

# THE KLONDIKE NUGGET.

VOL. 2 No 16

DAWSON, Y. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899

PRICE 25 CENTS

## TRUMP CARD PLAYED

### An Investigation Which is Not Allowed to Investigate.

## THE LETTERS PATENT A "SNAP" FOR THE OFFICIALS.

### Cannot Prefer Charges Against Officials After August Twenty-Fifth, 1898

### The "Nugget's" Leading Charges of Malfeasance Against Mr. Fawcett are Ruled Out of Court, Although Mr. Miner's Testimony May Bring Out Some Interesting Facts—The "Letters Patent" Proves to Be a Delusion and a Snare—No Security for Witnesses—No Compulsory Attendance—No Oath to Bring Out the Truth or Imprison for Perjury.

At last the thunderbolt has fallen. At last the "nigger in the woodpile" shows his woolly head. At last the hidden inwardness of the royal investigation is revealed to the public gaze. When first the fact of a royal commission was made public it met with many skeptical shakes of the head, and it was long before reputable citizens acquired sufficient faith in it to take it up and prefer charges as per Mr. Ogilvie's invitations. Proclamations regarding it made their appearance at frequent intervals from the Yukon commissioner's office, which, with every appearance of sincerity, promised witnesses practical immunity. Those making charges were allowed to name any witnesses they wanted called and the oath was to be administered. All were to be required to tell all they know regardless of self-incrimination. In an interview with this paper, and afterwards published in these columns, the commissioner assured us that he would "probe this matter to the bottom." Relying upon his assurances, charges were filed and witnesses subpoenaed. Just when the machinery was being properly started; just when the Nugget's straight-from-the-shoulder charges were to be heard upon a mutually agreed upon date, the lawyers discovered that the commission of inquiry is limited to the few cases—petty as chicken stealing compared with what has since arisen—which the miners' committee had mentioned in their memorial to Sir Wilfred Laurier last summer, six months ago. This instantly ruled the bulk of the Nugget's charges out of court, and nearly all the charges which are yet unfiled though drawn up and pigeon holed in our office. We ever such a travesty of an investigation perpetrated upon a helpless people. It is simply a stupendous hoax; a wily trick of ward politicians; a ringster's strategy; a sopsie the simple; a hoodwink for the blind; a plausible picture for the delatation of the childish-minded; a pretense at doing what the honest people of the empire have demanded; an encouragement of malfeasance; a pandering to accused officials; a blind to the accusing press of the world. This precious document entitled "Letters Patent," actually confines the inquiry to a newspaperless period before most of the present population had arrived in Dawson or had been made familiar with the methods of Dawson officials; to a period when people were leaving in thousands every day and carrying their secrets with them; a time when to "stand in" with the ring and become familiar with official secrets and methods was to come into possession at the same time of ground, the title of which cannot help but be shaken by a genuine investigation which should genuinely investigate.

The governor is not at all to blame for his decision which puts us out of court, for he could not well decide otherwise when both Mr. Clement and Judge Dugas and the best legal talent of the city agreed that his commission of investigation was really limited by the date of August 25. But read how the case started out and how the proceedings were upset just 24 hours before our own charges were docketed to be heard.

On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock the royal commissioner reconvened his court at the court house in Dawson to investigate the charge of the public paying money to get in to the gold commissioner's office. Dr. Percy McDougall, who with Mr. Geo. J. C. Armstrong, represents the miners' committee which sent the memorial to Sir Wilfred Laurier upon which this investigation is supposed to hinge, asked for the committee that the commissioner make some ruling whereby penitents witnesses from the creeks could be maintained in town during the investigation if they happened to have neither cabin nor food in the city.

The commissioner replied that he had no authority to do that. If he did so, he might be held personally responsible for the bills. Wit-

nesses might put in their bills and they would be forwarded to Ottawa.

Dr. Brown and Mr. Davis were sworn in as court stenographers and then a Mr. Merrett was called to the stand by Dr. McDougall. After being duly sworn the witness testified that he came to Dawson June 11, 1897. Yes he had paid money to get into the gold commissioner's office. Paid to get in about last July. The witness described the various doors to the establishment. Tried for 10 or 12 days to get in at the public entrance and failed. Though he saw lots of people get in on other business, there were but few got in to record. There was always a large crowd waiting to get in. At last an old partner, Otto M. Ellison, told him that he could pay his way in at the side door. He went around and watched for a time and saw men talking with the door tender (Villeneuve) as though they might be passing money to him. He gave the door tender a \$5 bill, and was told to wait five minutes. At the end of that time he was let in from among the crowd and succeeded in transacting his business. The commissioner called Villeneuve forward and asked him if he heard what was said and if he wanted to ask any questions. He replied no, though he had been identified by the witness as the man who had received the money.

McGILL COULD FIX IT FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Thomas Marwick was called and sworn. He had come to Dawson June 11, 1897. Last August he came in to renew his lease to his claim. It was about the 14th or 15th. Couldn't get in, decided it would be better to pay, so after three days he paid Joe McGill and was given a pass, which admitted him as soon as presented. Joe McGill was a clerk in Burritt and McKay's law office. McGill met him in a saloon that evening, and said he believed he could get him a pass for \$10. He agreed to pay it. Went down to the gold commissioner's office together in the morning. McGill left witness standing at the corner of the next building, while he himself entered the office through Fawcett's door. Presently McGill came out with a piece of paper which he gave to witness. Witness saw it said "admit bearer at one o'clock," and was signed, but neither he nor others could read the signature. The door tender (Villeneuve) accepted the pass and he passed in. Went down town with McGill and paid him the ten dollars. At the time he presented his pass he saw a number of other men presenting papers and getting in, but did not know what the papers were.

Witness further testified that the next day he went to McGill again to get a pass for his partner, Mardock. McGill again went down to the office with him. Let him outside, went in himself through Fawcett's private door, and came out again with another pass which admitted Marlock. The pass was given to Marlock, and Marlock went down town with McGill and paid him another \$10. The handwriting looked like the writing on the pass given him the day before.

John Marlock testified to trying to obtain entrance to the gold commissioner's office for a number of days. Tried to pass through the side door with the crowds that went in that way. Saw men all about him passing in bits of paper which admitted them, but was himself refused as he had no pass. Decided it was better to pay the \$10 than lose so much time. Agreed to McGill's offer. Saw that gentleman go into Fawcett's office, and come out with a pass which was given him, and which admitted him to the office.

Thomas Fawcett protested that all this did not concern him in the least, as he had nothing whatsoever to do with the office.

WILEY A FULL HE MUST HAVE HAD.

Joseph McGill was called. He testified that he was a stenographer at Burritt & McKay's law office. Asked if he had any explanations to offer concerning the passes he replied "No!" By cross-questioning it was drawn out of him that he had given the passes as described and

had received the \$10 apiece as claimed by the witnesses. He offered in explanation that he had written them himself in the gold commissioner's office. He was asked to write one in court and did so. Upon recalling Marwick it was found that he could read the present pass, signature and all, while the records showed the one given him in August to bear an illegible signature. McGill explained that he might have written the former passes more illegibly. Upon cross-questioning Marwick it developed that he and others had tried to decipher the signature and failed. Quite unwillingly he swore that there was no similarity between the writing on the pass in hand and those he paid \$10 apiece for, that "it doesn't resemble at all." McGill gave as his reason for giving the passes that Marlock was "a particular friend of his."

