

The Nugget Circulates From Skagway to Nome

Vol. 4—No. 24

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

DAWSON, Y. T., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.

Nugget Advertisements Give Immediate Returns

PRICE 25 CENTS

HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS

Success Last Year on Hutchinson

'Boomer Dam' Process Employed on a Tributary of North Fork of Fortymile.

Tracy Hope, the Duke of Bonanza Hill, who has been in the city several days waiting for the weather to moderate so that he can return to his new found home in the Fortymile district, considers that his section will make a showing next season that will make the eyes of Klondikers bulge out with a look of incredulity. Quietly and with no ostentation or boom newspaper articles several wealthy companies within the past year have been investing in property and importing machinery to work the same in that district and the results of such investment will begin to make itself apparent about next summer.

One of the largest undertakings and one that bids fair to prove one of the most remunerative is that being promoted and put through by the Peterson syndicate, a Chicago concern, which has straightened out the kink in the Fortymile river. Through some freak of nature in the dim and far distant past the river at the "kink" was made to form almost a complete circle, nearly doubling on itself and after meandering two and a half miles passing within 300 feet of where the "kink" began. After demonstrating conclusively that the bars and bed of the river in that vicinity carried a run of gold the company secured eight placer claims which covered the "kink" and last year cut a new channel across the narrow isthmus, thus diverting the stream from its old bed and exposing two and a half miles of the channel. This the company will mine next summer and will mark the beginning of large hydraulic development in the Fortymile district.

The ground is on the north fork of the Fortymile in American territory. The hydraulic machinery that will be employed on the ground arrived last fall and this winter is being transported over the ice from the town of Fortymile. The system that will be utilized is what is known as the hydraulic lift, a method by which dirt can be handled almost as cheaply as in the old hydraulic manner with a Little Giant. In the former the gravel, boulders and bedrock is forced through a pipe in its natural bed to the sluice boxes above by hydraulic pressure, a method that is particularly suited to ground that is lying in such a position that it would be almost impossible except at an enormous outlay to provide dumping ground for the tailings.

The ground was thoroughly gone over last summer by an expert sent out from Chicago by the company and he pronounced the proposition one of the best he had seen in a great many years experience. Water is to be brought in a large flume from Hutchinson creek, a distance of six or seven miles, which will acquire a head of 200 feet by the time it reaches the claims of the company at the "kink." As soon as water runs in the spring the company will be in readiness to begin operations and the result will be looked forward to with a great deal of anticipation by the miners of that section.

Some few miles above the "kink" on Bonanza creek, a tributary of Hutchinson, which is a tributary of the north fork of the Fortymile, is another hydraulic concern which operated last year with considerable success, their cleanup for the few weeks they were in operation aggregating over \$30,000. The ground mined is what is known as the Chris Everson property, the manager, Everson, being an old California hydraulic miner. The process employed last summer was tried for the first time in the far north, and proved an unqualified success. In California it is known as "boomer dam" mining. A short distance above the ground that is to be worked a dam is constructed across the creek and so arranged that it can be thrown open in an instant thus releasing all the water in a body. The reservoir is closed and after a certain amount of water has accumulated it is turned loose, its force sweeping everything before it, the gold carried by the bedrock gradually settling down to the bottom, which is afterward shoveled in the boxes and sluiced in the old fashioned way. "Boomer dam" mining in California is very common, particularly in small gulches where it is difficult to convey water in a sufficient quantity to hydraulic the ground in the old way.

Everson was highly elated at his success last season and will operate this year more extensively than ever before. The frost gave him no trouble whatever. Montana creek is often called one of the forks of Hutchinson, which in reality it is. Hutchinson enters the north fork of the Fortymile eighteen miles from its mouth.

DEATH OF OLD TIMER

Mrs. Primus of Bonanza Creek Passes Away

Came to the Yukon in 1898. Conducted Well Known Roadhouse.

Mrs. Primus, one of the best known of the pioneer women of the Yukon, passed away yesterday at the St. Mary's hospital. She had been ill for a long time but only recently, was her condition considered sufficiently serious to warrant her removal to the hospital. All the care and attention possible was given to her but without avail.

Mrs. Primus came to Dawson in 1898 and during most of the time since her arrival has been engaged in the roadhouse business. Her establishment at No. 33 above Bonanza is one of the best known creek hostleries known to hundreds of miners who have stopped at her roadhouse and she was universally liked and respected.

Her body was removed to Greene's undertaking parlors where the funeral will be held on Saturday at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The deceased leaves a son, and a sister who is in business on Bonanza creek.

MISSED THE JOKE

A Story of Acoustics in Yukon Council Chamber.

The Morning Joke scores another splendid scoop this morning with no more truth in it than there has been in any other of its famous scoops. There is a joke in it, however, but this was entirely overlooked. It says: "One of the bad features (as if there were hundreds of them known to the writer) of the Yukon council chamber has been the acoustics."

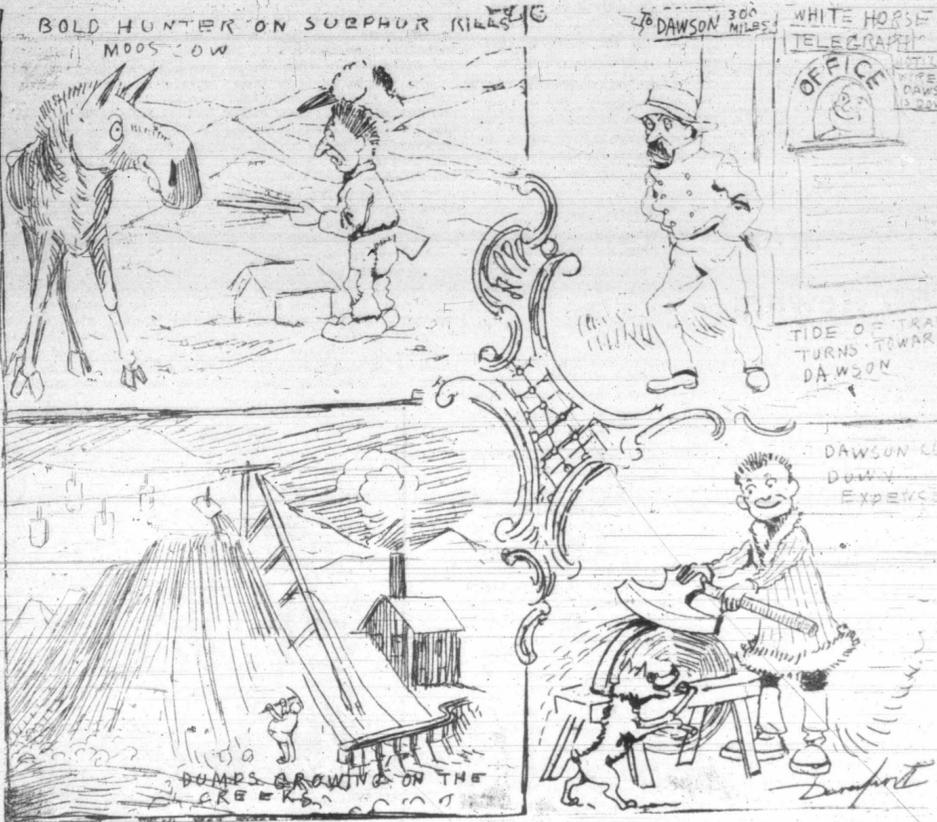
It was possible for the reporters to catch only parts of an argument. The bad acoustics in the room has been remedied. A whisper can be heard plainly across the room. The cause was an immense ventilator in the center of the ceiling. This ventilator has been closed up and other methods used for its purpose. Yesterday a number of the civil service employees were in the room and expressed themselves pleased with the change.

The "yesterday" referred to was about three weeks ago, and was duly reported at the time. Very considerable alterations and improvements were then talked of but absolutely nothing has been done except to cut down the size of the members desks so as to make room for the three extra elective members.

But about the acoustics. Here is where the joke came in, which the Morning Joke missed. Two or three gentlemen were in the council chamber speaking of the subject, and one of them said he believed the sound escaped through the big ventilator. Mr. Mulligan was asked to go up and close it. When Mulligan returned the gentlemen considered the conditions improved.

As a matter of fact when Mulligan got to the roof he found the ventilator closed, and he opened it. So much for acoustics.

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.



RECENT LOCAL HAPPENINGS ILLUSTRATED.

REPAIRING DAMAGE

To Telegraph Line Is Difficult Work

Linemen Are Forced to Break Trails for Themselves—Line Down Again.

The Dominion telegraph line is down somewhere south of Stewart river. It may also be out of repair at several points beyond but it is only known at the local office that something is wrong somewhere on the far side of Stewart.

The break occurred yesterday morning and there has been no communication since.

