

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 6 NO. 30

DAWSON, Y. T., SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1901.

PRICE 25 CENTS

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

## REPORTED COMBINE

Of the Various Large Trading and Transportation Companies

WITH BRANCH HOUSES IN THIS CITY

Is Not Yet Made Known to Local Managers.

NO RATE CUTTING THIS YEAR

Alaska Nome Nugget Mining Company Incorporated With One Million Dollars Capital.

From Saturday's Daily. New York, April 4, via Skagway, April 12.—The Herald says: "Few of the New York city corporations are likely to be effected by the combination, as reported from London, of all the Alaska transportation companies into one concern with a capital of \$100,000,000. The only company in any way likely to be effected is the Alaska Exploration Co., which is incorporated in West Virginia with a capital of \$5,000,000, and those inter-

ested refuse to give any information as to its intentions or as to the identity of its directors.

(When the representatives of the Dawson companies interested were seen regarding the above telegram, as well as the one bearing on the same question and published in the Daily Nugget of yesterday, they could throw no light nor give any information upon the matter further than to agree that there will be no rate cutting on the lower river this year. The managers of the various big companies had not up to today been notified of any radical changes in contemplation by the directors of their respective companies.)

### Nome Nugget Company.

New York, April 6, via Skagway, April 13.—The Alaska Nome Nugget Company, Ltd., has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is understood that its business will be confined solely to mining.

## EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

Library Concerts Will be Long Remembered.

At the library concert last evening the public had its first introduction to Commissioner Ross. After Miss E. Larsen, assisted by the choir had sung "God Save the King," ex-Commissioner Ogilvie announced the presence of Mr. Ross whom he took great pleasure in introducing to the audience. On behalf of the public library Mr. Ritchie presented Mr. Ross with an address of welcome from the board of control to which Mr. Ross replied in a few well chosen words, thanking the audience for the hearty welcome he had received and pledging the same liberality to such institutions as the library which had been shown them by his predecessor. His remarks called forth a burst of thunderous applause which assured him of the heartiness of his welcome by the Dawson public.

The program was the same as rendered the previous evening and in every respect was all that was promised by the committee. Each number was well selected and the audience showed their appreciation by continuous applause.

After the program ex-Commissioner Ogilvie again took the floor and called for a vote of thanks to be tendered Mr. Arthur Boyle and all his assistants who had worked so hard and faithfully in preparing the entertainment for the benefit of the institution.

Mr. Ritchie asked a vote of thanks to be given Mr. and Mrs. Hetherington for their assistance in giving the church for the entertainment as well as the practices. Both votes were given with a will.

Everyone who was present on either night and especially those who attended last evening were greatly pleased with the entertainment and all declare it to be the best ever given in Dawson.

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

The Pacific Cold Storage Co. offers every facility for keeping frozen products.

Meals a la carte at the McDonald. Choice foods and viands. Exceptional service.

Elegantly furnished rooms with electric lights at the Regina Club hotel.

Fresh oysters. Selman & Myers.

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## RUSSIA WITHDRAWS

Proposal Regarding Manchuria Treaty and Awaits Events.

London, April 6, via Skagway, April 13.—Russia has withdrawn her proposals regarding the Manchurian treaty and has informed the other powers that all possible negotiations in the matter have been abandoned and that she (Russia) will quietly await further developments.

Official notice has been given that all indemnity claims against China must be filed with the British minister at Peking before May first, otherwise they will not be considered.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Unsettled as to Policy of Victoria-Kootenai Railroad.

Vancouver, April 7, via Skagway, April 13.—The government is still unsettled as to its policy regarding the Victoria-Kootenai railroad, and as it will not undertake to build the road as government work, the subsidy offered for its construction will go either to the Canadian Pacific or Great Northern. There are still some questions regarding the bonus which are as yet unsettled.

## BIG FELLOWS VS. LITTLE CHAPS

Season for the "Roarin" Game Fast Drawing to a Close.

The curling season of 1900-1901 is fast drawing to a close, but there are a few enthusiastic knights of the broom who take every opportunity of indulging in their favorite pastime. Last evening eight of these enthusiasts gathered at the rink to decide a challenge issued by the "Big Fellows" to the "Little Chaps" earlier in the day.

The game was played in due and ancient form with a "we drap o' the auld kirk" at each tea head.

The "Big Fellows" rink, skipped by H. T. Wills, was composed of two of the Yukon champions, Messrs. Rourke and Walsh, and Arthur Lewin, who has been studying the game during his trip to Europe during the past winter. The "Little Chaps", Messrs. E. Lewin, E. E. Tiffin, Dr. F. A. Richardson and A. Scott, went on the ice feeling that they were "up against the real thing," but determined to fight it out. That curling is a slippery game was amongst the few remarks made by the "Big Fellows" when at the finish of the 16th, they retired disgusted to the dressing room and the "Little Chaps" walked home satisfied that 20 to 6 was good enough to prove their ability to turn down the heavyweights any old night. The score was:

"Big Fellows"—A. Lewin, W. L. Walsh, W. H. Rourke, H. T. Wills, skip—6.

"Little Chaps"—E. Lewin, E. E. Tiffin, W. A. Richardson, A. Scott, skip—20.

## ADDRESS TO MR. ROSS

Delivered in Behalf of Library Board of Control.

The following is the address delivered to Commissioner Ross by President P. R. Ritchie of the board of control of the free library at the concert given for the benefit of that institution last night in the M. E. church:

To the Honorable James Hamilton Ross, commissioner of the Yukon Territory: Sir—We, the board of control of the

Dawson Reading and Recreation Association, beg leave to extend to you a most hearty welcome, and to wish for you all that is best during your stay in the territory.

We acknowledge with gratitude the generous support the free public library has received from your predecessor in office and wish in behalf of the public to bespeak your kindly offices for an institution that during the last 15 months has met so great a want.

The existence of an institution of this kind is a necessity in any community but more especially in Dawson—a fact which will appeal to you when you become acquainted with the workings of this organization. Yours most respectfully, signed on behalf of the board of control,

P. R. RITCHIE, President.

CHAS. MILNE, Sec. and Treas.

Mr. Ross' reply to the address is mentioned elsewhere in this paper. When the concert was over a short reception was tendered to Mr. Ross, who met many of the people and it is needless to say that of him none but the best impressions were formed.

The outgoing C. D. stage this morning carried as passengers Mrs. Hutchison, Wm. Phillips, I. McKeon and L. T. Burwash for Stewart.

## HERE'S TO EVERYTHING

Toasts Which Will be Proposed Monday Night.

The banquet to be tendered the Yukon territory's new commissioner, the Hon. Jas. H. Ross, promises to be in every respect the complete success which the importance of the occasion warrants and requires. The various arrangements are all in excellent hands and from present indications every detail will be carried out in such a manner as the situation demands.

The reception will be held in McDonald hall on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock to which the public generally are invited to be present. The banquet will follow in the evening at Pioneer hall at 8 o'clock. Mr. H. T. Wills will preside at the banquet and next to him will be seated the guests of honor.

Among the many toasts which will be proposed are: "The King," "The President of the United States," responded to by Acting U. S. Consul Te Roller; "The Retiring Commissioner," proposed by Judge Craig, responded to by Mr. Ogilvie; "Our Mining Interests," proposed by Commissioner Ross, responded to by Councilman Wilson, Alex McDonald, Dr. Wills, Mr. Purchase; "Learned Professions," by L. R. Fuida, responded to by Attorneys Wade, Congdon, Woodworth and Dr. Thompson; "The Parliament and Yukon Council," by Hon. W. D. Davis, responded to by Judge Craig and Mr. Prudhomme; "Our Army and Navy," responded to by Officers Tobin, Wroughton, Crosby and Hulme; "The Northwest Mounted Police," responded to by Major Wood and Superintendent Primrose; "Our Guests," Toastmaster H. T. Wills; "Commerce and Banking," by Mr. McCaul, responded to by Messrs. Thos. O'Brien, D. Doig, A. Scott, E. A. Mizner, R. P. McLennan, Chas. Milne; "The Ladies," responded to by Attorney Auguste Noel. Other toasts, including "The Press" will be provided for later.

### The Finest in Dawson.

Soggs & Vesco, the jewelers have opened one of the most attractive stores in the territory. Indeed the chances are that a more neat and handsome place of business is not to be found in any interior city on the coast. The new place is to be seen on Third street in the building formerly occupied by George Apple and well worth a visit. A valuable stock of nugget jewelry is displayed as well as watches, diamonds, rings and artistically executed designs in gold for chains, bracelets and ornaments.

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

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

## NINE-YEAR OLD GIRL

Assaulted and Murdered by John Warne Near Butte, Montana.

LYNGHERS WERE SPEEDILY ORGANIZED

But the Monster Was Spirited Away by the Sheriff.

HOSHER AGAIN APPEALS CASE

His Uncle and Alleged Accomplice in Robbing Torrence Will be Brought Before Present Term of Court.

From Saturday's Daily.

Butte, Mont., April 7, via Skagway, April 13.—John Warne, charged with assaulting and murdering a 9-year-old girl, has been arrested. As soon as the news spread a lynching party was organized which made a determined effort to take the prisoner but were foiled in so doing by the sheriff who removed him to a place of safety. The crime is one of the most atrocious in the history of Montana.

### Hosher Gets One Year.

Seattle, April 6, via Skagway, April 12.—Hosher has been sentenced to one year in the King county jail. He gave notice of appeal and pending grant is out on bail. Criminal proceedings against his uncle, J. B. Thompson, will be instituted during the present term of court.

### COMING AND GOING.

A. L. Smith, of 24 above on Bonanza, is a guest at the Regina.

Mr. F. Berry, of Eldorado is making Dawson a visit and is stopping at the McDonald hotel.

A crowd of Peel River Indians came into town today with 14 log teams. They left this afternoon to pay a short visit with their brethren at Moosehide.

Capt. Chris Sornickson is a captain no longer. Yesterday he sold his boat, the Eldorado, which he purchased from the sheriff last Tuesday to Sid Baryington.

The fire department was called out this afternoon owing to a blaze in a cabin on Second avenue between First and Second streets. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

After the concert last evening an informal reception was given Commissioner Ross by the board of control of the library and their friends. A luncheon was served consisting of coffee, sandwiches and cake and a number of people took advantage of the occasion to make the acquaintance of the new commissioner.

Oranges, Lemons. Selman & Myers.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Films of all kinds at Goetzman's.

Chechaco butter. Selman & Myers.

Chechaco eggs by the case. Meeker.

Fresh eggs. Selman & Myers.

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

**THE LATEST**  
...IN...  
**HATS SHOES CLOTHING**  
**Sargent & Pinska**  
"The Corner Store"

**Hotel McDonald**  
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN DAWSON.  
JOHN O. BOZORTH, Manager

**Orr & Tukey.**  
**FREIGHTERS**  
DAILY STAGE TO AND FROM GRAND FORKS  
9 A. M. AND 3 P. M.  
Office - A. C. Co. Building

SEE OFFICE, A. C. BUILDING  
**H. H. Honnen** FOR **Freighting**  
PHONE 6 IF YOU ARE IN A HURRY

**SHERWIN WILLIAMS' PAINTS**  
THE ONLY READY MIXED.  
We also have a full line of Painter's Brushes, Boiled Oil and White Lead.  
HARNESS MADE AND REPAIRED.  
**McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO.**  
LIMITED

Delivered in Behalf of Library Board of Control.  
The following is the address delivered to Commissioner Ross by President P. R. Ritchie of the board of control of the free library at the concert given for the benefit of that institution last night in the M. E. church:  
To the Honorable James Hamilton Ross, commissioner of the Yukon Territory: Sir—We, the board of control of the

Wholesale - A. M. CO. - Retail -  
...Large Hydraulic Canvass Hose...  
Also full line Hardware, Steam Hose and Steam Supplies  
**AMES MERCANTILE COMPANY**

# TO PROBE COUNCIL

And Investigate Causes Leading to Passage of Game Ordinance.

NO DIRECT CHARGES WERE MADE.

Last Night's Mass Meeting Not a Numerical Success

BUT IT WAS VERY HOT STUFF.

Tone Was Principally Against Dominion Government and the Yukon Council.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. At last the acts of the Yukon council are to be investigated by a commission appointed by a meeting called by the citizens' committee. No specific charges have been preferred, but dark hints were dropped at the so-called mass meeting last night that an investigation will reveal a condition of affairs which will warrant the calling for a royal commission to do further investigating. The particular act of the council in question is the game ordinance passed by it and it is to find out the means employed in securing its enactment and passage that the committee composed of Mr. Matheson, a freighter, Joe Clarke and Col. Donald MacGregor was appointed. The third man on the committee was hard to find as no one wished to act, but it was finally forced on the colonel. The meeting last night at McDonald hall was not a large one from a numerical standpoint, there being less than 40 persons present; but what the meeting lacked in numbers it made up in what might properly be called "utter abandon" of speech as the result of the introduction of numerous resolutions which were typewritten, brought to the meeting and handed around to various persons to be presented to the meeting.

