

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 5 NO. 13

DAWSON, Y. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

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WILL HANG OCTOBER 2D

Alexander King Convicted by Jury and Sentenced by Judge Yesterday

FOR THE MURDER OF HERBERT DAVENPORT ON JULY 14TH.

An Account of One of the Most Unprovoked Atrocities in Criminal History.

Prisoner's Self-Convicting Account of His Crime—"Send Me Out to Be Shot Through the Head in the Morning," Said King, When Sentence Was Passed—Overcome by Emotion, the Judge Wept for the Lost Plan—Dramatic Scene in the Courtroom—Attorney for Defense Makes Strong But Groundless Plea—The Law Vindicated.

From Wednesday's Daily.
Alexander King has been adjudged guilty of the murder of Herbert Davenport and sentenced to be hanged October 2d.
Possibly, when the world has reached a high enough standard of civilization, some cycles of time hence, scenes like that witnessed in the territorial courtroom last evening during the closing moments of King's trial might be seen. It is more than probable there was not a man present who could remember having witnessed a more cold-blooded acknowledgment of unprovoked murder than that made by the monster in the prisoner's dock, and at the same time a scene more dramatically impressive. All the elements were there for the making of one of the grandest productions of dramatic art if only witnessed by a capable author.
The jurors who decided the case were J. P. McLennan, Henry Piggott, P. R.

Ritchie, H. J. Bannerman, Robert Craig and R. M. Eckhardt.

The evidence given by the two principal witnesses, Charles Everett and Lester Knouff was substantially the same as that given by them at the preliminary hearing in the lower court. The story of the killing of Davenport and the events which led to it are as follows:

Davenport was engaged in piloting a scow from Whitehorse to Dawson for Racine, who was in the freighting business. His crew was composed of King, Everett and Knouff. More or less difficulty was encountered, in common with nearly all craft in navigating the river, by reason of the many bars. The scow navigated by Davenport got hung up on several bars, and this fact irritated King greatly and led to more or less complaining on his part, and attempts at quarreling with Davenport, who refused to quarrel. Finally when the scow stuck fast on a bar about ten miles above White river, Everett and Davenport took a canoe and went to locate the channel, leaving King and Knouff on the scow. During their absence King told Knouff that if Davenport didn't quit doing as he had been doing he would lay him out. During the absence of the two men King fired a shot

from the rifle, while Knouff was preparing a meal the two returned. When the canoe came alongside King pointed the rifle at Davenport and said: "You have bamfuzzled us long enough on this trip."

Davenport replied: "Why, Dad, what do you mean? I could not help getting stuck on this bar. Dad, don't shoot," and had his hands up, when King took aim and fired the murderous shot which entered just above the heart and caused almost, if not, instant death, the murdered man crying out as he went down in the bottom of the canoe. "My God, I'm shot!"

Davenport made no offer to resist, and was believed to have been unarmed. Everett jumped aboard the scow, but immediately found himself confronted with the death-dealing rifle and was forced to agree to tell a story to the authorities which would show that the act of King was justified. Knouff was compelled in the same way to declare that he would do as directed. Then the body of the dead man was taken from the canoe and placed on the scow, but not before King had ordered it thrown into the river, and Everett had persuaded him to allow it put on the scow. King had dumped the body head first into the pump-hole of the scow, using a vile epithet as he did so. Everett again persuaded him to move it and it was laid upon the sacks of oats which comprised the load of the scow. It was laid face up, but King turned it over again, cursing it.

Then followed the trip to Dawson. When Stewart river was reached Everett and Knouff had sought to persuade King to give himself up, but he replied that he preferred to come to Dawson where he had some mining friends who would be of assistance to him in getting off.

After this what occurred down to what took place in the courtroom yesterday has already been fully published in the Nugget.

All through the short but eventful trial Attorney Davie's conscientious work in behalf of his client was manifest. He set up the plea of insanity and stuck manfully to his guns till the very last moment, though long before the end it was very evident to all that nothing short of new and overwhelming evidence could change the end for King. To further advance the insanity idea, and also learn something of the antecedents of King, Chris Sonnickson was called to the witness stand and testified that he had known King in '87, when both were prospecting in the country tributary to the Yukon below here. Only two or three incidents could be related which by any possible stretch of the imagination could have any bearing upon King's mental condition at the time of the recent murder. At one time King had said to the witness, when the two happened to be camped together, that he would show him the arctic circle, and when in a few minutes the northern lights had appeared, he had referred to them as the arctic circle. At another time when they had both wintered, with 12 or 15 others, at a point far down the river, the prisoner had been commonly spoken of as "Crazy King."

Dr. Thompson and Good gave evidence as to their professional opinion of King's sanity, and declared without hesitancy that the man was in full possession of his mental faculties.

Dr. Thompson, the police surgeon, testified as to the superficial examination he had made of the body after it had been brought to Dawson, and to the nature of the wound. Regarding King's mental condition he said he had had a number of conversations with him with a view to ascertaining his mental standing, and had observed nothing which led him to believe the man was insane.

Dr. Good had seen nothing which led him to differ in the opinion of his colleague.

During the taking of the testimony of the various witnesses King had looked interested, bored and sarcastically amused by turns, and when he took the stand in his own defense he gave his testimony in a quiet, straightforward manner, the only things noticeable about him being that his voice was husky, and his manner, as throughout the proceedings, betrayed extreme nervousness. He is a man who would be noticeable anywhere and under less striking circumstances. His features are for the most part thickly covered with a long and heavy gray beard, unkempt, matted and near the end slightly stained with tobacco juice. His gray-blue eyes are bright and penetrat-

ing, and his hands move constantly, though, aside from this and the expression of his eyes there is nothing to indicate the man's nervousness. He was dressed in a pair of new blue overalls, and a mackinaw coat of the same color, somewhat worn and patched at the elbows. He testified that he was 54 years of age and a miner and prospector, which he had been for many years, traveling always alone over many thousands of miles of this country. He had made the trip from the Skagit river to Skagway in a dory, and had made many other similar trips, always in the same solitary way. He had five brothers in Ohio, but it had been 23 years since he had heard from any of them. He had mined and prospected in California before coming to this country in '87, and had never had a partner. In answer to a question from his counsel as to whether he had ever met with an accident or not, he stated that when a child he had received a fright which had made him nervous all his life.

Speaking of his trip on the scow with Davenport and the two witnesses whose testimony he had heard he said: "They wanted to sleep, sleep, sleep. That was the whole order of the day." He knew something of the river, having made the trip before, and had instructed Davenport as to the piloting of the scow, but had not been heeded.

"You fired a gun at the deceased?"
"Certainly."
"Why did you do this?"
"He took it out of me. He was risking my life, and causing me lots of unnecessary work."

Then followed numerous questions by the defense tending to show that there was a possibility of the prisoner's mind being deranged to some extent during the trip and at the time of the shooting. However, all the questions were answered in a way which gave no reason to suppose that such was the case, and when the witness returned to the prisoner's box there was little doubt as to what the jury's verdict would be.

Mr. Davie's argument to the court and jury was, as has been pronounced by many since, who heard it, extremely able and complete. He dwelt with great minuteness upon all the points which could be of any benefit to his client, citing the fact that the police had failed to have any post mortem performed on the body of Davenport, and contending stoutly that there was nothing to prove conclusively that the cause of death had been the result of the shot fired by his client. Before the argument commenced he had asked the court to discharge the prisoner on the same ground. Then he argued from the fact of the prisoner's having led a solitary life, filled with all the privations, dangers and hardships incident to the career of a lone prospector, that there was reason to doubt the entire soundness of his client's mind.

It was a gallant fight and one worthy of a far better cause, but that and the fact that the young attorney had had so little time in which to prepare his case, will only add to the mead of credit which is his due.

Crown Prosecutor Wade followed in his usual able way, but there was little need of argument on the part of the prosecution.

Judge Craig delivered his charge to the jury in a thoroughly clear, concise and impartial way, and the jury retired to the rooms above in charge of the court officer.

During the absence of the jury Attorney Davie appealed to the court to call the jury back and instruct them to take into account the possible hallucination in the mind of King at the time of the shooting, that he was justified in what he did—that is, that he may have been convinced that he was justified.

Prosecutor Wade contended the point, but Judge Craig, as if disposed to overlook no possible opportunity of being absolutely just, to say the least, so instructed the jury after its return, which was very soon, as it had to return up

(Continued on Page 4.)

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

SPARRING FOR TIME

Is What China's Actions Indicate She Is Now Doing.

IN ORDER TO MOBILIZE HER TROOPS.

Has Made Separate Appeals to All the Powers to Mediate for Her.

SALISBURY IS VERY RETICENT

And Says Nothing Can Be Done Until Peking Reports—Skagway Sings Tale of Woe.

Washington, July 27, via Skagway, Aug. 1.—During the past three days there has been no startling news from China and very little of any nature. The officials here are rapidly losing faith in the Chinese government and England entertains the same views as America. It has been learned here that the request made of President McKinley that he mediate the present troubles for China has also been made to England, France, Germany, and, in fact, to all the powers. This is taken as an indication that China is not serious in her request for mediation, but that it is a play for time in which to arrange for better mobilization of her forces.

Salisbury Reticent.

London, July 27, via Skagway, Aug. 1.—When Lord Salisbury received from the Chinese government the request that he act as mediator in the troubles he merely acknowledged its receipt and said nothing can be done until definite news is received from Peking.

Skagway's Grievance.

Skagway, Aug. 1.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury O. L. Spaulding arrived here yesterday on a tour of southeastern Alaska which he is making on the U. S. revenue cutter Grant. Last evening he was waited upon by a special committee from the local board of trade which made a strong and well-prepared effort to impress upon him the importance to Skagway and American interests in general that the privilege now extended to Canada of bonding her goods through that port to Dawson and all interior Canadian points be rescinded or that Skagway be closed as a point of entry. The secretary did not commit himself as to his view of the question.

Change in Travel.

Mine Host Flannery has changed the departing time of his stage to Dominion from 8 o'clock at night to 8 in the morning. The change is due to the chilly weather which assails the traveler on the ridge as well perhaps as the disappearance of several overcoats which the obliging proprietor has felt compelled to loan and which have failed to find their way back to his hostelry.

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The Klondike Nugget

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900

From Wednesday's Daily,
SWIFT AND SURE.

While the Yukon has been the scene of several cold-blooded, apparently unprovoked murders within the past year, it is gratifying to know that the law of the land is not slow, neither is it too hasty, in the work of meteing out to its violators their just deserts.

Only sixteen days ago the Nugget contained an account of a most cowardly and cold-blooded murder up the Yukon a few miles when, without a moment's warning, a man in the full vigor of life was ruthlessly shot to death by a man who had become irritated over a small matter for which his victim was in no way responsible.

Fortunately for right and justice there were two witnesses to the tragedy, and they did just what any other sensible men would have done under similar circumstances; they conciliated the murderer as best they could and thereby not only saved their own lives, but succeeded in turning over to the minions of the law the slayer of his fellow man. Due and deliberate preliminary investigation resulted in the holding over to the higher tribunal the accused man and yesterday he was put on trial for his life by a jury of his peers and before a duly qualified judge. The two eye-witnesses to the tragedy again told their story of the affair as they first told it to a representative of this paper, again at the coroner's inquest and later at the preliminary investigation. The whole trial was heard and thoroughly heard in less than three hours. The prisoner was ably defended, but had not a vestige of ground on which to base such defense. It required the jury but seven minutes to reach a verdict which read "guilty, as charged."

The prisoner stood up and in a few well-chosen and impressive words Judge Craig performed his solemn and painful duty by imposing the death sentence, giving the condemned two months and two days in which to make peace with his God and prepare for death.

The speedy retribution provided in this case is timely and just, and will no doubt have a salutary effect upon such residents of the district as may be inclined to value the lives of their fellows too cheaply. When the sentence of the court has been carried into effect and when Alexander King shall have paid the penalty of his crime by giving up his own life it may be truly said of the representatives of the law in the Yukon "Well done, good and faithful servants."

It is bad for the future of legitimate sport in Dawson that its devotees should be mulcted of their money as was the case at the Palace Grand fiasco last night. A man who has no claim to greatness in a certain direction other than that he came from a country that produced one man great in the same line, should not attempt to foist himself upon a people or community. Such misrepresentation only works an injury to those who possess the capabilities for furnishing legitimate amusement. This sort of fake entertainment is in line with the practice of having licensed men on the river who speak of the "gee" and "haw" sides of the boat.

By a telegram published elsewhere in this paper it will be seen that the United States is not the only govern-

ment to whose head the Chinese powers have applied for mediation of the present trouble. England, France and Germany have also been honored with the Mongolian confidence. On the whole, it looks very much as though China is sparring for time and is only palavering with the various governments to hold them at bay until her own forces can be further mobilized.

Rumors of the capture of Aguinaldo, the chief of the Filipinos, are becoming frequent and those who relish this kind of news may expect a large stock of it from now until the presidential campaign in the United States is over. As election day draws near a great many captures of terrible insurgents and a general smashing up of the insurrection in the Philippines may be anticipated. If they want to prolong their innings it behooves the administration at the bat to stop a few Filipino curves. — Whitehorse Tribune.

The Board of Trade cannot be too aggressive in its determination to put fire protection regulations in force and in this connection the organization of a volunteer fire brigade ought to be taken up at once. One spark and a good wind might reduce more than a million dollars' worth of property to ashes before the people would have time to realize what had happened. — Whitehorse Star.

A million dollars, did you say?

Joke Gained His Point.

Not long ago Congressman "Hank" Smith, of the Second Michigan district, worked a joke off on the house committee of pensions. It should be explained, says the Chicago Chronicle, that this committee is not the one which has charge of the pensions which grew out of the civil war, says a correspondent. Its functions appertain to the granting of pensions to the widows and veterans of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars and other ancient unpleasantness. It should also be pointed out that one of their rules is that no widow's pension shall be larger than \$8 a month. This proceeds upon the theory that any widow who survives a veteran of these wars must be a comparatively young woman and that she must have married the veteran in his dotage to get his pension.

The new member from Michigan appeared before the committee at its last meeting and in an incidental and smiling way alluded to the rule.

"That is a fine rule," said he in a guileless sort of way. "I sympathize with its purpose and believe it should stand. But just to show good faith I am going to propose an amendment. I move that it be amended so as to read 'except in the case of widows over 100 years of age.'"