HE WAS APPROACHED.

Mr. Gibson, an ex-employee of the gold commissioner's office, was sworn, and proved to remember nothing voluntarily. Questioned by Dr. McDougall he remembered letting his question in on one occasion. Yes, he had passed him by the door tender. No, he had not suggested to the door tender that he had better pay the door tender some money, for he always, while in that office, made it a rule not to mention money. Might have suggested that he give him a drink or something. Yes, he had been approached himself with offers of money to secure admission to the office. Yes, had been so approached quite often. No, he could not remember a single man who had offered him this money. Didn't know how the door was operated, nor who was responsible.

Dr. McDougall stated that he had waited around the office several days trying to get in, and at last had approached his friend Gibson. Gibson passed in, and a few minutes before the opening of the door to the public he had been admitted. Gibson then demonstrated with him, in that he had not paid the door keeper anything.

"THEY" WERE IN CHARGE.

Thos. Fawcett again got up and wanted to know what all this had to do with him. He contended that he had absolutely nothing to do with the men at the doors. They were in charge of the door. He did not know whether Villeneuve could or could not read, but believed he could tell more by men's faces than by their passes as to who he admitted.

HURDMAN DIRECTED IT.

Villeneuve, the swarthy special constable who acted as door keeper last summer, was sworn and proved a very dull witness. He didn't know anything at all, except that he had never received any money for admitting people nor had been offered money, nor had admitted friends, nor whose authority he was under, nor who was supposed to give him his instructions. Did not know who invented or introduced the system of numbering. Could not read and could write only his own name. Admitted all passes at the door, as he knew no difference in them. Had been directed to do so by Hurdman. When the people with passes got too numerous had barred them out in favor of the waiting crowd of miners outside.

A. F. Hurdman was sworn and testified he knew nothing about the door, and how people were admitted. He only knew that he gave "over dinner" and "over night" passes to people who were in the office at his window when the closing hour arrived. Knew nothing of Villeneuve and his doings and did not know who the man was responsible to.

Attorney Tabor, for Hurdman et al, had interposed many objections during the foregoing examination which had drawn out vigorous protests not only from Messrs. Armstrong and McDougall who were conducting the case, but from the Nugget representative also who had nothing to do with the case. The particular proposition which drew out the protest was a ruling which Mr. Tabor asked for that in case a witness implicated anyone in his testimony, the testimony should be stayed until that person was summoned to court, and should not be heard at all unless formal charges were preferred in writing before the commissioner. The commissioner ruled that the evidence should be stayed until the persons mentioned incidentally could be present. He did not, however, require that charges should be preferred against every man whose name a witness might mention.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

Villeneuve was asked if he remembered taking \$4 from one John Donnelly and admitting him therefor. No; he had never received the money. No; he had not been before Captain Starnes for his offense. No; he had not been suspended.

So he had not had any money for this offense. He had seen the account in a newspaper and Constable Ferris had come to him with the statement that he had been on duty there the day mentioned and had not received the money.

A. F. George was sworn and testified to publishing the signed statement of one John Donnelly who stated that he had tried for many days to secure admission at the office and had finally done so by paying \$4 to the policeman

at the door. Captain Starnes had called witness attention to the statement and had explained Villeneuve's position and had also explained Villeneuve's position in the office. That he was not a policeman, though wearing N. W. M. P. brass buttoned, canvas clothes. The regular policemen were detailed for the duty each day, but the special constable, Villeneuve, was there regularly. Villeneuve had practically admitted the offense and had been off duty for some time, in consequence, which amounted, in fact, to a short suspension. In conformity with the captain's statement John Donnelly had been induced to sign a statement exonerating Constable Ferris and implicating special constable Villeneuve. This signed statement had been published broadest and had never been denied by anyone.

Villeneuve's sworn statement that he never wore the uniform—always wore civilian dress such as he had on at that moment in court, was then attacked, and he finally admitted that he wore the brass buttoned clothes which had so many to think him a policeman.

On Thursday morning the proceedings were opened by the recall of Villeneuve, the door tender of Fawcett's office last summer. He was asked by Dr. McDougall "Do you still wear that you never received any money from people whom you admitted to the gold commissioner's office?" The witness replied "Yes; I do." He was then allowed to sit down.

The second witness called was William J. Rigby, who said he had paid \$2 to the doorkeeper to get in. Asked if the said doorkeeper was in the room, Rigby pointed out Villeneuve and positively identified him. Witness said he had been trying to get into the office for several days, getting numbers with others in line; but always finding them dated two or three days behind those being called while he was there. He noticed that while one person was admitted by the front door, ten were admitted by the side door. He asked Villeneuve if he could go in that way, too, and Villeneuve told him he could in the morning. Next morning he saw a man refused admission by that door; but as soon as witness gave him the \$2 he was admitted. His partner, Daniel Holtenbush, he said had paid \$5 to get in, and Mr. Armstrong asked Governor Ogilvie to have the man subpoenaed, which he promised to do.

Recorder Bolton was called and given an opportunity to explain how miners gained access to the office. He had nothing to do with it himself, nor with the man in charge of the door. He had never given passes to friends, but it was the custom to give "over dinner" and "over night" passes when people had not completed their business. He was shown the pass in evidence and identified it as having been issued by Clark. Mr. Armstrong then asked Mr. Bolton if he did not think it ridiculous that a man should be appointed to receive such passes at the door who cannot read or write.

Mr. Ogilvie asked the witness if he had any knowledge of anyone paying the doorkeeper to get in and he said he had not, though he had heard it talked of outside the office. He knew McGill; but did not think he had access to the books of record. Dr. McDougall here called the witness down for testifying that he had heard these was trafficking in passes, whereas he had said the day before he had not. "This is a serious thing, Mr. Commissioner," he said, "to have a witness swear one thing at one time and the opposite at another." The official report of the proceedings was referred to at Dr. McDougall's request, and it proved that his former statement was that he "had no knowledge of it," which the commissioner explained was very different to not having heard of it.

HE PAID ONE DOLLAR TO GET IN.

Mr. Robert Robinson was the next witness called. Villeneuve's statement that he had not taken money to admit people was untrue, he said, for he had given him \$1 himself. Witness had found a large crowd waiting before the front door and going to Villeneuve he asked him if he could admit him by the side door. Villeneuve replied that he would if Robinson would send his name in. Witness thereupon wrote his name on a piece of paper, folded a dollar into it and handed them to Villeneuve. Next morning he was admitted to the office at 9 o'clock with others. The hour for the office to be opened to the public is 9 o'clock; but, up to 10:30 o'clock no one had been admitted by the front door, though a large crowd was waiting. There was also a policeman on duty at the side door that morning when he was admitted.

Here Ex-Gold Commissioner Fawcett took a hand in the inquiries and got a piece of information he did not relish for his trouble. He had recalled to witness mind his last statement, upon which he seemed to desire further information; when Robinson broke out with: "Your own son was with me at the time, Mr. Fawcett. I had wanted to get a friendly tip to you as to the way things were going, so I told him to go to the office and do as I had done." Mr. Fawcett's only remark to this was that he would have to put his son on the stand and see what he knew of the matter.

THE TROUBLE STARTS.

