

VOL. 7—NO. 70

DAWSON, Y. T., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1902.

PRICE 25 CENTS

FRIENDS ARE CONCERNED

Over Whereabouts of L. Stevens

Left Over a Week Ago on Berry-ing Trip and Has Not Since Returned.

The treacherous waters of the Klondike river may have claimed another victim in L. L. Stevens, who left a week ago last Saturday on a berrying excursion, stating that he would return on Wednesday. Nothing has been heard from him, and his friends are deeply concerned as to his safety, although he is not as yet given up for lost.

The circumstances surrounding his failure to return have a decidedly suspicious aspect, and it will be seen that there is some ground for worry. He returned about 3 weeks ago from a similar excursion, coming down on a raft of logs and was wrecked at some point between the Cliff house and the Ogilvie bridge. He is said to be a powerful swimmer and of a rather venturesome disposition. He was swept off the raft by the overhanging boughs and managed to save his blankets and coat but lost his vest with his watch and about 200 pounds of berries he was bringing to Dawson for sale. He told of this circumstance to his friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Leake, who reside near the Ogilvie bridge and with whom he stopped on his way up and took dinner. He said he has checked his blankets and was going up to get them and incidentally would bring back some berries.

He left Dawson in a boat belonging to Lee Pate and pulled up as far as Pate's place where he turned the boat over to its owner who was in need of it. He then walked up above the old upper ferry where he got another boat and proceeded on his journey. He was last seen as far as can be learned at present by Joe Towner above the upper ferry. Stevens told Towner that he was going to get a boat and go after his blankets. He was carrying then two 10-quart buckets.

When he failed to return by Saturday 3 days after his appointed time his friends began a search. A report was brought in last Friday by a man coming from up the Klondike that a man had been swept off a raft and drowned, but this statement was never confirmed.

A boat turned upside down and with the oars broken has been found near the same place where he was wrecked on his previous trip. Whether or not this boat is the one in which he went up in is not known, as the party from whom he borrowed the boat has not been located. A search has been instituted and the authorities have taken the matter up and an investigation is being made.

Mr. Stevens is a dark complexioned man about 25 years of age, medium height and rather heavy set. He has quite a large acquaintance and is spoken of as being a sober, industrious, honest man, and one who always keeps his appointments. The fact that he has always been so prompt in keeping his appointments and is now so long overdue is in the eyes of his friends a most suspicious circumstance. He had an appointment in Dawson yesterday with a man named Lee. Mr. Lee went to the appointed place but Mr. Stevens did not appear. All of these circumstances give his friends considerable anxiety, although as stated he had not been given up as lost yet.

A full line of dresses furs and fur garments, just received.—D. C. McKenzie, Second avenue, near King street.

Just arrived—newest Felt Hats, Wrappers, Waists, Skirts, etc. LUEDERS.

ALLEGED MURDERER MAKES STATEMENT.

A Garbled Report of Which Appeared in This Morning's Sun --Attorneys for LaBelle Hostile and Take the Matter Into Court.

The Fournier-La Belle murder cases, wherein the pair is charged with having taken the lives of three French Canadians this summer while en route to Dawson, has assumed quite a different phase during the past twenty-four hours if common rumor is true. Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Nugget was present at the barracks while an in-

vestigation was being held in the private apartments of Captain Routledge, officer commanding "B" division, and though informed of what had taken place it was likewise intimated to him that such was not for publication until permission had been given by the proper authority. The Nugget was the only newspaper which was aware of the proceedings

and even the mere fact of the investigation was not intended to have been given publicity. Before the statements made by Fournier were two hours old an alleged substance of the investigation was given to the sensation editor of the Sun. But the matter of the violation of secrecy imposed has not yet ended. J. Langlois Bell and A. Noel

were this morning before the appellate court sitting en banc with copies of the Sun which they presented to their lordships calling attention to the objectionable article. The matter will be investigated by the court. So far as the actual facts in the case are concerned it may be said that La Belle has made a statement

which in due course of time will be introduced in evidence when the trial occurs. The statement was made yesterday afternoon in the presence of Capt. Routledge, Captain Wroughton, Sgt. Smith, Detective Welch, Alex. McFarlane (Fournier's counsel), and H. G. Blankman, police court stenographer.

The case is still in its incipency and no facts bearing upon the innocence or guilt of the accused are supposed to be given publication until they appear in evidence before the proper court. Before buying your winter furs, sealskins, etc., see D. C. McKenzie, Second avenue, near King street.

TREADGOLD WINS SUIT

Concerns the Dumping Place of Tailings

Plaintiff is Owner of Fraction 81A Below Discovery on Bonanza.

Gold Commissioner Senkler this morning rendered a decision in which A. N. C. Treadgold, the famous concessionaire, won a suit against C. L. Fletcher and A. Baker, the action having reference to the dumping of tailings by the latter on a claim owned by Treadgold. The judgment is as follows:

The plaintiff is the owner of creek claim No. 81 below discovery on Bonanza creek. The defendants are the owners of claim No. 1 on a tributary of Bonanza on the left limit of claim No. 81 above mentioned. The plaintiff brings this action asking for an injunction to restrain the defendants depositing tailings on his claim.

"When the mining inspector acts under section 48 of the placer mining regulations, he should do so in the presence of both parties, and take whatever evidence they desire to bring before him. If, as urged by the defendants, he gave them leave to dump tailings on this ground, without giving the plaintiff an opportunity of being heard, his grant would be of no effect. The law on this point is clearly set out in the judgment of Mr. Justice Craig in the case of Peterson v. Louden."

"After making a personal examination of the ground, I am of opinion that very little damage has as yet been done to the plaintiff's claim; but after hearing the evidence and giving the matter consideration, I consider that in no case should the mining inspector exercise his powers under section 48 of the regulations, unless the applicants for dumping ground can show clearly that it will not in any way increase the expense of the claim owner on whose property the dumping is to take place, in gaining from his claim the gold that it contains. Although very little work has been done on the plaintiff's claim, I am by no means satisfied that he will not suffer by tailings being deposited on the surface of his claim toward the left limit, as the evidence of the value of the ground in question is not conclusive on that point. The rights given a placer miner under his grant must be guarded with jealousy, and I am of opinion that granting the defendants the privilege of dumping on this ground would be an abuse of the powers given under section 48 of the regulations, and deprive the creek claim owner of rights he holds under his grant. The defendant should be restrained from dumping on the plaintiff's claim and I think this is a case where I should not make any order as to costs."

Bodies of the Fairs

WATER FRONT NOTES.

The Victorian is due to arrive at 6.30 and leaves tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The La France is due to arrive tomorrow, and will leave tomorrow night at 8 o'clock for Duncan Landing and Stewart river points.

The Wilbur Crimmins sails tomorrow evening for Whitehorse at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—Firstclass woman cook. No other need appl. —M'caulay Bros store. c71

Before buying your winter furs, sealskins, etc., see D. C. McKenzie, Second avenue, near King street.

Stopped by a Storm.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 6.—A cloudburst here this afternoon delayed street car traffic absolutely for an hour. Water ran in the streets a foot deep in many places. The fiercest hail storm ever known in the border accompanied the rain. Hail was piled two inches in depth in many places. The rain and hail were accompanied by a sand storm. The velocity of the wind being forty-eight miles an hour.

New Fashion Plate Band Patterns. J. P. McLennan, the First avenue dry goods merchant, has just received a consignment of October fashion plates and patterns which are now on exhibition. The ladies are requested to call and see the beautiful designs offered for the coming month.

Any fur or sealskin garment desired made to order; satisfaction guaranteed.—D. C. McKenzie, Second avenue, near King street.

At Auditorium—The Plunger.

JUDGMENT IS RENDERED

In many cases on general appearances. Many a man who hasn't a cent but wears good clothes escapes the vagrancy law. The natural conclusion is that it is general appearance that you are judged by. If you use only the best and up-to-date stationery you will always make an impression. Hulbert's Old Parchment Bond, Highland Linen, Flaxman's Initial Stationery, Souvenir Postal Cards, etc., are acknowledged by all to be the very latest and best. Cribbs, the Druggist, has a full line at virtually outside prices. See him.

CRIBBS, The Druggist King St., next to Post Office.



THE VICTIMS OF THE LATEST YUKON TRAGEDY AND THE MEN ACCUSED OF THE DEED.

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.

SPORT AT THE FORKS Hard Fought Match is Won by Hector. Clever Wrestling Match Witnessed by Large Crowd—News of the Creeks. A very large crowd gathered at the Dewey last night to witness the wrestling match between Swanson and Hector. The hall was packed. At 9:20 Swanson entered the ring with his second, Gen. Gray. About two minutes later Hector entered, accompanied by Mr. Donohue, his second. Mr. Devine acted as referee. Before the match started Mr. Devine stated that Hector agreed to throw Swanson three times in one hour or give him the match. At this Mr. Faulkner yelled out that he would bet \$40 on Swanson which was quickly covered by Mr. Pete Morrison. Mr. Peters acted as official time keeper and each of the contestants also had a timekeeper. Round 1—Both men enter the ring. Hector appears to weigh about 50 pounds more than Swanson. Though Swanson is small many cheers were given him for the light places he gets away from. After 11 minutes wrestling Faulkner again yells out that he will bet \$15 on Swanson, quickly taken up by Mr. Morrison. Swanson works hard on the defen-

sive. Referee finally calls down Hector wins. Time 32 minutes 48 seconds. During the first round Mr. Stove bets \$10 on Swanson which is also quickly taken by Mr. Morrison. Round 2—Hector goes at his opponent more determinedly. Betting light only one or two small bets being made. Swanson's wind seems to be giving out although he is the favorite. Hector gets fall. Time 7 minutes 30 seconds. Round 3—Hector handles Swanson very roughly and after about 4 minutes gets Swanson down and by the arm has him in a position where he cannot move. Swanson tells him to let loose and Hector claims the match. Swanson finally gives in and the referee gives Hector the match. Time about 6 minutes. After the match Hector stated to the crowd that it may seem to them unfair to claim the match on that hold but that he had friends betting on him and he could not throw them down; that he had Swanson in a position where he could easily break his arm and if he could not throw him three times in one hour he felt it was his duty to his friends to win the match in that way, that if Swanson did not give him the match he could easily break his arm and then throw him. Hector also stated that Swanson was as good a wrestler for his size as he ever met. Those who attended certainly got their money's worth for it was exciting from beginning to end. Cockney Joe, who does the big restaurant business of Grand Forks was in town today. A. J. Maiden of 30 above Bonanza has just returned from Trail creek, where he has been prospecting some of his properties. A. T. Cosslett of 36 above Bonanza sold his roadhouse to O'Leary & Grant who are making a number of

improvements in the way of a new addition to the house and a large barn. Hedley Rogers fell from a car track on Adams Hill to a rock pile 25 feet below. The result was a broken arm and collar bone. Mr. Rodgers is staying with the boys at the camp and getting along fine. Mrs. McNamee, who has been confined to her room with tonsillitis for the past ten days, is again able to be about. Mr. Isaac Burpee, who is well and favorably known in the Klondike, will leave in a few days with a stock of goods for the Stewart river and will remain for the winter. Mr. Walter Woodburn is interested in the enterprise. The miners of Victoria gulch and pup made up a purse for an old man who was unable to work and had no prospects for the future. It took Messrs. Fisher, Carlyon and Martin just two hours to collect \$180 for the old man who was overjoyed at the prospect of being able to get back to his old home in the States. When a really worthy object comes before the boys on the creeks, the

liberal hand of the miner is always there. Another of those social dances for which Grand Forks is becoming noted was given at the social hall last Friday evening by Messrs. A. Johnson, Wm. Coutts and Clarence Kinsey. The music was furnished by the Dewey Band and the lunch by Fred Tiemeyer. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gear, Murphy, Kinsey, Kline, McKay, Merman, Leak and Tiemeyer, Mesdames Devig and McIntosh, Misses Kearney, Sherlock, Matheson, Coutts, Anderson, Gartely and Galloway, Messrs. C. Kinsey, A. Johnson, Flannigan, McDonald, Craden, Acheson, Coutts, Schrader, Bostrom, E. Johnson, La Fortune, Archer, Hammel, Morgan, Gartely, Brewis, Havery, Ballinger, Woodburn, Vincent and Dalgleish.

OPENING SATURDAY OUR NEW Crockery and China Store SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN ALL LINES FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. SEE OUR \$1.00 TABLE IT IS FULL OF BARGAINS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

Rain Coats and Umbrellas Sargent & Pinska, 118 2nd Avenue. Mail Orders Promptly Attended To. NO CREDIT.

The Klondike Nugget

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

Table with subscription rates: Yearly, in advance \$30.00; For months, by carrier in city in advance 2.00; Single copies 25c.

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

LETTERS. And Social Packages can be sent to the Creek by our carrier on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Husker, Dominion, Gold Etc.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 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.

Auditorium Theatre—"The Planter." Standard Theatre—Vaudeville.

ONE POINT ALREADY DECIDED.

The justification of popular government is found in the fact that almost invariably the sober common sense of the people is represented by the decisions made upon election day.

Obviously the great purpose to be aimed at is the promotion of the community welfare—the advancement of the material interests of the district, which must be accomplished through favorable presentation of its necessities before the federal legislators.

If it, therefore, the very highest essential that the man selected shall be the best available man within reach of the voters for the attainment of the desired purpose.

They have already decided that Joe Clarke is not the man they want. They are merely waiting for the right man to be brought forward.

A COMPARISON. Too many people are accustomed to look upon the dark side of things. They are apt to spend their time in useless longings for what they deem ideal conditions of life rather than in employing themselves in making the utmost out of their immediate circumstances and surroundings.

Viewed in comparison with the average "outside" community, this little northern district—a world almost in itself—has more to commend than most people seem willing to admit even to themselves.

In the eastern portion of the United States, for example, thousands upon thousands of men are lying idle, their little savings of years practically exhausted and gaunt famine staring them in the face.

The blighting influence of a gigantic strike has paralyzed industry, clogged the channels of trade, and brought ruin and loss of homes to a multitude while the combatants in the tragic drama sit scowling, each at the other, ready to go to any length to add to the misery already accomplished.

The daily newspapers teem with details of murders, suicides, and accidents, while the business and com-

mercial world is the field of a countless succession of plots, counter plots and conspiracies designed to wreck the material prosperity of competitors. The spirit of the frontier is different. A broader and more generous view of affairs is taken. The average man who follows in the wake of mining excitements, may and usually does possess a rougher exterior, but he is satisfied to live and let others live, and does not feel that it is his duty to bring injury to his fellows.

Life in the Klondike has become largely a matter of routine, perhaps it may even properly be termed prosaic, but it is a matter of history that the communities whose annals are least exciting, are those whose inhabitants are the happiest.

Undoubtedly there are left many things to be desired, and many improvements yet to be made, but judged from a broad standpoint it is perfectly safe to say that, excluded and shut in from the world as this district is, its people have just as potent reasons for satisfaction with their life as can be advanced in favor of any average community in the world.

The city council has now been vested with authority to enforce the construction of sidewalks. Property owners who have not already complied with the ordinances dealing with the question may have walks built for them by the city and the costs assessed against them. No hardship will be worked upon owners of improved property for in nearly every case they are ready and anxious to have sidewalks constructed as soon as the necessary grades are established.

A needed improvement has been undertaken in the construction of a wagon road from the ferry landing to the top of the hill at West Dawson. The present trail is so steep that it is useless for any purpose other than for the accommodation of pack trains.

The Nugget published on Sept. 3 the details of President Roosevelt's narrow escape from death. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer gave the same news in its issue of Sept. 4. Readers of the Nugget in Dawson were, therefore, placed in possession of the facts about fifteen hours in advance of readers of Seattle's biggest daily.

Objects to Lien Law. Editor Nugget:—Dear Sir,—Last week I saw an article in your paper stating that a mortgage took precedence over labor. To my mind the law is a most unjust one, as it gives any claim owner so inclined the opportunity to cheat any or all of the working men.

I cannot understand what right a layman has to give a mortgage on a dump that does not as yet exist when the mortgage is given, and when it does has been taken out by the labor of the miner and not by the labor of the layman.

FRED BERTHOLD, Miner.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. Guaranteed Unshrinkable. I have just opened a full line. Don't take imitations.

J. P. McLENNAN. 233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B. Agents for Standard Patterns.

CHICAGO SCANDAL

Culminates Finally in an Arrest

Authorities Will See That Taxes Are Not Evaded in the Future.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Things came to a focus today in the tax fixing scandal by a prominent arrest. A warrant was issued and served today on Capt. Ed. Williams, manager of the Masonic Temple building, charging him with uttering a forged receipt.

Angered by repeated insinuations and suggestions that he was in some way implicated in the tax frauds, Mr. Walsh today laid bare all that transpired before the operations of Wheeler and his gang came to light. Mr. Walsh's statement shows that Wheeler's intricate operations were not intended to defraud Cook county but rather to enable Capt. Williams, manager of the Temple Association, to float a bond issue that would be rendered impossible if the prospective purchasers learned the association was unable to meet such pressing obligations.

Accordingly I met Wheeler a second time. I told him that I was perfectly willing to go into the deal but that for self protection I would have to know the details and the person for whom the service was being performed. Then he reiterated a statement I had not paid much attention to before, that it was the Masonic Temple that was to enjoy the benefit.