The members of the committee are always in favor of a joke and the proposition was adopted with a unanimous laugh.

And thereupon "Hank" produced from his pocket a bill to grant a pension of \$12 a month to Mrs. Hixon, of Clinton, Mich. She had just passed her 100th year. It was not necessary to explain that her husband had served to within one day of the time requisite to get a pension in the regular manner. The committee reported the bill favorably.

Successful Airship.

The Railway and Engineering Review tells of the trial trip of the Zappalin air ship on July 2, when it made an ascension from Lake Constance, Germany, with five men on board. The vessel rose 3500 feet in the air, sailed easily in any direction with regard to the wind, and made a speed of 20 miles an hour. It descended 35 miles from the starting point. Its complete dirigibility was established. This vessel cost \$250,000 and is 420 feet long; it contains 17 distinct compartments, with a total capacity of 10,000 cubic metres. Its framework is of aluminum, and a gas engine revolves the aluminum propellers.

New Church at Whitehorse.

Mr. G. Johnson is engaged in erecting a place of worship in Whitehorse for members of the Church of England. It is located on Elliot street and Third avenue, is of logs with gothic roof, and is 25x50 feet in dimensions, with an extension for vestry room. A log parsonage will also be erected in a short time.

Rev. R. J. Bowen, late of Dawson, will assume charge on his arrival from England, which will be in the course of the next ten days. — Star.

Time Card.

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

Best imported wines and liquors at the Regina.

Five hundred tons hay, grain and feed en route. Macaulay Bros., Third ave. warehouse.

STROLLER'S COLUMN

The Stroller is in receipt of the following letter, which was dated at Grand Forks, July 28:

Dear Sir: Having noticed your very excellent advice to political candidates a short time ago, I address you, at the request of a large number of the unfortunate man's neighbors, regarding a resident of one of the creeks near this place. The object of general solicitation is in a bad state of both mind and body, and it is for advice concerning his case that you are asked. The circumstances are these:

A young man who, up to last fall, possessed a light running domestic, self-rolling disposition, and who, when he sunk a hole to bedrock without finding a color, would only laugh and say "Well, I'll be gol darned," fell madly in love with a woman who was cooking on an adjoining claim. The woman reciprocated the young man's affection in that she accepted several large nuggets from him and smiled on him most bewitchingly when no one else was in the cook house. After the cleanup the woman came to Dawson en route to the outside. The young man took a layoff and accompanied her. After reaching here he spent a couple of months' wages on her and even insisted on paying for her ticket to Skagway, which he was allowed to do. Four weeks later he received a letter from Seattle stating that she had arrived safely. The letter closed by saying: "My husband selected the prettiest nugget you gave me and is wearing it for a watch-charm. Goodby, you poor, silly boy."

Since the receipt of the letter the young man has refused to be comforted. He has gone back on beans, declines to wash his face, swears like a deep-water captain, gets up and nammers on the dishpan at 2 o'clock in the morning and has twice tried to drown himself in a sluice box; he wears one boot and one shoe and in many other ways shows his utter disregard to the conventional rules of life and etiquette. Can you suggest anything that will restore him to his former happy self?

As the Stroller once spent three weeks picking bird shot out of himself for advising a heart-broken young man to rub the effected parts with goose grease, he has some hesitancy in prescribing for the young man's case. If his friends, however can get him interested in the coming election, and even prevail on him to become a candidate, it might serve to draw his mind away from the thought that his heart has been cruelly monkeyed with. If he does not take kindly to politics, it might be well, as a last resort, to bring him to Dawson and run him up against the slumber brand of home brew. That would give the dishpan and neighbors a rest for at least one night, and he might possibly never awake. If he went either enter politics or come to town, shut the sucker up in an old prospect hold for a week or strap him down in a sluice box and turn on the head. — a man that has no more sense than he has, anyway. Kill him outright if he don't behave himself.

"The next time Frank Slavin gets up a benefit for himself he must pick up a kangaroo that can at least stand straight on its hind legs. The people enjoy being fooled to a certain extent, but last night's affair was so one-sided as to make it look silly on the part of both men."

And the speaker who had paid \$7.50 for a stage seat, closed his remarks by venturing the opinion that "Manson should never go up against anything stronger than an onion breath."

The Stroller is pleased to see that his honor Judge Craig is one of those who dares to set a day other than Friday on which to perform a hanging. For many years, in fact, back until the memory of man runneth not Friday was always the day of the week set for legal hanging, with the result that to Friday was given the name "Hangman's day." Thus it came about that a superstition became attached to the sixth day of the week and many persons believe that to start on a journey, move into a house or consummate a transaction on Friday will be followed by misfortune.

Of late years many judges in the States have declined to name Friday for the date of hangings for the reason that they do not think it right that any one day of the week should be stigmatized as hangman's day. The day named by Judge Craig for the hanging of Alexander King is Tuesday, October 2nd.

Shindler has bicycle sundries; wood rims, inner tubes, ball bearings, spokes, bells, cyclometers, toe clips, graphite, etc. Wheels to rent by the hour. — cr

Painters and Decorators.

Marking brushes; white lead, in one one-pound cans, all kinds of stains in small tins. Anderson Bros., Second street.

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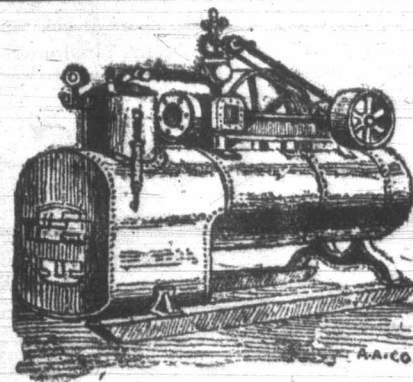
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Sheets, Curtains,
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FRONT STREET,

Next to Holborn Cafe. Dawson

GENERAL NEWS OF CANADA.

Extraordinarily Long Session of Parliament Closed.

Indications That the Next Elections Will Be Hotly Contested—Heavy Surplus in Treasury.

From Tuesday's Daily.
Ottawa, July 17.—The close of the session for 1900 of the Canadian parliament, which takes place next week, marks the end of the longest parliamentary session, with but one exception, since the time of confederation 33 years ago. In all probability it will be the last session of the present parliament, which would expire a year hence in due course, if not sooner dissolved, before the electorate of the Dominion are again called upon to choose a new house of commons. Whether the general elections will be held this year or the next is, just now, a profound secret among the members of the cabinet, and even the government supporters in parliament are not yet taken into the ministerial confidence on this subject. It is generally expected, however, that before the time arrives for waging the electoral battle in the United States, the fate of the present Canadian administration will have been decided at the polls.

Five sessions of the present parliament have been held within four years, and the work performed in them by the government is now in the judgment of the country. During that time 37 bye-elections in different parts of Canada have been held, in which the opposition have lost several seats held by them in 1896, while the government have successfully retained all of their own. This is regarded as plainly indicative of the continued confidence of the country in the Laurier administration, and an assurance of its successful return to power at the ensuing appeal to the country, come when it may. The most cordial friend of the government cannot say that mistakes have not been made, but it is claimed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has, on the whole, fulfilled the trust reposed in him by the people of Canada in a manner that should entitle him to a renewal of their confidence.

A brief retrospect of the past four years of Liberal government in Canada cannot fail to impress any unprejudiced and nonpartisan observer that Laurier has given the country a clean and progressive administration. Industry, in every department of human activity in the Dominion has been energized. The country's development has been wonderfully facilitated. Immigration has flowed in with a steadiness and volume hitherto unknown. The name of Canada, as never before, has become a sound familiar to the people of the mother country and has been given a new significance to those of the other nations of the world. Never in Canadian history has the prosperity of the country touched so high a mark, and never have its prospects seemed brighter. The surplus revenue over expenditure has never been so large as that shown in the statement just published by the finance department, in which a surplus is announced of over \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The past session has been an eventful one. Its principal features were the approval by parliament of the government's action in contributing military aid to Great Britain in South Africa; the declaration of the increase from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent in the preference upon British goods imported into Canada; the admission of Canadian securities to the English trustee list; the enactment of several important measures, including the equal wage resolution, the conciliation act and the Chinese restriction bill, all designed to meet the reasonable demands of labor; the voting of large appropriations for public works, and particularly for the improvement of the internal transport system of Canada. It was distinctly a war session, and Canada has yet to grasp the full measure of the services rendered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the cause of Canadian nationality during the past year. The people do not yet fully comprehend the difficulties which confronted the government, and which Sir Wilfrid Laurier overcame, during the national crisis last fall, when the demand went up for the intervention of Canada in the mother country's quarrel. No other Canadian held the confidence of both races in the Dominion so unquestioningly as to have enabled him to meet the demands of one without hurting the sensibilities of the other.

There is a greater element of uncertainty in the outcome of the general elections for the government now than had an appeal to the country been made

last year. Both political parties in the Dominion, also, are pretty evenly divided, but the government will now have to meet the new conditions arising out of Canada's participation in the war. It also failed to secure the repeal of the Conservative gerrymander acts, owing to the preponderance of Conservatives in the senate, and consequently this great advantage is retained by the opposition. The Conservative plan of campaign is simple. In the province of Quebec the government is to be attacked on the ground that it is in favor of imperial federation, while in the other provinces it is to be assailed as disloyal because the premier is a French-Canadian, the majority of whom are anti-British and opposed to imperialism. There can be no doubt that the loyalty cry will carry much weight, and it will require all the prestige of the government and the advantages of being in power and in control of public expenditures to counteract its influence.

The governor general, Lord Minto, accompanied by a party from government house, intends visiting the western portion of Canada and will extend his trip into the Yukon territory. Lord Minto will leave Ottawa immediately after the prorogation of parliament. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Lord Dufferin made his memorable trip to Manitoba, and almost two decades have elapsed since the time when his immediate successor, the Marquis of Lorne, journeyed to the Pacific coast.

To reach Manitoba Lord Dufferin was then compelled to travel through United States territory, arriving at Winnipeg by the now abandoned Red river stern-wheel steamer. Lord Minto will make the trip between Ottawa and Winnipeg in less than two days, with every comfort and through Canadian territory, and, unlike Lord Lorne's overland trip from Winnipeg by wagon, which occupied several weeks, he will reach a prosperous city on the Pacific, which had no existence in Lorne's time, in about two days more. Lord Minto, indeed, will find less inconvenience now in reaching the sub-Arctic country of the Yukon than Lord Lorne encountered when on his expedition from Winnipeg to the Pacific 19 years ago. From Vancouver the governor general and party will be taken to Victoria by a warship. Leaving Victoria about Aug. 12, they will take passage for Skagway on the Dominion government steamer Quadra, and thence by rail to the Yukon river.

A large and influential delegation of gentlemen, representing vast interests in the paper trade of Great Britain, are visiting this part of the Dominion. The party is in charge of S. C. Phillips, who is chief editor and proprietor of a dozen journals published in the interests of the British paper trade. The party sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of May last. Up to the present they have conducted their investigations in New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Boston, Niagara Falls, Chicago, St. Paul and other American points.

The object of the delegation is to investigate processes and types of machinery at present employed in American and Canadian mills, also to inspect the Canadian pulp mills, water powers and timber limits. Many of the British mills are running entirely on Canadian wood pulp, which is fast displacing the Scandinavian product, formerly the staple article. The Canadian pulp is longer and much stronger than the Scandinavian, and consequently preferred. Great interest has therefore been aroused in Great Britain in the possibilities of the Canadian pulp, and it is stated that a large amount of capital will soon be invested in the industry in this country by the British manufacturers. There has been a big boom in the British paper trade during the last eight months, so great in fact that several of the mills could not supply the demand and were brought to a temporary standstill for want of material, which it is now learned Canada can abundantly provide. Several of the delegates state that they have their eyes on tempting waterpowers and timber limits which will bear serious consideration upon their return home.

A new trans-continental railway project is now being actively promoted in Canada. The new scheme is being developed by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, the well known railway magnates of the Dominion, whereby they propose to capitalize a company to connect all their railroads with the object of having a second route across Canada to the Pacific coast. Both Mackenzie and Mann have been in England for some time and they have been there for a purpose. These two men own many small railroads in Canada, which stretch across the continent like separate links in a chain that might easily be connected. It is said that they have at present a well matured plan to capitalize a company in Great Britain

and by connecting these small railroads to form another Canadian trans-continental route. It is also stated upon good authority that the object which Sir Charles Tupper had in view when he suddenly left Canada a few days ago, and before the prorogation of parliament, was in connection with this new scheme. As Sir Charles is known to have a feeling of paternal solicitude for the welfare of the Canadian Pacific railway, it is said that his mission to England at this time is to oppose the capitalization of the new company, being assured that Canada cannot support two great inter-oceanic railways.

Transportation to China.

The present trouble in China or rather an indication of it some months ago, brought up a discussion of the urgent necessity of completing the trans-Siberian railroad. The work has been rushed with all possible speed with the result that at the present time the Atlantic is connected with the Pacific by an all-steam route across Europe and Asia.

The completion of this route, while not including the trans-Siberian road as far as it will be constructed, it is commented upon, will be used by European powers in transporting armies into China.

An English journal published at St. Petersburg, which has just arrived from the Orient, furnishes the following information concerning the new route which, it is said, is destined to play a great part in the foreshadowed war:

"The Russian railroad system has a line from St. Petersburg via Moscow and Nishni-Novgorod to Chilibinsk, a town in Siberia reached through a pass in the Ural mountains. From this town the trans-Siberian railroad runs to Irkutsk near Lake Baikal. Trains are now carried by ferry across the lake, a distance of 40 miles. From the east shore the railroad continues toward Vladivostok. It has been completed to Stretensk, a town on the Schilka river. There passengers and freight are now transferred to steamers which carry them down the Schilka and the Amoor, a distance of 1430 miles, to Khabarovsk on the borders of Manchuria. From this place the railroad is built to Vladivostok on the Japan sea, 475 miles from Khabarovsk. The whole distance across Siberia from Chilibinsk to Vladivostok is 4685 miles, of which 3215 miles are now traveled by rail and 1470 by water. At present the trip takes about 17 days.

"It is expected that the time will be largely reduced within the next two years. A part of the track now in use will be relaid with heavier rails, making greater speed possible. The road will be completed for the 156 miles around the southern end of Lake Baikal and half of the time now consumed in carrying the trains across by ferry will be saved. The line between Stretensk, east of the lake, and Vladivostok is to be completed in a year, and this all rail route by water and rail is 1905 miles long. There will be a branch of the line in East China, 648 miles long, ending at Port Arthur.