Much greater difficulty is experienced this year in finding and repairing breaks in the wire than has formerly been the case. In previous years the Dawson-Whitehorse trail followed the river, which is the route also of the telegraph line. When anything wrong became the matter with the wire the linemen had only to take the river trail with a dog team and usually a break would be repaired in a very few hours. Roadhouses were scattered along the trail every few miles and the men who went out to repair the line were always certain of accommodation for the night.

The case this year is vastly different. The overland road does not run near the telegraph wire and the linemen must now break trail for themselves when their duty calls them out. They are forced to take blankets, grub, and often a tent with them and their work is therefore pursued under the greatest difficulty.

Several men have been out since yesterday endeavoring to locate the point at which the wire last went down and it is quite likely that they will locate it and repair the damage tomorrow.

Fortymile Rumors

R. M. Blair, the mining recorder at Fortymile, got in this morning, and it is rumored that in a few days Travelling Auditor Hill, of the N. C. Company, who has been spending some months at Fortymile with his sister, will arrive here. It is also rumored that Miss Hill will return to Fortymile as Mrs. Blair.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Frances Amelia Bain died in the general hospital here this morning from starvation, having refused to take food for 18 days. She was about to be removed to an asylum.

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

ON GAY GULCH.

Protest That Grant Was Obtained on False Affidavit.

Protest was entered this morning in the gold commissioner's office by Aime Olliver against the granting of the upper half of creek claim No. 7 Gay gulch to James Pottinger, and the commissioner has set the case for trial on March 6th.

The plaintiff says in his affidavit that he staked the said claim on October 13th, last, and the same date made application for a grant for it. It was refused on the ground that the defendant was the recorded owner of it.

Plaintiff now claims that defendant had obtained a renewal upon a false affidavit. About August 18th notice was given by the defendant to the mining recorder that he intended to work No. 7 in common with No. 8, which he held, and after that date he filed affidavits of representation work upon it when no work had been done on either of the two claims after the said notice had been given. Plaintiff therefore asks that the grant to defendant be cancelled.

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

MOOSE KILLED.

McBride Bags One at 2 Below on Sulphur.

Sulphur creek this winter has been productive of something more than huge dumps that line the creek bottom from 40 above to the 90's below. For some inexplicable reason a number of moose have chosen that particular section as a feeding ground the range of hills between Sulphur and Dominion and also the divide separating the former from Quartz creek being covered with the tracks made by the huge unwieldy beasts in their migrations to and fro. Occasionally they venture down in the valley and when some miner will generally secure a several weeks' supply of fresh meat. Since the beginning of winter some three or four moose have been killed on the creek almost within range of the cabin doors. A few days ago two of them wandered down the side hills at 2 below approaching within 100 yards of the road house kept by McBride. The latter perceived them before they took flight and succeeded in bagging one without stepping but a few feet from his eye door way.

CROSSROAD SIGN POSTS

Placed at All Junctions of Creek Roads

The government is preparing for a great rush of cherokees into this country, and is having signs painted to direct them where to go to find the paystreak. All up the creeks there are to be sign posts at the junctions of all the government roads. Superintendent of public works Bertand and his assistant Dave Macfarlane were planning them out this morning. As far as they have gone in this work the signs will be placed as follows:

Beginning at the junction of Bonanza and Hunker the finger pointing up Bonanza will read—To Bonanza, Eldorado, Sulphur, Gold Run, Quartz, Eureka, Whitehorse.

At Bonanza the finger post will read—To Upper Bonanza, Sulphur and Gold Run.

At the junction of Bonanza and Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run. On his further journeyings the cherocha will meet with the sign directing him to Bear creek, then Last Chance, then Gold Bottom. Next will come Sulphur and the winter road to Gold Run. Then Dominion, Sulphur, Hunker, Gold Run, Caribou, Gold Run-Dawson, Lower Dominion, Caribou-93 below on Dominion, Quartz creek and Eureka.

The idea is an excellent one and may save the cherochas quite a lot of unnecessary walking after they get here.

Cause of Stage Fright

An expert claims that stage fright really comes from a disordered stomach. He argues from the fact that persons in Dawson contemplating appearance should be careful of their diet and always buy groceries of Dunham, where they are always sure of getting the purest and best.

Another Fast Connection

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 3.—The first train to make the trip from Chicago to the Pacific coast over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific roads leaving Chicago this evening, passes through Omaha tomorrow morning and goes directly west over the Union Pacific.

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

Second Class Mail

The next newspaper mail will arrive sometime this evening. It travelled all last night and reached Indian river at an early hour this morning with three passengers, 280 pounds of mail and 100 pounds of express. The passengers desired rest and it was determined not to start from there until noon today. It should therefore be in about seven o'clock this evening.

The Merchants' line was to have a stage go out today, but those who had booked asked that it be postponed until tomorrow. The White Pass regular stage leaves tomorrow also.

Slightly Warmer

"Slightly warmer today," said Sergeant Major Tucker when the weather reporter called this forenoon for the temperature. The minimum for the twenty-four hours preceding 9 o'clock this morning was 55 below; maximum, 42. At noon the instrument marked 41 which showed a degree higher than the highest of the preceding day. The weather is evidently breaking though the frost king has a grip that he does not care to release.

TO START A SCARE

Morning Joke's Knowledge of Hydrants

Tries to Make a Sensation Out of One of the Mains Being Frozen.

Yesterday afternoon it was found that the main on Second avenue was frozen and until a late hour last night Dan Matheson was superintending the work of the steam thawer at the corner of King street and Second avenue. At this point, after a good deal of excavation, the trouble was remedied, but the main was found to be choked with ice at other points, and the men of the water company were still at work on the main this afternoon.

The supply being cut off from the Cascade laundry, a fire hose was laid on from the river.

The shriek of the morning Joke this morning as to the terrible dilemma the city would be in if a fire should break out while this main was frozen, is another instance of the knowledge the Joke possesses of the city's fire arrangements. The water works does not supply any water to the city for fire purposes, and it would therefore make not the slightest difference if every main in town froze up. All the water for fire purposes is pumped from the river, by the fire engines.

But the Joke must make the story "yellow" and startling somehow.

New York as a Tenant.

New York city pays annually \$33,807 for the rental of offices used by departments and bureaus. The biggest part of this sum goes to the Stewart building, 1142, 180. In this former dry goods store are housed numerous executive heads. The department of finance alone pays over \$87,000 for quarters on six floors. The Park Row building gets \$79,732. The splendid apartments of the borough president cost no less than \$31,682, while those of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity are nearly as expensive at \$29,645.

O'Connor Sells Out

John O'Connor, the pioneer scavenger of the city, has disposed of his business to Harry Abrahamson, and in company with his two sons will leave about the first of the month to investigate the reported strike in the Tanana country. Mr. O'Connor will not desert the Klondike but will give up scavenging and turn miner. His family remains here during his absence.

Deny the Report

London, Jan. 18.—J. P. Morgan & Co., of this city, today denied the report circulated by the Brussels correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph that a "new Morgan trust is projected to include all the British, German, French and Italian shipping companies trading between Europe and South America."

Miners Arrested

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 5.—Two miners named Kent and Walsh were arrested at Westville, N.S., last night on suspicion of having attempted to blow up the safe in the Bank of Nova Scotia building yesterday morning, and of having robbed a jewelry store of goods valued at \$1,000.

Will care for one of two good dogs for their use during the balance of the winter. Apply Nugget office.

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

WORK FOR MORE MEN

Coal Creek Coal Co. Gets Its Patent.

Will Have Its Railroad in Operation by the First of Next September.

Another Dawson enterprise has succeeded in obtaining letters patent of incorporation under the new Dominion law in regard to the incorporation of companies. The first one was the Yukon Hardware Company, and the second, which was granted on the 23rd inst., is that of the Coal Creek Coal Company, the incorporators being—Falcon, Joslin, broker; James Anderson Williams, of the Eldest—Eight Company; and Henry Seimer, miner.

The application for this patent was the first made under the new law from this territory, but there has been some delay owing to the fact that the application asked for leave to operate a railroad. Railroads, in the ordinary acceptance of the term as public carriers, cannot be granted powers under this act, and can only operate under a special act of parliament. This company had no intention of operating a road for public business, and the difficulty was gotten over by an amendment of the charter which gives powers for the building wagon roads and other necessary means of transportation. Under this the company will have power to build a steam road to its mines for its own private use.

This road has already been surveyed from the banks of the Yukon to the mines. It is a distance of ten miles, but the road will probably be twelve miles. John Joslin said this morning that his brother Falcon and the other director, J. A. Williams, were now on the outside purchasing material for this road. He had had a wire from Mr. Williams a few days ago that all the necessary purchases had been made, and that the material would be shipped in by the earliest boats. "We shall have that road in operation by September 1st," said Mr. Joslin this morning.