Ex-Commissioner William Ogilvie has a fund of stories treasured up from his frontier experiences that are probably inexhaustible. At any rate, Mr. Ogilvie has been telling Yukon yarns for the past twelve years, and never has the occasion arisen that he could not spring a brand new one when wanted.

In all likelihood he will have a large addition to his repertoire when he completes his dredging experiments on Stewart river, for Mr. Ogilvie never forgets any incident worth remembering.

On one occasion the party was engaged in mapping out a route of a long portage required to be made in crossing a high divide.

Smith had been talking with an Indian who was familiar with the route and conceived the idea of getting the latter to make a map which he thought would be a great improvement on the method pursued by the chief of the expedition.

He, therefore, brought the native in triumph to the post at which the party was stopping, furnished him with a pencil and paper on which the points of the compass and the scale of measurements were indicated and told him to proceed.

After gazing at the paper for a few moments the Indian seized the pencil and began work. Starting at the point which marked the post, where the party was located, he drew the pencil in a zig-zag fashion across the paper and continued in the same direction until the edge of the table on which he was working was reached.

It occurred at Dunham's, the Family Grocer, who always carries the best Black Tights at \$2.50—Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Stroller's Column.

"There is no doubt in the world," remarked the tall man, when the president of the Hot Air Club had rapped sharply for order, "that the town of Dawson is doomed."

"No response being given to this remarkable declaration other than that he inferred from sundry dense volumes of strong tobacco smoke, the speaker continued: "I have recently been making some observations of the current in the Yukon river and have discovered that instead of setting toward the opposite bank it is now turned in this direction. It is already beginning to wear away the big above Klondike City and just as soon as that is accomplished the entire volume of water will be turned against what is now the town site of Dawson and everybody will simply be ground-sliced out of business."

"Now, my idea is to secure options covering all the hill east of the town before informing the public of the exact state of affairs. At the right moment we can disclose the facts, create a stampede, from the town and unload every foot of ground on the hill at a fancy price. We might form a stock company, say of \$5,000,000 capitalization, and by offer-

ing half the stock for sale realize \$2,500,000, which would easily relieve the immediate necessities of all the members of this club.

"Now a small amount will be required to put the scheme in motion and if every member present will contribute \$2 toward legitimate promotion expenses I have no doubt—"

But the smoke having cleared away the tall member discovered that he was the sole occupant of the room, his colleagues having mysteriously vanished.

"The next time I'll lock the doors beforehand," he soliloquized as he bent his steps in the direction of Geo. Butler's.

Probably King Charles designed to confer the government printing on the Stroller, but as it is not so nominated in the letter it is not safe to reckon on, and, anyway, the Stroller is not particularly anxious for the job as he understands that the Tiburon circulating medium consists of sea shells and birch bark, of neither of which commodities he stands in particular need.

On the whole, therefore, the invitation, the first ever received under a royal signature, must be declined—regretfully, sadly, yet tearfully—but nevertheless firmly declined.

The case is a very simple one and the Stroller is really surprised that it has been brought to his attention. All that his correspondent needs to do is to secure a case of condensed milk, a few pounds of pulverized chalk and a key to one of the water company's public faucets. If as is probably the case his correspondent already has possessed himself of the necessary ingredients the Stroller's advice is to double the proportions.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31. Dear Stroller:—I enclose you two clippings re my Tiburon expedition. I will leave San Pedro on Oct. 1st with the steam yacht San Diego. The river party will leave Ft. Yuma, Arizona, about Oct. 5th. Parties desiring to do by land can leave Los Angeles as late as Oct. 7th and meet the San Diego at Guymans. We will sail from there to the mouth of Colorado river and pick up the hunting party that goes by river boat. I am hearing a great many favorable reports of late from the island and feel sure we will make

Although a state of siege has been proclaimed at Agram, and in spite of the fact that the principal buildings are occupied, the rioting is increasing. Numbers of peasants have arrived here from the country to help the Croats. Barricades are being erected and a virtual state of rebellion exists.

Early today mobs plundered Serbian shops and, piling the stocks in the streets, set fire to them. Capt. Witas, who was returning to his home, was seized, dragged into the street and terribly beaten. His condition is serious. Many rioters have been arrested.

The proclamation of martial law this afternoon has been followed by the bringing into town and posting of more battalions of troops. The rioters have been overawed by the soldiers, and this evening they are quiet.

Opposition parties have been confiscated and the Irbibrat, in which the articles which caused the riots appeared, will not be published during the continuance of the disturbance. A mob in the village of Vraboc stoned a detachment of gendarmes. The latter replied with a volley, killing one of the rioters and wounding several others.

high as he could reach and then called for a chair in order to carry the line onto the ceiling.

This was too much, however, even for Smith who called to the Indian to stop and explain what he had done. Gravely facing his audience the dusky draughtsman pointed to his last mark and said, "So far two day go. Cross mountain take seven day. House too little make map. Pay Indian five dollar."

The discomfited Smith paid the bill without a murmur and thereafter refrained from giving unsolicited advice.

Riots at Height. Agram, Hungary, Sept. 3.—Many houses were wrecked and sacked last night. The rage of the mob was first directed against the house of Captain Witas, a retired army officer, who fired on the crowd and wounded one man. The rioters erected barricades, tore up the fence, smashed the windows and were proceeding to storm the place when the military dispersed them. The mob soon returned and wrecked the house. Capt. Witas and his wife escaped. The rioters sacked the houses of a number of Servians and destroyed the residence of a merchant.

Although a state of siege has been proclaimed at Agram, and in spite of the fact that the principal buildings are occupied, the rioting is increasing. Numbers of peasants have arrived here from the country to help the Croats. Barricades are being erected and a virtual state of rebellion exists.

Early today mobs plundered Serbian shops and, piling the stocks in the streets, set fire to them. Capt. Witas, who was returning to his home, was seized, dragged into the street and terribly beaten. His condition is serious. Many rioters have been arrested.

The proclamation of martial law this afternoon has been followed by the bringing into town and posting of more battalions of troops. The rioters have been overawed by the soldiers, and this evening they are quiet.

Opposition parties have been confiscated and the Irbibrat, in which the articles which caused the riots appeared, will not be published during the continuance of the disturbance. A mob in the village of Vraboc stoned a detachment of gendarmes. The latter replied with a volley, killing one of the rioters and wounding several others.

Office, Aurora Dock. Frank Mortimer, Agent.

Northern Commercial COMPANY OFFICE BUILDING RENTS REDUCED! Elegant Offices, Steam Heated, Electric Lights, including safe deposit box and janitor service. Apply at Office D. E. 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.

White Pass & Yukon ROUTE B. Y. N. CO. Regular Service Between EAGLE CITY AND FORTY MILE ...The Fast... Str. Zealandian Leaves Dawson for Forty Mile Mondays, 9 p. m. Returning, leaves Forty Mile, Tuesdays 9 a. m. Leaves Dawson for Eagle, Fridays, 10 p. m. Returning, leaves Eagle, Fridays, 10 p. m. Forty Mile, Saturdays 10 a. m.

J. F. Lee, Traffic Mgr., 600 First Avenue, Seattle. J. H. Rogers, City Ticket Agent.

OUR NEW PRICES Will Go Into Effect Monday, September 22, 1902. NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

Regular Service on Stewart River STR. PROSPECTOR For Duncan's Landing and Fraser Falls Wednesday, Sept. 17, 8 p. m. Apply W. MEED, Mgr., S.-V. T. Dock

NOTICE TO MINERS! THE STEWART RIVER TRADING CO. Desires to Announce That a Stock of 60 - - TONS - - 60 OF MINERS' SUPPLIES Of the Finest Quality Will Be Shipped, per Steamer Prospector Immediately, and Stored at Duncan Landing FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. H. C. DAVIS, Manager

STR. CASCA Leaves Dawson for Whitehorse SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 2 P. M. Office, Aurora Dock. Frank Mortimer, Agent

STR. CLIFFORD SIFTON WILL SAIL FOR WHITEHORSE MONDAY, SEPT. 22nd, AT 2:00 P. M. FOR TICKETS, RATES, ETC., APPLY FRANK MORTIMER, Agent, - Aurora Dock

FOR SALE Cheap for Cash Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

The White Pass & Yukon Route (THE BRITISH YUKON NAVIGATION CO.) Operate the Fastest and Best Appointed Steamers Between Whitehorse and Dawson. Victorian Will Sail for Whitehorse Wednesday, Sept. 17 2:00 P. M. Only Line Issuing Through Tickets and Checking Baggage Through to Skagway. J. F. LEE, Traffic Mgr., Seattle and Skagway. J. H. ROGERS, Gen. Agent, Dawson. J. W. YOUNG, City Ticket Agent, Dawson.

New Stock AT THE NUGGET JOB PRINTERY New Type THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd. STAGE AND LIVERY

Alaska Flyers ...OPERATED BY THE... Alaska Steamship Co. DOLPHIN AND HUMBOLDT Leave Skagway Every Five Days SCHEDULE DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, transferring to Victoria, Sept. 11; Oct. 1, 11, 21, 31. HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, Sept. 6, 16, 26; Oct. 6, 16, 26. Also A 1 Steamers Dirigo and Farallon Leaving Skagway Every 15 Days. FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 600 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent

White Pass & Yukon ROUTE B. Y. N. CO. Regular Service Between EAGLE CITY AND FORTY MILE ...The Fast... Str. Zealandian Leaves Dawson for Forty Mile Mondays, 9 p. m. Returning, leaves Forty Mile, Tuesdays 9 a. m. Leaves Dawson for Eagle, Fridays, 10 p. m. Returning, leaves Eagle, Fridays, 10 p. m. Forty Mile, Saturdays 10 a. m. J. F. Lee, Traffic Mgr., 600 First Avenue, Seattle. J. H. Rogers, City Ticket Agent.

EXPENSES OF THE TERRITORY

For Coming Year Will Slightly Exceed the Estimated Revenues—Concise Statement of Financial Condition Made by Major Z. T. Wood.

In presenting the budget to the council yesterday evening, Acting Commissioner Major Wood made a very clear and succinct statement of the estimated expenditures and revenues for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1903. After his speech the bill was passed without any comment or amendment, the members listening attentively through the entire reading. The acting commissioner said: "Gentlemen of the council.—In presenting for your consideration the budget containing the estimates for the ensuing year I will not take up any more time than necessary to explain the various details as I go along. The estimated expenditures for the coming year amount to \$369,875 and the revenues to \$333,850, leaving a deficit of \$35,825. The revenues are derived from the following sources: From the registration of barristers' fees, \$1000; liquor permits, \$10,000; I might say that during the past two months the revenue from the latter source has amounted to \$70,000, of which Dawson has contributed \$65,000 and Whitehorse the balance. Liquor licenses, \$75,000, of which \$21,175 has been received since July 1. Dawson has 15 saloons, 20 hotels, 6 wholesale dealers, Klondike City, 2 saloons, Whitehorse 7, and there have been 151 roadside licenses. All sources amount to \$369,875, but this year we estimate it will aggregate no more than \$75,000, as a number have gone out of business. Marriage licenses, \$400; peddlers' licenses, \$300; slaughterhouse licenses, \$150; fines in violation of the local ordinances, \$2,000. Last year the receipt from fines amounted to over \$10,000, but now the city bylaws have replaced many of the ordinances and fines that are collected from infractions made and prosecuted under them go to the city and not to the territory. From the Dominion government, \$131,000, of which amount \$35,000 is to be paid as indemnity to Thos. O'Brien as per agreement made with the government. This \$131,000 besides paying Mr. O'Brien and providing for the maintenance of schools, hospitals and quarantine will repay to us the sum of \$13,718 which the territory expended last fall in the completion of the road up Hunker creek. The appropriation which was made for that road became exhausted before it was completed and it was necessary that we finish it. The sum that was so expended will be returned to us. Sundry revenues, \$1,250, making a total estimated revenue from all sources of \$333,850.

"Our estimated expenditures amount to \$369,875 and I will therefore ask that the council authorize me to overdraft to the extent of \$35,825 in order to balance the expenditures. In the supplementary estimates of last year it was necessary to vote a sum over and above the estimated expenditures for the year 1902, and at the end of the fiscal year such sum amounted to \$70,000. Of this, the money expended for schools over and above the estimates amounted to \$20,000 and \$500 was voted in the erection of a school building and its maintenance at Gold Run, one at Gold Bottom and one at Dominion. A portion of the funds was also applied to the new school building in Dawson. The expenditures for hospitals and charity exceeded the appropriation by \$4,622, which was largely rendered necessary by the outbreak of smallpox last spring. Printing and stationery exceeded the estimates by \$20,000 and \$500 was voted to the members of the council to assist in defraying their traveling expenses. Roads, buildings and public works exceeded the estimates by \$68,543, expended principally in the finishing of roads that were not completed when the appropriation became exhausted. The total expenditures exceeding the estimates amounted to \$89,585, which is now represented by an overdraft of \$18,000 in the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

"The estimates of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, are as follows: For the maintenance of the fire department at Whitehorse, \$5000, of which sum there is already owed to the department \$2779; salary of engineer, \$2,000 and incidental expenses, \$200. For schools the appropriation is \$62,600, to be expended as follows: Salary of superintendent of schools, John Ross, \$300 per month and \$500 allowed as traveling expenses, making a total of \$4100. Maintenance of school and salaries of eight teachers, \$28,152. For building a new school at Whitehorse and its equipment, \$4,500, two teachers \$6,000 additional. Grand Forks, \$2,580; Dominion, \$3,100; Gold Run, \$3,300; Gold Bottom, \$3,300; new school building at Bear creek and Sulphur creek, \$3,200 each. And appropriation has also been made for new schools on lower Dominion at I on several other creeks in the territory. Next year there will have to be another school established in South Dawson, but that I

ures to date amount to \$65,000, which leaves a balance of \$113,000 and which I trust will be sufficient to complete the overland road now being constructed from Dawson to Whitehorse. That, gentlemen, is an explanation of the estimates and expenditures as near as I can give them this evening and I trust they will meet with your approval."

Immediately after the acting commissioner had taken his seat Newlands moved the passage of the bill as read which was agreed to unanimously.

STEADILY IMPROVING

Eminent Specialist and His Opinion

Says Commissioner Ross Will be as Strong Mentally as Ever.

The welcome news has just been received from Victoria that Commissioner Ross has been given a most thorough and rigid examination by one of the most noted specialists in North America, who is now treating him, and who says without hesitation that the commissioner's recovery will be absolute and complete, there will be no recurrence of the attack and that the governor will be just as strong mentally and physically as he ever was in all his life.

The news was brought by Major Snyder, physician who is in town for a few days and who received a letter from Mrs. Snyder a short time before his departure for Dawson, she with her children having been with the commissioner's party on his trip from Whitehorse to Victoria.

The specialist who has given out such encouraging news is Dr. Jones, of whom there is no better known physician on the Pacific coast. Upon inquiring of the commissioner's most intimate friends as to when his return to the territory could be anticipated it was learned that everything depended upon his physicians. They are prescribing absolute rest and will not allow their patient to do any work whatsoever, insisting upon his complete recovery before he again takes up his public life. How soon that will be even they do not know, but say it will not be over a few weeks more at the most. Whether the commissioner will return prior to the election is also a matter of speculation.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

A press dispatch from Vancouver was recently published in the Nugget wherein it was stated that Ex-Commissioner Ogilvie might possibly stand as a candidate for the Dominion house in opposition to the government candidate.

The fact was mentioned to Mr. Ogilvie by a representative of this paper. The ex-commissioner smiled and said that the last thing on earth he would think of doing would be to enter Yukon politics.

"You may say for me," said Mr. Ogilvie, "that such a thought never entered my head and nothing is farther from my intentions. I am in the Yukon for business reasons strictly."

Cupid at Work

Mr. Bud Harkin and Mrs. Bertha D. Foss were married at No. 3 on sixty pail, Henderson creek, on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 by the Rev. Mr. Pringle of Grand Forks. Both of the contracting parties are sourdoughs and well known in this territory. Mr. Harkin has been known in previous seasons as one of the best muckers in the country, having made several trips over the ice in a single season. Mr. Harkin was afterwards connected with the Yukon Iron Works and last year established a roadhouse at Ogilvie.

Mrs. Foss is also well known, having been in the territory for three years. She was at Whitehorse and last winter became associated with Mr. Harkin in the roadhouse business at Ogilvie.

A Note View.

Dawson is down with the "goody, goody" fever, supposed to be of the contagious type—brought, no doubt, from Toronto. Its form is virulent, so much so that the under world has taken to the hills for safety. With dance halls, variety theatres and questionable houses closed, the saloons under a set of dark blue Christian Endeavor laws, and a general police surveillance over their acts, the Dawson folk may be expected, soon, to sprout wings. It is suggested that Dawson's population figures have suffered greatly.—Nome News.

PETITION TO DR. THOMPSON

Requests That He Stand as Candidate for Yukon Council—Requisition Has Been Signed by Many Admirers.

The first definite move in the direction of selecting candidates for the Yukon council is the circulation of a petition requesting Dr. Alfred Thompson to become a candidate representing district No. 1 which includes Dawson and Fortymile. Three copies of the petition have been circulated all of which have been liberally signed, many voters who elected the doctor at the late city election having cheerfully subscribed their names to the requisition asking him to be a candidate.

Dr. Thompson is one of the best known among local political leaders, having been identified with nearly every movement in opposition to the government that has been made in the territory during the past three years. He has not as yet announced whether he will stand as a candidate but the presumption is that the honor which has been tendered him will be accepted.

