

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

The Standard WERE
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 24th-29th
The King of Comedies.
All the Comforts of Home
Direction of ALF. LAYNE, and
ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
In Songs, Skits and Dances; also the inimitable
EDDIE DOLAN
None Only Jarred Him.

WERE LOST
In the Koyukuk Between the Porcupine and Chandalier Rivers
WITH NOTHING TO EAT FOR DAYS.
Bill McClay, J. McNamara and Party Faced Starvation.

over or ducked under the sweepers, but Sourdough, who, at the time was guiding the destinies of the others with the steering sweep, cast it adrift and threw both arms about the fallen tree, with which he remained, while the raft passed from under him.

SERGEANT WILSON
Of the Northwest Mounted Police Force Goes Outside
HAVING BEEN TRANSFERRED TO REGINA
He Has Been in Charge of Patrol Squad Here Two Years.

FEET
Rubber Boots, Shoes and Arctics, Slater's Shoes, felt lined and soled; Slater's All-Felt Shoes, Elk Skin Slippers.
SARGENT & PINSKA,
Cor. First Ave. and Second St.

Closing Out
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
Groceries and Provisions
within the next ten days. Closing out to go outside. It will pay those wanting outfits to come and see us at the
Yukon Hotel Store
J. E. BOOGE, MGR.

THE MISHAP OF SOURDOUGHS
Who Were Scraped Off a Raft by a Tree on the Porcupine River— They Ate Dog Food.
From Saturday's Daily
Judging by the number of parties who get lost in traveling about in the Koyukuk, that country must be extremely roomy.

The news that Sergeant J. J. Wilson, who since the swaddling clothes days of Dawson, has had charge of the town station of the N. W. M. P., is to be transferred to another field of duty, will not be pleasing to the lovers of law and order nor to the sergeant's host of personal friends in Dawson.

Ready Boys
Warehouse Full. Store Complete.
Lett's Have Your Orders. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
MILNE
111 First Avenue

ARCTIC SAWMILL
Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek, on Klondike River.
SLUICE, FLUME & MINING LUMBER
Offices: At Mill, at Upper Ferry on Klondike River and at Boyle's Wharf. J. W. BOYLE.

The last party to miss its way and wander through the wilderness without anything to eat or a place of shelter other than the broad expanse of heaven, was that of J. W. McNamara, Bill McClay and others who arrived here a few days since.

The party recuperated for a few days, returned and got the 13 horses and the other effects, and now they are all safe in Dawson.

The Crash Has Come!
...IMMENSE...
AUCTION SALE
\$100,000
WORTH OF
Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, Iron Beds, Heavy Woolen Underwear, Ladies' Goods, Moccasins, Fur Lined Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Robes, Felt Shoes.
SALE IS WITHOUT RESERVE
First Sale commences MONDAY at 3 p. m. and continues every day until the stock is entirely sold.
THE HUB
Second Ave., nr. Second St. Open Evenings.

The wandering of the party during the time of their sore trials, while not forming a story quite so picturesque as that of Brackett and Meads, who were lost there during the past summer, is still thrilling and sensational enough to answer all the requirements of the parties most concerned, who say that for the matter of that they feel that they could have struggled along for a few years more without the experience at all.

Residents of Fifth street have a kick coming. They complain that the local sawmill concerns are using their street as a wood yard and dumping ground for mill refuse. Thursday, the 27th, was the anniversary of the opening of the telegraph line in the Yukon territory. A year ago at 5 p. m., on that day the sound of the first telegraphic key was heard in Dawson.

Do Not Fail
To see our Latest Patterns of Ladies and Gents'
CLEVELAND Bicycles
Every one is fitted with the finest patent brake, which allows the rider to coast down the steepest hill between here and Dominion and retain complete control of the wheel. The feet remain stationary while coasting. Do not buy a wheel without a brake.
McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO. Ltd.

They floated down the Porcupine for two or three days, during which time there was ample time for reflection, and no one growled about having to do the cooking. During the time only one incident occurred to mar the tranquility of the trip. This was the scrape of Sourdough, a Frenchman, who was one of the party.

WHOLESALE RETAIL
A. M. CO.
The Best
Not just as good—is a deep-rooted principle here. The freight cost on inferior qualities is equally as great as on the best. Consequently the difference in the cost here between the best and the just as good kind is infinitesimal. True economy, perfect satisfaction, lies in buying the best.
We Openly Proclaim to All: Any purchase made at our store that does not prove to be as represented, we will refund your money.
(Not an expensive statement on honest goods.)
OUR PRICES WILL PROVE MOST PLEASING.
...AMES MERCANTILE CO...

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

YOUNG GIRLS

Daughters of Missionary Atwater, Cruelly Murdered in Pekin

ALONG WITH 28 OTHER AMERICANS.

Oom Paul Kruger In No Hurry to Leave South Africa.

BULLER CONTINUES TO FIGHT.

Premier Laurier Fires First Campaign Gun—Nearly 200,000 Men Effected by Coal Strike.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, via Skagway, Sept. 27.—Gen. Chaffee cables from Pekin that two daughters of a missionary named Atwater and 28 others were murdered at Tayuan on July 9th. An American named Clapp, his wife and four others were murdered at Taku, July 31. Atwater, above named, his wife and two remaining children, were murdered at Pen Chow Fu on August 15. The message also says that six others were surrounded at the same place but escaped.

Kruger Waits.

The Hague, Sept. 20, via Skagway, Sept. 27.—Kruger will not leave Lorenzo Marquez on the German steamer Herzog, but will wait the arrival of a warship from Holland tendered by the latter government for his special use.

Fighting Continues.

London, Sept. 19, via Skagway, Sept. 27.—Fighting still continues. Buller reports the bulk of his opponents as being mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels.

Canadians Returning.

Ottawa, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 27.—Col. Otter wishes the department that all Canadians now in the field will return immediately, save himself, 13 other officers and 300 non-commissioned officers and men who elected to remain.

Laurier Fires First Gun.

Montreal, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 27.—Premier Laurier fired the first gun in the Dominion campaign in this city last night. He was given a magnificent reception, no less than 15,000 people assembling to hear him speak. He defied the opposition to point to one promise which the government has failed to fulfill. The points covered in his speech referred principally to the tariff and labor question.

200,000 Out.

New York, Sept. 20, via Skagway, Sept. 27.—Nearly 200,000 men are out in the big coal strike. Both sides are firm and all coal trains stopped. Price of coal is rapidly advancing.

Another Clear Creek Story.

Mr. E. S. Foster, who, to use a national expression is a "jolly good fellow," returned last night from Clear creek, this being his second visit to that country. He asserts that Clear creek, as a mining region has a most promising future. Mr. Foster has not seen any 30-cent pans taken from that creek, but he has seen 15-cent pans taken from rimrock; no holes having yet been sunk to bedrock aside from the rim.

Mr. Foster, himself an experienced miner, has abounding faith in Clear creek which as yet, he says, has been but superficially prospected. Already 700 claims have been staked, but only 400 men have been there. Recorder Burwash is kept busy, and when Mr. Foster left, was out of recording blanks and was refusing to take records, until blanks were received which were daily

expected. Mr. Burwash is reported as being very popular in his district.

Win-Haul Gravel.

A few more days of rain without freezing will render First avenue impassable for teams and wagons unless prompt action is taken to better its condition and this, it is understood, will be done at once. It is proposed, if teams and wagons can be had, to put half a dozen or more of them to work hauling gravel from the river bed and distributing it along First avenue until it is covered its entire length. Mission street, which has been "closed to navigation" for some time, is being put in fairly good shape by the free use of gravel and other streets will be similarly treated as speedily as possible.

The Travels of a Letter.

There may, in times past, have been some reason for complaint about the mail service in this country, but the conditions governing winter service especially, prior to last winter where such as to make it a matter of wonder, looked at in the light of present facilities, that mail ever reached its destination at all.

The wanderings of a letter which reached Dawson yesterday go to show what an intricate arrangement must exist in the forwarding of international mail.

A letter was mailed in San Francisco on the 30th of June last, addressed to Nome, where it arrived July 23d. The party addressed not being there, the letter went back to the writer's address in San Francisco, which was written across one end of the envelope. It arrived in San Francisco in due time but by the time it got there the writer as well as the addressee was in Dawson.

Yesterday the letter reached Dawson, where the person addressed received it from the postmaster.

The letter had been traveling or waiting delivery at Nome and San Francisco since June 30th, nearly three months, and had traveled in the neighborhood of 12,000 miles, reaching the proper person at last, at an expense of two cents to the writer.

The mail service might be worse.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

In Magistrate McDonnell's court yesterday the case of E. E. Emmons vs. Burne Pollock was dismissed, it being simply a business transaction in which it became evident that Emmons was indebted to Pollock.

Thos. Dary was up this morning on the charge of vagrancy. It came out in evidence that he had been arrested here on a similar charge two years ago, but had raised the amount of the fine; that last winter he conducted a "hop joint" in Dawson, but Dary strongly denied this last imputation. As he has arranged to leave for the outside on the steamer Monarch, he was given until her sailing date to get away.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mack, the latter known as Miss Gertrude May Clifton, reached Dawson from Nome on the Susie yesterday and three hours later Mrs. Mack had "Charley" arrested for assault. She testified that he had followed her around, threatening her bodily injury, and as on previous occasions he had knocked her down as many as five and six times in one round, she was so afraid of him that she had yesterday crawled under a bed and remained there for two long hours; that she had become tired of staying under the bed and had finally come out and sought police protection, with the result that Mr. Mack had spent the first night after his arrival in Dawson at Hotel d'Stripe. Mack told a somewhat incoherent story, but the case was dismissed with a solemn warning to not assault his wife in the future. As she still claimed to be in deadly fear of her liege lord, the latter was walked back to jail until he can supply a satisfactory peace bond that he will not do Mrs. Mack further physical injury.

It Didn't Pay.

The Nimrod syndicate, at the head of which is Lord Hamilton, has been one of the few firms that have spent any large amount of money in Atlin this summer in the matter of testing the quartz properties of the country. Of course, there have been several companies that have put in hydraulic plants and worked them with varying success, but the managers of the Lord Hamilton syndicate put in a five stamp mill on a quartz proposition and ran it all summer. This mill was an experiment merely and as such its showing does not appear to have been encouraging. While erected on the Anaconda property it has been almost exclusively run this summer on ore from Munroe mountain. They have worked these claims to some extent and have run through their five stamp mill about 30 tons. It is now reported from Atlin that the results were not satisfactory, or sufficiently so for the managers. They failed to take up the bond. Fifteen days' grace was given them. They failed then to come up with the cash. So the original owners have the benefit of a tunnel of 125 feet and other large improvements on the property.—Alaskan.