"Our mining manager, David Black, came in on Sunday and returned to the mine this morning. He says they are working the coal bed on nearly a level now. They have run an incline shaft to a depth of 350 feet, 250 feet of which is at an angle of about 10 degrees and from that on the raise is nearly level right through the coal. The bed is from 4 feet 6 inches to 11 feet in thickness, and is of excellent quality.

"We have only a few men there at work now, about ten, for the reason that we have had difficulty in getting teams. But we have succeeded in making arrangements for more teams and shall now be able to put on more men and haul a large quantity of coal to the bunkers on the river bank during the winter."

ON ELDORADO.

Protest on Twenty-Five Minutes Priority of Staking.

In the gold commissioner's court Lina A. Thompson has filed a protest against Charles A. Scoury upon a question of priority of staking. She declares that she staked fractional creek claim 51a, Eldorado, on January 14th last, at midnight, and that the defendant did not stake the same claim until fully twenty-five minutes after. The case is set for hearing on March 5th.

Sold His Wife.

Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 18.—Judge Benson sentenced George Albert Reynolds, of Pevey township, to three months in jail for assisting to commit bigamy. Reynolds is the man who traded his wife off to his brother Walter for a \$11-walch. The pair were married and pleaded guilty of bigamy. They got four months each today. The parties agreed in court to resume their legal relationship after serving their terms. The original couple have two young children and George was left in charge of them while the second marriage took place.

Constable's Suicide

Vancouver, Jan. 16.—Albert Lohman, assistant provincial constable to Chief Colin Campbell of this city, and one of the best known members of the first contingent to South Africa, committed suicide this morning in the police office here.

Lohman was dependent over the suicide of Powell, a former constable, in Vancouver a week ago.

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

\$2 Per Month!

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\$2.00 PER MONTH

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The Klondike Nugget

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

\$50 Reward.

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

KLONDIKE NUGGET. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.



AMUSEMENTS. Auditorium - What Happened to Jones.

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS. Uncle Sam is beginning to awaken to the fact that Alaska, after all, is really worth while.

There will be a tremendous influx of travel during the coming weeks Dawson will begin to brighten up - the days will lengthen out, Old Sol will beam forth once more with kindly glance and renewed life and vigor will be imparted to all branches of trade. January is always the dulllest month of the year and January is almost ready to say farewell.

The man who will invent some means for overcoming the intense gloom of a Yukon winter day will confer an untold blessing upon suffering humanity.

Canada has set the pace for the United States in dealing with the Yukon territory. The liberal policy pursued by the federal government in the matter of opening roads, providing facilities for the transaction of public business, and in other ways contributing to the progress of the community has made a deep impression on the American people and particularly so in respect to the Pacific coast.

Conditions in this territory are well known and understood on the coast and the policy of this government is urged strongly as an example for Uncle Sam to follow.

In this connection a word may well be said with respect to the demand for a reciprocal trade arrangement between the two governments.

For many years to come this territory and Alaska also will be compelled to ship in practically all their respective food supplies, clothing, machinery, etc. The Yukon will go to the States for a portion of its necessities and Alaska will likewise invade the Canadian market as is being done at the present time.

The upshot of the matter is that both territories are subjected to a very considerable amount of taxation which could be abolished with mutual advantage, at least during their period of infancy.

Neither Alaska nor the Yukon should be regarded as a source of revenue to the federal governments for years to come. Both should be nourished and encouraged in every possible manner and no more practical means of so doing could be suggested than the institution of a re-

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reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States. The customs duties levied each year are a heavy burden upon both territories and if removed would add materially to the prosperity of each.

A SUGGESTED FIELD. The News of last night contained a disjointed array of shell worn sophisms bunched together under the caption "A moral thesis." It would be more to the point if our contemporary would spend some of its time explaining to the public the ethical status of a newspaper proprietor who essays the task of conducting two papers of directly opposed policies. The News having made a stupendous political failure of itself may do better in a new field of thought, and the subject suggested offers a world of opportunity.

Any opinions from our contemporary upon the matter suggested would possess the value of actual experience and not be confined merely to theoretical expression. An addendum upon the subject of Divorce as applied to the Press, would also prove interesting.

The outbreak of bubonic plague in San Francisco has assumed proportions of a very serious character. The other ports of the Pacific coast are preparing to establish strict quarantine against the Golden Gate and the trade of the great metropolis is threatened to a considerable extent. San Francisco has, as yet, scarcely recovered from the effects of the great strike of 1901 and is not in condition to withstand another lengthy period of trade stagnation. Should she not herself subjected thereto the affects are certain to prove disastrous.

There will be a tremendous influx of travel during the coming weeks Dawson will begin to brighten up - the days will lengthen out, Old Sol will beam forth once more with kindly glance and renewed life and vigor will be imparted to all branches of trade. January is always the dulllest month of the year and January is almost ready to say farewell.

The man who will invent some means for overcoming the intense gloom of a Yukon winter day will confer an untold blessing upon suffering humanity.

For the fact that the mercury has traveled upward to the extent of 15 degrees, there should be general and heartfelt thanksgiving in Dawson.

Our good friend the Sun is never interesting unless engaged in making a bull.

ITEMS FROM OTTAWA

Arthur L. Sifton as Chief Justice of Northwest.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.-Hon. Wm. Mulock, minister of labor, will reintroduce the bill of last session for compulsory arbitration in railway strikes. He held it over to get the views of labor organizations. Consulting railway employees the minister will next session reintroduce the bill, modified in form to abandon the compulsory features.

An application will be made next session for a railway from the international boundary line to Regina, and from Regina to Fort Churchill.

Arthur L. Sifton is gazetted as chief justice of the Northwest territories.

A statement prepared by the finance department for the six months ending with December, shows the revenue to have increased \$3,579,000 over the same time last year. The expenditure was over \$2,000,000 less, so that there is a betterment in finances over the same time last year of \$5,888,783.

To Be Hanged

New York, Jan. 3.-Topsy, the pet of thousands of children, when, as a "baby elephant," she first toured this country with Adam Forepaugh's circus, twenty years ago, is to be hanged at Luna park, Coney Island. The former pet has become a man-killer, and her owners have decided that she must be destroyed.

Topsy has killed four men since she went to "Muhst" a few years ago. John Whiting, the only man who can control Topsy, left the employ of her owners recently, and no one can be found who will undertake to take care of her. A noose of two-inch Manila rope will be employed to kill her.

The blind chaplain of the house has discovered why men like to be senators. Being told that if he left the house and went to the senate as chaplain he would be going from a flower garden to a cemetery, he said: "That is the reason I want to go there, a fellow stays longer in a cemetery than in a garden."

Sacramento, Jan. 13.-United States Senator George C. Perkins was today elected to succeed himself by the state legislature.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Captain Jack Crawford, and Major-General Chaffee

INTERESTING CONVERSATION BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT WARRIORS, IN WHICH MANY PERSONAL REMINISCENCES ARE RECALLED, EVENTS NOW HISTORICAL.

A new war drama, enacted in real life, was presented last week at the threshold of the metropolis. The scene was laid at Governor's Island, the army headquarters of the Department of the East. The chief characters introduced were Major General Adna R. Chaffee and Jackson Wallace Crawford, the man who rose from the ranks, who is the hero of more varied war experiences than any living American soldier, and the celebrated "Poet Scout," respectively. And these characters, moreover, were portrayed by themselves.

General Chaffee, hearty, hale, sincere, modest, the beau ideal of a soldier, had just moved his lares and penates into the historic old structure that has sheltered so many other illustrious generals.

Captain Jack Crawford, the last remaining and most picturesque figure of the Indian wars of the Southwest, seemed like an intrusion to plan a peaceful invasion. But several gray haired veterans recognized the "Poet Scout" and the news of his presence quickly spread around the tight little island. "Say, Bill, yonder goes the chap that trailed that old Apache devil Victoria clear into Old Mexico," cried one. "Yep, that's Captain Jack Crawford. Bet he's goin' to see the old man."

"Well, I want to be on hand when the general meets him." They're two of a kind, 'nother walkin' on two legs or four c'n scare neither of 'em." After the general and the captain had concluded their stent "vets" clamored for a barrack talk with the "Poet Scout," whom all, down to the meekest "rookie," evidently held in high esteem. Some of them had attended army reunions and post-camp fires where Crawford had evoked

ed ringing laughter with his droll stories and shed a few tears with vivid rehearsals of running fights with the redskins and midnight burial parties and starvation days when hope and ammunition both ran low.

"Chaffee had stuck to the army and step by step had risen higher and yet higher, always idolized by his men like that other commander of the Indian outbreaks, the brave and tender Lawton. Chaffee's memory, like his service record, was unbroken. With his first glance at the "Poet Scout" a flood of recollections welled up. Instead of the green lawn, wind swept of snow, there seemed to stretch before his eyes a wilderness of alkali and sage brush. The big skyscrapers athwart the northern sky seemed to melt into shadowy outlines of frontier forts and huddled plainmen's huts. Crawford was again chief of scouts for the United States army in the southwest in the campaign of 1880 and 1881, and he, Chaffee, was a captain in the Sixth cavalry, unwearied by harassing attacks and trying forays for grub and water in the Arizona desert.