The petition reads as follows: To Alfred Thompson, Esq., M.D.: We, the undersigned electors residing in the electoral district of the

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Territory Will Possess Three Divisions

Dawson District Has Two Representatives, Klondike Two and Whitehorse One.

The election bill as amended and passed at the last meeting of the Yukon council provided for the division of the territory into three electoral districts instead of five as originally intended. No. 1 district includes the city of Dawson and the Fortymile country and is entitled to two representatives. It will be known as the Dawson district and will be embraced within the following boundaries:

"Commencing at the point of intersection of the eastern limit of the Yukon territory with the watershed dividing the Peel river and tributaries from the Stewart river and its tributaries; thence westerly along said watershed to the head of the Klondike river; thence southerly and westerly along the center of the main channel of the Klondike river to its intersection with the main channel of the Yukon river; thence up stream along the center of the main channel of the Yukon river to its intersection with the main channel of the White river; thence up stream along the center of the main channel of the White river to its intersection with meridian 141 degrees west; thence north along said meridian to the northern limit of the territory; thence westerly and southerly along the northern and eastern limits of the territory to the point of commencement."

District No. 2 which will be known as the Klondike district will embrace the Klondike and its tributaries, the Klondike and its tributaries, Indian river and its tributaries, the Stewart river and its tributaries, and extend as far south as the watershed between the Stewart and Pelly rivers. The Klondike district will also be entitled to two representatives which as in the case of No. 1 will be elected at large. Its boundaries are described as follows:

"All the portion of the Yukon territory lying to the east and north of the center of the main channel of the Yukon river and to the north of the watershed dividing the Pelly river and its tributaries from the Yukon and its tributaries north of the Pelly river, and not included in electoral district No. 1 hereinbefore described."

The Whitehorse district, No. 3, will embrace practically all the southern portion of the territory and will have one representative. Its official description is given thus:

"All that portion of the Yukon territory not included in electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2 hereinbefore described."

Shot by Prisoner

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At 11:45 o'clock tonight, white Policeman O'Connell was guarding three prisoners in a patrol wagon, taken from the corner of William street and Filmore avenue, on the east side, to number 8 police station, one of the men pulled a gun and shot Shickler through the head. As soon as the shot was fired all three prisoners fled their escape, and it is thought left the city on a Lake Shore train. Shickler was taken to the emergency hospital, and his condition is so critical that it is thought he cannot live throughout the night.

Dr. Swan Drowned

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 1.—A special to the Capital from Ludington, Mich., says that Dr. W. B. Swan, secretary of the Kansas state board of health, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat. In the boat with Dr. Swan were Dr. L. M. Powell and Frank Cope of this city. Dr. Swan was one of the most prominent Republicans of the state, and had been secretary of the state board of health for six years.

TOBACCO COMBINE

Now the Subject of Inquiry

Exhaustive Investigation Will be Made Into Working of the Alleged Trust.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Windsor, Sept. 12.—Official inquiry into the working of the tobacco trust has been opened. It is proposed to go into the matter in detail and determine the exact effect of the trust upon the tobacco trade, with particular reference to the situation as viewed from the consumers' standpoint. The evidence thus far brought has not borne directly upon the existence of a complete combine, but it is anticipated that proof of that fact will be forthcoming.

Whittier Recovers.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, Sept. 13.—A special to the World states that James McNeill, the famous whittier who was reported at the point of death has almost entirely recovered.

Corer Stone Laid.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Chatham, Sept. 12.—The corner stone of the Carnegie library has been laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Politician Dies

Special to the Daily Nugget. Seattle, Sept. 12.—Judge E. D. McLaughlin, a prominent Populist politician, is dead.

Duke Received

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 12.—The Duke of Orleans has again been received at the English court.

Reports Denied

Washington, Aug. 26.—Cable reports from Europe indicating that a movement is on foot to have the United States join Germany, France and other powers with a view to suppressing the disorder in Venezuela, are denied. It is learned at the state department that no such move as the one suggested has taken official form. It is the belief of officials that the report grows out of the request made by some of the foreign powers about a month ago, that the United States join in a declaration that the blockade established by the Venezuelan government was ineffective. At that time the United States government declined to enter into a concert for this declaration on the theory that if the Venezuelan blockade was ineffective it was quite needless to make an international declaration of this fact, as the ineffectiveness of the blockade would serve all of the practical needs of commerce. Since then there have been no steps taken by the foreign powers towards a concert of action with the United States relative to Venezuela.

Cars Collide

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24.—In a head-on collision between two cars on the Bay Shore terminal line today three persons were killed and many others badly injured. The accident occurred three and a half miles from Norfolk. One car was coming from Ocean View and the other going to Ocean View. The orders were that the southbound car should wait at the siding for the other. Motorman Yandell failed to obey the orders, and the crash came 400 yards beyond the siding. Yandell endeavored to jump, but was crushed in the telescoped cars, and died. Motorman Golden, of the other car, applied air brakes as soon as he saw the danger of the collision, and then tried to jump, as did Freighters. Both Golden and young Freighters were caught under the platform of the shorebound car, which was killed on the other, and were killed outright. Golden's head was almost torn from his body, and both legs were cut off. Both cars were full of Sunday excursionists, and few escaped injury.

Dr. Swan Drowned

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 1.—A special to the Capital from Ludington, Mich., says that Dr. W. B. Swan, secretary of the Kansas state board of health, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat. In the boat with Dr. Swan were Dr. L. M. Powell and Frank Cope of this city. Dr. Swan was one of the most prominent Republicans of the state, and had been secretary of the state board of health for six years.

Whittier Recovers

Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, Sept. 13.—A special to the World states that James McNeill, the famous whittier who was reported at the point of death has almost entirely recovered.

Corer Stone Laid

Special to the Daily Nugget. Chatham, Sept. 12.—The corner stone of the Carnegie library has been laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Politician Dies

Special to the Daily Nugget. Seattle, Sept. 12.—Judge E. D. McLaughlin, a prominent Populist politician, is dead.

Duke Received

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 12.—The Duke of Orleans has again been received at the English court.

Reports Denied

Washington, Aug. 26.—Cable reports from Europe indicating that a movement is on foot to have the United States join Germany, France and other powers with a view to suppressing the disorder in Venezuela, are denied. It is learned at the state department that no such move as the one suggested has taken official form. It is the belief of officials that the report grows out of the request made by some of the foreign powers about a month ago, that the United States join in a declaration that the blockade established by the Venezuelan government was ineffective. At that time the United States government declined to enter into a concert for this declaration on the theory that if the Venezuelan blockade was ineffective it was quite needless to make an international declaration of this fact, as the ineffectiveness of the blockade would serve all of the practical needs of commerce. Since then there have been no steps taken by the foreign powers towards a concert of action with the United States relative to Venezuela.

FINAL MEETING OF COUNCIL

The Territorial Legislators Conclude Their Labors—Budget Brought Down Showing Estimates for the Coming Year.

The sittings of the Yukon council were brought to an end last night, it being nearly midnight when an adjournment was taken. The council met every afternoon this week save one and every evening with but one exception, it being the longest continuous session since the council came into existence. As was stated yesterday in these columns the sittings of the council will hereafter be for a day or two at a time, hence the decision to have fewer meetings and longer sessions.

During the session just concluded a vast amount of business has been transacted and many very important measures have been enacted, the bills being introduced and passed through their various stages in an expeditious manner that has always been a characteristic of the council. When there have been differences the matter has been thrashed out in committee and a decision arrived at which would have brought up again before the council for action. The speech of Acting Commissioner Major Wood upon the presentation of the budget was terse and to the point, there being no attempt at a flight of oratory, but simply a plain, easily understood statement of the financial condition of the territory such as would be expected from a successful business man of military training.

Wilson presented two petitions last night, one from Col. Donald McInnes, or calling the attention of the council to the condition of the public cemetery on the hill. The petitioner humbly prays that the burial ground may be enclosed with a fence and otherwise improved in any manner that the council may see fit. In his present neglected condition cattle roam over it at will, knocking over tombstones and otherwise desecrating the last resting place of the dead. Though the cemetery is within the corporate limits of the city it has not yet been handed over to the municipality and its care hence comes within the province of the territory. The estimated cost of the improvements desired amount to \$2500 and the wish is expressed that an appropriation equal to that sum will be made.

The other petition referred to was from a number of miners located on Boucher creek who desire a trail cut through from discovery claim to a connection with the Miller and Glacier creeks trail. The petition states that 50 men are at work on Boucher and that this winter there will be 30 or more claims operated. The labor of getting in supplies at present is very great which places the miners at a considerable disadvantage. The branch desired will be about 25 miles in length and its cost is estimated at \$1500.

Both petitions were referred to the commissioner with power to act but upon suggestion of Girouard that concerning the cemetery was transferred to the finance committee.

The chairman of the committee on civil justice and miscellaneous matters had in reports to make. The first was with reference to the petition asking for a certain rebate on fees paid under the liquor license law. It was as follows:

"Your committee to which was referred the petition of George Butler and other holders of licenses for retailing liquors in which the petitioners request that a rebate be made to them of the monies paid by them for license fees as will make the payment for the license fee for the year ending July 1, 1902, the same as is required under the present law, recommends that such rebate be allowed."

Before the adoption of the report Girouard asked to ask what reason had been brought forward to change the opinion of the members as expressed upon the rebate question in the committee meeting.

Fredhomme replied that he had been of the same opinion as Girouard; that the license of those petitioning should be extended for a period equal to the amount of rebate due them instead of paying them the cash, but he had changed his mind upon the question. A number of those who now possess a license upon its expiration will not take out another and will cease business. Some of them have a credit of \$300 or \$400 and they may need the funds. The government does not desire to keep money that does not belong to them and that represented by this rebate is undoubtedly the property of the licensees.

Wood explained that the discussion which took place when the extension of the license was mentioned was simply an informal talk and no decision was arrived at. Yesterday afternoon the full committee had met and decided according to the terms set out in the report.

The report was adopted on a division.

The other report referred to pertained to the minimum quantity a wholesale liquor dealer may sell under his license and was as follows:

"Your committee on civil justice and miscellaneous matters to which was referred the petition of the retail liquor dealers asking for the enactment of a measure that will limit the sale of liquor by holders of a wholesale license to quantities in no less than two gallons in any cask or vessel, and case goods in unbroken cases or barrels, can not recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. In respect to their further request that section 61 of the liquor license ordinance be amended so that the licensee, if innocent of the infraction thereof, and such infraction is without his knowledge or consent, shall not be held responsible thereunder, recommends that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that said section 61 be so amended."

A report was also brought in on the petition of Henning for a toll road to the Sixtymile district, the committee recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted. Girouard took exception to the words "toll road," insisting that the application of the petitioner was not for a toll road, but a private road upon which he should enjoy certain exclusive privileges. Wilson replied that it was a case of a distinction without a difference. The report was altered, however, toll road being made to read private road.

The petition for the construction of a bridge across Mayo creek was reported favorably upon and it will be built at once. A similar report was made with reference to the application for a winter road from Hootalingua to connection with the overland trail between Dawson and Whitehorse.

Under the head of inquiries Dugas asked what had been done with the petition for a road to Leppce creek. The acting commissioner replied that the petition had been favorably reported upon and the road would be built. Wilson desired to know something re the road around the bluff to West Dawson and it was told work would be begun on it at once.

Dugas presented an ordinance respecting the sittings of the territorial court in vacation which went through all its stages and was passed. By way of explanation his lordship stated that the object of the bill was to change the dates of the long vacation and to give a greater discretionary power to the judges during such vacation. At present the vacation extends from October 1 to February 1 during which time no case can be brought to trial except upon the consent of all parties concerned. This time is shortened, making the vacation but two months in length. The additional power given to judges is to force a case to trial when it is ready and not tolerate any uncalculated delay simply because it is vacation. The bar association in company with the three judges met yesterday and agreed upon the provisions of the bill. There will be no sittings of the court of appeal between October 1 and April 1, the court sitting en banc but three times a year, in April, June and September.

Wilson presented a bill amending the ordinance respecting the preservation of game which was also passed and became a law. The acting commissioner explained that the amendment was made for the purpose of allowing Indians to hunt at any time in the year and kill game during the closed season. Last year during the closed season the Indians were compelled to apply to the government for assistance. The privilege extends only to the Indians of the Yukon territory.

The amendment to the liquor bill which is intended to cut off box rustlers and percentage women was considered by the committee of the whole, given its third reading and passed.

The same procedure was given the bill respecting chemists and druggists. There was a clause that prohibited any pharmacist practicing not a British subject, but a more generous view was taken by several of the members, less hidebound and that section was stricken out, permitting anyone to practice who possesses the other necessary qualifications.

The bill providing for the consolidation of the Yukon ordinances was given its third reading and passed.

That respecting the council of the Yukon territory providing for the division into electoral districts was taken up by the committee of the whole, given its third reading and passed. Newlands said that he personally preferred five districts with a member elected from each one instead of the three as agreed upon.

The bill respecting the election of two representatives to the Yukon council and that amending the assessment ordinance passed their final stages.

The Klondike Nugget

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

NOTICE

Pages 3 and 6 of this issue of the Semi-Weekly Nugget are taken from Saturday's daily, pages 4 and 5 are taken from Monday's daily, and pages 1, 2, 7 and 8 from Tuesday's daily.

ALASKA'S NEEDS.

Alaska is now going through experiences very similar to what this territory has undergone during the past five years. It is subject to laws enacted four thousand miles away by men who for the most part have only a vague idea of where Alaska is located.

Alaska has before it the same fight for federal recognition that has been waged in the Yukon—only the fight will probably be a harder one. There are many conflicting interests to be considered and each will naturally seek the promotion of its own particular object.

Alaska is ready for territorial government, and if the people stand shoulder to shoulder in making their demands there is no reason why they should not be granted.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The big operators in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania have issued a final ultimatum in which they state that the only terms of settlement upon which they will agree must be based upon unconditional surrender of the strikers.

In other words, having grown rich of the labor of the thousands of men in their employ, the millionaire operators now deny the right of the men to the slightest consideration. They refuse even to discuss the grievances under which their employes assert they have long been laboring and in effect tell them to accept what is offered them or starve.

Meanwhile, innocent consumers of coal, who have no direct interest in the struggle one way or the other, are suffering untold losses and in many cases absolute hardship by reason of the extraordinary advance that has been made in prices since the strike began.

The advantages to be gained by changing the boundaries of the electoral districts are not apparent. The original plan of division which created five districts seemed to meet the requirements of the situation in an eminently satisfactory manner.

The intent and purpose of the act, however, is to give representation to every section of the territory and that purpose would have been accomplished in a more satisfactory manner had the original scheme of division been maintained.

Every voter who has a proper regard for the fair reputation of the territory will contribute his support to the overthrow of Clarke. Joe might be a curiosity in Ottawa for a day but beyond that he would interest no one and certainly would influence no legislation for the benefit of the constituency.

The amount of gold dust from American camps that has passed through Dawson during the present season indicates very plainly that something will shortly be doing in the lower country. Thus far there have been no Eldorado or Bonanzas discovered but in several districts very satisfactory results have been obtained and better things for the future are promised.

It is obvious, therefore, that the mining districts should be strongly represented—more so, in fact, than the urban communities. The reasons for making the change have not as yet appeared, but we are unable to see in what manner the interests of the territory as a whole have been benefited thereby.

CLARKE GROWING WEAKER. As time elapses it becomes more and more apparent that the sober-minded, intelligent vote of the district cannot be stamped in favor of Joe Clarke. Even among that large class of voters who have been justly incensed at many acts of omission and commission on the part of the government, very few are found who, in moments of calm reflection, will admit to themselves the desirability of Clarke's election.

The record of the man alone is sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of self-respecting voters—and there are none so foolhardy as to claim for a moment that Clarke could secure from the government any of the desired concessions for which this territory has so long been striving.

The only argument advanced on behalf of Clarke is that an opportunity is now presented to insult and abuse the government and that the opportunity so presented should be improved. This is a foolish standpoint upon which to base a candidate's claim for preferment, but we submit that it is the most substantial claim thus far entered in Clarke's behalf.

His own words to the convention which nominated him, "Send the worst dose possible," is explanatory of the situation.

Clarke is himself the dose, but he will not be sent. The people of the territory are too mindful of their own interests, too watchful of their future, to commit such a colossal blunder. Clarke is an outgrowth of an evil condition, which, however, is rapidly being remedied.

The dredging operations about to be undertaken on the Stewart river by ex-Commissioner William Ogilvie will be watched with the utmost interest in Dawson. Should it prove successful, as there seems every reason to believe will be the case, a new opening will be offered to capital in this territory of which there is, no doubt the utmost advantage will be taken.

For many years the bars on the Stewart have yielded gristakes for scores of men and the fact that of recent date they have not been worked as extensively as was formerly the case is due to the better opportunities that have been offered in the Klondike district.

It seems reasonable to suppose, if by the crude means which the individual miner makes use of in securing his grubstake from a river bar sufficient results ensue to make his work profitable, that worked on the scale as proposed by Mr. Ogilvie, an enormous field should be secured. The knowledge that a practical working test of Mr. Ogilvie's dredger has proven as successful as he hopes will be the case will be received in Dawson with the utmost satisfaction.

