

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 5 NO. 20

DAWSON, Y. T., SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1900.

PRICE 25 CENTS

THAT BRIDGE

Site Which Ogilvie Explained Receives Mr. Girouard's Attention

AND HE WANTS FURTHER PROOF

Than Merely a Statement of Mr. Ogilvie's Opinion

ABOUT THAT SIXTY THOUSAND.

Wants an Engineer's Report of Both Routes—Statesmen Have Troubles of Their Own

From Saturday's Daily.

Some of the joys of a member of the Yukon council are hinted at by Mr. Girouard in regard to differences of opinion and judgment in matters political, by his expressions after reading Commissioner Ogilvie's interview as published in the Nugget yesterday.

"This is all right," he said to a Nugget man this morning, tapping the article in question softly with his pencil, "but if all that Mr. Ogilvie sets forth here is a matter of fact, why does he not spread it before the council in the form of an engineer's report, or at least something more tangible than merely a matter of personal opinion.

"If the route involved by the building of the new bridge across the Klondike at the point asked for in the petition the other evening is going to involve fifty or sixty thousand dollars more expense than the way Mr. Ogilvie proposes to build, then I am quite sure

that he would have the unanimous support of the councillors to sustain him in his position.

"I do not want to be understood to be actuated in what I say by any feeling other than kindly towards Mr. Ogilvie, or that this is anything more than a matter of business. However, there are some things, which I do not understand in Mr. Ogilvie's interview as published in yesterday's paper, and it seems that there are some matters, facts, if they are susceptible of proof, in connection with this bridge proposition, that the public in general becomes acquainted with before the members of the council.

"For instance, Mr. Ogilvie states that some real estate in Klondike City will have to be purchased before the right of way could be had. Now, I have always believed, and do so still, that if the bridge were to be built to Klondike City the wagon road would be allowed to extend along the streets of that place without the necessity of purchasing any real estate.

"Of course, in 1897-8 the island was flooded, but it has not been since, and when Mr. Ogilvie says there are so many hundred feet of bridge work more on this route than the other, he is talking about bridges over sloughs, which is a very different and much more expensive class of work than the other.

"Regarding the rock work my information on the subject is to the effect that the distance, class of work and expense are about the same.

"But, as I said in the first place, if Mr. Ogilvie's statement is correct it is very easy to demonstrate, and I for one, am always open to conviction, and have no wish except to see permanent improvement made at the least possible expense to the people.

"I asked for an engineer's report of the routes proposed long ago, but they were never produced; why, I do not know. Possibly Mr. Ogilvie does.

"Another matter of which I have never been officially informed, which I see in the interview with the commissioner, is that the bridge has been ordered and shipped from Montreal to Vancouver, and is now on the way. It would have been impossible that this could have been accomplished since the last council meeting, and so if it is on the way it must have been ordered by Mr. Ogilvie on his own responsibility before the meeting referred to.

"It naturally follows that if this is true the commissioner dispensed with the counsel of the rest of the members and decided the matter himself, without our assistance."

From the view of the present situation as Mr. Girouard intimates is the way he sees it, the subject may prove interesting to those who are about to recklessly toss themselves into the political vortex. Judging by the general tone of the remarks quoted it may be inferred that the tot of the statesman is not one continual round of pleasure and after dinner speeches with great applause as an accompaniment, although Mr. Girouard says he likes it.

Christian Science.

Christian Science service will be held in the Christian Science reading room, Second avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store. Meals at all hours. The Criterion.

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YUKON HOTEL

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Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek, on Klondike River.

Sluice, Flume & Mining Lumber

Offices: At Mill, at Upper Ferry on Klondike River and at Boyle's Wharf

J. W. BOYLE

AMONG MINERS.

Brief News Items From Creeks of Bonanza and Eldorado.

EVERYBODY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS.

New Streak of a Peculiar Color Found on Eldorado.

ACCIDENT TO A SMALL BOY.

Washington Newspaper Man Turns Miner—Current Creek Notes.

Mrs. Hunter, of 9 below Bonanza, has been visiting friends in Dawson this week.

