

MANY BOATS FOR NOME

Steam and Sailing Vessels for the North

Ocean-Going Vessels Sell All Accommodations for First Trip.

Seattle, May 4.—Sixteen steam and five sailing vessels are scheduled to sail from Seattle for Nome during May and June. By far the larger number leaves during the early part of this month. All the sailing craft will get away in May, also four steamers, the Centennial, Corwin, Discovery and Garland. The sailing vessels listed are the schooners Nellie Coleman, Volante, Ralph J. Long, Seven Sisters and Abbie M. Deering. Other vessels of this class may also enter the Nome trade but up to date only those mentioned are announced for the run. The June sailing fleet includes some of the largest passenger and freight carriers on the Pacific, notably the Oregon, Roanoke, Ohio, Indiana, Garonne, Senator, Valencia, Hyades and Lyra. The other vessels sailing in June are the John S. Kimball, Charles Nelson and the Elihu Thomson. The Centennial and Kimball, both large vessels, sail toward the close of May, and three steamships, the Roanoke, Senator and Garonne, are scheduled to depart June 1. The Ohio goes June 3, the Lyra, Oregon and Nelson June 5, the Indiana and Valencia June 7, and the Hyades June 15. Since the departure of the April steamers prospective Nome fortune

seekers have begun to make reservations. All the leading transportation companies are receiving daily many inquiries, and are making a satisfactory showing as to the sale of tickets. Indeed, the situation as regards the Nome movement is better than at this time a year ago. Practically all the first class berths on the Senator have been engaged, and the Roanoke, Garonne, Oregon, Centennial and Ohio's managements report good sales. This year the Senator will have accommodations for about 250 passengers. She and such vessels as those just named, all well advertised in past seasons in connection with the Nome traffic, will doubtless go out with all the first class passengers they can carry. There is every evidence of heavy freight shipments to Nome as well as a large passenger business this year. Many leading mining companies are engaging large freight space, providing everything needed in the way of supplies. By the middle of the month Nome operators from the central west and eastern states will begin to arrive in Seattle. Some are already in the city, in addition to the many Nome people residents of this city. At least two of the steam fleet, the Garland and Discovery, will run locally from Nome, remaining in Bering sea and Arctic waters all summer. None of the sailing vessels will make more than one voyage during the season, while some of the larger steamers and steamships expect to make two, three and four round trips. The Oregon, Roanoke, Senator and Centennial will probably make three or four round trips each. Among other large Nome transportation firms operating from Seattle are the North American Transportation & Trading Company, the White Star Steamship Company, Northwestern Commercial Company, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Northern Commercial Company, Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, Pacific Clipper Line, Frank Waterhouse & Co.

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SENTENCE PASSED

On H. L. Wilson the Forger

Will Serve One Month in Territorial Jail Without Hard Labor.

The trial of Herbert Lincoln Wilson upon the charge of forgery was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Craig, by whom the case was heard alone without jury, the accused having so elected. The offense of which Wilson was found guilty consisted in staking several different placer mining claims under assumed names. As the signature of anyone staking a claim is required upon the payment of the recording fee, the signing of any name other than his own constitutes a forgery. His lordship in delivering judgment said:

"Any doubt I had in my mind before hearing the prisoner was wholly dispelled after hearing his own evidence. He admits frankly that he adopted this name for the purpose of carrying out his intention to secure claims. It is not illegal for a man to have a name not his own and to live and work under it, if he has the name for some purpose and does the act under it, but if he adopts the name for the purpose of carrying out a wrong, then he becomes guilty. The prisoner himself admits that he adopted this name for the purpose of carrying out a wrong. He says himself: 'If I had applied in my own name for the ground I would have been refused, and to beat the regulations I took a fraudulent name, and under that fraudulent name I obtained a grant.' Here we have all the material of fraud and I should judge the man by his actions. To justify himself he says the regulations did him an injustice. If the law does not give him the power to stake all the claims he wants it does not justify him in taking fraudulent methods of obtaining what he terms are his rights. I find the prisoner guilty." In passing sentence this morning his lordship said he had deferred doing so for various reasons. He was surprised that a man who possessed more than the average intelligence should have done as Wilson had. He had taken the law into his own hands and had made himself liable to a heavy sentence. His lordship had learned that the accused bore an excellent reputation and he had decided to give him a light sentence which would serve as a warning to others. The sentence of the court was that Wilson should be imprisoned for one month without hard labor. At the conclusion of the passing of the sentence Wilson was arraigned upon a second charge of like nature. The information alleged that he had forged certain documents in obtaining a grant to a bench in the third tier opposite the upper half, right limit, of 260 below lower discovery on Dominion, under the name of James Cheasty. Wilson pleaded guilty to the charge and as the case was similar to the former his lordship allowed the accused to go on suspended sentence. "I was somewhat amused," said his lordship, "at overhearing a remark relative to the significance of the words 'suspended sentence.' Some people have the idea that a suspended sentence is about equivalent to no sentence, but I will have you understand, Wilson, that such is far from the truth. In allowing you your liberty on this second charge upon suspended sentence it tends wholly upon your good behavior. You can be brought before this court at any time I may see fit and given a sentence upon the charge which is now suspended."

Ice cream soda—at Gandolfo's. 17th

ROWAN AND BRIDGE WORK \$10 PER TOOTH Teeth Filled \$2.00. These are Outside Association Prices Dawson Dental Parlor Bank Building, Opp. N. C. Co.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

The season of summer excursions will be opened Sunday by the Clifford Sifton, which intends making a run to Fortymile and return, leaving here Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and returning the same evening at 11 o'clock. Music has been engaged and a jolly time is promised all who attend. Carpenters are at work today adding the finishing touches to the La France. The Sifton has been billed to leave on her first trip to Whitehorse next Tuesday, the 27th. Down river mail will leave this evening on the Seattle No. 3, which expects to get away at 8 o'clock. The next mail from the outside is expected Saturday on the Sybil. Its arrival, however, will depend upon the canoes in which it is being forwarded from Whitehorse reaching MacKay's in time to make connection. The next out-bound mail leaves Monday evening on the Sybil. The little Marjorie, the West Dawson ferry boat, is again in commission making regular trips to and fro across the river. The Prospector will run an excursion Sunday to Indian river and return, leaving the S. Y. T. dock at 11 o'clock in the morning. A wire received late this afternoon stated that Lake LeBarge was open for about four miles and that it was expected to break and clear with the first wind. Mail for Dawson is at Upper LeBarge. The Sybil left Selkirk at 3:30 bound down. She is due to arrive here about 7 o'clock in the morning.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

The case of O. H. Clark vs. George A. McLeod was heard this morning before Mr. Justice Dugas, suit being for the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$500 with interest at the rate of four per cent. a month from the date of the loan, the mortgage covering a residence in the north end of the city. The defendant appeared in his own behalf and as usually happens when a layman seeks to intrude into legal matters of which he knows nothing, some very ludicrous things transpired. It developed in the evidence of the plaintiff that he had been compelled to insure the premises at his own expense and no tenant had been secured partially because McLeod demanded too large a rental and partially on account also of his insistence that he receive the rent which was contrary to their agreement. Judgment for plaintiff was given in the full amount with interest, costs and the expense of securing the insurance referred to.

A Pioneer Pilot.

Capt. Martineau, the pioneer pilot of the upper Yukon, is now engaged on R. W. Calderhead's new boat, the La France. For four seasons Capt. Martineau ran on the little steamer Flora which was recently sunk by a big ice jam. In '99 he brought the Flora through Thirtymile river at the opening of navigation when there was scarcely enough water in that stream to float a cigar box. The Flora had the reputation while under Capt. Martineau's charge of being able to go overland when necessary, and that reputation was fully sustained during the trip referred to. In the summer of 1900 the Flora made the first steamboat voyage up to the head of navigation on Stewart river. The water was low at the time but no difficulty was experienced by the skillful pilot in taking his craft through in safety. Since that time a number of boats have made the trip and this year a regular service will be maintained. The La France is certain to be a popular boat with the travelling public, for the skill of the veteran pilot is a byword in the Yukon country.

Mikado Rehearsal.

A full rehearsal of "Mikado" took place this afternoon at the Auditorium. All the parts are now well in hand and it only remains to put on the finishing touches to make the performances to be given next week in every way successful. The costumes are rich and handsome and the stage settings will look like a veritable Japanese picture. The management of the opera society desires to have it announced that persons not directly connected with the society are requested to remain away from all future rehearsals.

EVERYTHING PREPARED

Or Under Way for Saturday's Celebration

Various Committees Have Done Their Work—All Business Houses Will Close.

All preparations for the sports of tomorrow evening and Saturday are either completed or well under way and will be completed in ample time. The work of erecting the grand stand began this afternoon and will be completed by tomorrow. First avenue has been leveled up with gravel and rolled with a ponderous iron roller and will be in good condition for the races unless the various crossings interfere with the horse races. Major Wood and his fellow officers have taken justifiable pride in the matter of drilling the school children whose performances will unquestionably be one of the most interesting features of the entire program. In the majority of the contests there will be no lack of entries as there is considerable easy money in sight. Several fiery steeds are in training for sweepstakes as well as for the minor races. The tug of war will be one of the very interesting features and the fact that it is to be of but 20 minutes duration is a guarantee that it will be swift while it lasts. All the large stores as well as the majority of the smaller ones will close tomorrow afternoon and remain closed all of Saturday. Already there are many people in from the creeks and present indications are that Victoria day, 1902, will be a true holiday in every sense.