"With its various branches now under construction, the trans-Siberian railroad will be 5490 miles. The distance by rail from Havre via Paris, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow to Chilibinsk and thence on to Vladivostok will be 7330 miles. It is expected that when the road has been fully completed the journey from ocean to ocean will be made in ten days, and that \$160 will buy a first-class ticket from London to Shanghai."

A Big Offer.

A London publishing firm has offered Lord Roberts \$500,000 for a history of the Transvaal war. This, says the New York Herald, is the largest lump sum that has ever been offered by a publisher to an author. When Lord Macaulay received £20,000, or \$100,000, as a first payment for his "History of England" he recorded it in his diary as what we now call the "record" amount ever paid by a publisher to an author on half year account. That record, however, was beaten in the United States when Mark Twain's publishing house handed over to General Grant's widow a quarter of a million dollars as the first copyright returns from the sale of "Grant's Memoirs." It is probable that the total amount of royalty paid up to date to the heirs of Macaulay and of Grant approach or even exceed the half million offered to General Roberts. Nevertheless, as a jump sum promised in advance of publication, the offer to General Roberts beats all records in literary history.

From Livingstone Creek.

Chas. Armstrong, who recently purchased ten claims on Livingstone creek in the Salmon river country, returned from a tour of inspection of his newly acquired property. He brought with him some of the gold from the claims which is very coarse and much resembles that found on Jack Wade creek, except that the surface is not so smooth.

The Klondike Nugget

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

THAT \$8,000,000.

Elsewhere in this paper is published a dispatch from Ottawa which gives a brief retrospect of the past four years, a perusal of which can not fail to impress the reader with the rapidly growing and prosperous condition of the Dominion of Canada. The session of parliament just closed has marked an era in Canadian lore, in that it was the longest, but one, in the Dominion's history since the confederation 33 years ago.

As the dispatch says, it was probably the last session of the present parliament, and if such is true, an election that will stir up the entire country must be gone through with before the tone of the next law-making body will be known. It is only to be hoped that in a general way the next parliament will enjoy a period of prosperity similar to that enjoyed by the present; for there is no denying the fact that the past four years have constituted a bright and prosperous era in Canadian history.

But the fact must not be lost sight of that it has been within the existence of the present parliament that the Klondike, the greatest revenue producer the Dominion has or probably ever will have, was discovered and developed, and to that same parliament is due none of the credit for such discovery and such development. On the contrary, while the district was yet, so far as development was concerned, in an embryo state, the powers at Ottawa instituted the squeezing process and from that day to this not one moment of relaxation has been given even for a breathing period. The Klondike to the present parliament was purely an accident. It came without governmental effort into the reluctant governmental grasp and there it stays, the grasp tightening as day succeeds day until this particular section of the Dominion is, as we see it at present, a crushed, law-oppressed, tax-ridden spot on the face of a country that has the general reputation of being prosperous. Is it any wonder the Dominion is, to quote Lord Minto's words to the closing parliament, "in a buoyant condition?" Is it to be wondered at that there is a surplus of \$8,000,000 in the treasury? Take the contributions of the Klondike for the past three years from that surplus of \$8,000,000 and what would be left?

To the remainder of Canada and the outside world, the telegram elsewhere published in this paper will doubtless smack of prosperity of the most brilliant order, but to the people of the Klondike, the intrepid frontiersmen who discovered and developed the country, which discovery and development has made possible an \$8,000,000 surplus, that surplus represents just that amount of blood money.

THE WILY CHINESE.

It will be noticed that nearly all the late news from China that has given even a ray of hope that the legations at Peking, with their inmates, have not all been destroyed, has come by way of Shanghai. If what Dr. James B. Angell, an ex-minister to China, recently stated in University hall in Ann Arbor, Mich., is true, and there is no good reason for gainsaying the statement, but little credence can be put in telegrams coming from Shanghai. Dr. Angell said:

"You need not believe any telegrams from Shanghai unless they are authorized by somebody in whom you can place reliance. Shanghai is the great place for the manufacture of lies. You can believe dispatches coming from Peking if they are issued from some such person as Sir Robert Hart."

For the past several weeks Seattle has been writhing in all the throes incident to a telephone strike, upwards of 50 hello girls having said: "There, you mean thing, if you wont pay us more money we wont work; so there!" The sympathies of the people to a great extent are with the girls with the result that the entire city has more or less been drawn into the trouble. This state

of affairs probably accounts for the following editorial note in the P.-I.: "A swarm of bees has taken up its abode in a telephone box in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is said to be causing great inconvenience to the employes and patrons of the line. In Seattle we shouldn't consider a little thing like a swarm of bees worth mentioning in connection with telephone troubles."

As the question as to whether or not an election will be held in this district for the purpose of selecting two members to the board of Yukon council has been satisfactorily settled, the next and all-important question is: When will the election be held? As is well known, there is a desire on one side to have it occur as soon as practical, while there is an equally strong desire on the other side to postpone it as long as possible, indefinitely if the people will submit. As there will be a mass meeting of citizens held tomorrow night, the question as to the time for holding the election is one which can very properly be discussed at that meeting, and there is no doubt but that some time will be devoted to it.

Mining Policy of China.

The financial necessities of the Chinese government growing out of the Chinese-Japanese war have been the cause of far-reaching results toward opening the empire to western enterprise. A number of negotiations have been entered into with the view of directly benefitting the imperial exchequer from the mineral resources of the empire, and they will likely be continued if the present difficulty does not result in a prolonged war and the dismemberment of the empire.

Mining is a very old industry with the Chinese, and the metals are seemingly nearly exhausted to water level. The mines are theoretically the property of the emperor, and only opened by his consent, and although practically the natives mine without this, foreigners, as well as securing this consent, must reckon with the vested rights of the native miners, with the holders of surface rights, and, north of the great wall, with the feudal princes—all of whom have some direct mining privileges—and everywhere with the governing officials. Coal and iron mining by natives is carried on in reality without imperial notice or disapproval, but the metal mining (principally precious metals), has often been checked, and sometimes carried on under imperial supervision.

After the war the door to concessions was more or less opened, but as time goes on it is gradually swinging closer shut, and the terms given more tightly drawn, until the present "regulations" (framed in June, 1899), regarding foreign participation in mining, were formulated. They are usually considered more or less in the light of obstructive tactics, and no foreigners have applied yet under them. In substance they necessitate:

1. That all companies must be at least one-half Chinese.
2. The administration must be entirely Chinese, foreigners participating only in technical capacities.
3. Instead of the large areas formerly given, each concession is practically limited to one mine. Officials of the district must report favorably on the mine and company before charter is granted.
4. The government requires 25 per cent profits as royalty.

As the Chinese have little capital for such venturesome business as mining, the result is that the foreigner would have to furnish all the capital for exploration, and if a grant was secured, would hold it subject to an administration whose smallest weakness is unfamiliarity with the business.—Ex.

Macaulay Creek.

There are prospects of some great development in placer mining in the vicinity of Whitehorse. There is a stream 18 miles from town known as Macaulay creek, the sands of which give indications of being rich with nuggets and gold dust. Colors on this creek were found this spring by Dr. Sugden and Red Rogers, who had been grub staked by Messrs. O'Brien & Macaulay, proprietors of the Whitehorse hotel. Five miles of the creek have been staked out and it is the intention of the owners of the claims to vigorously push development work on them. Mr. Macaulay, who is a pioneer of this district, and who has studied the mineralogy of it has every faith in the wealth of the new diggings and promises to let the world know through the columns of the Tribune at an early date the results of the development.—Whitehorse Tribune.

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

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

ROBERTS BOXED.

Boers Have Cut Off All Railroad and Telegraphic Communication

BETWEEN PRETORIA AND THE OUTSIDE.

Supply Train and 100 Highlanders Captured.

KUMASSI GARRISON AIDED.

White Fishermen at War With Japs and Indians—McKinley Dictates Terms to China.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Dedodrop, July 25, via Skagway, July 30.—The Boer general, Dewet, has again succeeded in cutting off all of Lord Roberts' railroad and telegraphic communication. Kelly Kenny telegraphs that the railroad was cut north of Hosing's Point and that a supply train and 100 Highlanders were captured. All communication with Pretoria is cut off.

Heavy Fighting.
Machadorp, July 25, via Skagway, July 30.—There has been heavy fighting in this vicinity for the past three days in which the Boers have inflicted heavy losses upon the British.

Willcocks to the Rescue.
London, July 25, via Skagway, July 30.—Col. Willcocks succeeded in reaching Kumassi by a new route. He relieved the garrison there and brought out with him 25 well men, 75 invalids and a large number of women and children. Many of the latter are in a most pitiable condition from sickness and disease.

Fleeing Toward Peking.
Chefoo, July 24, via Skagway, July 30.—A detachment of American troops ably assisted by British fusiliers, made a most brilliant dash against a large force of Chinese near Tientsin yesterday. Eight large modern guns were captured and turned on the Boxers with deadly results. The Chinese are fleeing toward Peking.

Whites Vs. Japs.
Vancouver, B. C., July 25, via Skagway, July 30.—The town of Steveston is now under martial law on account of imminent trouble among fishermen. One thousand five hundred fishermen struck for better prices for fish, and Japs and Indians to the number of between 3000 and 4000 were put to work. The whites declare the canneries shall not be supplied with fish and several serious mixups have occurred. Three heavily armed battalions are now in Steveston. As the striking fishermen are all armed, trouble is apprehended.

McKinley Willing.
Washington, July 25, via Skagway, July 30.—President McKinley has signified his willingness to mediate between the Chinese government and the other powers on one condition; that is, that hostilities must at once cease in China, the initial step to such cessation to be taken by the Chinese.

It is not thought in diplomatic circles here that anything will come of the terms proposed by the president, but that the Chinese will continue the war against all foreigners in their country, and that the United States will certainly be driven to declare war against the empire. It is not believed that the Chinese government has sufficient power over its subjects to stem the action now

started, but that war to the finish is the only means whereby peace will be established.

A Modern Hockshaw.
Jimmie Barbour has recently acquired the sobriquet of "Hockshaw." The cause of the bestowing of this title lies in the fact that during the past week every man who has stopped for more than two minutes at the corner of First avenue and Second street has fallen under the eye of suspicion, and been mentally arraigned by Barbour on a charge of petit larceny.

Someone thoughtfully removed the modern Hockshaw's watch from his pocket last week, and he has been looking for it ever since till last evening when it was discovered in his coat pocket. He thinks it was impossible that it could have been there all the time, although he is greatly mystified to know how it got there.

"Just a few minutes before I found my watch," he said, "I was talking to Tom Chisholm, as I suspected he knew something about the matter, but he assured me on his solemn oath both as a gentleman and a society leader that he was in darkest ignorance concerning the whole thing, and I believed him. All the same after he had gone and left me I found my watch. I don't think he knew anything about it, because I never knew him to joke that way, and his reputation for truth is well known. All the same it looks queer."

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Magistrate Rutledge was greeted by a full house this morning.

The first case called was that of Elan Overman who had not only been drunk, but he was also accused of having been disorderly. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs or 20 days at hard labor. He made haste to remit the \$5 and costs.

In Gilbert's comic opera, "Mikado," whatever that personage says is true, "whether or not it is true." In Dawson the law says no whisky must be sold on Sunday, therefore, no whisky is sold. The question then arises, why was John Castello before the court this morning charged with having been drunk yesterday? The only conclusion to be reached is that John has a Kentucky pocket and carried enough booze from Saturday night to cultivate a lurid on Sunday, for he could not possibly, even by going in at a side door, procure it yesterday, because the law says it must not be sold on Sunday. When the charge was read John acknowledged the corn, although it may have been rye. He was given an option of paying \$5 and costs or training 20 days on the fuel reduction works. He chose the former and departed.

Oscar Anderson had indiscreetly emptied a bucket of slops on the banks of the far famed Yukon for which he paid \$20 and costs.

C. W. Burney had likewise defiled the bank of the river with slops and for so doing paid \$20 and costs.

Miss Ruth Howard, proprietress of the Palace Barber shop, was up on the charge of violating the Sunday ordinance in that a man was having his face shaved in her place at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Miss Howard stated that the man in question had entered her place of business before 12 o'clock Saturday night and had taken a bath; that when he had finished his ablutions he had desired a haircut and shave; that the door of the shop had been closed and locked promptly at 12 o'clock, but that unfinished customers were finished after that hour. Constable Borrows said other barbers object to Miss Howard's working after hours and are kicking about it. The court informed her that he would not impose a fine this time, but that hereafter she close her shop Saturday nights promptly at 12 o'clock, and that no work must be done after that hour. Miss Howard innocently asked if one side of a man's face was shaved and 12 o'clock appeared on the scene if she would have to turn him out without finishing the job? As it was a tonsorial case, the court appropriately replied that he was not splitting hairs.

Divorce on 'Tap.

When Mrs. Ed Holden left for the outside Saturday evening she had in her possession a number of affidavits of an incriminating nature against her husband who is well known here and who lately left for Nome. On her arrival in California Mrs. Holden will begin action for divorce, in which action Rose Blumkin will be prominently mentioned. The affidavits taken from here will be submitted as evidence of the undue intimacy of Ed Holden and Miss Blumkin.

Mrs. Holden will not ask for any part of her husband's property; her only desire being for a legal separation. She has many friends in Dawson and is eminently respected as a lady wherever known.

Rose Blumkin arrived here ten days ago from a brief visit to the outside, and left on the first boat down the river, presumably with the purpose of joining Holden at Nome.

Good Samaritan Hospital.

The Good Samaritan hospital has been most thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and will receive patients as heretofore. This has been done merely as a measure of extra precaution, as the physicians have never had any reason to suppose that the hospital was infected.

LAW AND POLITICS.

Legal Adviser Clement and the Citizens' Committee Differ

AS TO WHAT IS NECESSARY

To Hold an Election of Members of the Yukon Council.

WAITING FOR A TELEGRAM.

Attorney Pattullo Thinks Mr. Clement is Right, and Others Decline to Express Opinions.

There is apparently a very large and growing difference of opinion between the citizens' committee and Legal Adviser Clement regarding just what will necessarily have to take place before an election of councilmen can be held. The citizens' committee holds that all that is necessary is for Commissioner Ogilvie to appoint a returning officer and then the campaign can progress merrily, and as rapidly as desired.