Henry W. Cobb testified that he had been serious of getting into the gold commissioner's office, but heard that it was practically impossible to do so. As it had been intimated to him he could secure access by the payment of money, he asked the side doorkeeper if he would let him in. The latter refused, but said

[Continued on 2nd Page]

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly in advance	\$21 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city (in advance)	2 00
Single copies	25

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1900

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

### LIBEL

Attorney Gwilliam has struck a new road to fortune. He proposes that the Nugget hang up a purse of suitable proportions for him to sue for, with a case of libel for his late client, Joe Schwartz. It was not impossible that we might have indulged him to the end of his bent but for some recent displays of petty spite which were, to say the least, in stupid bad taste, for a member of the Dawson bar. In a spasm of impotent wrath, after a failure to enlist our worthy judge in an onslaught for the particular benefit of this paper, the legal gentleman asserted in open court (we like his innocent courage) that this "scurrilous paper must be stopped," and that we were in some manner or other "skulking behind a plea of poverty." We presume the latter was anent our failure to "hang up the purse" as heretofore mentioned. There is a saying about fools rushing in, etc., which we dislike to quote because it would savor of too much self adulation; but on Mr. Gwilliam's part it fits like a made-to-order suit of clothes. So intoxicated was the gentleman with his own unexpected flow of mouthy words that he twice repeated them, "scurrilous sheet" and "skulking behind a plea of poverty" and all the rest of his absurd larranque.

Mr. Gwilliam is positively absurd in his meaninglessness. We know of nothing in the history of the Nugget which would give any foundation for his "skulking" statement except that we have not placed a "golden purse" in a "stakeholder's" hands for him to try for. We must positively decline to take any hints from this brilliant member of the bar as to how to conduct a newspaper, though we don't believe a half million dollar purse in honest hands would be in any danger from the extent and unknown depths of any legal learning and knowledge possessed by our friend Gwilliam. Indeed, *per contra*, we believe if our "learned friend" will only hang up a purse, as he suggests that we should do, we might be able to show him a trick with a hole in it; but we would not wish him to be "skulking behind a plea of poverty" in case we beat him on a libel suit.

It is not in Blackstone but is an axiom of common sense that a libel can be perpetrated just as easily by a third rate attorney as by a newspaper. We may have occasion to show Mr. Gwilliam a few things about his own trade. At present we see nothing attachable in sight except a modest law library—nothing to law for.

To the casual observer it would appear that in some of our onslaughts upon what we conceived to be public wrongs we have somewhere and at some time stepped upon Mr. Gwilliam's corns. There certainly must have been some provocation for his uncalled-for tirade. Was it the Gold Run stampede to divide claims with the miners? or was it Dominion scandals?

It is altogether probable that our "learned friend" supposed that from his position in court when he delivered his

uncalled-for and childish foolish tirade, he believed he could hide from criticism behind the "privilege of Sanctuary." He must not bring forward so many mistaken propositions if he expects to escape unscathed.

### THOSE LETTERS PATENT

The decision of the investigating commissioner that his letters patent do not empower him to investigate anything later than the 25th day of last August; that he cannot legally entertain charges of a later date; that witnesses can neither be subpoenaed nor put under oath before him, came in the nature of a cold water bath to the gentlemen who had been preparing cases, calling witnesses and making charges for investigation. The denouement serves to demonstrate three things: First, the sincerity of Mr. Ogilvie in desiring to hear the charges, as is shown by his repeated proclamations inviting the charges, and also in his subpoenaing every witness asked for and putting them under oath; secondly, the bad faith of the minister issuing the patent and spreading over the wide world the news that they had directed an investigation into that of the many charges made against the Klondike administration, while at the same time the precious document was worded to exclude the great mass of evidence which has accumulated since August 25th, 1898, just six months ago; thirdly, the willingness of the accused officials—excepting Mr. Fawcett alone—to rest under the imputation of malfeasance rather than have their cases examined, as is shown by their lawyers picking up this flaw in the patent.

The people have been tricked, but not by Mr. Ogilvie. They have been "lone out" of the promised benefits of a Royal commission. The public had been led to believe that a long deferred investigation had been granted when as a matter of fact Mr. Ogilvie had, by a speciously worded document bearing the great seal of Canada, been directed only to investigate certain small general charges preferred at a mass meeting of miners prior to August 25, nine out of every dozen of the men then present having since left the country.

To illustrate what this means to a would-be genuine investigator we will give the charge of entrance fees having been collected to the gold commissioner's office. Some half dozen cases are brought into court and the damning testimony of the witnesses is being elicited when Attorney Tabor, for Messrs. Hurdman, et al., rises and asks for a decision as to whether or not evidence is permissible unless it was of events prior to August 25, the last witness having located the time of the occurrence as the end of August. The commissioner stated that his legal adviser, Mr. Clement, had come to the conclusion that his (Mr. Ogilvie's) powers were limited to the charges made of illegal doings prior to the date in question. That while this was decidedly contrary to his own wishes, he felt bound to give it as his own decision. This, as will readily be seen, rules out of the investigation any and all of the hundreds of cases of the payment of money since that date.

Such a limited investigation is worse than no investigation at all as far as the undoing of crooked officials is concerned, for if it were taken seriously it might end as evidently designed, in a coat of white wash for as badly conducted an office as ever existed in Canadian annals. It would mean that we might pile up evidence to the dimensions of a house and the ball to be rolled out of court as illegal because of its date. Under such conditions there was but one thing to do. After protesting against the decision Messrs. McDougal and Armstrong withdrew their charges and walked out of court. The Nugget was present by a representative, and was asked what we proposed to do. We pointed out that the material charges made by us, and which were now on trial, were simply put out of court by the decision just given, and consequently we declined to go any further with them. The fact that the commissioner and Mr. Fawcett were

both willing to go on with the cases only made it the more unwise to do so until an extension of Mr. Ogilvie's powers should be secured, whereby witnesses can be compelled to attend, made to testify, and punished for giving false evidence. To go into our serious charges, which are of the worst kind of malfeasance, depending upon the voluntary evidence of only those who volunteered to attend the court, would be for the Nugget to sanction the most flagrant whitewashing on record, and to deliberately write ourselves down an Ass.

Mr. Ogilvie now proposes what, in our estimation, is a very foolish thing to do, and while we admit that gentleman's sincerity we must strongly urge its unwisdom. The Nugget and other citizens have filed with Mr. Ogilvie a list of various serious charges against the administration. Speaking for ourselves, we may state that what we have filed are only a part of the charges which we have had drawn up ready for filing at the proper time. These charges, now in his possession, the governor proposes to examine into by a unique method. Anyone knowing anything about the cases may volunteer to come forward and make their statements, "an' they see fit." No oath will be administered, and they cannot be secured in giving self-incriminating testimony. It goes without saying that none will volunteer anything in which they have compromised themselves. The accused officials will make what statements they please, and need not tell anything they don't wish to. And this will go to Ottawa in place of the genuine investigation which we had hoped for, and which we had been led to expect. We cannot but think it a farce, and warn the interested officials that upon the arrival of Mr. Ogilvie's extended powers, or upon the arrival of the parliamentary commission which we know Canada to be agitating for, we shall file every charge anew, and many more with them.

In our opinion the Canadian investigation to "go down" with them. The opposition will ridicule it, while the government will hardly dare produce it in self vindication for the amount of ridicule it will excite. We should advise the letting alone of these cases until the proper authority arrives to investigate as they deserve to be investigated, together with a parliamentary commission of at least three members of the house.

