

The Klondike Nugget

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Single copies 25

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 Carriers by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 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 Theatre—"Too Much Johnson."

A MATTER OF DUTY.

A communication published in this paper yesterday respecting the outlook for development of the territory's quartz resources, gives a very encouraging aspect to the situation.

In the main the men who have accomplished what has thus far been done toward demonstrating the existence in paying quantities of gold-bearing rock, have had little aside from their own labor and determination to back them.

There are numerous cases very similar to those we have just described, and it is to such men the community will be indebted if, as every one hopes and believes, a quartz camp is finally established here.

The extraordinarily high prices which have prevailed in this community for all classes of commodities, has made the prospectors' work doubly hard, as was brought out by our correspondent in his reference to the cost of powder.

It appears to the Nugget that a duty now lies before the community and particularly before the big companies and individuals who are possessed of means.

Any man who can produce good reason for belief that he has a quartz prospect in sight should not lack for assistance in carrying his belief to a demonstration.

According to well-established precedent the 15th of January should have been the coldest day of the winter.

While everyone is more or less interested in watching the efforts which are being made to open up quartz mines, the work of extending the area of placer operations is steadily continuing.

MANY ECCENTRIC PATIENTS

Visit Doctors to Have Imaginary Ailments Treated.

Man Who Had Grown and Fattened a Frog in His Stomach—Chronic Invalids.

Yes, I have had some strange patients in my time, as, indeed, every doctor of any experience must have had, said a medical man.

ORDER OF LOUISIANA

Organized to Perpetuate Memory of Great Purchase.

Denver, Col., Dec. 29.—The American Order of Louisiana, organized preliminarily in Denver December 20, has adopted its constitution and elected Will C. Ferril, of Denver, curator of the Colorado State Historical Society, president.

WOMEN AND HUSBANDS

How Some of Former Fell in Love.

If there is one question more than another which it is difficult to get or give a satisfactory answer it is surely this: "Why did you fall in love with your husband?"

VICTIMS OF VENGEANCE

Filipinos Are Killed for Entering American Service.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Many Filipinos who accept service under American rule are visited with awful vengeance by their fellow countrymen.

Collier Shifts Cargo.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 29.—With her cargo of 2,300 tons of coal shifted and a lifeboat smashed, the collier Wellington, Capt. Salmond, from Ladysmith, B. C., arrived today.

A Fully Elective Mayor and Council

BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

In addition to the above sentiments we call the attention of our friends and fellow citizens, irrespective of opinion, to the established fact that we carry in stock and offer for sale at

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CO.

Bank Building, Opposite N. C. Co.

WILL PRESS HIS CLAIMS

Chinese Prince, Su, Wishes to Attend Edward Coronation.

Peking, Dec. 29.—A party of Manchurian princes, including Prince Su, collector of tax on goods entering Peking, started Saturday to meet the Chinese court.

Send Out A Klondike Present

In the form of a Souvenir of Dawson. 200 Handsomely Executed Designs of the City and Surrounding Territory....

Goetzman's Souvenir

FORMERLY \$5.00 NOW \$2.50

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AMUSEMENTS

THE AUDITORIUM W. W. BITTNER, MANAGER
Ralph E. Cummings and Auditorium Stock Company.
Week Monday Jan. 13
Too Much Johnson

WINTER TIME TABLE-STAGE THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.
Going into effect Nov. 11, 1901. Week Days Only.
FOR GOLD RIVER AND CARIBOO via Carmack and Donkey.

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS Wines, Liquors & Cigars
CHISHOLM'S SALOON
Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

The Northwestern Line
Is the Short Line to Chicago and All Eastern Points.
All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

The Great Northern "FLYER"
LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M.
A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments.

Alaska Steamship Co.
Operating the Steamers.
"Dolphin" "Farallon" "Dirigo"
For All Points in Southeastern Alaska
Connecting with the White Pass & Yukon Railway for Dawson and interior Yukon points.

Burlington Route
No matter what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read Via the Burlington.
M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WASH.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.
Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co.
FOR YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.
FOR ALL PORTS in Western Alaska Steamer Newport

Goetzman's Souvenir
FORMERLY \$5.00 NOW \$2.50

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MODEL FOR

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DRORIUM... Too Much Johnson... Chicago And All Eastern Points... Northern... ER... PAUL EVERY DAY... With All Modern... folders address the... SEATTLE, WASH... nship Co... eastern Alaska... s & Yukon Railway... Yukon points... CES... Seattle, Wash... matter to what eastern... nt you may be des... ed, your ticket should... a the Burlington... AGENT... SEATTLE, W... Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co... Cook's Inlet... DEZ, HOMER... port