Even General Custer's heroic stand in the Yellowstone, when the famous Seventh cavalry was carried to minute, seemed but yesterday. The slightly raspy tones of Crawford's voice recalled him to the present.

"Couldn't beat these Apaches for treachery and cunning, now could you, general, ever with your bronzed face, your eyes of lightning, your stars of glory upon him, a man who had risen from the ranks, who had fought in his own country, in Cuba, in the Philippines and even in China - a rare record for an American regular - honest still, here, was the man on horseback who achieved all civic honors, to whom politics was a sealed book and everything save strict military duty distasteful in the extreme.

The other figure, while no carpet knight, was a successful platform figure. Equally unshoehorned in book lore, he was a storehouse of knowledge about everything that pertained to Indian warfare and guerrilla scouting and, odd mixture of spontaneous poetry and piquant narrative as well. Clearly, such a "job" stood out from the throng of visitors, and by common consent these two picturesque figures took the centre of the stage.

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enities, it seemed like an intrusion to plan a peaceful invasion. But several gray haired veterans recognized the "Poet Scout" and the news of his presence quickly spread around the tight little island. "Say, Bill, yonder goes the chap that trailed that old Apache devil Victoria clear into Old Mexico," cried one. "Yep, that's Captain Jack Crawford. Bet he's goin' to see the old man."

"Well, I want to be on hand when the general meets him." They're two of a kind, 'nother walkin' on two legs or four c'n scare neither of 'em." After the general and the captain had concluded their stent "vets" clamored for a barrack talk with the "Poet Scout," whom all, down to the meekest "rookie," evidently held in high esteem. Some of them had attended army reunions and post-camp fires where Crawford had evoked

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"Chaffee had stuck to the army and step by step had risen higher and yet higher, always idolized by his men like that other commander of the Indian outbreaks, the brave and tender Lawton. Chaffee's memory, like his service record, was unbroken. With his first glance at the "Poet Scout" a flood of recollections welled up. Instead of the green lawn, wind swept of snow, there seemed to stretch before his eyes a wilderness of alkali and sage brush. The big skyscrapers athwart the northern sky seemed to melt into shadowy outlines of frontier forts and huddled plainmen's huts. Crawford was again chief of scouts for the United States army in the southwest in the campaign of 1880 and 1881, and he, Chaffee, was a captain in the Sixth cavalry, unwearied by harassing attacks and trying forays for grub and water in the Arizona desert.

Even General Custer's heroic stand in the Yellowstone, when the famous Seventh cavalry was carried to minute, seemed but yesterday. The slightly raspy tones of Crawford's voice recalled him to the present.

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to telegraph the news to headquarters? "Indeed, he did. Then began a terrible march under a blinding sun to capture the marauders. Some fifteen hundred men, with twenty-seven wagons, a few water tanks on wheels, and a solitary ambulance, made up the avenging force. Jack Crawford rode at their head. It was then the acquaintance of these two men began. There was reward of \$2,000 for the capture of Victoria, the Apache chief, dead or alive, and \$500 for each copper lined warrior.

Dust when victory seemed won at last the Mexicans, who had invited the co-operation of the Americans, forbade their further advance southward, and themselves surrounding the squaws and the old men, killed Chief Victoria with the rest. Among those who escaped was a young warrior, Geronimo, who joined the Apa-

ched miles distant, for the general. He rode all night and hid in thickets all day, liable to be captured and tortured by the savages at any moment. He said that, one of the bravest men he ever saw in an Indian war was "Rube" Davenport, the general's correspondent with General Crook, who stood his ground with a band who refused to retreat when the order to fall back was reluctantly given. That valiant stand saved the day and a massacre was prevented. A California newspaper observed on another day that Captain Jack Crawford, with "Buffalo Bill" Cody, were about the last of the band of heroes represented by Kit Carson, Reynolds, Mugginer and other famous troopers.

Turning from bygone days to the nearer war scenes, Crawford asked General Chaffee what he thought of fighting in Asia and the Philippines. Even among his old associates he is diffident about talking of his own exploits - but, spurred on by questions as to resemblances between the Apaches and Sioux and the Filipinos, he finally talked as he fought straightforwardly.

He spoke hopefully of the outcome. There was a steady improvement in the Philippines. The so-called "risings" were not expensive, and could not be called open warfare, but merely the work of bands of lawless robbers, their operations similar to the bandits of Italy, and were evidence that the people at large were in mutiny.

"The greatest need in the Philippines," said General Chaffee, "is education - more schools - not only teaching the Filipinos English, but teaching Americans the native languages. England's success in India," he said, "is much due to the knowledge of Hindoo among the British officers in control of the country. As soon as enough Americans had the Philippine languages to discuss and explain matters to the natives, their own tongue suspicion will cease to an end and they will be our friends."

"At present it is impossible for the masses to understand American ideas and institutions and American ways of doing business through interpreters, who themselves do not grasp the points at issue - even those who are loyal and true. This is the chief obstacle to a thorough Filipino understanding of American methods in government, business, customs and manners."

General Chaffee was convinced that the moment the natives heard Americans talking their language and explaining things from the American standpoint distrust would disappear. He considered the Philippines a fine country, with a great future.

With China the general said he was profoundly impressed. The more he studied the people, the country and particularly the vastness of its resources, the more he was convinced of their great destiny and prospective future.

When the general had concluded to Poet Scout told a few stories pertinent with a view to accentuating the regard he felt for his old comrade. Modest, like Grant, kindly, like Lawton, enthusiastic, like Sheridan, intrepid, like a score of his famous confederates, Chaffee, he maintained should be better known to the present day men and women, that it might be fairly appreciated.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES. Berlin, Jan. 3. - Thirteen anarchists from Berlin, Dresden, Elberfeld, Bremen, Cologne, Soli, Trier, Essen and Coblenz have been arrested in Dusseldorf, where they were holding a conference. The police seized an anonymous letter, closed to tavern where the anarchists met.

Barcelona, Jan. 3. - The police here seized a proclamation issued by Argentine Anarchists and aimed at the Vice President of the Republic, who is now in this city. The incentive for the attack on the vice-president was the recent opinion of Anarchists from the Argentine republic.

Mexico City, Jan. 3. - General Francisco Mena, the newly appointed secretary of war, arrived today for the United States after a short stay in Europe. He was greeted at the station by Minister Limantour and a crowd of friends.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 3. - Reports received here from the province of Liaguine announce that five volcanoes are in active eruption, though no damage has yet been reported.

Shanghai, Jan. 3. - The last of the German troops which belonged to the 24th division here left Shanghai today mostly for home. The evacuation of this port thus is completed.

Madrid, Jan. 3. - Finance Minister Villaverde is preparing for presentation to the chamber a financial scheme providing for the free coinage of gold and the absolute prohibition of the coinage of silver. The silver supplies will be employed in the improvement of the monetary circulation.

George Santer, United States consul at Antigua, British West Indies, has been appointed to succeed late Thomas Nast as consul-general at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Dennis Killbride, former member of parliament, was found guilty at the Leicester assizes of inciting, in speech, the murder of Major-General Roberts of County Westmeath, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.



CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD AND GENERAL CHAFFEE.

SPLENDORS OF THE DURBAR

Magnificent Scenes in Beautiful Delhi When King Edward Was Proclaimed Emperor of India—The King's Message and the Viceroy's Address.

Delhi, India, Jan. 1.—Tens of thousands of people from the city of Delhi and from villages far and near began gathering at daybreak this morning on the great plain outside the city. There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar, that King Edward was Emperor of India. Soon the plain was filled with crowds of people, and the brightly-colored clothing of the vast throng covered the space with gorgeous hues. The crowd on the plain was composed largely of the common people, but among it could be seen the retainers of the various rajahs who had assembled for the function. The whole ceremony was favored with brilliant sunshine. The attention of all was fixed upon the white amphitheatre in the centre of the plain, where the announcement was to be made. The amphitheatre was adorned with gilded cupolas and surrounded by batteries, squadrons and battalions of the Indian army. Beyond the amphitheatre in the distance could be seen great numbers of elephants, camels and horses. So vast was the multitude that the troops appeared as mere splashes of color.