### AMERICAN BOUNDARY

The reported discovery of what appeared to the discoverers to be the old Russian boundary marks on the hills at the head of McQuestion river, as reported in our last issue, has created a profound interest in the Canadian boundary question. The mounds of mortarless rock on the crest of separate hills, as reported by the discoverer, are in a line running due north and south, and the inscriptions upon some of the larger rocks are evidently Russian. An American, of Russian parentage, has been interviewed upon the subject. He was born in Alaska and is a well educated and well traveled man. He informs us that the Russian traditions, handed down from father to son show that the Yukon from its source to its mouth, with possibly a gap of a few hundreds of miles was at one time occupied by the Russians and claimed by them by right of discovery. Fort Reliance, just below Dawson, and Fort Selkirk, some hundreds of miles above, were well known Russian posts. It is altogether possible that they went east up the Stewart and stuck their flag at the farthest point they reached, which may be, of course, the very mounds discovered the past summer by Salamond Korkalo, Heikki Pesonen, Isak Petterson, Antti Howmola and Carl Waisanen, the party of Finlanders who report the discovery. The fact that the hieroglyphics could not be deciphered by the Finlanders our informant explains very clearly. The Russian language is in characters very much resembling the Greek, while in Finland the same letters are used as in German and English. In traveling through Europe last summer, our informant was

frequently on the Russian boundary of Poland and was impressed with the oddity of the mounds and the manner of marking them.

The Finlanders are now up the creeks. If they will report themselves in Dawson they may hear something very much to their advantage. It is the intention to send out the Russian gentleman of whom we have spoken, together with one or more of the Finns, to the scene of the reported discovery. Photographs are to be taken and every particular noted.

The NUGGET, as a wide awake newspaper, believes it to be its duty to see this thing through. In consultation with the American consul, Col. McCook, it was learned that there will be no difficulty about funds if the Finns will make the necessary statements. We wish to know their present whereabouts on the creeks, and it will probably prove of financial interest to them to report.

Our Russian informant states that from his personal knowledge the language of the Twelve-mile Creek Indians is largely marked with Russian words, showing intimacy at some time with Russians, who must have occupied their territory. While there is, of course, no certainty of the authenticity of the mounds nor of their meaning, the fact remains that the Indians of this country are not mound builders, while by tradition the Russians were. The whole story opens up a vista of possibilities which are simply startling. Should they prove to be the work of Russian hands, then the whole Klondike country was at one time in the possession of that nation, for they claimed the country as far as they travelled by right of discovery, and there were then none on the continent to dispute the ownership. Russia sold all she owned on this continent to the United States, and thus it may prove after all that the Klondike is not a British possession, but part and parcel of Alaska. Such a possibility opens up quite a vista for the future. It would be an odd ending to the Klondike fight against wrong and royalty, if it should turn out that all royalty had to be returned to the men who paid it, by reason of the illegality of the collection, this being American territory. At any rate, the mounds are of sufficient importance to require investigation.

Among the members of the volunteer fire brigade are carpenters and mechanics of various kinds, and many of them would be glad of a few day's work. They complain that even in the matter of watching smoldering ruins or of taking care of goods cached during a conflagration, if a man is to be hired he is chosen outside of the department. This must surely be an oversight, for all else being equal there is no doubt but the fire boys are sufficiently popular to secure at least an even chance at what work offers as a result of any fires on which their work has been bestowed gratuitously.

## YOU PLACE THE ORDER



WE DO THE REST

Will make purchase and deliver goods (either express packages or freight) to any claim on the creeks.



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Orders may be given any agent or driver of team.

## A DRAW AT A VERY CLEVER

Men Equally—Condition—Both Clever

The 20-round and Dick Agnew on Wednesday in similar representation, betting somewhat to be a knock-out while the friends man was being up. The ring was were cheered his dressing-gown, pounds and Agnew heavier. Both a finest point of end of the two excellent shape avoid, to a large tended by the o ing a high degree defense, which w unlookers.

Pat Rooney, w yllact and "Kid three others. M Joxier was Matt James Donaldso both men strips of the ring the men became ar be the shorter in deep chest. Ag his chest shall shoulders show Both men were Agnew showed lowed by a short Raphael's strc foating which eagle eye.

1. This round Raphael led a left, both b time, eleven s each exci and ston broke Raphael led a catching his of the chest. Rap left on the neck, feated with his and shouldered and the work c on either side.

2. Raphael co set a rapid pace left on the jaw a heart. Raphael leading a block aged to land h's Agnew met a ru and meeting his in the stomach and the round s

3. Agnew blo shoulder, but ret the face. Both thious leads n how to twist ot punishment, wh desire to use h repeatedly lande when his left w Raphael took it complaint, and round.

4. Just when A enting he came u things entertain sided for a time in the right an to stagger his at Raphael landed retaliated with a landed on the led left, which same unresistin mixed and lande standing that Ag Raphael had sh right down hook wing on the bod Rounds 5, 6, 7, in the clever sping and stalling was distinctly loth Raphael wa Agnew to the ro

11. Both are ye the same dis from that short clinches. Raph and receives a vi does not phase h

12. Was simi Raphael landed a short arm right

13. Agnew clen After the break lowed each exc the law, again a avoided the ten Agnew's round.

14. Th's was a wings a left to countered with new's left, swin Another left swi the round conc right on the sles

### A DRAW AFTER TWENTY ROUNDS.

#### A Very Clever Sparring Exhibition at the Tivoli.

Two Equally Matched and in the Very Best of Condition - The Men Quite Strong to the End - Both Clever at Dodging and Blocking.

The 20-round bout between Frank Raphael and Dick Agnew filled the Tivoli to suffocation on Wednesday night. Agnew has been seen in similar contests before, while Raphael's reputation as a "top notcher" made the betting somewhat wary. Many thought it was to be a knock-out after four or five rounds, while the friends of Agnew protested that their man was being under-estimated.

The ring was on the stage and both men were cheered lustily as they appeared in their dressing-gowns. Raphael weighed about 130 pounds and Agnew some six or eight pounds heavier. Both men were trained down to the finest point of physical perfection and at the end of the twentieth round were still in excellent shape and strong, enabling each to avoid, to a large degree, the punishment intended by the other and to the end exhibiting a high degree of skill both in offense and defense, which was a revelation to many of the onlookers.

Pat Rooney, with three allies, surrounded Raphael and "Kid" Williams was assisted by three others in caring for Agnew. Every boxer was mutually chosen for referee with James Donaldson as official time-keeper. As both men stripped and approached the center of the ring the difference in the build of the men became apparent. Raphael was seen to be the shorter man, with bunched muscles and deep chest. Agnew's arms appeared smaller, his chest shallower, but a great expanse of shoulders showed plenty of lung capacity. Both men were exceedingly shifty; though Agnew showed a preference for his left jab, which he used with a short-arm right to the body.

Raphael's strong point was his deceptive feinting which required watching with an eagle eye.

#### BY ROUNDS.

1. This round called out immense applause. Raphael led a right which Agnew evaded with a left, both blocking and dodging with extreme cleverness. Having agreed to a clinch each exchange was followed by a clinch and the breakaway in the center of the ring. Raphael led a left swing which Agnew dodged catching his opponent with his shoulder on the chest. Raphael landed a quick right and left on the neck, but without injury. Raphael feinted with his right, led his left, was blocked and shouldered his man. The pace was fast and the work clever, with no great advantage on either side.