MODEL FOR "EARTHLY LOVE" Was Too Much for Exemplary Young Artist Who, for the Time, Forgot His Promises and Pledges to His Fair Angela Dove. Middleton was doing very well, ever fully admitted that some patronizingly, others enviously. And yet Middleton aimed high. He eschewed pot-boilers, and devoted himself to important subject pictures often of an allegorical description. Nevertheless, his works sold, and that so well that Middleton thought himself justified in taking a wife. Here, again, good fortune attended him. Miss Angela Dove was fair to see, possessed of a nice little income, and, finally, a lady of taste, for she accepted Middleton's addresses. Decidedly lucky fellow all round was Middleton. But, in spite of all his luck his face clouded with care as he sat in his studio one summer evening. Three months before he had been the recipient of a most flattering commission from that wealthy and esteemed connoisseur, the Earl of Moneyton. The Earl desired two panels for his hall. "I want," he wrote, "two full-length female figures—the one representing Heavenly Love, the other Earthly Love. Not a very new subject, you will say; but I have a fancy for it, and I can rely on your talent to impart freshness even to a well-worn theme. Of course there was no difficulty about Heavenly Love. Angela filled the bill (the expression was Middleton's own) to a nicety. Her pretty golden hair, her sweet smile, her candid blue eyes, were exactly what was wanted. Middleton clapped on a pair of wings, and felt that he had done his duty. But when he came to Earthly Love the path was not so smooth. The Earl demanded the same of physical beauty, and that was rather hard to find. Middleton tried all the models in vain; he frequented the theatres and music halls to no purpose; he tried to combine all the beauties of his acquaintance in one harmonious whole, but they did not make what tea-dealers call a "nice blend." Then he tried to evoke Earthly Love out of his own consciousness, but he could get nothing there but Angela again; and although he did violence to his feelings by giving her black hair and an evil cast in her eyes, he knew that, even thus transformed, she would not satisfy the Earl. Middleton was in despair; his reputation was at stake. The thought of Angela could not console him. "I'd give my soul for a model!" cried he, flinging aside his pencil in despair. At this moment he heard a knock at the door. He existed on the charming system, and after six o'clock in the evening had to open his own door. A lady stood outside, and a neat brown dress was catching round the corner. Even in the darkness Middleton was struck by the grace and dignity of his visitor's figure. "Mr. Middleton's, is it not?" she asked in a very sweet voice. Middleton bowed. It was late for a call, but if the lady ignored that fact he could not remind her of it. Fortunately there was no chance of Angela coming at such an hour. He led the way to his studio. "May I ask," he began, "to what I am indebted for this honor?" "I see you like coming to business directly," she answered, her neatly gloved hands busy unpinning her veil. She seemed to find the task a little difficult. "You see, it's rather late," said Middleton. "Not at all. I am only just up. Well, then, to business. I hear you want a model for an Earthly Love." "Exactly. May I ask if you—" "I am a model? Oh, now and then—not habitually." "You know my requirements are somewhat hard to fulfil?" "I can fulfil them," and she raised her veil. She certainly could. She realized his wildest dreams, the wildest dreams of poets and painters since the world began. Middleton stood half stupefied before her. "Well, shall I do?" she asked, turning her smile on him. Middleton felt as if it were a battery of guns, as he answered that he would be the happiest painter in the world if she would honor him. "Head only, of course," she continued. "Of course," said he hastily; "unless, that is, you will give me hands and arms too." "I think not. My hands are not so good." And she glanced at her kid gauntlets with a smile. "And—as to terms?" he stammered. "It's a little vague," he said, with an uneasy laugh. "Oh, I can go away." And she turned toward the door. "Whenever you like," he cried hastily. "All right, better. I shall not say anything of great value." He ven-

tured on a slight pressure. The lady did not seem to notice it, and he hand lay quiet motionless in his. "Tomorrow, then?" he said. "Yes. I won't trouble you to call a cab. I shall walk." "Have you far to go?" "Oh, some little way; but it's an easy road." "Can't I escort you?" "Not tonight. Some day, I hope!"—and she stepped into the street and disappeared round the corner. Punctually the next day she reappeared. Apart from her incomparable beauty—and every time she came Middleton was more convinced that it was incomparable—she was a charming companion. She was very well read, and her knowledge of the world was wonderful. "I wish it wasn't rude to ask your age!" he exclaimed one day. "Ah, I am older than I look. My work keeps me young." "Are you very busy, then?" "I am always busy. But I don't grudge the time I give to you. No, don't thank me. I am to be paid, you know." And she laughed merrily. If there were a flaw in her, it was her laugh. Middleton thought it rather a cruel laugh. "Do you know," he resumed, "you have never told me your name yet?" "I am here incognito." "You will tell me some day?" "Yes, you shall know some day." "Before we part forever?" "Perhaps we shall not part—forever." Middleton said he hoped not; but what would Angela say? "My name is not so pretty a one as your fiancée's," the lady continued. "How do you know I am engaged?" "I always know that sort of thing. It's so useful. Angela Dove, isn't it?" "Yes, I hope you like it?" "To be candid, not very much. It happens to have unpleasant associations. It was fortunate that Angela was staying out of town. Middleton felt that the two ladies would not have got on well together; and—He checked himself in shame; for he thought had been that not even for Angela could he send the stranger away. Middleton struggled against the treacherous passion that grew upon him; but he struggled in vain. He was guilty of postponing the finishing of his panel as long as he could. At last the lady grew impatient. "I shall not come after today," she announced. "You can finish it today." "Oh, hardly!" he protested. "I'll stay late; but I can't come again." Middleton worked hard, and by evening the panel was finished. "A thousand thanks," he said. "And now you'll have something to eat, won't you?" She agreed, and they sat down to a merry meal. The lady surpassed herself in brilliancy, and her gayety infected Middleton. Forgetful of his honor and allegiance, he leaned over to toast his guest, with a passionate gaze in his eyes. Instantly the evening sped away; suddenly the clock struck twelve. "I am going now," she said. "Ah, you won't leave me!" cried Middleton. "For the moment." "But when shall I see you again?" "As soon as you like, but not later than you must." "You are charmingly mysterious. Tell me where you are going?" "To my home." "If you won't come to me, I shall come to you," he insisted. "Yes, you will come to me," she answered, smiling. "And we shall be together?" "Yes." "As long as ever I like?" "Yes—longer." "Impossible! Eternity would not be too long." "Nous verrons," said she, with a laugh. "At least you will write? You'll send me your picture?" "I never write, and you have my picture." "And another in my heart," he cried hotly. "I have tried to put it there." "But give me some token—anything—a ribbon—a glove—anything." "Well, let it be a glove. As I go I will give you a glove." She rose from her chair and rested her right hand on the table. "Till we meet again!" she said. "I am yours forever!" he cried, seizing her hand. "True! true!" she answered triumphantly. "You are mine forever!" and with a sudden movement she drew her arm away from him and left on the table—her glove, was it, or her hand? It seemed her very hand; and as Middleton looked up he had a vision of a blood-red claw shaken in his face, and devilish laughter rattled in his ears. The lady was gone, and Middleton fell full length on his studio floor. Middleton is a very devoted husband to Angela Dove. When he is well and cheerful, he blames himself for having made love to a model, and laughs at himself for having been fool enough to fancy—well, all sorts of rubbish. But when he is out of sorts he does not like to be complimented on his figure of Earthly Love, and he gives a shudder if he happens to come across an article which lies hidden in his cupboard—a perfect model of the human hand covered with black kid; the model is hollow,