Mr. Clement, on the other hand, says "nit." He says there are several little things to be attended to before the candidates have any license to array themselves in war paint and feathers and go forth to pour confidential truths into the ears of unsuspecting voters. First, the Yukon council must meet and arrange all the preliminaries incidental to an election. Before the council can meet either answer must be received to one of the telegrams sent to Ottawa, stating that Major Perry is no longer a member of the council, or Judge Dugas or Gold Commissioner Senkler must come back. One of these two things, as previously stated, must take place in order to get a quorum of the council.

"The act cited," said Mr. Clement, "to show that it is unnecessary for the commissioner to pass an ordinance in council before this election can take place, has no bearing whatever on the case so far as proving the correctness of the position assumed is concerned. That is taken from the consolidated ordinances of the Northwest territory of '98, which have nothing whatever to do with our laws here, excepting that they were adopted here as a basis, so far as applicable, in the ordinances necessary for our local government. The Northwest territory election act has reference to the election of legislators whose number it is expressly stated shall be 31. This comes from chapters 2 and 3 of the volume referred to, and I hold it to be strictly local to the Northwest territory in its application and having no bearing on the present case whatever.

"On the other hand, if this law was intended for our government in the matter of elections, why is it that the amended statutes of '99 provide expressly that the commissioner in council shall pass an ordinance providing for the election? The whole thing is as plain as day, and it would be hard to find an attorney of standing who would be willing to pass a contrary opinion after reading the chapters I have cited. I should have been a successful attorney indeed had I always been as sure of my position as I am in this matter."

Attorney J. B. Pattullo was asked for an opinion of the case from a legal standpoint, and said: "I have not looked into the matter at all carefully, nor given it much consideration, but have no doubt but what Mr. Clement knows whereof he speaks and that his opinion is based on the law governing the matter."

Attorney White said that he had paid no attention to the matter and without first looking carefully into the laws bearing upon the case he did not care to express an opinion.

Crown Prosecutor Wade also refrained from an expression of opinion on the subject, pleading unfamiliarity with the laws, acts, ordinances and things bearing upon the case.

Attorney Hagel said that it would be a very rash thing for an attorney to pass an opinion in a case while unfamiliar with the laws affecting it. Not being

rash, Mr. Hagel declined to pass an opinion.

All the indications point towards a lengthy-stage wait for the candidates for seats in the Yukon council, who have at least one consolation, they will have ample time to rehearse their parts till the voter will have no choice but to stand and deliver his vote.

John Irving's Effort.

Victoria, July 22.—Tomorrow will be heard the petition of Capt. John Irving for a new election in the Cassiar district, the basis of which is that in several precincts ballot boxes were not delivered in time for voting. It is certain that the petition will be granted and almost equally certain that Capt. Irving will be again returned to parliament in place of Mr. Stables of Atlin, who, on the partial vote was declared elected.

Berrying Parties.

Yesterday being Sunday a large number of men, women and children crossed the river and journeyed back three or four miles, sat on burned logs and ate cold lunches, got rained on, stiffened their legs and put kinks in their backs by crawling around in quest of blue berries, came home wet and bedraggled and said "We just had a lovely time."

Second Avenue Improvements.

The property owners on Second avenue believe that when a thing is done it should be done right. In compliance with the sidewalk ordinance, the Second avenue property owners are all moving in the matter and have asked Commissioner Ogilvie to provide a surveyor to run lines and establish a grade in order that the new walks may be constructed properly and without jogs and other death traps as are noticed on some of the other streets. The Second avenue walks will be eight feet wide and will be constructed on both sides nearly its entire length.

Have Your Arm Pricked.

Owing to the greater protection from infection from smallpox which revaccination affords as shown by statistics compiled in Germany, I would strongly impress upon the inhabitants of the Yukon territory, particularly those occupying public positions, the advisability under existing conditions of having such revaccination performed by their medical attendants without delay.

I. W. MAC ARTHUR, M. O. H.

Anxious Skagway.

C. M. Bergstreser, of New York, editor of the Wall Street Journal, who recently visited Alaska, spending several weeks on the trip, has returned to the Sound. In an interview given the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, he expressed himself emphatically in favor of suspending the bonding privilege. He said: "There are several needed reforms in legislation, and most particularly is this true in the matter of bonding Canadian goods through the port of Skagway. Unless the government takes some steps in this matter at once, it will work detrimentally to the district from a commercial standpoint.

"While in Skagway, I got somewhat acquainted with the conditions resulting from goods from Vancouver passing through that port in bond free, destined for Dawson. This is a matter that no stone, here in Seattle, should be left unturned to change. It has so far resulted in putting Skagway to a great disadvantage commercially. The Canadian Pacific railway can buy goods in the East, at eastern prices, ship them over its own line to Vancouver and over its navigation lines to Skagway, through there in bond free, and over the railway and navigation lines to Dawson and the Yukon district. When these goods are landed at their destination, they can be sold cheaper than the Skagway merchants can sell them. Hence Skagway has had practically all her trade with interior points taken away from her. The citizens there are now seeking some measure of relief from this condition, and are greatly disappointed to have the authorities at Washington, D. C., so indifferent to their appeals.—Alaskan.

An Unfounded Report.

There was a report current in Dawson yesterday that the body of Mrs. Stewart, one of the three victims of the Florence S. wreck in Thirtymile, had been found. Investigation fails to verify the report, although it is not improbable that all the bodies will be found before the close of navigation.

Board of Trade Committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade committee having in charge the steps to be taken for the reception of the governor general and party, Saturday evening much discussion of the approaching event was heard, but the only real business transacted was the appointment of Messrs. Wade, Williams and Bruch, as a sub-committee to wait upon Commissioner Ogilvie, Major Wood and the citizens' committee, looking to co-operation with them in the reception and entertainment of the governor general.

VICE-REGAL

Journey From Ottawa to Dawson Began on July 19th.

LORD AND LADY MINTO EN ROUTE.

Will Reach Dawson August 15th and Remain Five Days.

JOE MARTIN STILL LIVES

And Will Be Heard From in British Columbia Legislature—Will Sow Seeds of Discord.

Ottawa, July 19.—Their excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, left on the western trip this afternoon. They will arrive at Winnipeg on Saturday evening, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be spent in the prairie capital. Leaving Winnipeg on Tuesday they go to Banff and from Thursday, the 26th, to Sunday, the 29th, will be spent in the National park.

Vancouver will be reached at 1 p. m. on Monday, 30th, and Victoria on Tuesday evening. August 1st to 4th will be spent in Victoria, and on the latter date the vice-regal party will proceed in the government steamer Quadra, to Skagway.

Dawson City will be reached on Wednesday, August 15, and after a stay of five days the return trip will be commenced. The party will reach Victoria on August 30, and Friday, the 31st, will be spent there.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 1, 2 and 3, the party will stay in Vancouver and New Westminster. They will be at Rossland from the 4th to the 6th of September, and at Lethbridge on September 8. Visits will be paid to the cattle ranches, irrigation works and Indian reserves. The party will reach Ottawa about October 15.

The vice-regal party will consist of Lord and Lady Minto, three gentlemen of the staff, one maid servant and two man servants.

Martin Still Lives.

Victoria, July 20.—Brief as the mid-summer session of the legislature promises to be, it is already patent to everyone that it will be an uncommonly warm one, in more senses than the literal and meteorological. Joseph Martin and his followers of the opposition may be few in number; in ability to make things lively they are nevertheless a host, and indication has been given, at the very outset that although they may be fighting a hopeless battle just at present, they are not by any means disposed to be reckoned a passive factor in parliamentary affairs.

Indeed, the music of the attendant band was still lingering on the air, and his honor had been but ten minutes departed on the conclusion of the impossible ceremonies of opening yesterday, ere the battle was on and the opposition leader had by the introduction of an insinuation in every questionable taste, sown the first seeds of personality warfare and bitterness. It had been thoroughly understood by all parties that after the brilliant formalities of the opening, the house should adjourn until Monday in accordance with general precedent. Before the formal motions in this respect were made, however, opportunity was made to lay before the house a series of papers and reports, for the most part completed just too late to be presented at the abortive session of last spring. Hon. Mr. Eberts had ready also the first government measure of the session, its object being the correction of abuses in the small debts act and the improvement of the statute generally.

Sunday Evening Concert.

Prof. Parkes gave another exhibition of his wondrous scope before a crowded house at the Palace Grand last night. In addition to the stereopticon views and moving pictures several new attractions were on the program.

Miss Helen Thomas drew some excellent music from the violin—a thing rarely heard in Dawson from a classic musical standpoint—and was well received by an appreciative audience. Miss Adelaide Willard, the California nightingale, comes from a band of sweet singers, and descended in bringing with her into the Palace Grand some of the melody of her state.

Miss Marion Tracie is an artist ready too well and favorably known to require any description of her illustrated songs, beyond the fact that they were fully up to the usual, high standard.

HIS LIFE A DEEP MYSTERY

Queer Story of Military Student "Bison" McLean.

West Point Cadet Who Disappears From School and Becomes Chief of the Navajos.

[From Monday's Daily.]

"Bison" McLean was sent to the military academy at West Point from southwest Missouri. The class he joined has become famous for the names of several of its members. The name "Bison" was given him by George B. McLellan because of McLean's long black hair and immense size. The Missourian was a poor student in his classes, and that he managed to stay at the academy for three years at all was on account of his superiority in riding and drill work. His life in the southwest had trained him in firearms, and no cadet at the Point could equal his records on the target range. He was not a popular man, for, in addition to being dull, he had a sullen temperament and moments of ungovernable passion. One cold, bitter winter night he disappeared. With one exception, this was the last time any of his classmates saw "Bison" McLean. His skates were missing, and so a search was made for him in the river. His family saw that search was made for him in New York. The books of the academy recorded him missing, and he was forgotten soon in the preparations for the war with Mexico.

The war was fought and ended. The tide of emigration to the west following the opening of the new territory and the discovery of gold in California made new duties for the army. It was necessary for emigrants to travel in great open wagon trains for their mutual protection, and the hussars were busy lending them their aid or avenging their wrongs. Garrisons were placed at Santa Fe and at several points in the southwest to keep the Indians off the trails passing through Magon Mount gap. Gen. W. S. Harney was in command of these forces and had such men as Kit Carson in his employ as scouts. Maj. Sumner, afterward a major general, was Gen. Harney's right hand man. Early in the '50s he was sent on a scout with three troops of dragoons through the Datil and Tularosa ranges. While he was mounting a rise in the Datils the dragoons came suddenly on a band of 800 Navajo Indians. The American troops prepared to fight, but the Indians halted and raised their hands with the open palm of peace. They explained that they were after Apaches, with whom they were then enjoying one of their predatory wars. Then a remarkable thing happened. The chief rode out from the band and, facing them, gave a sharp command: The braves formed in troops of about 100 each and marched past as if at parade. The amazement of Maj. Sumner seemed to please the chief, for he gave another command. The Indians turned sharply, changed from line into column and then back into line. Another sharp order, and they advanced in line by the entire command.

"Where in thunder did you get all this?" cried Maj. Sumner.

"We've four times this many drilled braves," the chief replied, and, dropping a little venom, "we'll use them, too, perhaps when it comes to fighting the whites. We have a great war chief who has taught us these things."

He raised his hand as a signal, and the Indians moved over the hill and disappeared.

Maj. Sumner made an official report of the incident. He did not forget to tell, in addition to the foregoing, that the Navajos he had seen were armed with American rifles and lances of Mexican manufacture. Jefferson Davis was then secretary of war. He had seen enough of the southwest in his experiences in the Mexican war to know how extraordinary it was that Indians should adopt a civilized mode of warfare. He ordered a report in detail and called for as complete an investigation as possible under the circumstances. There was little more learned further than this—that the drill resembled that of the American dragoons and was not at all like the Mexican tactics. No white man had seen the war chief, though one of Kit Carson's scouts declared he had. The chief was not a Mexican, he said, and was a Navajo most certainly. He was a tall, handsome Indian of remarkable physique and rode like a dragoon and not like an Indian. Nothing more than these few facts could Secretary Davis gather.

It was nearly ten years later that Joseph C. Ives was sent at the head of an expedition to survey the Colorado

river. A troop of dragoons was detailed as the guard for his party. Ives had been at West Point and had been transferred to the topographical survey. While up in the mountains to the east of where now the town of Green River is the Indian guides became uneasy and reported that they were spied upon by some redskin scouts, to whom they could not approach close enough to learn their tribe. Guards were more carefully placed. One morning the relief of one of the outer pickets found the man shot through the heart by an arrow.

"There's an Indian chief on the guard line, and he's asked to see you."

"You should go to your commanding officer, corporal," Ives replied. "I'm not in charge of the escort."

"No; but the Indian asked for you, sir, and by name."

"Well, that's strange. How does he know me? Bring him up. But if he has any others with him keep them out of camp."

A few minutes later the corporal returned with the chief, who was a marvelous figure for even a Navajo. He was very tall and straight and muscled like an athlete. A guide was called to act as interpreter.

"I guess we don't need that fellow," the chief remarked as the guide came up.

The officers had gathered at Ives' tent, and their mouths fell open in amazement as they heard him speak, for his English was pure and without a flaw of accent. The Navajo sat down on a camp stool in a self possessed way and looked the group of men over quietly.

"Have you any spare tobacco, Ives?" he asked.

The tobacco was found for him, and an orderly was dispatched to an officer's tent for the bottle that, because of the inaccessibility to civilization, had been nursed lovingly and held for extraordinary occasion.

"How does it come, Ives, you're not wearing the uniform? You didn't fall down at the Point, did you?"

"Great Scott, what do you know about the Point?" cried the astonished Ives.

But the chief only smiled and went on talking about the Point and the men who were there 15 years before. His familiarity with the army ended there, for he asked hungrily about these few men and how they had done in the Mexican war. He was surprised to learn how well their fortunes had prospered. For two hours the officers stared at this great brown Indian and searched their memories in vain efforts to place him.

"You may be pleased to learn that it had been arranged to kill your party off, Ives, but I recognized you yesterday while you were prowling around the hills, and we'll declare the killing off for old times' sake. I've enough braves within a mile of you to ride you all down in an hour," the Navajo said as he rose to go.

"But who in thunder are you?" Ives cried. "You seem to know me, but I can't for the life of me recall you."

"Don't you remember McLean, who was in your class at West Point?" the chief asked.