The arrival at the amphitheatre of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and other dignitaries and the princes was one of the brilliant episodes of the day. Lord Curzon was dressed in pale blue chifon, trimmed with passementerie. She wore a flower hat. Lord Curzon was in full uniform, with cocked hat. The Duke of Connaught had on a field marshal's uniform, and the Duchess of Connaught wore a costume of cream lace over white silk, with silver trimmings and a cream toque. The princes were clad in silks and adorned with jewels, and their horses and carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold. The spectacle within the arena was most striking and gorgeous. The Pathan chiefs and the Sardars were resplendent in brilliant raiment. Soldiers, civilians and visitors from far-distant countries were included among those within the amphitheatre. Upon the entrance of the veterans of the Indian mutiny there was tremendous enthusiasm and as the arrivals marched to their places the bands played national airs. The carriage of the Duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry, and as the Duke and the Duchess were driven around the arena the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Amid the acclamations of the people the Duke took his seat at the left of the throne, while the Duchess proceeded to a place behind the throne. When the great amphitheatre was filled and the hour for the announcement drew near the multitude within and without awaited expectantly the first act of the proclamation ceremony.

Then the approach of the Viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his bodyguard, clad in white, blue and gold, and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage. The postillions wore uniforms of scarlet and gold and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The Viceroy was escorted by Sir Perth Fingh. Alighting from his carriage, Lord Curzon mounted the dais to the throne, which was decorated with golden lions and around which were placed massive silver footstools. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold. When the Viceroy reached the throne the national anthem was played, and a salute of 21-guns was fired. The spectators resumed their seats after the anthem, there was a flourish of trumpets from the heralds and Major Maxwell, at the command of the Viceroy, read the proclamation opening the durbar. The royal standard was then raised on high and the imperial salute was fired. The massed bands marched by playing, and were started by the troops outside, and it was announced that King Edward was Emperor of India. There was another flourish of trumpets, and Lord Curzon arose and stood for a moment impassive. Then in impressive tones he delivered a speech and read the message from King Edward. In his address the Viceroy announced the coronation of the King; he extolled the loyal Indian people, and prophesied prosperity for the Indian empire. He said also that it had been decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the government of India to the native states in connection with the recent famine. The Viceroy announced also the appointment of the Indian Staff Corps which has long been an army sinecure.

In the King's message, which was then read by Lord Curzon, his majesty said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the durbar, and sent his greetings to his Indian people. In conclusion, the message said: "I renew the assurances of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people; of my respect for their dignities and rights, and of my interest in their advancement, and of

LEFT TO COURTS.

Manila, Jan. 3.—Solicitor General Aranea, in a written opinion, sustains Governor Taft's contention that he is not in a position to intervene regarding the possession of Roman Catholic property seized by independent Catholics, and that the courts must settle the question.

The adherents of the independent Catholic church have seized several churches and convents and in some instances native parish priests have seceded, continuing in possession of the churches and have defied the new pastors appointed by the Roman Catholic authorities. Archbishop Guidi, the papal delegate, has formally requested Governor Taft to dispossess the independent Catholics and restore the Roman Catholics and to use the constabulary in so doing, if necessary.

But the governor has declined to do so, holding that such action is beyond the powers of the executive. He also advised an appeal to the courts and cabled the facts to Secretary Root, who sustained him. Attorney General Willey concurs in Solicitor General Aranea's opinion, which Governor Taft will forward to Archbishop Guidi. It is expected that the latter will institute proceedings to oust the independent Catholics, who claim that much of the church property belongs to the people. It is not thought that the incident will affect the friar lands negotiations between Governor Taft and Archbishop Guidi.

PACIFYING THE BOERS

Success of Chamberlain in South Africa

Lucid Explanations of Imperial Policy Removing All Former Friction.

London, Jan. 3.—Mr. Chamberlain is making a splendid impression in South Africa. All the dispatches from the Cape, whether to ministerial or opposition journals, are agreed to this. The prophecies of the liberal and radical press that he would undo by imprudent speeches all he might accomplish in his personal interviews have been falsified by events; for it is his speeches that are carrying the day for the colonial secretary's programme. Even the Daily News admits he is displaying unexpected tact and remarkable astuteness as a pacifier, and he has only to continue as he has begun if he would completely revolutionize for the better both Boer and colonial feeling.

Judging from the too meagre abstracts of his utterances in Natal, where he has spoken three times, Mr. Chamberlain's plan is to convince the colonials and to conciliate the Boers' afterward. The convincing process involves showing the loyal element that their highest and paramount interests are endangered by the fostering of petty local jealousies.

"Here he puts his finger," says one correspondent, "upon the weak spot in the South African system today. The colonials are not broad-gauged as a rule. Though many of them have traveled far, they are more insular than some Britons who have never crossed the channel. Their loyalty is unimpeachable, but their horizon is narrow and their perspective is false. Mr. Chamberlain's purpose is obvious—to give them a wider prospect by convincing them that local concerns however important, are dwarfed by imperial interests and that intercolonial co-operation is the first thing needed."

That he is working wonders along this line is evident from the changed tone of the press of Natal and Cape Colony. Two months ago the Times of Natal reflected the local opinion in a slashing article commenting unfavorably upon Lord Milner and the colonial office.

"Neither at Pretoria nor in London," said the writer, "does there seem to be any marked desire to compensate this colony, whose losses from the war were in excess of those of any other loyalist territory, and

PARIS AND HER WALL

Few English visitors to Paris ever realize the fact that the city is surrounded by a wall twenty miles in circumference, and that nothing can enter the French capital without passing through the fortifications. This wall, which is sixty feet high and is surrounded by a deep ditch, was constructed about fifty years ago at a fabulous cost. Its construction caused thousands of peasants to flock to the capital, and when it was completed they remained in the city without employment, a source of constant anxiety to the authorities.

The most curious thing is that the fortifications never had any military value. In 1863 General von Todleben, the Russian Vauban, the constructor of the defenses of Sebastopol, came on a visit to Paris. Napoleon III. was anxious to know his opinion of the newly erected enceinte and asked him to inspect it. The following morning the Russian general mounted his horse at one of the bastions, and followed by two aides-de-camp of the emperor, rode round the wall. Five hours later he was hard at the starting point, not having uttered a single word during the ride. He turned in his saddle to the aide-de-camp with the question, "Eh, bien, monsieur, c'est tout?" "Oui, mon general," was the reply. "Alors, Paris est pris d'avance," was his response, which was only too well justified by the events of 1870.

In spite, however, of the lessons of the war, the wall round Paris still exists, and until 1902 no effort has been made to remove it. It has retarded the development of the city and has served no purpose except to facilitate the collection of taxes on all objects entering Paris. The main revenues of Paris are derived from the octroi, which consists mainly of taxes on foodstuffs of every kind. This is what makes Paris one of the dearest cities in the world.

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Where a glass-eyed bull pup played,
And that foolish canine bayed
At that zephyr in a gay
Semi-delicious way.
Then that zephyr in about
Half a jiffy took that pup,
Tipped him over wrong side up,
Then it turned him wrong side out,
And it calmly journeyed thence,
With a barn and string of fence.

Moral—
When communities turn loose
Social forces that produce
The disorders of a gale
Act upon a well-known law,
Face the breeze, but close your jaw.
It's a rule that will not fail.
If you buy it in a gay,
Self-sufficient sort of way,
It will land you, without doubt,
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The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person.

"I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operation could reply the patient turned his head and remarked feebly:

"What do you take me for—a cheese?"

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

HOW PENELOPE MISSED IT

BY SWIFT ADAMS.

"I think I'll get married," said Penelope to herself, as she sat in a quiet corner on the veranda of the Seaside Hotel.

Penelope was young and pretty. No level-headed person would ever have thought of making an assertion that, by any possibility, could be construed as contradictory to such palpable facts. And every man at the hotel was heels over head in love with her.

After having reached this important matrimonial decision, she charged along the piazza, so wrapt in her cogitations that at a sharp turn she bumped, with considerable violence, into Tom Hathaway.

"Oh!" she gasped, "I beg your pardon! I—"

"You can't have it," interrupted Tom. "There's no reason why I should give it to you. It was delightful."

"Tom Hathaway, aren't you ashamed?"

"Not at all," said Tom. "Let's play golf."

"But it's so hot," protested Penelope. "Even the caddies are asleep."

"Never mind," said Tom. "Then we'll have the links all to ourselves. Come along."

Tom was on his knees, making her tee, when it happened. Penelope stood close by him. Suddenly he seized her hand.

"Penelope, dearest, for a long time I have wanted to tell you something. I want to say" (he fervently kissed her hand) "that I—"

"Oh, Tom!" screamed Penelope. "Whatever is the matter?"

Tom had jumped to his feet and was wildly grabbing at his mouth and choking. He had planted a passionate kiss on a wad of damp sand that, in his excitement, he had pressed into her hand.

"Hello, what's up?" and Bob Hamilton, who had heard Penelope scream, came running out of the club house.

"I-I guess Tom has some sand in his mouth," said Penelope.

"Good," said Bob; "it's good for his digestion. But how on earth—"

He stopped short. Neither of his listeners was in a condition to utter an intelligible answer. Tom made a break for the pump, and Penelope was sitting on the ground, sobbing with laughter.

"What in Heaven's name is the matter with Tom?" asked Bob, after she had in a measure recovered her composure.