and there is a curious black mark inside it. And the Earl? The Earl was delighted with the panel. "Was she a professional model?" he asked. "She made it a matter of business with me," said Middleton uneasily. It was one of his bad days. "I must know that girl," continued "33 Middleton's Model." The Earl, with a cunning look in his eye. "I expect you will some day." "What's her name?" "I don't know. She didn't tell me." "Didn't she sign anything when you paid her?" "I haven't paid her yet." "But you're going to?" "I suppose so," answered Middleton. "Well, you'll find out who she is then." And, I say, Middleton, just let me know." "I will if I can—unless you've found it out before." The Earl took up his hat with a sigh. "A glorious creature!" he said. "I hope I shall see her some time." "I think it's very likely, my lord," said Middleton. "Have you any notion where she comes from?" Middleton compromised. He said he understood that the lady was from Monte Carlo. PROTECT THE COLONIES Important to America as They Are to Britain. Washington, Dec. 29.—The improvement of the material, mental and moral condition of the people of a colony, and the methods applied by successful colonizing governments in that work, is the subject of a chapter in the work on "Colonial Administration," just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. To answer this in a single sentence would be: The introduction and extension of modern civilization and enlightenment. To answer it in detail would be to show what the great colonizing countries of the world have done for the advancement of their colonies during the nineteenth century—the introduction of roads, railways, irrigation works, river and harbor improvements, and through them the development of production and thus of material prosperity; the encouragement of commerce and the adoption of improved conditions of life; the establishment of reliable and permanent forms of currency, with proper banking facilities for the encouragement of thrift among the natives; the establishment of postal and telegraph service for the encouragement of inter-communication among the people of the colony and between them and the outside world; the establishment of steamship lines to connect the colony with the home country and the civilized world; the encouragement of education through schools, colleges, newspapers, libraries and churches; the establishment and proper administration of laws and regulations by which public safety and order are assured. When it is considered that in India alone, where roads were unknown when the British government assumed control, there are now 150,000 miles of road, of which over 30,000 are "metalled," that the railways in the British colonies now aggregate 63,549 miles, against 33,000 in 1885, a growth in fifteen years exceeding the entire distance around the earth; that the irrigation canals and other works of India are 36,000 miles in extent, and the area irrigated by all methods exceeds thirty million acres, and that although they have cost about 400 million rupees, the value of a single year's crop in the irrigated district above that which it could produce in years of drought is more than the entire cost of the canals, the importance of these public works for the development of agriculture and commerce will be apparent. BRITISH COLONIES. When it is further considered that the commerce of the British colonies alone has grown from over \$300,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,400,000,000 in 1900, their development under the fostering care of an intelligent method of government and the consequent benefit to the natives as well as the consuming world will be appreciated. The fact that the British colonies were able to import \$1,150,000,000 worth of food, clothing and the comforts of civilized life from other parts of the world in 1899, against \$140,000,000 worth in 1850, the French colonies \$160,000,000 worth in 1897, against \$91,000,000 worth in 1857—an increase of 72.5 per cent. in twelve years—still further emphasizes the increased earning capacity of those colonies and affords some measure of their improved material condition. When it is further realized that the amount standing to the credit of depositors in savings banks in the British colonies alone, which amounted to \$133,000,000 in 1885, had increased to \$288,000,000 in 1899, an additional evidence of the growth of prosperity and thrift among the people of the colonies will be apparent. When it is seen from official reports that in India alone the number of postoffices has grown from 753 in 1856, to 29,122 in 1898, and that the number of pieces received by the postoffices increased from 75,000,000 in 1860, to 489,000,000 in 1898, the development of intercommunication and of mental as well as business activity among the people may be to some extent measured. Still another evidence of the same is seen in the fact that the telegraph lines in the British colonies have grown from 115,000 miles in 1889, to over 150,000 miles in 1899, thus increasing their length in a single decade by more than the distance around the earth; and that the telegraph lines in those colonies now aggregate more than 70,000 miles in length. When it is further considered that the total number of pupils in the schools of India alone is now nearly 4,500,000, against about 3,500,000 in 1888, and that the expenditure for public instruction was, in 1899, \$6,215,000 rupees, against \$94,000 rupees in 1858, the growth of educational and educational facilities will be to some extent realized, while additional evidence of the general intelligence will be found in the fact that the number of vernacular newspapers published in India in 1897 was 758, and the number of books and magazines published in 1898, 7,437, of which 6,336 were in the native language. One day an Irishman, who had got his leg broken in a railway accident, was advised to sue the railway company for damages. "Sure them for damages, is it?" said he. "Sure Oi've damages enough already; but Oi'll sue them for repairs." Nicely furnished rooms at the Copping House, 7th ave. and 8rd st.