Col. MacGregor called the meeting to order and said it would be conducted along the line of previous meetings of the citizens' committee's mass meetings in the palmy days of that committee. The colonel then said the meeting could select a new chairman or retain him as it desired. The hint was taken and the colonel was retained. Joe Clarke was retained at the secretary's table. The chairman said the meeting would be conducted by parliamentary lines and it was declared open for business. C. M. Woodworth was the first on the floor. He said there were many important things to come before the meeting, among them arrangements for properly receiving his honor, the new commissioner, the consideration of the establishment of an assay office in Dawson and many other things. Mr. Woodworth favored the locating of an assay office here and closed his remarks by introducing a resolution very similar to that passed by the Board of Trade a week ago in that the government establish an office here for the assay and purchase of gold dust, but that it be not compulsory that owners of dust must sell to it. The resolution was seconded by J. H. Willison, who asked that meetings be called on the various creeks to obtain the sentiment of the miners on the questions of an assay office and of retiring gold dust as a medium of exchange. With this addition the resolution passed.

In a document replete with whereases, Dr. Catto introduced a resolution that the citizens' committee with Councilman Wilson added thereto, present to his honor, Mr. Ross, a copy of the citizens' address as presented to the governor general on the occasion of his visit here last August. In support of his resolution Dr. Catto talked at length and said all mining laws should be made here; that the minister of the interior is deaf and that his brain is defective. The resolution was adopted. J. R. Hamilton, a second-hand dealer to whom had been assigned the duty of introducing one of the many resolutions, next took the floor. The purport of his resolution was that, whereas, at a mass meeting held on May 7 of last year a motion made J. F. Sugrue

and seconded by Mr. Prudhomme, the government at Ottawa had been requested to withdraw Mr. Ogilvie as commissioner of the Yukon, and in view of the fact that such request had at length been granted, that a vote of thanks be tendered the government for its compliance with the request. Joe Clarke seconded the resolution. Woodworth opposed the resolution and said its passage would reflect discredit on the citizens' committee; that the crowd was too small to adopt such a resolution and he did not believe it would carry, giving to Mr. Ogilvie a commendation rather than a rebuke. Alex McFarlane, J. W. Willison and J. H. Falconer all opposed, the latter saying that Mr. Ogilvie may have made mistakes, but he could not be accused of boodling. Joe Clarke favored the motion and accused the meeting of lacking in backbone. Dr. Catto, in his inimitable tone which he never repeats because it can not be imitated, said the retirement of Mr. Ogilvie was too small an affair for which to be thankful. Mr. Willison asked if Mr. Ogilvie had been removed or had voluntarily resigned, and, in Biblical parlance, "No man could answer." Col. MacGregor thought the resolution in bad taste and ruled it out of order. But the crowd would not stand for that kind of "parliamentary" work and Hamilton was requested to withdraw the resolution, which he did.

Joe Clarke, having been "trun down" on the "gratitude" resolution of Hamilton, sprung one himself which he introduced by a rambling preliminary in which he referred to a certain high Yukon official as "a travesty" and in the next breath said "Poor McTavish who preferred the charges last year was given money and made to skip off down the river for he told me so himself the evening he left." Then he introduced the resolution mentioned in the beginning of this article which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the means used in bringing about the passage of the game ordinance, and for further providing for a royal commission if grounds are found, also for the suspending from office the parties under investigation while the investigation of the royal commission is in progress. Later the part providing for a royal commission was stricken out. The resolution furnished food for more than an hour's talk.

Mr. Matheson, formerly a hunter, but for two winters past engaged in freighting meat down the Klondike, made a very interesting talk which, while foreign to the resolution, imparted a vast amount of information relative to the abundance of game in the upper Klondike country. In one gulch Mr. Matheson saw 10,000 ptarmigan and 3000 caribou and he believed there were ten times as many caribou in the brush which he could not see. Game is plentiful and Mr. Matheson says there is no danger of caribou, ptarmigan, pheasant and grouse being exterminated for years to come. Moose, he said are becoming somewhat scarce. Mr. Matheson can not see the sense of protecting ducks and other migratory birds in the Yukon to allow them to fly south and be killed and eaten in Seattle and California. He seconded the resolution. He said the Yukon council has no use for what they term the "bum hunter" but said the "bum hunter" is the man who will discover gold in the upper Klondike if it is there, as when they are not hunting they are prospecting. He thought, to quote from Shakespeare, "unseemly haste" had been exercised by the council in the passage of the ordinance.

Woodworth thought it probable that the council had been jobbed into passing the ordinance and was of itself prompted by good intentions. Clarke said it was not the game the council wants to protect, but the butchers. Catto said the man who drew the ordinance was inconsistent as its preamble said it was to protect game and in the ordinance it says it is to protect butchers. He favored the investigation. Woodworth opposed the investigation and said the resolution as introduced did not emanate from the whole citizens' committee.

Barney Sugrue said Wilson and Prudhomme should be asked to look after the question and have it reopened. Joe Clarke said he has evidence which shows that an investigation should be held. Mr. Clement, of Brian & Clement wanted the committee to be general and have authority to investigate all alleged corruption. Col. MacGregor could not see how meat destroyed on a certain day as per ordinance would protect living game. He gave it as his opinion that there is something wrong. The resolution finally passed as above stated.

Barney Sugrue wanted to know why Mr. Anderson had been appointed boiler inspector when the credentials of other applicants had not even been

looked at. Alex McFarlane said the government had a right to appoint whom it pleased and Barney replied "The government has no power to hoodwink the people." He said Prudhomme was on the committee but was not consulted in the appointment.

The secretary was finally instructed to address a letter to the Yukon council asking for an explanation of its act in appointing the present inspector of boilers.

Joe Clarke introduced another resolution the substance of which was that, whereas, the demi-monde of Dawson is soon to move to Klondike City and as there is now one free bridge over the Klondike river and as the Yukon council is arranging to take over the toll bridge leading to Klondike City and making thereof a free bridge, that the council be petitioned to at once cease from expending any more money on Klondike bridges until there are good roads and trails made leading to all creeks. The resolution passed.

J. H. Falconer moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Ottawa government for reducing the royalty from 10 to 5 per cent. Barney Sugrue said to thank God and not the government; thanks are due from the government to the citizens' committee for calling its attention to the needed reduction. Catto strongly opposed the motion and said 10 per cent had maintained an indecent government and it would continue to be indecent on 5 per cent royalty. J. W. Willison said the government probably didn't care about thanks but thought it should be accompanied by a request to continue in the good work and remove the royalty entirely. Frank Slavin who had seconded Falconer's resolution, strongly favored it and said, "The mining laws of the Yukon today are the best in the world." Nobody called Slavin a liar. Frank Hales opposed the resolution and said "we should thank the government for nothing." By adding a request that royalty be entirely abolished, the resolution passed.

About this time, the hour of midnight drawing very near, a number left the hall and Joe Clarke loudly announced that the hall had to be paid for and a dollar "per" would foot the bill. This only added to the stampede and the meeting informally dissolved into the night, no motion to that effect being made. A few, however, stopped at the officers' desk and the "kerplunk" of silver was heard.

## FIRE AT A ROADHOUSE

Elby on 30 Below Bonanza Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

Last Tuesday night while the big wind storm was raging the Elby roadhouse on 30 below Bonanza caught fire and it was only by the greatest exertions on the part of a bucket brigade that the entire structure was not burned to the ground. Mrs. Davis who is housekeeper for the house has a room back of the kitchen. While closing the door which the wind had blown open her lamp which was on a stand suddenly exploded and in an instant her room was in flames. The alarm was sounded and before the fire could spread to the other part of the house it was under control but not until it had completely burned up the entire contents of the room. Mrs. Davis lost all her dust, diamonds and other jewelry and also \$2000 in currency which she had sewed up in her bedclothes. The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save one single item of her personal effects or furniture and her loss amounts to more than \$4000. The damage to the main building is very slight. The Elby is one of the largest roadhouses on the creek and is owned by Messrs. Nicholson and Marsten.

## PROMISING KOYUKUK

Letter Received Says Country is Very Rich.

Barney McElroy, of Dawson, has received a letter from Victor Virgil Lowry who left here five weeks ago for Koyukuk. The letter was written from Fort Yukon, which place Lowry reached after a rather bad trip over the ice from Dawson, a large part of which was over a practically untrodden and in many places, badly drifted trail. At Fort Yukon Lowry had met a man just out from the Koyukuk from whom he learned that several of the creeks in that country are turning out remarkably well, pans being taken from claims on Gold Bench going from \$3 to \$5

each. Other rich creeks are reported as having been discovered and the prospects of the country in general are extremely good. Provisions are very scarce, the miners having to go to Bergman, a distance of 70 or 80 miles, for flour, lard, sugar and tobacco. Lowry intended pushing on from Fort Yukon at once by way of Chandelar river. He was in the Koyukuk last year when he secured on interest in a number of claims which he proposes developing this season.

## TO RETIRE GOLD DUST

Council of Board of Trade Holds Short Meeting.

The council of the Board of Trade held a short meeting last night at which the president announced the following committee to confer with the miners and merchants relative to the retirement of the gold dust as a medium of exchange: D. B. Olson, Alex McDonald, H. C. Macaulay, E. B. Condon and T. A. McGowan. Mr. Condon leaves today for a trip up the various creeks and he will bring back with him expressions of opinions from the representative miners on the subject. The discussion of the transportation question was left over for one week when it will be brought up and precedence over all other questions. Notices will be sent to all members of the board, and others interested in the subject will be invited to be present.

## Ogilvie INVITED

To Attend the Banquet to be Given to Commissioner Ross.

The banquet committee yesterday afternoon met in the Board of Trade rooms for the purpose of forming sub-committees and electing a chairman for the night of the banquet which is to be tendered to Commissioner Ross. R. P. McLennan acted as chairman. A special committee was elected to arrange a toast list and menu as follows: Wade, McCaul, White, Gosselin, Bliss, and Walsh. Attorney White withdrew in favor of H. TeRoller, acting U. S. consul.

A sub-committee was formed to arrange for banquet music, wine and decorations including the following names: Mizner, Doig, White, Lewin, Milne and O'Brien.

H. T. Wills was elected to preside at the banquet as chairman. Complimentary tickets were ordered sent to judges of the territorial court, officer commanding N. W. M. P., and Commissioner Ogilvie. The committee will meet again today at 5 p. m. and continue to meet until all arrangements have been perfected.

## Four Kings and a Joker

At the time of Col. Cody's advent into the capital of Germany the old Emperor William was entertaining there three kings of smaller Germanic powers. The royal gentlemen were very much interested in the Buffalo Bill exhibitions, and Col. Cody was the recipient of many favors from the emperor himself. One feature of the performance was the exhibition of the antiquated Deadwood coach containing passengers who are attacked by Indians and finally rescued by cowboys.

The kaiser asked to be allowed to ride in this vehicle with his royal guests and to participate in this interesting experience. The request was of course granted, and when the coach was furiously assailed by howling Indians its inmates were as usual saved by gallant cowboys.

After it was over and as the royal party were descending from the coach the emperor remarked:

"Col. Cody, I do not suppose this is the first time that you have ever held four kings."

"No, your majesty," returned the quick witted scout, "but this is the first time I ever held four kings and a royal joker at the same time!"—San Francisco Evening Post.

## Passing of Sleds.

Although there is little to yet indicate the near approach of spring, the use of sleds and sleighs in Dawson for this year is practically a thing of the past although as long as the nights continue cold the country roads and trails will be in fairly good condition for hauling. The greater part of heavy teaming is now done at night while the surface of the roads is frozen. Around the town runners are being mostly replaced by wheels.

# IN FROM NOME

Messrs. Dwyer and Reed Arrive This Afternoon After 38 Days Travel.

BRING STORY OF WHOLESOME DEATH

Resulting From Stampede Being Caught In Blizzards.

WINTER UNUSUALLY SEVERE.

Considerable Sickness and Destitution Reported—Promising Outlook for the Mining Country.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. Messrs. Dwyer and Reed, two intrepid long-distance mushers, arrived in Dawson at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Nome, having covered the long distance, much of which was over an unbroken trail, in 38 days, leaving Nome on March 4th. They drove four dogs and traveled very light, starting with but little grub and buying as their needs demanded along the route, but little difficulty being experienced in any place in securing supplies for themselves and feed for their dogs. They left their dogs at the S. Y. T. Co. stables on their arrival and disappeared before a reporter could find them. Mr. TeRoller, however, had a short conversation with them on their arrival and through him it was learned that during the winter previous to the departure of the travelers from Nome nearly 200 people in that and surrounding districts had lost their lives through being caught in blizzards and freezing before they could be rescued. The majority of these deaths had occurred while the victims were out on stampedes, many of them starting with but scant clothing and but little provisions. The lack of timber all through that country causes the wind to blow with unusual severity and as a result wholesale death was the portion of many who attempted stampedes. It was also learned that there was considerable sickness and much hardship endured in Nome City during the winter, owing to the fact that there are many persons there unable to provide themselves with the necessities of life. The two travelers met but few parties headed down the river until passing Fort Yukon when several were bound for Koyukuk. From a mining standpoint the prospects of some of the more recently discovered mining districts north of Nome are reported as very flattering.