Mrs. Anderson, of 28 below Bonanza and daughter Miss Jennie, visited their numerous friends in Dawson this week.

Mrs. Mitchell has opened a pleasant little lunch counter at 20 below Bonanza, and is doing a nice business.

The blacksmith at 36 above Bonanza has a tobacco box that is the envy of all the boys on the creek. The secret is to open the box properly in order to get the fine Havanas and sweet fragrant tobacco.

Mr. Ralph Abbott, of 9 Victoria, made a flying visit to Dawson last Friday.

Mr. Armstrong is now superintendent of the Yukon Gold Fields Co.'s valuable claims on Chechako.

C. G. Higgins, who has been working on 21 Eldorado this summer goes to his old home, Lexington, Ky., this week.

Messrs. Hodges & Pickett bought the Wagner claim on Chechako this week.

Jas. Brown sold his claim to Mr. Northrup. From all accounts Mr. Brown was given quite a serenade on his departure.

The day men on the McGillivray claims have been cut to \$4 and board.

Frank Goyne left his wagon loaded with merchandise on the highway at 48 below Bonanza the other night and found himself short of a case of eggs the following morning.

J. W. Frame, an old and popular newspaper man of Everett, Wash., has purchased the 22 below Bonanza grocery store, and has put in a large stock of goods. Mr. Frame expects his family in in three weeks.

Little 5-year-old Arthur Lutro, whose parents live on 13 Eldorado, had the misfortune to break his arm in a fall last Wednesday. A physician was at once summoned who set the broken limb.

Mr. Langlow, of 12 Eldorado, has found a new streak of gold on the right limit of his claim. The gold is different from any yet seen on Eldorado, being a dark hue, causing much conjecture as to its origin.

Dr. Austin, of Orofino hill leaves for the outside this week. Mr. Will H. Seeborn will take charge of the work during his absence.

The government road is completed to 9 below Bonanza.

M. E. Church Services.

Rev. A. S. Grant will conduct the services in the First Methodist church on Sunday evening, Mr. Hetherington being at present up the creeks. Miss J. Larson will sing the contralto solo from the Holy City, entitled, "Come, Ye Blessed," and the choir will sing "God is Love." All strangers cordially welcomed.

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. D. D. MacLaren, B. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Vancouver, and moderator of the New Westminster Presbytery, was a passenger to Dawson on the steamer Columbia yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. MacLaren is also convener of the

western section of the home mission of the Presbyterian church. He comes here on a brief visit in the interest of the Christian mission work. He will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's church, Dawson, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock and will conduct divine services in the evening at Grand Forks.

Chief Inspector of Customs.

J. S. Clute, of New Westminster, B. C., arrived at Dawson on Thursday last. Mr. Clute is chief inspector of her majesty's customs for British Columbia and the Yukon territory and is now on a tour of inspection along the ports of the Yukon. Mr. Clute is accredited as being one of the most efficient and trustworthy officers in the customs branch of her majesty's service in Canada. J. S. Clute is one of the landmarks of the Pacific province; a most genial and interesting companion and his many old time friends are pleased to meet him on the Yukon.

Population Increasing.

From now until the close of navigation there will be a material increase in Dawson's population. While the steamers leaving for up the river are carrying many passengers for the outside they return equally laden with incomers, and on the upper river traffic the city will fully hold her own. The greatest gain will be by the lower river, for, while the steamers going down will carry very few people away from Dawson, it is expected that coming up all steamers will be crowded, and in nearly all cases, those coming to Dawson by the lower river are coming for the winter.

Moosehide News.

The late rains revealed many leaks in tents which have withstood the elements for many years.

Chief Isaac lost a valuable dog last week, owing to its inability to digest the horn of a mountain sheep.

Silas' third child put a lima bean up its nose one day last week and it is there yet.

Our Sunday school is a thing of beauty.

Limping Liz, while out berrying last Saturday, fell from a bluff 85 feet high. She had upwards of a gallon of berries at the time of her disappearance. As Liz has not come home it is feared the berries are a total loss.

Andrew has traded his house and lot to Tagish Jake for a caribou skin coat and two young dogs.