Bridge Across Fraser.

New Westminster, B.C., May 1.—One of the most important engineering works in the history of British Columbia, of the western states, is now under way at this city. This is the much-talked-of Fraser river bridge which is to connect the banks of the Fraser river at this city. The bridge has been agitated for years and almost every politician seeking the suffrage of the electors of New Westminster has promised his support to get it. However, it was only last year that the bridge was practically assured and then the legislative assembly passed a bill to raise among other moneys the sum of \$500,000 for this work. Since then the engineer in charge, Mr. Waddell, of Kansas City, has estimated that the total cost will be about \$750,000, but the assembly is expected to pass the extra amount as it is necessary. In January of this year tenders were called for the work on the plans drawn up by Mr. Waddell, and tenders were received for the superstructure and five for the substructure. The tenders were for the superstructure: David Bain; Armstrong, Morrison & Hallow; Pospore & Mc-

Veigh; Cotton Bros. & Co., and Norman McLean; and for the superstructure: Dominion Bridge Company, Canadian Bridge Company, Cotton Bros. & Co., American Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, Norman McLean and King Bridge Company. The Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, was soon announced as the successful tenderer for the superstructure. The letting of the contract for the more important part of the work, the substructure, was deferred for some time by the government, but about a month ago it was announced that the contract had been let to the well-known contracting firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Morrison & Hallow, of Vancouver.

Swell Opening.

The old Fairview which was reopened last night under the management of Kammeuler & Holte was scarcely recognizable so greatly had the appearance been altered by the judicious use of attractive paper, paint and elaborate fixtures. Music was provided and an excellent lunch was served. Messrs. Kammeuler & Holte are well known caterers and enjoy a large circle of acquaintances. The cuisine of the hotel will be under the supervision of Thomas Auren.

Being Beautified.

The grounds surrounding St. Andrew's church and the Good Samaritan hospital are being scraped, leveled and rolled, preparatory to their further beautifying by means of lawn grass and flowers.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Pretty lips were made to kiss, but not to tell about it. Even great men have been known to be such little men as to talk about themselves. Some husbands are so tame that they don't want all three of the morning newspapers at breakfast at once. A good many men who never think of getting tangled up with women who are not their wives would get hopping mad if you told them nobody could ever suspect them.—New York Press.

What a Woman's Smile Will Buy.

Love, said the youth. Position, said the shrewd observer. Heaven, said the poet. A spring bonnet, said the husband. Dress, said the cynic. Champagne, said the chappie. Compliments, said the social leader. Fame, said the theatrical manager. Luck, said the gambler. Man's soul, said the extremist. Anything I want, said the woman herself.—Louis J. Stellmann in May Smart Set.

A Body Drifted Ashore.

The body of an unknown man drifted ashore at Skagway, and many new customers are daily drifting in to The Family Grocery, because they have found out that they can always find there the freshest and best groceries in Dawson. Headquarters for S. & W. goods, Miller's Sutter, Schilling's teas and coffees. Fresh oysters—corner Second avenue and Albert street.

The Ladue

Quartz Mill

IS NOW IN OPERATION.

We have made a large number of tests and are ready to make others.

We have the best plant money will buy and guarantee all our work in this mill and also in the

Assay Office

RESERVATIONS AT TICKET OFFICE.

NE 196.

EMPIRE HOTEL... JAS. F. MACDONALD, MAN. LANDREVILLE. Everything New, Elegantly Furnished, Well Heated, Bar Attached. SECOND STREET, Near Second Ave.

Shoff's Hair Tonic

Prevents Hair Falling Out.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

24th MAY 4th JULY

CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN

FLAGS!!

3 Feet - 6 Feet - 9 Feet 12 Feet.

McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

Retail Grocers.

It is said that the retail grocers of Dawson are about to take steps towards forming an organization for their own protection. They assert that the wholesalers will sell goods by the case to private parties and consumers as cheaply as to the retail grocers and at best the profit to be made by them on a case of goods handled is but a dollar. A meeting of retail grocers was held last night, but as nothing was today given out for publication it is to be supposed that no important steps have as yet been taken.

Wanted.

Coat, vest and pants makers.—GEO. BREWIT, the tailor, Second ave. c26

FOR SALE—First class restaurant doing good business; good location and building. Very cheap; owner going out. Apply Nugget office. c26

One hundred pairs American gum boots at \$6.00—at the Hamburger & Weissberg's clearance sale.

Brewitt

The Tailor

Has Removed Two Doors South of Old Location, 2nd Ave.

NEW LINE of Goods. SEE them before placing your order.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital paid up (Eight Million Dollars), \$8,000,000. RESERVE, \$2,000,000.

The Bank is prepared to purchase gold dust at actual assay value, less the usual charges for express and insurance, up to and including 30th April, 1902; after which date all dust will be subject to the proposed export tax.

D. A. CAMERON, Manager. Dawson Branch.

The Klondike Nugget

Telephone No. 12 (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

Subscription Rates table with columns for Yearly, Six months, Three months, Per month, and Single copies, with sub-headers for Daily and Semi-Weekly.

NOTICE. When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation."

LETTERS. And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1902.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.



AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium—"The Wages of Sin." Orpheum—Burlesque and Vaudeville.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

Many people deplore the fact that the prices of all commodities have gradually grown cheaper in Dawson, and that the tendency is still in that direction.

We are unable to see any force in such a line of reasoning. During the years mentioned the community was supported to a large extent by a few claims of extraordinary richness in the operation of which the matter of expense was considered of little moment by their fortunate owners.

When pans that yielded \$500 to \$1,000 were found every day on the few claims that were worked, high prices were the natural consequence. At the present time an entirely different state of affairs exists. Instead of depending for existence upon a small number of exceedingly rich claims the prosperity of the community hinges upon the working of many claims, which carry gold in moderate values only.

The fact that the country has been able to advance and grow during the past three years is due primarily to the reductions that have been made by various means in the cost of operating a placer claim. Every decrease in his expenditure that the claim owner has been able to make, has brought new claims into the list of producers.

It is probably not outside of the truth to say that under conditions such as prevailed in 1898, one-half of the claims now working would still be lying idle. For what reason, therefore, a return to the day when flour was \$10 a sack and sugar 35 cents a pound is desired, we fail to understand.

An inventor has brought forward an automaton designed on the lines of the human body and provided with internal machinery by which it is able to walk, run and even to talk. He proposes to provide his machine men in any quantity to governments having need of soldiers. The inventor claims that one person may

control the actions of a regiment of his soldiers, who will do almost anything that the average regular can accomplish. He thus proposes to relieve warfare of all bloodshed and make it an encounter between machines. A better purpose would be attained by turning his automatic men into farmers or miners. A few hundred of them might be profitably employed as prospectors in this country. All that is required is to wind the man up and set him at work. He neither eats nor sleeps and when he becomes tired, a few turns of a crank restores his drooping spirits. To make use of such men for purposes of war is pure nonsense and a waste of good money.

Unless all signs fail, Canada will enjoy a marvelous increase in population during the next decade. The crowded centres of Europe and the United States alike are gradually coming to a realization of the fact that the prairies of the northwestern part of the Dominion offer the strongest inducements to the bonafide settler. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile wheat lands which have never yet felt the touch of plow or harrow will be occupied in the next few years by thrifty immigrants eager to better their condition in life. The government has taken a marked interest in the matter and thousands of new comers have been located in the northwest during the past two or three years under its direction. The immense extent of the wheat belt, precludes the possibility of over populating the country. There is room for hundreds of thousands of people who are willing and able to work, and the indications all point to a tremendous influx within the near future. A stable and prosperous agricultural population is the strongest possible foundation upon which to base a country's greatness. Canada possesses the land and, shortly, will also have the population.

The only thing that can possibly serve to mar the success of the Victoria Day celebration, is bad weather. Should it happen, as is to be devoutly hoped, that the 24th proves a bright and sunshiny day, there will be nothing wanting to make the occasion most successful and enjoyable. If it rains—well, it will be a success anyway.

Uncle Sam is bound to have a merchant marine if he is forced to furnish the American steamship companies with both ships and men.

Lost, strayed or stolen—one Yukon party.

Meeting Tonight.

There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee of the celebration of Victoria Day at 5:30 this afternoon, and a meeting of all committees at 8 o'clock tonight at the Board of Trade Rooms. All members of committees are requested to be present.

British Veterans.

All British veterans, no matter from what portion of the empire they may come or where they saw service in her late majesty's interests, are requested to meet at the barracks at 9 o'clock Saturday morning to be assigned a place in the Victoria Day parade.

For Sale.

A bargain, opposite post office, restaurant and nine furnished rooms. Will sell together or separate. c24

Try the "Old Crow" at Sideboard.

WANTED—Position as cook. Road-house preferred. Address Cook, Nugget office.

New Goods Received Today!

Shirt Waists, Sailor Hats, Gingham, Prints, Ribbons, Laces, Etc.

J. P. McLENNAN, 233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B

SPECIAL MEETING

Council Lets Contract for Broken Stone

Bids Vary Greatly as to Price—Pest House Bill Finally Approved.