## Stories of John Sherman.

To his aid in his political life John Sherman brought a nature instinctively methodical and an unflinching probity. He saw to it that the public moneys were not squandered or used for dishonest purposes. A claim for \$1,000,000 was once brought to him for his signature. It had been regularly allowed, but it was illegal; and he refused to sign.

"It has been allowed," insisted the claimant's attorney, "and you must sign it."

"I will not," repeated Mr. Sherman, and he did not. He would have resigned, had it been required of his friend, had it even seem to sanction fraud. Neither would he permit irregularities. The chief of a bureau one day came to him for an order to pay for some machinery.

"Has it been advertised?" asked the secretary.

"No," said the chief, "but there are only two places where it can be made, and we are accustomed to get their bids and contract with the lowest."

"But," said the secretary, "the law says it must be advertised."

"At least this may pass, for it is made, and we need it."

"I cannot help that. The law says it must be advertised, and advertised it must be." And advertised it was at very large saving to the government.—Saturday Evening Post.

A joint meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and all persons interested in holding bench show is to be held Saturday night in the Board of Trade rooms.

# COMMISSIONER J. H. ROSS

## Duly Inducted Into Official Position at High Noon Today.

### RETIRING COMMISSIONER WAS MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

#### Oath of Office and Allegiance Administered by Justice Dugas.

Members of Yukon Council, Territorial Officials and Newspaper Men Present—Ceremony Was Simple and Brief—Engrossed Compliments of Council Presented—Sensible Response of Mr. Ross—Heartily Congratulated—One Good Man Replaced by Another in Whom Every Confidence is Reposed.

From Friday's Daily.

James Hamilton Ross is now commissioner in and for the Yukon territory, succeeding William Ogilvie in that position at 12 o'clock today.

The ceremony incident to the retirement of Mr. Ogilvie and the inducting into office of Mr. Ross was simple and brief. Up to the noon hour the former was seated at his office desk as fully engaged as though he was beginning rather than completing an official term. At that hour Mr. Ross, all members of the Yukon council, Judge Craig, Legal Adviser Congdon, several other local officials and press representatives assembled in the commissioner's private office to participate in and witness the simple ceremony.

Retiring Commissioner Ogilvie requested Territorial Secretary Brown to read from a beautifully engrossed parchment an address of welcome from himself as commissioner and his fellow members of the Yukon council to Mr. Ross. The address was as follows:

The Yukon Council to the Hon. J. H. Ross, greeting:

The retiring commissioner of the Yukon territory and the members of the Yukon council desire to accord to you a hearty welcome to the territory.

The members of the council wish to assure you of their cordial sympathy and support in the duties upon which you are about to enter as commissioner of the territory.

In a new country like this, where so many exceptional conditions exist, many different problems present themselves in connection with its proper government. Some of those have been met and adjusted. But it is only natural to expect many more to arise; and, in the solution of these, we wish to assure you of our hearty support.

In matters of this kind we would not be human if we were always of a common mind; but we wish to say to you and to assure you that we all aim at one object—the advancement and development of the territory.

Again extending to you a hearty wel-

come, and wishing you a successful term of office, we are, sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed) WILLIAM OGILVIE.  
C. A. DUGAS.  
J. E. GIROUARD.  
E. C. SENKLER.  
Z. T. WOOD.  
A. J. PRUDHOMME.  
ARTHUR WILSON.

Dawson, Y. T., April 12th, 1901.

In reply Mr. Ross in a few well chosen words courteously thanked the retiring commissioner and council for their gracious reception of him on and since his arrival and hoped for their continuous wise counsel in assisting him to well and faithfully perform the duties devolving upon him as commissioner of the territory. Hearty applause followed Mr. Ross' few but appropriate remarks.

At Mr. Ogilvie's request the oath of office was then administered to Mr. Ross by Hon. Justice Dugas. The usual oath of allegiance to King Edward VII was first administered. Mr. Ross reading it in clear distinct tones, after which came the oath of office which was:

"I, James Hamilton Ross, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will truly, faithfully and to the best of my skill and knowledge execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as commissioner of the Yukon territory—so help me God."

The documents were duly acknowledged by Justice Dugas and very hearty congratulations of Hon. James Hamilton Ross as commissioner of the Yukon followed, Mr. Ogilvie being first to extend the glad hand to his successor.

Thus was performed the simple ceremony which retired Mr. Ogilvie from a position he has filled to his own credit and the good of the territory and of whom it may properly be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and inducted into that same position Mr. Ross, in whom there is no doubt implicit confidence may be reposed and whose administration so auspiciously begun will be one continuous era of prosperity which ever follows in the wake of official honor, uprightness and integrity.

animosity to enter into any of the discussions.

"There is no use to refer to the public meetings in which private animosity has actuated the proceedings. As members of the council and as citizens we have always been able to approach our commissioner and we know that he has been actuated with only one desire and that is to serve the public. His actions have been straightforward and honest and nothing ever need be said in defense of any of his actions. He possessed a high public reputation before coming here and that reputation he has ably sustained. Therefore as a small expression of the esteem in which we hold Mr. Ogilvie I would move the adoption of this resolution:"

That the members of this council take this last opportunity of expressing to Mr. William Ogilvie the high appreciation of his conduct in all his dealings with the council and at the same time of recognizing his continuous efforts to help in the development and welfare of this territory under the most trying difficulties, due to the peculiar circumstances under which this territory was opened.

Mr. Senkler took great pleasure in seconding the resolution which was passed unanimously. In reply to the resolution Mr. Ogilvie thanked the members for their expression of their kindly feeling toward him and then made a review of the work of the council of the last two and one-half years, and spoke of the difficulties which had been met and overcome and

the results which had been attained. The full text of his remarks will be published tomorrow.

## RECEIVED BY WIRE COMPANIES TO COMBINE

### Dawson's Three Largest Companies on the List.

San Francisco, April 5, via Skagway, April 12.—The Call will say tomorrow: "Within a week arrangements will be completed for the formation of a great combination of all Alaska trading and transportation companies. Many millions of capital will be combined and great interests will be centered in Frisco which are now scattered and to some degree antagonistic. The companies which are parties to the deal are the Alaska Exploration Company, Alaska Commercial Company and North American Transportation & Trading Company. These three companies are heavily capitalized. The Alaska Exploration Company has capital stock amounting to \$1,000,000, Alaska Commercial Company \$2,000,000, and North American Transportation & Trading Co. has a capital of \$5,000,000. Whether the Ames Mercantile Company of this city will be a party to the combine also does not seem to have been determined. The capitalization of the Ames company is \$200,000. When the deal is finally consummated the corporation representing the combined interests will be known as the Yukon Mercantile Co. The negotiations have been carried on as secretly as possible and have been fruitful of but one large result up to the present time. That consists in the agreement that has been made to regulate the transportation on the Yukon river. There will be no more cut rates. This was considered one of the essential provisions necessary to be made at once in view of the coming season. There is a complete understanding in this regard. Rate cutting and the need of better arrangements for the general welfare led up to the making of the combination. Hereafter the new corporation will be enabled to devote its attention to the development and up-building of the trade of Alaska and the Yukon country generally which heretofore it has been impossible to do under the antagonistic conditions that have prevailed."

## SAYS NOYES IS ALL RIGHT

### Deputy Clerk Reed, of Nome U. S. Court, Talks.

Mr. John T. Reed, first deputy clerk of the U. S. district court at Nome, who arrived with B. T. Dyer yesterday afternoon after a long journey over snow and ice, says the stories published on the outside of Judge Noyes' malfeasance in office are untrue, and are prompted by certain Californians there who attempted to bribe the Nome judiciary and, being unsuccessful, seek to ruin his character. He says a thorough investigation would completely exonerate Mr. Noyes.

Mr. Reed says the statement as to there being destitution in Nome is not correct as all the inhabitants are well supplied and in good condition for spending the balance of the winter in plenty. Socially he says Nome has been very lively this winter, there being many secret orders and clubs in existence in the beach city. The Arctic Brotherhood, of which Mr. Reed is the duly attested traveling representative, has a membership of 160, and is, he says, the best organization of Nome, none but the very best element being admitted to membership. A meeting of the Dawson camp will be held tonight in honor of Mr. Reed's arrival. The two pilgrims will leave for Whitehorse tomorrow en route to the outside. Mr. Reed to his home in New York, and Mr. Dyer to visit the home of his family in Texas.

C. Geo. Johansson and James McDougall, of Hunker, and Capt. Whalen are stopping for a few days at the McDonald.

B. Jeffrey and wife of Gold Run, returned this morning from a trip to their home in New York and are registered at the McDonald hotel.

## THEY ALL OBJECT

### Residents of Klondike City Have No Use for Demi-Monde.

#### PETITIONED COUNCIL TO THAT EFFECT

#### Much Routine Business Transacted Last Night.

#### DOGS CAUGHT AT SO MUCH PER

#### Present System to be Abolished After May First—Inspecting Boilers No Sinecure.

From Friday's Daily.

The Yukon council met in regular session last night at the courthouse and transacted a large amount of routine business.

Albert Lamontine who runs a hotel at the upper ferry presented a petition asking the council to grant him permission to build an approach from his hotel to the bridge, which is several feet higher than his house. The council granted him permission to build steps from the bridge to the ground subject to the approval of the engineer, but refused the building of the approach on the ground of its liability of fire.

Arthur Morrow who runs a store on the other side of the bridge put in a similar petition which was granted under the same conditions. Mr. Morrow also applied for an opportunity to purchase the lumber and material left over from the new bridge providing the same is for sale. Referred to board of public works.

The property owners of Klondike City presented a petition calling the attention of the council to the removal of the demi-monde into that city and requesting the council to carry out its original intention and have them go back up on the hill or some where besides Klondike City.

Major Wood said there was a mistaken idea regarding the ordinance and its boundaries which he recited as originally passed. He also stated that the council had not specified any place for them to go, but had simply told them to get outside of those boundaries which it was believed would take them from the heart of the city.

Justice Dugas in speaking of the question cited the law with regard to houses of prostitution and said that anyone owning or even frequenting a house of prostitution is guilty of an offense and is liable to a fine or imprisonment. This is an evil which as long as men and women are women cannot be prohibited. Not only in this particular place but it has been tried in every civilized country on earth with the same result. Dawson has been more successful than many older and more settled communities in controlling this class of people. The law on the subject is plain and any citizen has a right to prosecute so let the citizens take the matter in their own hands and if these people become a nuisance let them be prosecuted.

Mr. Ogilvie said the matter is in the hands of the police, let them attend to it. On motion of Mr. Senkler no action was taken on the petition.

Mr. Wm. Baptist presented a communication offering to sell his hotel near the upper ferry to the council for an insane asylum for a consideration of \$5000. The communication was referred to the board of public works.

A communication was read from Mr. Anderson the newly elected inspector of boilers and engines stating that in consideration of his services he would have to be paid the sum of \$400 per month and his expenses. On motion of Mr. Wilson a salary of \$400 per month with no expense allowance, except in special cases where a long trip is to be made and an expense account to be approved by the council was voted. An account of \$50 from Mr. Craig the artist for preparing the address which will be presented to Mr. Ross by the council was ordered paid.

A petition was presented by the residents of Grand Forks for the continuation of the road up Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Eldorado on the right limit instead of the

left. Referred to public works committee.

An account from the N. A. T. & T. Co. for \$136.75 and another from Mrs. Fancher for \$30 for decorations in the Savoy theater at the time of the memorial services of the late Queen Victoria was ordered paid.

Mr. Prudhomme, with regard to several complaints which had been registered to him of muzzles being taken off of dogs by the dog catchers and then being impounded, asked whether the dog catchers were receiving salary or working on commission. In reply Major Wood stated that the pound was in charge of a constable, but that small boys were hired to catch dogs and were paid 50 cents per head for all dogs brought in. Mr. Prudhomme moved that some responsible party be appointed dog catcher and be paid a salary which would stop complaints of that nature. The matter was allowed to go over until the 1st of May when the present system will be changed to the license system which it is thought will settle the question.

Mr. Prudhomme also raised the question as to why the account of Sutton which was voted at the Saturday meeting had not been paid. He was told that the finance committee had raised an objection to its being paid.

Justice Dugas, in response to the question said "That matter was referred to the board of public works committee for investigation and before the committee had made its report the council allowed the claim. I objected to the petition at the time and I am not yet satisfied that they are entitled to it. Owing to illness I was not present at Saturday's meeting and I did not know that the subject was to come before the meeting."

Major Wood said that a notice was given at the meeting Thursday night a week ago that the subject was to be brought up and Sutton was told to be there with his witnesses. This notice was given out by the commissioner but had probably not been heard by Mr. Dugas. At the meeting held Saturday the question had been discussed. Mr. Sutton and his witnesses had been examined and they all agreed that the expense had been incurred and therefore the money was ordered paid.

Justice Dugas said he had not understood the question was to come before the Saturday meeting and that he alone could not prevent the payment of the money. All he wanted to do was to clear himself of any responsibility in the matter.

The report of the comptroller regarding the number of transient traders licenses issued last year was read and showed that only three had been issued.