LATE CLEAR CREEK NEWS.

Frank Slavin Talks of Its Prospective Wealth.

His Party Was Not Wholly Lost, but Had an Enjoyable Experience—Good Country.

Frank Slavin and the party of five and the guide who accompanied him were not lost. Frank has returned and has said so himself, although his looks upon arrival at the Nugget office yesterday would indicate that if not lost he had at least had a finish go with several things equally as bad as that.

The party were gone on the stamped to Clear creek two weeks, and while their condition was at no time as bad as was at one time believed, still none of them care to repeat the experience.

There was no time when the party did not know its whereabouts, but there was a time when they did not know their location relative to Clear creek, the destination they were striving to reach.

The fog was responsible for this, as Slavin should otherwise have had no difficulty in finding the place, even had he been unaccompanied by a guide, as he was in that country in '98, and is familiar with the lay of the land. The fog and low lying rain clouds, which persistently deluged the party, closed on them while they were in the country lying between McQuesten and Clear creek, and so confusing was the effect of this that it was some time before Clear creek, or rather the left fork of it, could be reached.

"We could have turned and come home at any time," said Mr. Slavin, "and as long as people can find their way back to the starting point they are not very badly lost."

The principle hardship of the whole trip resulted from the fact that five men who did not belong with the party got separated from their provisions in some way and had to be fed from the commissary of the Slavin party, which so reduced the supply of provisions that very little time could be spent in prospecting, and even then the grub gave out wholly before they reached Caribou, and during the three last days of the pilgrimage the party ate berries, drank fresh water and had all the pure, fresh air they could get away with. By way of desert they occasionally shortened their belts.

They had a gun with them, and as the country abounds in game such as grouse and rabbits, for a time they supplied their wants in that way, but before long the ammunition gave out, and then is when they began eating berries and consuming ozone.

When they finally came out on the left fork of Clear creek, they found that they were at some staked marked 197 above discovery. They followed down the stream as far as 27 above discovery where they went into camp.

On the way down stream they made a discovery which points to a state of affairs in the newly stamped district which will without much doubt lead to some very troublesome litigation if the district should prove of sufficient richness to warrant its being ultimately worked.

The party on its way down stream found that a very large number of the claims on the creek had been staked the day previous to their arrival, and owing to the wet and pliable condition of the ground the tracks left by the stakers were plainly discernible.

The claims had all been staked by three men.

Not one of the Slavin party set up a single stake. They did considerable panning, but in no place found what they believed to be better than ten cents to the pan.

"The bedrock has not been seen," said Mr. Slavin, "except on the rim, so there is no good in saying what the country is or is not. For my part I look to see some wonderful developments in that section, though, of course, whether Clear creek is the place of greatest richness or not it is impossible to say."

"At all events the whole country is well staked now, so well that even the hilltops and mountain sides are laid out in claims to such an extent that even Swedes won't take what is left."

"There is no muck on the creek to contend with, as that has all been carried away by water at some time and nothing is left but the gravel."

"A winter trail could be made from here to Clear creek which would reach there in about 60 miles, and if the diggings amount to anything they will probably be tributary to Dawson in the winter and Stewart in the summer."

Fresh From the Creeks.

The miners on American gulch have built a fine road, which is being util-

ized by all those living on the hill and up Adams.

The Mystery of a Film was the subject of many discussions among the ladies on the creeks during the past week.

Goldsmith, Miller and Evans have worked out their claim on the farther end of Chechako and have moved their machinery to their claim on this end preparatory for winter work.

The Dawson Foot Ball Club may look well to its laurels, for the challenge issued to the creek boys has made foot ball the sole topic of conversation on the creeks. Several members of the Nanaimo Hornets, who held the championship of the coast for a number of years are among the challenged party. The boys are faithfully training for the coming contest by morning runs that extend over hills and mountains.

Anton Standard, one of Eldorado's magnates, has just moved into his new and commodious building.

W. L. Sampson has purchased Barnes and Blodgett's interest in 38 Eldorado. The work done on 27 above Bonanza by E. K. Carruthers both in the general work and ground sluicing has placed that gentleman among the foremost as a general manager and all-round ruster.

J. Milligan has opened his new place on 21 above Bonanza.

Mr. R. R. Reed and wife, of 18 above Bonanza, were in town for several days this week.

The quartz staking on upper Bonanza has developed some peculiar freaks in the past few days. Two stakers were accosted by a little girl who asked what they were doing and the way they scrambled about showing the little girl all the fine berries was one of the most amusing things that has occurred in that neighborhood.

The government road from the Forks to 50 below Bonanza is still in many places in a deplorable condition. Strenuous efforts on the part of the government will be necessary to place the road in fit condition to be used for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Thompson, of 43 above Bonanza, who has been confined to her room during the past three weeks is again able to be about.

Eighty-five below Bonanza roadhouse has been making extensive improvements and is now prepared to attend to the wants of its many patrons. Eighty-five is destined to be the most popular lunch house between Dawson and the Forks the coming winter.

Criminal Cases.

The following letter has been sent to all attorneys having cases on the criminal docket, and is self explanatory, inasmuch as it means that all criminal cases now on the docket are to be hurried through with:

Dawson, Sept. 27, 1900.
Sir—The entire criminal docket will be taken up on Tuesday next, October 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m., and all cases must be in readiness.

No civil cases will be placed on the list before Monday, October 8th.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACDONALD,
Clerk Territorial Court.

No Building Decrease.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the work of building goes on in every nook and corner of the city just the same as when daylight was 20 hours long and rain, mist and inclemency were unknown quantities. All classes of building are going up including residences, warehouses, stores and barns; but there are probably more of the former than of any other class. The vast number of people lately arriving in Dawson has created a demand for residences heretofore unprecedented in the history of Dawson.

No Strike at Nanaimo.

There will be no strike of the coal miners employed by the New Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo. It will be remembered that in August it was decided to ask for a 10 per cent increase in wages, and according to the terms of the Miners' Union contract with the colliery company, the usual 30 days' notice was given. Before this result was arrived at there were stormy scenes in the union meetings. A committee was appointed to call upon Mr. Robins, general superintendent of the company, and confer with him regarding the increase in wages. The committee reported that Mr. Robins had received them cordially and explained at length that it was impossible for the company to grant an increase at the present time. He further invited a committee from the union to call and examine the books of the company.

A strike at Nanaimo at the present time would be a surprise to many. Since Mr. Robins has taken charge of the mines he has managed to get along on the most friendly terms with the men. He believes in unionism and does everything possible to further the interests of his employees, and this fact is appreciated by the men who have been longest in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal Company.—Victoria Times.

WILL BE CUT DOWN

Royalty Will Be Reduced at Least to Five Per Cent

AND POSSIBLY TO TWO PER CENT

Gold Commissioner Senkler Makes This Definite Statement.

NEW COURT OF APPEAL

Local Judges Will Hear Appeals From Gold Commissioner's Decisions—Other Reforms Coming.

Some time during the coming month of November the royalty now taxed on the output of gold in the Klondike, and which has been the bone of contention in the Yukon territory for three years, will be reduced to five per cent, and very probably to two per cent.

Such is the cheering intelligence brought to Dawson by Gold Commissioner Senkler who returned to Dawson last night on the steamer Columbian.

Mr. Senkler has spent most of his time at Ottawa discussing the affairs of the Yukon territory with Minister Sifton. He recapitulated to a Nugget representative the reforms which have already been granted and stated that in addition to those which have been announced others are to follow immediately.

"All they want now in Ottawa," said Mr. Senkler, "is enough revenue to carry on the administration of the country."

"As soon as the present season's cleanup is all in and reports made the royalty will be reduced to five per cent anyway, and if a royalty of two per cent will pay the bills it will be reduced to that. You can state positively, however, that after this season it will not amount to more than five per cent."

"Another important matter which has been decided on," continued the commissioner, "is in taking appeals from the gold commissioner's court. Hereafter, or as soon as the ruling is published, appeals are to be taken to the superior judges here, thus saving the time and expense necessary of going to Ottawa. It is also the intention later on to constitute a full court of appeals in the Yukon to have jurisdiction in all matters. The present ruling affects only appeals from the gold commissioner's court. The minister stated that he considers the appeal to the court of British Columbia as impracticable."

"I submitted the recommendations placed in my charge by the Board of Trade to Mr. Sifton, and he stated that he favors them all. Of those recommendations two, covering hydraulic concessions and the opening of reserved ground have been granted. The third, the royalty matter, will be taken care of as I have stated."

The elections outside will take place in November, and it is Mr. Senkler's opinion that the present government will be returned.

Legislation has been passed which compels co-owners of claims to do their share of representation.

Mr. Senkler saw Judge Dugas, who will be in Dawson within a few days, when sessions of the Yukon council will be held immediately.

The commissioner expressed himself as being much pleased with the growth made by Dawson in his absence and of the opinion that with the present liberal attitude of the government toward the Yukon the territory is on the eve of a more flourishing era than ever.

GRANDFATHER'S JOB.

Last spring, when William started up his place I said: "Give me them lines—I'll show 'em how!"

"No, father—you're too old!" He meant to kid, and his words sorter rankled in my mind. In droppin' corn I couldn't find the row; I lost my glasses when I jest to hoe. An' I thought a hill of corn was jest a weed. Then Susan said: "I guess there ain't no need. Fer no more signs to show your work is done. Why don't ye set down quort in the sun. An' rest!" Jest think of it—set there all night. An' a man like me who's always worked like a horse! An' so when William worried on the hay I said I'd ride this hoss rake anyway. Maybe I'm sorter old to hoe or plow, but hitch old Dick—we'll show 'em how folks hoe.

Why, him an' me was almost boys together. An' now the both of us pull on the tethers. Boys, help me on this rake—git up there, Dick. He knows who's drivin' him—jest see 'em prick.

Them ears—now, William, we'll bunch up 'em hay. An' do a first-class job—what's that you say? Don't work too hard! Be a little boy! Maybe you think this hoss rake is a toy. Just take my stick and lean it on the fence. Now, Dick—we can't see road, but show your sense.—Rural New Yorker.

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

School tablets 25c; Nugget office.

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER) ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. MORE REFORMS.

Every boat that comes in seems laden with good tidings for the Yukon. With the arrival of Gold Commissioner Senkler today comes the best news that has yet been brought. Mr. Senkler states definitely and conclusively in language which offers no opportunity for misconception that when the reports of the present season are all in the royalty will be reduced at least one half and in all probability will be cut down to two per cent or three per cent.