The city council during the next few weeks will spend approximately \$10,000 in making a macadamized boulevard of Third avenue, the contract for 3000 cubic yards of broken stone having been let last night. The meeting of the council yesterday evening was specially called for the purpose of considering the tenders that had been called for and legalizing by resolution the letting of the contract to the lowest bidder. Fourteen tenders were submitted, the bids showing a wide variance in price. The lowest bidder was the firm of Mitchell & Berford, whose bid was for \$2.15 per cubic yard, and the contract was let to them for the lump sum of \$6450. Other bids received were as follows:

Table of bids for broken stone with names and amounts: D. A. Matheson (\$2.25), D. A. Grant (3.25), Welsh & Co. (3.40), Evans & McKinnon (2.75), D. Stewart (6.25), Jas. E. Wilson (2.93), M. D. Campbell (4.95), John L. White (3.20), Isaac Lusk (5.50), D. W. Miller & Co. (3.75), H. A. Stewart (3.20), Williams & Collins (2.25), Kilgore (2.25).

A petition was presented to the council from George De Lion protesting against the blocking up of the foot of King street by the steamers of the N. C. Co. in such way that the ferry boat running to West Dawson, of which the petitioner is the owner, can not land in its accustomed place. The petition set forth that such permission had been granted the petitioner by William Ogilvie when commissioner of the Yukon territory and been enjoyed for a year or more. Alderman Macdonald moved that the request of Mr. De Lion be granted and the city clerk was instructed to notify the N. C. Co. that King street being an open thoroughfare no obstructions at the foot of it would be allowed.

The bill of W. F. Campbell for \$150 for services as nurse at the pest house during the detention of the last smallpox patient, which at the last meeting of the council was sidetracked, Alderman Norquay asked to be reconsidered. He spoke of the case having appeared in St. Mary's hospital and when it had been decided that the patient was suffering from the dread disease it was imperative that quick action be taken. The man had to be removed to prevent the contagion of others, he could not be left at the detention hospital alone and he considered the case one of an emergency when the health officer should have been allowed considerable latitude. Alderman Murphy had no doubt but that the bill was just but considered that it was an expense that should be borne by the territorial government. It was a bad precedent for the city to begin paying such bills and he suggested it be laid over until the comptroller or acting commissioner could be interviewed. After considerable discussion the bill was finally referred to the finance committee with power to act. Alderman Adair a moment later said he would approve of the bill in this special instance, but only because he had reason to believe the council later would be reimbursed by the territory. Dr. McArthur, it was decided, must hereafter notify some member of the health committee before engaging anyone in a similar capacity. After the approval of the bill a vote was taken upon the adoption of the report of the finance committee which recommended its payment, Norquay, Adair and Macdonald voting aye and Murphy and Wilson voting against it.

The dog question came up again, but was left in about the same unsatisfactory position it was before the subject was mentioned. His worship stated he had phoned Captain Starnes relative to the enforcement of the old territorial ordinance by the police and the latter had replied that he thought the ordinance was obsolete. The city solicitor called the attention of the council to the fact that the city possessed no pound for stray dogs and no land upon which to build one. From the way

in which the matter was left it would require an expert mind reader to determine whether the dogs are to be tied up or be left to roam at large at their own sweet will.

A communication was read from Dan Stewart relative to the broken stone contract just let. He said that he proposed to see that the material furnished was according to the specifications. Alderman Murphy asked if it was not true that the city engineer had told certain bidders that he would accept material different from such as was advertised for. If such were the case it was placing the unsuccessful bidders at a disadvantage. He suggested that the contractors be notified that the council would accept nothing except such as came up to the specifications set forth in the advertisement, notwithstanding any statements or promises that had been made by the city engineer.

Seattle Labor Unions

Seattle, May 4.—During the last few weeks, while there has been so much activity in local labor circles on account of strikes and the formation of new unions, the strong personality of one man has been much in evidence. That man is F. A. Rust, secretary and business agent of the Western Central Labor Union. In numerous instances the triumph of union principles has been due in large measure to his individual efforts.

While the policy of Secretary Rust has been at all times aggressive, he has never been classed with the radicals. In several instances he has been aligned with the conservative element. Always enthusiastic in his work, his keen perception and genius as a leader have caused him to proceed with caution when a less thoughtful official might have been responsible for a series of irretrievable blunders. Having once decided on a course of action, however, his policy has been marked by vigorous endeavor to accomplish the object sought.

Secretary Rust is a native of Michigan. He spent some time in Texas, and there also came before the public as a champion of union principles. On leaving Texas he removed to Olympia, Wash., and about six years ago came to Seattle. He has been identified with the Musicians' Union No. 76, Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 and the Western Central Labor Union ever since he has been a resident of the city. Four years ago he was elected president of the Musicians' Union, which office he now holds. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Western Central four times and a member of the executive committee of the Seattle Typographical Union for two terms. During his first term as a member of the executive committee of the latter organization an increase was secured in the wages of the employees of book and job shops and later on in the wages of newspaper employes.

At the present time Mr. Rust is secretary and business agent of the Western Central, secretary and business manager of the Labor Temple Association, and president of the Musicians' Union. The issuance of stock to the various unions in order to raise funds with which to carry on the work of constructing the temple was planned by him, and the successful completion of the project is now regarded as assured.

The unionizing of street railway employes, accomplished recently, was mainly due to the activity of Secretary Rust. The employees of the company have no grievance against their employers, but decided that it would be for their best interests to be within the pale of unionism. In this move all the local unions displayed considerable interest and as-

istance came from every quarter. As an example of the conservatism frequently shown by Secretary Rust might be mentioned the settlement of the team drivers with their employers without a strike. He appeared before the union as a representative of no particular body and advised the members against making a rash leap, saying that if they could accomplish their ends without a strike, they and the public generally would profit by a peaceful settlement of the difficulties. His advice was taken, and the team drivers secured the concessions asked of their employers without strife or injury to trade.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Northern Commercial Company's stores will close tomorrow (Friday) afternoon and remain closed until Monday morning, in recognition of Victoria Day. c23

Appealed to His Pride

It was the most obstinate mule in the lot, and refused to enter the car of a train held up at a little wayside station in Tennessee, says the New York Tribune.

Threats, cajolery and blows were alike useless. The mule refused to budge, and the slant of his ears told those of the passengers who were familiar with mule-ear talk that where he was he intended to stay. Then the aged African who was trying to load him in said, in honeyed tones:

"Whufffo' yo' behave dis way befo' all dese strange people? Why, yo' fool mule, doan' yo' know dat dese people will jes' believe dat yo' neber done travelled befo' in all yo' life?" The long ears lost their aggressive slant, and the beast went sedately

up the inclined plank with the air of a man entering a drawing-room for the first time and determined not to betray the fact.

"No, sir!" exclaimed the drummer. "No house in the country, I'm proud to say, has more men and women pushing its line of goods than ours!" "What do you sell?" asked the man with the chin whiskers. "Baby carriages."—Syracuse Herald.

Regina Hotel

J. W. Wilson, Prop. and Mgr.

Dawson's Leading Hotel

American and European Plan. Cuisine Unexcelled. Newly Refitted Throughout—All Modern Improvements. Rooms and board by the day, week or month.

2nd Ave. and York St. Dawson

EMIL STAUF

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

On or about May 1st the Koyuk BAKERY will remove to their new quarters on Second avenue, opposite S. Y. T. building, where they will be pleased to meet their many friends and patrons.

EXCURSION!

TO INDIAN RIVER

STEAMER PROSPECTOR

Sunday, May 25th

WILL SAIL AT 11:00 A. M. SHARP

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FOR THE KOYUKUK

"STR. SEATTLE No. 3"

Will leave Dawson for Andreafsky and way points Thursday, May 22, at 10 p. m.

"STR. ROCK ISLAND"

Will leave Dawson for Bergman and Bettles Direct, on the 27th inst., at 8 p. m.

"STEAMER SARAH"

Will leave Dawson for St. Michael June 6th, connecting at the mouth of the Koyukuk river with Str. Seattle No. 3 for Bergman & Bettles.

"STEAMER SUSIE"

Will leave Dawson for St. Michael June 16th, connecting with the first through steamers from Whitehorse. She will transfer passengers and freight for Bergman and Bettles to Seattle No. 3 or Rock Island at the mouth of the Koyukuk.

Our Ticket and Freight Office Now Open for Business

All our steamers will carry fresh supplies for our STORES at Bergman and Bettles.

NO DANGER OF ANY SHORTAGES

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The sailing dates of our steamers in accordance with our many years experience in navigating the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers.

Our Fast New Steamer

Koyukuk Will report for duty on the Upper Koyukuk about the middle of June.

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

De Lobel's Hot Air Line

M. Loicq de Lobel was very enthusiastic yesterday when I asked him for a few details about the great inter-continental tunnel which he proposes making the connecting link in the Trans-Alaskan-Siberian Railway. Within six years, he said, the great work would be practically realized. The statement was based largely on the exhaustive report which has just been submitted him by his son, M. Maurice de Lobel, whose return to Paris, after two years at Behring Straits and the shores of the Arctic Ocean, was announced in the Herald of yesterday.

M. Maurice de Lobel has had some thrilling experiences during the long months spent in the Arctic circle. To carry out the task his father had set him in the matter of soundings and measurements in the treacherous strip of water that divides America and Asia, he crossed the straits twice in a small open boat, with a single companion, a feat that had never before been accomplished by a white man. The straits here are fourteen miles wide and about 350 feet deep. Through this narrow channel the waters of two oceans rush with never-ending change. The boat of the young explorer was upset twice. All his notes were lost, and he escaped narrowly with his life. He is now at work reconstructing his data from other memoranda, and soon will have them again in hand.

