claiming were to blame. A long explanation was at once forthcoming, the engineer claiming the fault lay in some mixed sacks of coal. Captain Dundan, of the chemical company, claimed to know of the mixing of the Wellington coal with sacks of blacksmith's coal and of coke. In picking out coal for the department it was impossible to guarantee what each sack contained. The chief told of the doings of the fire commissioners who had already investigated the matter, and while ensuring the delinquent ones had ended by broadening his own powers, so that in future he would be the one responsible, if any one was found wanting in the performance of his duties.

Odd Fellows Organize.

The Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association was organized on Tuesday night, at a largely attended meeting in Holme & Co.'s store. The purpose of the association is to afford aid and

protection to the members. Officers were elected as follows: chairman, R. C. Shannon; vice chairman, J. A. Greene; secretary, H. Douglas; treasurer, L. Schoborn; trustees, W. A. Kolb, H. Douglas, G. H. McPherson. The next meeting will be held Tuesday at the former Oatley Sisters' hall; after that, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. All Odd Fellows are invited.

The Death Roll.

William Mitchell died on the 13th at St. Mary's hospital from the effects of consumption and general debility, and burial occurred Wednesday from the establishment of Jenkins & Barker. Mitchell was a colored man, aged 15 years, and came from Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fischer mourn the loss of their infant son, which occurred Monday. Burial took place Tuesday from the establishment of Jenkins & Barker.

Passing of the "Colonel."

S. A. Banks, a character well known about the Dominion saloon by the sobriquet of "the Colonel," died suddenly at 1 a.m. on the 16th, at the Seattle bunk house. He had complained during the day of feeling ill and went to the bunk house at 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock he had a sinking spell, during which he passed away. Captain Harper, as coroner, was summoned, and as it developed that death had been due to heart trouble, he concluded that an inquest would be unnecessary.

The colonel had lost a sum of money at the faro table on the night preceding his death and the excitement it occasioned him is believed by some to have been the indirect cause of his demise. He came here from Australia, where he leaves a wife and family and was about 50 years of age. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon from the undertaking establishment of J. A. Greene.

Ready for the Fight.

The training of an athlete for public contests is ever a source of interest, as showing to what a high state of perfection the human organism can be trained. Sparring is probably the one athletic sport which, more than any other, calls into play every muscle of the body, and to an untrained man, three minutes of this violent sport is the limit of endurance. Sparring contests have often been drawn out into hundreds of rounds because of the imperfect training of the combatants which left them too weak to be effective after the first burst of strength. That this is not destined to be so in the coming contest between Frank Raphael and Dick Agnew is evidenced by the arduous work both are performing at their different training quarters, and also by the present physical perfection of both men. Neither one is leaving the success of the contest to chance, and that each considers his opponent worthy of his steel is evidenced by the careful preparation going on.

On Wednesday last a Nugget representative visited the training quarters of Frank Raphael, who, in his last contest won the championship of the Pacific coast. Agnew has been seen here in a number of contests and his meritorious work is well known. Frank Raphael was found at his upper ferry quarters and his afternoon's work had just begun. In the forenoon a three-mile trot and an extended six-mile "spin" had been his allotted share of exercise. When stripped and weighed he was found to be 130 pounds—a lower weight than that which he will try to enter the ring. For one hour of three-minute rounds he punched the bag as it is seldom seen punched, for his movements are quick as a cat and yet there is a terrific punch always at command from either arm. After some "showing around" with his burly trainers, to put him in practice for keeping his feet in a mix-up, and after a short spell with chest weights he was rubbed down in the usual fashion and dressed. That he could go through all this violent exercise without losing his wind, shows the past month of training to have been put to the best of use.

Frank is a well-built young fellow, put up in bunches, with a massive pair of shoulders for so small a man. His arms are like a blacksmith's and would be considered respectable on a 100-pound man. It is evident that in taking on Frank Raphael, Dick Agnew is taking on a better man than he has yet faced in Dawson. The contest is attracting much attention and when it comes off at the Tivoli it will undoubtedly be a packed house.

Mr. Joe Boyle, who is managing Raphael, is to be commended upon the conscientious manner in which he is preparing his man.

The Tivoli.

The Tivoli theatre is to be reopened on Monday night by Joe Cooper & Co., with a brand new bill in which we notice prominently the Dick Mauretus Spectacular Burlesque and the Oatley Sisters' Big Specialty Company. That Joe Cooper has had the necessary experience in this business is evidenced by the fact that in '91, with the assistance of Billy Lloyd, he whipped the lumber and built the first saloon in the territory, which immediately became a most popular resort and never lost its hold upon the public.

The Investigation.

Wednesday, February 22d, has been fixed upon as the day for hearing the charges against officials, preferred by Dr. Percy McDougal and George J. Armstrong, president of the Miners' Association. Among the charges are some pretty "warm numbers"—to use the vernacular. Naturally, the court house is going to be inadequate to contain the crowds who will wish to be present during the investigation. There are a large number of witnesses being subpoenaed to give evidence and hugely interesting developments are expected.

On Friday, the 24th, the Nugget's oft-repeated charges against Mr. Fawcett are to be heard.

Witnesses have been summoned from the various creeks and an interesting session is expected. The outside Canadian press is protesting against the appointment of Governor Ogilvie as investigation commissioner upon the grounds that to investigate Sifton's methods and men there should be at least a commission of three who should be entirely independent of Mr. Sifton for their appointment or removal. Be this as it may, the fact remains that Mr. Ogilvie has opened wide the doors of investigation and as far as is known, has done everything a fair and unbiased man could do to further an impartial investigation. The Nugget is always ready to comment as to censure when commendation is due.