The large quantities of machinery which have been brought into Dawson during the summer constitute the very strongest refutation of the pessimistic prophecies sometimes heard as to the future of this district. As a matter of fact more mining enterprises on a large scale are now in progress or in contemplation than at any previous time in the history of the territory.

Mining is rapidly being reduced to a system and in the future will be governed as other industries are by purely business principles. Notwithstanding the prospects of evil, events will show that the day of great things for this northern country has only dawned.

Every voter who has a proper regard for the fair reputation of the territory will contribute his support to the overthrow of Clarke. Joe might be a curiosity in Ottawa for a day but beyond that he would interest no one and certainly would influence no legislation for the benefit of the constituency.

The amount of gold dust from American camps that has passed through Dawson during the present season indicates very plainly that something will shortly be doing in the lower country. Thus far there have been no Eldorado or Bonanzas discovered but in several districts very satisfactory results have been obtained and better things for the future are promised.

A reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada, whereby no duties would be collected on the importation of merchandise, either into Alaska or the Yukon territory, would contribute materially to the development of both territories. Particular advantage would arise from such an agreement covering mining machinery. The big duties now charged constitute a drawback from which neither the Yukon nor Alaska ought to suffer.

In answer to a correspondent we will say that the sum of \$10,000 appropriated by the Yukon council to defray the expense of the approaching election is not to be devoted to the personal disbursements of candidates. If our correspondent's determination to become a candidate is based upon a hope of securing a slice of the \$10,000 in question, our advice to him would be to remain a private citizen.

An average of 20 per cent. reduction has been made in freight rates during the present season. The saving of several hundreds of thousands of dollars thus effected for the consumers of the territory may be traced almost directly to the work of this paper. The Nugget's fight with the White Pass was conducted purely for principle and terminated when the principle involved had been conceded.

At a time when every industry in the United States should be in a most flourishing condition, and every workman assured of steady employment at good wages, the country is threatened with trade paralysis due to strikes and lockouts. When the next period of depression, such as occurred in the early nineties, arrives, both laborer and capitalist will wonder at their mutual folly.

A text book in geography used in the local public schools furnishes the information that no timber is found in the Yukon territory large enough for any purpose other than for use as firewood. The author of the book should take a trip to Dawson and inspect the saw mills of the city. His ideas of this territory are about as hazy as those of the average eastern statesman.

From the day the deputy minister of the interior arrived in Dawson to the moment of his departure, he was made the object of abuse on the part of the News. Mr. Smart ascertained very quickly that the News represents no one but Joe Clarke and consequently gave no heed to its vapors.

The quantity of Canadian goods annually consumed in the Yukon is steadily increasing. The manufacturers and merchants of the Dominion have awakened at last to a realization of the importance of this market and are making strenuous efforts to meet its demands.

A short time ago our good brother Beddoe made the statement in the presence of several gentlemen that under no circumstances would he ever lift his finger to support Clarke. Either Mr. Beddoe's memory is exceedingly weak or the string which Clarke holds is exceptionally strong.

A leading editorial in the Nome News of August 8 is taken bodily from the columns of this paper and no mention made of where it originated. We don't mind furnishing ideas for our contemporaries, but we do like to see them display ordinary professional courtesy.

Clarke cannot secure the straight Conservative support, neither will he receive any aid from the responsible non-partisan element—and without either one of these important factors he does not stand a ghost of a show.

The opening of the shooting season is heralded by the arrival in market of large quantities of wild ducks. At this season of the year the flats and marshes adjacent to the Yukon afford a veritable hunter's paradise.

The amount of business transacted and the actual quantity of goods consumed in this district is as large as ever. The only difference lies in the fact that prices are lower and profits have decreased proportionately.

Mr. Finney's famous turnip which grew behind the barn was related to antiquity. Hereafter it will be the Pale turnip that will figure in song and legend.

Dawson is already being mentioned by men who know whereof they speak as the coming "Butte of the north." The prospects before the city never were more flattering than at the present time.

The city council might well take a lesson from the manner in which the business of the territorial council was dispatched at the recent session.

If such a thing could be possible, the News is in a more ridiculous position today than it was during the city campaign last winter.

Nothing is more beautiful than a Yukon September—provided it don't rain.

Among other things touched by recent frosts is Clarke's boomlet.

Up in Billions.

Washington, Aug. 28. — The interstate commerce commission has issued a summary of the report on statistics on railways in the United States covering the year ending June 30, 1901. The number of railroads in the hands of receivers on that date was forty-five, a net decrease of seven as compared with the corresponding date of the year previous.

Including tracks of all kinds the aggregate length of railway mileage was 265,366 miles, an increase of 6,528 miles.

The number of persons in the employ of the railways of the United States, June 30, 1901, was 1,071,169, or an average of 548 employes per hundred miles of line. As compared with June 30, 1900, the number of employes increased 53,316.

The amount of railway capital outstanding was \$11,688,177,991. This amount on a mileage basis represents a capitalization of \$61,568 per mile of line.

The number of passengers carried was 607,288,182, showing an increase for the year of 30,412,891.

The number of tons of freight carried during the year was 1,089,226,440, a decrease of 12,453,798.

The gross earnings from the operation of railroads in the United States were \$1,588,526,037, being \$101,481,223 more than for the fiscal year 1900.

The operating expenses were \$1,030,397,270, having increased in comparison with the year preceding \$68,968,759.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents was 61,794; the number of persons killed having been 8,455 and the number injured 53,339.

Of railway employes 2,647 were killed and 41,142 were injured.

INGERSOLL'S APPOINTMENT. Cleveland, O., Aug. 25.—Announcement is made by the Erie Shore Railroad of the appointment of E. R. Ingersoll as North Pacific Coast freight agent of that company. He will develop a new territory for the Lake Shore which has never been acquired before by a representative of that company.

Customs Treaty. Washington, Aug. 30.—The customs treaty to be signed today at Peking between British and Chinese governments will serve as a pattern of one to be concluded by Mr. Conger with the latter government at Peking.

The foreign representatives at Peking having regard for the fact that the British trade interests with China were perhaps more extensive and complicated than those of any other country, decided to allow the British minister to prepare the first of a series of customs treaties and, although these will be signed by the powers separately and not collectively, it is the understanding among the foreign representatives that there shall be no special advantages granted by China to any one of them.

Therefore, Mr. Conger, who it is understood has already made some headway toward the framing of a customs treaty, will secure any trade advantages which have been given to the British. There will be no conflict between Mr. Conger's treaty and that recently signed by the United States by Mr. Sharratt.

Fatal Runaway. Chehalis, Aug. 30.—There was a fatal runaway accident near Chehalis yesterday afternoon. Mrs. E. R. Zimmer, of Centralia, accompanied by Miss Seales, was driving a young horse to a single buggy. The horse was not well broke and had a kicking strap over the shafts. The driver was trying to remove the line, the animal became frightened and began kicking. The buggy was overturned and the ladies thrown out. A little six-year-old son of Mrs. Zimmer, who was sitting on a stool in the front part of the buggy, fell over the dashboard and under the horse's feet, and was so badly kicked that the little one died before he could be taken to his Centralia home. Mrs. Zimmer was also badly bruised, but her injuries are not serious.

The Plunger at Auditorium.

The Strange Disappearance of Edmund Justican.

By ADELINE SERGEANT.

I had chosen the Mont Cenis route from Turin to Paris, and congratulated myself upon having found a travelling companion who seemed congenial. I did not know his name, but, curiously enough, I had come across him, two or three times in the course of my travels in Italy; once in Venice, twice in Florence, and in a little village on the Italian Riviera, where we had lunched together on macaroni and risotto, with a bottle of rough, red Italian wine between us. I greeted him, therefore, almost like an old friend, and bestowed myself and my belongings in the compartment where I saw that he had already established himself.

For our other companions we had a French Abbe and a little meagre-looking English lady, travelling alone; and we four and our luggage filled up the carriage so completely that we did our best to keep out of one another's way. In fact, I had quite an altercation with one of the blue-coated officials, who objected to the size of my portmanteau; and a good deal of argument concerning our luggage followed, which perhaps made me take more than usual notice of my friend's belongings. He, too, had a portmanteau, but it was a small one, a hat-box and a Gladstone bag, upon which, I noticed, he kept his eye a good deal, frowning at his impediments—certainly not very formidable either for size or weight.

I had occasion to lift his portmanteau out of my way and was momentarily amazed to find it as light as though it contained nothing at all, but the look of annoyance which crossed my friend's face caused me to put it down with a word of apology, not, however, before I had read the name—presumably of the owner—upon the label.

It was addressed: "Edmund Justican, Esq., The Albany, London," from which I conjectured that Mr. Justican was a bachelor.

I called him my friend, but of course I knew absolutely nothing about him, except that he seemed to have leisure and a fair amount of money at his disposal. He was a

share of mine, or of the red wine which I offered to him. "Thank you very much," he said to me. "But I believe we come to a station soon, where there is a buffet at which I can get everything I need." "Monsieur is mistaken," said the Abbe in the corner. "At least I know of no station where we stop for any length of time, until three or four in the morning." "I think I shall be able to get something before then," replied Mr. Justican, with a polite bow to the Abbe. And after this, he, too, began to pace up and down, as though he wished to stretch his cramped limbs, after so many hours in a railway carriage. He stayed some time. I saw his figure pass and re-pass the window, but at last I saw it no more and conjectured that he was either chatting to the conductor or smoking at the further end of the corridor.

By this time it had grown quite dark. The train was moving at a snail's pace, for we were mounting a very steep incline, and I prepared myself for my night's rest, though wondering a little at the continued absence of my vis-a-vis. However, I soon dropped into a fairly sound slumber, and did not wake until the grey dawn, when I became conscious that an official had entered the carriage and was trying to arouse me. The Abbe and the French lady seemed to be wide awake but the corner opposite my seat was empty.

"Monsieur is a friend of the gentleman who sat there?" the blue-coated man demanded, with a somewhat anxious expression of countenance. I shook my head. "Not a friend. I have seen him two or three times before, but I cannot be said to know him. Where is he, by the way?" "He must have changed his carriage," said the man. "But I see he has left his luggage behind!" "It would be well," said the Abbe, with great tranquility, "if M. le Conductor would search the other

compartments for him, without troubling our repose further. The gentleman you seek went out in the corridor between 10 and 11 o'clock, and has not been here since." The man looked at us silently. I learnt afterwards that he had already made the tour of the carriages, but it was not all at once that the state of things made itself clear to us. The gentleman whose luggage was labelled Edmund Justican was apparently no longer in the train, every corner of which had been searched in vain. He was gone—absolutely gone, and only his luggage remained behind, with the exception, as we now noticed, of the black bag, which he seemed to have carried in his hand.

Of course there was quite an uproar when this fact became known. It was suggested that the Englishman had committed suicide, or, again, that he had had a quarrel with someone, and been flung out of the carriage. In any case it seemed terribly certain that his body would be found near the rails at some point we had not traversed since 11 o'clock, for if there was one thing of which the officials had assured themselves, it was that he was no longer a passenger by that train.

We were boarded by the police before we steamed into the next station, and some of us were detained for a few hours, in order to give evidence, while the wires along the line were worked incessantly, in the effort to discover the body of the missing man. But curiously enough the search was without result. Every inch of the line was explored, the tunnels were searched, the embankments carefully surveyed, but there was no trace to be found of any accident. No dead body, no stain of blood, no shred of clothing could be discovered to tell its own tale. Edmund Justican, if that were his name, seemed to have vanished as completely as if he had been a denizen of another world.

(Continued in Tuesday's issue)

A woman's work is never done when she has a man to reform.—Life.

MINERS' LIEN LAW PASSED

Gist of the Bill for Protection of Laborer's Wages—Powers of Council Defined by Legal Adviser Newlands, Mortgages Take Precedence.

When the ordinance for the protection of miners and other came up for its third reading and final passage at the meeting of the council last Friday evening, Legal Adviser Newlands in a very clear and concise manner set out the powers and limitations of the council in enacting measures such as were originally proposed for the protection of miners and others who furnish the materials and supplies for the working of the mines of this territory. He stated that he had long feared a clash between the legislative body at Ottawa and that of the Yukon territory. The construction of the latter is derived from the Dominion parliament of which it is a creature. It is within the province of the former to legislate upon anything that the latter can, but the reverse is not true. Bills that might be passed by the Yukon council which conflicted with those of the Dominion parliament would be ultra vires of this council and would amount to naught. If the courts of this territory had not held that dumps on mining claims were personal property and that mortgages covering the same must be registered under the chattel mortgage act, the council could not have gone as far as it has in the bill about to be passed.

"We have no power to pass an ordinance affecting the land," he continued. "Working men, through extreme importance in the development of the country, are not the only class to be considered to the total exclusion of all others. If we undertook to protect the laborer by giving him a lien upon the entire claim it would have the effect of closing down work on practically every claim in the territory and his ability to procure employment would be out of the question. With such a law on our statutes not a dollar could be secured on any claim by pledging the same as security, nor could a pound of provisions be had on credit. The working men knowingly take long chances in the fall when accepting engagements by going to work for laymen and others when they do not know what is in the gravel beneath upon which is their sole dependence for their wages in the spring. It is not right for them to come to any legislative body and ask that they be given the sole and only consideration. If we had attempted to have made a laborer's lien take priority over everything else the act would have been ultra vires and of no effect whatever. If the people here are not satisfied with this ordinance they will have to go higher where a greater lien can be given the miner."

Wilson in reply and speaking for the miners said he was sure they were reasonable enough to be satisfied when they know that the council has gone as far as it can in the matter, and he was equally positive that it would be time wasted to past ordinances that would be ultra vires. He did not know until that moment just what the powers of the council were in the matter. The previous attempts in the same line had been unsatisfactory because the bills as enacted were not workable. A satisfaction of the present bill was expressed and he trusted no further difficulties would be had in protecting the miner and enabling him to secure the wages which he had worked hard for and was justly entitled to receive.

The following is a gist of the bill as passed and which is now a law: Unless he signs an express agreement to the contrary, any person who performed any work or service upon or in respect to, or places or mortgages or other encumbrances, on the work of any placer or quartz mine for any owner or layman shall by virtue thereof have a lien for the price of such work, service or material upon the said mine, the minerals or ore produced therefrom, or the material supplied for the working thereof, the lien, however, to be in amount to the sum justly due to the person entitled to the lien.

The lien shall attach and take effect upon registration of the same as against any subsequent purchasers, mortgages or other encumbrances. The lien shall attach to the estate or interest of the owner and all persons having any interest in the mine and the minerals or ore produced therefrom, appurtenant thereto and lands occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith.

Any lien created by this ordinance has priority over all claims against said mine and minerals or ore excepting conveyances and mortgages registered prior to the registration of said lien.

Lien shall be deposited in the office of the registration clerk for the district in which the mine to be attached is located. It shall state the name and residence of the claimant and the owner and the property to be charged and the person for whose credit the work is done or materials furnished. It must state the work done or materials furnished. The sum claimed to be due or to become due. Description of the property to be charged. Date of the expiration of the period of credit agreed to by the lienholder.

The claim must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant or his agent having a personal knowledge of the facts sworn to.

The claim for wages may include the claims of any number of mechanics, laborers or other persons afore-said who may choose to unite them.

Where the lien is for wages the claim may be registered any time within thirty days after the last day's labor.

In other cases the claim of lien must be deposited before or during the progress of the work or within thirty days from the completion thereof or from the supplying or placing of materials. Provided, that the lien for materials shall apply only for such supplies as have been supplied thirty days prior to the last day in which any material was delivered.

Any lien not deposited shall cease to exist on the expiration of the time hereinbefore limited for registration.

Suit to realize on any lien must be begun within sixty days after the registration of said lien for any work that has been completed, materials furnished or wages earned.

Such liens are enforced by the issuance of a summons and following the usual procedure.

The liability of the claim owner or layman is fixed by the court.

The court may appoint a receiver should he become satisfied in his own mind that the lienholder is in danger of losing his claim.

Any number of lienholders may join in one action.

CONCESSION OPENED

Philp Application Has Been Turned Down

Tract Extends From the Mouth of Bonanza Two and One Half Miles up Stream.

The Philp concession which lies at the mouth of Bonanza will be thrown open for location at noon on Monday, October 6, according to the following notice which was posted in the office of the gold commissioner this morning:

"In the matter of the application of A. E. Philp for an hydraulic concession described as commencing at the mouth of Bonanza creek and extending up stream a distance of two and one-half miles and in width to the limits of the valley, notice is hereby given that on and after 12 o'clock noon, October 6, next, the ground in question will be open for location under the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon territory."

The upper boundary of the concession takes in a part of Lovett gulch and 84 below Bonanza, and extends from summit to summit on each side of the creek but does not include any of the creek claims. The ground has long been closed to entry though Philp has never had a lease. He merely made application, the ground was closed since which time the application has been pending. It has now been turned down and the tract declared open to entry. With the exception of the ground about Lovett gulch there has never been anything found on the concession and it is doubtful if it is worth much either for hydraulic or placer purposes.

Officers Elected. The Licensed Victuallers' Association of Dawson held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the following officers were elected for the coming year: Geo. Butler, president; Wm. Baird, vice-president; Joe Huston, secretary; A. D. Field, treasurer; Executive committee—Jas. F. McDonald, Tom Lamar, Dunc. Senkler, Joe Crahan, R. L. Hall.