2. Raphael continued to do the leading and set a rapid pace. Led a right followed by a left on the jaw and received a right jab on the heart. Raphael led, with Agnew dodging and leading a blocked left for the neck, but managed to land his right under Raphael's arm. Agnew met a number of onslaughts by ducking and meeting his opponent with his shoulder in the stomach. Both are clever and strong and the round showed even.

3. Agnew bloodied his eye on Raphael's shoulder, but retaliated with a clean right on the face. Both reit and dodge, and escape vicious leads miraculously. Raphael shows how to twist out of dangerous quarters with both punishment, while Agnew developed a strong desire to use his free right in clinches and repeatedly landed his right on Raphael's body when his left was round his opponent's neck. Raphael took it good-naturedly and without complaint, and seemed to have the best of the round.

4. Just when Agnew had appeared to be weakening he came up fresher than ever, and mixed things entertainingly for a while, then he subsided for a time and both sparred and clinched. In the right and left mix-up Agnew was unable to stagger his sturdy opponent from his feet. Raphael landed a right on the face, and Agnew retaliated with a right and left swing, which landed on the face without damage. Agnew led left, which was dodged; a right met the same unresisting atmosphere, and Raphael mixed and landed short arm punches. Notwithstanding that Agnew was largely the aggressor, Raphael had slightly the best of it, giving a right down hook on the eye in return for a left swing on the body.

Rounds 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 showed little variation in the clever sparring, feinting, dodging, blocking and striking of the men, except that round 8 was distinctly Agnew's round, though in the 10th Raphael was still the aggressor, rushing Agnew to the ropes occasionally.

11. Both are yet strong, with Agnew not showing the same disposition to hug, and refraining from that short arm punch on the ribs in the clinches. Raphael rushes Agnew to the ropes, and receives a vicious right on the belly, which does not phase him.

12. Was similar to the last, except that Raphael landed a good left on the wind and a short arm right on the jaw.

13. Agnew clean missed a right for the body. After the breakaway from the clinch which followed each exchange Agnew landed a left on the jaw, again a left on the ear and cleverly avoided the leads of his opponent, slightly Agnew's round.

14. This was an interesting round. Agnew swung a left to Raphael's mouth and Raphael countered with the right to wind. Again Agnew's left swung out and reached the neck. Another left swing reached full on the throat. The round concluded with Raphael landing his right on the chest and again on the head.

15. Both men in good shape with no developments, except that Raphael got in some good kicks on the wind and neck.

16. Raphael overreached with his right and Agnew twice reached his belly with the right. Agnew sparring and Agnew landed a left on the neck. After the breakaway Raphael feinted and reached the jaw a glancing blow. Again he found the jaw and Agnew missed with a right swing which was followed with a lively mix-up in which Raphael got in some good short arm work. The round was concluded by Raphael feinting twice with Agnew striking and missing and slipping to the ground in trying to recover his equilibrium.

17. Showed nothing special, each man cleverly avoiding punishment.

18. This was Agnew's round. He started by missing both right and left, during which Raphael swung a short right on the ribs. After the break he landed on the jaw with the left, and repeated it after the next break. Agnew again led left and reached the jaw and in the mix-up Raphael reached the stomach. Agnew got decidedly the best of the mix-up, though Raphael was quick as a cat and the right and left swings landed apparently without harm.

19. Two mix-ups led the round and then both sparred for wind. Agnew penetrating left swing found the jaw twice and then Raphael retaliated with the right on the jaw and the left on the ear.

20. Agnew mixed things for a while but without doing any harm. Raphael feinted again and landed a downward right on the face, both clinched and Raphael once more received that tight jab under the arm which Agnew appears unable to resist giving, notwithstanding the agreement not to strike in clinches. Both men were active to the last, and a knock-down was scored by neither. The referee decided that though Raphael had most of the fighting, he had not shown a Agnew to disadvantage, so he awarded to neither one, calling it a draw.

#### OUTSIDE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Argonello, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, the Filipino chief, has today presented to the chief clerk a document protesting in the name of his government and his people, against the presence in the Philippines of American troops and ships. This is the third document filed by Argonello, all three of which have so far been ignored, as to formally consider them would be a recognition of the government of Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Jan. 20, via Hongkong, Jan. 21.-The Independence today issued a statement containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission and says:

"The Filipinos naturally suspect this as a new attempt to numb both Devey and Spencer Pratt to promise us independence if the Filipino republic was stable. The Filipinos are disinclined. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time, until they have accumulated sufficient forces, and then, depending on their strength, will begin a war to ratify their sovereignty."

The Independence alleges that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion and incidentally asserts that the archbishop also favors annexation. "With the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side, material which, in the interests of the religious corporations."

The Filipinos of Calocan and Goggalang, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German warships on January 19, moved 3,000 men to the front in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines.

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited and arms depots are being established at San Benigno, Calon, Trinidad and other large towns. The surrounding country is being looted for supplies, and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military officers, but they are united on the question of independence.

It is estimated that fully 30,000 Filipinos are under arms, and it is said that there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them being secretly acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident in the future. Many of the Filipino officers' complaint of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

SEATTLE, Jan. 25.-Moran Bros. expect to deliver the torpedo boat Rowan to the United States at the Bremerton naval station the latter part of the week. Since her successful trial trip, a crew of workmen have been painting and cleaning the warship to have her as clean as a New England kitchen when Uncle Sam gets her. The torpedo-tube mounts will be placed in position before she leaves.

The vessel will be towed to Port Orchard, so that she will be as clean as new when she is delivered. Assistant Naval Constructor Homer Ferguson and Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith will be the board of inspection to formerly pass on the Rowan for the government.

Joe Staley Plunging.

John Miller and Dr. Kinnier arrived in from the outside this week and were guests at the Yukon hotel. Miller, it will be remembered, left for the outside with John Staley, and the two bear the distinction, he claims, of having been the first ones to reach the coast over the ice this winter. He reports that Joe Staley, "Cribbo Bill's" partner, and the discoverer of French Hill, has become quite a "sports" in the

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W. D. WOOD, Pres. Seattle  
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(Next Dominion Saloon)

In conjunction with our mercantile auctioneering we have added a General Mining and Stock Exchange, and will conduct sales at regular intervals of all kinds of mining properties. List your claims with us early for auction or private sale.

Money Loaned, Transfers Negotiated, Syndicates Formed, etc.  
We write your patronage and will do you justice. Give us a call.  
**VERNON & STORRY,**  
Mining Brokers &c.

state and is cutting a swath of unusual width. His latest adventure was the purchase in California of a trotting mare with a record of 2:12, which he has taken to the "Blue Grass" state, together with a "poke" of fifty proportions. John Staley, Mr. Miller says, will return in the spring.

**Social at the Engine House.**  
The fire boys had a social "blow out" on Tuesday night. The engine house was tastefully decorated with British and American flags, while the floor was covered with well-stretched and waxed canvas - presented to the department by Manager Fuller, of the A. E. Co. Plenty of light was afforded by an abundance of hanging lamps and lanterns, and the whole presented as cheerful a scene as you would wish to see.