A DANGEROUS CHANNEL.

The nature of the currents in the straits and the drifting ice encumbering the water most of the year would render a system of giant ferries to carry the trains across, as was first intended, wholly impracticable. The tunnel, owing to the nature of the floor of the straits there, is declared entirely feasible.

"I have instituted in France," said M. Loicq de Lobel, in reply to my questions, "a committee of patronage of my project, comprising the names of the most eminent men of the senate, of the chamber of deputies, of the diplomatic corps, of the institute and of the army. With such collaborators there can be no doubt that I shall receive in Russia the same warm welcome I received during my last visit to Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Washington and New York from the foremost financiers of those cities."

This committee of patronage, said M. de Lobel, has designated three of its members, Quartermaster-General Pavot, Marquis de Roussy de Sales and Baron F. de Lournel du Hourmel, to assist him in his Russian interests. The Russian press has been extremely cordial to the enterprise, which might have been expected to evidence some antipathy to the project had thus far voiced nothing but encouragement and admiration.

"If all the formalities in Russia can be gotten through with this year," continued M. Lobel, "we shall be able to commence the construction of the Trans-Alaskan-Siberian railway simultaneously at three different points, one in Siberia, one at the Behring Straits and one at Fort Cudahy, on the frontier of Alaska."

WHITE PASS.

"Where do you cross Canada?" I asked.

"For the moment we need not think of that," said M. Lobel. "The White Pass Railroad Company will look out for that. This line accomplishes one of the most difficult parts of the route, and will connect with our line at Fort Cudahy, where construction is soon to be begun. The road thus formed will tap a vast region of almost unimaginable mineral wealth. People are prone to consider Klondike as a word to conjure with, but this is mere detail, almost insignificant in comparison with the area through which the road runs. Not only gold, but copper in vast quantities and iron are also there. To make the mineral endowment complete, great coal regions have also been discovered, and are now being regularly worked."

"On the Asiatic side, it goes without saying what an important adjunct the new road will be to the Trans-Siberian railway."

In speaking of the White Pass road, which forms, so to speak, the link between Alaska and the railway systems of the United States, M. de Lobel said that it was one of the most audacious engineering feats of all times. This road at present extends from Skagway to Whitehorse Rapids on the other side of the famous pass, much of its bed having been hewn out of the solid rock. The road will be pushed on to Dawson within the next twelve months, and it is there that the principal junction with the inter-continental line will be established.

I had an interesting talk with M. de Lobel fils. Although still a very

young man, he has accomplished, in the matter of exploration and charting, what many an older engineer well might envy. Much of his time in the north has been spent with no other companions than half-civilized Eskimaux. He speaks several native dialects fluently.

HOSPITABLE NATIVES.

He was warm in his praise of the natives and said that their treatment of all right-minded foreigners was friendly in the extreme. One of the most enjoyable features of his trip were the walrus and seal shooting expeditions he attended in company with his savage hosts.

"I went through all sorts of adventures besides the narrow escape I had from drowning," said M. de Lobel, "and never received a scratch. Then, when I was back once more in civilization, walking down the gangplank of the steamer at San Francisco, I stumbled and broke my leg. I spent three months in the hospital. I'm just as happy, though, that it didn't happen in the Arctic."—Paris edition of New York Herald.

Love Produces Beauty.

Mr. Henry T. Finck has given us some very interesting reading, and a great deal of thought producing information suggestive of much research, in his "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," a book of over 500 pages, published by the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Finck starts with the assertion that romantic love is a modern sentiment less than one thousand years old; and, startling as this assertion is, he ably sustains it by giving us a very clear synopsis of his careful studies of ancient literature and races.

By romantic love he means pre-nuptial attractions, where individual preference, rather than parental choice, or a desire to perpetuate a family, lead two people to desire marriage.

Among the savage races there is no indication of such a sentiment having existed.

With the primitive people of the earth, as with chemicals, plants, trees and insects, there is actual attraction. This leads to the propagation of their species.

Mr. Finck calls the admiration of personal beauty "the aesthetic overtone of love," and believes it to be of comparatively modern growth. He says:

"Although the admiration of personal beauty may enter into the amorous feelings of a savage, it is only the sensuous aspect of it that affects him, the moral and intellectual sides being unknown to him, as the combination of physical and mental charms, which alone inspire the highest form of love, is never to be found in primitive woman."

One of the most startling statements made by Mr. Finck is that: "In the whole of the Bible there is not a single reference to romantic love."

Conjugal love, he tells us, "is repeatedly referred to, and enjoined as the other family affections; but in the remaining cases the word love is always used in the sense of religious veneration."

The author proceeds to give his explanation of the absence of romantic love among the Hebrews by the prevalence of polygamy among them.

The Mosaic law sanctioned a plurality of wives, as we all know, and the women were taught to believe it a divine ordinance. No romance, no sentiment, no high ideal of love can possibly exist where polygamy is allowed.

It is death to the sweeter and more refined emotions, as the introduction of wild onions or rank cabbage roots out and destroys all other fairer verdure in a field.

Besides, in the days of which the Bible is a history, we learn from the best authorities that "from all education in general, and from social intercourse with men, woman was excluded." She lived to care for the home and produce children and inspire her husband with respect, but no stronger emotion.

In Genesis, we are told that "Fathers from the beginning considered it their duty to find wives for their sons," and wherever such a practice exists, romantic love is absent.

Women were held in low esteem in India, and, as in Greece, only the courtesan class were allowed accomplishments or education or that association with men of culture which alone could render them agreeable companions. No more satisfactory existence can be imagined than that of the Greek wives.

There were no educational privileges allowed good women—they were not permitted to transact any business on their own account, and it

was considered a great privilege if they sat at the table with their husbands. They were merely mothers, and until marriage were kept almost under lock and key.

It is small wonder that the brilliant men of Greece sought the society of the gifted and cultured courtesans, and it is equally small wonder that so many remarkable women entered that class, and that such evidences of romantic love as Greek literature gives us relate to them, and not to the mentally and socially restricted moral class.

Mr. Finck's theory is that, through woman's greater sphere of liberty and her enlarged opportunities to associate with men on an equal social and moral and mental basis, romantic love and increased physical beauty have come into the world.

He points to the significant fact that Greece was famous for masculine, not feminine, beauty! We infer that, as woman has been allowed the refining process of cultivating her mind to dwell on something more than household duties, and as she has been permitted opportunities to feel romantic love before marriage, she has become more beautiful, and has brought more beauty to her offspring.

We have only to look about us with a little close observation to discover that the most beautiful faces and forms we see are invariably born of love unions. (The fact that children born out of wedlock are, with few exceptions, noticeably handsome, is an added proof of this statement.) Women who marry for any reason without love seldom produce handsome children.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

An Amateur.

There may be worse places on a train than a seat where the sun dazzles one's eyes. The Brooklyn Eagle tells of a man who, finding himself very uncomfortable during a journey to Port Jefferson, cast about for a better location, and lighted upon a private compartment at the extreme end of the car.

It was empty. The cushions were plump, padding was plentiful, the water-cooler was full. All in all, the situation could not have been better. The Brooklynite took possession. As he watched the stations go by he wondered idly why no one came to share the place with him.

"Kind of nice in here, isn't it?" queried the rear brakeman, passing through.

"Yes, indeed," replied the Brooklynite, smiling.

"What do you suppose this little room is used for?"

"Don't know. Smoking room likely. There are match scratches on the side here."

"No," answered the brakeman. "This is the room in which we usually carry violent lunatics out to the state asylum at Kings Park. This is the first day in some time when we haven't had one. This partition shuts off the rest of the car. The passengers didn't like to be associated with crazy folks, so the railroad fixed it up."

"I suppose," continued the brakeman, "that folks have been thinking you was a lunatic for the last twenty-five miles."

The Brooklynite went out immediately to the rear platform, and at the next rural stop he sneaked along the ground and clambered unseen into another car.

De Maupassant's Game-Preserve

An amusing story is told by the Courrier des Etats-Unis concerning Guy de Maupassant, who once maintained near his home a rabbit-warren of a few acres in the midst of cultivated fields. The enterprise was a source of plentiful income to the Normandy peasants, who took the opportunity to plant choice vegetables in the adjoining fields. Then they demanded large compensation for the alleged damage done by their neighbor's rabbits. Every year De Maupassant had to pay heavily, and the peasants began to feel that a rabbit-warren was an excellent neighbor.

After a few years, however, the owner of the warren began to grow tired of the arrangement. He reckoned that under the existing state of things the few rabbits he shot cost him about twenty dollars each, which was rather too much, even for an enthusiastic sportsman. So he determined to destroy the game-preserve.

It was not much trouble. There were only four or five burrows in the enclosure, and a few ferrets soon killed all the occupants.

One night, after all the rabbits had been destroyed, the owner happened to visit his former preserve, and detected a man skulking along under the trees, with a large bag on his back. De Maupassant at once jumped to the conclusion that the man had come to steal wood. When he challenged him, the supposed thief took to his heels, leaving the bag behind him. It was found to be filled with rabbits of both sexes.

The man was no thief, but a neighbor

of the writer, who, shrewdly reasoning that there could be no more damages if there were no rabbits, had thought it advisable to restock the warren.