At the last meeting of the tribal council Samuel was deposed 30 days for getting on a lonesome drunk.

The grandmother of Chief Isaac's wife is lame, having run a fish bone into her foot.

Hudson Bay Ann is again childless, her little 18 months' son having strolled into the river four days ago. This makes 12 children Ann has lost in 14 years.

As winter approaches there is an increasing demand for gunny sacks to be used as footwear.

A goodly supply of salmon is being put up by our citizens.

From present indications Old Mary, known as the Sore Eyed Grouse, will not pull through the winter.

An Eye to Business.

Dawson has an embryo Jay Gould in the person of a 12-year-old boy who owns several dogs and who has picked up a number of dollars by freighting in a small way. A few weeks ago he turned one of the dogs loose for a few days' rest and when next he needed him for work he found that the pound-master had possession of him. The boy went to the pound to redeem his property and was informed that there was \$6 charges against that particular canine. The lad looked the poo-bah of the dog pound squarely in the face and said:

"Say, mister, you can keep that dog!"

Several days later the boy attended an auction sale at the pound and bought his own dog for \$1.75.

When in town, stop at the Regina.

POLICE COURT.

Cloak Thief Held to Answer to Higher Tribunal.

KEITH THOUGHT HE WAS ABUSED

But the Court Did Not See It in the Same Light.

DRUNKEN DANCE HALL GIRLS

Fight Like Terriers in the Pavilion—One Pays \$50, the Other Sobering Up in Jail.

In the session of yesterday afternoon Geo. Bartell, who was charged with the theft of a lady's coat from Mrs. Thompson's store, was held over to the territorial court and, not being able to furnish the required bond, is hibernating in the royal bastle.

Last night Donald Keith, a Sulphur mine operator, came to the conclusion that M. McWilliams had abused him, with the result that the latter was before Magistrate Scarth this morning. Keith said in substance that McWilliams had threatened him bodily harm in that he had told him he would tear out his insides, thus giving him the appearance of the poor unfortunate man whose picture appears on the first page of Jayne's Family Almanac and Guide to Health, who, like a watch in a glass case, shows his works. In his own behalf McWilliams said Keith owes him money and refuses to pay it; that he had tweedled \$20 out of him yesterday when he had found him (Keith) upstairs in the Orpheum buying wine for two women, and where he had a big roll of bills in each hand; that last night he had asked him for the balance due and on Keith's refusing to pay it he (McWilliams) had probably used language not recherche in good society. The court decided that McWilliams had probable provocation, and that Keith was none the worse for the alleged abuse and, warning McWilliams to be more careful in future, dismissed the case. And as McWilliams walked out he said, "Come and take a walk, Mr. Keith," and the invitation was promptly accepted.

About the time Old Sol was in the act of casting his first rays over the vale of the Yukon this morning Leita Williams and Grace Irvin, two Pavilion dance hall women, were rolling around on the floor of that establishment engaged in physical combat, and the united efforts of the bartender and Constable Borrows were required to separate the combatants. Both women were taken to jail. By the time court opened Grace Irvin had materially sobered up, but Leita was bordering on "Jane jama;" she having evidently poured more deeply of the fighting brand than her co-drunk. With four rings on one hand and three on the other, and with a taste as brown as it is possible to cultivate, Leita was taken back to the guard room to undergo the sobering up process.

Grace Irvin plead guilty to the charge of having been riotous and disorderly and was fined \$50 and costs which she paid.

In view of the flagrancy of the above two cases, the court instructed Constable Borrows to bring up the proprietors of the Pavilion on the charge of conducting a disorderly house.

A man named Belladeau acknowledged to having been drunk and disorderly in the Ottawa saloon and was fined \$10 and costs.

Joe Fonder had been associated with Belladeau in his social disorderly drunk, had not completed the sobering process and will have his case diagnosed this afternoon.

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Both Rough And Dressed

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Ladies' Plaid Back Golf Skirts \$7.50 up

Ladies' Fur Collarettes from \$7.50 up

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The Klondike Nugget

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1906
From Saturday's Daily.
LET THE GODS WEEP.