Lien may be discharged by the receipt signed by a claimant or his agent verified by an affidavit and filed at the office of the registration clerk.

The fee for the registration of a lien is \$2.

Ordinance No. 30 of 1901 entitled an ordinance for the protection of miners' wages is repealed.

The shirtwaist man doesn't object to a coat of tan.—Philadelphia Record.

CONCESSION OPENED

Philp Application Has Been Turned Down

Tract Extends From the Mouth of Bonanza Two and One Half Miles up Stream.

The Philp concession which lies at the mouth of Bonanza will be thrown open for location at noon on Monday, October 6, according to the following notice which was posted in the office of the gold commissioner this morning:

"In the matter of the application of A. E. Philp for an hydraulic concession described as commencing at the mouth of Bonanza creek and extending up stream a distance of two and one-half miles and in width to the limits of the valley, notice is hereby given that on and after 12 o'clock noon, October 6, next, the ground in question will be open for location under the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon territory."

The upper boundary of the concession takes in a part of Lovett gulch and 84 below Bonanza, and extends from summit to summit on each side of the creek but does not include any of the creek claims. The ground has long been closed to entry though Philp has never had a lease. He merely made application, the ground was closed since which time the application has been pending. It has now been turned down and the tract declared open to entry. With the exception of the ground about Lovett gulch there has never been anything found on the concession and it is doubtful if it is worth much either for hydraulic or placer purposes.

Officers Elected. The Licensed Victuallers' Association of Dawson held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the following officers were elected for the coming year: Geo. Butler, president; Wm. Baird, vice-president; Joe Huston, secretary; A. D. Field, treasurer; Executive committee—Jas. F. McDonald, Tom Lamar, Dunc. Senkler, Joe Crahan, R. L. Hall.

Lien may be discharged by the receipt signed by a claimant or his agent verified by an affidavit and filed at the office of the registration clerk.

The fee for the registration of a lien is \$2.

Ordinance No. 30 of 1901 entitled an ordinance for the protection of miners' wages is repealed.

The shirtwaist man doesn't object to a coat of tan.—Philadelphia Record.

For Sale

Complete freighting outfit consisting of heavy teams, harness, wagons, trucks, chains etc. Will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers. Can be seen at stables, South Dawson. THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.

HON. WILLIAM OGILVIE

Arrived in Dawson Yesterday Afternoon

Has Big Dredger on Stewart and Will Begin Operation Immediately.

Looking hale, hearty and prosperous and stepping with the vigorous and elastic tread of youth, Ex-Yukon Commissioner William Ogilvie landed from the deck of the steamer Crimmin yesterday afternoon after an absence from Dawson of a little more than a year.

During the most of the past year Mr. Ogilvie has been engaged in perfecting his plans for developing a dredging concession which with his associates he holds on the Stewart river. For the past two months he has been busy at Whitehorse getting his machinery in working order, building the big scow required for the accommodation of the dredging apparatus and making other necessary preparations for carrying out his plans.

The Crimmin was secured to tow the dredger to its destination and successfully accomplished that feat, two days being required to reach the desired point on the Stewart after leaving the mouth of the river. It is now located about 70 miles up stream and is all ready for work.

It is designed to work on the river bottom and is capable of operating at any distance below the water surface not greater than 35 feet. The parts which suffer the greatest amount of wear and tear are made of cast steel instead of cast iron as is usually the case and the possibility of serious damage is thus reduced to a minimum.

The buckets are so arranged that after being filled they are closed practically airtight, thus preventing the possibility of any appreciable loss. The cost of operating has been looked into carefully and Mr. Ogilvie is of the opinion that an average of 10 cents to the cubic yard of dirt handled will more than pay all expenses involved.

It was the original expectation that the dredger would be in place ready for work not later than the first of August but delays in the machinery made a wait of nearly six weeks necessary. However, it is expected that several weeks of good working weather yet remain and they will be improved to the utmost advantage.

Mr. Ogilvie was greeted on his arrival by a party of old friends and has been busy almost every minute of the time since he stepped ashore shaking hands and renewing acquaintances of a year ago.

He will remain in Dawson until the next sailing of the Prospector when he will return to Stewart taking with him several men to cut wood for the dredger. He is very sanguine of the success of his venture and feels certain that he is merely paving the way for numerous other undertakings of a like nature.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

The steamer Casca left for Whitehorse yesterday afternoon at three o'clock with the following large list of passengers: J. G. Hunter, Miss F. Martin, S. Thorson, E. McDonald, L. B. Merchant, M. Jarland, G. Albert, Miss O. Brown, Miss A. King, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lane Myers, E. E. Nelson, Fred Wagner, Jean Dion, Mrs. S. Thomas, Andy McKee, T. Peterson, W. G. Atwood, A. Roby, C. Stephan, Mrs. C. Stephan, H. A. Morse, M. T. McGraw, Robt. Cairns, Mrs. Shurston, C. Burke, C. H. Wiles, D. H. Cole, W. A. Craig, Jno. Olegon, W. T. Laurie, H. S. Munson, Robt. Smith, Wm. Morrison, Jack Belsae, W. P. Beardsley, J. Mason, R. Cameron, J. W. Charleston, J. Hepburn, J. T. Kelly, J. Adams, J. Newman, D. Darritt, George Poirier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hopkins, H. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, D. Campbell, Frank Mortimer and Dick Dillon.



HON. WILLIAM OGILVIE, EX-YUKON COMMISSIONER

jury is slight and will be easily remedied upon her arrival at Whitehorse. The steamer Dawson arrived last evening with a large consignment of freight and the following passengers: Miss Oliver, Mrs. D. W. Davis, D. Black, S. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hilton, O. Fortier, G. A. Bettner, Mrs. C. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Smith, Mrs. T. A. McGowan, Carrie Peterson, C. V. Anthony, M. Hedger and J. Burton.

The Seattle No. 3 with the barge Otter and the steamer Leah of the N. C. Co.'s fleet arrived about 7:30 this morning. The Leah brought no freight or passengers. She will return about the 20th carrying the mail. The Seattle No. 3 started with 700 tons of freight 500 of which was consigned to Dawson.

The Wilbur Crimmin arrived in Dawson last night. Ex-Governor Ogilvie's large dredger was brought down by this boat and taken 70 miles up the Stewart river where it will be put in operation next year. Mr. Ogilvie arrived in Dawson on the Crimmin. The sailing date for her return trip will be announced later. The Dawson left this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Canadian will arrive tonight. The Thistle will leave Monday. The Truel leaves Monday afternoon and is scheduled to make connections with the Dolphin at Skagway. The Hannah leaves tomorrow morning at daybreak on her return to St. Michael.

Woman Will Die Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.—At 1 o'clock this morning Fred Smith, a laborer, aged 24, and his wife, aged 22, were taken to St. Michael's hospital suffering from carbolic poisoning and burns. Smith and his wife had been drinking and he says that his wife after she had gone to bed swallowed a large dose of carbolic acid and afterwards threw the remainder in the bottle in his face. The woman fought against medicine at the hospital and will die. Smith, though badly burned, will recover.

"The paper was here to stay," writes a Georgia editor, "but it accidentally made money enough to leave."—Atlanta Constitution.

Deed of a Maniac. Park City, Utah, Sept. 1.—A horrible tragedy was enacted three miles below here, on the Sayderville road, this morning, when William Trotman, after trying to beat the brains out of his wife and children, shot himself through the heart with a Winchester rifle.

Trotman entered the room where his two daughters, aged 14 and 16 years, were asleep, and after kissing them affectionately, raised a monkey wrench, which he carried, and struck the oldest daughter on the head, crushing her skull.

The other daughter was awakened, and the inhuman father repeatedly struck her over the head with the heavy instrument. The mother, who was awakened by the noise, then entered the room and was next attacked and cruelly beaten about the head and body. While her injuries are serious, they are not necessarily fatal.

Trotman then secured a Winchester rifle, and, rushing from the house, placed the muzzle of the weapon to his breast and pulled the trigger, the ball going entirely through his body.

Trotman, early last April, was sent to the insane asylum at Provo, because he feared he would kill his family. He returned Saturday and the tragedy followed.

Upopular Judge With the exception of a single clique the miners and merchants of the Council district are a unit in desiring that Commissioner Ferguson be removed before the end of next month. The mining season would then be practically over, and litigants who will not file suits under his biased administration would be prevented from accomplishing anything this season. It is understood that the following gentlemen are applicants for the commissionership: H. C. Gordon, deputy clerk of the U. S. court; Attorney W. H. Bard, U. S. attorney Wm. C. Love and J. J. Underwood.

The properties that stand in Judge Ferguson's name are not a circumstantial fact but the properties that have been located by his agents who have located in their own names and have given him deeds, not yet recorded. Many of these are relocations and litigation concerning them will surely arise.

Another cause of dissatisfaction is that Ferguson and Frank Shaw, superintendent of the Wild Goose Co., a corporation, are co-partners in various claims, that the Wild Goose Co. has considerable litigation, much of which is before Ferguson and Shaw as confidential and legal advisers whose conduct and McKee, attorneys for Shaw and the Wild Goose Co.

The following are cited in Council as examples of Ferguson's arbitrary methods: In the case of Miller vs. Peley, tried in Council last April, the U. S. Marshal being absent from the district, Ferguson appointed C. Sturman Special Deputy Marshal and wished empanelled, instructing Sturman to keep the list private. It is alleged by reliable citizens that Ferguson being questioned admitted these facts in open court, but ruled that no challenge to the panel would be allowed, that among the persons summoned were three who were co-partners with Ferguson and N. H. Castle in mining property and Castle was attorney for the plaintiff in the case and that the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

According to affidavits in the possession of the Gold Digger, Akpuk, a native servant of Ferguson, stole a dog belonging to J. St. Pierre and Ed. Matson of Council and took him to Nome. About ten days later they saw their dog in a team with which Ferguson was returning to Council, and the two owners, after greeting the commissioner, quietly unhitched the animal and took him to their homes. The next day Matson and St. Pierre were arrested by the U. S. Marshal, taken before the Commissioner and informed that he had found them guilty of contempt of court, and stopping an officer who had made, that they must pay fines or go to prison. The men paid the fines. They say that no complaint was, to their knowledge, filed against them, that they were given no opportunity to be heard or make any defence, or to consult an attorney. They did not know, till they were arrested, that Judge Ferguson was carrying mail.

Space does not permit a further recital of Ferguson's high-handed methods, but other instances of his arbitrary proceedings are not lacking.—Nome Gold Digger.

Rices Confession Toronto, Aug. 25.—Crown Attorney Curry announces that Fred. Lee Rice of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to

The New Battleship Maine.

On board United States battleship Maine, of Boston, Aug. 23.—Amid a panoply of mimic warfare the new battleship Maine established record figures for the United States Navy today. Under anything but favorable conditions she set the mark for a four-hour trial at 18.3 knots per hour. But this utterly fails to tell how fast the great ship did, or can go; for she finished with a dash at the rate of 18.9 knots and had she enough deep water ahead to have continued she could doubtless have gone beyond 19 knots for another four hours.

There was no call for any such exhibition, as all were satisfied, even the veteran landmen aboard appreciating the beauty of her performance. A conquered ocean rolled sullenly toward the rockbound coast as if disgruntled at its inability to stay her progress.

Around in plain view, or dim on the hazy horizon, could be seen the ships of Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet. Throughout the trial they kept in sight, and at frequent intervals a dull, gray torpedo boat or a destroyer darted along the course. They seemed to hail their new-found sister with right good will, for when close enough they invariably saluted the honor three-whistle salute of the sea. The Maine's answer was cordial, but she and her men had no eyes for anything except the six black government tugs anchored just 6.6 knots apart, which marked the course.

A REMARKABLE TEST. This was beyond question the most remarkable trial to which an American ship was ever subjected, in that no special preparations were made to force the last inch out of her. The nerve and confidence of her builders in attempting such a thing was fully appreciated by the men aboard, who knew a battleship as well as a shoemaker knows his last. To begin with, her bunkers were filled with ordinary run of mine coal from the bituminous fields of central Pennsylvania. It was not too good for even that variety. Then her crew was picked out of the ordinary run of stokers to be found along the wharves. There was no special selection. Many of these men had never seen the fireroom of a warship before.

"We want to try her under exact service conditions," said E. S. Cramp, and he did it. At the conclusion of the run he said:—"I would rather get 18.3 as we did than race her at 19 knots over the whole course. What she did today

she can do any day, and in any competent hands." It was gray morning at best when the ship's company turned out and awaited the arrival of the trial board and the invited guests. All were on board by 8:30 o'clock, but it was 9:15 before Pilot Lawlor decided to trip his anchors and feel his way over the hidden rocks that pave the harbor's mouth. He ran out at less than five knots speed until Boston Light dropped astern, and the great ship was at last unfettered and facing the ocean. The wind came in stronger from the eastward, and some vagrant storm was sending visiting cards in the shape of mile-long swells that slammed themselves in useless fury against the prow of the ship. She coaxed her way along, leaving a broad trail of brown smoke.

Gradually the steam mounted in the gauges, and with lifted power the Maine swept off faster to the eastward. Just off the entrance to Gloucester Harbor appeared the battleships Alabama and Massachusetts, with spotted white hulls and superstructures of pale bluff.

RUSH ACROSS THE LINE. The tug marking the start was dead ahead and close aboard when Pilot "Gus" Clampitt took the wheel, and with a scarcely perceptible twirl set the big fighter true on her course. The time for play had ceased, and the big ship seemed to know it. As sweet and as true as a baby in its sleep she cuddled down to the steel-backed tide and rushed across the line. She was doing 17.61 knots when she squared for the second mark in the teeth of wind and current, and it seemed but an instant until she had brought the tall twin lights on Thatcher's Island abeam—a fact that made little difference to her for there was a pressing engagement at the end of the line.

Past the second tug she swept and entered the zone of worst currents. The wind increased and the sea came bounding against the starboard bow, its scattered drops falling on the forward deck like a rain of buckshot. Outside the course a Gloucester fisherman, ever patriotic, dipped the tiny flag at the peak of his fifty-ton schooner. Past Mark-Boats 3, 4 and 5 the Maine sped, but never against the conditions she faced could she get the 18 knots. One leg she fell to 17.23, but even this did not shake the confidence of those who knew her best.

"She will do it," said Captain Buckman, "she is hardly warmed up yet."

SWIFT RUN HOME. She cleared the last tug with a rush. Instantly her helm was put over and she circled the sea with a beautiful curved wake of foam. No time was lost starting back. This time the wind and tide favored, but the wind did no good, for it was dead aft and the ship sped as fast as it blew. Hence none of it formed enough draft for the fires.

But the Maine was evidently determined to make amends for the outward run. The engines were developing 17,000-horse power and now the crowd aboard had a chance to see what the ship really could do. Around flew the huge propellers, 130 times to the minute, and the mass of machinery hidden inside the armored white hull sang the song of a happy giant's chorus, no voice out of tune. Each component part was striving to do its best.

The ship plowed down the course, a perfect incarnation of speed and power. Every leg now showed better than 18 knots. The end it was certain, at the fifth mark, that the contract speed would be exceeded. But the Maine had evidently just begun to be good-humored, for she turned on the next leg at an 18.7 clip and then plunged for the 6.6 knots that separated her from a splendid victory.

She could not be denied, and the men on the fleet of old fighters scattered around the horizon, men who heard and live oaksides were in fashion, must have marveled as they saw this huge hull driven like a cruiser, meeting a turning tide and a cross sea, and still turning a mark of 18.9 for the last leg.

This, by all odds, is a better estimate of her ability than the 18.3 knots figured out with tidal corrections, for there is no doubt that if called upon to do it, the Maine could keep up the higher speed for half a day under favorable conditions.

Congressman Foss, chairman of the house naval committee, said at the conclusion of the trial: "The result proves that this is the fastest American battleship afloat. The Illinois, the speediest ship up to the present time, has been beaten. So far as I am able to judge the Maine is today the greatest and fastest floating battery in our navy. The Cramps are entitled to great credit for producing such a magnificent battleship."

Immediately after the run the board decided on the turning trials. The helm was reversed from hard Starboard to hard aport, and for an

hour the big ship cut the figure & on the ocean, turning completely in but little more than twice her length, and handling so easily that one could scarcely credit the fact that the big hull was drawing 23 feet 6 inches of water, the displacement being 12,350 tons.

Congratulations were in order after the trial, and the praises of the ship and her builders was sung again and again. Edwin S. Cramp had little to say. "I knew she could do it and she has, that is about all there is in the matter," he said.

Maine's representatives aboard were enthusiastic. The next legislative in the Pine Tree state will vote an appropriation for a complete silver service for the vessel. So she will come back to the Delaware crowned rightly as the navy queen.

When congress decided on plans for this ship and her sisters the speed called for was sixteen knots. The bids did not come within the limit of the appropriation, but Charles H. Cramp came to the front with plans of his own and offered to produce an eighteen-knot battleship if the changes he suggested were adopted. He substituted Niagaras water tube boilers for the old Scotch variety, cut down the weight of armor, and drew lines for a hull that even with 72 feet 2 inches beam on a length of 388 feet had the symmetric and clean runs fore and aft that characterize American ships and bring speed.

His plans were adopted, and today he stands crowned with his ship, the originator and producer of the first American eighteen-knot battleship. T. T. ALLEN.