TRAVELED IN CARAVANS Many Peers Have Loved the Rover's Life. The Hon. Eric Jarnes Lascelles, son of the late Earl of Harewood and half-brother of the present Earl, who died the other day in the gipsy caravan in which he had elected to spend the last two years of his life, was by no means singular in his love for this particular form of locomotion. The late Duke of Bedford, for instance, often spent months together travelling from place to place in what he termed his "land-yacht." This particular van was of ash, pine-lined, and having an interior space of about 2 in. This kept the interior warm in winter and cool in summer, and also served to deaden external noises. It contained accommodation for three persons, and was very elaborately finished externally. The interior, however, was exceedingly plain; and in this respect it showed a striking contrast to the van built some years back for the late Duke of Portland. This was a very elaborate, but exceedingly cumbersome vehicle, being modelled somewhat after the lines of a French diligence. In front was a coupe, the living-room was situated amidships, and in the rear was a tiny but perfectly-appointed kitchen. The present Duke of Newcastle used at one time to be an enthusiastic amateur "caravanist," and had quite a number of vans specially designed and built for him, each more elaborate and costly than its predecessor. The particular one he uses now on his tour is, perhaps, the most elegant specimen extant. It will accommodate three persons, and is drawn by two horses. The body, shafts and wheels are of ash; but the interior is finished off in walnut and Rose du Barri, and is ornamented throughout with raised silver "gesso" work. It contains, besides a perfect little cooking-range, a miniature piano, a typewriter, fishing rods, and guns all neatly arranged; and, of course, a camera and dark room, for his Grace is an ardent photographer. Unique among pleasure caravans is that owned by Mr. Charles James, and in which his brother, Baron James of Hereford, is a frequent traveller and resident. Although the vehicle is the only one of its kind which has been specially designed to accommodate members of the fair sex, the interior is, nevertheless, entirely devoid of upholstery, the seats, panels, etc., being finished in what is known in the trade as "fatted" calico. More than a score of different varieties of foreign woods have, however, been utilized in the decoration of its liltulant drawing-room, and a tiny boudoir—which is a principal feature of this dainty home upon wheels—is ornamented with lacquerda paquerda and fitted with practically every description of ladies' toilet requisite in solid silver-gilt. As may well be supposed, pleasure caravans of this highly ornate type "run in" to a lot of money. Even a plain one, which is used by the letter class of gipsies, cannot be had for less than £80 or £90. The prime cost of that mentioned above as belonging to the Duke of Portland was something over £600. Dr. Gordon Stables' well-known "Wanderer," which is of mahogany, lined with maple, and which is generally admitted to be one of the most serviceable if not exactly the most ornate of this class of vehicles, is said to have cost to build only about £300, but then its talented owner superintended every detail of its construction. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has one which cost about £12,000, but a considerable proportion of this is due to the steel armour in which it is sheathed. He utilizes it in summer for touring about the less-frequented districts of his small but turbulent principality. The most costly caravan ever put