Captain Jack Crawford was voted to the chair (the high seat on the steamer). He gave the boys and assembled company of ladies and gentlemen an original poem on the late fire, highly eulogistic of the department and its head, Chief Fletcher. Good music was furnished by violin, organ, harp, guitar and mandolin, beside instrumental selections. Songs were given by George Nobles, Fred Tracy, Albert Pell and A. F. George. An abundance of refreshments were served and altogether a most pleasant evening was spent as all agreed after the singing of "And Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

The canvas-covered floor was voted a great success for dancing, and it is altogether probable that the social will be repeated.

A number which must not be forgotten was an excellent four-round sparring exhibition between Flier and Allen, the latter an instructor of boxing at the California Athletic Club.

**A Chicago Freak.**  
The following is an exact copy of a bona fide letter just received in Dawson from Chicago, addressed to the Regina and the Dawson Clubs, Dawson City, Alaska.  
1622 N. Western Ave  
Chicago Ill  
Feb 14 1899

I wish to introduce to your notice an Air Ship which will do all the work of prospecting for gold with comfort to the man that is in the ship with carry from 1 ton to 20 tons go where you like to any part of the world at the rate of 30 miles per hour all Governments know about this Air Ship they are to slow in taken hold they seem afraid of it now this is guaranteed all right 8000 dollars is wanted to build this Air Ship let me have this money through your Banker in Chicago to build you will get half interest in this Air Ship will carry from 1 ton to 20 tons and 5 men to work this ship go at the rate of 40 miles per hour any where up or down the whole ship under the control of the Engineer, this is the only way to make money fast.

Yours Ever  
Geo Elfrink  
at Woodmen

**Where Are They?**  
GRAND POON, Feb. 23, '99.  
Dear Sirs - Inquiry has been made regarding the following:  
1. Wm. Henry Inglis left Alberta six years ago.  
2. Wm. Adams, said to have died of typhoid last summer.  
3. Thomas M. Macfarlane, one and a half years ago volunteered for service under N. W. M. P. in the Yukon, supposed to have come to the country himself. Nothing has been heard of him since.  
4. Roy White left Chicago for the Yukon a year ago and has not been heard of since.  
Any information which your readers could give would be much valued by the anxious friends of these men.  
Yours truly,  
J. M. BERRY.

**YUKON SAW MILL CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
First Quality Matched, Dressed, Rustic, Roofing, and Rough Lumber  
House Logs Furnished, Cordwood &c.  
Orders filled promptly.

Russian boundary of impressed with the ds and the manner of re now up the creeks themselves in Dawson something very much It is the intention ussian gentleman of Finns, to the scene every. Photographs a wide awake, news to be its duty to see. In consultation consul, Col. McCook, there will be no diffi- the Finns will make nents. We wish to whereabouts on the probably prove of them to report. nformant states that knowledge the lan- mic Creek Indians ith Russian words, at some time with have occupied their ere is, of course, no uthenticity of the meaning, the fact ians of this country ers, while by tradi- were. The whole sta of possibilities starting. Should e work of Russian le Klondike country e possession of that med the country as by right of discor- then none on the e ownership wned on this conti- States, and thus it that the Klondike ession, but part and Such a possibility t for the future, ending to the Klon- strong and royalty, hat all royalty had e men who paid it, ality of the collec- merican territory. nds are of sufficient e investigation.

ers of the volunteer ters and mechanics and many of them a few day's work, even in the matter rring ruins or of a cached during a is to be hired by the department n oversight, for all e is no doubt but iciently popular to en chance at what nit of any fires on has been bestowed

**ORDER**

and deliver packages or on the creeks.

**Express**

Manager.

"The Phoenix"

s of Eldorado and

given any of them.

# TRUMP CARD PLAYED.

*(Continued from 1st Page.)*  
he could let him in. He also turned his side around to the witness and edged up to him. Witness took this to mean that the man expected something, so he dropped \$3 into his side pocket. Villeneuve was asked to arise in his seat and Cobb identified him positively as the man to whom he had given the money. The witness was badgered about Villeneuve possibly not knowing of the money being slipped into his pocket, but refused to admit it was unbeknown to the door tender who so willingly let him in after stating that he could not do so, and then turning himself sideways with a suggestive sticking out of his pocket into which the money was dropped.

**ATTORNEY TABOR PLAYS A TRUMP CARD.**  
At this point Mr. Tabor arose and pointed out that the witness located the act about the end of August, and asked the commissioner for a decision on the point whether the commissioner could take cognizance of anything after that date. Mr. Ogilvie said he had been advised that according to the terms of his commission he could not legally consider anything later than Aug. 25th. He was very sorry for this, as he wished to make the investigation as complete as possible; but on all matters happening after August 25th he was powerless to summon witnesses or administer the oath. He would refer the matter to the minister of the interior by the first mail and ask either for another commission or the enlargement of this one.

The effect of the commissioner's announcement was of almost stunning force on his auditors. Dr. McDougall sprang to his feet and said he couldn't see anything in the document which admitted of such construction and interpretation and asked if the question could not be referred to Judge Dugas for a decision and if a mandamus could not be secured compelling the hearing of these later charges.

Mr. Clement said the terms of the document were very clear and that it was as the commissioner had stated and Commissioner Ogilvie said he did not know that he would be obliged to yield to the opinion of Judge Dugas or that a mandamus could affect him, though he regretted, possibly more than anybody, that he could not go on with the investigation as begun without limitations.

**THE INVESTIGATION IS LIMITED.**  
Mr. George, representing the NUGGET, asked the commissioner if his decision was also that the investigation was to be confined to the specific charges contained in the miners' memorial. Commissioner Ogilvie replied that he was expected to investigate them specifically though he was not confined to those charges.

Colonel Donald MacGregor, speaking as a member of the miners' committee that had sent the memorial to Ottawa, said the investigation would not be satisfactory to the people if it did not cover the whole time until the investigation had been completed. Others besides the miners' committee, including the NUGGET, the outside press and the London Times, were making charges—in fact the whole country is making charges.

Commissioner Ogilvie interrupted to say that if any of the officials are guilty of wrong doing, he, as well as the public wants to know it, and he would give the committee any assistance in his power if a way could be devised to get around the present difficult question.

Dr. McDougall said, somewhat warmly, that it seems, under the new reading of the commission, that it assumes the aspect of a body constituted to inquire into the veracity of the miners' committee who had made those general charges in the memorial, instead of inquiring into the charges made by them. He was surprised that a commission of such a nature should be appointed.

Mr. George again took the floor. "I might," he said, "say a few things here, as well as to do all the talking on Friday morning. We have all heard you express your sincere desire, sir, to go on with the investigation and I believed you. But your powers have been limited unwisely for the public interest and we have been led by you, sir, to make charges, owing to your ignorance of the limit placed upon your powers, which we will now be unable to bring before you. For instance, we have worked a hardship upon Mr. Fawcett by making a charge of extortion of money at a time subsequent to August 25th, which now cannot be brought to trial. I recognize that this imposes a great hardship upon him, as we cannot now have the charge investigated. It is very unfortunate."

**A LOSS OF VALUABLE TIME.**  
Mr. Armstrong followed in behalf of the miners' committee, and said it would be a loss of time to go on with the investigation if it were to exclude charges of happenings subsequent to August 25; it would do no good, and they would beg to withdraw from it.

Dr. McDougall again asked the commissioner if there was no appeal from his decision.