From Danish Nobility Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—William Bartholin, who is wanted by the police of Chicago to explain the murder of his mother and his sweetheart, Minnie Mitchell, is the son of a scion of Danish nobility, William Peter Bartholin, who died at the old Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis., some years ago. The elder Bartholin came from a distinguished family of Danish nobility. He was a jurist, was educated at the University of Copenhagen, and had the title of gentleman of the bedchamber. He emigrated to America in 1859, and had many vicissitudes there. At one time he worked as a scavenger. He has near relatives living in Denmark.

The Danish government believes that the elder Bartholin died a natural death, but has instituted an inquiry into the cause of his death.

The Plunger at Auditorium.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

Dawson, Sept. 5, 1902.

Dear Sir,—A number of United States citizens residents in the Yukon Territory have asked me for an opinion regarding the law of citizenship, naturalization, and I beg leave to submit my answer through the columns of your paper.

The question asked is: "Can a United States citizen take the British oath of allegiance and upon return to the mother country immediately repatriate without being compelled to conform to the law of the United States governing naturalization of aliens?" My answer is "No," and in support of my opinion I beg to submit the following.

The only agreement between the United States and Great Britain providing for repatriation of former citizens and subjects was by a convention held at London on the 13th day of May, 1870, the United States being represented by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Great Britain being represented by Sir Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary. By the convention of the 13th day of May, 1870, it was provided:

ARTICLE I. Citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become or shall become or are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof shall subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

ARTICLE II. Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to

resume their nationality as citizens of the United States provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th change of the ratification of the present convention.

Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens in the United States shall be at liberty to renounce their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

ARTICLE III. If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty's government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty and the ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

It will be seen that Article I ratifies the acts of former citizens and subjects who have or shall have changed allegiance.

Article II, gives former citizens and subjects an opportunity to repatriate within a given time, to wit, two years by public declaration of renunciation of present allegiance and resumption of former allegiance.

ARTICLE II, and to Article IV, a supplemental convention as aforesaid was held for the purpose of providing the manner in which renunciation should be made and resumption of former allegiance declared and of ratifying the first convention on the 23rd day of February, 1871, it being then provided:

ARTICLE I. Any person being originally a citizen of the United States who had, previously to May 13th, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject may at any time before August 10th, 1872, and any British subject who at the date first aforesaid has been naturalized as a citizen within the United States may, at any time before May 12th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation by subscribing an instrument in writing substantially in the form hereunto appended and designed as annex A.

The remaining clauses of Article I, designates the officials before whom renunciation shall be sworn. Annex A is the blank form of renunciation of present allegiance and resumption of former allegiance.

Section 2165 of the revised Statutes of the United States provides: "An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise," and then by clauses is provided the manner in which an alien may be admitted to citizenship, one of the requirements being a declaration on oath before a court of record at least two years prior to the admission of the applicant, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all former allegiance.

Section 2170 of said Revised Statutes provides that no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission resided within the United States.

It will be readily seen that the only manner in which one can now repatriate in the United States is according to Sections 2165 and 2170 above quoted.

Some argue that owing to the fact that the British oath of allegiance contains no renunciation the individual may elect which of two masters he will serve, but Article I of the convention held on the 13th day of May, 1870, refutes such contention. Yours, etc., LEROY TOZIER.

Mastodon Creek. Among the arrivals on the steamer Hannah were Louis Stetson and Louis Gillman, both of Mastodon creek in the Circle City district. They are stopping at the Klondike hotel.

Quartz on Rock Creek. J. Percy Snyder and Alex. Smart have recently returned from a three weeks' trip to the head of Rock creek which finds its source in the Ogilvie range of the Rocky mountains. Mr. Snyder is interested in the Melba group of quartz claims which are located about 35 miles up Rock creek and his trip was for the purpose of doing his annual assessment work on the group. The claims of which there are ten, are situated at an elevation of 6700 feet above sea level and during the time the work was in progress it snowed every day. As the men had not gone prepared for such inclement weather they suffered quite a little on account of the cold. The ledges in the Melba group are in the shape of twin dykes with a ledge of slate between the veins in thickness. The banging wall is granite and the foot wall slate. The ore is what is known in mineralogy as xoleritic and is heavily charged with pyrites of iron carrying gold which assays from \$2 to \$12 a ton. One assay that has been made ran as high as \$146.30. It is Mr. Snyder's intention next season to crosscut the ledge and do some extensive development work. The claims are about 18 miles beyond Lepine creek.

Given an Address. Mr. Justice Macaulay, who took his seat on the bench on Monday, was presented with an address of welcome by Mr. Wm. Walsh on behalf of the bar association in which the best wishes of the bar were conveyed and congratulations offered upon his recent elevation to the bench. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Justice Dugas. His lordship has been engaged all this week in hearing cases. This winter during the absence of Mr. Justice Dugas in the long vacation whenever court is convened for the trial of causes by consent, the apartment of the latter will be occupied by Mr. Justice Macaulay. This week he has held court in the private rooms of the senior judge.

Socialists Disturbed. London, Aug. 29.—Socialists are disturbed by the vital statistics just issued, showing a marked decline in the English birth rate. London shows a decrease since 1881 from 274 to 20.6 per hundred married women under the age of 45. The decline is most noticeable in the fashionable quarters of the capital, while the slum areas, such as Stepney, Shadwell and Bethnal Green, are almost stationary. Outside of London the decline amounts to 25.8 against 30.3 in 1881.

Two College Girls Go on the Stage During Vacation

"The Prince of Pilsen," a musical comedy now playing in New York, is paying for a college education for two chorus girls.

It must not be understood from this that the managers of "The Prince of Pilsen" have endowed two scholarships.

It is simply that two Wellesley girls are singing and dancing in the chorus in order to make enough mon-

ney to enable them to complete their college course.

Miss Helen Cogswell and Miss Diamond Donner are young ladies of high ideals and strong determination.

They are not on the stage because they are stage struck—indeed, they claim that the glamor of the stage has no fascination for them—but they are there simply and solely because they can make more money at the college than they could in any other position.

And they need money.

During the first two years of their college life they had everything that their hearts could desire.

Both had been reared in luxurious homes in the west and the allowances they received from their parents were handsome and sufficient to meet all their needs.

A few months ago Miss Donner's father died.

He had always been considered a wealthy man; but his estate was found to be involved in such a way

that it was financially impossible for his daughter to complete her course at Wellesley.

Miss Cogswell's case was practically the same.

The two girls are close friends and when they discussed their predicament they determined to earn enough money in some way to finish their education.

The pay offered them in the shops

George C. Cogswell, of Cleveland, and is now but nineteen years old.

She is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs perhaps 135 pounds. Her figure is perfection, and she carries herself with all the ease and grace of the well-bred society girl.

She is the athletic type of college girl personified, for there is almost no sport in which she is not an adept.

graciously, but she has much the better voice.

If their theatrical experience has not spoiled them for the college life their college life has certainly not interfered with their chances of becoming popular among chorus girls.

They do not in the least hold themselves aloof from the other members of the company.

They are as democratic as they are



DIAMOND DONNER.



HELEN COGSWELL.

They must have something beside that—something to keep them at college during the winter.

And so their thoughts naturally turned to the theater.

Chorus girls, as they had heard, made three or four times the average pay of a shop girl.

Accordingly they presented themselves for trial before Manager Henry W. Savage and were immediately engaged, before he had even heard them sing.

"They've got good looks enough to hold a place even if they couldn't open their mouths," he said to one of his amazed assistants, for Mr. Savage usually doesn't do things in this way by any manner of means, but when he came to hear their voices and saw them dance he was more than delighted, and predicted a future for both if they made up their minds to continue in the theatrical profession.

Helen Cogswell is a daughter of

clever, and are well liked as a consequence.

Anti-Trust Law.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—A suit for \$75,000 damages against the California raisin combine has been begun under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The United States—Consolidated Raisin Company, a New York corporation, is the plaintiff and Pacific Coast Seeded Raisin Company, comprising a large number of corporations, is the defendant.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff granted licenses to the defendant companies in the combine to use its patented seeding machinery, on a royalty of one-quarter cent a pound on all raisins handled. This last year, but now, by reason of the combine, the companies refuse to pay the license and the damages resulting are estimated at \$25,000, which, under the anti-trust law, must be trebled if awarded.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle, Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—A suit for \$75,000 damages against the California raisin combine has been begun under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The United States—Consolidated Raisin Company, a New York corporation, is the plaintiff and Pacific Coast Seeded Raisin Company, comprising a large number of corporations, is the defendant.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff granted licenses to the defendant companies in the combine to use its patented seeding machinery, on a royalty of one-quarter cent a pound on all raisins handled. This last year, but now, by reason of the combine, the companies refuse to pay the license and the damages resulting are estimated at \$25,000, which, under the anti-trust law, must be trebled if awarded.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle, Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—A suit for \$75,000 damages against the California raisin combine has been begun under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The United States—Consolidated Raisin Company, a New York corporation, is the plaintiff and Pacific Coast Seeded Raisin Company, comprising a large number of corporations, is the defendant.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff granted licenses to the defendant companies in the combine to use its patented seeding machinery, on a royalty of one-quarter cent a pound on all raisins handled. This last year, but now, by reason of the combine, the companies refuse to pay the license and the damages resulting are estimated at \$25,000, which, under the anti-trust law, must be trebled if awarded.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle, Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

FRICION DEVELOPING

Among the Officials at Skagway

School Board and City Officers Find Themselves Unable to Agree.

Skagway, Sept. 9.—There are evidences of growing friction growing between the city council and the school board.

At a meeting of the city council last night a discussion arose over the appropriation of money for the running expenses of the schools, in which it was developed that the general custodians of the financial affairs of the school district as well as the city, as the law makes the council, were not altogether satisfied with the way things were running with the school finances.

The upshot of the matter was that the city clerk, whose duty it is to issue the school warrants, was directed not to issue any more warrants until the city council had made an appropriation of the school money or the use of the school directors, and there seemed a general intention in the part of the council not to appropriate any money for the operating expenses of the school until the money is actually paid into the hands of the treasurer. This position

might be modified, however, if the city attorney shall decide that the city council has a right to authorize the school board to contract an indebtedness against anticipated revenues.

However, even if the city attorney shall decide that the school funds that are expected to come into the treasury can be drawn against in advance, there is likely to be difficulties before long between the councilmen and the custodians of the school affairs.

Among the things that were criticized last night by members of the council and the city attorney, who joined in the discussion, was the action of the school board in holding secret meetings, so that "nobody could know what it was doing until the results showed themselves. It was charged that Principal Lee of the public school was drawing two salaries. It was said that he was getting \$125 per month, of four weeks, for his services as principal of the schools; and that he was getting \$50 per month as janitor. The council seemed to think that the schools were entitled to all of Mr. Lee's services for the \$125, and that if he had any time to spare to be janitor that the original salary should cover the work. There was also a disposition among the councilmen to think that the \$50 per month for a janitor should go to a taxpayer. It was contended that no superintendent could take the time away from his duties in the school long enough to attend to the duties of janitor without damage to the students.

Another kick was made upon the action of the school directors for allowing Mr. Lee \$50 expense money to pay his way to Skagway in addition to his salary.

There seemed, also, a disposition to reduce the operating expenses of the school. It was the opinion of some of those present that without one red cent in the treasury, \$700 per month was too great a sum to spend on the running expenses of the school, if satisfactory results could be secured for a less sum, and those who raised the point claimed that it could be.

Among the reasons urged by the city attorney why the school directors should not be permitted to contract an indebtedness, was the fact that the method of raising a school fund might be abolished at any time. He says the supreme court has a case pending that tests the constitutionality of the license tax, and there is no telling when the court might decide the case or which way the case might be decided. He also called attention to the fact that there has been a great deal of agitation in favor of the repeal of the tax altogether. This agitation has reached the outside and members of congress have expressed a determination to use their influence in that direction.

If by either means the school funds were deprived of a source from which they could be replenished, what would become of a debt then outstanding?

Of course the discussion last night was one sided, as the school directors were not present to make a defense of their course. However, all these things will furnish, no doubt, a bone of contention, until the matters are settled.

Just in a complete line of infants' wear—Little Shoes, Stockings, Vests, etc.—at Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

Liberal Convention

On Thursday morning next the convention representing the Liberals of the territory will be called to order in the Arctic Brotherhood hall. There will be altogether 142 delegates in the convention, representing 25 districts into which the territory for convenience has been divided. In point of numbers it will be the largest convention yet held in the territory, the recent opposition convention consisting of about half the number above mentioned.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle, Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

tion might be modified, however, if the city attorney shall decide that the city council has a right to authorize the school board to contract an indebtedness against anticipated revenues.

However, even if the city attorney shall decide that the school funds that are expected to come into the treasury can be drawn against in advance, there is likely to be difficulties before long between the councilmen and the custodians of the school affairs.

Among the things that were criticized last night by members of the council and the city attorney, who joined in the discussion, was the action of the school board in holding secret meetings, so that "nobody could know what it was doing until the results showed themselves. It was charged that Principal Lee of the public school was drawing two salaries. It was said that he was getting \$125 per month, of four weeks, for his services as principal of the schools; and that he was getting \$50 per month as janitor. The council seemed to think that the schools were entitled to all of Mr. Lee's services for the \$125, and that if he had any time to spare to be janitor that the original salary should cover the work. There was also a disposition among the councilmen to think that the \$50 per month for a janitor should go to a taxpayer. It was contended that no superintendent could take the time away from his duties in the school long enough to attend to the duties of janitor without damage to the students.

Another kick was made upon the action of the school directors for allowing Mr. Lee \$50 expense money to pay his way to Skagway in addition to his salary.

There seemed, also, a disposition to reduce the operating expenses of the school. It was the opinion of some of those present that without one red cent in the treasury, \$700 per month was too great a sum to spend on the running expenses of the school, if satisfactory results could be secured for a less sum, and those who raised the point claimed that it could be.

Among the reasons urged by the city attorney why the school directors should not be permitted to contract an indebtedness, was the fact that the method of raising a school fund might be abolished at any time. He says the supreme court has a case pending that tests the constitutionality of the license tax, and there is no telling when the court might decide the case or which way the case might be decided. He also called attention to the fact that there has been a great deal of agitation in favor of the repeal of the tax altogether. This agitation has reached the outside and members of congress have expressed a determination to use their influence in that direction.

If by either means the school funds were deprived of a source from which they could be replenished, what would become of a debt then outstanding?

Of course the discussion last night was one sided, as the school directors were not present to make a defense of their course. However, all these things will furnish, no doubt, a bone of contention, until the matters are settled.

Just in a complete line of infants' wear—Little Shoes, Stockings, Vests, etc.—at Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

Liberal Convention

On Thursday morning next the convention representing the Liberals of the territory will be called to order in the Arctic Brotherhood hall. There will be altogether 142 delegates in the convention, representing 25 districts into which the territory for convenience has been divided. In point of numbers it will be the largest convention yet held in the territory, the recent opposition convention consisting of about half the number above mentioned.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle, Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

tion might be modified, however, if the city attorney shall decide that the city council has a right to authorize the school board to contract an indebtedness against anticipated revenues.

However, even if the city attorney shall decide that the school funds that are expected to come into the treasury can be drawn against in advance, there is likely to be difficulties before long between the councilmen and the custodians of the school affairs.

Among the things that were criticized last night by members of the council and the city attorney, who joined in the discussion, was the action of the school board in holding secret meetings, so that "nobody could know what it was doing until the results showed themselves. It was charged that Principal Lee of the public school was drawing two salaries. It was said that he was getting \$125 per month, of four weeks, for his services as principal of the schools; and that he was getting \$50 per month as janitor. The council seemed to think that the schools were entitled to all of Mr. Lee's services for the \$125, and that if he had any time to spare to be janitor that the original salary should cover the work. There was also a disposition among the councilmen to think that the \$50 per month for a janitor should go to a taxpayer. It was contended that no superintendent could take the time away from his duties in the school long enough to attend to the duties of janitor without damage to the students.

Another kick was made upon the action of the school directors for allowing Mr. Lee \$50 expense money to pay his way to Skagway in addition to his salary.

tion might be modified, however, if the city attorney shall decide that the city council has a right to authorize the school board to contract an indebtedness against anticipated revenues.

However, even if the city attorney shall decide that the school funds that are expected to come into the treasury can be drawn against in advance, there is likely to be difficulties before long between the councilmen and the custodians of the school affairs.

Among the things that were criticized last night by members of the council and the city attorney, who joined in the discussion, was the action of the school board in holding secret meetings, so that "nobody could know what it was doing until the results showed themselves. It was charged that Principal Lee of the public school was drawing two salaries. It was said that he was getting \$125 per month, of four weeks, for his services as principal of the schools; and that he was getting \$50 per month as janitor. The council seemed to think that the schools were entitled to all of Mr. Lee's services for the \$125, and that if he had any time to spare to be janitor that the original salary should cover the work. There was also a disposition among the councilmen to think that the \$50 per month for a janitor should go to a taxpayer. It was contended that no superintendent could take the time away from his duties in the school long enough to attend to the duties of janitor without damage to the students.

Another kick was made upon the action of the school directors for allowing Mr. Lee \$50 expense money to pay his way to Skagway in addition to his salary.

There seemed, also, a disposition to reduce the operating expenses of the school. It was the opinion of some of those present that without one red cent in the treasury, \$700 per month was too great a sum to spend on the running expenses of the school, if satisfactory results could be secured for a less sum, and those who raised the point claimed that it could be.