This means that men who are now preparing for their winter's operations can do so with the full confidence that they will not be confronted next spring with a demand for ten per cent of their output. They can figure absolutely on one-half that amount and probably less.

A WORD FOR THE DOGS.

The days when the malamute will be king are rapidly approaching. With the closing up of the river, communication between the different parts of the territory will be dependent to a very large extent upon the services of the faithful canines which are now roaming the streets of Dawson at their own free will.

There should be in Dawson an organization akin to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A systematic outlook should be kept for the man who mistreats his dog. Whenever a dog is maimed or injured in such a way that he is unfitted for work the community at large suffers in consequence.

AN APPELLATE COURT.

As published yesterday exclusively in the Nugget, the determination has been reached by the government at Ottawa to establish in Dawson a court of appeal from judgments handed down

in the gold commissioner's court. This appeal court is to consist either of one or both of the territorial judges and will have the same jurisdiction as is now held by the minister of the Interior. That is to say, in the future, instead of carrying appeals down to Ottawa with all the expense and loss of time attached thereto, they will be taken immediately before the local courts and a decision secured from them.

The system heretofore pursued has been extremely unsatisfactory. The territorial courts, while nominally of higher dignity and broader jurisdiction than the gold commissioner's court, have in fact, been almost subsidiary to that court owing to the nature of cases over which the gold commissioner has exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

It has happened on frequent occasions that the time of the higher courts would be taken up in trying the merits of a case involving a few hundred dollars, when the gold commissioner would be sitting in judgment on a trial where many thousands of dollars were at stake. This condition was brought about by reason of the fact that almost all important civil litigation in the territory, has to do with titles to mining property and until the present time all such cases have come before the gold commissioner. If an appeal were taken, jurisdiction thereover lay with the minister of the interior at Ottawa, and in consequence the business of the territorial court was confined to criminal matters and civil cases outside those appertaining to mining claims.

There should be no more long and expensive delays in securing decisions in appeal cases. Expensive and long drawn out litigation is a drawback to any country and we are glad of the fact that hereafter lawsuits will become more economical and be settled in much shorter time than has been possible heretofore.

The man who decry's the federal government with that government in its present attitude toward the Klondike, simply demonstrates that he is a calamity howler for the sake of howling. The Nugget has fought the government with every possible resource at hand as long as the government's position toward the Yukon was hostile to the best interests of the territory. Now that the fight is won and our demands practically complied with, this paper has no hesitation in congratulating the government upon the wisdom it has shown in granting what we have asked.

The report published elsewhere respecting the stampede to Clear creek substantiates further the opinion frequently expressed in these columns that the Stewart river country will eventually develop a rich mining camp.

Fighting has not quite died out in the Transvaal yet. A few adventurers who enlisted in Oom Paul's service at a stipulated price are still maintaining a show of fighting, but with no more organization or effect than would be accomplished where conditions were as unsettled as they now are in the late Transvaal Republic.

territory, are hereby commanded that on the second day of October, A. D. 1900, you cause to be carried into effect the sentence of the court pronounced against the said Alexander King by hanging him by the neck until he is dead, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

The situation in Dawson with respect to the smallpox, while in no degree alarming, is sufficiently serious to warrant the exercise of the utmost care and caution on the part of the authorities to prevent the spread of the disease. No hesitation should be felt in adopting whatever measures may be considered necessary, no matter how stringent they may be, if by so doing a check can be placed upon the danger.

All candidates for the Yukon council will soon be up the creeks declaring themselves from the stump. The voters will be able to size up their men pretty accurately from their platform utterances although to the casual observer the programs as outlined by the different candidates differ but little in their material points.

THE WHOLE THING.

Who causes all the crops to grow? McKinley. Who makes the seasons come and go? McKinley. Who shapes the current of events? McKinley. Who regulates the elements? McKinley. Who makes it rain when it is dry? McKinley. Who shapes demand, also supply? McKinley. Who caused the Indian famine, which raised wheat and corn to such a pitch? McKinley. Who gives the people industry? McKinley. Who makes the world's prosperity? McKinley. Who placed the gold down in the ground and then got out and scratched around? McKinley. Who sailed into Manila bay? McKinley. Who sunk Cervera's fleet one day? McKinley. Who fought against the war, then came at a late hour into the game? McKinley. Who is the source of every good? McKinley. Who wants that fully understood? McKinley. If any benefit befall... Somewhere upon this mundane ball... Who is the creature sleek and small... That has the monumental gall... To claim the credit for it all? McKinley. —Denver News.

Death Warrant of King.

Some time since the Nugget published a telegram from Under Secretary of State Pope, confirming the death sentence passed by Judge Craig upon Alexander King. The telegram stated that the writer would later confirm the telegram by an official letter.

Whereas, Alexander King, being a prisoner in the common goal of said territory, committed for trial on the charge of having on or about the 15th day of July, A. D. 1900, on the Yukon river, at or near the mouth of the White river in the Yukon territory, murdered one Herbert Davenport, and having been brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1900, and being arraigned upon the said charge, pleaded "not guilty" thereto; and that, upon the 31st day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Alexander King being again brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig and a jury for trial, the plea of not guilty having been duly entered, and after hearing the evidence adduced, in support of said charge as well for the prisoner's defence, was found to be guilty of the offence as aforesaid, and sentenced by the said judge, to be confined in the goal of the Yukon territory until the second day of October, A. D. 1900, and upon said second day of October, A. D. 1900, to be hung by the neck until he was dead.

You, the said sheriff of the Yukon territory, are hereby commanded that on the second day of October, A. D. 1900, you cause to be carried into effect the sentence of the court pronounced against the said Alexander King by hanging him by the neck until he is dead, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the said court, at Dawson, in the Yukon territory, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1900. By the court.

From the Pacific Islands. J. A. Griffin, formerly of the editorial staff of the Advertiser, Honolulu, arrived in the city on the Warrimoo the other day and registered at the Queen's. In speaking to a Times representative he gave some interesting facts regarding the present condition of trade and commerce in the Hawaiian islands.

Since June 14th, however, a great change has taken place, and these matters have been established on a firm basis. The Japanese element of the population were imported prior to the annexation, for the purpose of working the big sugar plantations. When the Japs were brought into the country in this way they were forced to work for a certain period—generally three years—for about \$10 to \$14 a month, out of which came their board and lodging.

A vital question in Honolulu at the present time is how to prevent the great influx of Japs, as they are pouring into the country by hundreds. Mr. Griffin said it was not an unusual thing to see about 5000 Japs debark from an Oriental ship and pour into the streets of Honolulu.—Victoria Times.

COMING AND GOING.

The firm of Holmes, Miller & Co., on First avenue, is doing a flourishing business. A large force of men are kept busy attending to the numerous orders pouring in to the firm from town and creeks.

Among those who are going to the outside on business and pleasure bent, is Mrs. M. P. West, one of Dawson's few really successful business women, who takes her departure this evening.

Source: Dough Letter Reads for sale at the Nugget office.

SEVERAL ITALIAN PROBLEMS

Which Show the Bad Financial State of That Country.

Hier People Are Noted for Their Unrest and Discontent — Professor Villari's Views of Situation.

The recent warnings of Prof. Villari in the Nuova Antologia have directed attention to the real causes of the growing unrest and discontent manifest to all who interest themselves, even from afar, in the affairs of the Italian kingdom.

Prof. Villari, who is a senator of the kingdom of Italy, is neither a pessimist nor an alarmist; nor would any of his countrymen presume to style him a visionary or a doctrinaire. In the language of far-sighted and practical statesmanship instinct with simple patriotism, and free from "fanaticism," or narrow partisanship, he has exposed to his fellow citizens some of the more flagrant existing evils, and the dangers that attend them.

The budget is the mirror which reflects not only the financial, but also the social and political conditions of a country. Therefore, for a clear appreciation of the existing evils we must cast a public veil. After a series of unglance at this important register of the pardonable errors (to use Signor Villari's words), the deficit in 1888-89 was computed at 470,000,000 lire. By a long-applied series of economies, and by dint of prodigious feats of financial gymnastics, successive governments have contrived an equilibrium. "And yet we are more discontented than ever!" exclaims Signor Villari. Consequently, the realization of this acme of administrative bliss has not proved the panacea for the social and political maladies undermining the state.

After tolerating this for a while the authorities began to consider the expediency of importing negroes from the Southern states, or coolies from India, but this project was never carried out, for the Japs were eventually persuaded to resume work. A vital question in Honolulu at the present time is how to prevent the great influx of Japs, as they are pouring into the country by hundreds. Mr. Griffin said it was not an unusual thing to see about 5000 Japs debark from an Oriental ship and pour into the streets of Honolulu.—Victoria Times.

Hall Misunderstanding.

Through a misunderstanding of the Eagles' committee in charge of McDonald hall, there will be no meeting of the Arctic Brotherhood tonight, the hall having been rented to other parties who will give a dance in it tonight.

From Nome via Seattle.

Among the many passengers arriving at noon today on the steamer Sybil were a number who left Nome on the 5th instant and came back via Seattle and Skagway. From one of these it was learned that on the date of the sailing of the steamer from Nome there were about 15,000 people there, of which number not more than 2000 or 3000 were arranging to go below this fall.

The Klondike Nugget

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

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

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

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900
From Saturday's Daily.
THEN AND NOW.

Twelve months ago conditions in Dawson and throughout the Yukon territory generally were vastly different from what they are today. At that time the country was afflicted with a set of laws which in every way tended to repress the growth of the territory and retard and hold back the development of the one resource upon which our entire population must depend for support.

The prospecting for new diggings had practically ceased, owing to the fact that by reason of the enactment of various orders in Council, almost the entire gold producing area of the territory had been withdrawn from location. There was no chance for the prospector on Bonanza, Eldorado, or any other of the creeks immediately tributary to Dawson and as for creeks farther distant from the town in nearly every case they had been located long before and by reason of lack of representation had again become crown ground and consequently reserved from a second staking.

There was also a general indisposition among claim owners to work their ground owing to the fact that the excessive and burdensome royalty tax of ten per cent served in many instances to consume the entire profits of the winter's work.

The bad condition of the roads leading to the creeks was another discouraging feature which added so greatly to the expense of operating a claim that in numerous cases ground remained unworked merely by reason of that fact alone. To all this was added the conviction that the opening of navigation last spring would see the Yukon territory practically deserted for Nome, which camp was then being boomed to the very utmost. Those were the circumstances under which Dawson confronted the approach of winter twelve months ago.