upon the road, however, belonged neither to peer nor to prince, but to Sequah, the patent-medicine vendor. It contained a consulting-room, a special laboratory, and a suite of three living-rooms, and weighed close on three tons.—Tit-Bits. Nurses Check Babies. Paris, Dec. 29.—The unconcerned manner in which certain nurses in Paris discharge their duties is well known, but it was left to the correspondent of a French medical journal to discover that at several public halls held in Paris on Sunday afternoon it is quite a common practice among nurses entrusted with young children to deposit their charges in the cloak room, while they enjoy a dance with their friends. When a baby is handed over, a counter is given in exchange, and a ticket with the same number, to prevent mistakes, is pinned to the child's frock. When the hall is over the nurse claims her baby and takes it home, assuring the confiding parents that she has been for ever such a long walk. Scene—Police court. Magistrate—"You are accused of stealing six reams of paper, three gallons of ink, and five gross of pens. What have you to say?" Prisoner—"Your honor, I am a novelist, and I was merely collecting material for a new story." FEMALE CRIMINAL In Wicked Chicago Is Accused of Witchcraft. Chicago, Dec. 29.—Practically accused of witchcraft, a woman hypnotist, pale and excited, conducting her own legal battle, was the central figure in a case before Justice James Dooley. The courtroom was crowded with neighbors of Mrs. Helen Roth, who gazed with fear and awe at her trance. The witnesses seemed to fear that the defendant might turn her sharp eyes upon them, and put them into a trance. Justice Dooley denies that the magnetic gaze of the defendant affected him in the least, but he permitted her to sign her own bonds. He also forgot the important item of collecting his fee for the bond. Mrs. Mary Donovan, of 1129 Cortez street, appeared in the role of complainant. She charged the defendant with assault, making threats, and disorderly conduct. Mrs. Donovan said that Mrs. Roth called at her home fifteen times a day for a week and sought to induce her to become a Christian Scientist. She testified that Mrs. Roth succeeded in hypnotizing her husband, Daniel Donovan. "She made some queer signs at my husband, made him look into her eyes, and then he went into a trance. She made him believe that he could see all sorts of beautiful things when all he was looking at was the kitchen stove," she said. This experiment caused the breach between Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. Roth. A week ago the women met on the street. Mrs. Donovan said she was rendered absolutely helpless when Mrs. Roth simply looked at her. "I was powerless," declared the witness, "and while in that state I could not defend myself. Mrs. Roth, after getting me in her power, struck me several blows in the face and told me she would wither me from the face of the earth by human electricity." George Bubbery, driver of a milk wagon, was called as a witness. He said he feared Mrs. Roth and that all his neighbors had the same feeling toward her. He added: "My friend, Mr. Cendars, had trouble with Mrs. Roth, and one of his horses died. The other is sick. Neighbors told me that if I bought any milk from Mrs. Roth they would boycott me. They were afraid to drink milk from her cow." Some of the witnesses for the prosecution having failed to appear, it

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Aurora Chop House. MURRAY & MILLS, Props. 50c. DINNER A SPECIALTY. BAY CITY MARKET. Choicest Meats, Poultry, Fresh Fish and Game. CHAS. BOSSUYT Prop. King St., Opp. N. C. Co. Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Affords a Complete Coastwise service, Covering Alaska, Washington California, Oregon and Mexico. Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigators. Exceptional Service the Rule. All Steamers Carry Both Freight and Passengers. 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. "Hurry-Up Jobs" Done In a Manner To Surprise The Rush-Job Fiend. Printing CLEAN, ORIGINAL, ARTISTIC WORK. The Right Kind of Paper, Type, Design and Presswork. Growing Like a Snowball Rolling Down Hill! That is the way the Nugget's circulation has increased since the subscription price was reduced to \$3.00 PER MONTH! The Nugget has the best telegraph service and the most complete local news gathering system of any Dawson paper. Don't forget that the Nugget will be delivered at your door for the nominal sum of \$3.00 per month. The Nugget Printery

CONCERNING DAWSON PEOPLE

Met Upon the Outside and How They Have Fared.

Experiences of Bert Ford in the Philippines - Humboldt Gates Will Not Return to Dawson.