Force of Example.

The Czar of Russia, has the love of simplicity and a habit of it in his own daily life. A certain lieutenant in St. Petersburg who was in a chronic state of poverty was one day seen riding in a street car. The other officers of the regiment considered this an insult to the uniform. They were furious, and informed the culprit that he might take his choice between sending in his papers and being cashiered. The unlucky young man chose the former alternative.

Before he had time to act upon it, however, the czar heard of the affair, and without a moment's delay donned his uniform of colonel of the regiment in question. He sauntered out of his palace, hailed a car and rode down to the barracks. He asked to have the officers assembled, and when they were before him, he addressed them thus:

"Gentlemen, I have just ridden from the palace in a tram, and I wish to know if I am to send in my papers. I presume I have disgraced my uniform."

"Sire," said the major, nervously, "your majesty could never do that."

"Then," replied the czar, with a smile, "as I have not degraded my uniform, Lieutenant D. has not degraded his. He will retain his commission in this regiment, even if, like me, he dares to ride in a tram."

One of Them Escaped

The wild pigeon, which existed in countless millions forty or fifty years ago, is practically extinct, so far as this country is concerned. Some idea of how it has become extinct may be gathered from an incident which occurred in Chicago.

The last wild-pigeon seen in Chicago, so far as known, was encountered one morning in 1894 by Edward B. Clark, ornithologist and bird-lover. He was strolling through Lincoln Park, a favorite resort for birds and saw the pigeon sitting on the topmost bough of a tree.

He was examining it with interest through a powerful field-glass and feasting his eyes on its beautiful plumage, when a hasty exclamation from some one behind him caused him to turn his head.

A middle-aged man was looking hungrily at the bird.

"Good gracious!" said the man. "That's a wild pigeon! It's the first one I've seen for thirty years. I wish I had a gun!"

Her Text-Book.

One morning, says the New York Evening Post, an Italian, leading his little daughter by the hand, entered a public schoolhouse in New York and stood in the hall, his hat tucked under his arm and his eyes seeking the passers-by in amiable appeal.

A teacher came out of her room, and happening to notice him, asked his errand. He pushed the girl eagerly forward.

"She wan' go school," he answered, with many bows. "She has book" he tapped the book under the girl's arm, "and slate," pointing to her hand.

"Oh, I see!" said the teacher, smiling. "You have brought her all prepared. Can she read?"

The father shook his head, smiled and looked into the lady's eyes in a deprecating way, repeating softly, "She wan' go school."

The teacher took the book and looked at it. She found it old and worn, and neither a reader nor an arithmetic. It was a "Social Directory of the Year 1800."

Mr. Miller Appointed

San Francisco, May 3.—J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman line, issued a circular today appointing R. B. Miller general freight agent of the Oregon-Railroad & Navigation Company, at Portland. The position of traffic director of the road, until lately filled by Ben Campbell, now assistant to the traffic director, is abolished. Mr. Miller is at present general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon. He will be succeeded in that position by W. E. Coman, who is at present assistant general freight agent of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. The changes will take effect on the 15th instant.

It is told of a learned professor, who was better at Greek than golf, that after a round on the links, in which he had fished most of his shots, he turned to his caddy for advice as to improving his play. The reply of the ruthless caddy was: "Ye see, sir, it's easy to teach ladies Latin and Greek, but it needs a head for golf."—Trib-Bits.

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ank with the air drawing-room car and determined to...
claimed the drum in the country; I'm as more men and a line of goods than...
sell?" asked the whiskers.
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Michael June 16th, through steamers will transfer passenger and Bettles land at the month
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arry fresh supplies man and Bettles.
GES
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ty on the Upper middle of June.
MPANY.

Betrayed by a Pumpkin

I never see a barrel of apples opened, with the carefully selected "facers" placed stem up in concentric circles just beneath the head, without thinking with somewhat bitter amusement of the two seasons, nearly a score of years ago, when Cousin Henry Reynolds and I worked Grandfather Putnam's farm on shares.

We had been graduated from the Parkerstown High School the preceding June, and while we looked forward to a professional career, both of us were short of cash. As so many others have done in similar circumstances, we taught school the first winter, Henry in district No. 11, Springbrook, and I in the adjoining township of Hickory Ridge. He boarded with Deacon Salathiel Putnam, our maternal grandfather.

The old gentleman had leased his farm for a number of years to a man named Moses Lynch, a plausible fellow, but one of questionable honesty. Grandfather had determined to get rid of him, and when he learned how eager Henry and I were to earn money with which to complete our education, he offered us the rental of his farm for two seasons. He agreed to furnish everything—stock, tools, and seed—and we were to do the work for two-fifths of the gross receipts.

All our friends advised us to accept the offer, as the terms were more liberal than those accorded most farm tenants unprovided with an outfit.

The old farm comprised one hundred and five acres, of which not quite one-half was under the plow. There was a large pasture, ten acres of forest, a two-acre sugar-bush of huge hard maple trees, a chestnut grove on the hillside overlooking Spring Brook, from which the township takes its name, and four and a half acres covered with apple and peach orchards.

The soil was a deep clay loam, fertile but hilly, and hard to cultivate. The two orchards were esteemed more valuable than the plowland of ten times their area.

The old orchard consisted of trees my great-grandfather had set out, the seeds having been brought from Connecticut in a packet at the bottom of great-grandmother's handbag. She had carefully sowed them in a little nursery bed, from which the tender apple seedlings had been transplanted far and wide. Half of the original orchards in the county trace their descent from that handbag, which thus became a sort of fairy godmother to what is now the greatest apple-producing region in the state. Of course these seedlings, not being budded, bore natural fruit of no particular value, and most of the apples were unfit for sale.

Five years before we took the farm grandfather had had all except a half dozen of the trees grafted with Greenings, Baldwins, Northern Spys, Pippins and Tompkins County Kings. This new wood was just beginning to bear, and in May the young orchard, with the shorter-lived peach-trees midway between the rows, was covered with a wealth of pinky-white blossoms. We hoped to net at least six hundred dollars from the apples. Soon it was apparent that we should need to have an abundant harvest if we were to receive a suitable reward for our hard labor, for ill luck pursued us almost from the beginning. Perhaps ill luck is hardly the name for our misfortunes, for the hand of a human enemy was plainly apparent in every disaster of which we were the victims.

Early in April the mold-boards, points and land-slides of two of our plows, left in the furrow over night, were found smashed the following morning. The head of an axe or a sledge-hammer had been used upon them. It cost us twelve dollars to replace the broken parts, as we felt morally bound to repair any damage done to grandfather's tools while we were using them.

Eight weeks later two of the best milk-cows in our herd sickened and died, a loss of seventy-five dollars. Arsenic was found in their stomachs, but how administered we could not discover.

We took extraordinary precautions thereafter to house all stock and machinery, and to keep our outbuildings locked at night; but when our wheat was ripe and we drew out the reaper grandfather had bought the year before, we found it practically ruined. Many of the smaller working parts were missing and the driving-chain had been filed nearly in two in several places. So far as we knew, the machine had been under lock and key ever since we took the place. The cost of repairing it would exceed a hundred dollars, and the grain could not wait. Grandfather insisted upon assuming the whole of this loss,

while he hired a neighbor to cut our grain.

"Boys," the old gentleman said, his voice trembling with grief and anger, "until this season I did not believe that I had an enemy on earth; at least, not one with such bitter hatred in his heart as this work shows. The thought of that hurts me worse than the financial loss."

"It must be our enemy, sir, not yours," I said, trying to soothe the old man's grief. "Such things never happened to you till we came."

"It's not enmity at all, in the ordinary sense," said Henry, emphatically. "It is a deliberate, malignant injury, done simply to ruin and drive us away. Now who would profit by our being forced to leave the farm?"

"Why, no one; no one at all, my boy."

"Yes, perhaps; but who thinks he might be the gainer by our going away?"

"Why—why," said grandfather, deeply pained and obviously hesitating, "I know of no one, unless it might be Mr. Howe."

"Unless it might be Mr. Lynch," said Henry, bluntly, completing the sentence. "He's over on the old Spencer farm across the brook, where the picking is mighty slim compared with what he had here, especially as Uncle Hiram watches him as if a cat would a mouse."

"It doesn't seem possible; indeed, it does not!" said grandfather, under his breath, walking slowly away with bowed head. He would not accuse another without proof, even in thought.

"Really, Henry, it is hard to believe," I remarked, "especially as we never have laid a straw in his way, and grandfather has befriended him a score of times."

"Who is it, if he isn't the man?" my cousin demanded. "Don't you remember how he delayed leaving the place, and hindered our spring's work by cluttering up the barns as long as he could? That was pure malice, for all his soft, oily words and his smoothing his whiskers between words. I tell you, Sack, he's a scoundrel, and if we don't trip him up somehow, he'll make a good deal more trouble for us."

"But grandfather wouldn't take him back upon any conditions; he'd let the farm stand idle first."

"That's all very true, but Lynch doesn't know it. Grandfather is so careful not to hurt people's feelings that he never has told the man frankly what he thinks of him. I'll guarantee Moses feels sure he could come back if we were out of the way, and that the only reason he was forced to leave was because we wanted to work the farm."

"We said nothing of our losses, except to Mr. Stone, grandfather's lawyer, who advised us to keep our mouths shut and our eyes and ears open, for, as he explained, we were helpless without positive legal proof."