"He just had an accident," she replied.

"Oh, all right," said Bob. "If you don't want to tell, I don't want to know. Let's take a walk."

They promenade lazily until they came upon a secluded bench. They sat and chatted, and his arm crept toward her waist, much to the consternation of an old gardener, who unobserved behind them was sprinkling the lawn with a hose.

"There is something I have long wanted to say to you," began Bob.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Penelope to herself. "They all begin the same way."

"I want to tell you a secret, darling," he said, approaching nearer to her lips than her ear.

The poor gardener was so perturbed at Bob's words and actions that he nervously dropped the hose.

Bob opened his mouth to make the rest of his declaration, and was astounded to receive in it an inch stream of water. Gasping and

PACIFYING THE BOERS

It looks as if we Natalians would be left to work our own salvation, with little or no help from those who ought to have thought of us before any others.

Only two days ago, however, the same influential organ took the following view of the methods of the high commissioner and the colonial secretary: "Perhaps the most salutary result of Mr. Chamberlain's visit will be found in the lucid explanations he is giving of imperial policy in South Africa consolidation and reconstruction. He has cleared up many matters as to which the colonies were long and painfully perplexed."

"Far be it from us not to respond to his appeal for greater readiness to give and take in intercolonial relations; far be it from us to hamper Lord Milner with unmerited criticism. If our protests and expostulations have made the tasks of the imperial authorities harder, the cause of them should be found not in any spirit of selfishness, but in a fear not entirely unnatural that we might be overlooked."

Cape Colony opinion has undergone much the same transformation in less than a fortnight and the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's visit is demonstrated by the increasing tendency in loyalist circles everywhere to adopt a more reasonable attitude toward intercolonial controversies and the general programme of reconciliation between Boer and Briton.

Mr. Chamberlain's frank way of taking his hearers into his confidence and his perfect willingness to answer any proper question put to him, says the Cape Argus, "is giving South Africa a very different notion of him from the one promoted here and in England by his personal and political enemies. Henceforth all his proposals and acts will be viewed at the Cape in a more rational light by both the opponents and the supporters of the war."

Immense importance is attached in London to this revision in colonial feeling. Lord Milner has repeatedly declared that he has found the loyalists as hard to cope with as Lord Kitchener found the Boers. Their principal military grievance has been the uncertainty as to the willingness of the imperial government to recognize receipts for property taken or destroyed during the conflict. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon Lord Milner in this connection, and his ability to furnish favorable assurances has been a barrier between him and the colonials, not to mention the friction with the home government.

This has at times been so keen that Lord Milner has with difficulty been dissuaded from resigning.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement at Ladysmith last night that all military receipts would be recognized is considered the most important since the announcement of peace. It clears the air. It is bound to raise a wave of pacification that will sweep away a score of minor grievances.

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"Penelope, dearest, for a long time I have wanted to tell you something. I want to say" (he fervently kissed her hand) "that I—"

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"Hello, what's up?" and Bob Hamilton, who had heard Penelope scream, came running out of the club house.

"I-I guess Tom has some sand in his mouth," said Penelope.

"Good," said Bob; "it's good for his digestion. But how on earth—"

He stopped short. Neither of his listeners was in a condition to utter an intelligible answer. Tom made a break for the pump, and Penelope was sitting on the ground, sobbing with laughter.

"What in Heaven's name is the matter with Tom?" asked Bob, after she had in a measure recovered her composure.

"He just had an accident," she replied.

"Oh, all right," said Bob. "If you don't want to tell, I don't want to know. Let's take a walk."

They promenade lazily until they came upon a secluded bench. They sat and chatted, and his arm crept toward her waist, much to the consternation of an old gardener, who unobserved behind them was sprinkling the lawn with a hose.

"There is something I have long wanted to say to you," began Bob.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Penelope to herself. "They all begin the same way."

"I want to tell you a secret, darling," he said, approaching nearer to her lips than her ear.

The poor gardener was so perturbed at Bob's words and actions that he nervously dropped the hose.

Bob opened his mouth to make the rest of his declaration, and was astounded to receive in it an inch stream of water. Gasping and

PARIS AND HER WALL

Few English visitors to Paris ever realize the fact that the city is surrounded by a wall twenty miles in circumference, and that nothing can enter the French capital without passing through the fortifications. This wall, which is sixty feet high and is surrounded by a deep ditch, was constructed about fifty years ago at a fabulous cost. Its construction caused thousands of peasants to flock to the capital, and when it was completed they remained in the city without employment, a source of constant anxiety to the authorities.

The most curious thing is that the fortifications never had any military value. In 1863 General von Todleben, the Russian Vauban, the constructor of the defenses of Sebastopol, came on a visit to Paris. Napoleon III. was anxious to know his opinion of the newly erected enceinte and asked him to inspect it. The following morning the Russian general mounted his horse at one of the bastions, and followed by two aides-de-camp of the emperor, rode round the wall. Five hours later he was hard at the starting point, not having uttered a single word during the ride. He turned in his saddle to the aide-de-camp with the question, "Eh, bien, monsieur, c'est tout?" "Oui, mon general," was the reply. "Alors, Paris est pris d'avance," was his response, which was only too well justified by the events of 1870.

In spite, however, of the lessons of the war, the wall round Paris still exists, and until 1902 no effort has been made to remove it. It has retarded the development of the city and has served no purpose except to facilitate the collection of taxes on all objects entering Paris. The main revenues of Paris are derived from the octroi, which consists mainly of taxes on foodstuffs of every kind. This is what makes Paris one of the dearest cities in the world.

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"Once a Kansas zephyr strayed
Where a glass-eyed bull pup played,
And that foolish canine bayed
At that zephyr in a gay
Semi-delicious way.
Then that zephyr in about
Half a jiffy took that pup,
Tipped him over wrong side up,
Then it turned him wrong side out,
And it calmly journeyed thence,
With a barn and string of fence.

Moral—
When communities turn loose
Social forces that produce
The disorders of a gale
Act upon a well-known law,
Face the breeze, but close your jaw.
It's a rule that will not fail.
If you buy it in a gay,
Self-sufficient sort of way,
It will land you, without doubt,
Upside down and wrong side out."

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person.

"I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operation could reply the patient turned his head and remarked feebly:

"What do you take me for—a cheese?"

What Happened Jones—Auditorium.

HOW PENELOPE MISSED IT

BY SWIFT ADAMS.

"I think I'll get married," said Penelope to herself, as she sat in a quiet corner on the veranda of the Seaside Hotel.

Penelope was young and pretty. No level-headed person would ever have thought of making an assertion that, by any possibility, could be construed as contradictory to such palpable facts. And every man at the hotel was heels over head in love with her.

After having reached this important matrimonial decision, she charged along the piazza, so wrapt in her cogitations that at a sharp turn she bumped, with considerable violence, into Tom Hathaway.

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REVIVITIES.

Thirteen Ana-Creteld, Elber-Solitt, Treves, have been arre- where they were The police, mation received, chrestis met. The police have issued by Ar- aimed at Sen- President of w in this city, attack on the re recent expul- the Argen-

3.—General newly-appointed red today from a short stay greeted at the mantour and a

an. 3.—Reports the province of that five vol-ruption there, as yet been re-

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DOWNING'S EXPRESS
..For Fortymile and Eagle City..
Carrying mail, passengers and express, leaves every
TUESDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK
From Calderhead's dock, Dawson. Four-horse stages, plenty of fur robes, careful drivers, insuring a fast, comfortable service. All road house stations on this route are strictly first class.
For rates apply at office of
Merchants Mail & Express Co., L. & C. Dock, Dawson.

FOR THE BALANCE OF JANUARY
WE OFFER SILK BLOUSES AT 15 TO 25 PER CENT
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
SUMMERS & ORRELL, 112 SECOND AVENUE

FOUR CARLOADS OF
JOB PRINTING MATERIAL
The finest and Largest Assortment
Ever Brought to Dawson.

DO YOU NEED PRINTING ?
IF SO THESE PRICES WILL GET YOUR WORK:

Letterheads	\$6.	PER THOUSAND
Business Cards	3.	"
Meal Ticket	4.	"
Dodgers	4.	"

Jobs Promised Tomorrow
Delivered Today.

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

MAMMOTH PROSPECTS

Well Known Creek on American Side

Eldorado Operators Putting in a Large Plant to Handle Low Grade Dirt.