The commissioner said: "You can go before Judge Dugas with the question, and if you can discover any way I will go on with the investigation of all charges. I have so far done all I could to help you in this matter, and will do all I can to go on with it. I am disappointed that you do not feel like going on with it. As it is, I shall take up certain charges tomorrow morning, and go on with the investigation of them. If anyone wishes they may come in and participate in it."

Dr. McDougall said: "We simply await the appointment of a proper commission. This is not a proper one."

Commissioner Ogilvie took umbrage at this Dr. McDougall, he said, "you must restrain

yourself; you should conduct yourself with greater civility. You come in here and insult people who are perhaps as good as yourself. If you do not restrain yourself, you will be taught a lesson in civility."

"I am ready for the consequences," was the doctor's quiet retort.

**"NUGGET" WITHDRAWS FROM ACTIVE PROSECUTION.**  
The commissioner then asked Mr. George what he had to say for the NUGGET, to which the gentleman responded: "I think, sir, your powers will be widened after this is known. It is not doing justice to us to limit us to the time specified, and I feel that we will have to withdraw from actively prosecuting the investigation. It would be unwise for us to do otherwise. I think our going out of it will have a tendency to widen your powers. As it is now, under your ruling we could not secure immunity for our witnesses, and they would decline to testify." In Mr. Fawcett's case I know that some of the witnesses would decline to testify, for we drew the story from some of them very unwillingly. As you know, the truth is best told under oath."

Mr. Fawcett remarked that he was being subjected to hardship, because he is staying here only to have the charges investigated and be cleared, for they are all untrue.

Commissioner Ogilvie said he was going on with the investigation of charges prior to August 25, and hoped the miners' committee, for their own good, would stay with him. To refuse to do so would appear to the government to be an act of bad faith, as they had not taken advantage of the opportunity offered them.

Howard P. Curtiss told of the operations of the Lexow investigating committee of New York, which was conducted by the commission themselves, and he did not see why the royal commission could not be as broad in its scope and style.

Dr. Bourke then addressed the commissioner, and said that if his charge was not to be investigated he would also withdraw. "I have proof that my charge is true," he said. "Oh, you needn't laugh, Mr. Fawcett, I believe the charge is true."

Commissioner Ogilvie thereupon adjourned the sitting for the day.

**Friday's Dotings.**  
As he had stated he would do, Mr. Ogilvie reconvened the commission on Friday morning to investigate charges of misdoings prior to August 25, and incidentally to hear any voluntary testimony which anyone might care to give of misdoings after that date. He took up the typewritten charges made by the NUGGET, and which are chiefly outside the limits of the investigation by reason of the date, and after waiting for some time for the "prosecution" to appear proceeded with the case himself.

The charge of issuing a permit to Mrs. Emma Koch to prospect a closed portion of Dominion creek, while by his own notices such permission was not to be issued to anyone, was investigated by letting Mr. Fawcett's voluntary explanation be taken down by the stenographers. The explanation was simply that the permit was issued by Major Walsh's instructions.

**THE EXTORTION CASE.**  
The charge of compelling the payment of \$2,000 before he would allow a certain claim to be recorded for the stakers was read, and there proved to be several of the NUGGET's witnesses on hand. Mr. Kelly, for himself and wife, stated that he did not wish to testify unless compelled. Mr. Miner consented to be sworn and related the circumstances. When Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Kelly applied to record a certain Dominion claim, they were told by Mr. Fawcett that there was a mortgage in the sum of \$2,000 against the claim in favor of Alex. McDonald, which they would have to pay before the ladies could record. The ladies assumed the mortgage of \$1,000 apiece and were allowed to record. The case was then postponed until Saturday morning.

The third charge that Andrew Nelson's \$15 recording fee was withheld when he and Chas. K. Zorn had staked the same ground, the ground going to Zorn by reason of priority, the whole thing being brought about by a mistake of the office, brought Zorn to the stand, he having been subpoenaed by the NUGGET. He related the occurrence and created much amusement by asking Mr. Fawcett for the money in court, he having had to pay Nelson himself. Mr. Fawcett said the exaction was provided for by law.

**THE DOMINION Muddle.**  
was explained by Mr. Fawcett, who claimed that the council and Major Walsh were responsible, not him. Some testimony was adduced to this effect and to show how the information "leaked out" before the official opening of the creek. Louis Carbone testified that he went out ahead of time to stake for Philip Walsh, a brother of the major. He was to give a three-fourth's interest. He was furnished the information by Major Walsh and with two Indians was on the ground with two of the Major's Indians, a full day before the posting of the notice declaring the creek open.

G. B. Swinehart, the former proprietor of the Sun, testified that information of the re-opening was on the streets the day before it went into effect and that it was said Major Walsh had himself given it out. Mr. Swinehart delivered them to a police officer on the morning of the 8th; and during the preceding night no less than five police officers, each one representing to come from Major Walsh, called at the office and endeavored to learn the date of the opening. He suspected that all was not as it should be, and denied the requests, until a written document, purporting to come from Major Walsh, was brought him by one of them, when he let him see the copy.

**JAILED FOR CONTEMPT.**  
At the conclusion of Mr. Swinehart's testimony, a dramatic scene was enacted. Com-

missioner Ogilvie stated that he had given blank subpoenas to the NUGGET to be filled out and served by him, and some of his witnesses, whom he would not know himself, might then be waiting in court, and if there were such he would like to have them arise. The session a young man giving his name as Dennis Fullford sprang up and said he was one of them; that he had been summoned by the NUGGET, but that he had nothing to say. "Well then," said the commissioner, "come forward and swear to it."

Fullford stepped into the witness box and the commissioner continued: "I think I can enlighten you as to why you were summoned. Mr. George told me that you have said that you knew of a clerk in the gold commissioner's office who owns interests in twenty-one claims, implying that he came by them through improper means, and that you had offered to divulge your information to him for \$2,000."

"That's a lie," replied Fullford. "I was engaged by the NUGGET to secure information about the doings of the government officials and employees, but I found out that the NUGGET was run by Americans and was not entitled to the information, so I sent it to Ottawa. No, I can't say now that I have any knowledge of misdoings on the part of officials, because I forget."

"Do you mean that you refuse to say?" enquired the commissioner. "Well, you see," responded Fullford, "at the same time I entered the employ of the NUGGET I was also employed to work against them, and am bound by oath not to mention the matters I learned."

"Who imposed that oath?" inquired the commissioner. "I can't mention that either," replied Fullford. "I am sorry for that," was the commissioner's grave observation, "because I want it; I don't want to employ any harsh measures on you, I only want you to tell us what you know."

"Well," said Fullford, after long reflection, "I was employed by the Young Men's Conservative Association of Ontario when I came in here, and I inquired into the NUGGET's affairs for them. Yes, I told Mr. Armstrong but not Mr. George, that I knew of a clerk with twenty-one claims." Fullford closed up again at that point and would not say anything more until Commissioner Ogilvie told him that if he did not answer the question put to him he would be imprisoned for contempt until he did answer, to which he twice replied that he was prepared to suffer the consequences. He declined to state what were the objects of the Young Men's Conservative Association; but said he was a member in a way, had been told by the association to "keep his eyes open" while here and that his services were of a political nature; that he was to have received \$50 per month from the NUGGET for the work he was employed to do; but he had not attempted to fulfill the duties; that he had secured the information of misconduct on the part of government officials desired by the NUGGET, but had withheld it from them and sent it to Ottawa, where it will be used.