Our amateur detective work resulted in nothing except to make us so alert and cautious that possibly we prevented other attempts. At all events, we were undisturbed for several months, until we had grown comparatively careless again.

Our yield of grain was below the average, and the drought also reduced our receipts from milk delivered at the cheese factory; but the Putnam orchards were heavily laden for an off-year, when many of our neighbors had not enough apples for their own use. The quality of the fruit also was excellent, and the price promised to be high.

Instead of two hundred barrels of apples, as we had estimated, we found late in October, when the last tree had been picked, that we had four hundred and twenty-eight barrels. These we packed with great care. We rejected all inferior fruit, and sold it at a neighboring evaporator for sixty cents a hundred pounds.

While we were at work grandfather's old friend and fellow deacon, Morris Howe, one of the Springbrook produce dealers, drove to the farm, saw us put up a few barrels, and bought the entire crop for three dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents a barrel, delivered at his warehouse. We had made a good sale, but we felt the apples were worth the price offered.

The following week we were compelled to go to Arden to attend the annual teachers' institute, as both Henry and I had secured schools for the coming winter. Grandfather promised to keep a sharp eye on the barreled apples, which were piled under the trees where they had been packed.

Upon our return we found their

number undiminished, and as soon as possible we drew them to the warehouse in Springbrook village. When I arrived with the last load I found Mr. Howe talking with Moses Lynch, who was delivering his apples at the same time.

With a wholly gratuitous show of virtue Moses removed the head from one of his barrels and very ostentatiously emptied its contents on the floor. The apples were Baldwins of large size and well colored.

"They're not many care ter do that, Mr. Howe," he drawled, with a self-satisfied air. "They don't call 'em on showin' what's in th' middle, but I put 'em up all alike clean through."

"Oh, I fancy all honest men do the same, Mr. Lynch," said the dealer, pleasantly.

"Oh, yas, yas, hones' men do; but they're kinder skase, kinder skase, Mr. Howe."

"I haven't found it so," was the reply. "Here's Jack Morton, for instance—Deacon Putnam's grandson. I saw him packing apples last month and I'm sure he wouldn't be afraid to dump them anywhere."

"That I would not, Mr. Howe," I said eagerly, for I was nettled at what I thought was a hidden taunt in Lynch's remarks. "Here is a barrel of Long Island Greenings; let us see if they won't match Mr. Lynch's Baldwins."

Hastily driving up the hoops till I could pry out the head, I disclosed the golden-green beauties beneath it, and then poured them out upon the floor. As I tossed the empty barrel to one side my eyes fell upon an object that completely unnerved me for an instant. From the center of the barrel had rolled a twenty-pound pumpkin, surrounded by about a peck of the greenings, smallest cider-apples I ever saw.

"Wal, wal!" Moses drawled, smiling queerly. "Picked th' wrong bar'l, didn't ye, young feller? But I'm intrudin'; this ain't none o' my business," and with the last word the man lounged out of the building, still smiling.

My first impulse was to spring after him, shouting accusations and threats, for I was convinced that he was the author of this fresh misfortune, more galling and unbearable than all that had gone before; but the shame of my false position held me back till he had disappeared, and afterward I was glad that I had kept silent.

"What does this mean, Jack?" Mr. Howe asked, in a kindly tone.

In reply I told him all that had occurred, stating my belief that Moses Lynch had in some manner contrived to place the pumpkin and worthless apples in the barrel during our absence at the institute. To my great relief, the dealer showed plainly that he believed me. He advised extreme caution in speaking of the matter till we were in possession of some tangible evidence, which he said he felt sure would be obtained sooner or later. It was arranged that we should reassert all our apples at his warehouse, a locked room being set apart for the purpose.

Henry was almost speechless with rage and shame, and grandfather was greatly disturbed when I told him the miserable story that night. Both feared Lynch would spread a broadcast, but I suspected that he meant instead to hold it as a clue over our heads.

It took us several days to inspect the barrels, although in the end we found only twenty-four had been tampered with. From them we took an equal number of pumpkins and between four and five bushels of cider-apples. The net loss to us was seven barrels, besides our time and labor. We piled the pumpkins in a corner and placed the rejected apples in sacks. Just as we were finishing our unpleasant task Henry happened to glance at the heap of pumpkins, upon which a strong light fell from an adjacent window. With a muttered exclamation he hastily crossed the room and picked one up.

"What does this mean, Jack?" he asked, excitedly. "See! 'T.—E.—L.'"

Dimly outlined on the surface of the vegetable were the three letters. They were between green and brown in color, and were seamed with tiny wrinkles, while all about them the skin was smooth and yellow.

"That's a Hallowe'en pumpkin," I said, after a moment's thought. "Some child has pasted his initials cut from paper on the upper side while it was still green. And say, Henry, 'L. E.' for 'Thomas Ellisworth,' eh, Jack? We must let Mr. Howe see this at once." Thomas Lynch was Moses' only son, a lad about eleven years of age, who had been one of Henry's pupils during the preceding winter.

The practice of marking apples and pumpkins in this way is a very common one. The space covered by the pasted paper of course did not take the ripened color of the rest of the

fruit, and the initials or other design would stand out very prominently when the paper was removed. Our Hallowe'en Jack-o'-lanterns were almost always marked in this way.

We talked the matter over with Mr. Howe, and afterward waited in his office for Lynch then was delivering oats at the warehouse. His team soon arrived, and to our joy Thomas was the driver and had come alone.

"Ever see this before, Tommie?" Mr. Howe asked, calling him inside and pointing at the pumpkin.

"Why, cracky, yes!" the boy exclaimed, grinning broadly. "I lettered that down in pa's back corn-field. He said he must 'a' fed it to the cows by mistake. How'd it git up here?"

We evaded his question, and carried the telltale pumpkin in triumph to our lawyer. Not much more remains to be told.

Within a week Mr. Stone found a man who had seen Lynch at work in the back part of our orchard on the Sunday afternoon following our departure for the institute. As he knew grandfather well, he had wondered that Deacon Putnam should permit labor on the Sabbath, but had said nothing about it till the lawyer questioned him.

In company with this man, and with our proof well in hand, we called on the vindictive fellow. Mr. Stone had advised us to collect just what his evil work had cost us, and to make a further condition that he leave the country at once, or we would prosecute.

"You probably could get the lawyer damages in money alone," the lawyer said, "but you and your property never would be safe if he were near."

We followed his advice, and after a stormy interview, in which Lynch dropped his mask of smooth benevolence, we forced the rascal to come to our terms. He paid us two hundred and fifty dollars, and within a month left for the west, where he still lives for aught we know.—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Jack—And what answer did you get?

Reggie—Well, she said she had not as yet questioned her heart. I must wait.

Jack—And what did you say to that?

Reggie—I haven't the least idea. But, say, I'd be awfully glad if you would be my best man.—Brooklyn Life.

The cook—"O'm sorry, mum, but the walkin' diligant av th' Supreme Order av Cooks hov ordered me t' throw up me job." Mrs. Subbub (tearfully)—Oh, Norah! What have I done? The cook—"Nawthin', mum; but yer foolish husband got shaved in a nonunion barber shop th' day before yesterday."—Brooklyn Life.

WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE.

Time Table of Rail Division.

North Bound 1st Class No. 1 Daily Except Sunday	STATIONS	South Bound 1st Class No. 2 Daily Except Sunday
Lv. 9:00 a. m.	SEAGWAY	Ar. 4:00 p. m.
9:15	Shona	3:35
9:30	Boulior	3:10
9:45	Clifton	2:55
10:00	Glaizer	2:30
10:15	Tunnel	2:05
10:30	Switchback	1:40
10:45	WHITE PASS	1:15
11:00	Medows	1:00
11:15	Frazier	12:45
11:30	Log Cabin	12:30
11:45	IBENNETT	12:15
12:00 p. m.	Pavee	12:00
12:15	Pennington	11:45
12:30	Dundalk	11:30
12:45	Watson	11:15
1:00	CARBOU	11:00
1:15	Lanadown	10:45
1:30	Lorne	10:30
1:45	Mt. Hope	10:15
2:00	DeWatie	10:00
2:15	Robinson	9:45
2:30	Cowley	9:30
2:45	Dugdale	9:15
3:00	Wigan	9:00
3:15	Arden	8:45

*Alaska Time—1 hr. slower than Pacific time.
Meal Station.

A. P. NEWELL, General Mgr. J. F. LEE, Traffic Mgr.

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Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigators. Exceptional Service the Rule.

All Steamers Carry Both Freight and Passengers

AMUSEMENTS

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Orpheum Theatre

Week Starting Monday Night May 19

Grand International Minstrel First Part

MAY 24th—WRESTLING MATCH KRELLING vs. BAGGARLY

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IT DEPENDS ON OUTCOME

Of the Burley-Bates Glove Contest

Whether or Not Tom Silverthorn Will Seek a Meeting With Burley.

Tom Silverthorn called at the Nugget office today and stated that in case Burley wins his contest with Bates tomorrow night he, Silverthorn, will deposit \$500 with the Nugget as a side bet and will meet Burley on the terms proposed by him, namely, that the winner take all the door receipts.