Mr. Walter H. B. Lyon, who returned from the outside a few days ago, tells a number of interesting reminiscences gathered from former Klondikers whom he met while traveling through the States. There are many Dawsonites who will remember Bert Ford, sprinter, boxer, and all round athlete who for some time was manager of the club gymnasium on Third avenue. Ford left here in the spring of 1900 in search of pastures new and during the following year and a half he probably had more exciting incidents crowded into his career than ever before in a like space of time. In company with Pat Malloy, Ford left on one of the first boats that spring for the Koryukuk. On arriving there he failed to find any opening in his line of business so concluded to try prospecting. He secured a couple of dogs and with a pack on his back started out one day in his new role. He was absent from the camp about three weeks and when he returned it was only his shadow that gave his old friends the glad hand. He was at first inclined to be rather reticent as to where he had been and the experiences he had undergone, but finally let it out that he had been lost for nearly a week, his grub had given out and he was nearly famished. Ford remained in the Koryukuk but a short time after his efforts at prospecting, leaving there late in July for Nome. Several weeks were spent in Nome and adjoining camps and as winter approached he wisely concluded to return to the States. He arrived in San Francisco about the first of October and two weeks later shipped for the Philippines. At Manila Ford soon became acquainted with a number of the soldiers stationed there and they poured into his willing ears the most astounding tales of the fabulous riches to be found in the interior of the island. They described a tribe of natives with whom golden nuggets were the most common form of adornment, a country where every shelfful of gravel contained gold. This particular tribe of Filipinos had been pacified and there was no danger to be apprehended in making the trip. Ford hesitated but a moment and then concluded to again turn prospector, notwithstanding his experience in the Koryukuk. He bought a burro, the necessary grub and tools and with maps giving explicit directions concerning the location of the new Eldorado set out for the hills. In less than two weeks he had stumbled on to a band of natives out on a foraging expedition and despite his protests that he was a peaceable American and not a soldier engaged as a spy he was taken captive and everything he had was confiscated. Where the capture took place was about 15 miles from their native village, and poor Ford not knowing what was coming next, with a rope around his neck as a leading string was dragged through the forests and over rough trails the entire distance. Twice during the distance rivers were crossed, the captors utilizing the native canoes and Ford being compelled to swim along after them. He was held captive nearly a month as a sort of hostage, although a number of the most fiery of the band were for putting him to death at once. While in their camp Ford was treated like a slave, being compelled to do all sorts of camp drudgery. One day there came news of the approach of a troop of American cavalry and camp was hastily broken, the natives with their prisoners making for more remote recesses in the mountains with all possible speed. Ford was given his liberty in order that he might keep up with the procession and he then and there resolved to make a dash for freedom in case the soldiers should appear in sight. The fugitives were being hard pressed and finally a series of shouts and the discharge of a number of rifles told Ford that something was liable to happen very shortly. He watched his chance, slowly dropped to the rear and suddenly wheeled and made for the American lines, doing the best job of sprinting he had ever accomplished. His captors paused long enough to take several shots at him, but fortunately their aim was bad and he was soon safe with his own countrymen. He remained with the soldiers for a number of months acting in the capacity of guide and scout, and not returning to Manila for nearly nine months after his departure in search of wealth. Ford remained in the Philippines until last summer when he concluded to come back to the States. When Mr. Lyon met him in San Francisco he was broken in health and almost penniless. While in the latter city Mr. Lyon also met Humboldt Gates and his sister (now Mrs. Key Pitman) and Joe Nichols. The latter is now manager of a big salmon cannery with headquarters in San Francisco. Humboldt Gates stated that he did not intend to ever return to the Klondike and also that he had not invested a dollar in Nome. In New York Mr. Lyon met a namesake though not a relative, Nat Lyon, who was formerly well-known here as being the man who wore the same coat for three years. When counter-Nat had just done a \$30 suit of underwear with outer garments of similar expensiveness and when he walked down Broadway his clothes were so loud several window panes were broken as he passed by. He entertained his namesake at dinner at one of the swellest restaurants, the drinkables being the most costly wines procurable. The last heard of him he was about to take the boat for England on a visit to his parents. Mr. Lyon on his return to Dawson stopped several days at Seattle. The town is running wide open and is full of gamblers who were formerly in Dawson. The play for the most part is small and a \$5 bet will collect a crowd of rubbers quicker than it used to here in the old days when "Goldie" and a few more of the high rollers played nothing but yellow chips worth \$25 each.

NAUGHTY BILLY PORTER

Attempts to Erect Building on Rampart Street.

C. B. Allen, under the advice of Missionary Knapp, applied for a warrant for the arrest of Billy Porter on the grounds that he is committing a public nuisance in establishing a building upon a public street. After considering the matter Judge Balliet refused to issue the warrant on the grounds, it is said, that a similar request for a warrant was refused in the case of Joe Anieich who obstructed the sidewalk when he fenced in his property a short time ago. Also because there was a doubt as to the legality of such a warrant and the law required that the defendant be given the benefit of the doubt. The saloon men and a few others subscribed the money for the prosecution of the case and to prepare the papers which were sent to Eagle. It is now rumored that if Porter opens up without publicly displaying his license and transfer another attempt will be made to oust him. If this works it is said Bill can close every saloon and business house in town as all are without licenses. - Rampart Miner, Dec. 10.

Attend Pro-Boer Meeting.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 29.—Two thousand people attended a pro-Boer meeting here today, and resolutions urging England to invite the president of the United States and the ruler of Denmark to act as arbitrators in the settlement of the war were adopted. The resolutions were cabled to London. Addresses were made by David Overmyer, Gen. J. K. Hudson and others. Hot and cold lunch at the Bank Saloon.

FRANK WHITE DIES ON TRAIL

Was En Route From Glen to Rampart City.

Many Miners Make Search for His Body Without Success - Lost Early in December.

From the Rampart Forum, which arrived in the city in the mail from the lower river, the following is taken from the issue of December 7th:

Frank White left Glen last Sunday morning with two companions bound for Rampart. At the summit White fell behind and his companions failed to find any trace of him when they retraced their steps in their search. They then came into Rampart the same night thinking White had returned to Glen as he had threatened to do on account of the blizzard then raging on the divide. It now appears that instead of turning back, he kept on and is now missing. Frank O'Brien and Marshal Dribelbus came in Thursday and both report a large number of parties out searching for him, but up to their departure with no success. The marshal spent a day in the search, and traced the missing man's footprints two miles down New York creek, where he had endeavored to kindle a fire. White then retraced his steps back New York and after gauging the divide between that creek and California retraced his steps down into New York a short distance and then came back on the bench. He then ascended the divide between New York and Boston. It was on this divide, just above the timber line, that all trace of him was lost. The last traces showed that he was freezing, as his steps were only three inches apart. Marshal Dribelbus is of opinion that White's remains will be found on either of the heads of New York, California, or Allen. He was undoubtedly frozen to death days ago. A similar case occurred in the spring of '99. A man named Hickey got lost going over on the Eureka Stampedge. He was found two weeks later by the Indians on Baker creek. His hands and feet were frozen, his body nearly naked and was a raving maniac. Dr. Hatch, post surgeon, was sent out by Lieut. Bell and amputated the frozen members. Hickey died from the operation, due to his debilitated condition, having existed on bark and moss for two weeks.