Commissioner Ogilvie made several more attempts to get Fullford to tell what he knew of official misconduct, but he persistently refused to answer, and he was finally ordered taken to jail by a police officer. The incident created a profound sensation.

**GREASED BURDMAN'S PALMS.**  
After Fullford had been taken away, S. Wilkinson related his experiences in the gold commissioner's office. After standing in line before the front door for four days, he acted on the advice of a friend and applied for admission by the side door, telling the doorkeeper he would settle with him when he came out. He was admitted. To see after that he went to the office outside of office hours and gave clerk Hardman \$10 for attending to his business. Attorney Lisle was with him and paid the money. Mr. Fawcett stood close by and must have seen the money paid over. Witness did not consider that the giving of money under the circumstances was in the nature of bribery.

This closed the investigation for the day.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Constable McAlpin, one of the most popular of the N. W. M. P. boys, was in the city last week.

The first floor of the Klondike hotel is being fitted up with commodious parlors. The Tivoli's new management have no reason to feel anything but satisfied and proud of the greeting afforded their opening on Monday night. The house was crowded to the doors, and the performance seemed to give the fullest satisfaction.

A report was current about town last week that Sharkey, in a ring contest with Champion Fitzsimmons, had knocked his adversary out on the ninth round. The story is supposed to have been launched by the same fellow, who avowed that a man had arrived in from the outside on a bicycle.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has established an office at Skaguay, Alaska, with Mr. T. R. Bisset as acting manager. Good quarters have been secured at the corner of State and Fifth Avenue. As is well known, the capital of the bank is \$6,000,000, with the head office in Toronto, Canada.

The social and literary club at Grand Forks enjoyed a great treat last Saturday evening, in the recitals of Miss Elizabeth Ross, of Dawson. Without stage display she stands before her audience, modest, natural, self-controlled and interests them from start to finish with selections of a high order. The recitals were interspersed with instrumental music and song by Messrs. Jones, Hutchinson, Feist and Murphy. A mock trial will occupy the club next Saturday evening; Mr. Black, prosecutor, Mr. Watts, defender, and Mr. Logan, prisoner.

**Atlin Country Drawing Crowds.**

Messrs. E. C. Complin, of Toronto, and G. W. Buson, of Montreal, arrived in the city Saturday to assume positions with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Stopping at Skaguay Mr. Complin established a branch bank for his company, and stayed there until the arrival of permanent employees. He reports that people are streaming into the Atlin country in vast numbers, and that the dust found there is of a very

high grade, though no rich finds have been made. He further informed a NUGGET man that the vessel which left here on February 1st arrived at Skaguay in ten days, the police traveling both day and night. Mr. Complin is a most respectable gentleman, and this acquisition to Dawson circles promises to be a valuable one.

**The Tivoli.**  
The Tivoli was reopened Monday night by Joe Cooper and Company, with the best show ever within its walls. The dancing of the Outley sisters is a sensation, and the "mirror dance" a distinct novelty. Ed Wilson is again in evidence, and as popular as ever. The place known as "Nugget" renders popular songs to the satisfaction of the audience, and besides, all the old time favorites are present, with Dick Maurettus at the head. The house has been packed to the doors all the week, in a manner which must be very satisfactory to the management.

**The Monte Carlo.**  
The Monte Carlo has been putting on fare and specialties the past week of an exceptionally high provoking character. Mulligan, of course, leads the comedians, with Tracy and Bell strong in the public favor as singers. The public never tires of laughing with Mulligan, nor of applauding Tracy and Bell. The grand old dancing of Lamont, Lamore and Broeze is a never failing attraction.

Do not overlook the Turkey Dinner on Sunday at the CAPE ROYAL, Second Avenue.

**A Big Benefit.**  
On Sunday evening will be given the best Sunday night theatrical performance of the season at the Tivoli. The array of talent for the evening embraces nearly every professional in town. It is designed for the benefit of the popular singer and pianist, Mr. Fred N. Tracy, whose manifold talents are well known and appreciated by all who have served. It is a voluntary tender of their services by the professionals of the city and it will be a big show.

The people who patronize the Cafe Royal is a sufficient guarantee of the resources of that popular Dawson saloon.

**Claims Bought and Sold.**  
By Louis Costure, North West House, two miles above mouth of Hunker.

The Regina Club Hotel Bar is the standard of Dawson in quality.

Do you know Albert W. Williams, the wood-baulter, at 17 above, in Bonanza?

Large contracts for freighting and wood a specialty—Albert W. Williams, 17 above Bonanza of the White Horse.

A nice line of stationery, time, pens and memo books, tablets, paper and envelopes at Pioneer drug store.

The best meals served in the city are at the Regina Club Hotel.

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

Special Rates for room and board by the month at the Regina Club Hotel.

Give your contracts for freighting and packing to Albert W. Williams, 17 above Bonanza, or leave orders at the White Horse.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**LAWYERS.**  
C. M. WOODWORTH, M. A., LL.B., Advocate, Solicitor, Commissioner, Notary, etc. Five-story office in Northwest Territory, Room 3, A. C. Office Building.

TALBOT & HULSE, Barristers and Solicitors; Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers. Offices, opposite Monte Carlo, Front Street.

BURKETT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, Commissioners, etc. Office, the A. C. Office Building, 3rd St., Dawson.

CLEMENT, PATTULLO & RILEY—Advocates, Barristers, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. Offices, Adcock building, 914, Opera House saloon.

**PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**  
DR. J. WILFRED GOOD, M.B., S. R. C. P., Edinburgh. Late Surgeon to Winnipeg General Hospital. Office, Klondike Hotel, 1st Avenue, Dawson. Telephone No. 16.

DR. J. H. KOONS, Physician and Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., proprietor Miners Hospital, Eldorado City.

DR. J. O. LACHAPELLE—Montreal University Physician & Surgeon. Victoria House.

**DENTISTS.**  
DRES. BROWN & LEE—Crown and Bridge work. Gold, Aluminum or Rubber Plates. Fine gold and alloy fillings. All work absolutely guaranteed. Room 13, A. C. office building.

H. AMUNDSON, souvenir jewelry and diamond setting.

T. G. ALBIN, D. D. S.—All work guaranteed. Office with Nugget Express Co., Eldorado City.

**WANTED.**  
WANTED—To purchase a good horse, harness and set boot sleighs. Must be in good condition. Inquire, manager Fairview.

**PERSONAL.**  
A \$100 reward will be paid for positive information as to the present location of S. Running. Apply NUGGET office.

**LOST AND FOUND.**  
LOST—Malamoot pup, 9 months old; brass and legs white; had collar on and piece of thong attached. Also, red, curly dog, with white strip on face. By leaving at this office finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—Black Newfoundland dog named "Cap." Last seen at 32 on Bonanza. Finder return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—One Solitaire Diamond Ring on Tuesday night at the fire engine house. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

**FIRST CLASS.**  
FOR SALE—First-class Thawing and Hoisting Plant. Thirty horse power boiler and engine, with friction hoist. Falcon Joslin, 114 2nd Street.

**Tivoli Theatre and Dance Hall.**

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 27

FRED GREEN

ENMAN CHILDREN ORLEY SISTERS CAD WILSON and 10 Other Specialty Artists

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