Justice Dugas asked how it happened that only three had paid their licenses stating that there was surely evidence of false representations and that some steps should be taken to prevent such a state of affairs in the future.

Mr. Ogilvie said that a number of the scow men had said they were bringing in goods for merchants.

He would suggest that instead of their being licensed an inspector should be appointed and a tax be placed upon the value of their cargo.

Mr. Wilson said that the taxing of the scow owner would legislate the only cheap means of transportation out of existence but he was assured by Justice Dugas that there was no effort to tax them out of existence, but that they should help to bear the expenses of the country in which they do business and in some instances make considerable money on every trip. The subject was on motion referred to the finance committee which was also instructed to investigate why only three out of more than 150 had paid licenses.

The balance in the funds which is set aside for the purpose of buying law books was on motion laid at the disposal of Justice Dugas to buy needed books for the library.

On motion of Justice Dugas the secretary was instructed to furnish each member of the council with a file in which to keep papers and communications pertaining to business connected with the council meetings, the expense to be defrayed by the council.

The council then went into a committee of the whole to consider Wilson's miner's lien law.

Mr. Pattullo, legal adviser, was present and on his recommendation the passing of the ordinance was referred for one week so as to give Mr. Congdon the new legal adviser an opportunity to look it over. "This is an entirely new piece of legislation for this territory," said Mr. Pattullo, "and therefore it should be given the greatest discussion. While I am justly proud of the ordinance as it stands I realize the difficulties which will be encountered in applying it and therefore I would suggest that the new legal adviser who has just come from New Scotia, where such a law is in force, be given an opportunity to look it over." On motion of Mr. Dugas the final reading of the ordinance was laid over for one week and in the meantime it is to be considered by Mr. Pattullo, Mr. Congdon and Mr. Wilson.

# The Klondike Nugget

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

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DAILY	
Yearly, in advance	\$40 00
Six months	20 00
Three months	11 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	4 00
Single copies	25
SEMI-WEEKLY	
Yearly, in advance	\$24 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	2 00
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### NOTICE.

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

### LETTERS

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

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1901.

### From Saturday's Daily. AN ALL-YEAR CAMP.

The opinion that the Klondike will develop almost entirely into a summer camp is not, we believe, well grounded. There are no small number of localities where summer work is almost impracticable. This is particularly true where the pay is found close to the creek, and bedrock is deep. Under such circumstances, owing to the continued influx of water, summer operations cannot be successfully conducted.

In all probability, the fact will be demonstrated during the approaching summer season that no small number of properties which their owners have anticipated opening up, cannot be worked to advantage until cold weather again returns.

The difference in cost of operating during summer and winter is so greatly in favor of the former that winter work, in consequence will be confined largely to such ground as can only be worked successfully during the cold season.

There is sufficient of this, however, to insure operations on an extensive scale during the entire twelve months of the year.

### ORDINARY CAUTION.

The Bettinger case furnishes another illustration of the unwarranted risks which men assume in traveling alone through this country. In all probability had Dr. Bettinger been traveling with a companion he would not have perished on the trail, as the discovery of his body now proves was actually the case. In winter, particularly, the utmost caution should be exercised by everyone who undertakes anything in the nature of a journey through this country.

The lonely traveler is apt to meet with accidents at any time and accidents, when the thermometer is ranging in the neighborhood of 60 degrees below zero, are very likely to result in consequences of a most serious nature.

If the actual number of men who have perished as the result of carelessness in this respect was known, the figures would be something appalling. Every mail from the outside brings in inquiries for missing relatives and friends and in the aggregate the number of men who have absolutely disappeared in the Yukon country without leaving any trace of their whereabouts is very large.

Many of those who have thus disappeared would now be alive and well had they but followed ordinary rules of caution—the first and foremost of which is never to set out on a journey of any distance without a companion. That is a rule from which no deviation should be made.

The telegram published exclusively in the Nugget of yesterday concerning the proposed organization of one heavily capitalized concern to absorb the large companies now doing business along the Yukon river, is scarcely to be accepted in its entirety without further verification. It is altogether probable that the big concerns have reached some definite arrangement to maintain

rates on freight and passenger traffic and possibly some similar agreement has been concluded with respect to prices of merchandise. We doubt very much if the matter has gone any farther. More detailed information will be awaited with much interest, as the results of such an amalgamation of capital would be far reaching in the extreme.

In its issue of Thursday evening the News published the fact that the telegraph line was not in working order. Nevertheless in the same issue there appeared in the columns of our contemporary a number of news items printed under the caption "By Telegraph," and dated as having been received via Skagway on the day mentioned. As a matter of fact the News did not receive a line of telegraph matter on the date in question, as no messages of any nature reached Dawson on that day. Just another News fake—that's all.

## ELDORADO AND BONANZA

### Detail of Current Events—High Wind Tuesday Night.

Miss Ruthstrom, of Grand Forks, is confined to her room with a severe attack of neuralgia.

Mr. August Peterson, of Gold Hill is rapidly recovering from an attack of pneumonia with which he has been laid up for the past week.

Mrs. Longstaff, of Magnet gulch, has been visiting friends in Dawson during the past week.

Miss Alma Olson the most popular and charming young lady on Monte Cristo gulch, is visiting her many friends on Hunker creek this week.

The dog trail from Dawson to 57 below Bonanza is still in fine condition and will undoubtedly remain so for the next ten days or two weeks.

Wagons are now taking the place of sleds between Dawson and Grand Forks.

The high wind which prevailed last Tuesday evening played sad havoc on Gold, Chechako and Adams Hills. The high trestle completed across the creek at 2 above Bonanza was completely blown down.

Miners on Bonanza and Eldorado are impatiently waiting for the big thaw that occurred last year ere this.

The Grand Forks Social Club gave their regular weekly dance last night in their tent back of Main street. The leading people of the Forks assembled and a most enjoyable time followed.

Hugh Spencer can learn something of importance to himself by calling at the office of Woodworth & Black in the Victoria block.

Sunday dinners particularly excellent at McDonald Cafe.

Kodaks bought and sold. Goetzman.

### MARTONY CAFE....

SUNDAY, APRIL 14



- SOUP
- Chicken Broth a la Keine
- Consomme, Princess
- SALAD
- Lobster en mayonnaise
- FISH
- Fried Herring Trout
- BOILED
- Ham, champagne sauce
- ENTREES
- Oyster patties, Baccitmeal sauce
- Fillet of beef, mushrooms
- Pork tenderloins, sweet potatoes
- Chicken potpie, family style
- Pineapple fritters, fruit sauce
- ROAST
- Prime Ribs of Beef, au jus.
- Stuffed shoulder of veal
- Loin of pork, apple sauce
- Turkey, cranberry sauce
- VEGETABLES
- Mashed and Steamed Potatoes.
- Sugar corn
- DESSERT
- New York plum pudding, hard and brandy sauce
- Mince, Cranberry, Apple, Pumpkin Pies.
- Tea.
- Java Coffee.

### LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Between Dawson and Grand Forks, one Eastman Kodak, size 1 1/2x2. Camera was in a case with a strap to go over the shoulder. Finder please return to Nugget office and receive reward.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—12 horse power pipe boiler; also Eastman Kodak, size 1 1/2x2. Camera was in a case with a strap to go over the shoulder. Finder please return to Nugget office and receive reward.

### WANTED

WANTED—A good 2nd-hand sewing machine. Address "H" Nugget Office.

## When the ICE Goes Out!

Guess nearest to the going out of the ice and we will give you

- A tailor-made suite of clothes
- A pair of shoes
- A hat
- A fine shirt
- Collars
- Cuffs and necktie

Anyone can guess, It will cost you nothing.

## Welcome! Commissioner Ross!

We extend the glad hand to you, and at the same time, acknowledge the many sterling qualities of your predecessor. There are many surprises in store for you, Commissioner. You will find the people of Dawson strictly up-to-date in their ideas. We have found that out in our business and it has kept us hustling to keep abreast of the times. You will notice at the banquet tendered you that the citizens of Dawson are as well and appropriately dressed as any similar body of men in the world. In that fact we take great pride. Looking for information, should you ask some particularly well-dressed man who the leading clothier and haberdasher of Dawson is, there will be but one answer,

OPPOSITE WHITE PASS DOCK

## "HERSHBERG"

### STROLLER'S COLUMN.

Yesterday as the Stroller was on his way to the governor's office to witness the exchange from the former to the present incumbent, and shortly after turning the corner by the Bank saloon he met Dick Brown. But that was nothing. Everybody in town that walks out on the streets is liable to meet Dick Brown 17 or more times every day. The next man met was E. W. Brown of the A. E. Co., but even the fact of having, among thousands of men, met two of the Brown family in succession did not strike the Stroller as being anything more than a mere coincidence; but seeing another pair of feet coming his way the Stroller raised his eyes to the owner's face and on his "wohd as a gentleman, a scholah and a judge or good whisky, sah," it was Paper Salesman Brown. Three Browns traveling singly and alone, yet met in succession!

There is a couplet which says: "Let White, Brown and Jones increase as they will, Believe me, that Smith will outnumber them still."

"Soapy" Smith was wont to qualify the above with "The sun never sets on the Smiths;" but regardless of the couplet and regardless of the late Sappho, the Stroller is of the opinion that, in Dawson at least, the Browns have the call on the Smiths.

Speaking of Browns! Dr. J. N. E., the territorial secretary, is also secretary of the as yet embryonic Yukon Museum Association. A few days ago a son of the forest, a bright red Indian uncontaminated with the ways of civilization which might prompt him to use Pear's soap, came to the city from 300 or 400 miles back in the interior, bringing with him in a small box manufactured from birch bark a flying squirrel which he had been informed by some person who probably never heard of the sad and untimely fate of Ananias and Saphira, he could sell to the museum for a large sum of money. Being directed to Dr. Brown at the commissioner's office he presented his flying squirrel for sale. As there has as yet been no appropriation made for the purchase of live stock, zoological wonders and living curiosities for the museum, there was no money in the treasury, but the secretary, thinking it would not do to allow such a fine specimen to go, finally Jewed the Indian down from \$600 to \$2.50, bought the squirrel at the latter price, paying for it with his own hard earned dough. The squirrel was transferred to a more commodious box which, being covered with an old blanket, the doctor left in the office until the next day when a more suitable place could be provided until the half-animal, half-bird creation could be turned over to the museum as an ornithological zoological wonder of the northland which had been captured by first being treed on the North Pole.

On his way to his office next morning Dr. Browne, not knowing the diet of his animal-bird, purchased a beef-steak, also a box of canary seed; but he had no use for either. Rats abound in the old office building and during the night they had visited the box which contained the valuable specimen, and when the doctor raised the blanket, got down on his knees, looked into the box and said "How is papa's baby this morning?" all he saw was a tail, two ears and about four inches of bare vertebra. After the first wild burst of grief had somewhat subsided the doctor carefully transferred the remains to a glass jar in which they are being kept until the museum is duly opened when they will occupy a prominent place in its laboratory.

All this happened two weeks ago, but it is only within the past day or two that the territorial and museum

secretary could control his emotions sufficiently to talk about it.

Thos. Bruce of the Holborn Cafe, tells a story which he thinks is on the other fellow, a seller of "clodings" on the same block, but in reality Bruce is the man who was worked. One day this week Bruce decided he would take a meal in his own restaurant so he went to the kitchen and ordered fried pork chops and French fried potatoes. While the order was being prepared Bruce was called into the Green Tree on business where he was detained for some time. In the meantime "Bunions" who sells "clodings" entered the restaurant and ordered "garibou steak unt French fried bodadoes" for himself. The waiter, knowing nothing about Bruce's order, returned to the kitchen in a few minutes and saw the pork chops ready to serve. He brought it in, set it before the merchant and that individual, with much smacking of lips, proceeded to enjoy his meal. Presently Bruce came in, sat down at a table and ordered the waiter to bring in his meal. The caribou steak was served, and Bruce, noticing his neighbor's plate, perceived that a mistake had been made, but decided to say nothing, notwithstanding the fact that "Bunions" was getting a \$2 order for \$1. The latter finished his meal and

as he paid the cashier he complacently licked his chops on which lingered the grease of pork chops, and said: "Der bassage ov dot game ordinance is a shame, for dose garibou steaks wa1 just now ate ish der best I ever taste, dond id?"

Want an expressman? Ring up 107 for Hicks & Thompson. Special delivery in town. Stage and express to Hunker.

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

New Belts  
New Neckwear  
All-over Lace  
Black, White and Cream  
Stamped Linen  
Straw Hats

J. P. McLENNAN...

## Worth Remembering!

Strictly High-Grade Goods

# S-Y. T. Comp'y

Second Avenue 'Phone 39

### WHAT MORE CAN BE SAID?

### AMUSEMENTS

Sacred Concert  
Sunday Evening  
APRIL 14, 1901

### SAVOY THEATRE

- Overture.....Tancred.....Rossini
- Vocal.....Elsine Forrest
- Selection.....From Enani.....Verdi
- Vocal.....Miss Walters
- Cornet and Trombone Solo.....Gung'l
- Concert Waltz.....Amorita Jougues.....Gung'l
- Vocal.....Celia DeLacey
- Selection....."Robin Hood".....De Koven
- Violin Solo.....T. Lombard.....Veinz Temp
- A. P. Freimuth
- Duet.....Walters & Forrest
- March.....
- Prof. Parkes' Wondroscope.....New Pictures

## The Standard Theatre

Week of APRIL 15

Bartley Campbell's Great Four Act Drama, Entitled  
Thursday Night, "MY PARTNER" Monday, April 15  
Ladies Night "Shore Acres" 23-People  
FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY IN THE CAST.