The Fairview. The Fairview Hotel is enjoying a flourishing business these days owing to the fine accommodations which are furnished their guests. All the rooms are comfortably heated and pleasantly arranged, and in consequence the patrons of the Fairview are all well satisfied.

ROADHOUSE TRIBULATIONS. All the Whisky Drank and the Till Empty. In Magistrate McDonnell's court yesterday afternoon Chas. Filbott was found guilty of stealing a tent, blanket and quilt from claim 41 on Gold Run. That the paths of the roadhouse keeper do not lead among panzy beds and "neath flower-decked bowers, was apparent this morning, when Mine Host Buckley of Aurora No. 3 roadhouse on 55 below on Hunker told of his woes in the police court. His wife is sick in a Dawson hospital and on the 12th instant Buckley came to town to stay two days with her, leaving his roadhouse in charge of John Hawler and Ed Dinkle. He left a case of whisky, barrel of beer and four bottles of rum as bar stock, and \$22 in the till. When he returned on the evening of the 14th everything in the line of refreshments, except one bottle of rum, was gone. Everybody was drunk and there were only \$9 in the cash till. Buckley started to set his house in order by setting the drunks out on the highway, and while endeavoring to eject Dinkle he alleges that Hawler assaulted him. Buckley then turned the house over to the offenders and made haste to Gold Bottom, where he poured his trouble into the ear of Corporal Ryan, who sent Constable Pickett to bring order out of chaos. Hawler and Dinkle were both brought to Dawson yesterday. This morning three charges were preferred against Hawler, one for being drunk and disorderly, another for assault and a third for theft from the roadhouse. He was not ready for trial until this afternoon, to which time the case was enlarged. Dinkle pleaded guilty to the charge "drunk and disorderly," and requested that leniency be shown him as he is due to go to work on Sulphur, where he and Hawler have secured a lay. He further stated that he had no money and would have to "do time" unless the court was lenient. In view of the trouble to which Dinkle's drunk had put all parties concerned, a fine of \$20 and costs or 10 days in the royal fuel reduction works was imposed. Dinkle will saw.

TO GOVERN THE PHILIPPINES

Appointed Commissioner Makes Excellent Recommendations.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The five men composing the original Philippine Commission have made many excellent recommendations to congress concerning the government of these islands. The three Filipino commissioners were not installed in office until the 1st of September last, and as the period covered by the report just submitted by the commissioners is from December 1, 1900, to October 1, 1901, it was agreed between them that it would be wisest to make the report that of the original commission. The three Filipino commissioners, however, having read this report, agreed in the recommendations as to the form of a permanent central civil government to be established. The commission recommends: "That congress make appropriations to construct posts or garrisons for the army outside of the towns, so that they shall not be quartered in the towns. "That congress be requested to confirm the legislation of the commission already enacted, and vest by congressional enactment in the civil governor and commission and their successors to be appointed by the president the authority heretofore exercised by them under the instructions of the president, with the limitations therein contained, until January 1, 1904; and that provision be made in such legislation for a government to begin on January 1, 1904, and to be composed of a governor and the heads of four executive departments, to be appointed by the President; of an executive council, to consist of the governor and four heads of departments, and four others to be appointed by the president (the executive council to consist both of Americans and Filipinos), and of a popular assembly of the islands; that in such government the members of the popular assembly shall serve for a term of two years, and the popular assembly shall be limited to an annual session of three months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, except as this may be extended by call of the governor for a definite period in extra session, that the power of the popular assembly shall be that of a coordinate branch of the legislature, except that in the case of appropriation bills, if the popular assembly shall fail to vote the appropriations required by law during its regular session of three months the right to vote such necessary appropriations shall vest in the executive council; that the governor shall have the power to veto the legislation of the two chambers unless the same shall be again passed by a two-thirds

vote of both houses; that congress shall have full power to abrogate all legislation, and that by a joint vote of the popular assembly and the executive council two delegates, who shall be residents of the islands, shall be elected to represent the interests of these islands and the Filipino people before congress and the executive at Washington, their expenses and salaries to be paid from the insular treasury. "That the commission be authorized to issue bonds of the insular government with which to buy up the agricultural holdings and other property of the religious orders, to purchase the same, and to sell lands thus acquired, preferably to the present tenants on easy payments, and be required to use the proceeds of the sales as a sinking fund with which to meet the bonds issued. "That an appeal be granted from the supreme court of the islands to the supreme court of the United States in the San Jose college case, and in all cases between the insular government and the Catholic church or any of its dependencies in respect to the ownership or administration of trust or other property in the Philippine Islands. "That the new tariff act put in force on the 15th of November be expressly confirmed by congressional act, and that congress reduce by at least 50 per cent the United States duty on tobacco, hemp and other specialties coming from the Philippine Islands into the United States. "That the commission be given power to itself issue bonds for the city of Manila, or to authorize the municipal board to do so in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000, sufficient to make needed improvements in the water supply and the sewerage and drainage system. "That the commission be given power to grant street railway, electric light, telephone and other municipal franchises in the towns of the islands subject to the confirmation of the president. "That the commission be given authority to pass a general public land law, making provision for the acquisition of homestead rights, the perfecting of titles of those who have in good faith settled upon public lands and improved the same, and public auction sales of the public lands at a fixed minimum price per acre in tracts of comparatively large extent, and upon such other conditions as the commission may impose; and that this authority shall include the right of the commission to grant to the public commons from the public lands.