More and more every year are the diggings about Circle City and vicinity, that were all but abandoned when the Klondike stampede took place in '96, being worked and next season they will receive a greater impetus than ever before, according to the statements made this morning by Billy Leake, the well known Eldorado operator. Seven or eight years ago the comparatively few miners then in the interior were about equally divided between Fortymile and the Birch creek diggings, though at the time the latter were struck the older of the two camps was about depleted. Nearly all of the Birch creek tributaries upon which pay has been struck are shallow and specially fitted for summer work. It is true that with very few exceptions none of them ever paid much more than a grub stake, but it is only recently that adequate machinery for the proper and economical working of the ground has been available. The gold bearing creeks are sixty miles back in the hills from Circle and the transportation of provisions that distance has been an item of expense that made a big hole in the cleanups of each year. Then, too, only the most primitive methods were employed. If the ground was deep enough to drift wood firs solely were employed, steam thaws being unknown, and if it was a shoveling proposition dependence was placed entirely in manual labor. Scrapers, steam shovels and dredgers were the same as unheard of. For years and years ground that would pay fabulously if worked with proper machinery and on a large scale has lain idle waiting for the arrival of a man sufficiently long headed to see the possibilities of such when properly handled. Experience in the Klondike where labor saving machinery is now the rule instead of the exception has taught a valuable lesson to many of the old timers of Circle and Fortymile and at least two of them propose next season to put into practice in the lower country the information and knowledge they have acquired in this.

At the time of the Klondike strike Billy Leake was in business in Circle. The information received there was so meagre that at first but little confidence was placed in it and it was not until November that Mr. Leake arrived here. Then everything worth anything had been staked except at the head of a moose pasture (Eldorado) and on 31 Mr. Leake planted his stakes. It is needless to speak of the fortune running up into six figures that 31 has since produced.

Two of the old timers at Circle refused to desert the old camp for the new and have persistently held on to their claims ever since. They are Pat Kennally and his partner Gregor. They were more or less interested in every creek upon which pay had been struck, among their holdings being a two mile stretch consisting of eight claims on Mammoth creek. Mammoth is formed by the junction of Mastodon and Independence creeks and the first half mile below the forks is the property of the N. A. T. & T. Co. Then comes the eight claims of Gregor & Kennally which are to be extensively worked next season. Some time ago Gregor bought out his partner and later sold an interest to Billy Leake and Charley Lamb and together they are putting in the largest plant ever operated in the Birch creek country. Last fall Messrs. Leake & Lamb shipped to Circle for use on the claims some boilers and other machinery that had formerly been service here and a shipment of 45 tons for the same firm arrived via the mouth of the river. Ten acres on one of the claims was plowed up with a team of horses and a plow and is ready to be run through the boxes this summer and during the present winter 100 cords of wood has been landed on the ground.

A steam shovel is to be employed in operating the ground and is now on the claims ready to be set up. At no place in the two mile stretch of territory bedrock deeper than seven feet and the pay, though low grade, is found from the grass roots down. It runs less than two cents to the pan, \$1.80 to the yard to be accurate, and while it would not prove remunerative handled in the old way yet with the assistance of a steam shovel the ground is expected to pay enormously. In the old days operated by the shoveling in process the claims yielded from \$7 to \$11 a day to the shovel.

In all the years that the claims have been held by Gregor & his partner they have been represented and kept alive by them and at a cost of not one copper in wages paid out. The old time miners are familiar with the ground and when the time

for representation work fell due there were always several who were broke and looking for a grub stake. To such Gregor would allow them to work the ground and keep all they took out. In that way he had his claims represented, old friends would secure the coveted grub stake and he would be out nothing in pocket. Each year when such was done he would compel the grub stake men to sink in a new place and in that manner he has had the entire eight claims thoroughly prospected. It will take 25 years to work out the ground.

Other sections of the Birch creek country are also coming to the front. Mr. Gregor still owns a number of claims on Mastodon which are being worked this winter on lays. But a few days ago representatives of his laymen came in to Circle and paid him \$150 in dust, his share of the panning taken out so far this winter.

Asked concerning his opinion of the reported strike on the Tanana, Mr. Leake places but little confidence in it. He said: "I received a letter yesterday from a teamster who is in our employ hauling wood on Mammoth dated the latter part of last month. He said not a word about the Tanana strike and I am sure if there was anything big in sight he would have written something about it. Circle is the closest of any of the river camps to the Tanana and they would be the most likely to be the first to hear of any new discovery of any consequence being made."

Mr. Leake will not go down to the Birch creek country this summer but will be represented there by Mr. Lamb who intends spending the summer managing the operations. Most of Mr. Leake's time this coming season will be devoted to 12 below on Bonanza which it is intended to operate on a large scale. A quantity of warm springs in that vicinity has heretofore given a great deal of trouble both in winter as well as in summer, and this season there will be installed a large centrifugal pump which it is thought will be sufficient to cope with the difficulty.

Queer Matrimonial Facts
London, Jan. 3.—More queer things happen in Norfolk than in any other shire of its size in England. Londoners have gotten over being surprised over any state of things said to exist in that extraordinary place. There have just been reported statistics on Norfolk's matrimonial condition which make interesting reading.

First, the shire contains 71,249 persons over twenty years of age who are unmarried. There are 5,598 wives living apart from their husbands, and 3,589 husbands who have moved their baggage out of the houses occupied by their wives. Of the 80,155 married couples, 36,098 are of the same age. The exceptions to this rule are somewhat remarkable. One man aged 75 has a wife of 25. The husband of a woman of 75 is not yet 30. The youngest husband is 18, the youngest wife 15. There are 10,612 widows and 9,150 widowers.

New York Assessment
New York, Jan. 3.—Real estate assessments in this city, according to the tax commissioners, have been increased nearly \$1,500,000,000 under the new system of taxation adopted by the fusion administration. In last year's assessment real estate was valued at about \$3,330,000,000 and this year the assessments will reach a total of \$4,750,000,000. While this tremendous increase in real estate valuations is being effected, the administration is also increasing by \$2,000,000,000 the "tentative assessments" on personal property. By these increases, the tax commissioners believe the city tax rate for the current year can be cut in half. Instead of continuing the present rate of \$2.27, a tax of \$1.13 is predicted.

Test is Fatal
Paris, Jan. 3.—Albert Guelle, of Mendon, had studied occult science, and he became convinced that if a body were made to sleep for a long time the soul would be at liberty to wander gloriously through space. He constructed an apparatus like a diver's head mask with a chloroform mixture dropping on the lips. The first experiment made him ill for a week. He tried again, leaving a notice to wake him 10 days later, but when found by friends and a doctor he was stone dead.

Mr. Greatman—I wish you'd stop printing my portrait every time any little thing happens to me, or else get a new one. You've had that old block in seventeen times.
Editor—All right, my dear sir. Anything to oblige.
Assistant Foreman (a week later) I can't find that picture of Sam the pickpocket anywhere.
Editor—Well, dump in that old picture of Mr. Greatman. It isn't good to be used for him any more.

Maudie—Why should you think I'm engaged to him? If you had seen us together you would at once have seen there was nothing between us.
Frank—I did see you together, and not seeing anything between you, at once concluded you were engaged.
A syndicate of New York interests has been formed for the purpose of buying the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie railroad in Canada at the receivers' sale on January 30. The road, which was put in operation in 1892 is forty-five miles long.

Best hot drinks in town—The Sideboard.
Send a copy of the Nugget's Christmas edition to your outside friends.
Job Printing at Nugget office.

SOCIAL DOINGS

While Away Time on the Creeks

The People of Lower Dominion Enjoy a Successful Dance

At Grant's roadhouse, No. 144 Dominion on Friday evening, 23rd inst., a very successful social dance was held. Superb music, a sumptuous repast, and unalloyed harmony throughout were conspicuous features of the event. Messrs. Leroux and Douglas, as floor managers, gave entire satisfaction. The names of the guests are as follows:—Messdames Ingebrigtsen, Brown, Moore, Gourley, Cosby, Beal, and Browne. Messrs. Curry, Renaud, Foley, Waechta, Ross, Dalby, Mahan, Dougal, Tephel, Myers, Delage, Chiniquy, Lushbaugh, A. Brown, R. Brown, Gouley, Tinsley, McDonald, McLeod, Martin, Bradley, Beal, Brocher, Nelson, A. Morris, Crosby, Fogarty, J. T. Morris, Ingebrigtsen, Linderman, Taylor, Lee, Abbott, Lefleur, Oligny and Crossman.

The Tanana excitement has aroused the mettle of some of the old-souled rough warhorses whose stampeding proclivities have been dormant for at least two years past, and they are sniffing the battle afar off. Mr. Roberts of No. 28, who claims to have received reliable information of the reported discovery, is outfitting stampedeurs for the new fields, also Mr. Lane, a well known pioneer, who has been with Chute & Willig for a long time, has taken his departure, determined to reach the Tanana well in the van.

Mr. Ed. Orr was a visitor on Gold on last Friday.
On Friday evening, Feb. 6th, Miss Ella Hall of the Dale roadhouse, No. 1 below on Sulphur, will give a social dance, which it is expected will eclipse anything of the kind ever held on that ambitious creek.

Mob Non-Union Men
London, Jan. 3.—Active participation in strikes by the wives, sisters and other female relatives of workmen heretofore will not be encouraged at Denaby Main, where a miners' strike is still in progress after twenty-five weeks.