Among the reasons urged by the city attorney why the school directors should not be permitted to contract an indebtedness, was the fact that the method of raising a school fund might be abolished at any time. He says the supreme court has a case pending that tests the constitutionality of the license tax, and there is no telling when the court might decide the case or which way the case might be decided. He also called attention to the fact that there has been a great deal of agitation in favor of the repeal of the tax altogether. This agitation has reached the outside and members of congress have expressed a determination to use their influence in that direction.

If by either means the school funds were deprived of a source from which they could be replenished, what would become of a debt then outstanding?

Of course the discussion last night was one sided, as the school directors were not present to make a defense of their course. However, all these things will furnish, no doubt, a bone of contention, until the matters are settled.

Just in a complete line of infants' wear—Little Shoes, Stockings, Vests, etc.—at Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

Liberal Convention

On Thursday morning next the convention representing the Liberals of the territory will be called to order in the Arctic Brotherhood hall. There will be altogether 142 delegates in the convention, representing 25 districts into which the territory for convenience has been divided. In point of numbers it will be the largest convention yet held in the territory, the recent opposition convention consisting of about half the number above mentioned.

Dugald Donaghy, the secretary, has received reports of delegations thus far elected, including Whitehorse, Gold Run, Bonanza and Eldorado, Dominion, below Gold Run, 7 below Dominion and Caribou. Tonight meetings will be held at Magnet Gulch, at the mouth of Bonanza, Bear creek and lower Hunker.

By tomorrow night it is expected that lists of all delegations will be in the secretary's hands ready for the opening of the convention the following day.

Bids for Work

Washington, Sept. 6.—Bids were opened at the navy department today for the construction of an addition to the concrete way hall at the Puget Sound navy yard. There were five bidders, Seattle Bridge Company, Puget Sound Bridge & Dock Company, Seattle, Collins Bros. & Company, Oakland, Cal., and George Milton Savage, Tacoma.

The lowest bidders were the Seattle Bridge Company, at \$27,700 each. The former, however, agrees to complete the work in four months, against five months required by the Pacific Company.

Cut flowers, Cook's, phone 1808.

tion might be modified, however, if the city attorney shall decide that the city council has a right to authorize the school board to contract an indebtedness against anticipated revenues.

However, even if the city attorney shall decide that the school funds that are expected to come into the treasury can be drawn against in advance, there is likely to be difficulties before long between the councilmen and the custodians of the school affairs.

Among the things that were criticized last night by members of the council and the city attorney, who joined in the discussion, was the action of the school board in holding secret meetings, so that "nobody could know what it was doing until the results showed themselves. It was charged that Principal Lee of the public school was drawing two salaries. It was said that he was getting \$125 per month, of four weeks, for his services as principal of the schools; and that he was getting \$50 per month as janitor. The council seemed to think that the schools were entitled to all of Mr. Lee's services for the \$125, and that if he had any time to spare to be janitor that the original salary should cover the work. There was also a disposition among the councilmen to think that the \$50 per month for a janitor should go to a taxpayer. It was contended that no superintendent could take the time away from his duties in the school long enough to attend to the duties of janitor without damage to the students.

Another kick was made upon the action of the school directors for allowing Mr. Lee \$50 expense money to pay his way to Skagway in addition to his salary.

The Strange Disappearance of Edmund Justican.

By ADELINE SERGEANT.

(Concluded from Monday's issue.)

For some time I continued to take an interest in the strange disappearance of the English traveller, but I noted as an odd thing that nobody seemed to be much concerned about it in England. The missing man must have had very few friends. Of course there were paragraphs in the London dailies, which were no doubt copied into the provincial journals, so that quite sufficient publicity was given to the curious fact of his disappearance, but no inquiry after him was ever made by friend or acquaintance. So much I gathered from the French authorities, whom I questioned later on the subject. I myself suggested that he might perhaps have fallen from the train, and been some place of refuge, left in that case I was told that the matter would come to the ears of the authorities, and the man himself would probably have claimed his luggage. Remembering, however, the exceeding lightness of Mr. Justican's portmanteau, it occurred to me as possible that the thing had been planned from the beginning, and that Mr. Edmund Justican was a man who wished, for some reason or other, to evade inquiry and to lose his own identity. This seemed all the more probable when I ascertained that both his box and portmanteau were almost empty, and contained nothing at all of value.

I made up my mind at last that I should never know the sequel of the stranger's story, and that his disappearance was one of the mysteries of life which were never explained.

But one small incident led me to conclude that he was not quite forgotten.

I travelled, the year after Justican's disappearance, into Scotland, and found myself one Sunday in the parish church of a bleak hamlet near Aberdeen. I soon noticed that the attention of the peasant congregation was largely fixed upon two persons who occupied the best pew in the church, a hard-faced old Scotsman, and a woman of about forty years of age, in deep mourning—I almost took her for a widow. During the sermon she raised her thick crape veil and looked steadily at a tablet let into the wall. Her face was white, stern, rigid; and yet it bore the trace of an ineradicable grief.

The tablet, which I examined after service, bore these words: "In memory of Edmund Justican, mysteriously lost from a train in the south of France, and supposed to have died May 25th, 1859." It was the date of my journey from Turin with the missing man! "Deeply lamented," the tablet went on to say.

I made enquiries for the lady and her companion (her father, I believe), but found that they had driven away from the church in a hired wagonette, and were not known in the neighborhood. "The Justican family lived here twenty or thirty years ago," I was informed, "and I suppose that this Edmund mentioned on the tablet was one of them." But no further information came my way.

When I was next in the south of France, some three years later, I had almost forgotten the occurrence, and I was only reminded of it by means of the evl chance which caused me to miss a train, and have to wait for a few hours at Coluz. Well

as this place is known by name, I don't think that it has many English visitors, and as I had some hours to wait I strolled through the village, admiring the quaint green pottery which I saw in the little shops, and wondering whether I had time to attain the heights on which the great chateau was built, or to explore the recesses of its park. As I strolled past the house and up one of the green lanes, which were suggestive of England, rather than of southern France, I came across a pretty little scene of domestic felicity. There was a tiny red house built in French fashion, with its back to the view, surrounded by a garden full of roses and other sweet-smelling flowers, with a plot of herbs behind, and a little enclosure of land, evidently well tilled. Every-thing about the place breathed of humble prosperity. There were great beehives in a corner of the garden, and a dovecot on the side of the wall, and in the porch sat a pretty, dark-eyed young woman in peasant dress, who was at that very moment lifting up a black-eyed child of about two years old, in its queer blue blouse and black cap, to be kissed by a man who wore the sabots and blue blouse of a French laborer, who, as I noted immediately, had curiously ordinary Frenchman. There was a still smaller child in a wooden cradle at the door, and the young woman pointed to it reproachfully, as much as to say that her husband had not given sufficient attention to the little one, whereupon with a laugh the man stooped over the cradle, and at that moment I caught sight of his face. I held my breath and stared in blank amazement, for the fair-haired man in the peasant's dress was none other than Edmund Justican.

I stood outside the hedge, still staring when the woman at the door caught sight of me, and said something to her husband. He looked round at me, and paled suddenly. Then he put his finger to his lips as if to beg me to keep silence, transferred the child to his mother's arms, and walked slowly down the garden path to the gate, looking steadily at me all the time.

"Monsieur wants something?" he asked in French, or rather in the patois of the district, which is generally difficult for an Englishman to acquire. I was too much taken aback to answer in anything but English.

"Is it you after all?" I said.

"Don't you remember me? I was an old acquaintance of yours?"

"I have no acquaintance with monsieur," said the man, looking me quite calmly in the face. But the more I observed him the more certain I became that he was the vanished Englishman.

"Perhaps you don't know me by name," I went on bluntly. "But you must remember that we lunched together at Venice, that we visited the Pitti Palace, in Florence, together, and that we were travelling in the same compartment on the journey from Turin, when you so mysteriously disappeared? I do not come as an enemy, Mr. Edmund Justican, and I have no wish to inquire into your secrets, but you must allow me to express my pleasure in seeing you alive and well." I noticed that the color came back to his face as I

spoke, and at the end he smiled slightly and lifted his cap.

"If you will promise me not to betray my secret," he said, speaking English—how well I remember his refined and languid accent—"I will not refuse myself the pleasure of conversing for a few moments with countryman of my own. You are the first Englishman I have spoken to for three years, but I shall be glad of your kind assurance that you will give no account of your discovery to the newspapers, nor to the authorities either in France or England. Not that I have any occasion to fear them," he added; "I am not a criminal, and identity with the Englishman who disappeared from the train in which you were travelling, would cause me considerable inconvenience, and perhaps endanger the happiness of my home."

"I will keep your secret faithfully," I said. "But in return will you not tell me how and why you are here?"

"Certainly," he said. "And I give you my permission to tell it to the world after my death, or, if you care to do so, in twenty years from this time. There will be no difficulty, then, about letting the truth be known. The fact is I have, from my boyhood, been placed in uncongenial circumstances. I do not know whether I can express to you the bothing with which the life of civilization, of modern cities, fills me, and has always filled me, since I came to years of maturity. I suppose I have the soul of a recluse—a hermit, though not, as you see, of a celibate. My wife and children are the greatest joys of my present life, but, in order to gain this haven of peace, I was obliged to cut myself adrift from the world and all my earlier associations. I had made Finette's acquaintance some time before you met me in Italy, and was convinced that my only chance of happiness lay in marrying her. Unfortunately, I had relations, an uncle, who was a severe, uncompromising Scotchman, with a Calvinistic turn, and a conviction that a man would be eternally lost if he did not apply himself to business. I hated him, but at the same time I acknowledged that he had complete mastery over me, whenever I was in his presence. He ever contrived that I should engage myself to his daughter, a woman ten years older than myself, as hard and dry as her father, and quite capable of suing me for breach of promise of marriage if I dared to terminate the engagement. Under these circumstances I took refuge in flight. But flight was useless. I received letters from time to time, showing that my whereabouts was known, and finally I was told that my uncle and his daughter had resolved to follow me to Italy, and insist that the marriage should take place immediately. I was forced upon desperate courses, and you yourself know what I did."

"Upon my word, I don't!" I interpolated, hastily. "I suppose you mean you gave them the slip. But how did you leave the train?"

"My dear sir!" said Edmund Justican, with a more English turn of phrase than he had yet employed, "don't you remember the small's pace at which the train was crawling up the hill? I simply opened the door and stepped out. Of course it

was a risk. I might have fallen and hurt myself, but, as a matter of fact, I escaped without a single injury. I made my way from the railway line to a place where I was not known, concealed myself for some days among the peasants, and adopted as far as I could their dress and habits. Finally I made my way to Finette's native village, and persuaded her to cast her lot with mine. You may have observed that I took my handbag with me, which contained a very fair proportion of my fortune, in a portable form. We married, bought this little homestead, and here we live with our children, our garden, and our animals, as happy as the day is long. Thank God, I shall never see London again!"

I stared at the man, for such an expression of feeling seemed to me extraordinarily bizarre. But I could detect no sign of insanity in Edmund Justican's tone.

"I wish," he went on, "to live here and die here, and my children to come after me in this same state of life! It is as near paradise as anything on earth can be imagined! When I stepped from the train at midnight I seemed to be entering a new world, and I am perfectly satisfied with it."

"And do you never regret your friends?" I said. "Surely the relations of whom you speak must have suffered some anxiety on your account?"

"I took a very simple precaution," said Edmund Justican, smiling, with the air of a man who had triumphed over fate. "I wrote to them before I committed suicide. That is probably why they made no search for me, and concluded that I had carried out my threat. They had no affection for me, but they envied my money, and I have no compunction for the deception I practised. All I ask is that you will not let them know."

"I will most certainly not let them know," I answered. "But I am glad I have met you and solved a mystery which often tormented me."

"I am sorry for the trouble I may have given," said Edmund Justican, with a glimmer of a smile in his dreamy eyes. "But I have achieved my end. Will you not come back to my cottage and let my wife offer you her simple hospitality? She is quite a child of nature and sweet and loving as an angel."

"I should be charmed," I answered with real regret. "But I am afraid my time is too short. I shall have to run to the station if I mean to catch my train. Hope we may meet again."

"Au revoir then, and not goodbye!" said my old acquaintance, with a smile.

We shook hands, and I saw him turn back with an eager face to the wife and children, whom it was evident that he tenderly loved. I hoped that I might one day return and make their acquaintance. But fate has not led me to southern France again, and that is the last I ever saw of Edmund Justican, the story of whose strange disappearance I am now, after a lapse of twenty years, at liberty to give to the world. I can only hope that he has never tired of his paradise.

(The End.)

To Study U. S.

London, Aug. 28.—Alfred Mosley, the diamond merchant who recently visited the United States to arrange for sending an industrial and educational commission to America, has invited several British trade unionists and representatives of staple industries in the United Kingdom to visit the United States as his guests for the purpose of examining into its industrial situation and progress with reference to their effect on the position and prospects of the workman. After attending the opening of the building of the New York Chamber of Commerce the visitors will proceed to the sections affording facilities for their respective lines

of investigation in which they will be assisted by civic federations and labor leaders.

The Plunger at Auditorium

Get Others Prices

The come to me and get your outfit.

Prices Always the Lowest

T. W. Grennan

GROCER

King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

My entire stock must be sold, as I intend leaving for the outside. Prices to suit.—Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue.

Ladies Storm and Trimmed Dress Skirts

JUST IN. SPECIAL VALUES.

SUMMERS & ORRELL 2nd Ave.

Signs and Wall Paper

...ANDERSON BROS...

SECOND AVE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS

PATULLO & RIDLEY — Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

SURVEYORS.

G. WHITE-FRASER—M. Can. Soc. C. E.; M. Am. Inst. E. E.; D. T. S. Phone 1065. Cor. Church and Third avenue.

EMIL STAUF

REAL ESTATE, MINING AND FINANCIAL BROKER

Agent for Harper & Ludue Townsite Co. Harper's Addition, Menzie's Addition. The Imperial Life Insurance Company. Collections Promptly Attended to. Money to Loan. Houses to Rent. Gold, Best Bought and Sold. N. C. Office Bldg. King S.

SPECIAL TRIP!

STEAMER "LA FRANCE"

...WILL SAIL FOR...

DUNCAN LANDING, STEWART RIVER

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th

For Tickets, Rates, Etc., Apply **Merchants Transportation Co.**

R. W. CALDERHEAD, Manager. L. & O. DOOK.

CITY COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Number of Minor Matters Dealt With and Settled—Finance Committee Recommends Contract With Electric Light Company.

If the city council would only decide matters upon which there is a difference of opinion in committee meeting the work of the council at their regular meeting would be greatly expedited and very often discussion that are childish and should not be read the ears of the public would not be known save to themselves alone. Last night the august body was in session until nearly 11 o'clock and in the two hours and a half no more business was transacted than would have been accomplished by the Yukon council in an hour or less. Valuable time was spent in discussing and discussing matters which should have been arranged in caucus.

All the members were present with the exception of Wilson. Several new bylaws were introduced and there was a veritable flood of petitions and communications. Among the latter was a report from the medical health officer in which he directed the attention of the council to the unsanitary condition of a couple of lots on Third avenue immediately adjoining the Chicago hotel. Complaints have been made in regard to them, they are filthy and need drainage and the suggestion is made that the owner of the lots be compelled to properly clean them of rubbish and stagnant water.

It has been several weeks since Dr. Gatto has been represented by a communication but he was there with the goods last night. He is anxious to know what is to be done with his little bill of \$200 which the finance committee some time ago turned down with such a sickening thud. He asks for a decision of the council by a vote.

E. S. Strait, the first avenue merchant, informed the council that he was unable to comply with the request of the fire inspector with reference to his warehouse on the east side of Third avenue near Church street. The only way in which he considers he is acting in conflict with any of the city bylaws is that his building has a slab roof instead of one of corrugated iron or shingles. He is unable to effect the alterations now that are desired by the fire inspector, besides the building is not worth it. Next year he proposes to remove the present structure to make way for a new building. He has a quantity of merchandise stored there now and considers it a good fire risk. He asks for the indulgence of the council.

A letter was read from the Gutta Percha Company, of Toronto, stating that the shipment of goods for the fire department had been forwarded. A. F. Nicol, president of the Free Library, submitted a financial statement showing the condition of the library, attested to by a board of auditors.

A lengthy communication was received from the collector of customs at Whitehorse giving a list of the bonded goods that had passed through that port within the last few months. He said it was a difficult matter to trace the consignments as after they left Whitehorse no record of them was kept. Preparing the list required nearly a week during which time he was compelled to examine over 4000 manifests. He would be pleased to receive about \$40 as compensation for his time so spent.

The following new bills were presented:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. H. J. Goetzman \$10.50, N. C. Co. 7.50, Yukon Telephone Syndicate 40.00, A. M. Brown 24.00, Dawson News 55.45, McLennan & McFeely 70.00, McLennan & McFeely 40.00, Standard Oil Company 8.00.

Acting Commissioner Wood notified the council that in reply to the petition of Mr. Preston and others protesting against the presence of prostitutes in South Dawson the police have been instructed to see that they are driven away from that section.

A letter to the mayor was read from Territorial Secretary Brown which bore the information that the acting commissioner and Mr. Senkler had been appointed a committee by the Yukon council to confer with his worship with reference to making the needed provisions for the securing and maintenance of the Carnegie library.