"What, 'Bison' McLean—who was drowned?"

"Yes, I'm 'Bison.'"

There is no record of any other instance of magnanimity on the part of "Bison" McLean. Only an occasional trapper, with the exception of Indians, saw him after that. His history thenceforth is as mysterious as that which had connected itself with him when he was only the great Navajo war chief. How he left the Point and joined the Indians and why no one knows to this day. The retreat of Chief Joseph and his Nez Percés from New Mexico to the lava fields in the war of 1877, one of the most remarkable in all military history for its strategy, is credited by army officers to the generalship of "Bison" McLean. It is not doubted that he is now dead, but when and where did he die? No one knows and probably never will.—Kansas City Star.

Out of Politics.

It has been suggested by two or three American citizens that the members of the two old political parties, Democrats and Republicans, each hold a regular, old-fashioned political meeting here in Dawson just to revive recollections of the past, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, so to speak.

The parties who suggested the above probably did not stop to consider that it was past political enthusiasm that caused a large number of Americans to come here. Political enthusiasm "broke" many men who came here partly to recoup their lost fortunes, but largely to get away from the allurement incident to party affiliation. Besides it is doubtful if there is sufficient old Bourbon in Dawson on which to hold a typical Democratic meeting.

PERSONALITIES.

Congressman William A. Jones, of Virginia, served during the civil war in the defense of Richmond, and earned a nickname which still clings to him. He was born in Warsaw, Va., and his fighting qualities earned for him the title of "Thaddeus of Warsaw."

Col. E. F. Fleming, the clock master of the treasury department in Washington, has over 500 clocks in his care. His friends call him "Father Time." He starts winding his little army of eight-day clocks on Monday and gets around to the last one on Saturday night.

Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts is spoken of as a candidate for the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is rumored that the board of trustees of that institution has already offered him the place, but this rumor he refuses to either affirm or deny.

Prof. Todd, of Amherst college, and Percival Lowell, of Boston, are making preparations for a trip to Africa to observe the eclipse of the sun in May next. Mr. Lowell's interest in astronomy began in an amateur way six or seven years ago. He founded the Lowell Observatory, at Flagstaff, Ariz., in 1894, and since then has made some important observations.

It is said that Gov. Crane, of Massachusetts, is very popular among the employes of his paper mill in Dalton, owing to his liberal treatment of them. There are several aged men in the town whose sole duty is to walk to the office of the mills and draw their pay—a sort of pension for services loyally rendered in the past. A strike in the establishment has not been known in the three generations of family management.

Lieut. Ward Cheney, of Connecticut, who has just died of wounds received in a skirmish in the Philippines, was a graduate of Yale college in the class of 1896, and was on the staff of the Hartford Courant when he enlisted, in 1898. When he left he remarked laughingly to his associates in the office that he supposed he ought to write his own obituary before he should go away. The suggestion was taken seriously, and at the request of one of the editors he wrote a paragraph covering his life, which has just been published. It fills but 26 lines of the Courant, and is very modestly written.

Quiet Up the River.

From all persons who arrive in Dawson from the outside comes the statement that all the towns in the upper country, including Skagway, are very dull. Old Skagwayans report that many are going out of business there owing to the exceedingly dull and quiet times. Bennett is said to be going the same route Dyea traveled two years ago, while Caribou, which never did attain to either name or fame, is holding her own. Whitehorse is reported as quiet but steadily growing on a solid, substantial basis, and is bound to be the best point between Dawson and the coast.

Concerning the copper mines near Whitehorse a late Skagway paper says: Bernard Whalen, who has just returned from a visit to Whitehorse, made a round of the various copper properties while there and declares that if the properties can be proven to have depth, the future of the district as a mining camp is assured. He says further: "Many shafts and tunnels have been made throughout the district on properties owned by poor men as well as those controlled by big companies. Poor men are putting in much of their time patiently working all their small incomes will permit.

"The Anaconda promises to be the greatest property in the camp. Six shafts have been sunk on it, each now from 16 to 25 feet deep, and a tunnel of 160 feet in length has been opened. In every one of the shafts and in the tunnel nothing has been encountered but ore. There are no walls. It is simply one huge body of quartz. The depth is alone to be ascertained. The tunnel so far penetrates a soft free milling gold rock which would pay to work in most countries.

"In the Rabbit's Foot much work has been done and it is showing up well. The Anaconda and the Rabbit's Foot now have ore that would pay to ship."

"Hundreds of tons of ore could be shipped from the Carlisle right now.

"The Pueblo, while low grade, has 100,000 tons of ore in sight.

"Capt. Stretch of the road has been in the camp endeavoring to arrange for the shipment of ore to Skagway and down the coast in some way satisfactory to mine owners and all."

They Saw the Library.

The couple looked as if their names might be, respectively, Hezekiah and Cynthia. They were in Washington and were sightseeing. The real funny-picture-paper type of country folks is not often seen, but this couple distinctly belonged to that type. They were middle-aged, and they walked hesitatingly up the steps of the library of congress. The man was reluctant to surrender his bulgy umbrellas to the young man behind the checking desk.

"When do I get it back?" he inquired, suspiciously.

"When you're coming out," was the reply.

So he surrendered the parachute, and his spouse—who wore, by the way, a

dark green satin skirt, a Paisley shawl and a black bonnet littered with cherries absolutely ripe—clutched his arm tightly, and they turned to gaze at the grandeur about them.

"Gosh all gooseberries!" exclaimed the man, looking around him admiringly, "but this must 'a' cost 'a' heap."

"Muss't it, though?" said his wife, rapturously.

Just then a tall, thin elderly man, with a gray, straggly beard, passed by the couple. As he was hatless, the man who looked as if his name ought to be Hezekiah naturally concluded that he was employed about the library.

"Mister," said he, addressing the thin, dark man, "how much do you reckon this buildin' cost th' gov'ment?"

"Oh, many millions of dollars," replied the man with the straggly gray beard. "Don't you think the appearance of it justifies the great expenditure of money?"

Then he got into conversation with the countryman and his wife.

"Perhaps you'd like to be shown around the building?" he asked them.

"Wall, we would take it kindly," said the countryman. "You work around here?"

"Oh, yes, I am employed here," said the dark man, with great gravity. "I have been attached to the library for some years. Come with me, and I will point out the decorations that seem to appeal with most force to visitors."

"We'll jes' go you, said the countryman, and the dark, elderly man led the way and took them through the many beautiful chambers of the library, discoursing charmingly and with evident perfect knowledge of the many interesting features of the decorations. He explained the meaning of all the allegorical pictures, carefully avoided comment on any of the undraped mythical ladies, so as not to shock the countryman's wife—she looked shyly in the other direction when they came to those pictures—and proved himself in general an admirable guide. In fact, a number of well-groomed people made it a point to remain within sound of the straggly-bearded man's voice, in order to catch his remarks, which were more luminous by a great many points than the catalogue. After spending nearly three-quarters of an hour and showing them over the entire building, the thin, elderly man looked at his watch, and started to take his leave. Just as he did so the countryman and his wife held a whispered consultation. The countryman reached into his trousers pocket, pulled out a small, white bag, dived into the bunch of silver it contained, extracted a dime with his thumb and forefinger, and approached the man who had been so courteous and attentive as a guide.

"Much obliged fer showin' us around, mister, said the countryman, holding out the dime.

"You are entirely welcome, replied Assistant Librarian—formerly librarian—of Congress Spofford, smilingly ignoring the 10-cent piece and walked away.

"Darned obligin' feller, wa'ant he?" said the countryman to his wife, carefully replacing the dime in the soiled white bag.

Flour Trade Suspended.

San Francisco, July 17.—"The troubles in China will cause a suspension of our trade in flour and other commodities," said William Wiley, Hongkong representative of a big California milling company, who arrived from the Orient. "When I left Hongkong," he added, "business was dead there and at Shanghai. At least 2,000,000 sacks of flour were at Hongkong that could not be delivered in the interior. A great quantity of flour had gone forward since, and that is also held up. Most of this is from Oregon. It was a great loss. The Chinese, who purchased that to sell again, will be the losers. But, of course, while the troubles last, the Pacific coast trade in flour with all parts of China affected, must come to a stop. The entire flour trade with China is carried on with the Pacific coast states, and there will be loss to this coast by the suspension. Outside of flour, the principal imports of China from the United States are cotton, oil and machinery. The loss will be distributed all over the country. The flour now in China that cannot be sold in the interior is worth about \$1,500,000. The supplies for the allies that may be sent out will not compensate us for the loss of Chinese trade.

"Japan will also be a large loser in the flour trade, as the supply for Northern China goes in via Japan. The Chinese will not suffer for food. They will live on fish and rice, as they did before they had flour."

En Route to Eagle.

W. R. Edwards and wife, of Fargo, N. D., are registered at the Regina. Mr. Edwards is the receiver of the U. S. land office at Eagle, and is en route for the scene of his duties. He seems to have earned his appointment to this office as he was one of the first volunteers to land on Philippine soil during the recent unpleasantness with Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will be passengers on the first boat going down the river.

STEWART RIVER EXCURSION

On the Steamer Flora Starts This Evening.

Lightning Arrives With Her House Battered—Steamer Movements—Water Rapidly Rising.

The steamer Flora arrived early this morning from Whitehorse with a large passenger list and a scow load of cattle consigned to Robert Lerac. She will sail tonight at 7 o'clock for the Stewart river. Cepts. Martineau and Campbell will guide her destiny on the journey. Both men are thoroughly competent river navigators and congenial companions as well, consequently passengers who take the trip can be assured of a successful journey and a first rate time. This will be the first time in the history of the country that a steamboat has gone up the Stewart to the head of navigation, and should the venture prove successful the company operating the Flora will dispatch a boat up that river at regular intervals next season. A number of canoes will be taken aboard which will allow the tourists to float down stream at any point from which they may desire to embark. Splendid fishing and shooting will be found all along the river and a chance will be given those who desire to prospect or stake mineral land. It is estimated that one week will be consumed on the trip.

The following passengers came in on the Flora: Al Caron, E. Wall, Ed Chadwick, C. Ingram, D. L. Marbeth, F. Tankin, K. Hayska, C. M. Matef, W. S. Chestnut, Chas. Armstrong, J. A. Gerow, H. O. Nickerson, W. E. Rinehardt, C. V. Anthony, Mrs. Te Roller and two children, R. Texas, C. Bennet, D. Wyman, H. G. Torrence, S. P. Reynolds, E. McKay, H. Jordan, M. Mannering, E. Demacucome, Silas Kelsey, W. C. Sprogal, Joel Westerlund, Thos. Drohin, John Clark, J. D. Demert, J. Lasegin, D. M. Lockridge, Ed Bowne, J. Kajem.

The Sybil sails today for Whitehorse. The Lightning came in yesterday after a flirtation of many hours duration with a sand bar near Selwyn and with her upper-deck badly shattered from a protruding shelf rock. She will not leave for her up river run before Tuesday. The Tyrrell sails tonight for Whitehorse.

The John P. Light, one of the D. & W. H. N. Co., has not been launched as yet. Manager Davies hopes to have her in the water tomorrow.

The steamer Zealandian was reported going up at 4 this morning from Selkirk.

The Yukoner is coming down. She was at Hootalinqua at 5 this morning.

The Canadian and Ora arrived at Whitehorse this morning at 5 o'clock.

The Bailey left Whitehorse at 2 o'clock this morning.

The water has raised two feet in the Yukon in the past 36 hours and is now almost covering the bar upon which the scows from up river are beached.

The average temperature at up-river points is 65 degrees. Slight rains and cloudy weather is reported.

Candidates Glare.

Every rising sun greets from one to half a dozen aspirants for political preferment who are ready to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the dear people; and every sun rises on several ex-candidates, men who were in the field yesterday and who were weighed in the balance, found wanting and laid away as not quite the thing. "States are being made and smashed with amazing rapidity and utter disregard for the feelings of the aspirants. It looks now as though the contest will narrow down to a fight between the ins and outs, the former being desirous of having men elected to the council who will coincide with the present members, while the outs will move heaven and earth to bring about the election of men who will dare to do right regardless of internal discord.

Rapid Rise of the Yukon.

Between Friday evening and yesterday evening, a period of 48 hours, the Yukon river, which had formerly been steadily falling, rose upwards of a foot and has been continuing to rise today. Within the past three days there have been heavy rains all over the Yukon basin and to this fact is due the sudden and material rise in the river. It was the increased depth of water that enabled the steamer Lightning to move off the bar near Selwyn on which she had been hung up for several days. During the remainder of the season it is not feared but that there will be abundance of water.

SMALL BOATS

On the Upper River Route Must Hustle for Business

AS BIG STEAMERS HAVE CUT PRICES

And Now Carry Passengers to Whitehorse for \$40 and \$30.

HAPPENINGS ON THE RIVER.

Sybil Forced to Put Back for Repairs—Steamers Arrive and Depart.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The small boats are not going to have it all their own way in the passenger business from now on. Manager Davies of the steamers Lightning, Tyrrell and John P. Light has announced a big cut in rates.

The steamer Lightning will sail at 1 a. m., tomorrow and accept passengers, first-class \$40, second-class at \$30. It is understood that the C. D. Co., will do likewise and that all boats operated by the company will make that rate to Whitehorse, commencing tomorrow, August 1st.

Tom Davies, with his usual quick perception, has deferred the sailing of the Lightning until 1 o'clock tomorrow morning, thereby cutting in first with the slash in prices.

The Ora, Flora and Nora people have been a thorn in the flesh of the big companies, as they have left here many times with a full load of passengers, while the larger boats have gone out in numerous instances practically deserted.

The next card will probably be played by Agent Calderhead, of the Klondike Corporation, as it is not that gentleman's nature to sit quietly by and see the coin of the realm filling the coffers of his competitors, while his boats are lying idle at the dock.

The steamer Tyrrell, of the D. & W. H. N. Co., left the Yukon dock this morning at 10 o'clock bound for Whitehorse. The Lightning sails tonight at 1 o'clock. The John P. Light will be the next boat of this company to leave for the upper river.

The Flora sailed at 9 o'clock last night for the Stewart river.

The Yukoner arrived last night with 130 tons of freight and six sacks of government mail. She brought the following passengers: Mrs. J. E. Miller, T. Stone, Mrs. B. E. Elliott, T. W. Bastdorf, Mrs. C. B. Lundell, E. A. Lundell, J. Bosworth, L. A. Bosworth, Marion Bosworth, H. Marymont, Jack Emerson, E. B. Shaw, T. N. Durand, A. Wheeler.