The strike went along smoothly, and there were no acts of violence until about a hundred women, many of them with small children in their arms, held a meeting in the open air, and then proceeded in a body to the pit mouth, where a few men were working. The women, shrieking like savages, stoned the non-strikers, forcing them to quit work. Then they returned to the village and smashed the windows of several workmen who had not joined the strikers. One of these they assaulted, injuring him to such an extent that he had to be taken to a hospital.

Purely on account of the actions of these women the police had to be summoned, and the strikers suffer from the charge of using violent measures.

Nip the glars
Quincy, Ill., Jan. 3.—Two of the five men who this morning dynamited the First National bank at Abingdon and stole \$4,800, were arrested here on the arrival of the last mail on the Burlington from Galesburg.

Both men carried enormous pipes, and tried to draw them on the officers who made the arrest, but were overpowered and disarmed. Officers were on the lookout for the men and spotted them instantly on the arrival of the train.
The men were captured on the same spot where Prince and Good, leaders of a famous band of bank robbers, were killed here three years ago. The captured men gave the names of Edward Raymond and J. A. Raines.
Raymond had a card bearing the name of R. A. Vance of the government secret service. He admitted that he himself had been in the secret service department.

Raines had the name of Quinn on his shirt and also a matchbox with "Q" on it. Each man had a grip filled with loose money and also berglar tools and explosives. The money on them amounted to \$1,752. It is believed there were five burglars.
In "My Life" George Francis Train tells the following on the abolitionist lecturer, Wendell Phillips: "Phillips was once in Charleston, and returned to his hotel late for dinner. As he approached the door it was held open by a negro slave. Phillips said haughtily that he had never permitted a slave to wait on him, and he would not do so now. How long have you been a slave?" he asked. The negro replied, "I ain't got no time to talk about dat now, wid only five minutes fur dinner." Mr. Phillips told him to leave the room, that he would not let him serve at the table; he would wait on himself. "I can't do dat, sah; I is sponsered for de silber on de table, sah."

DRUNKARDS CRIMINALS

England's New Law is Now in Effect

Drunkenness for the First Time is Declared a Crime—Went into Effect Jan. 1st.

London, Jan. 3.—For the first time in history England is making an earnest effort to prevent and restrain drunkenness, which many distinguished Englishmen declare "the curse of the country."

A new liquor law became effective on New Year's Day. Its radical and comprehensive provisions are arousing interest and comment in all circles of society, from the highest to the lowest, because the law affects all the fashionable clubs in Pall Mall, as well as the dirtiest "pub" in White-chapel.

Until this act was passed mere drunkenness had not been a crime. This act declares it to be such.
"Drunkenness among women in England has increased alarmingly during the last two decades. The new law, for the first time, enables a husband to obtain legal separation from a habitually drunk wife and a wife from a drunken husband."

Under this clause Sir Charles Lawson has already applied for separation from his wife, who is an habitual drunkard. Under the new act the sale of liquor is prohibited to an habitual drunkard for a period of three years after conviction. So that there may not be any doubt as to the identity of such drunkards the law has provided that particulars shall be sent by the court to the police authorities concerned in each case.

The drunkard himself is informed of these particulars being sent to the police, and the police are compelled to notify all saloon keepers in the drunkard's neighborhood of his conviction as an habitual drunkard. The police are preparing to obtain photos of habitual drunkards, copies of which will be privately circulated by the Saloon Keepers' Association to all saloons in order to protect saloon keepers against the penalties for the violation of the law.

If the habitual drunk attempts within three years to obtain intoxicants anywhere he is liable to a heavy fine, while anybody who assists an habitual drunk directly or indirectly to obtain liquor will be heavily fined.

The law makes it a punishable offense for anybody to treat a drunkard. Briefly, the provisions of the new act, which is the most sweeping ever promulgated in Parliament, are as follows:
"Any one found drunk in a public place may be arrested; persons drunk while in charge of a child under 7 may be arrested and are liable to a fine or imprisonment; convicted drunks may be required to give bond for future good behavior. A habitual drunk list is to be supplied to saloon keepers by the police; a drunk may be fined for purchasing or attempting to purchase intoxicants from retailers within three years of his conviction; the sale of liquor to such habituals subjects the saloon keepers to a fine of £10 for the first offense and £20 for the second offense; those who keep unlicensed premises and attempt to secure liquor for drunken persons are punishable by fine or imprisonment; habitual drunkenness on the part of husband or wife constitutes grounds for an application for judicial separation."

Clubs do not escape the drastic provisions of the law. Every club must be registered. Drunkards cannot be served at clubs any more than in saloons. By enforcing the registration law the idea that a club is a private house and the members' justice is exploded. Magistrates may grant search warrants for clubs and clubs where there is frequent drunkenness may be suppressed summarily.
Raines Law clubs are impossible, for the law imposes a stiff fine or imprisonment for serving liquor to a person not a member for 48 hours. Clubs are not permitted to sell liquor to be drunk off their premises, which makes it impossible for clubmen to buy wines or liquors in clubs for home consumption.

The new law marks an epoch in the history of temperance legislation in England. Police magistrates already manifest a disposition to enforce the law literally. The law affects England and Wales only.

Clarence O'Brien, familiarly known to his convives in New York society as "Paddy the pig," was locked up in the station-house in the Tenderloin district a few days ago, for some little indiscretion. His normal weight is 400 pounds and he could barely squeeze through the door of the cell. Since then he has gained twenty pounds and neither a writ of habeas corpus nor a black and tacker can get him through the cell-door again. Captain Walsh is greatly perplexed by the situation and is about consulting the services of a wrecking company to provide a way out.

Uncle Sam—Gentlemen, America asks no credit. She's got the cold cash to put up.

MAX O'RELL SAYS: ATLIN MEN IN VICTORIA

Miners to Hold a Convention

To Ask for Abolition of Duty on American Machinery and to Discuss Other Matters.

Victoria, Jan. 13.—A party of Atlin miners are expected here for the purpose of holding a convention in this city at which a considerable budget of important business will be taken up. The questions to be dealt with are both numerous and varied, but are all thought to be of the utmost importance by those who have at heart the prosperity of the Atlin country.

Among the questions to come up for discussion, Mr. Canavan says, will be the taxes, wages, transportation facilities, rates, the scarcity of labor, the improvement of roads and tracks, and some alterations in the placer mining act. When a line of action has been decided upon in every matter an interview with the government will be arranged and the necessity of immediate steps along the lines suggested by the convention will be urged.

One of the most important matters to receive attention will be the scarcity of labor. Since the Atlin district has recovered from the effects of litigations and continual dispute among the miners every man in the district who cares to work has been receiving between \$5 and \$8 a day, and there is employment for an additional large number of laborers. There are in Atlin at present few more than 500 people, and there are no less than ten large hydraulic companies in operation. About \$1,000,000 has been expended by these companies in purely preliminary work since '99, last year being really the first time there has been a regular output. But already the returns have equalled about half the total expenditure, and those interested in the district have every confidence in its finally giving good returns.

It is also the desire of Atlin miners to have the tax on imported American machinery abolished. It is held that in many cases the complete outfit of necessary machinery cannot be procured in Canada, and that part of it has to be purchased from American companies. They think, therefore, that in the interests of the mining industry of the country this duty should be removed.

There are a number of clauses in the placer mining act which are not clearly defined, and have thus caused considerable friction at times among the miners. It is the purpose of the convention to recommend some changes to the act calculated to do away with the possibility of differences of opinion in the future.

The roads and trails throughout the Atlin country are in many localities in a bad state of repair, and the government will be asked to put them in good condition. Some of the trails are in a very dangerous condition, as is shown by the recent misfortunes of the two mail carriers, who, although well acquainted with the country, lost their way.

A complete list of those who will attend the forthcoming convention follows:
R. D. Featherstonebaugh, representing the Atlin Mining Company, operating McKee creek.
J. M. Ruffner, representing Pine Creek Power Company, and also large quartz interests.
Ed. Bannan, representing quartz interests.
J. H. Brownlee, representing the Other Hydraulic Company.
J. Deeks, representing an eastern group of leases on Pine creek.
F. Fall, representing the Boulder Creek Hydraulic Company.
Charles D. Newton, who will represent the Upper Boulder creek lease. Dr. Mitchell, representing hydraulic leases on Pine creek.
Frank W. Brackett, representing the Atlin Willow Hydraulic Company conjointly with R. B. Skinner, of Vancouver.
Mr. Jackson, representing the Birch Creek Hydraulic Company.
H. W. Canavan, representing the British-American Prolonging Company on Pine creek.
I. H. Griffiths, of Seattle, and Supt. Lovridge, of Victoria, will also be in attendance, representing the Pine Creek Company in conjunction with J. M. Ruffner.

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