As to Burley's statement that Silverthorn is a telephone pugilist and a quitter, the latter says that it is all "hot air" and that he will give Burley \$100 in cash for every time he can "cite" Silverthorn as having quit or backed down. As to what Burley said about meeting at San Jose, Silverthorn says it was Burley's own town and no crowd assembled and a four round exhibition was boxed and a collection taken for Burley.

For sometime Silverthorn was boxing instructor of the Duval Athletic Club of Jacksonville, Fla., which club pulled off the famous go between Corbet and Charley Mitchell, and in connection with that fight there is a good story:

Governor Mitchell said the fight should not take place in the state of Florida and to enforce his decree ordered all the state guards to Jacksonville. The fight was to take place in the fair grounds out on the shell road leading from Jacksonville to Mayport. Each member of the state militia was provided with a free ticket to the fight, which was pulled off without interference. Governor Mitchell roared and threatened to disband the entire militia, but he finally cooled down and regretted that he had not attended the fight.

Silverthorn gives it as his opinion that Burley will be too much for Bates, in which event he will comply with Burley's request and meet him on his own terms.

"I do not claim to be a champion," said Silverthorn, "but Burley never saw the day he had any business with me in a ring. Why a Portland amateur put him out in the first round not long ago. True, he bested Slavin, but Slavin is an old man."

Editor Blix watched the court. When it was concluded there proved to be six over and above the hundred. Without a word Blix took the six extra bills off the pile, crumpled them in his hand, threw them into the office stove, and smiling bowed his crestfallen patron out—Ex.

A Sketching Party

"I can't entertain on the lawn yet for several weeks to come," said a young woman who likes to gather her friends for a jolly time, "and since we must amuse ourselves indoors, I've planned a sketching party that I think will be just delightful. Perhaps it's an old idea, but at any rate I never heard of it."

"I'll seat my friends in rows, and give each person a pencil and a block of paper. Then each will be told to draw the face, in profile, of the person at his or her right."

"The sketches will not be meant as caricatures, you understand, but they must be as natural and true to life as the artist can make them. A great many people can't draw at all, you say? Ah, but that'll be all the more fun! Fancy me—I can't make a crooked line, much less a straight one—trying to sketch one side of my next neighbor's fierce mustache, and all the time reflecting that my next neighbor at the left is trying to do justice to my snub nose! Oh, it'll be interesting—every minute!"

"Perhaps it would be well to make a rule that no one shall look at a neighbor's sketch until all are completed, and possibly we ought to allow just so much time to finish the drawings. The prizes for the best and the worst likenesses will be pictures, I guess."

"Card parties and dancing parties are so common that they're stupid, and besides, many people object to them altogether. But there can't be anything objectionable about my sketching-see, and I'm sure that it will not be dull!"

man his due, but insists on his own rights and dares to maintain them. Such an editor was Colonel Blix of Boomtown. A customer whom he knew as a close-fisted man came in one day to get a hundred sale bills he had ordered the day before. The editor handed him the bills, neatly tied in a package. The customer untied the string, laid the bills on the "imposing stone," and proceeded to count them.

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Doubtful Praise

Mr. Faxton was the oldest patron of the "select boarding house" in which he lived, and his landlady sometimes referred people to him for a recommendation of her table.

His wish was to praise the food highly, as he could conscientiously do, but one day he overstepped his mark.

"I'm dyspeptic, sir," said a man who had gone to Mr. Faxton to make inquiries about the boarding house, "and my food has to be simple and well cooked. No high seasoning, no indigestible compounds."

Mr. Faxton looked at him with a bland and reassuring smile.

"My dear sir," he said, in his most impressive manner, "you need have no fears. All I have eaten in the ten years I have been under Mrs. Brown's roof would not interfere with the digestion of the most delicate baby, sir, in the land!"

The finest of office stationery may be secured at the Nugget printery at reasonable prices.

SCHAPPIE DISMISSED

From Charge of Robbing Grace Seymour

Complaining Witness Admitted That it Was Drunken Misunderstanding.

The evils of bad associations were feelingly referred to by Magistrate Macaulay in police court this morning at the conclusion of the trial of Albert Schappie, charged with having stolen a purse containing \$1.05 and 17 percentage checks from Grace Seymour at the Eagle Cafe Tuesday night.

Grace Seymour was the first witness and one of her first statements was that both she and the defendant were drunk at the time and that she did not believe Schappie intended stealing the purse. She admitted having given it to him in the dance hall to carry for her. They had gone to the Eagle Cafe for supper and while there had quarrelled over the matter of the payment for a bottle of wine.

The waiter from the cafe also testified to the quarrel in the box and to Schappie's having left the restaurant.

Constable Dorothy testified to having pursued and arrested Schappie when told by the woman that he, Schappie, had stolen her purse.

The defendant made a good story for himself, admitted having had the purse but denied any intent of theft.

In summing up the evidence Judge Macaulay explained to Schappie the evils of bad associations and hoped the lesson he had received would serve as a warning to shun dance hall habits in future. The case was dismissed.

A Moving Mountain

Most people forget that geology is not altogether a history of the past. The forces that made the mountains are still going on. Some mountains are growing, some are wearing down. Because these processes take a long time to accomplish visible results, one is apt to form the erroneous idea that they have ceased, and that the face of the earth is fixed once for all. A case of geological action so rapid as to be easily observed is the moving mountain in Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

This "mountain" is a knob, or mound, which is sliding down the side of a full-sized mountain.

It has obliterated old turnpikes and roadways, and threatens to slide suddenly and do great damage. The landslide already covers twenty-five acres of one farm, and has destroyed the boundaries of another.

At the point where the mound has torn away from the mountain is a deep gulch, in which have been found many Indian relics. The place is so dangerous from ledges and banks which threaten to fall that nobody

has dared explore the cleft thoroughly.

This geological movement has been so rapid that a new map of the county may be necessary. Heavy rains, says the Detroit Free Press, stir the entire valley to fear lest the whole hill tumble and destroy everything in its path.

Ignorance of the Law

There is an ordinance in existence in Dawson which is probably violated every day of the week, not through viciousness but through ignorance of its existence.

The ordinance in question forbids the tying of any horse, mule or other animal to a telegraph, telephone or electric light pole or fixture of any kind.

Leonard Peratish was before Magistrate Macaulay on the charge of having fastened a horse to an electric light pole on First avenue yesterday. Leonard explained that he was wholly ignorant of any ordinance or by-law forbidding such act, and as he was evidently honest in what he said he was dismissed with a warning.

Insane Man

A man named C. E. Henche was confined at the barracks yesterday on the charge of insanity and will be held under observation of the police surgeon for a few days pending his preliminary examination. He is said to be harmless but it was deemed best to keep him in custody pending further developments.

Treatment of Natives

Washington, May 3.—The latest order received by the war department from Gen. Smith follows: Headquarters Sixth Brigade, Tacloban, Leyte, March 5, 1902.

Circular No. 4: The following circular from the division commander, received at these headquarters, is communicated for general information and guidance:

"Division Headquarters, March 4, 1902.

"Gen. Smith, Tacloban: Do you know whether or not troops under your command practice water cure on natives? If any truth in action forbid it."

"CHAFFEE"

In order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding strict enforcement of general order No. 100, and the treatment of natives as required in circular 6, dated December 24, 1901, and circular No. 2, dated February 13, 1902, from these headquarters, the brigade commander directs that if any treatment of natives which could possibly be construed as being in violation of general order No. 100 has occurred at any station in this brigade at any time such action must cease.

All officers are enjoined to see that natives are always treated in such manner by United States forces that said treatment cannot be criticized by anyone. Hereafter all possible efforts will be used to persuade the natives to come into garrisoned towns to live, in order that they be kept under observation, and efforts to this end should be made by all scouting parties, which, if persuasion is of no avail, should endeavor to capture all persons seen, and they should then be taken to the garrisoned towns. In this way those yet outside our garrisoned towns will be diminished in numbers and the avail-

Open for Business Monday. GRAND OPENING, WEDNESDAY MAY 21st.

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able source of insurrecto recruits and succor reduced to a minimum. By command of Brig. Gen. Smith. W. E. AYER, Captain Twelfth Infantry.

All Duo to Panama Hats.

New Orleans, May 4.—According to S. P. Bogran, son of the late President Bogran of Honduras, the republic is enjoying greater prosperity than for many years past simply because Panama hats are in fashion. Honduras and the state of Panama are the only two countries where Panama hats are made, and the revolution in Colombia has kept people in Panama too busy to be manufacturing hats. So Honduras has plenty of business in this line.

The Honduras government has found the new industry so advantageous that it is giving it every encouragement and extending special privileges and exemptions from taxation to the factories manufacturing Panama hats.

As long as the fashion keeps up, Honduras will be prosperous, says Mr. Bogran, and the prosperity thus assured has done much to give the country peace.

Second Trial Given.

George Rice, tried yesterday upon the charge of perjury, in which the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, was again tried today before another jury secured for the purpose consisting of J. H. Davison, Ross Moulton, F. Charman, J. S. Elligood, W. Holden and C. V. Anthony. The testimony adduced at today's hearing was substantially the same as was brought out yesterday. In the present trial Alex. Macfarlane is appearing for the accused.

Ice cream and cake served at Gandolfo's. 1712.

Job printing at Nugget office.

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Week Day Service	DARLING	7:30 a. m.
GOLD RUSH Via Carman's end	FELLOW L. DOMINION	7:30 a. m.
GRAND FORK	GRAND SERVICE	7:30 a. m.
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"White Horse," "Dawson," "Gaiety," "Victoria," "Yukon," "Canadian," "Sgt.," "Columbian," "Bobby," "Zamboni," and Four Freight Steamers.