The N. C. Co. submitted a proposition to the council concerning the heating of No. 1 fire hall this winter. They will make the needed connections and supply the heat from September 1 to June 1 for the rate of \$1600, the city to also have the use of the company's fire pumps in case of an emergency. In case such does not conflict with the charter of the Electric Light Company the company will also furnish eight 16-candle electric lights for the sum of \$200 annually, both the services to be settled for in equal monthly installments. They are ready to enter into such an agreement at once.

The petition was read signed by some 50 or 60 ratepayers of South Dawson asking that the name of Du-gas street be changed to Broadway.

The finance committee made a report recommending that the council enter into a contract with the Dawson City Electric Light and Power Company extending from September 15, 1902, to September 15, 1903, by which 100 32-candle power electric street lights are to be supplied the city for the sum of \$820 per month.

The committee on fire, water and light recommended the purchase of 2200 feet of flooring to replace the old floor in No. 1 fire hall which has become worn out.

Under the head of inquiries Murphy asked how and in what manner the kerosene is purchased for the fire department. The bill presented a few moments before called for \$8 a case when there are a half dozen places in the city where it can be procured for \$6.

Norquay replied that it was bought in the regular way by the chief under a requisition. Adair asked if all the requisitions for the fire department supplies which had been sent outside had been filled. He will be informed later when the bills have been checked off with the duplicates of the requisitions. Vachon wanted to know if Mrs. Ferguson had accepted the offer of \$1000 made for her numbers and the franchise issued by the Yukon council prior to the incorporation of the city to which his worship replied that the matter was still pending. He also said that the council had made a proposition to Mrs. Ferguson which had been refused and it was now her place to submit her proposal or the matter would be dropped. It was understood that the lady thought that \$1,000 was too small a sum and she desired to make the council another proposal. Vachon said that he believed that Mrs. Ferguson would accept the \$1,000 did she not fear that she would have trouble in securing her money. In fact, she had said that she could not raise any money on the city's promise to pay.

HILLSIDES QUARREL

One Claims the Other Occupies the Boards at the Auditorium

Protests Over a Survey Which is Alleged to Take Off Twenty Feet.

Edgar H. Ellwell and Henry Roessel, owners of the hillside claim opposite the upper half, left limit, of 34 below on Hunker, and Edward Chadwick, owner of the hillside immediately adjoining, the lower half, have had a dispute in regard to the boundary between their two claims on the down hill end, the former alleging that by a survey made on behalf of the latter they are being deprived of about twenty feet of valuable ground. They protest over the survey being allowed and the case has just been decided by the gold commissioner as follows:

"The plaintiffs are the owners of hill claim opposite the upper half, left limit, of No. 34 below discovery on Hunker creek, staked by one Sears on April 15th, and recorded April 17th, 1899, said claim being a re-creation of a claim staked by one Keavar and recorded June 14th, 1898. The defendant is the owner of hill claim opposite the lower half, left limit, of No. 34 below discovery on Lemon on January 28th, and recorded February 11th, 1899.

"The defendant caused a survey of the Lemon claim to be made by Mr. Cautley, D.L.S., and proceeded to advertise the same. The plaintiffs brought this protest on the ground that said survey encroaches twenty feet upon the down stream end of their claim. As the Keavar claim was the prior location, the question to be determined is the original position of the down stream post. As the Lemon claim was staked during the existence of the Keavar location, said Lemon claim claim could not extend beyond the Keavar down stream post. Mr. Cautley in making his survey relied chiefly on Mr. Fawcett's post as the up stream end of the Lemon claim, and Mr. Fawcett, in making his survey, saw the Lemon up stream post at a point that did not see the down stream stakes of either Keavar or Sears.

"The plaintiffs contend that the down stream posts of Keavar and Sears were close together, at a point 20 feet down stream from Lemon's up stream line, as shown on Cautley's plan, a survey of the Sears claim having been made by Mr. Barwell, D.L.S., for the plaintiffs, a plan of which was filed in this case. The plaintiff Ellwell says he saw these two posts in April, 1899, at this point. In this he is corroborated by Edward Ensel, to whom the Keavar posts were shown by Keavar himself. One Alexander Kerr also corroborated these two witnesses as far as Sears' down stream post is concerned.

"In answer to this evidence the defendant puts one H. Boulaire in the box; he was on the ground in April, 1899. He states Keavar's post was 40 or 50 feet straight up hill from Lemon's upper post as shown on Fawcett's plan. Frank Bradbury saw Sears' post in a position other than that stated by the plaintiffs, but as he did not see the ground until September, 1901, his evidence is not of much weight.

"It appears that when Lemon applied for record on February 14th, 1899, he described his claim as being 200 feet long, and he attached to his affidavit a sketch showing the ground staked by him. As 50 feet opposite the lower end of creek claim No. 34 was occupied by 100 feet bench claims for three tiers back, his location was fractional, and on February 10th Mr. Lemon filed another sketch of his location commencing 50 feet up from the lower end of claim No. 34, (by Mr. Fawcett's survey it was 48.5 feet,) thence up stream 250 feet, and on the next day he obtained a grant. The first sketch shows the Lemon claim adjoining the Keavar claim, and the second sketch shows the upper line of the Lemon claim 50 feet on to the Keavar ground if the first sketch is correct. This sudden change of distances, in order that the applicant might obtain a grant for a full sized claim, is in my opinion responsible for the difficulty we now have in finding the actual position of the down stream Keavar post, and the defendant's own plan, (Mr. Cautley's plan filed herein), shows that there was only 213.85 feet of ground to be staked, assuming that his finding of the up stream end of the Lemon claim is correct.

"Taking into consideration all the evidence advanced in this case, I have come to the conclusion that the Keavar down stream post was originally placed where Mr. Ensel states Mr. Keavar showed it to him, and that Mr. Barwell's plan of the Sears claim is correct. Mr. Cautley's plan must be amended so as not to conflict with the Sears location as shown on the Barwell plan."

At Auditorium—The Plunger. Job Printing at Nugget office.

PLUNGER THIS WEEK

Good House Greeted Initial Performance Which Made a Big Hit.

The Bittern Co. is presenting this week at the Auditorium the five act melodrama entitled "The Plunger." This play fairly reeks with blood and thunder parts, but there is enough comedy mixed in to more than equalize the extremes, and while at one moment a horrible deed may be committed which makes the shivers run down the back the next moment produces a convulsion of laughter so that taking the play altogether it is an excellent performance.

Mr. Readick as Dexter Digget, "The Plunger," appearing in a new role, that of a 20th century sport, makes his actions conform to the part in every particular and gains continued favor with the Dawson theatre goers.

Mr. Montgomery as Walter Glyndon, the confidential clerk of Lionel Rexford, who is wrongfully accused and condemned for forgery which was committed by Risque Lincoln, a cousin of Rexford, takes his part in his usually excellent manner. Mr. Montgomery is excellent in his action but his pronunciation could be improved.

Mr. Thorne as Risque Lincoln, forger and murderer, looks and acts the part of a deep-dyed villain. He is a cousin and the trusted secretary of Lionel Rexford but forges his name and puts suspicion upon the clerk Glyndon in order to keep himself from the toils. He is discovered in the act of burglary by Rexford and to prevent being punished murders his cousin. He is finally run down by the Plunger and Glyndon is given his freedom.

Mr. Moran as Gentleman Jim, the unknown son of Lincoln, a sport as long as supplied with money by his father and afterwards a criminal when reduced to poverty, shows in both characters a true conception of the part and plays them well. The game of drawpoker in the first act between Gentleman Jim and the Plunger is one of the features of the play.

Mr. Hooley has a comedy part in that of "Bill Spike," a tramp and sneak thief, and his work is given thorough appreciation. Mr. Hooley is a clever comedian and knows how to use his ability to the best advantage.

Mr. Lewis shows good ability in the part of Lionel Rexford. Mr. Morris, who usually takes the part of an old man, has that of Simeon a negro servant. Mr. Morris has a good idea of the characterization of the part and makes it one of the strongest in the play.

Mr. Bittner has a small part, appearing in the 4th act as an engineer. With his coat off and sleeves rolled up he makes a good figure for a first-class engineer. This act shows the interior of the 33rd street station with an opening in the back leading to the track. The engine which is one of the latest models, comes along the track with bell ringing, steam puffing, and is a clever piece of mechanical effect for Dawson.

Miss Kilton as Ethel Rexford, daughter of Lionel Rexford, engaged to Walter Glyndon, takes the part in her usual artistic manner. In all of Miss Kilton's acting there is naturalness and an entire absence of attempted stage effect, and it is this fact which is making Miss Kilton Dawson's most popular actress.

Mrs. Bittner is a general favorite and as "Mattie" has a part in which she excels.

Miss Freeman has a strong part as the Irish widow "Clover." She takes the part in an excellent manner, but if she could make an improvement in her articulation it would greatly increase the effect of her acting.

The balance of the cast is one of minor importance and consists of a waiter, Mr. Dundon, and an officer, Mr. Truchs.

Next week a piece production of "The Old Homestead" will be given.

Before buying your Winter underwear call at Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue. Outside prices—\$2, \$3 and \$4 per suit.

At Auditorium—The Plunger. The Plunger at Auditorium.

OVERCOATS RAIN COATS

ALL FUR - FUR LINED - FUR TRIMMED In fact, have overcoats too numerous to mention. Our line of Mackintoshes and Cravette Coats is complete.

Imported English Underwear and Hosiery The Finest Goods on Earth.

We have them in All Weights and Qualities. Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

HERSHBERG & CO., Clothiers and Furnishers

FIRST AVE., Directly Opp. Aurora Dock

A Bachelor's Romance

I am a respectable bachelor, and I have respectable lodgings in London. My landlady, my valet and my charwoman will give me a certificate of character at a minute's notice. While my friends have not dubbed me a Miss Nancy, the general opinion is that I did well not to attempt to be a man about town. I am considered guileless and innocent to a surprising degree, and my valet has often taken it upon himself to caution me against the general wickedness of the world. Some masters might think this absurdly presumptuous on the part of a valet, but I simply take it that George has my best interests at heart and feels it a part of his duty to see that I escape the snares and pitfalls which entrap so many confiding men.

"During the first week of a certain June ten or twelve years ago I spent a few days with a relative down in the county of Kent. It was an event in my life to get away, and it was at the time of the murder of Sir James Barfield, whose property was only two miles from the farm where I visited. Sir James was a broken-down gentleman. I mean by that he was fifty years old, in poor health, without money and had led a vicious and fast life. His reputation was so bad that his existence was ignored by all respectable people. He had never married and was now living in seclusion on the last of his acres, with three or four servants to attend him.

On the last evening but one of my visit I filled my pipe and set out for a walk to the grounds of Sir James Barfield. As I came near the gates I encountered a young woman who seemed to be spying out the lay of the land. I noticed that she was young and fair looking and that she also seemed to be anxious, but I passed on without giving her much attention. My friends insist that I ought to have halted and entered into conversation with her and thereby probably prevented what followed, but I argue to the contrary. I had a right to believe that she was one of the servants of the house. If not that, then she was some farmer's daughter keeping tryst, and what right had I to meddle with a love affair? I passed on and left her, and when I returned she was no longer in sight.

Next evening at 8 o'clock I took the train from Beechenbrook for London. This was a small country station and about a mile from Barfield House. It was my own choice that I walked to the station carrying my portmanteau. There was no one moving about as I passed the gates of Sir James' property, but about a quarter of a mile farther on I overlooked a youth carrying baggage similar to my own. He was walking at a fast gait and seemingly trying to keep ahead of me. When I had him good evening, he replied in a nervous manner and looked as if he would flee, but the kindness of my tones evidently reassured him.

"My dear boy," I said as we walked side by side, "you are probably bound on a journey. Does it so happen that you are going up to London?" "But you won't stop me?" he replied in pleading tones. "I have no parents. I am running away from a cruel master."

"It may not be a wise step," I said, as we jogged along, "but I shall certainly not interfere. I ran away myself when I was a lad of fifteen, and I don't know but what I did the right thing. How old are you?" "Sixteen, sir."

"You don't seem strong, and it can't be that you have any too much money?" "I've got about a pound, sir. Oh, if you would only help me when we get to the station! Won't you buy me a ticket for me? Won't you let me seem to be a relative of yours?" "And this master of yours—will he try to get you back? I know it is against the law to assist an apprentice to run away."

"He won't follow or make trouble. I think he'll be glad I left. He cursed me because I could not do the hard work. I was afraid of my life, sir."

When we reached the station, the lad sat down on the baggage truck at the far end of the platform, and I got tickets for two before I joined him. The station master was alone and gave us no heed, and when the train came along we were fortunate enough to get a compartment to ourselves. Under the lamplight I had a chance to look my young friend over. He was a slight, slim boy, with a pretty face and a winning way. I noticed that he had small hands and feet and was neat in his dress. I had intended to ask for full particulars of his story when we got settled down on the train, but he was so nervous and diffident that I refrained. I had taken a brotherly interest in the lad, and it naturally followed that I should inquire what he meant to do when we reached London. He replied that he didn't even know the name of a single street and that he was in fear of what might befall him when we reached the end of our journey. My lodgings were situated in Little Boscomb street and were over the shop of a very respectable jeweler. I had the whole floor and kept my own man. Just at this time, however, he was absent on a month's leave, and the thought came into my head to take the boy home with me for a couple of weeks. Even before I knew his name, which he gave as Tommy West, I had made the offer. He seemed reluctant to accept, and it was only after considerable urging that he consented to be my guest, as it were, and then I had to promise that he should pass as my young cousin. Next morning, as I got a fair sight of the lad by daylight, I was somewhat mystified. He didn't look a bit like a country boy, and I couldn't imagine what he had worked at. His hair had been cut in the most awkward way, and he seemed awkward in his clothes.

I wanted Tommy to go out after breakfast and see London, but he had no curiosity on the subject, and it was only after dark that I got him out of the house for dinner. That evening I told Tommy of my intentions regarding a place, and, though he thanked me, he did not seem very enthusiastic. In the four days he was with me we were out together only four times and then only to dinner at a modest restaurant. My demeanor toward the boy was fatherly, as I wanted to win his confidence, but it seemed to me as if he dreaded conversation and avoided it whenever possible. On the fifth morning he had disappeared from the house, and for an hour I was more mystified than ever. His clothing had been left behind, and I could not make out how he had gone. No note of explanation had been left behind.

I was trying to figure it out and wondering if I shouldn't go to the police when a detective called to see me. In the course of half an hour I was tied up in knots, as it were. On the night I left Kent Sir James Barfield had been murdered. I had come up to London with a boy. That boy was believed to be a woman in disguise. It was a woman's hand which had done Sir James to death. What had I done with the boy? He had disappeared, leaving his suit behind. Ah, just so! But he had first changed to the female apparel in the portmanteau, as was speedily shown, and he had gone out in proper dress. I was either a confederate or the biggest fool in England. In either event I must go with the officer. I was locked up for a week and then admitted to bail, and it was three months before they concluded that I was a fool instead of a confederate.

Meanwhile all of England was searched for the girl, but she was not found. She lived in London. She was doubtless one of Sir James' many victims. She went down there to kill him, and she accomplished her revenge. She played me that she might get safely away, and her plan succeeded. She probably went from my house to her own home, and in spite of all their efforts the police could not track her. My friends declare that I ought to have had at least a year in prison for being so thick headed, but they are prejudiced. I am simply a guileless, good-natured man, and I can't even say that I am sorry the girl eluded pursuit.

Killed by a Bullet. San Francisco, Aug. 27.—N. S. Rogers, a young man who arrived here from New York yesterday, was shot and killed in the yards of the Santa Fe Company at an early hour this morning by Watchman Sullivan, Rogers, with a companion named John Hafner, also of New York, was sleeping in a box car when Sullivan came upon them. According to Sullivan the men had been warned off the property of the Santa Fe Company early last night, but that in making his rounds at an early hour this morning, he happened upon the men in a box car. He ordered them out of the car and they started to run, whereupon he (Sullivan) drew his pistol and fired, with results fatal to Rogers. John Hafner tells an entirely different story. He claims that he and Rogers were asleep in the car and were awakened by a rain of blows from a club in the hands of Sullivan. Half dazed from their beating, the men started to run, but hardly got under way when Sullivan fired, killing Rogers. Several severe bruises on Hafner's body tend to substantiate his story of a sudden awakening and a beating administered by Sullivan.

STOVES! RANGES, COOK STOVES, WOOD HEATERS, COAL HEATERS SPECIAL PRICES! J. & T. ADAIR, Cor. First Avenue and Queen Street

...THE FAST STEAMER... Wilbur Crimmin WILL SAIL FOR WHITEHORSE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17 AT 8:00 P. M. FOR TICKETS, RATES, ETC. Apply AURORA DOCK

COLE'S HOT BLAST HEATERS FOR COAL Call at our Hardware Department and you can see one of the above stoves in operation burning coal. You can be your own judge as to their merit. We claim they are the most handsome, economic as well as the cleanest stove on the market. Made in 6 sizes. We sell the famous "Jewell Range." We manufacture the most up-to-date Air-Tight Wood Stoves and sell them as reasonable as the cheap kind handled by some dealers. N. A. T. & T. COMPANY

We Are In the Field For Your TRADE If Prices Will Get It. WE'RE HERE WITH THE GOODS. DAWSON HARDWARE CO., Ltd. SECOND AVENUE. TELEPHONE 36.