Today, as noted at the beginning of this article, conditions are entirely different. The prospector has more freedom of action in the Yukon today than ever before. Instead of two districts in which he may locate a claim there are now six in each of which he is now entitled to a claim. Within a very short time reserved claims aggregating nearly 8000 will be placed on the market for sale, and those upon which no bids are offered will be immediately thrown open for location. The ten per cent royalty is practically a thing of the past as it has been stated definitely by Gold Commissioner Senker that after November the royalty will be cut in two and probably reduced as low as two per cent.

Again the effect of the exodus from Dawson to Nome has entirely passed away. Hundreds of those who left during the winter and spring have returned to Dawson well content to take their chances in this community, which has demonstrated its ability to thrive under the most adverse circumstances.

The results of this difference in conditions must be apparent to the most casual observer. On every hand are now seen the evidences of progress and prosperity. Claim owners who could

not work their ground at a profit twelve months ago are now enabled to do so and in consequence more ground will be located. The present winter than ever before. More labor will be employed, more wages will be paid, more machinery will be used and more goods will be bought.

The government is now protecting the interests of the Yukon where formerly it was opposed to them. In that is the sum and substance of the entire matter and the Nugget, in common with the people of the territory, rejoices that such is now the case.

It is highly probable that immense quantities of commodities of various kinds will be brought over the ice to Dawson during the coming winter. The completion of the railroad to Whitehorse and the various cut off trails will together serve to reduce the time necessary to make the journey between the coast and this city very short. When the trail is worn into good condition, travelers over the ice will be able to compete successfully with the time now made by steamboats in going up the river. Goods will be landed in Dawson from Whitehorse in ten days, while it is quite probable that men coming on bicycles will cut the time down to four or five days. Dawson's much talked of "isolation" is now a thing for the historian or romancer. Such a term might once have been truthfully applied to this city but such is no longer the case.

The Yukon council has determined upon the establishment of a second school. This move, as has been pointed out by the Nugget on several occasions, is a wise one. We suggest to the council the advisability of locating the new school toward the north end of town in which locality is the preponderance of child population. As cold weather approaches it will simply be a matter of impossibility for many of the smaller children to cross the town to the school on Mission street. A school situated at some point north of the center of town is absolutely necessary.

Flat Has Gone Out.

Acting on instructions issued by Commander Wood the members of the patrol force of the N. W. M. P. served over 100 notices yesterday on as many persons, the substance and purport of the notices being: "G. or G.", which means, get work or get out of town. The police are giving this class of people ample time in which to do something, but those of them who decline to act until the river freezes up and it is too late will be rounded up like range cattle and the brand administered will read, "Six months at hard labor." In this connection it is proper to state that McLennan, McFeeley & Co. has but lately furnished the government with a gross of new wood saws, and a stack of 1000 cords of raw material for the reduction works lies with no covering save heaven's broad canopy on the flat in the rear of the barracks. Verbum sat.

Where It Rains Frogs.

Every once in awhile stories are brought out about extraordinary showers of fish, of bloody snow, etc., the latest thing being of a ship captain far out on the Atlantic who ran into a dust shower so heavy he had to set his crew shoveling the dust from the decks when the weight began to get dangerous. To this there is added a tale:

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they cannot explain whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the Southern Pacific in southwestern Arizona, and behold the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lean green frogs with marvelous croaking powers. They don't wait for night-fall like their more civilized brothers elsewhere, but keep up the music by day as by night. They live where water comes only about once a year. They can't live over the interim under the sun baked black rocks. They assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies.

And that's what the Hassayampers firmly believe.—Arizona Graphic.

Services Tomorrow.

Christian Science services will be held Sunday, 11 a. m., in Christian Science hall, Second avenue, between Third and Fourth street. All are cordially invited.

Whiskies at wholesale at the North-Annex. Rosenthal & Field, props

Best Canadian rye at the Regins.
Private dining rooms at The Holborn.

STROLLER'S COLUMN.

There are things which are incomprehensible to the average man. As he studies the more frustrated he becomes concerning their identity.

The other day the Stroller dropped into a Dawson restaurant and, having dined in a modest way, was presented with a check on which was printed: "Pay this check at the counter. No foreign or mutilated coin taken." As the amount called for by the check was just \$1, one of Uncle Sam's big iron wheels was tendered and at the same time the Stroller very humbly apologized for having to tender foreign coin, fearing that his money would be refused and he would be arrested for obtaining a lunch under false pretenses and when he had only foreign coin in which to pay for it.

"No apology is necessary," said the bland cashier, "as that is the best money we get. A silver dollar is preferable to a rag dollar any time." What perplexed the Stroller was to know why the check slip bore the printing it did and why the information conveyed by the check was so ruthlessly contradicted by the words of the cashier? The only comfort the Stroller got out of the episode was the thought that in a land of plenty he will never starve so long as he has one of Sam's dollars concealed in his apparel.

The Stroller and police court reporter chanced to get into conversation the other day and the latter, being in a somewhat reminiscent mood, opined that this world-of-ours is a cold and cruel one.

When asked on what he based his conclusions the police court reporter replied:

"On every day experience and observation. Scarcely a session of the police court passes that does not record some fellow who wants his name kept out of the paper and who will pat me on the back and call me 'old fellow,' and all that kind of familiarity, and then if I grant his request he never knows me again.

"Why, only a short time ago a man who thinks he cuts a much wider swath than he really does, was before the police court on the charge of assaulting an old woman. He asked me as a favor to him to suppress his name. He slapped me on the back and called me 'my dear old fellow,' and said he was stuck on my shape and all that kind of stuff. I granted his request and, you may not believe it, but that man has never recognized me since. The next time he assaults an old woman, well, I suppose he will give me another soft-soaping and I suppose I will be chump enough to stand for it. Being a chump is my long suit."

"I remember an old college motto," said the Stroller, "which was: 'Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will; why don't you follow that course in your police court reports?'" "And get licked three times a week," answered the police court reporter. "It is all right for you to give advice when your own stuff is never taken seriously; but police court news is mighty serious reading to the man who realizes that he has made a fool of himself, and yet after helping these fellows to conceal their shame, they afterwards appear to connect me in some way with the cause of their trouble and give me the 'marble' on every occasion. The thanks a fellow gets from a 'dead man' for writing a decent notice of his funeral are about as fervent as those returned by the man whose name is suppressed in the police court report. How's your smoking?"

The Stroller was playing a stack of rubbers in one of the gambling houses last night when he overheard the following conversation between two young men, one of whom recently came up the river as a hasher on one of the St. Michael steamers:

"Did yuse git er notis today to git wuk or git outen town?"

"Yep, it was served on me 'bout an hour ago. Did yer git your'n?"

"Yer bet I did, an' I'm gorin to git in less'n tree days. Sich notises ain't nuthin to me. I've been ordered outen every town betwixt Old Orchard, Maine, and San Francisco, an' I'm reckoned to be de champion truck rider of America. I'm 'bout due to be movin' anyhow, as I have an engagement to take Tankgavin' dinner wid me pard in Jacksonville Florida, an' if I git a job at sawin' wood here, me pard'll be disappointed. He left Nome on one of de outside boats. Him an' me has been pardis for seven years and durin' dat time we've been vaged upards of a hundred times. Are yuse goin' to pay any 'tention ter de order?"

"I am fixed," replied the other man. "I stole a wood saw 'tother night, an' 'bout once a week I'll git out when dat striped guy wot gimme de order can see me an' I'll cut off a stick or two of wood. Dat'll give de dignity uv a laborin' man and still enable me ter loaf 'roun dese joints ter keep warm."

The Stroller notices that, so far as street lights in the resident portions of Dawson are concerned, the dark ages continues. The death trap at the corner of Fourth avenue and Sixth street, into which a lady fell a few nights ago, breaking one of her legs, is still set and is bound to catch more victims unless a light is provided or a guard rail put up along the side of the ditch.

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Cumberland Coal, Round and Flat Iron, Steel Horse Shoe Nails, Shoes, Rasps, Hammers, etc., try THE DAWSON HARDWARE CO.

SECOND AVENUE PHONE 38

WAITING CRIMINAL CASES

Which Are to Come Before the Territorial Court

For Trial Next Week—Too Much Work For One Judge to Get Through Without Delays.

From Saturday's Daily.
When the territorial court opens next Tuesday it will begin the hearing of a crowded docket of criminal cases, of which there are 14 which have been sent up from the lower court, and have been waiting, some of them, for some time for trial in the higher court. There has been too much work for one judge to get through with, hence the delay.

Naturally, in the trial of so many criminal cases, a great many witnesses have been subpoenaed, and the court will have a busy time of it next week. The list of cases, the trial of which will begin next Tuesday, is as follows: The Queen vs. John McDougall, charged with horse stealing. Wm. T. Boone, charged with shooting with intent to kill. This charge grows out of the shooting which occurred in the Holborn restaurant some time since.

Ernest Jordan, charged with manslaughter. Jordan was captain of the steamer Florence S. at the time of her loss.

Amanda Young, charged with stealing gold dust. The case will be recalled when it is said that Amanda Young was known in the press reports at the time of her preliminary hearing as Mrs. Mansen.

Morrison and Harold, charged with stealing gold dust.

Sven Harrison, charged with assaulting a constable.

Charles Hense, charged with stealing gold dust. Hense is otherwise known as Juneau Joe.

Robert L. Harris, charged with theft. The Queen vs. Dawkins is the title of another gold stealing charge.

One Charlton is charged with having made false pretenses, and W. O. Smith is accused of having been likewise guilty.

John Gallagher is charged with having stolen gold nuggets.

Frank Setler is also accused of having stolen gold dust.

Charles E. Severance also has the charge of stealing gold dust opposite his name on the list.

First Used in the United States.

As with great many other utilitarian devices, the Americans were the first to construct an armor-plate train. During the civil war in the States a mob destroyed the bridges of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railway, and in order to prevent a recurrence of the disorders and to protect the line generally the government hit upon the expedient of converting a long, flat baggage car into a small movable battery. The car was built up and covered with thick sheet iron, in which was pierced a number of loopholes for musketry. Portholes were arranged at the center and at each end, and a cannon on a traversing turntable was mounted for duty at either of the portholes. The projectiles used were of a somewhat extraordinary character being nothing more or less than disks cut from boiler plates.

Perhaps the most effective use of armored trains up to recent years was made by the French during the siege of Paris. In these trains both engines and carriages were bullet-proof, and contained a number of loop-holes. Each train, carrying four small-cannon which could be readily and expeditiously maneuvered from the train, was capable of holding 500 men. Considerable use was made of these trains in bringing in provisions to the beleaguered Frenchmen, and they were turned to account by the communists afterward against the government troops until their position was outflanked by heavy naval guns.