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vote of both houses; that congress shall have full power to abrogate all legislation, and that by a joint vote of the popular assembly and the executive council two delegates, who shall be residents of the islands, shall be elected to represent the interests of these islands and the Filipino people before congress and the executive at Washington, their expenses and salaries to be paid from the insular treasury. "That the commission be authorized to issue bonds of the insular government with which to buy up the agricultural holdings and other property of the religious orders, to purchase the same, and to sell lands thus acquired, preferably to the present tenants on easy payments, and be required to use the proceeds of the sales as a sinking fund with which to meet the bonds issued. "That an appeal be granted from the supreme court of the islands to the supreme court of the United States in the San Jose college case, and in all cases between the insular government and the Catholic church or any of its dependencies in respect to the ownership or administration of trust or other property in the Philippine Islands. "That the new tariff act put in force on the 15th of November be expressly confirmed by congressional act, and that congress reduce by at least 50 per cent the United States duty on tobacco, hemp and other specialties coming from the Philippine Islands into the United States. "That the commission be given power to itself issue bonds for the city of Manila, or to authorize the municipal board to do so in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000, sufficient to make needed improvements in the water supply and the sewerage and drainage system. "That the commission be given power to grant street railway, electric light, telephone and other municipal franchises in the towns of the islands subject to the confirmation of the president. "That the commission be given authority to pass a general public land law, making provision for the acquisition of homestead rights, the perfecting of titles of those who have in good faith settled upon public lands and improved the same, and public auction sales of the public lands at a fixed minimum price per acre in tracts of comparatively large extent, and upon such other conditions as the commission may impose; and that this authority shall include the right of the commission to grant to the public commons from the public lands.

Commencing Monday and Continuing One Week

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CERMAN POLICY

Intends to Introduce Progressive Measures in Her Colonies.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The state department has received from United States Consular Agent Harris, at Elfenstock, an interesting report on the subject of German colonial enterprises, dated November 28. Mr. Harris quotes from a speech delivered by Dr. Vosburg-Rekow, director of the bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties before the merchants of Leipzig, as follows: "It is evident that we can never give up our present policy relative to foreign affairs, or the strenuous efforts being made to become a great sea power. We must engage in colonial politics on a large scale. We must strive to expand our spheres of interest and to instill in our people the consciousness of the necessity of the annexation of territory beyond the states, the development of our colonies, the encouragement of immigration to be in a position to supply these natural products which we are not able to produce within the borders of the home country. Mr. Harris points out that while the territory comprised in all of the German colonies abroad amounts to 2,557,000 square miles, with a white population of 6,000, (only a little more than half being German) not a single one of these colonies is self-

supporting. The total income of the colonies for 1900 from tariff duties and the like, amounted to \$8,226,470 while the deficit, it is stated, reached \$6,977,922. "The ideal relations between a colony and a mother country, says Mr. Harris, are those which permit the colony to produce the raw material which the mother country receives and pays back in a manufactured state, but in accordance with the justifiable law of economics, a colony with great material resources will emancipate itself gradually from the mother country. "It is doubtful, however," continues Mr. Harris, "whether this will shortly be true of any of the present colonies of Germany." In almost every part of the world, it is stated, where Germany's acquisitions are situated, there is in the immediate neighborhood a colony of Great Britain or some other country which is better able to produce colonial products. "Great Britain," says Mr. Harris, "either directly or through the medium of her colonies, has a monopoly of almost half the commerce of the German dependencies. The commercial development of German Southwest Africa, Mr. Harris states, will one day probably be retarded by the competition and aggressiveness of Cape Colony. Tables are submitted showing that Germany's share in the exports of her own colonies is only 50 per cent. The whole of all the products required by her dependencies, the mother country supplies only about 60 per cent. Kely & Co., Leading Druggists.

Routed by Government.

Caracas, via Haytien Cable, Dec. 29.—Gen. Luciano Mendoza, president-elect of the state of Carabobo, who rebelled against President Castro, marched on La Victoria and who was later reported to have escaped in the neighborhood of San Juan de Las Moros, is now said to have reached Villa de Cura, in the state of Miranda, where he was routed by government troops. In company with a small number of followers he escaped and reached La Puerto, where he was again overtaken and defeated. Accompanied by only forty men, Gen. Mendoza passed Ortiz

in the state of Guario, December 21. He was proceeding in the direction of the mountains considered to be almost inaccessible.

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