Witnesses who are finding themselves served with summons to appear need not be alarmed as many of them seem to be. The truth has got to come out, and frankness and no secrecy has now become a saving virtue. The time has arrived when there is personal danger in equivocation and concealment, and safety only in outspokenness.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

Jeffrey Gordon became too exuberant under the influence of an over load of obeyal while at the forks, and was given his choice of a fine of \$25 or 30 days in jail.

J. L. Bates was up to answer to a charge of receiving stolen property, as a sequel of the sensational arrest of pugilist Moss on a charge of theft, but the action was dismissed for want of evidence. The other charge against him, that of being a drunkard, was set aside.

G. M. Dyer was caused to appear before his lordship on complaint of G. H. McPherson, who charged him with obtaining goods by false pretenses. The gentleman was unable to show an alibi and will be given an opportunity to have one prepared by the time he is arraigned in the territorial court.

Lee Martin was a trusted employee of proprietor Armstrong, of the Pullman cafe, in its

palmy days, but an estrangement came up for

some cause or other and Armstrong visited his

wrath upon the other by having him arrested

on a criminal charge, specifying that Martin

had collected two bills due to Armstrong and

neglected to disgorge. The court failed to see

anything criminal in the case, and Martin was

referred.

Mike Nider is a sensitive man and took umbrage at Barney Simon for having struck him

violently on the features with his (Barney's)

"bunch of fives." Actuated by a sense of

wrong he caused a warrant for the arrest of

his assailant to be issued, but upon the case being

brought before a magistrate he failed to

put his abased features in evidence at court

and Mr. Simon was triumphantly discharged.

G. F. Deitsch is a gentleman of long-headed, cautious ways. He was a cabin partner of

Dague and Buffield, the two men who did the

whole staking of Kentucky's nest, but he

was proof against the golden-hued inducements

which misled his two companions and de- clined to become a member of the conspiracy.

This proved his salvation, for, like happened to poor dog Tray, he was arrested on the same

charge which committed Dague and Buffield

for trial because of the company he was in; but

the charge against him was dismissed upon

the facts becoming known to the court.

Mr. J. R. Armstrong, of the Pullman cafe, was

defendant in a suit brought by D. K. Howard

to recover wages to the amount of \$300 and was

allowed ten days by the court in which to "dig

up." This was under the operation of a

law which practically allows a man to be im-

prisoned for debt, and cannot fail to be of

interest to our American citizens, who do not

enjoy the privilege of living under the protec-

tion of such benign measures. Fred N.

Tracy, late manager of the Tivoli, was also

made to feel the weight of the same law this

week. Emma Forrest, an actress, W. W. Draper,

a musician, and Jake Backes, a carpenter,

bringing actions for the recovery of wages

against him. Judgment was awarded in full to

each and Mr. Tracy was allowed 15 days in

which to liquidate.

Thomas Greaves is an accomplished gentle-

man in many ways, but his education in the

manners art of wood sawing was woefully ne- glected. As a consequence, he was impelled

one night this week to help himself to a sack

ful of nine dry spruce from an inviting looking

log at St. Mary's hospital and complaint of his

condition having been lodged with Captain

Harper, he was adjudged guilty of having com- mitted a theft. The court, thereupon, ordered

that the prisoner should come a guest of the

police and that he should forthwith be taught

the neglected art at the government's expense

with daily lessons for a period of two months.

Thomas A. Ross, who lived with Greaves, was

arrested on a similar charge, but was dis- charged for lack of sufficient evidence to con-

sider.

Give your contracts for freighting and pack-

ing to Albert W. Williams, 17 above Bonanza,

or leave orders at the White House.

secured. The Burlesques are well put on and are greeted nightly with uproarious laughter, while the musical numbers have been much improved by the adding to the orchestra of Fred N. Tracy and Mr. Knapp. The manager, Mr. Cavanaugh, is retaining the most popular favorites at a great expense and the result is an interesting show from start to finish, with no "chair warmer" numbers.

Mandamus on the Gold Commissioner.

As forecasted in the NUGGET a few days ago, an action has been brought in the courts for the purpose of compelling Gold Commissioner Senkler to accept applications for filings on Dominion creek, which was closed by his predecessor. The plaintiff in the action is Miss Lila Corlett Houston, who staked 34 below Lower on February 8 and had her application for recording refused by Recorder Bolton the following day. Acting in her behalf, Atty. de Journal appeared before Judge Dugas Friday and asked for a writ of mandamus compelling the said officials to show cause why the application should not be received and the claim recorded. The mandamus will be served today, Saturday.

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

New Mining Exchange.

The public will be glad to learn that Messrs. Vernon & Storry, the well-known enterprising firm of auctioneers, have extended their business to embrace the mining industry in all its branches, and have been fortunate in securing that sections building adjoining the Dominion saloon for that purpose. The miners and capitalists are to be congratulated on the decision of this well-known firm in this undertaking, as we are assured from ~~past experience~~ that they may depend upon the strict integrity being given to their interests. We trust that every reader will be gratified to learn that Mr. Vernon has recently made an extended tour of the creeks, thereby making himself personally acquainted with the mining regions and their respective merits. We will close every satis-

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The first witness is

the secretary of

the Klondike river

the victims of the

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other people onto