In the year 1882 an armored train, which was only partially protected by boiler plates and sandbags, was used against the Egyptian rebels under Arabi Pasha. A similar contrivance was also employed at Kassasin previous to the British advance on Tel-el-Kebir. One operating in Chili during the civil war, and a sandbagged protected or "armored" train, equipped with a field gun, was utilized with advantage in the Sudan quite recently. In Cuba a locomotive and truck, protected with three-eighths inch boiler plates, was sent in advance to pilot and protect from the rebels the trains between Colon and Santa Clara.

The South African armored trains employed by the authorities consist of nothing more or less than ordinary cars covered with half steel, the locomotives being similarly protected, and a car placed in front with a gun in advance. These trains are, of course, of little or no use if the line falls into the hands of the enemy—a few dynamite cartridges or the removal of a rail or two—as was painfully demonstrated in the recent disaster to the Mafeking train) would render them a source more of danger than service.

The German emperor has an idea that "war cars" can be constructed on a plan which he has devised, and which will enable them to traverse at will over a battlefield or territory which does not present impossible geographical difficulties. He proposes that each car shall be complete in itself and in size about that of a Pullman. The sides are to be constructed to fall just above the level of the ground, in

order to protect the wheels. These plated sides will consist of steel of great resisting force, and will be pierced with a requisite number of port or loopholes for quick firing and machine guns and rifles. In order that a possible enemy may not be able to get on top of the car, it is to be made with sharp bayonet spikes protruding from the sides and roof. The whole idea seems very chimerical, but as the world-famed Krupp is responsible and has now an experimental car in progress, it would scarcely be safe to say that there is nothing in the idea.

No Chance for Him.

Three negro lads met on a street corner one afternoon, and by some queer freak of Providence each had just 15 cents. This was considerable for them, and, being so unfortunate to have no "craps," it required much serious deliberation to arrive at just the best plan for spending it.

Finally one suggested that they place their little capital in a pool and then, each in turn, guess what was good to eat, the best guesser to take all of the money.

This plan met with hearty approval,

as each one had ideas on that subject, and the 45 cents was soon in a pile. Then the first one guessed, "Possum, sweet taters an' water-melon," he said.

At this the second one reached down and began picking up his nickels, but the third stopped him with: "Ho! on dare! Let dat money lone!" To which the second replied: "You think I'se goin' to guess agains' that fool nigger when hes' done said all dar is good ter eat?"—Types.

Fine old Scotch at wholesale. The best quality. Northern Annex.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

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

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Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

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

REFORMES LOCALES

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

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

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

CHEMINS ET PONTS.

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

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

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

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

TAXES.

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

ECOLLES.

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

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

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

SUCCESSIONS.

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

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

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

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

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

LOIS MINIERES.

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

LA ROYAUTE.

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

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

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

LICENCE DE MINEUR.

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

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

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

LE DECOUVREUR.

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

TRAFFIC DES LIQUEURS.

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

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

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

AUGUSTE NOEL, THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

SPECIAL VALUES

In Heavy WINTER GOODS

Of Every Possible Description

HERSHBERG

THE RELIABLE SEATTLE CLOTHIERS.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE C. D. CO. DOCK

FRONT STREET

The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

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

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

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

A PROPER POLICY.

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

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

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

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

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

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

TAXATION.

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

SCHOOLS.

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

A COURT OF APPEAL.

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

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

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

GENERAL.

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

FEDERAL MATTERS.

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

MINING REGULATIONS.

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

ROYALTY.

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

MINING DISPUTES.

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

MINERS LICENSES.

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

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

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

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

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

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

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

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN, AUGUSTE NOEL.

Dawson, September 22d, 1900.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

UNCLE SAM**Writes Notes as to His Position on Chinese Matters.****TEN THOUSAND ALLIES WILL REMAIN****And Spend the Winter in Barracks at Peking.****NEW COMMISSION NAMED****To Investigate the Matter of Chinese Immigration—Big Fire in New York—Preacher Killed.**

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—The government has reached a final determination with respect to its attitude toward the Chinese situation. Its proposals will be made public after formal notification has been served upon the powers. One of the notes will be in answer to the proposal of the Chinese government that United States Minister Conger be clothed with authority to negotiate with Prince Ching upon terms of peace.

Allies to Winter.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—It is given out on the very best authority that 10,000 allies will winter in Peking. Extensive preparations are being made for barracks and accommodations. The preponderance of the troops who will remain during the winter are German, although there will be a large representation of Russians.

Commissioner Appointed.

Ottawa, Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Prime Minister Laurier has appointed a commission to investigate the matter of Asiatic immigration. The commission consists of Hon. J. C. Clute, of Toronto; Hon. Daniel J. Munn, of New Westminster, and Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo. The last named was president of the late trades and labor congress and is a probable candidate for the Dominion house from Nanaimo.

Robt. Smith Dead.

Brampton, Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Robert Smith, ex-member of parliament, died here today at the age of 84.

Church Wall Falls.

Ottawa, Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—The wall of the new Presbyterian church now under construction, fell in today. Pastor J. McLeod was killed as was also one stonemason. Seventeen others were injured.

Big Fire.

New York, Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Fire today destroyed Spring Lake Nursery. The loss will total \$300,000.

At Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 27, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Conditions here continue to improve. The number of patients in the hospitals is much smaller than was anticipated. This is due to the fact that comparatively few who were injured at all were enabled to escape. A temporary bridge has been placed across the river and the first incoming train arrived today bringing all manner of supplies for the relief of the town.

Humbert and the Cholera.

King Humbert's personal fearlessness and sympathy with his people were well shown at the time of the cholera epidemic, when nothing could prevent him from mixing freely with the pa-

tients. Here are some characteristic stories of the year 1887:

I am sure (wrote a lady correspondent in Italy) I like the king and queen—everyone does; but it is hardly fair to call them rulers, when they cannot have so much their own way as other people. Sometimes the king will insist upon having his little, about his own affairs; he did last year, when the cholera was about, and everybody tried to make him stay out of danger. I saw a lady a little time ago married to a Piedmontese, who was at Busca, just where the cholera was worst, last summer, when the king went there, and she gave me an account of it all. She said everyone was in a panic and afraid to go near the sick people but the king took hold as if he had been an hospital nurse, going always where the danger was greatest, sitting by the beds of the sick, administering their medicines, rubbing them with spirits when the chill came, giving food, advice, or money, as they were wanted, sometimes sympathizing, sometimes laughing and jesting, to keep up their hearts, until others came forward to help just for shame. And in the evening, when he went to rest, tired out, and his servants came about him to change his clothes and fumigate him, he used to smile at their anxieties, and then raise his eyes to heaven as if to say, "There is where my safety comes from!" Of course, all this did not suit everyone, and there was some talk of passing a law to prevent "sovereigns" from risking their lives; but Umberto said if they did he should be the first to break it, and as everyone knew that he would keep his word, there was no more said about it.

It was on this occasion, we think, that King Humbert was invited to the races at Pordenone, just as he was starting for Naples, during the epidemic. His answer was: "At Pordenone they rejoice; at Naples they die; I go to Naples."—The London News.

Rivers Are Treacherous.

The rivers of China, like the people, are extremely treacherous. They have no fixed channels, but move in the impetuous floods that come pouring down from the mountains in the rainy season, sometimes as much as 100 miles from their old beds, leaving the intervening tracts buried deep under the sand, destroying life, making a desert of cultivated fields over an area of many hundreds of miles, and plunging the farming population into terrible poverty and famine. The enormous canals, constructed by the government to correct the evil, have been of no avail in this direction, although they have formed in the past great waterways crowded with craft, along which supplies of food and merchandise can be carried to the markets at a trifling cost. Modern engineering, when the break-up of China comes, will find the subjection of Chinese rivers a problem that will challenge all its genius and perseverance, and it may accomplish here what it has failed to do with other great streams where the alluvial soil is carried down by the current to block the mouth and place a tantalizing obstacle in the way of navigation.

The Pei-ho is as crooked as a pennon flying in the wind, and the present lowness of the water is due to the long drought that has prevailed in the high lands to the north, where it rises. Two years ago steamers that now anchor at Taku, 20 miles or more down stream, ran to Tientsin, where they could take their cargo and where passengers could go on board comfortably and conveniently. The change, under the present circumstances, constitutes the chief difficulty in reaching the capital. For at Tientsin the passenger landing at Taku must change cars, continuing the journey to Peking from the former point.—Ex.

Gossip From London.

London, Sept. 8.—The week was prolific of discussion, but the main question of international and national interest, while they seem to be profiting by the general desire for peace, which remains the strongest factor of international politics and appears to be approaching a solution, have not yet reached the point of finality which Great Britain so earnestly desires in order that she may attend to her private concerns. Among the latter stand out most prominently the South African question and the general elections. By the help of the desire for peace dominating all nations, Great Britain has been enabled to achieve, without hindrance, the formal annexation of the South African republic. Lord Robert's "proclamation," however, has not advanced matters much. In spite of the disconcerting persistence of the burghers, the British government apparently has determined to carry out the scheme for an early appeal to the country. Everything appears to be shaping for an October election, and the return to England of Lord Salisbury during the

coming week will probably be speedily followed by a definite pronouncement of the date of the dissolution, as well as British views on far eastern matters. Among interesting features of the election news is the movement on the part of Liberal Unionists to return to the Liberal fold and to be again what Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt described himself to be in his speech of September 4th, a "Liberal without any adjectives."

Mr Anthony Hope (Hawkins), the novelist, is again a candidate for a seat in parliament. He has been adopted as the Liberal champion for Falkirk.

"I never knew so many improvident Americans in London," said United States Vice-Consul Westcote to a representative of the Associated Press. "At this time of the year you are sure to find many who have taxed their financial resources, but the supplications for relief here outnumber anything in the history of the consulate. Of course there are no means in our hands to finance stranded travelers, and if there were they would long since have been expended. Guests at the leading hotels say they cannot go into the streets without being besieged for financial aid by impoverished compatriots."

Special dispatches from New York have suited the reading public here with more or less circumstantial details of the acute crisis in the affairs of the Carnegie company and its organization, etc. But Mr. Andrew Carnegie characterizes the reports as devoid of foundation in fact. In a telegram to the Associated Press, he says: "We are a harmonious, happy family. No changes are desired or contemplated." Mr. Carnegie is making extensive alterations to Skibo Castle, his Scotch estate. He is going to have one of the finest castles in Scotland when the repairs are completed.

The visiting members of the Kansas City fire brigade are entertaining crowds at the Crystal Palace. The smartness of the firemen has called forth unstinted praise from London newspapers.

Swedish Philosophy.

Naver peck fuss met man ven hes moder-law es visitin him.

Big head an leetla corset seem to be in fashion met gers des yar.