The steamer Sybil sailed last night for the upper river after a long wait in port for repairs to her machinery. She ran as far as Indian river, when she broke down again and was compelled to put back to port. Her next sailing is indefinite.

S. S. Basley was reported at Selwyn this morning coming down.

The Canadian left Whitehorse this morning at 2 o'clock.

The steamer Victorian was reported at Hoots Iniqua going up at 11 last night.

The Eldorado passed Selkirk at 9:30 this morning.

Considerable speculation is rife in reference to the steamer Sifton. She has not been heard of for more than 24 hours and she is long overdue. It is thought she is on a bar near Selwyn.

Steamboat men are experiencing a great deal of difficulty in securing competent men to accept minor positions on the river boats. Managers Davies and French were both looking for a second engineer this morning, but without success. The Anglian is being held until a man can be secured for the position.

Mail Arrives.

A small consignment of mail arrived on the Yukoner last night, she bringing but six sacks. A large quantity of papers and periodicals are now sent through the mails and are arriving with every mail. This class of mail is sent through from outside points at one-half a cent per pound. Local news dealers

are taking advantage of this, consequently the mails and postoffice are crowded with heavy packages.

Whitehorse Has a Kick.
There is a general impression all along the line from Dawson to Seattle that Klondikers bound for the outside are great spenders. To a great extent this is true, and fortunate indeed is the town that can entertain for a few hours a party of the pilgrims en route. This probably accounts for the following in the Whitehorse Star:

Whitehorse, July 23, 1900.
Ed. Whitehorse Star: Can you give any explanation why the W. P. & Y. Ry. run in an extra train every time there is a boat load of passengers out from Dawson?—These people can certainly be as well cared for in Whitehorse as in Caribou, where they are forced to remain from eight to twelve hours before they can get transportation to Bennett. Perhaps the true reason is that when they get to Caribou they are forced by circumstances over which they have no control to get berths and meals on board the company's boats.

Should not the merchants and other business men of Whitehorse, who have purchased lots of this same company, and have gone to great expense in improving them almost especially for this class of travel, be entitled to some consideration at their hands?

Every pound of freight I have shipped into Whitehorse has been forwarded over the White Pass & Yukon Route, and this is true of almost every other business house here. I certainly think it no more than right that our interests should be looked after a little by the railway company, instead of their seeking every opportunity to take patronage away from us. Yours, etc.,

MERCHANT.

To the above the editor of the Star replies as follows:

Frequent complaints of above tenor have been made to us since our arrival and various remedies advanced to abate the evil. We would suggest, however, that the business men get together and appoint a committee to wait on Messrs. Hawkins, Irwin and Rogers and state their grievances, and have no doubt but that these gentlemen, who are fair-minded business men, will devise means to obviate the difficulty."

Boxing Contest.

This evening the public will again be privileged in witnessing the old war horse Frank P. Slavin, in his war paint, doing battle for the scalp of Billy Manson, another of Australia's well-recommended boxers, and who carries with him a long list of successful engagements from that country. Those attending the Slavin-Perkins contest were satisfied to a man that both contestants were out for the purse, and they enjoyed an animated and determined battle. The contest this evening promises to excel the previous one, as Slavin has taken upon himself to stop Manson in six rounds, and to attain this object Frank has to get going at the commencement of the bout, as Manson's record places him in the ranks of the most prominent boxers in Australia. As was published in a previous issue, the conditions of the contest are: Frank P. Slavin engages to stop Billy Manson inside of six rounds, the winner to take the whole of the gate receipts. The contest will be held in the Palace Grand at 10:30 this evening, doors opening at 9 o'clock. The management have full control of the house, and in consequence all crowding will be obviated.

The Whitehorse Tribune.

The Whitehorse Tribune made its bow to the public Saturday, July 21, and it made a very creditable bow, too. It is a six-column folio, and from its appearance seems to have the solid support of the advertisers of its home town, which speaks well for its future.

R. J. Burde, the Tribune's editor and manager, in his salutatory, writes much to the point and in a business-like way, makes the statement that the paper is not out to do missionary work, but is there for business, and identifies the interests of the Tribune with those of Whitehorse.

A New Bridge.

Notices are out asking for tenders for the construction of a bridge across the slough on Fifth avenue between blocks 11 and 12 on the police government addition to Dawson townsite. The bridge is to be 100 feet long and 20 feet wide, plans of which may be seen at the office of the commissioner.

An Expensive Goodnight.

Every evening at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Maud Carey, of New York, calls up her father, Capt. George S. Stone, of Cincinnati, on the long distance telephone and bids him goodnight. Each message costs \$3.50, but Capt. Stone thinks it cheap enough at that price. He is a street car magnate.—EX.

VICTORIA CROSSES

Will Be Awarded Capt. Meiklejohn and Sergt.-Major Robertson

FOR BRAVERY AT ELANDSLAAGTE

Lightning Strikes a Cleveland Church During a Funeral.

MANY DEATHS ARE REPORTED

As Having Occurred Near the Mouth of Yukon—Excessive Heat in Philadelphia.

London, July 20.—Victoria crosses have been gazetted for Capt. Meiklejohn and Sergeant-Major Robertson, both of the Gordon Highlanders, for bravery in the battle of Elandslaagte, and Lieut. Forwood, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, for rescuing a fallen trooper at Ladysmith.

Terrifying Scene.

Cleveland, O., July 20.—At Charfeld, O., yesterday, lightning struck a church, in which a funeral was in progress. The edifice was packed to the doors and a panic ensued. The lightning ran down a pillar. Mrs. Simon Shade, who was leaning against it, was prostrated and may die. Twenty-five others were injured. Two of them, Miss Dora Bowers and George Booker, it is believed, fatally. Many women fainted. In the excitement the coffin fell from its supports to the floor.

Alaskan Tragedies.

Tacoma, Wash., July 20.—News of upwards of 20 deaths lately near the deltas of the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska, were brought down by the steamer Sequoia and the transport Antennian. Among those who are known to have perished during the fierce gales which have swept the mouth of the river recently, are a party of four Boston men, whose names were recorded at the Russian mission as Mike O'Brien, M. C. Button, A. R. Brown and M. Cronin. Also a party of eight people who had come down the river from Rampart and who were wrecked on June 18.

Warm in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 18.—The excessive heat today caused the death of six persons in this city, and two in Camden, N. J. Up to a late hour tonight 40 cases of prostration were treated at various hospitals. According to the report of the forecaster, this was the hottest day of the summer. The humidity was 63 per cent during the day, but decreased tonight to 50 per cent at 8 o'clock, at which hour the thermometer registered 90 degrees.

End of Wall Paper Trust.

New York, July 17.—The National Wall Paper Company, which has been known for more than six years as the National Wall Paper Trust, having failed to control independent manufacturers, has practically been driven out of business by the outside competition, and in the near future will be dissolved. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the majority of the stockholders held today in this city. The collapse of the National Wall Paper Company will result in the winding up of affairs of the Continental Wall Paper Company, which has for some time been an ally of the National. The latter controlled the output of fifteen factories in the combination and the Continental Company operated 17 similar factories. At the annual meeting today the old board of directors was re-elected and empowered to act as trustees in the dissolution proceedings. Some of the factories will be bought back by their original owners and the others will be sold to the highest bidder.

Vancouver News.

Vancouver, July 18.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade it was resolved by the board that the government at Ottawa be asked to discontinue the quarantine of boats entering this port from the United States, as there was no fur-

ther danger from infectious diseases. The city council has passed a resolution to ask the Dominion government to continue for some time the inspection of boats entering this port from the States, owing to conditions in the United States which render such a course necessary.

The city council has passed a resolution to co-operate with the councils of the cities of Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster in urging upon the Dominion government to take immediate steps to exclude all Mongolians, especially Chinese, from coming into the province, especially from across the line, in view of the fact that bubonic plague is extending in San Francisco. The mover, Alderman (Dr.) McGuigan, said that a great deal of correspondence had passed between the different boards of health regarding the matter and there was no doubt the Chinese were endeavoring to escape from the plague-infested districts, and it behooved the city to take precautionary measures to keep these people out of the country.

A Weather Bureau

Vancouver, B. C., July 17.—Mr. Webber, inspector of the meteorological bureaus from St. Johns to Dawson, is in Vancouver en route to Dawson, where a bureau will be established as soon as telegraph communication is completed, about six months from now; another station will also be established at Fort Simpson, B. C. Mr. Webber says that when these stations are in working order, they will be an immense value to Canada and the United States, as most of the weather of the Middle States and provinces has its origin in the far west. It will be of the very greatest importance to observe the air currents at Dawson and Fort Simpson and their effect on other air currents, and have the news heralded all over the American continent.

There are 37 weather bureaus in Canada and 120 in the United States, and with 60 of these Canada's 37 exchange communications daily by telegraph, at 8 a. m. and at 8 p. m. in Washington and Toronto and at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. in Victoria and the Coast. So efficient and prompt is the telegraph service that within half an hour after the observations the 97 offices in Canada and the United States that exchange reports are able to compare notes as to results, and send out reports warning the world of an approaching heat wave, cold wave, hurricane, gale, blizzard or storm.

Mr. Webber stated that heretofore it was very difficult to make forecasts of approaching weather from British Columbia towards Manitoba, but that with the Northern stations established a vast improvement would take place, of great benefit to the American continent.

Lord Minto's Visit.

It is feared that the distinguished personages soon to visit our city will not see by several thousand as many people here as they will expect. If they do they differ from 99 in every 100 outsiders in their estimate of Dawson's population. The first thing that usually strikes a stranger on his arrival in Dawson is the absence of 20,000 or 30,000 people whom they had expected to find here. But at present the population is less than it has been known at any time since the arrival in the country of the influx of '97. There are many reasons for this material decrease in the country's population and it is highly probable that the coming visitors will be made acquainted with a few of them before they leave.

The Athletic Association.

The meeting of the Dawson Athletic Association last evening was not very largely attended, although the membership rolls which have been circulated during the past week showed a very heavy increase in membership, as over 300 names were presented.

The secretary, Mr. Young, was confined to his bed by illness, and the acting chairman, Dr. Wilcox, was unable to attend. Joe Clarke acted for the secretary and Attorney McKay was placed in the chair.

The committee on constitution and by-laws presented a working draft of its work which was adopted without change. Owing to the fact that a permanent president and other officers, under the constitution must be selected from the board of directors which consists of ten members, yet to be elected, further work in this direction was postponed.

It being understood that some athletic sports were to be inaugurated at the coming reception of the governor general, a committee of three, consisting of Dougherty, Watson and McDermott, with Mr. Young as an assistant committeeman, was appointed on ways and means, and among other things will call upon the officials having in charge the reception and tender co-operation, as it was deemed to be the appropriate thing to suggest that the new association should be given charge of the athletics.

CRIMINAL CASES

Now Coming Before the Territorial Court for Final Hearing

THREE OF WHICH ARE POSTPONED.

Question Raised by Defense Concerning King's Sanity.

SARGA PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Names of Jurors Who Have Been Summoned to Act at the Present Sitting.

In the territorial court this morning the case of John Sarga, alias Stargis, alias "Little Joe, the Greek," charged with having murdered Louis Ballois on Last Chance a year ago this month, was called, and the prisoner looking just as stolid and unconcerned as when he made his appearance in the police court a short time since took his place in the prisoner's dock. The charge was read to him by Clerk McDonald and he entered a plea of not guilty.

Sarga has retained no counsel thus far, and when asked by the court if he was ready for his trial he did not seem to understand at first, but finally said he would be ready for trial in a week.

Judge Craig said the case would be called in about a week, but no date could be fixed this morning.

The case of Alexander King, who shot and killed Herbert Davenport on the 15th inst., on the Yukon near White river, was called next. King stated when arraigned some days ago that he had no friends to pay an attorney and the court has appointed Attorney Davis for the defense. At the time of his arraignment King plead self-defense in answer to the charge of murder, but the defense intimated this morning that a plea of insanity would be made. Crown Prosecutor Wade stated that in anticipation of something of the sort he had had the prisoner examined as to his sanity by Drs. Thompson and Good, the former having watched the prisoner very closely and continuously since his incarceration, and the prosecution was prepared to show that there was more ill-nature and bad temper than insanity. The defense asked for further time in which to procure witnesses, and was granted until 2 p. m.

The case of Donald McPherson, the man who could not remember when arraigned whether he was guilty of unlawfully moving or causing to move a certain raft or not, was called and the prisoner took his place in the box. Crown Prosecutor Wade called for three witnesses, one after the other, and none of them answered to their names, although it was supposed they had been subpoenaed. They had not been, however, owing to a misunderstanding, and the case, like the two previous ones, went over.

The following jurors have been summoned to serve at the present criminal sitting of the court, beginning today: W. A. C. Baldwin, J. P. McLennan, F. C. Liddle, D. Matheson, A. B. Marks, David Doig, Jas. McDonald, A. J. McFarlane, Henry Bobson, C. D. Grange, Henry Piggott, H. B. Young, Robert Craig, Ross Eckhardt, H. Roth, P. R. Ritchie, Chas. Reichenbach, E. S. Crisp and A. J. Bannerman. The last named was excused on account of illness.

Greeting From Hawaiians.

Washington, July 18.—The president has received the following letter:

"Honolulu, June 30, 1900.

"To His Excellency, William McKinley, President, and Congress of the United States of America—Greeting:

"We, the native Hawaiian citizens of the territory of Hawaii send their greeting; they wish to express to you their appreciation and thanks for the liberal laws which the congress has enacted for the territory of Hawaii, and which your excellency approved on the 30th day of April last.

"We further extend our good wishes to your excellency, to the congress and the people of America. Respectfully yours,

D. KALAUOKAIANI,

"JAMES K. KAULIA,

"ROBERT W. WILCOX,

"National Committee."

LATEST

An Ohio

His Rival to St at

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LATEST DAWSON LOVE STORY

An Ohio Man Tells of How He Captured a Wife Here.

His Rival Committed Suicide—He Had to Show Her \$50,000—Triumph at Last.

From Wednesday's Daily
A recent dispatch from Toledo, O., to the Chicago Inter-Ocean contains the following romantic story of love, jealousy, suicide, persistence and marriage in Dawson.