RESERVED SEATS NOW ON SALE

## ORPHEUM THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

HEARDE FLYNN DOLAN  
— IN — — IN — — IN —  
PAJAMAS DRESS REHEARSAL "Casey the Fiddler"  
Reserved Seats for Matinee at Reid's Drug Store NO BAR

# MR. OGILVIE TO THE COUNCIL

## What He Said in Reply to Mr. Dugas' Resolution.

### Condensed Resume of Doings of the Council During His Administration—Difficulties Encountered.

From Saturday's Daily

In response to the testimonial tendered by all the members of the Yukon council to the retiring commissioner, Hon. William Ogilvie, at Thursday night's meeting of that body, which testimonial was published in the Daily Nugget of yesterday, Mr. Ogilvie said: "I had intended to make some extended remarks this evening, I feel somewhat affected by your kindly reference to myself, and I assure you I appreciate the resolutions which have passed, and the remarks which Mr. Justice Dugas has made. I want to say that I fully recognize your feelings in the matter and recognize that we can all sympathize with one another in what we all have been striving to do since coming to the territory. I will not make any reference to any outside act of any one. I will not make any reflection on anybody now that I am retiring, but I would like to make a few remarks to the members of the council, and say that I wish first of all to express my extreme appreciation of the efforts of the council as it was originally constituted in this territory, to better the conditions here. The first council was, as everyone knows, appointed by the government at Ottawa. When we arrived here in September, 1898, we found things, I may say—using the word in a qualified sense—in a most deplorable condition: the streets of Dawson were quagmires; there were no roads to the mines; the postoffice service, to put it mildly, was very inefficient; there was no public buildings; the two hospitals limited in capacity, were overcrowded; the sick were lying in tents and cabins around Dawson, and some scenes in my office almost bring the tears to my eyes when I think of them; yet, men on their knees begging me for God's sake to do something for them. The Yukon council had no means, the only source of revenues were the fines; we could not touch a dollar of federal money; none of the money received from Dominion lands, timber and mines was ours. My predecessor could use that money; that right was taken away when I assumed office. The public here believed that I had the right to use this money, and because I did not, was criticised very often for not taking the money belonging to the Dominion of Canada and appropriating it to local use. Ottawa was far away; the ministers were busy; I do not lay any charge at their door, for it was practically impossible to reach them. They were unaware of the conditions; they could not understand them; what we suffered they could not feel at all. We were able to extend but little relief to strained conditions, as we had only the money from fines and whisky permits, the latter of which I was fortunate enough to issue a few. Thus we were in a dilemma. We could not apply any of that money to benefit the public in any other way except to look after the sick. Roads were required, miners were praying for their construction; it took every dollar we could raise, and we had not any other way to look for more to maintain the hospitals and care for the sick. I remember on one occasion we seriously thought of imposing a hospital tax, but our then acting legal adviser, Mr. Justice Dugas (Mr. Clement not having arrived) was firmly of the impression that under the Yukon territorial act we could not impose any tax whatever. The matter was discussed at great length as to whether we should raise a tax for the benefit of the hospitals and care of the sick, but it was felt that we could not legally do it. The public feeling was already exasperated so much that it would have been impolitic to have done so. How much that winter I scarcely know now it seems to me like a nightmare when I think of it. The work of the council was reflected on the account of not more being done. The public had the feeling that the commissioner was a sort of autocrat. If there had been in our place for the winter they would have been a little more charitable, if not altogether so. The means accumulated here, had having made a report and paid the obligations to the Ottawa office, of the territory here, I assumed that so applying at we would be re-ter. I repeatedly

asked the minister of the interior for assistance, as under the Yukon act he alone was presumed to bear the responsibility of the administration of the affairs of this territory. The other ministers did not take this view; the result was that, instead of one man being responsible, several men were responsible. I made requests for money to ameliorate conditions here, and the sum of \$175,000 was granted for the building of trails. This money was placed in the hands of a man entirely irresponsible to the local government. Unfortunately for his vicinity he did not take the view he should have taken, and spent the great bulk of that money in the south end of the territory. I am not reflecting on that act, but I think that this Klondike area should have been considered in the distribution of this money. It is this area that has made the Yukon territory world famous, and should have received some consideration. Be that as it may, the members of the council were utterly powerless in the matter. I, as commissioner was not notified that one dollar was voted for that purpose; was not notified that Mr. Charleson was coming in to expend that money and did not know what he was going to do until it was expended. Under these conditions I brought the matter to the attention of the local council at that time consisting only of Mr. Justice Dugas, Col. Steele and myself (Mr. Clement and Mr. Girouard being absent). I wish now to bear testimony heartily and emphatically to the hearty assistance of Mr. Justice Dugas in every project pertaining to the development or advancement of the country. I always found, when I proposed anything, he simply asked, 'Do you believe it will be for the public benefit?' and when I said yes he assented, and that was invariably Mr. Justice Dugas' course. In any thing that he originated we took the same course, because we had only one motive. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, outside this council chamber, we had only one motive and that was to benefit the territory. We tried our best to bring about better conditions. That we succeeded at last I think we can justly claim, notwithstanding anything that can be said to the contrary outside of the council chamber or any view held by the public. I think that the Yukon council can claim the lion's share of the credit for the better conditions which exist today. In saying this I believe I know what I am speaking of, and every member of the Yukon council knows that we have tried to bring about a better condition of affairs. Officially, June last we forwarded a memorandum to Ottawa, which I had the honor of framing, signed by all members of the council except one, and although he did not sign it for certain reasons which I need not mention, he stated that on his visit to Ottawa he would advocate the changes asked for. That memorandum contained the gist of what was put into a future memorandum prepared by a committee of the council after the two newly elected members had taken their seats. Two members of the council went out to Ottawa about that time and had the pleasure of discussing the memorandum with the minister of the interior and I believe received assurances from him that it would receive serious consideration.

"During the summer of 1899 two members of parliament came to this country. I discussed the condition of affairs at great length with them and pointed out to them the wants of this country, and we understood that they would use their utmost endeavor to bring about improvements. Our suggestions to them were not reduced to writing, and we are not in a position to say whether they failed or succeeded. They gave their opinions, I believe, to the minister in conferences with him, and I have no doubt but that their recommendations helped to bring about the results which have been attained.

"Late in the summer of 1899, as I before stated, when we gave up hope of federal aid in road building here the local council took action. The council at that time consisted of Justice Dugas, Col. Steele and myself, other members being absent. Justice Dugas proposed an ordinance authorizing the commissioner to borrow the sum of \$100,000 on the Yukon territorial responsibilities entirely, in the construction of roads. A great deal of discussion was given as to where these roads should be. Deputations from certain creeks wanted them in one place, deputations from other creeks wanted them in others. The \$100,000 would hardly begin to build the amount of roads considered necessary. The result was that we were driven to make a compromise and built the ridge road, tapping the creeks as far as possible, thus benefitting the greatest possible number with the means at hand, which

would not have been done if we had spent the money on one creek. That I am sorry to say met with some hostile criticism, but it was the only thing we could do.

"The question of the bridge across the Klondike was in the same predicament—was referred to the Yukon council with the result that the commissioner was authorized to proceed at once with the procuring of the material to make the bridge and the construction of a road to it. The selection of the site was left to the commissioner. This site was approved of by both the engineers of the department of public works and our resident engineer. A petition was presented against it and I am very sorry that my view of the public interest clashed with that of the petitioners. I regret that perhaps more than the petitioners. Yet I felt that I was in the position of a trustee of public money, and I felt that I would be unwarranted in spending \$75,000 more or less to benefit a very small community proportionately to Dawson. I think there is only 20 acres of ground in Klondike City, and what we wanted was a bridge from the mart to the mines—the shortest possible distance at the least possible expense to serve the greatest number of interests, and I think that these are all embraced in the present bridge, which has just been completed. I wish again to emphasize the remark I have made that the council always had only one object. They differed at times in their views; if they had not they would not have been human; but we wanted to get to the same point, and to a large extent we have succeeded.

"Mr. Ross, my successor, assumes office tomorrow. I feel that in him the territory has secured an experienced legislator, a man accustomed to new conditions in the Northwest territories, and will render to the council and territory invaluable service. More especially as he has to deal with improved conditions. He will reap to a certain extent—and I use the words respectfully—the benefit of what we have done. A great many things have been settled. Many difficulties have been met and disposed of. But there are others that will arise and I feel assured that in Mr. Ross you will find that experience, that judgment, that practical mindedness that will help materially to carry on the legislative work of this country, in a most effective and efficient manner.

"I wish to thank you very kindly for your remarks towards me, and assure you that I appreciate them as fully as a man can. In saying that, everybody knows what I mean, and I will appreciate them while I live.

"I have not considered what my future course will be. I have been made a most flattering offer by the minister of the interior—a very responsible position, and a position that will bring me before the people of this continent. I may accept it and I may not. I may return to the Yukon in a private capacity. But I must say this: No matter where I may be, no matter what my position may be, I will always take the most lively interest in this territory.

"My advent into this country was in 1887, to mark the boundary line. This brought me into some notoriety. My return in 1895 and my stay in 1896 and 1897, brought me more into notice in connection with the mines here. In my report in 1889 (and I do not wish to be egotistical) on my work in the territory, I find I expressed the opinion that where so much gold was so widely scattered, even in small quantities as it was then found, that there could not fail to be in one section, and maybe in several, such quantities of gold as to startle the world. My prediction has been verified in the discovery of the Klondike, and I believe that there will be others.

"Quartz has not been discovered in paying quantities so far. We have found nothing yet which will warrant the assertion that any extensive quartz mining will be done in this territory. But I wish to point out that at Whitehorse there are extensive copper mines, and the same series of copper lodes run to the head of the Tanana, and I wish to call attention to the idea that in all probability we will find there other metalliciferous lodes. Some of them likely gold, silver or other metals, and in that region I feel confident that we will find something that will insure the permanency of the Yukon region as a mining camp for generations, and I sincerely hope something will be seen in the vicinity of Dawson to assure us of the same future.

"The placer mining work now in view in Dawson and vicinity will last not less than 20 years. If we find gold bearing quartz of sufficient value (we have lots of low grade) Dawson is here for generations.

"Thanking you for your kindly expression of feeling towards me and your patience with my rambling remarks, and assuring you that wherever I am I will think of the members of the Yukon council with the greatest kindness and consideration, owing to the trials we had to bear and what we had to go through together."

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# The Klondike Nugget

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

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

## LET THE PUBLIC JUDGE.

An effort has been made to create the impression that in publishing the matter which appeared in this paper yesterday, entitled "What Wade Said," the Nugget has betrayed Mr. Wade's confidence.

The facts of the case are simply these: The representatives of this paper were at Mr. Wade's house at his own instance and on business purely and simply. That business was to secure information respecting the banquet to be tendered Commissioner Ross. In connection with other information given, Mr. Wade made the statements which appeared in this paper yesterday—those statements being made in response to a direct query. Mr. Wade did not enjoin confidence or secrecy in any way. It must be understood that Mr. Wade thus defined the attitude of the chairman of the most important committee having in charge a matter of public concern.

In view of this fact the Nugget sought the opinion of other members of the committee and in so doing did not hesitate to disclose the views expressed by Mr. Wade on the matter—an action absolutely and perfectly legitimate when Mr. Wade's position and connection with the proposed banquet are taken into consideration.

The Nugget had no intention of publishing what Mr. Wade had said and did so only for the reason that Mr. Wade's denial of his own words left no other course open. The Nugget stands squarely upon its position of yesterday, but nevertheless publishes elsewhere Mr. Wade's version of the case and the public is at liberty to reach its own conclusion in the matter.

## MUST BLAME HIMSELF.

Last evening the Nugget, in a spirit of fairness, published a letter from Crown Prosecutor Wade, in which he denied the statements charged through the columns of this paper as having been made by him.

The same letter appeared in the News of last evening, preceded by an introduction from which the following is an extract:

"When questioned about the incident which gave rise to the publication, Mr. Wade said the conversation from which the alleged quotation was evidently extracted took place in the presence of his family and within the privacy of his own home, to which the representatives of the Nugget had been invited. While emphatic in his denial of having used the language as stated in the Nugget, Mr. Wade admits making statements not intended for publication and is bitter in his denunciation of the actions of those who would take advantage of and scatter broadcast such remarks as might be made between friends and acquaintances around one's own fireside."

It will be seen from the foregoing that if Mr. Wade is correctly quoted, he denies in one breath making the statements attributed to him and in the next accuses this paper of betraying his confidence by placing in print matter not intended for publication.