People vot get ful many times get empty, too.

Et es te faller det keep hes eyes open vat get best end of horse trade.

Somtimes a strickly cash saloon es only teng vat can mak faller gif opp drenkin.

'Always tal yore wife te truth ef yo vant her to haf confidence in yo.

Et pays to be gute faller just as long as yo can keep in gute crowd an' be soth a teng.

Vat profit es et to faller ef hae gain hull world if some odder faller get hes gerl.

Et es te faller vat can mak hessal tauk hae es happy vat mak best faller in des man's country.

Dis world is a riddle, but Aye notice det man vot york an save his money can always guess it.

Naver ask faller to yap' vat hae owe yo ven yo see him celebrate te loan yo made hem.

Et take sum fallers long tem to tank, bat dey es always nearer right as faller vat tank too soon.

Et a man's liver es out of order detcor most naver present big bill till hae get et cured up gute.

If ev'ryone vould tend somebody else's business only ven hae is hired to et vould leave gute many jobs open.

How Slavers Got Cargoes.

The story of the first American voyage to Africa, of which we have a definite record, tells us somewhat of the methods employed in obtaining slave cargoes. A Boston ship, commanded by one Capt. Smith, went to Madera with salt fish and staves. Sailing thence, with the proceeds of her sale, she "touched on the coast of Guinea," for slaves. She found some London slave vessels already there, with their captains very much disgusted because trade was dull. There were very few slaves for sale, that is, and to live matters a little, the Yankees and the Londoners united, and "on pretence of some quarrel with the natives landed a 'murderer'—the expressive name of a small cannon—attacked a negro village on a Sunday, killed many of the inhabitants, and made a few prisoners, two of whom fell to the share of the Boston ship."

That was in 1645—just 26 years after the "Dutchman" landed the slaves in Virginia, as recorded by John Rolfe, the first American squaw man. False pretence, outrage, and the slaughter of innocents characterized the first recorded gathering of slaves in which an American ship had part. They "killed many of the inhabitants," and got two slaves for their share of the plunder.

That Capt. Smith's act was not according to the ordinary usages of the

trade may be inferred from what happened when he returned to Boston. A quarrel with the ship's owners over the proceeds of the voyage resulted in a lawsuit. The story of the voyage was told in court, and although it was not a criminal trial, one of the magistrates "charged the master with a threefold offence, murder, man stealing, and Sabbath breaking." The captain escaped punishment on these charges, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over crimes committed in Africa (a decision that was typical of what was to come) but the two slaves were returned home.—From "The Slave Trade in America," by John R. Spears, in Scribner's.

Nome Beach Output.

"It would be interesting to know the output of gold from the beach this year. It will be much greater than anyone imagines," said a rocker man the other day. "Hundreds of men have been rocking steadily, and many plants have been and still are working. While the rocker men have not done very well, still the aggregate will amount to a sum that will surprise many people. I have made as high as \$100 a day this year, but it was only a pocket, and didn't last days enough. I have also made only about \$2.50 or \$3 for many days, but the average totes up fairly well, and I have no kick coming. But there are any number of men who have not made much. They were not content with small wages in the hope of running on to a rich spot here and there, and thus getting even, but spent their time looking for spots they never found.

"I know of one man who has averaged an ounce a day for the past 60 days; he didn't say anything about it but he made it just the same. I am of the opinion that the total output from the beach this season, say between Nome river and Penny river, will easily reach \$1,000,000. In view of the fact that the beach is claimed to have been exhausted last year, this seems a big amount, but I am ready to gamble that the product will be over rather than under the million mark.

"There are scores of men who will tell you that they aren't 'making their salt,' don't you believe them; they are doing better than they could do back in the States, and that's why they keep on rocking; even if they do say they are making nothing. The same is true of the machinery men. Some of them I know, didn't make expenses, but others made money."—Nome News.

School tablets 25c; Nugget office.

The Council Awake.

The fact that several new smallpox suspects have been discovered recently has led to considerable action on the part of the local authorities.

Yesterday Dr. McArthur, in view of the cases of the disease which have been passing through his office from the creeks recently, recommended to the Yukon council the passage of an ordinance, or amendment to the present health ordinance which should include within its jurisdiction the whole of the Yukon territory instead of a little spot two and a half miles square.

At the meeting of the council last evening this suggestion was acted upon and the health ordinance amended so as to take in the territory.

Also, \$10,000 was voted to build a permanent isolation hospital on the island.

When Dr. McArthur was seen and shown the headings of the board's action on the different matters coming before it he said: "That is all right, but it is what should have been done in the first place."

"Since July the city has been free from infection, but whether it will escape now is another matter. Of course this amendment to the health ordinance give us the same powers on the creeks as we have in the city, and we will at once take advantage of that fact to do all we can to stamp the disease out there without allowing it to spread further, if that is possible. If within the next few days the fact that it is spreading should develop, more stringent measures will be adopted at once."

The council decided to send 25 small children now attending the public school on Mission street to a separate building, where they will form a kindergarten.

T. A. McMartin was employed and appointed principal of public schools.

Capt. Primrose, of Whitehorse, will from now on be enabled to act the part of cupid in a practical way, in the interests of people who want to unite their hands and fortunes. The council last evening appointed him an issuer of marriage licenses.

The Whitehorse bill of rights is to be copied and sent by the secretary to each member of the council, and will come up for discussion at the next meeting.

School tablets 25c; Nugget office.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

5,000 CHINESE**Hurled into the Amur River by Russians at Blagovestchensk****AND SHOT, STABBED AND CLUBBED****When They Endeavored to Save Their Own Lives.****NERO THE CRUEL OUTDONE****Semi-Annual Profits of Bank of England Over £700,000—Big Offers for Transvaal Privileges.**

London, Sept. 22, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—A most horrible massacre is reported to have taken place at Blagovestchensk, Russia, and was undoubtedly directed by the Russian authorities. All the Chinese inhabitants of that town, over 5000 in number, were escorted out of town and five miles up the Amur river. They were then taken in batches of a few hundred at a time and led to the bank of the river and ordered to cross to the Chinese side. No boats were provided and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were hurled alive into the river, and when they attempted to save themselves by climbing on the bank they were clubbed, stabbed and shot without being given a chance to resist. They were all killed and their bodies thrown back into the river. Not one escaped, and the river bank for miles is strewn with the corpses of the shot, stabbed, clubbed and drowned Chinese.

Encouraging Bank Reports.

London, Sept. 22, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—The semi-annual report of the Bank of England, Governor Stewart Gladstone, shows profits for the past six months amounting to over £700,000. The report speaks very highly of co-operative financial relations existing between London and New York in managing the issue of the South African war loans.

The London bankers' fund for the benefit of the Galveston tidal wave sufferers already amounts to £35,000. The stock exchange has also been very liberal in its donations to the people of the devastated city.

The London Standard publishes a statement that the government has already received offers for underground mining rights in the Transvaal sufficient to pay all the costs of the South African war.

A Dawson Poet.

Deputy Sheriff Seamore has been having dreams and visions, and has heard strange voices speaking to him in unknown tongues, and about these things he is much troubled and filled with strange thoughts.

His chief says it is due to too close study of political affairs and overwork, and is much alarmed—and it would seem not without cause—at the turn his malady has taken.

Yesterday he shattered his typewriter producing the following:

"We don't believe in kicking. It never brings us peace. Still the wheel that squeaks the loudest is the one that gets the grease."

On the Chistachina.

Chistachina river, about half way between Eagle City and Valdez, is reported by the Fish Brothers, government mail contractors between the points named, as being the scene of a recent placer strike.

Four men, whose names are not given, are said to have gone out by way of Valdez, after a brief stay on the Chistachina, with 30 pounds of dust. It is stated authoritatively that they found the gold there and that the strike is bona fide.

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STEAMERS FROM BELOW

Susie and Rock Island Arrive Loaded to the Gunwales.

On the Upper River Business Is Brisk—Big Fleet of Scows En Route With Overflow Freight.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. Yesterday afternoon the A. C. Co.'s steamer Susie, Capt. T. H. Dalton, arrived from St. Michael and lower river ports, with freight and some 275 passengers...

The Susie left St. Michael on the morning of the 6th inst., and brings word of various marine mishaps which would indicate that the latter end of this season has been fraught with disaster to river shipping interests.

When the Susie passed her a heavy sea was running and a high wind was blowing, and as the distance to the Hamilton was about two miles, little could be seen of her condition beyond the fact that she had been carried high upon the beach, in such a position as to almost certainly insure her loss.

Any attempt to go nearer the wreck than the Susie's course took her was out of the question and would have resulted in nothing of any benefit any way, as all the harm possible of accomplishment had already been done and the time when any assistance would have been of avail had long since passed.

Practically all that is known of the Hamilton beyond what has been stated is that no lives were lost, she having been carried high upon the beach before any one went overboard, or the vessel went to pieces.

The vessel was owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co. of this city.

The next wreck or disabled steamer to be sighted by the Susie was the Lavelle Young, which was sighted on the morning of the 8th inst., about half way between the mouth of the river and Andreasky. The steamer had her union upside down and was in distress.

What is to become of the Lavelle Young now no one seems to know. It is probable she will go back to St. Michael and next year rest with new boilers.

The steamer Evans, lying about 30 miles the other side of Circle City has been entirely stripped and abandoned. The steamer Robert Kerr is one more river boat in trouble.

The Susie remained with the Bella three days, where she met her about 12 miles below the wreck of the Evans.

The Columbia arrived from up river last evening, having distanced all competitors in the race. The nearest to her was the Victoria which was two hours and a half behind her at Stewart river.

The Columbia arrived from up river last evening, having distanced all competitors in the race. The nearest to her was the Victoria which was two hours and a half behind her at Stewart river.

been snowed under, somewhere, as the last that was heard of her she was some 12 or 15 hours behind. The Columbian was seen coming in by a number of people who commented last night on the handsome appearance she made as she swept down stream and made the town under a full head of steam...

Capt. Sanborn was out to win that race, and when he found himself an easy winner he did not diminish his efforts to make the best time possible.

It is reported from up the river that there are a great number of scows, supposedly those recently started by the C. D. Co., hung up on sandbars all the way from here to Whitehorse. It has been predicted that this year will witness a repetition of what happened last year in the scow business.

The Chinese Situation.

London, Sept. 17.—In accordance with the prediction of Sir Robert Hart that there will be further hostilities in China in November, the Associated Press understands that the British government is already considering the transfer of troops from South Africa to India in order to make it practical to send more British troops to China.

It is possible that the Russian legation has already been removed from Peking to Tientsin, but there is no definite news as yet as to whether Li Hung Chang will after all go to Peking.