A steamer will sail from Dawson about daily during the season of 1902, commencing at Whitehorse with one passenger train for Skagway. The steamer has all food thoroughly refrigerated, and six-tones coal to fire the boilers. Also service guaranteed. The steamer's department will be furnished with the best of fruit and fresh vegetables. Through tickets to all Puget Sound and S. C. points. Reservations made on application at Ticket Office.

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Boot and Shoe

We have decided to withdraw the above departments from our business and will sell EN BLOC making payments agreeable to purchaser at RETAIL.

NECKWEAR. NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.	Boots & Shoes	SOCKS, largely English imported goods
HATS, all shapes.	The Celebrated Slater and Ames Holden.	COLLARS. CUFFS.
CLOTHING, made by W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co.	Full line Miner's Hob Nailed Waterproof, the most sensible shoe in the market.	UNDERWEAR, Marino natural wool and Silk.

Our announcement as above is Bona Fide and by giving us a call we will convince you.

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SAN FRANCISCO No. 39 California Street

REVISED SPORTS LIST

Committees Give Out Official Program

Begins at 4 O'clock Tomorrow Afternoon at Barracks—Continues on Saturday.

The following is the revised list of sports to be indulged in on tomorrow and Saturday. The program will open at the barracks at four o'clock tomorrow, Friday evening.

- Baseball match. Throwing 12-lb. hammer—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Throwing 16-lb. hammer—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Tossing the caber—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. To commence at 8 p. m.: Lacrosse match at Barrack's grounds. Gentleman's driving race, double, owner up—entries and \$50. Firemen's hose coupling race, brigade only—1st \$25, 2nd 15, 3rd \$10. Gentleman's driving race, single, owner up—entries and \$50. Firemen's race, ladder race, brigade only, 5 in teams—\$50. Saturday, 14th May, commencing 9:30 a. m.: Grand parade, to wind up at grand stand; children's singing; displays to be judged, Feu de joie, etc. Prize for float—cup—value, \$75. To commence at 1 p. m.: Quarter-mile horse race—purse of entries and \$100. 100-yards dash, open—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Pony race—purse of entries and \$100. Veterans' race, for men over 50 years, 75 yards—1st \$15; 2nd \$10. Quarter-mile bicycle race, open—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Sweepstake, half-mile—purse of entries and \$100. 220-yards flat race, open—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Boys' race, for boys under 15—3 prizes worth \$15. Girls' race, for girls under 10—3 prizes worth \$15. Sack race, open—1st \$15; 2nd \$10. Half-mile horse race—purse of entries and \$100. Running broad jump, open—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Putting 14-lb. shot—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Putting 21-lb. shot—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Throwing 50-lb. weight—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Hurdle race, 120 yards—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Pony race—2nd heat. Three Indian races, squaws and bucks—\$15 each. Highland dance, in costume, for men—1st \$15; 2nd \$10. Officers' competition—1st \$15; 2nd \$10. Highland dance, in costume, for children—medal by Frank & Vesso. Running high jump, open—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. 100-yards dash, amateur—for medal, donated by Alex McCarter. Quarter-mile horse race, 2nd heat. Pole vaulting, open—1st \$15; 2nd \$10. Bicycle race, mount and dismount—1st \$25; 2nd \$15; 3rd \$10. Firemen's championship race, open—\$100. Half-mile horse race, 2nd heat.

Obstacle race, 100 yards and return, open—1st \$20; 2nd \$10. Two mile flat race, open—1st \$25; 2nd \$15. Single canoe, amateur, for mayor's prize. Tandem canoe, open—1st \$30; 2nd \$20. Tug of war, 9 on a team, 30 minutes pull—\$100. To commence at 8 p. m.: Rugby football match at barracks. Prize for best decorated building. Entry charges: For all track events, \$1. For driving races and sweepstake, \$25. For quarter and half-mile horse race, \$15. For pony race, \$10. Prizes for horse races:—Sixty per cent of purse to first horse; forty per cent to second.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The postoffice will close tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and remain closed all day Saturday with the exception of between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning. The athletic grounds at the police barracks is being rolled today with a heavy steel roller weighing several tons. The field will be in excellent shape by the evening of the 23rd. The plans for the presentation of the "Mikado" the last four nights of next week will open at noon tomorrow at the Auditorium box office. The erection of the grand stand for the 24th celebration was begun today in front of the White Pass dock. It will be 150 feet long and contain eleven tiers of seats. The court of appeal was in session this afternoon. The next sitting of the small debts court will be tomorrow immediately at the conclusion of police court. Magistrate Macaulay will preside. Quite a crowd was attracted yesterday evening to the barracks ground by the joint drilling and practice of the N. W. M. P. and the Dawson Rifles in the firing of a feu de joie. The march was headed by the police band. Col. Donald McGregor is engaged this afternoon in drilling about 50 youngsters, who are to take part in the Victoria Day exercises. The children will play quite an important part in the various events of the day. A number of alterations have recently been made in the Zero Club rooms. A ping pong set is also a recent addition to the club's equipment and enthusiastic admirers of the game will be found playing at almost any hour of the day. Louis Couture, the sour dough road house man, has been shaking hands with old acquaintances in Dawson for the past few days. Louis' Hunker house is one of the most popular hosteleries in the country. Mrs. A. R. Boyes has recovered from her recent illness and is again rehearsing her part of Yum Yum for the coming production of the Mikado. Riposte. A certain man of letters entertained at dinner a number of eminent contemporaries. Several of the courses had been served before it became obvious that Prof. Smythe and Prof. Browne, who were seated side by side, were apparently oblivious of each other's presence, while assiduously devoting themselves to the viands before them. Prof. Smythe, being rather a sensitive man, presently became cognizant of the attention he was inviting on himself. Therefore, crushing his enmity for the time being, he turned to his adversary, and, in a most engaging manner said: "Browne, my head rings; can you account for it?" For a moment Prof. Browne's

brows contracted, while courtesy and animosity contended. Then he smiled indulgently, as he replied: "Naturally. It is hollow." The silence became oppressive. Finally it was broken by Prof. Smythe, who asked: "And does your head never ring, my friend?" "Never," came the response. "Ah," reflectively, "so I thought. It is cracked!" And each philosopher applied himself diligently to the course before him.—Hastings-Bailey in May Smart Set.

New Portrait of Buchanan.

Washington, April 29.—A new portrait of President Buchanan has just been hung in the Green Room at the White House, and the old portrait removed. It is the gift of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, the niece of President Buchanan, who entertained at the White House during a part of his administration. It was painted by William Chase of New York. The old portrait of President Buchanan became discolored; Mrs. Johnson noticed this in her recent visits to the White House and obtained the consent of President Roosevelt to replace the old picture with a new one. She carefully got together all of the wood cuts, engravings, colored prints, miniatures and daguerotypes made during the time when Buchanan was president and gave these to Mr. Chase. The result is a composite portrait that is thought by Mrs. Johnson and others who were closely connected with President Buchanan to be an excellent likeness of the president, as well as a valuable portrait from an artistic standpoint. Mr. Andrews, the painter of the portrait which has been removed, is still alive, and several of his portraits are hung in Washington. There seems to be something in the atmosphere of the White House which damages oil portraits, for many of those owned by the government have become discolored and lost their medium tones and become marred by the paint cracking.

Found Silver Mine.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 29.—Word reached here today of the discovery in Northern Sonora of ancient silver mines of immense size. In the Altar district near Tubutama a party of American miners, headed by Con O'Keefe, an Arizona mineral expert, came upon a mine dump of enormous size grown over entirely with timber. Searching further, they found a sealed entrance to workings, and, breaking these down, they discovered what once was a mine of extraordinary size. Near the entrance was a big pile of silver ingots and tools. Further in were several skeletons. They partly explored the workings and found a vast amount of silver ore in sight. This is believed to have been worked by the Aztecs and likely was closed when the Indians drove the race from the country.

Letter From M. Loubet.

Washington, May 3.—Ambassador Camba presented to President Roosevelt today a personal letter from President Loubet, of France. It is a reply to a letter written by President Roosevelt to the president of the French republic, inviting France to take part in the Rochambeau statue exercises. The letter says: "I gladly accept this invitation in the name of the government of the republic, and in that of the entire French people. In fraternally taking part in this solemnity, the American nation once more gives evidence of its remembrance of those French cit-

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izens who shared its dangers and glory in its struggle for independence; it has furthermore desired to confirm the friendship and draw still closer the bonds which, since that most memorable period, have united our two countries. France will hail this manifestation with deep emotion. Tickets for a limited number of reserved seats on the grand stand Victoria day will be for sale at Reed & Co.'s and also at Rudy Kalenborn's drug stores. c23

A few days ago a New York reporter had occasion to write a paragraph about Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the well known English traveler and engineer. The reporter was told that after Mr. Colquhoun's name the letters "M. I. C. E." (member of the Institute of Civil Engineers) should be placed. "That's easy to remember," thought the young journalist. "M. I. C. E. spells 'mice.' Can't forget that." But the disadvantage of systems of mnemonics was once again illustrated, for when the reporter's copy was turned in the letters after Mr. Colquhoun's name were "R. A. T. S."—New York Times.

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