Henry R. Chelton, a former resident of Ottawa county, who has been in the Alaska gold fields, recently returned after an absence of nearly three years. Chelton had been generally regarded by his acquaintances as a confirmed bachelor, and those who knew him best were greatly surprised when he returned with a wife, a bright, intelligent woman of about 35 years of age. According to his story he married her in Dawson City, winning her consent after a long siege.

Chelton was reluctant to speak much of his matrimonial adventure, but the curiosity of a cousin who lives on Walbridge avenue in this city elicited the following statement:

"Two years ago if any one had told me I would ever marry I would have been tempted to resent the insinuation as an insult, for a youthful experience had set me, as I thought, irrevocably against the gentler sex. But I met my fate in far-off Alaska, and in a peculiar manner. I may say, however, that to this day, I don't know as much as I might about my wife. She suits me; I love her dearly, and that is all that is necessary.

"A few months before I married there drifted into Dawson a woman who seemed to possess plenty of pluck and get and some money. She started a boarding house and prospered. She gave her name as Mrs. Varley McKendrick, and said she came from Winnipeg. The men all admired her from the start, but she kept them tactfully at a distance.

"I soon became interested, and I thought that she regarded me with some favor. She was always reticent about herself, but in answer to an impertinent remark by a rough miner one evening, said that she had nothing to be ashamed of in her former life, and upon his sneering rejoinder I knocked him down and thrashed him soundly. For this she seemed to feel kindly toward me, and I, well, I fell head over heels in love with her, and like a fool, told her so that same evening and asked her to marry me. She refused me, but did it so nicely that I thought more of her than ever.

"About this time a New Yorker who had been making considerable money began to board at her place, and she seemed to think he was a pretty nice sort of a fellow. In fact, I thought he monopolized too much of her attention, and I grew rather jealous. I had made up my mind to win her if I could and return home. I had been doing fairly well, and she told me on one occasion that she would like to leave Alaska as soon as she had accumulated a little fortune.

"The New Yorker, a man named Hartsorn, I was satisfied, had made up his mind to marry her, and this stimulated me to press my suit with greater ardor. Well, I was refused again, and so was he. I didn't take it to heart as he did, for the poor fellow shot himself, leaving a letter addressed to her, and to this day I don't know what it contained. But I wasn't made of that sort of stuff, and concluded to try again. You know the old saying about trying again—well, that is what I did.

"She finally told me one evening that the day I could show her that I was worth \$50,000 she would dispose of her belongings and become Mrs. Chelton. I was the happiest man on top of earth, as I had made a couple of good deals, and was climbing toward that figure rapidly. The day came when—well, you don't care so much about that as you do about what happened. I married her. She said that she had no relatives for whom she cared particularly, and readily agreed to come back to Ohio with me. I am going to look around a bit, buy a nice farm, and try to live happily the rest of my life with my wife, who is all and more than she seemed to me, even when I was courting her."

The pair are stopping at the house of a friend, and will soon enjoy a little pleasure trip East, after which they expect to settle down to farming and stock raising.

Now They Are Married.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 20.—The sequel to a very sensational and one of

the most remarkable legal controversies that ever took place in the courts of Texas has just been learned here.

Readers of the daily newspapers will recall the unusual injunction issued by a Dallas judge about a year and a half ago restraining a Mr. Warfield, who represented one of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the East, from meeting or conversing with Mrs. Vivian Morris, nee Moody, formerly of Jefferson, Texas, and a woman noted for her beauty. At the time of this unusual proceeding Warfield and Mr. and Mrs. Morris were residing in Dallas, and the order of the court was issued at the instance of the husband of the woman.

Warfield disobeyed the injunction of the court and was held in contempt. He was fined \$100 and given three days in jail, but on the payment of the fine he was released.

Warfield and the woman suddenly disappeared, and for many months no one knew where they had gone, but only recently their whereabouts became known. They were in Hongkong, China. Information reached here that they were married there a few days ago, a divorce having been granted separating Mr. and Mrs. Morris in this city about ten days ago. The divorce was granted to the husband by Judge Irby Dunklin of the Forty-eighth district. The cablegram announcing the marriage of the woman and Warfield was received at Jefferson some time last week. Warfield still continues to represent the same tobacco company in the Chinese empire. He is said to be quite wealthy and owns considerable valuable property in Dallas.

Decadence of the Cowboy.

Northern Montana is bewailing the decadence of the cowboy; justly it would seem, if there be truth in the report that two border outlaws chased a dozen members of the Diamond R. round-up outfit for 20 miles, in terror-stricken search for refuge, to the town of Culbertson. Think of it! Twelve doughty knights of the plain, blue of lip and wild of eye, spurring their horses to incontinent flight over sage brush and bunchgrass, and ever and anon turning their wan faces backward over shivering shoulders for a look at their relentless pursuers. Picture in your mind's eye the scudding of a dozen jack rabbits close pressed by a pair of ravenous wolves! Oh, the horror of it!

The report from Culbertson says that the cowboys were unarmed, excepting one or two guns in the whole outfit. It is a harsh allegation, and public judgment should be suspended pending the receipt of further particulars. If it be proved true—ah, well, we of Montana must blush for the shame of it! The traditions of the gun are dear to the Western heart. It has barked defiance to law and order, it has been the chief property of the cowboy comedy of "shooting up the town," and it has furnished ragtime music for many a tenderfoot to dance by. Has the westward course of empire relegated the "shooting iron" to the scrap pile? Has it gone the way of the brown buffalo and the preserved Indian? Will it no longer dangle in menace from the belt of the bold vaquero? It would seem so, for the report has it that the Diamond R. outfit was unarmed.

All the world will join in the Northern Montana wail. The iconoclast, Time, has shattered the idol of the "wild and woolly West." The long locks of the cowboy have been shorn; his goatee is preserved only as a memory on the ageing face of Buffalo Bill Cody; his buckskin habiliments have given way to overalls and jumpers, and his bravery is bound between the yellow covers of a nickel novel.

Twelve cowboys chased by two bandits! They will never believe it in the East, where the popular idea of the cowboy is still somewhat awesome and picturesque. Here in Montana, swallowing our pride, we will henceforth look upon him as a herder of cattle and brander of calves—our calfboy. Butte City (Mont.) Inter Mountain.

Gold Dredge for the Fraser.

There seems now to be every probability that a serious attempt will be made to win some portion of the gold dust which is known to lie on the bed of the Fraser river. The undertaking is due to John Cobiedick, who first visited British Columbia in 1896, and has since paid much attention to the dredging possibilities of the Fraser and its tributaries. The conditions existing in the rivers in British Columbia are similar to those extant wherever the gold dredge has not been introduced, insofar that the placer miner may only recover the gold from the benches and bars. Further than this it is impossible for him to proceed, in any stream where any great volume of water exists.

In September of last year operations were commenced in the construction of a dredge of a New Zealand pattern on the banks of the Fraser, near its confluence with the Thompson river and

three-quarters of a mile from the town of Lytton. The major portion of the machinery was purchased in this country from the workshops of firms who have been engaged in the construction of dredges for the last 30 years. Two pontoons 92x100 feet, were constructed, the timbers being bolted to steel frames and both then joined by heavy timbers, forming one solid barge with a space of five feet six inches between the two. It is through this space the bucket ladder travels. Unlike the ordinary harbor dredge—which has only one bucket, a number of buckets form an endless traveling belt, raising the gravel from the bed of the river.

The work was carried to completion under the supervision of an experienced engineer who has been engaged in dredging the rivers of New Zealand for the last 30 years. Climatic conditions have made necessary the enclosing of the machinery, which has been done by building a frame structure the length and width of the pontoons, only leaving a gangway on both sides. The craft is equipped with two boilers, main engine, winches, dynamos, donkey engines, etc., the boilers and engines being built by Robey, of Lincoln, while the winches came from the works of William Symons & Co., Glasgow. The dredge is lighted throughout by electricity, having both arc and incandescent lamps.

The points claimed in favor of the New Zealand dredge are that it is automatic, requiring few attendants and capable of handling large quantities of dirt. The capacity of the one at Lytton is 2000 cubic yards per working day of twenty-four hours. The cost up to the present has been in the neighborhood of \$15,000.—P.-I.

Her Tip of No Avail.

A determined woman from the West visited Washington not long ago for the purpose of interviewing a member of the cabinet on a subject of interest to her. She called, as it happened, just at the time when the frauds in the Cuban postal department were made public, and the majority of the president's advisers, absorbed in considering the matter, had given instructions that they were not to be disturbed.

"So you refuse to take my card to the secretary?" asked the determined lady of the messenger.

"It would be against my orders, and I don't dare to," replied the messenger, politely.

The visitor turned away in high dudgeon, but a happy thought occurred to her and she retraced her steps. "Here my man," she said, insinuatingly, "here is 50 cents. Now will you take my card in?"

"I'm paid a bigger salary than that to keep your card out, madam," responded the darkey, shaking his head.—New York Tribune.

Answers for the Anxious.

Gloriana B., of Westport, writes: "I have a young gentleman caller who is always trying to kiss me. How shall I dissuade him?"

You should dissuade him with a hat-pin or an ax, Gloriana, but as an all-around anti-kiss argument there is nothing so dissuading and at the same time painless as a large Bermuda onion, says the Baltimore American. You should eat one or two or three before the kissing bug flies around.

"Musician," of Waverly, wants to know how to discover whether or not her piano keys are ivory or celluloid. Touch them carefully with a lighted match. If they are celluloid you should then call the fire department.

"Housewife," of Roland Park, asks: "How can I keep roaches out of lard?" Place the butter near by. They prefer it.

"Lucy F.," of Highlandtown, says: "My hair brush shows a good many falling hairs every day. How can I stop them?"

Soak the brush in glue over night. "Rub," it certainly was inhospitable of your friend, whom you were visiting, to refuse to allow you to use his tooth brush. However, we should cultivate a sweetness of disposition which will enable us to overlook such traits in others.

"Worried," of Catonsville: The quickest way to remove indelible ink from a carpet is to pour muriatic acid on the spot. Any carpenter can mend the hole it will make in the floor.

The liquors are the best to be had, at the Regina. When in town, stop at the Regina. It might pay you to drop in and see the new stock of drugs, stationery and sundries at the Pioneer Drug Store.

Cabin Wanted.

Lars & Duclos, photographers, want to buy a cabin centrally located. Apply at studio, or Nugget office.

The warmest and most comfortable hotel in Dawson is at the Regina. Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

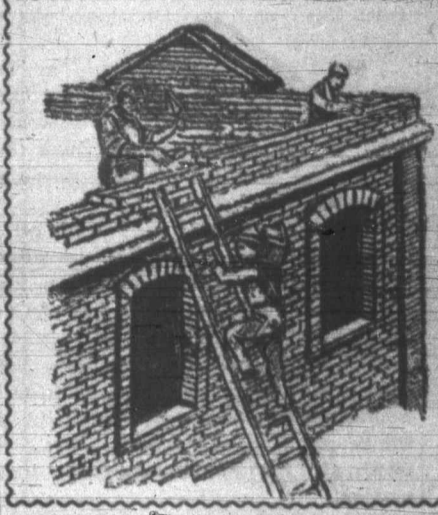
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Str. BAILEY

Will be the Next Boat for
White Horse and All Way Points!
C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent.

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Speed, Safety, Comfort. For reservation of staterooms and tickets or for any further information apply to company's office
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O.W. HOBBS, PROP.
Contractors & Builders
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Special Values!

We are offering great values on all our
Spring and Summer Suits, Trousers, Hats,
FURNISHINGS, ETC.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM

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

HERSHBERG

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

DON'T BE SHY!

If you need your toilet cleaned
or any other garbage removed,
CALL ON GUILDS & BROWN,
Corner of Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

New Arrivals.

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

N. A. T. & T. CO.

ORR & TUKEY'S STAGE

Daily Each Way
To Grand Forks
Leaves Forks at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Dawson 12:30 p. m.
Leave Dawson at 3 p. m.
Arrive at Forks 7 p. m.
FREIGHTING TO THE CREEKS.

Kearney & Kearney

AURORA DOCK. Telephone 31
Freighting and Teaming
Goods delivered at the Forks, Eldorado and Upper Bonanza creeks.
Rates Reasonable... Satisfaction Guaranteed
GOODS HANDLED WITH CARE ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Alaska Pacific Express Company

BONDED CARRIERS
DAILY SERVICE
Bet. Puget Sound Points and Dawson Gold Dust Insured for Full Value. Office at Lancaster and Calderhead's Wharf

HINDLER, Hardware

HINDLER, Hardware
HINDLER, Hardware
Near the Holborn Restaurant
Mitchell, Lewis & Slaver Co.
OF SEATTLE, WASH.
Mining Machinery of All Descriptions. Pumping Plants a Specialty. Orders Taken for Early Spring Delivery.
Chas. E. Severance, Gen. Agt., Room 12, A. C. Building

Granite and Enamelled Ware

DAWSON HARDWARE CO., JUST IN
SECOND AVENUE

WAS A PUGILISTIC TRAVESTY

The Slavin-Manson Affair at the Palace Grand Last Night.

Agee Brothers Furnished Only Entertainment of the Evening—Manson Might Lick a Postage Stamp.

From Wednesday's Daily

When any management of a pugilistic contest or, in fact, any other sort of entertainment attempts to get along prosperously without expending any money for advertising, such event is usually more or less of a frost; hence the fact that not half a dozen reserved seats down stairs were sold for the pugilistic bouts last night at the Palace Grand. The balcony and boxes were fairly well filled and the small space left for the "general admission" contingent was crowded. Not over a dozen and a half stage seats were occupied.

The only entertainment of the night was furnished by the Agee Brothers, Roy and Harry, in a four round contest for points, with Ed O'Donnell as referee. The boys are both quite scientific, and since his last appearance, Harry, the younger of the brothers, shows rapid advance in the manly art. A year hence Roy must either look to his laurels or play second fiddle in the Agee family. The contest which was hot from start to finish, was declared a draw.

The so-called "event of the evening," came on next in what was to have been a six-round, or less, go between Frank P. Slavin and Billy Manson, both from the country that produced Fitzsimmons. Slavin is well known as a clever man—by all odds the most clever in this portion of the country—and needs no description here. Manson should be called "Willie" instead of "Billy," and should dress a la Fauntleroy and wear copper tips on his shoes. He is a nice, gentlemanly appearing fellow and is apparently very brave. (It requires a brave heart to venture out on such slim legs as Manson's.) He has an admirable form for a clerk or stenographer, but as a prizefighter—well, it is doubtful if he could knock down a two-bit piece on an employer or a moonlight picture of Slavin's shadow.