Gen. Dornward is going to the capital, leaving the British troops at Tientsin under command of Brig. Gen. Campbell.

The Americans have begun at Hosiwu a permanent telegraph line between Peking and Tientsin.

The Pekin correspondent of the Daily News says that the assassin of Baron von Kettler has been shot.

The Morning Post's representative there says that the question is being discussed of sending relief to a few British, French and American engineers who are besieged in a city 200 miles south of Peking.

Shanghai advices say that a house has been engaged there for Count Walderssee, who is expected to arrive next Sunday.

Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Peking. Other dispatches confirm the report that in addition to Hsu Tung, the guardian of the heir apparent, Yu Lu, viceroy of Chili, and Wang Yi Yung, president of the imperial academy, with 20 members of official families, committed suicide when the allies entered Peking.

Chinese regulars are reported to have relieved the Roman Catholic stronghold at Hochien, in the province of Chili, which the Boxers had been besieging there since June.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, says: "Li Hung Chang has been notified from Berlin that he must submit his credentials to the German minister at Shanghai, who will then communicate with Emperor William and await the result."

"Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, in an interview, expressed the opinion that, although the powers were adverse to the partition of China, any delay in negotiating was calculated to produce that result and that Germany was prepared to remain in occupation indefinitely, pending a satisfactory settlement.

"Earl Li accordingly telegraphed Gen. Yung Lu to use every effort to persuade the empress dowager and emperor to return to Peking and to remove Prince Tuan and his entourage.

"I learn, on trustworthy authority, that before his departure Li Hung Chang, having been convinced by his interviews with Mr. Rockhill and Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein that it would be useless to discuss any settlement excluding the punishment of the empress dowager and her chief advisers, sent a telegraphic memorial to the throne impeaching Prince Tuan, Prince Chang and Tsalan, Prince Tian's brother, as well as Kang Li, president

of the war board, and Chao Chu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau and president of the board of punishment.

"Earl Li, being unable to consult the viceroys of Nanking and Wuchung, inscribed their names to the memorial, taking their consent for granted, but it appears that the Wuchung viceroy disapproves of the use of his name. This means a rupture with a large and influential party.

"The staff of Li Hung Chang includes a son of Marquis Tseng, Yang Tsank Yi and Liu Hseuh Sang. The scene of the embarkation was almost squalid. Sheng declined to accompany Earl Li on the plea of illness. It is asserted that Earl Li endeavored to obtain from the Shanghai authorities 20,000 taels, the cost of his recent telegram to St. Petersburg. The taotai refused to pay in the absence of orders."

Field for Temperance Work.

At the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America at Philadelphia Mrs. M. L. Lake, of St. Louis, made some surprising statements in regard to the growth of alcoholic indulgence among women in the higher circles of society. Her report, which was read from a carefully prepared manuscript, opened with the statement that at many afternoon teas intoxicating liquor was taken in place of tea to a noticeable extent.

"There is no doubt that at the next session of parliament the royalty on gold will be materially reduced. Even more important than this, however, in the eyes of Lord Minto, is the releasing of all mineral claims now held by the Canadian government, and the opening up of them to location.

"There was another thing with which Lord Minto was impressed, and that is the necessity of improving the roads from Dawson into the interior. Practically speaking, there has been no road work ever done on Dawson roads.

"This state of affairs was brought to the governor general's notice while traveling in the interior. On a narrow road they met a loaded team. There was no way to pass. The drayman unhitched his team and took them back around a bluff, and hitching to the rear of his wagon pulled it back half a mile to allow the party to pass."

The Bitters Bit.

"See that party with the jag sitting in the corner of the car?" said a conductor who was riding to the car barns in a Zoo and Eden park car to the conductor in charge of the car.

"Well, take this counterfeit half dollar with you when you collect his fare. A passenger passed it on me a month ago. If he gives you a dollar you can shove it on him."

"The conductor of the car took the lead half dollar, entered the car, and the man with the jag held out a silver dollar and received the counterfeit half and 45 cents in change.

"Worked like a charm," said the conductor who has reached the platform. "Here he comes now. He wants to get off."

"Now we'll split up," remarked the conductor of the car as he drew the dollar from his pocket. And as both of the conductors gazed at the silver dollar they gasped in unison: "We're up ag'in it! It's a counterfeit dollar."

Took It Too Seriously.

A prominent Dawson business man called yesterday afternoon at the Nugget office and said:

"Now, for heaven's sake I don't want you fellows to think that I am a voter in this district. While the law would allow me to vote if I so desired, you put me down as not wanting to vote. I was born in old England and am proud of it; but I was raised in the States and am proud of that. I have voted in the States, and an American citizen, and, while born in England, am glad that I am in position to remain neutral here in Dawson. Even if I had wanted to vote at the approaching election, the worse than child's play at the meeting Monday night would have cooked my goose. No, thank you! I am British born, but an American citizen, and they can fight it out among themselves."

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

GOLD FROM KOYUKUK

Is Brought Up by J. McNamara, Who Is a Lucky Miner.

What He Has to Say Concerning His Emma Creek Find—Advises People to Keep Out.

One of the very few who have tempted fortune in the Koyukuk and received more than a frown from that goddess for their pains, is J. McNamara, who returned from there on the steamer Rock Island yesterday morning. Mr. McNamara is well known here and in the Atlin district, both as a miner and business man, and his statements carry with them the weight of conservative judgment and experience.

"I made a little money in the Atlin country," said Mr. McNamara this morning, "and, in company with my brother came to Dawson last year with pork and mutton, and after making a trip to the outside, came in over the ice, and went to the Koyukuk country provided with pack horses and prepared to go into the freighting business. I had 16 horses there and work enough for two, so you can see I was in a fair way to go broke in short order.

"Well, just about this time I met a party of fellows whom I knew, and they showed me a handful of small nuggets which they said they had gotten along the rim on Emma creek, but did not consider the ground rich enough to warrant staking.

"I told them they were a mighty poor lot of prospectors, to find a piece of ground where they got coarse gold of that character without prospecting further, and that if they would show me the ground I would only be too glad to prospect.

"They told me where to go to find the place, and I went there and began work. The result is that my property there is not for sale at any figure I am likely to be offered for it, as I am satisfied that it is good enough to keep."

"Here are some of the nuggets I found in one of the bars of my claim," said he, drawing some gold from his pocket, "and you can judge by them whether I have reason to be satisfied or not."

One of the nuggets weighs eight ounces and resembles in a striking manner the Jack Wade creek gold. It shows evidence of much waste and wear, and is very light in color. It assays \$8.65 per ounce.

Mr. McNamara is on his way home to Portland, Or., where he will spend the winter, returning over the ice in March on his way back to the Koyukuk. He expects to work 50 men next year, and believes he will get much better returns by reason of better facilities for working the ground.

"You can say from me," he said, in closing, "that I do not know anything about the rest of the district. There may or may not be gold on the other creeks, but I do know that it is a hard country and I do not advise anyone to go there."

The Mounted Sword Contest.

It was probably due to the fact that general admission tickets sold at \$2 each that there were many empty chairs at the Standard theater last night, the occasion of the mounted broadsword contest between Prof. W. S. Anderson and Capt. Benj. Kimball.

It was 12 o'clock when, after the presentation of a very creditable production of "All the Comforts of Home," by the Standard's excellent cast, the stage was cleared for the contest, an extra floor nailed down and covered to the depth of several inches with sawdust, and the beautifully caparisoned, coal black chargers were brought in. When the contest began no time was spent in parleying and for 30 minutes a very clean order of entertainment was afforded. Had the contest been very close there would have been 29 charges, the one getting the first 15 points to be declared the winner; but when 26 onslaughts had been made it was announced by the judges that Prof. Anderson had scored the required 15 points, the other 11 being marked up to the credit of Capt. Kimball. The judges on the stage appeared to enter into the contest with fully as much vim and enthusiasm as did the principals and the enthusiasm displayed by Chas. Gardner was intensely amusing. The horses, considering the cramped arena, behaved most admirably, at no stage of the contest becoming either excited or in the least unmanageable. Both men showed remarkable skill in the wielding of their swords as well as in the management of their chargers, and on the whole the affair was deserving of a much larger audience than witnessed it.

PREPARED FOR MANLY SPORT

Police Officers and Members Equip Splendid Grounds.

Men and Teams Employed Two Weeks in Grading and Leveling a Court—Practice Game Tomorrow.

From Saturday's Daily.

The big sports court just in the rear of the barracks square does not in any respect resemble the unkempt waste that existed in the same place a few short weeks ago. Realizing the demand of suitable grounds for baseball, football, cricket and other manly sports which serve to develop both the physical and social man, the officers, non-coms and privates of the N. W. M. P., with Capt. William Scarth in the lead, have been diligently at work for the past two weeks with men, horses, plows, scrapers and levelers, with the result that the grounds are now almost completed and are as fine as can be found in any athletic club grounds in the west or north. The grounds are 110x90 yards and as level and smooth as a skating rink. The police department has with but very little outside assistance, done all this work and borne all the expense.

Capt. Scarth is authority for the statement that any and all clubs and associations in the city are welcome to the use of the grounds at all times and without money and price.

This is an innovation in the line of manly sport in Dawson that is an honor to the city and a monument to the life, enterprise and public spirit of the officers and men of the N. W. M. P.

Consul McCook Goes Out.

U. S. Consul, Col. J. C. McCook left on the Sybil this afternoon for his old home in Indiana, Washington City and other eastern points, his present intentions being to return to Dawson over the ice in March. Consul McCook has had a busy season and his vacation is well earned.

Mr. H. Te Roller will have charge of consular affairs during Col. McCook's absence and will transact the business at his own office in the S. Y. T. Co.'s store on Second Avenue, of which business he is the resident manager.

The percentage of American residents in Dawson is greater than in any other city in the world where an American consul is located.

From now until spring the duties of the office are not onerous as during the open season.

King's Parting Message

This morning Murderer Alexander King, who is to hang Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, was asked if he had any parting thing he wanted to say to the public through the medium of the press.

He replied: "Yes, I have. I want to say that I don't want my clothes changed; I want to die in my own clothes and be buried in them afterwards."

"I want to say one thing more, too: I don't want my body mutilated or desecrated by physicians after I am dead."

"Anything besides my clothes which may be left after my death I desire should be given to the Rev. Mr. Grant. That's all."

The Water Front.

Everyone along the water front is full of business now because of the recent arrivals from below, and much freight is on the move from warehouses in its distribution.