Concerning Mr. Wade's denial respecting the statements attributed to him, we have little to add to what has already been said. The Nugget has placed itself upon record in the matter and proposes to stand absolutely by what has been published. As a matter of fact we do not believe that if the city of Dawson were sifted with a fine tooth comb, five men could be found who do not believe that Mr. Wade made the statements credited to him by this paper.

As for the charge of bad faith on the part of the Nugget, that is another and more serious matter. Violation of confidence on the part of any one is a serious matter, and more particularly is this the case with a newspaper.

But we deny absolutely that there has been any breach of faith. On the contrary a degree of consideration has been shown Mr. Wade by this paper

which in the light of developments, seems hardly to be warranted. Mr. Wade did as he says make statements to the representatives of this paper which were not intended for publication, statements which have not been published—and which if they were published, would certainly add no glory to the crown prosecutor's present position.

We also wish to make clear the fact that the conversation did not take place in the privacy of Mr. Wade's home as stated in the News, nor were the representatives of this paper there as invited guests. Mr. Wade telephoned to the Nugget office requesting that a reporter should come to his house, on an important matter, and it was in response to this request and in a purely business capacity that the representatives of this paper happened at Mr. Wade's residence. The conversation in question occurred, not in Mr. Wade's house, but some distance therefrom, Mr. Wade having accompanied the newspaper men a short way on their return.

These details are mentioned merely to prove that the talk of breach of confidence and hospitality has absolutely no foundation.

Mr. Wade has no one but himself to blame for the publication of what appeared in Wednesday's Nugget.

He forced it upon himself by denying at a public meeting statements which he had made in defining his position as chairman of an important public committee.

The Nugget certainly regrets that Mr. Wade should permit himself to become the victim of his own indiscretion to such an extent, and willingly draws the curtain on the incident unless provocation compels further reference thereto.

President McKinley will begin a tour of the States in May. According to published reports, a small army of detectives and secret service men will accompany him on the trip. This is the first time in the history of the United States that any such precaution has been taken. Heretofore when the chief executive has gone on a tour of inspection of the country, it has not been considered necessary that he should be accompanied by a bodyguard. Probably there is no greater need of such protection now than there has been at previous times. It must not be forgotten that two presidents of the republic have fallen victims to the assassin's weapon and anarchists are by no means an unknown quantity in the States. In any event no one will censure McKinley for taking precautions against possible danger. Better a dozen bodyguards than a dead president.

The determination on the part of the federal government that all liquor permits shall hereafter be issued from Dawson is another wise move. The fact that applications for such permits have heretofore been made at Ottawa has not only necessitated a large amount of unnecessary expense, but has also given rise to the circulation of rumors, whether well grounded or not, that favoritism has been shown in the matter of issuing permits. Dawson is certainly the place where such permits should be obtained.

The telegraph line is down. Dawson has become so accustomed to the receipt of telegraph news that when the wire breaks even for a matter of forty-eight hours, the lack of information from the outside world is very noticeable. Once accustomed to luxuries we find it very difficult to get along without them.

It is the expectation that the sum of \$100,000 will soon be available for the construction of territorial roads. This sum, judiciously expended, ought to furnish the Yukon territory with a system of public highways as good as can be desired.

In spite of the fact that the News gave the "mass meeting" of last night almost half a column of editorial advertising the number of people who turned out to witness the proceedings was hardly large enough to prove a de-

cent quorum. As an advertising medium our contemporary is a distinct frost.

The movement of machinery and supplies to the creeks still continues. Along all the working creeks, veritable mountains of dirt have been taken out and are waiting the arrival of the sluicing season.

We hope to see the matter of forestry preservation taken up and prosecuted with a will. Without the timber in the Yukon valley its gold deposits in all probability would never have been unearthed.

Behold how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

## What Mr. Wade Says He Said.

Dawson, Y. T., April 14th, 1901.  
To the Editor of the Nugget, Dawson:  
Sir—I have just read your article which appears on the first page of the issue of the Nugget for April 13th entitled "What Wade Said." Something similar to what is stated in the memorandum signed by you and Mr. White was stated by Mr. Mizner at the public meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms on the 9th instant. I then absolutely denied that I had made any such statement, and I frankly admit that in doing so I may have used Western language, and of course I greatly regret that I should have offended your tender sensibilities in that respect.

As to what occurred between us I have no explanation to make to the public except this, that after receiving a telegram from Mr. Ross approving of the reception and banquet program I at once telephoned you for the purpose of furnishing you with the news. You and Mr. White came to my house to obtain a copy of the telegram and while you were there in private with me the question of a banquet to Ogilvie came up. I pointed out to you that that was an independent matter and had nothing to do with the banquet to Mr. Ross. I also stated that if it was decided to tender a banquet to Mr. Ogilvie I would be only too glad to do all I could to promote that idea. I also mentioned that I had discussed the matter with several prominent persons but they had simply laughed at the proposition, and I agreed with you and Mr. White that even if it were only for decency sake it would be the wise and proper thing to do. In the course of the same private conversation I did mention the statement made by Mr. Ogilvie himself, that the government had given him no official notice that a new commissioner had been appointed. I do not pretend for an instant that I said anything favorable with regard to Mr. Ogilvie, but I do brand the statement made by you and Mr. White as to what I said as an absolute falsehood.

During the whole proceedings with reference to the reception and banquet to be tendered to Mr. Ross I have been daily in close contact with a great many of the most prominent citizens of Dawson, and every one of them will assure you that at every stage of these proceedings I insisted that Mr. Ogilvie should be an honored guest at the banquet and take his seat on the left of the chairman. I am yours, etc.,  
F. C. WADE.

## She Moved.

The clever characterization of Horace Greeley in a recent popular novel has called forth many anecdotes and reminiscences of that famous editor of the benignant soul and countenance, and familiar chin whiskers. A neighbor of the Greeley family in New York contributes one quaint little scrap to the collection.

Mrs. Greeley had, at one time, become much dissatisfied with the house in which they were living. There really were many objections to it, and one day she poured them all forth in a long and rather excited complaint to Mr. Greeley. He heard her out with undisturbed tranquility, and when she had quite finished said simply:

"Well, ma, move."

She took him at his word. As he evidently did not care to be consulted, consulted he was not. For several days there was more or less confusion in the house, as the packing went on, and room after room was dismantled, but the living rooms were left till the last, and Mr. Greeley did not even notice it.

At length, one evening he came home—and found no home to come to. The house was dark and empty. He stood for a few moments on the door-step in amiable bewilderment; then, deciding what to do, he began calling upon the neighbors in turn, inquiring of each, with an appealing smile and unfringed sweetness:

"Do you know where ma is? She's moved."

Some one did know at last, and "pa," the one thing left behind, moved also, and rejoined his household in their new and more comfortable quarters.—Youths Companion.

# DR. JOS. BETTINGER'S BODY

## Found Short Distance Up White River Wednesday Afternoon.

## Victim Evidently Wandered From Right Trail and Succumbed to Cold—Body Mutilated by Wolves.

[From Friday's Daily.]

Another mystery of the Yukon has been revealed and what for a period of nearly five months was wrapped in darkness is now explained.

The body of Dr. Joseph Bettinger who left here on foot for the outside on December 7th, thinly clad and ill prepared for the hard journey, the trail at that time being practically unbroken, has been found in the still embrace of death within a few miles of where the unfortunate man was last seen alive which was on the morning of December 10th and a few miles above Ogilvie on the Yukon and when the mercury registered nearly 50 degrees below zero.

The body was found Wednesday afternoon a few miles up the White river and less than 100 feet from the trail and near the river bank. It was found by two wood cutters who, after making sure of its location, returned to Stewart and reported the same to Mining Recorder L. T. Burwash, who, accompanied by one of the men, went after the body with a dog team and returned with it to Stewart post some time Wednesday night. The condition of the body showed that shortly after death and before being charitably covered by snow from heaven, wolves had torn and mutilated it but after being covered with the mantle of white it apparently lay undisturbed throughout the long cold winter and until the melting of the snow revealed it to the two men on Wednesday. As the victim's watch was in his vest and nearly \$100 in cash were found on his person, all theories as to his having met with foul play are forever dispelled.

As was stated in the Nugget when Dr. Bettinger's disappearance was first noted sometime the latter part of December, he had left for the trip thinly clad, wearing a light suit, spring overcoat and thin silk mitts. H. C. Macaulay met him at Ogilvie and noting his light apparel, presented him with a pair of heavy mitts and wanted to supply him with a parky, but Bettinger declined the latter, saying he could keep warm walking.

The fact that his body was found on White river a few miles above its confluence with the Yukon indicates that he had kept to the west side of the river going up and followed the trail made up White river by a lot of stampedees which trail at that time was more clearly defined than was the one on the Yukon. The indications are that the man was simply overcome with the cold, gave up and died, his arms being stretched above his head when found, showing that he died as he fell. The body is still at Stewart post to which place it was taken by Mr. Burwash.

No news of the discovery of the remains were received in Dawson until the arrival of Mr. Burwash on the stage yesterday evening, owing to the fact of the telegraph wire being down between Dawson and Stewart. However, Inspector Wroughton left early yesterday morning on official business up the river and would reach Stewart some time today in which event he will conduct an inquest and probably arrange for sending the body to Dawson for interment.

Dr. Joseph Bettinger was not over 30 years of age. He spent several months in Skagway early in '98, coming on to Dawson that summer. For a year he was assistant physician at St. Mary's hospital. Going outside last year he married a Miss Peterson who resided near Tacoma, Wash., and brought her with him to Dawson late in the summer. Failing to find lucrative employment here he decided to go outside, he to make the trip on foot and his wife to go by stage, overtaking him at Whitehorse. He left here on December 7th, Mrs. Bettinger following on the stage three days later. It was upon her arrival at Whitehorse and failure to meet her husband there or to have heard of him along the route, that inquiries for his whereabouts were first made. Many and various were the reports circulated as to the missing man having been met at points along the route, one man asserting that he met the doctor on Lebarge. After vainly waiting at Whitehorse and Skagway until all hope of her husband's arrival was abandoned, the heartbroken young wife went below to return in the spring and continue the search for her

missing husband. The police at the time, under direction of Inspector McDonnell specially detailed for the work, made a thorough search of the Yukon trail, but no one ever thought of his having wandered up White river. Thus has been rolled away the cloud that shrouded another of the many mysteries of the Yukon, another name added to the long list of victims of the Arctic winter.

## Diplomacy in the Restaurant.

"I know now why one Tenderloin restaurant keeper is successful," remarked a Wall street broker the other day. "I was in the main diningroom at 6 o'clock one evening with a party of men. We noticed a little commotion near the entrance and saw that it was caused by the arrival of a well dressed, good natured looking man whose bearing showed that he had been out with the boys. He wasn't noisy or offensive, but he couldn't have walked a chalk line if his life had depended on it.

"He came down the room in an uncertain way shelled off his overcoat, put it with his hat on a chair, sat down, folded his arms on the table and went to sleep. The waiters looked at him and ran after the head waiter. The latter walked up to the sleeping man as though he intended to awaken him. Then he stopped and called a waiter.

"Go for the proprietor," he said.

"The proprietor came.

"That's So-and-so," said the head waiter. "He's a good customer, but he's very drunk, and he's gone fast asleep. What shall I do? Shall I wake him up?"

"We musn't offend him," said the proprietor. "I'll tell you what to do. Then he whispered to the head waiter and went away. The head waiter called a waiter and in turn whispered to him. Then he went away.

"The waiter went to the china pantry and came back with a finger bowl. This he put on the table where the sleeping man was. In doing so he rubbed the fingers of the sleeper. The man straightened up and opened his eyes. The boy was not looking at him, but had picked up the water bottle and was filling the finger bowl. In doing so he knocked the bowl with the bottle so that it rang like a bell.

"The drunken man looked at it with brightening eyes. The boy paid no attention to him, but shook out a napkin, which he laid beside the finger bowl. By this time the drunken man was fully awake. The boy took up his overcoat and stood respectfully at one side, as if waiting for the man to rise.

## Filipinos Must Grow.

San Francisco, March 29.—Gen. Young, in speaking of the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the situation in the Philippine islands, said he believed the troops would have to be kept there but six months longer. He did not think it would be wise to bring them all away, however, for there was a large number of marauding bands throughout the islands who would have to be kept under subjection.

"It will take at least two generations," said the general, "to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipino idea is to have the country parceled out among the leaders, and they will rule the people and get all they can out of them. We will have to look to the children of the babies over there now, to get the matter on a correct basis.

"Gen. Funston's exploit was one of remarkable bravery, and he is deserving of the highest recognition at the hands of our government. This talk about 'West Point influence' is all bosh. If any such state agents have been made that graduate from West Point, or men who have risen in the ranks will oppose Funston's appointment, it has come from the appointed officers. No good gentleman, would belittle such an achievement."

Mr. Chas. W. DeSucca, a Sagway newspaper man, is rival on the C. D. Stage yesterday between Dawson and Norton. He reports the trail as shape in some places, the on the cutoffs being entire river trail is also going upper rivers.