In the first round when Slavin would make a feint, the impetus of the displaced air was about as much as Manson could withstand, and in the early portion of the second round when Frank caught him a mild swing in the jaw, the man who is said to have won many fierce battles in Australia, went down and out; at least he was declared out, and very properly, too, by Referee Ed O'Donnell, whose humane heart would not longer permit the poor, out-classed man (what his class is would be hard to say) to take any more punishment.

The contest (?) was decided in favor of Slavin who stepped to the rope and humbly apologized to the audience for giving such a miserably poor exchange for money paid. The audience was disgusted that any man who had no more chance than the proverbial snowball should put himself up as being capable of affording entertainment.

WILL HANG OCTOBER 2.

(Continued from page 1.)

stairs again after coming down ready to return a verdict, to await the finishing of the attorneys' argument concerning the last point.

The jury did not leave the box after the delivery of the last instruction, but after a brief consultation, Foreman Ritchie arose and delivered a verdict of guilty.

There was a moment's silence in the courtroom before the judge asked the prisoner at the bar if he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him.

"Yes, judge, I have everything to say," replied King, promptly. "In the first place those two witnesses have lied."

Then followed a description by the prisoner of the killing of his victim, which might have applied to the butchery of an ox in the shambles rather than to the murder of a defenseless man, so far as any feeling of repentance or remorse was concerned. His horribly realistic description of how he had fired the murderous shot and his acting out of how the murdered man had only thrown up his hands part way, then half turning had slowly sunk into a sitting posture in the canoe, the head lolling back in horrid evidence of death, only differed in minor and inconsequent details from what had been sworn to by Knouff and Everett, but will be long remembered by all who heard and saw it, as one of the most terrible self-convictions ever witnessed. The prisoner's gray hair and beard

tossed by his excited movements, the almost frantic tones of his husky voice, which rose to an excited shout at times; the flashing of his eyes and the waving of his hands, combined with the awful import of his words, made up a dramatic picture never to be forgotten, and left no sympathy for the prisoner except that which might be of a wholly moral and impersonal character.

Judge Craig nerved himself to do his duty, though it could be plainly seen that the effort was painful and costing him dearly.

During the silence which followed the close of King's plea, one could almost hear the heart beats of those nearest. The judge placed the black cap upon his head and said those words which have been heard so often, but whose awful import has always been freighted with the same meaning: "You shall be hanged by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

"Judge," said the prisoner, as he grasped the railing of the box and leaned forward, "I'd rather you would send me out to be shot through the head in the morning. Imprisonment is not to my taste."

The prisoner was led away to his cell, which will open again for him when he passes forth to meet the doom his crime merits on the second day of October.

After it was over the judge laid his head upon his arms on the table and wept, and if there was any sympathy in the hearts of those present it was certainly due to Judge Craig at that moment.

Transportation Items.

The steamer Bailey arrived last night with 65 tons of freight but no passengers. She is followed by the Canadian, which boat should arrive tonight. The Canadian is reported to be carrying the government mail.

The Yukoner is billed to leave today and is the first boat out of the C. D. Co. carrying passengers at the new schedule of \$40 first-class, \$30 second-class.

The Bailey will follow the Yukoner up river and will probably sail tonight.

The Lightning sailed last night for Whitehorse. Tom Davies, general manager of the D. & W. H. N. Co., went out on her. He is going to Skagway to meet his partner, C. A. Hugler, of the Pacific Coast Lumberman Journal, at that point. He will return in ten days. Mr. Fowle, of the A. C. Co., is acting as temporary manager during his absence.

The Zealandian arrived at Whitehorse this morning at 2 o'clock. The Victorian left at the same hour.

Selkirk reported the passing of the Nora on her up-river run at 1 a. m. today.

"Turned Up" at the Orpheum.

"Turned Up" is the attraction on the Orpheum boards this week, and while as a farce it is a success, and has received the stamp of approval of New York theater patrons, it is doubtful if it will be as profitable in Dawson as was Hazel Kirke, the melodrama of last week. If it is not, it will not be the fault of the company or the piece, but rather the preference of the Dawson audience for melodrama.

"Turned Up" is full of fun and unexpected happenings all productive of merriment, the whole of which brings up the unexpected turning up of people at extremely inconvenient times and in the face of circumstances which render their absence very much to be desired.

To begin with Alf Layne as Capt. Midway, turns up after he is supposed to have become a contribution to the funny tribes of the deep, and arrives at home to find his wife (Miss D'Avara) married to Bones (Mr. Post), an Irish undertaker. His son, an author (Mr. Lawrence), is about to be married to the only daughter of Gen. Baltic (Mr. Mullen).

There is a general mix-up of the affairs of the families, and just as it begins to look as if some one might get into trouble, Cleopatra, the hitherto unknown wife and general mascot for the captain, arrives upon the scene, and the captain, who has been making all sorts of threats, gets a call down.

The captain's daughter (Miss Blossom) is about to marry Nod Steddum (Mr. O'Brien) when she discovers that her family skeleton is dark of hue and of threatening demeanor. Then there's more trouble, which all ends by George Midway bribing Bones and the colored wife to disappear, which they do in concert, and everyone gets married and is supposed to live happy ever after.

One of the chief attractions of the Orpheum this week is not on the bill at all. It is the large eagle which sits very quietly and intelligently on a stool at the theater door and acts as ticket taker. The bird attracts much attention.

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

BRIEF MENTION.

A large quantity of logs have broken through the boom on the Klondike.

An abundance of berries can now be found on nearly all the hills surrounding Dawson.

The run of King salmon is nearly over. Silver salmon will soon make their appearance.

The weather is reported cool and with an average temperature of 45 degrees at points up the river.

J. S. Lancaster was a passenger on the Lightning last night. He will return about the first of September with an immense shipment of hay and grain.

Trevor Corry was a passenger on the Yukoner going out today. He has completed the compilation of that portion of his forthcoming book pertaining to Dawson.

John Lilly, of Lilly Bros., of Seattle, Skagway and Bennett, who recently arrived with a large cargo of feed, purchased property on Third Avenue near second street, where he has just completed a corrugated iron warehouse 40x100 feet.

Workmen are engaged in digging an immense ditch to drain the stagnant water now enclosed in the slough back of the barracks. The water of the Klondike will flow through the ditch, emptying into the Yukon.

Numerous wells are being sunk around town at points contiguous with the Klondike or Yukon. No frost is found when gravel is uncovered, and the water obtained is absolutely pure, being filtered by the gravel through which it flows.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon at 1:30 John Lockman, notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the hour for such transactions, got the notion that he needed some wood, and needed it right then. Besides, there is so little difference in the penetrating qualities of the daylight during the twenty-four hours, that there seemed in John's eyes little reason for postponing the acquiring of that. "He was looking for it and he got it," W. H. Duff (who is arbitrarily recognized by the police authorities as the owner of the wood), and a limb of the law also got something at the same time. They got John, and at 2 o'clock John was awarded a contract to perform one month's labor, free of charge, for the benefit of a deserving government. John will now get a surfeit of wood and the cutting into proper dimensions thereof. With great alacrity John was permitted to go at it.

This afternoon Unole Hoffman and Miss Corinne Gray will be heard regarding their differences concerning sundry pieces of furniture.

Arranging for a School.

Commissioner Ogilvie informed a Nugget representative today that arrangements for the opening of a school in this city at an early date are now well advanced. A building is being engaged and one teacher has been already secured. The commissioner did not give any details as to the building or its location, neither did he mention the name of the teacher employed. Full particulars of the long needed innovation will be given as soon as all arrangements have been completed.

It is now an assured fact that Dawson is at last to have a public school which will be an honor to the city as well as to those through whose efforts it will be provided.

War Notes From China.

The imperial arsenal at Sih-Hi is running nights, making metal shields with scare heads on them.

Prince Bung is buying up all the two-handed wooden swords for the use of the royal guard.

Twenty stands of firecracker guns have been seized in the province of Taka-Nip.

Twenty-five thousand war gongs are being lacquered in colors and provided with bamboo thumpers. These will be beaten upon as soon as the white devils appear and are expected to throw them into a blue-panic.

There is a brisk demand for Canton matting bombproofs with rice paper prayers gummed on them. These are certain to turn aside the shells from the invaders' heavy siege guns.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Twain at the Telephone.

While living at his home at Hartford, Conn., Mark Twain was one morning deep in the composition of some humorism from which he expected a good deal, when he was called to the telephone. He told the servant to receive the message and bring it to him, but in a few moments was informed that the party at the other end of the wire wanted him. Provoked at the interruption, Mark went to the telephone, and after "helloing" for some time without an answer, he used some language not generally seen in print, but which was certainly picturesque. While thus engaged he heard an answer in astonished tones and recognized the voice of an eminent divine whom he knew very well. "Is that you, doctor?" questioned Mr. Clemens. "I didn't hear what you said. My butler has been at the telephone and said he couldn't understand you."

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

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



"High-Grade Goods."

BREAKFAST DELICACIES

GRAPE NUTS

A Delicious and Nutritious Food

FLAKED WHEAT, GERMEA, FARINA

S-Y. T. CO., Second Avenue

YUKON DOCK CO.

W. MEED, MANAGER

Special Arrangements Made for Storage of Goods IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

FOR RATES APPLY AT OFFICE... Goods Insured Against Fire

Dawson Warehouse Co., Ltd.

THE ONLY BRICK WAREHOUSE IN DAWSON

WARM STORAGE

For the Winter Months.

Special Rates for Large Consignments.

Goods Stored in Our Warehouse Insured at a Low Rate. Competent Men in Charge.

A Treat for Smokers.

Macanley Bros. are importing 200,000 cigars, including the popular and favorably known Ben, Franklin, Henry Clay, Brooks, Figaro de Rothschild, Django Club, etc.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Best Canadian rye at the Regina.

Prepare for Winter.

Paper your cabin now. We have a fine line of wallpaper, paints, oils, etc. Anderson Bros., Second st.

Public Notice.

PATENTS from the Dominion Government were issued and have been received at the Registry Land Office, at Dawson, for the lots or pieces of ground hereinafter mentioned. All interested parties and owners of said lots are requested to produce at said Registry Land Office their titles, so that a certificate of title can be issued to them.

All patents for which a certificate of title will not be required and issued at once, will be sent back to be dealt with, according to circumstances, viz:

- I. GOVERNMENT ADDITION.
 - Block A, lots 1, 2, 3, 5.
 - " B, lots 2, 3.
 - " C, lots 1, 6, 7.
 - " D, lots 4, 6, 7.
 - " E, lots 4, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24.
 - " F, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14.
 - " G, lots 2, 3, N, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9.
 - " H, lots 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16.
 - " I, lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14.
 - " J, lots 4, 6.
 - " K, lots 1, 3, 5, 6.
 - " L, lots 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 24, 26.
 - " M, lots 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16.
 - " O, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 14.
 - " Q, lots 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.
 - " S, lots 2, 14.
 - " U, lots W, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11.
 - " V, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16.
 - " Y, lots 4, 6, 7.
 - " No. 1, lots 2, 3, 6, 15.
 - " No. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 10.
 - " No. 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

- II. KLONDIKE CITY.
 - Block No. 1, lots 1, 5, 17, 19.
 - " No. 3, lots 3, 13.
 - " No. 5, lots 5, 6.
 - " No. 6, lots 1, 3, 4, 10, 16, 17, 18.
 - " No. 7, lots 16, 18, 22, 22.
 - " No. 9, lot 13.

- III. LADUE'S.
 - Block A, lots 2, 6, 14, 19.
 - " H.A., lots 10, 11.
 - " D, lot 5.
 - " G, lot 19.
 - " J, lot 2.
 - " Y, lots 1, 16.

All lots in Smith's addition except the part west of First Avenue.

- V. BONANZA CITY.
 - Block B, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
 - " E, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 22, 23, 24.
 - " J, part of block J.

- VI. GOVERNMENT RESERVE ADDITION.
 - Block 11, lots 1, 2.
 - " 12, lots 7, 9, 12.
 - " 13, lots 6, 7.
 - " 14, lots 6, 8, 10, 11.
 - " 15, lots 3, 6, 7.
 - " 16, lots 5, 6.

Dawson, 23rd July, 1900. J. E. GIROUARD, Registrar.

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. 13 ELDOORADO.—Creek claim No. 13, 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS

BURRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices, Golden's Exchange Bld., Front St. Safe deposit box in A.C. vaults.

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

AUGUSTE NOEL, Advocate, etc., Mission st., Dawson.

NORTON D. WALLING, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, Nome, Alaska.

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

BELCOURT, McDOUGAL & SMITH—Barristers, solicitors, conveyancers, etc. Offices at Dawson and Ottawa. Rooms 1 and 2, Chisholm Block, Dawson. Special attention given to parliamentary work. N. A. Belcourt, Q.C., M. P., Frank J. McDougal, John P. Smith.

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

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

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers. Telephone No. 22. Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Orpheum Building.

N. F. HAGEL, Q. C., Barrister, Notary, etc. Offices, Webb block, opp. Lancaster & Calderhead's wharf, Dawson.

ASSAYERS. JOHN B. WARDEN, 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.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS. TYRELL & GREEN, Mining Engineers and Dominion Land Surveyors. Office, corner First Ave. and First Ave. South, Opp. Klondike Hotel, Dawson.

DENTISTS. DR. HALLVARD LEE—Crown and bridge work. Gold, aluminum or rubber plate. All work guaranteed. Room 7, Golden's Exchange Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At half price, one 10 h. p. summer boiler, with fittings; must go at once. Supply Grocery.

The Orpheum

ALL THIS WEEK
First Time in Dawson of the Farrelly Comedy in three acts.

Turned Up

With the Full Cast of the Company, followed by a

Choice Olio of Specialties

MOHR & WILKINS

GROCERS
Family Trade... Finer's Outfit

Third Street and Third Avenue.

Now Open for Business

...Grand Forks Market
Meats of All Kinds WHOLESALE and RETAIL At Dawson Prices

F. GEISMAN

Hay and Feed

500 TONS.

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

LANCASTER & CALDERHEAD, WAREHOUSEMEN.

Bonanza - Market

All Our Meats are Fresh Killed and of First Quality.

Third Street, Opposite Pavilion

Wall Paper... Paper Hanging

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