The Rock Island, it was said, a day or two since, would be lifted during the winter or early spring, and her bow built out to a point, as she is now square ended. This statement was denied at the S. Y. T. Co.'s office, however, as it is considered that the Rock Island is doing well enough—*as she is.* She has made three round trips to St. Michael this summer, notwithstanding her square bow, and under the skillful handling of Capt. Le Ballister has been a winner. She is one of the most powerful boats on the Yukon.

The Sybil which arrived at noon yesterday with a full cargo of freight, and 26 cabin passengers, sails again this afternoon for Whitehorse. The Sybil's passenger list is as follows: Miss Bradford, A. P. Head, D. Koch, C. Daisy, J. Barrett, E. Baker, E. Gilanddy, Miss O'Leary, Miss Doran, Miss Tower, A. C. Anderson, J. C. Ward, E. Lewin, Miss Brady, Miss Ireland, Mrs. Scolland, F. Shaw, F. Larsen, W. Sim, H. Hatley, J. R. Dixon, C. Campbell, F. Strand, A. Walker, C. Dohbecker, R. Bin.

The Zealander, due to arrive today, has broken the record in the run to Whitehorse, having made the distance in three days and fourteen hours.

The scow business of Whitehorse is said to be booming, and scows are now held at almost fabulous prices.

The Susie will go into winter quarters at once, and the Rock Island pulled up to her winter berth in the big slough around the point on the opposite side of the river this morning.

By telegraphic reports the positions of the following vessels are shown:

The Tyrrell left Forty-mile this morning; the Lightning and Flora left Whitehorse early yesterday morning, and the Bonanza King, Monarch and Canadian arrived there this morning. The Sifton passed Selkirk at 4:30 this morning and the Columbian, on her way up at 5. The wire says the Yukoner may have passed unseen.

The Light passed Hootalinqua at 7 a. m.

The Bailey passed Five Fingers bound up stream at 7:30 a. m., and the Lightning passed Big Salmon at 11:20 last evening.

The Dark Side of It.

F. S. McFarlane, formerly manager of Parsons & Co., is a recent arrival from Koyukuk. He left Dawson last summer on the Lotta Talbot and went direct to the Koyukuk country, in which locality he has put in, as he expresses it, "the hardest ticks of my life."

Mr. McFarlane tells an entirely different story from that of James McNamera published in yesterday's paper, which proves the old adage that "there is always two sides to a story."

"That country is no good," he exclaimed when questioned in reference to its possible advantages. "I have traveled all over the district and know what I am talking about. Occasionally a nugget is found, but as nearly all work is crevicing, there are few if any placer claims in the district. The creeks flow on the bare bedrock leaving the rim rock exposed. There is an absence of gravel noticeable in the creek beds, in place of which an oxidized and disintegrated debris is found."

"While I was in the country there was no Koyukuk dust seen; all the money which was in circulation was chechako and an ounce of dust could not be bought for \$50. As far as quartz mining is concerned the country is comparatively easy to prospect, the rock being exposed and veins easily located. I met men who had been in the country four years prospecting for quartz and none had anything worth working. With cheaper facilities for supplies it may be possible in a few years to make a paying camp in that district, but at present there is nothing to warrant a man putting in his time there."

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Capt. Scarth presided in the police court this morning, a varied assortment of cases being on for hearing.

William Robinson became drunk and obstreperous at the Bank saloon at 2 o'clock this morning when he should have been calmly snoring in his cabin. William had more whisky than he could comfortably carry and because the barkeeper would not give him more he became boisterous. In court it was decreed that William remit \$15 and costs or devote 15 days to the reduction of fuel. William will say nothing and saw wood.

Ed McCoen who asserts that he is not an ex-prizefighter and that he did not come to this country with Major Walsh, was up on the charge of threatening A. F. George with bodily harm, but as the defendant had not had time since the serving of the warrant upon him to outline his defence, the hearing of the case was postponed until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

A man by the name of Miboy who had been employed on claim 26 above on Bonanza, declined to take his pay, \$102, in gold dust and sued Owner Powers for the amount in chechako. As he had previously and without interposing objections taken his pay in gold dust, the case was dismissed on his own statement.

The case of Angus Monroe, charged with having taken 150 cords of wood to the value of \$1500 from the land of the Yukon Mill Co. on Stewart river, will be heard this afternoon.

A Close Call.

Once I sailed these seas, where are the cannibals, with a corpulent captain. Whenever a chief came on board the first thing he was sure to admire was the proportions of our gallant tar, and the chief would feel him and smack his own lips and turn up his own eyes at the prospect of so much fatness—going to waste, as one may say. These attentions our skipper very much disliked.

Well, one day both boats were absent trading, and it fell suddenly calm. "The old man" (the fore-castle name for the skipper) and I were the only whites on board. The strong currents caught the vessel and carried her on to the rocks, and we could get no bottom a hundred yards from the shore. The underflow from the waves kept her from striking. The natives gathered on the cliffs, as ravens to a carcass, waiting for the catastrophe. I took off all my clothes, and we waited and waited for some two hours, the natives recognizing the captain and telling him plainly they would eat him at last. The strain on our nerves may be imagined. At last the captain's gave way. "Goodby, G—, old fellow," he said. "Those beasts will have me in the ovens at once. You may escape

—you are thin. If you see my old girl again, tell her I was thinking of her at the last." This was said with a gulp and a quiver in the voice. But just then the two boats came round the point, having at last heard our stern guns, and we were saved.—"Among the Man Eaters," by John Gaggin.

Northern Cafe Remodeled.

Boyker & Griffin are remodeling their restaurant, "The Northern Cafe," on First Avenue and when opened for the public next Monday it will be one of the most attractive places in the city. The proprietors are old timers in the business and have kept up with the growth of the city.

Mr. Boyker started the Star restaurant in the summer of '97, and in the spring of '98 Mr. Griffin opened the Yukon restaurant. Both houses were famous in their day and enjoyed a remunerative trade. To give an idea of prices in those days and the disadvantage under which the restaurant business was carried on, it may be of interest to know that Mr. Griffin paid \$25 for seven tin plates and eight knives for his restaurant.

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

Short orders served right. The Holborn.

Gins and brandies by the bottle or case at Northern Annex.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—At Sixth Ave., three doors from Fifth St., west side, stray dog; brown, white feet, breast, neck and tip of tail. Owner can have same by paying expenses. p29

WANTED.

WANTED—A lady would like a position as clerk or housekeeper. Address L, this office. p1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Holstein cow, in 10 weeks, giving three gallons of milk daily. Apply Nugget office for particulars. p29

FOR SALE—Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; a bargain. Apply Green Tree Hotel, care Hall. p29

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

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

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

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

PATTULO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, First Avenue

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

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

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Telephone No. 48. Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Orpheum Building.

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

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

MINING ENGINEERS.
J. B. TYRRELL, mining engineer, has removed to Mission St., next door to public school.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.
T. D. GREEN, B. Sc., Dominion Land Surveyor, McLennan, McFeely & Co.'s Block, Dawson.

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

We Are Prepared to Make Winter Contracts for

COAL

N. A. T. & T. CO.

And to insure your supply would advise that contracts be made early. Our COAL is giving the best of satisfaction, and will not cost as much as wood, having the advantage of being less bulky than wood—no sparks—reducing fire risks; no creosote to destroy stovepipe, and the fire risk you take in having defective flues caused by the creosote is great. Call and see us.

GOING SHOOTING? See Shindler.

A Druggist must get a move on to keep up with the pace. Rudy has switched to Third street, opp. Standard Theatre. Fresh Drugs.

GENTLE SLUMBER... FOR SALE HOTEL GRAND Look at the Rooms Cor. Third Avenue and Second Street FINGER & STRIPE, Props.

LUMBER

CLEAR AS A BELL
DRY AS A BONE
CHEAP AS DIRT

S. Y. T. Co.

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

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

LATEST ARRIVALS

NEW SUIT DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR


Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Skirts, Underskirts in Silk Moreen or Satin, Fluslin Underwear and Wrappers.

A. E. CO. American Made, New Styles

HOLME, MILLER & CO.,

Picks, Shovels, Steam Points, Hose, Mining Machinery, Hardware, Stoves and Ranges...

TIN SHOP. NEW STOCK. FIRST AVENUE



DONT' FRET ABOUT THIS BOY!

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

...RYAN'S

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

Want A Good...

STEAK?

HAVE YOU TRIED

N. P. SHAW & CO.,

...Butchers...

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

REMOVED.

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

THIRD ST., NEXT TO GANDOLFO'S
A Full Line of Souvenir Jewelry in Stock. Special designs made to order.

ORR & TUKEY'S

STAGE

To Grand Forks

Daily Each Way

On and after MONDAY, September 10th, will leave at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

On completion of Bonanza Road a double line of stages will be run, making two round trips daily.

FREIGHTING TO THE CREEKS.

A Steady
A Satisfactory
A Safe

Electric Light

Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.

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

Wall Paper... Paper Hanging

ANDERSON BROS., Second Avenue

Str. Gold Star

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

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

We Have Received

An Immense Shipment of

Hay & Feed

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

The same stored and insured free of charge.

LANCASTER & CALDERHEAD,
WAREHOUSEMEN.

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS

Wines, Liquors & Cigars

CHISHOLM'S SALOON.

TOM CHISHOLM, Prop.

DAWSON'S BUILDING BOOM.

The Young Giant of the North Gives Evidence of Phenomenal Success.

"Have you noticed the wonderful growth of this city within the past few months," was asked by A. S. Levine of the Star Clothing House. "Buildings are being erected in all parts of the city, and the sound of the hammer and saw is heard in every direction. Dawson is having its first real building boom, for the structures now being erected are of a permanent character, and the hastily improvised store or dwelling made from the rough logs are a thing of the past."

"This, following so closely the introduction of modern machinery and, above all, the recent favorable mining reforms initiated by the Federal government, has given an impetus to trade among the merchants of Dawson that was hardly expected."

"You will see lively times in Dawson as soon as cold weather sets in, and I expect to do more business for the next few months than at any period since I have been in the country. First-class goods will be in demand, as the people now dress up to date and insist on buying only the best article."

"As every one knows, the Star Clothing House has placed in stock a line of goods which, for the price asked, are as fine as could be obtained in any city. I am selling overcoats today made from as fine material and with as perfect cut as can be found in any city. My line of felt shoes, moccasins, underwear and mitts and gloves are all strictly up to standard, and even our heavy working clothes for the miner have been put together with that idea."

"The Star Clothing House can supply either the working man with durable and well made working clothes, or the dressty man about town with the most fastidious garment."

Rosenthal & Field are selling fine whiskeys at wholesale. The Annex.
Pabst beer and imported cigars at wholesale. Rosenthal & Field, The Annex.