ON SALE  
The Fiddler  
NO BAR

# FULL TEXT OF LIQUOR LAW

## Recently Enacted for the Yukon Territory.

### All Permits Are Issued by Commissioner of Territory and Only to Holders of Wholesale Licenses.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

His excellency, by and with the advice of the king's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the ordinance in council which was passed on the 20th day of July, 1900, fixing conditions or regulations for the importation, into the Yukon territory, of spirituous and malt liquors and other intoxicants, and all other orders and ordinances which have been passed respecting the importation into the Yukon territory of such liquors and intoxicants, shall be and the same are hereby cancelled, and that under, in virtue of and in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Act 61 Victoria, chapter 6, "The Yukon Territory Act," as amended by the Act 62-63 Victoria, chapter 11, the commissioner of the Yukon territory be authorized to issue permits for the importation into that territory of such liquors and other intoxicants, but solely upon and subject to the following conditions or regulations, that is to say:

1. In these regulations and in any permit issued thereunder and in the ordinance hereinafter mentioned and any other ordinance which may be passed under the provisions of the said acts for the purpose of preventing the importation of any malt or spirituous liquors or other intoxicants, except under permit subject to the said regulations: (a) the expression "permit" means a permit issued under, in virtue of and in accordance with such regulations; (b) the expression "liquor" or "liquors" means and includes all spirituous and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and drinks and drinkable liquids which are intoxicating; (c) the expression "proof," "strength of proof" or "spirits of the strength of proof," means any intoxicating spirit of liquor having the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer; (d) the expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon; (e) the expression "wholesale license" means a license for the Yukon territory, and (f) the expression "wholesale license" means a license for the sale within the Yukon territory, by wholesale only, of liquors, as hereinabove defined, in warehouses, stores, shops or places other than taverns, inns, saloons, ale or beer houses or similar public houses, in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles if the liquors are bottled, no bottle to contain less than one-half pint, imperial measure.

2. No permit shall be issued to any person who has not previously obtained a wholesale license from the commissioner, and the commissioner shall have the sole right, power and authority to issue such wholesale license, which shall be signed by him, in which the name of the licensee and the warehouse, store, shop or place wherein he may sell and dispose of liquors by wholesale in quantities not less than those hereinbefore specified shall be mentioned, and in which it shall also be set forth that such wholesale license shall be and become void in case the licensee at any time during the currency thereof, either directly or indirectly, or by or with any partner, clerk, agent or other person disposes of or sells liquors in any less quantities respectively, than as hereinbefore specified, or disposes of or sells liquors in any quantity to be drunk or consumed in the warehouse, store, shop or other place mentioned in the wholesale license, or in, about or upon any premises connected therewith.

3. Each permit shall also be signed by the commissioner.

4. Except as hereinafter provided, an application for a license shall be paid to the commissioner for each wholesale license the delivery of the same applicant therefor; and all fees for such fees shall be and shall be deposited to the credit of the commissioner of that territory on account of the same.

5. In the case of beer, as hereinafter defined, a fee of \$2 shall be paid for each and every gallon of the strength of proof, or of condition, so in proportion for any strength than the strength of

proof, to be admitted under permit into the Yukon territory.

6. In these regulations, in any other ordinance to be passed as hereinbefore mentioned, and in any permit the expression "beer" means and includes beer, ale, porter or lager beer, containing ten per cent or less of spirits of the strength of proof.

7. All moneys received for fees for liquors (including beer) to be admitted, under permit, into the Yukon territory, shall be paid to the comptroller of the Yukon territory before the permit is issued, and all such moneys shall be and become part of the liquor revenue fund of the Yukon territory, and shall be deposited to the credit of the comptroller of the Yukon territory on that account.

8. Each permit shall be delivered to the officer who admits into the Yukon territory the liquors or any portion thereof to be admitted under such permit, so that it may be transmitted to the commissioner after such officer has made any entries thereon with regard to the admission of such liquors or portion thereof as it may be necessary for him to make; and if the total quantity of liquors mentioned in any application for a permit to the commissioner cannot be taken into the territory at one time the applicant shall state that fact and shall also state in how many shipments such quantity of liquors will be imported, so that if the application for the whole quantity or for more than one shipment thereof be granted, a separate permit may be issued for each of as many shipments as it may be decided to allow to be imported or brought into the territory, in which case the office fee for each permit, to be paid, deposited and to form part of the said fund as hereinbefore mentioned and provided, shall be \$5 instead of \$10.

9. No permit shall be issued for a greater period than six months from the date thereof, and after an expiration of that period the permit shall lapse and be and become absolutely null and void, and no liquors shall be admitted into the Yukon territory thereunder.

10. No liquors which are allowed to be imported or taken into Yukon territory under any permit shall be sold, exchanged, traded or bartered by the permittee to or with any person or company who are not licensed to purchase and sell malt, spirituous or other intoxicating liquors in the territory under the ordinance or ordinances now passed or hereafter to be passed in that behalf by the governor general in council or commissioner in council under the provisions of section 8 of "The Yukon Territory Act," as enacted by section 2 of the Act 62-63 Victoria, chapter 11, or any act which may be passed to amend the same.

11. Each permittee who imports or brings liquors into the Yukon territory under permit shall keep a record in writing of the sale or other disposal of such liquors, in which shall be set forth the quantity and class or kind of liquor in each instance and the name of the company or person to whom it was sold, or with whom it was traded, bartered or exchanged, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner, the chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory, or of anyone authorized by either of them in writing for the purpose, when and as often as the commissioner or such inspector may desire to inspect the same.

12. The commissioner or chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been brought into that territory, under permit, a sufficient quantity thereof to determine whether such liquors are of the kind and strength mentioned in the permit, or whether they are of a different kind and of greater strength than therein stated.

13. Wines required for altar or communion purposes by the minister, priest or other clergyman or the missionary in charge of any parish, church or mission in the territory shall be admitted therein free of any fee, duty or other charge, except ordinary customs or excise duties as the case may be, upon the application to the commissioner in writing over his own signature or the signature of the minister, priest, missionary or other clergyman of the parish, church or mission, or of any bishop or the dignitary of the church for which such wines are required, but the purposes for which they are required shall be stated in the application.

14. Except wines for altar or communion purposes, no liquors shall be admitted into the Yukon territory except when carried in or by sailing ship or vessel propelled by steam or by railroad.

15. It shall be the duty of the captain or senior officer of any ship or vessel or conductor of any railway train

in which liquors are being brought into the Yukon territory, as well as the duty of the permittee, to report such liquors to the officer in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police at the post nearest the point of entry into the territory, or to such other officer at that post as may be specially named and appointed for such purpose by the commissioner or the chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory.

16. The commissioner may appoint from time to time as may be deemed necessary by him, one or more preventive officers to aid him and the chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory in enforcing the provisions of the foregoing regulations, and in detecting and arresting any person known or suspected to be guilty of a breach of any such regulations; and the commissioner may fix the duties and powers of such preventive officer or officers, and may fix the salary, fees or other remuneration which each of them is to be paid for his services in that behalf, which salary, fees or other remuneration shall be paid by the commissioner out of the liquor revenue fund of the Yukon territory.

17. It shall be the duty of every officer, non-commissioned officer, policeman or other member of the Northwest Mounted Police stationed in the Yukon territory, to see that the several provisions of the foregoing regulations are duly observed, and to aid and assist the commissioner, chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory or preventive officer or officers appointed by the commissioner, in enforcing the provisions of the foregoing regulations; and also to detect and arrest or aid in the detection and arrest of any person who is known to or suspected by such officer, non-commissioned officer, or policeman or other member of such force of being guilty of a breach of any such regulations, or who is named in writing signed by the commissioner, chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory or preventive officer, and addressed to such officer, non-commissioned officer, policeman or other member of such force, as being guilty of a breach of any of such regulations.—Victoria Times.

**Threaten to Wreck Mine.**

Leavenworth, March 19. — In the Kansas state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing, 284 prisoners who went down into the mine on Monday morning have mutinied, and are holding 15 guards as hostages. They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food. They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with. The mines are worked by the worst class of convicts, and among them who have mutinied are 20 life prisoners. Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction have been added allegations of mistreatment.

No outbreak was attempted, however, until the men who had entered the mine refused to return until their demands should be granted. They killed the mules used in the mines and are living on this meat. Serious trouble is apprehended if it shall be found necessary to send deputies into the colliery. There was great consternation this afternoon among the families of the guards who are held by the convicts. All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts have been locked in their cells in order to have all the guards ready to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mine.

The miners have threatened to wreck the mines, but the threat is laughed at by Warden Tomlinson, who says they would not attempt this as such action would endanger their lives. He says he will starve them out.

A communication was received from one of the guards today which stated that they were hungry and tired, but so far as he could learn all were alive.

The first outbreak in the mine took place shortly after the noon meal yesterday, and was started by the convicts in division No. 3. Of the 19 men in this division, 16 seized the guard and overpowered him and announced that they had decided to strike; they told the guard that they had decided to mine two, instead of three, cars of coal as a day's work in the future, and that they proposed to have better food. This guard left was in charge of two of the convicts, while the others marched through the division and called other convicts to join in the revolt. They marched from one division to another, yelling and swinging their lamps and picks. So far as can be learned no violence of any kind was offered to the convicts. The officers being unarmed, were helpless.

C. J. Berry the Eldorado magnate is spending a few days in town.

**Civilized Warfare.**

The saddest consequences of the military operations abroad in which the so-called Christian nations have been indulging in recent months, is the fact that they have laid what is known as Christendom open to criticism on the part of what have always been considered heathens and pagans. However much we may hope that the war in the Philippines, South Africa and China may result at least in a wider reach of Christian influence, it is hard to make the victims of the present slaughter understand that these processes are the work of a merciful God. From interviews with the leading Orientals of late it appears that they have taken the Gospel message quite literally, and why should they not do so? When they read the injunction that we should love our enemies, and should not covet, and should not steal, and should not bear false witness, they naturally conclude that these to us are divine commands which should be literally obeyed. It is difficult for them to reconcile these to their gross violations, which are seen in foreign parts of the earth today. The so-called punitive expeditions in northern China carried out by some of the Christian powers are mere covers for grand looting enterprises, which leave in their trail murder and misery, and a prejudice against Christian civilization which will not die in a thousand years.—The Ram's Horn.

**A Lesson in Seamanship.**

Capt. Hans Miron, who lost his life at his post of duty on the burning Saale at Hoboken, was fond of telling of his early introduction to the stern realities of his chosen career. He had just come on board the schooner where as cabin boy he was to serve his apprenticeship to the sea and was still staring about him with boyish interest and inquisitiveness when the skipper approached and ordered him to assist in washing down the deck.

He put down his bundle and started awkwardly to do so, when a second order, accompanied by emphatic expletives, was given him to take off his shoes and stockings. He was perfectly willing to oblige, but at home he had not been permitted to wet his feet. "No," he answered innocently, with an engaging smile, "I should no mind, but my mother does not allow it."

The skipper was a rough old sea dog who did not appreciate obedience unless it was rendered to himself, and his reply was a stunning blow that fung the boy across the deck. "But after that," Capt. Miron would say, with a great laugh and not a shadow of resentment, "I knew who was captain of that schooner, and it was not my mother."—Ex.

**MRS. NATION.**

When Mrs. Carrie Nation Desires some recreation Or lively occupation With due deliberation And grim determination She leaves her habitation And makes a demonstration Against intoxication.

She scorns expostulation, Ignores all explanation, Puts ax in operation At every liquor station That comes in observation And there is no hesitation Until the devastation Has reached its termination.

There's sudden agitation, There's wide-spread consternation, There's fiery indignation O'er "heresies" in pervasion, But Mrs. Carrie Nation Displays no trepidation; In fact her conversation Is full of exaltation.

With sorrow and vexation, With sad-eyed contemplation Of work of ruination, And grim determination Had angered Mrs. Nation Makes heated declaration That he'll start litigation And get remuneration.

No sign of perturbation Is shown by Mrs. Nation, For to her habitation She goes in jubilation And vows that ruination Will have continuation Till Kansas legislation Has stopped intoxication. —Pittsburg Chronical Telegraph.

**The Weather.**

The weather still continues cold and those who a month ago were looking for an early breaking up of the river have changed their minds. The thermometer record for this year when compared with last shows this to be a much colder period than last year.

The following comparative table will show the difference between this year and last for the first ten days in April:

APRIL 1900.		APRIL 1901.	
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1... 55	25	1... 51	25
2... 55	25	2... 51	25
3... 51	15	3... 51	10
4... 55	15	4... 54	6
5... 55	14	5... 56	6
6... 45	0	6... 50	17
7... 58	15	7... 52	5
8... 48	25	8... 56	15
9... 59	18	9... 48	24
10... 61	25	10... 57	16

Corporal McPhail, after a ten years' service with the N. W. M. P. last Monday tendered his resignation as a member of that honorable organization. He has donned citizens' clothes and hereafter will be greeted as Mr. McPhail. He has accepted a position with Architect Fuller in the department of public works.

# GEORGE O'BRIEN ON TRIAL

## Yesterday Afternoon Before Magistrate Major Wood.

### Several Witnesses Saw Prisoner in Neighborhood of Minto About Time of Murder—Case Continued.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

The continuation of the preliminary examination of George O'Brien charged with the murder of Clayton, Relfe and Olson was begun yesterday afternoon before Major Wood. Three witnesses were examined and all testified as to seeing O'Brien in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder between the 5th and 25 of December, 1899.

Bayard F. Burgess was the first witness called and minutely described meeting O'Brien on the trail about eight miles below Minto the particulars of which he was able to recall by the dog team O'Brien was driving which consisted of two dogs—one a large yellow dog and the other a smaller black one. He had asked O'Brien to move his sled to one side to allow his to pass, but the prisoner had said his sled was too heavily loaded. Witness had further down the trail met a constable who asked him if he had not met a certain party, describing O'Brien's outfit, to which witness replied that he had. He had reached Selkirk the next day, on the 14th, and had registered at the Savoy hotel. He was positive the meeting with O'Brien had taken place on the right bank of the river below Minto and near an Indian graveyard which is situated on a high bank. The Minto roadhouse register was shown witness who identified it as being the one in which Mrs. Fussell kept the accounts with the mail carriers and it showed that he had registered on the date mentioned.

On the 25th of December witness had reached Minto from Mackay and was asked by Capt. Fussell if he had met Clayton, Relfe and Olson. He replied that he had not but that he should have met them about 12 miles up towards Hutchiku according to the time they had left Minto. He had seen Olson on the 23d at the Minto roadhouse while he was waiting for the mail to arrive and on the 24th Olson had started up the line to do some repair work.

Andrew P. Anderson was next called to the stand. At that time he was running a road house, 14 miles above Selkirk and testified to seeing O'Brien between the 5th and 11th of December. He could not swear to dates as he had been for a number of days without seeing anyone, it being the period of the closing of the river when there was no travel. Capt. Fussell was the first man whom he had seen and the captain told him it was the 8th of December. In this way he had fixed the date of seeing O'Brien. A man named Graves was with the defendant and they had two dogs—one large and yellow, and the other a smaller black one. He minutely described their meeting and several little incidents which happened at the roadhouse where O'Brien and Graves put up for the night. Three or four days later Graves came back on his way towards Selkirk. He said they had a cache of goods 14 miles below Selkirk and asked witness to buy some goods from them. Two days afterward O'Brien followed him carrying a roll of blankets on his back. Some days later O'Brien returned to the roadhouse and sold him some candles and a few other things.

Constable Pennycook was also examined and testified to meeting O'Brien and his partner on the 13th of December in the vicinity of Selkirk. The case was then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 a. m., when other witnesses will be examined.

**Reflections of a Bachelor.**

A girl's eyes are never so sharp as when they are looking through a marriage veil.

Probably the man who will end by coming the nearest to understanding women is Prof. Garner.

When a man stops telling his wife that he loves her, it is time for her to stop telling him that he doesn't.

A man can always stave off a quarrel with his wife by telling her something nice that some man didn't say about her.

The average woman would rather find out three days afterward that she had married a lunatic than to have him disappear the night before the wedding.—New York Press.

The hard laboring prisoners at the barracks are employed digging a ditch through the skating rink in the barracks square and connecting it with the drain so that when the ice melts the water may run off and not form into a lake.

police at the Inspector Me... for the work... of the Yukon... thought of his... te river. Thus... the cloud that... many mys... another name... victims of the

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**RIGHT!**

SHAW AT 3 P. M.

**the Fiddler**

NO BAR

# HONEST ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Martyred President Whose Name  
Is Ever Dear to Americans.

Tomorrow the 36th Anniversary of  
His Assassination by John Wilkes  
Booth, the Famous Actor's Son.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
It will be 36 years tomorrow night since John Wilkes Booth, son of the famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, in Ford's theater in Washington, fired the shot which took the life of Abraham Lincoln, a name ever revered by Americans. The following is a brief outline of the martyred president's life:

Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Kentucky. He was shot Good Friday night, April 14, 1865, dying 22 minutes past 7 the next morning.

The familiar cabin of Lincoln's childhood could more properly be termed a camp, for, instead of being made of logs, it was built of poles, was about 14 feet square and had no floor.

Lincoln had very little actual school education, his first going, at the age of 10, were in Indiana to a woman named Hazel Dorsey. He was often taken from school to work or hire out. At 14 he went again to Andrew Crawford's school, and at 17 he saw the last of his school days under a man named Swaney. All the education he obtained afterward was through his own exertions. "Education defective" was his own definition given to the compiler of the Dictionary of Congress, although it was not a pleasant thought to him.

In youth he was an ardent advocate of temperance, and delivered discourses on cruelty to animals and the horrors of war. He liked stump speaking much more than the ax he had to wield so often.

Thought, conversation and observation were his preferences, and when growing up he had rather a reputation for laziness, and forwardness, because he loved reading and thinking so much. Even from a boy he liked to have the first word, and to converse with any one near enough to talk to, even to strangers desiring to be directed. He is described when just reaching early manhood as exceedingly talkative, yet elemental, unsifted and raw.

Tall, lanky, sallow, dark and slightly stooping he was in appearance, being a muscular 6 feet 4 at 17. His dress in those days were all tanned deer hide, coat, trousers and moccasins. The luxury of wearing garments of fur and wool, dyed with the juice of the butternut or white walnut, was just being adopted in his neighborhood, and Lincoln was not a person to take the lead in elegance.

A great love of humor, which clung to him all his life, was one of his earliest and most prominent characteristics. He was fond of poetry, too. It is related of him that he manufactured a book himself, and then wrote in it:

"Abraham Lincoln,  
His hand and pen,  
He will be good, but  
God knows when."

His attempts at verse making are described as florid, somewhat coarse, but much of it was, nevertheless, vital.

Being raised in a community superstitious in the extreme, Lincoln believed in supernatural portents all his life. Friday he considered fatal to every enterprise, and, as it turned out, well he might. He had many dreams which he considered forecasts of coming events, once sending a telegram to his wife to take away Tad's pistol, as he had had a bad dream about him. A good dream suggested the victories of Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg and Vicksburg. He related an ill one just before his assassination.

When 19, in building a fence, Lincoln split the rails that played so prominent a part in his first presidential campaign, 28 years after.

Among the first situations he obtained after coming of age and striking out for himself was as a flatboat hand to New Orleans. The slave auction he witnessed there bore the ripe fruit of after years. It is said that then and there, in May, 1831, the iron against slavery entered his soul.

Pilot on a steamboat; clerk in a store and mill; captain of a volunteer company in the Black Hawk war; defeated candidate for legislature; a disastrous attempt as storekeeper, with a partner who was constantly drunk, while Lincoln read, came next; deputy surveyor; postmaster (carrying the incoming and outgoing mails in his hat), law student, and then again, successfully this time, legislative candidate. It was

when he went to take his seat among the lawmakers that he bought his first suit of "store clothes." Borrowed the money to buy them, too. Successful lawyer, congressman, vice-presidential candidate, state's attorney, secretary of state, supreme court judge of Illinois, three times a representative, then a senator, and lastly president of the United States were some of his varied experiences and occupations.

A huge cotton umbrella, without a handle, and tied together with a string to keep it from flapping, is said to have aided in giving him a very grotesque appearance on his early circuit rides. His first pair of spectacles he bought from a small jeweler in Bloomington in 1836, saying at the time that "he had got to be 47 years old and kinder needed them." They cost 37 cents.

## HELD OVER TO HIGHER COURT

O'Brien's Preliminary Hearing  
Concluded Today.

George O'Brien charged with the murder of Clayton, Refs and Olsen on Christmas day, 1899, was this morning, on the evidence of the prosecution, bound over to the superior court by Magistrate Major Wood. The evidence of the prosecution was completed and O'Brien asked if he wished to make any statement, but he reserved his defense for the hearing before the superior court.

Capt. Scarth conducted the case for the prosecution and Herbert Robertson for the defense.

The courtroom was crowded when the prisoner was brought in and took his seat in the prisoner's box. The first witness called was Mr. Chas. Anquet. When asked by Capt. Scarth as to the time of his arrival in this country and his occupation witness stated that he was in the country in the winter of '98-'99 at Lake Learge. About the last day of November, '99, he and his partner a man named Ferguson, started a roadhouse called the Orange Grove about 20 miles below Selkirk. On the day they started, the prisoner with another man had stopped at his house and had stayed over night. They had two dogs, one black and the other a large yellow dog; he supposed it was a Newfoundland. The prisoner and his partner had not paid for their accommodations because they were not asked to pay anything. He had next seen them on the 9th of December at the Meat Cache about 15 miles above Selkirk traveling towards Selkirk. He had asked prisoner if he had seen his partner and prisoner replied that he had seen him the night before. The first time prisoner had come to his place he had a bundle of blankets and a box in which he had grub and cooking utensils. He also had two rifles in canvas cases; was not sure there was any leather on the case or not but he was sure it wasn't a banjo case. The witness said he could not swear to the dog if he saw him.

Mr. Robertson, attorney for defendant, was not present at the commencement of the trial but arrived later, so prisoner conducted the cross examination of this witness and questioned him concerning the dates and how he had fixed them. Witness could not swear to the date of opening his roadhouse but was sure it was some time the latter part of November.

In reply to a question as to where he had been stopping prior to his opening the roadhouse witness stated that he had stopped at Mr. Blaker's hotel at Selkirk. In reply to a question witness said that neither Mr. Blaker nor anyone else that he could name knew that he was going to open up the roadhouse. Witness stated that he purchased his provisions from a man named Noble the day before he went down.

In reply to the question put by O'Brien, "How did you remember meeting me on the 9th of December at the Meat Cache?" witness replied, "I met Corporal Ryan the day before and he told me it was the 8th."

Major Wood here asked witness if he knew at the time the date was the 9th or was he told afterwards. Witness was positive it was the 9th.

Here O'Brien leaned over the box and said, "Remember, I am on trial for my life and these dates are very important points and I want you to be as close as possible about them. Did Corporal Ryan tell you the date?"

"He did at Selkirk."  
"How did he happen to tell you?"  
"Because I wanted to find the date. Corporal Ryan looked it up in the police books and said it was the 8th when he was at the Meat Cache."

Under cross-examination by Capt. Scarth witness said that at their first meeting O'Brien had said nothing as regards their intention, but his partner

had said they were going up the Pelly river.

Cross-examination by Robertson: "Will you swear it was not the Big Salmon he said they were going up instead of the Pelly?"

"It was the Pelly. On their second trip they had changed their minds and were going up the Big Salmon. At the first meeting there were three other people at the roadhouse one lady with her husband and another man. They had come down in a scow and had been camped above until the river had frozen over."

Sergeant Tweedy was the next witness called. He testified to being here and a member of the N. W. M. P. since '97. Since December, '98, he has been in charge of the prison at Dawson. Prisoner had been released from that jail on the 16th of September, 1899.

At the time of his release he probably had \$10 in cash. Several things of his were missing including a robe which was replaced from the police stores. Prisoner had a small Winchester and several other articles including a stove and an ax.

Mr. Wm. R. Young was next called. For a year beginning January, '99, he was a special constable in the N. W. M. P. force stationed at Hutchiku; saw prisoner on river about five miles above Minto on the right limit on the 7th or 8th day of December. There were several men just ahead of him walking to Selkirk. At the roadhouse he had met Corporal Ryan, Burgess and a barber who is now working in Dawson. He had also met Capt. Starnes at Selkirk the night he arrived there. Capt. Starnes was on his way up river. The trail was made on the river about the 15th of December.

Corporal Ryan was next called to the stand and testified that he has been in the country since he spring of '98 and had been in charge of the post at Hutchiku during the winter of 1899-1900. He had not met prisoner but had heard of him while he was in prison and had heard of him afterwards as being on the trail. He recognized prisoner from the description. He had received a letter from Major Wood and had kept a watch of the trail, but at that time there was no travel. He first saw prisoner when he was brought down in custody. Witness knew Clayton and Olsen, but did not know Relfe. He had last seen Olsen on the 21st or 22d. He had first heard of his disappearance on the 29th. Thinking he had met with some accident along the line which he had gone out to repair, witness started out along the line over the hills to look for him. Following the line through the woods about eight miles below Hutchiku he found a trail leading into the woods which he followed for some distance and found a tent in which was a rifle and some provisions. He considered that the goods had been stolen so he left everything and kept watch on it for two days but no one came around. He then took charge of the rifle. Later the McKay Bros., who had a cache six miles from there proved the goods in the tent by their brand which was on them and said they had been stolen. The cache was on a direct line with the tent and connected with a trail over the portage which was made by W. L. Powell's meat outfit on the left hand side of the river.

Under cross-examination witness said that no one was living at the cache, but that Mr. McKay came up and identified the goods by the brand on the boxes.

This completed the evidence of the prosecution and Attorney Robertson for the defense made an objection to the proceedings claiming the magistrate had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as no proper remand had been given the prisoner from the 24th or 26th of July to the 11th of August and from the 11th of August to the 7th of November, 1900. This objection had been made before and overruled. The prisoner reserving his defense, was committed for trial to the territorial court.

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