Here is certainly a very pretty kettle of fish. The Yukon council has decided to place the new bridge a considerable distance up the Klondike, thus side-tracking Klondike City. Now, Klondike City, is the abode of Mr. Thos. O'Brien, proprietor of the government organ, and staunch supporter of the destinies of the Siftonian Yukon regime. Mr. O'Brien has protested against the council's determination, but with no avail. The bridge has been ordered and is on the way in and will be established at the point determined upon by the council.

Now the question arises, is there left in this world any such thing as human gratitude? We are inclined to doubt it. We will wager a little that Mr. O'Brien is also skeptical on the same point. Think of a man operating a newspaper for two or three years for the sole purpose of explaining away and apologizing for the actions of a crowd of amateur legislators, and then being turned down in such a manner. If the gods ever weep for the sake of mortals, they ought now to be shedding tears by the bucketful for Mr. O'Brien.

The withdrawal of Public Administrator Clement from active participation in the affairs of the territory will not be attended by any considerable degree of regret from anyone. Mr. Clement has uniformly and avowedly placed himself in opposition to the expressed desires of the people of the territory, and in consequence has brought upon himself a measure of unpopularity which is as general as it is well deserved. Mr. Clement's position as legal adviser to the council afforded him a splendid opportunity to establish himself deeply in the good estimation of the community. Instead, however, of availing himself of that opportunity, he took the other tack and need the prestige of his position on many an occasion to defeat the well-known and legitimate wishes of the people. Apparently, public sentiment has its influence even with men who boast of the fact that they are not responsible to the public will. Mr. Clement's error in flying in the face of public opinion was a fatal one and for that error he has paid very dearly.

Politicians on the outside will watch with intense eagerness for the returns from the approaching election in this territory, even though there are to be chosen only a minority of the council. Candidates who expect any measure of popular support must be sound upon the question of Yukon legislative reforms. The Yukon council, whatever it may have been, in the past, should in the future be an advisory board to the Ottawa authorities, and one which will not in every case wait till its opinion is asked. If the right men are selected for the elective members, they will be able to keep the requirements of the territory before the federal department, notwithstanding any action which the majority may take. The coming election will be a crucial event in Yukon history and one which will admit of no mistake being made.

The new regulation which has come out from Ottawa sub-dividing the Klondike and Indian River mining districts into six districts is a move in

the right direction and an indication of the accuracy of the opinion expressed some time ago in these columns to the effect that long needed reforms are in a fair way to be granted. To make this last enactment effective it only requires that all vacant and reserved ground in the territory mentioned should be immediately thrown open for location. Without this latter action being taken the former will have but little value.

The social side of life bids fair to receive much more attention in Dawson during the approaching winter than has been the case heretofore. There are probably three times as many families here at present than last year, which fact in itself will serve to augment social gaiety. With contemplated plans for outdoor sports and indoor amusement realized there will be little or no complaint heard as to the "terrors" of a Klondike winter.

Beer cannot legally be manufactured in Dawson, but it may be brought in by ship loads if the necessary permit is received. Wonderful and beyond the understanding of the finite mind are the ways of the powers that be.

PROTECTION AGAINST CAMERAS.

Last week at Newport a bold young man with a camera photographed the wives of two prominent New Yorkers as they were walking. The wives told their husbands, who started in pursuit of the man with the kodak, caught him, and destroyed the pictures he had taken. Later in the day, while the two New Yorkers were standing in front of the Casino, the same young man leveled his instrument at them. One of them dared him to take their picture. The other put it out of his power to do so by kicking the kodak out of his hand and breaking it.

The man whose property has been destroyed without due process of law threatens to sue the destroyer. If he does, it is not likely that he will get more than nominal damages, if he gets any. For it is understood that he was trying to take these photographs not for his own private use but for reproduction in a New York paper. The two men who figured in the affair—Mr. Herman Oelrichs and W. K. Vanderbilt, jr.—did not relish the idea of such publicity, either for themselves or their wives. They took the only course they knew of to escape that publicity.

It cannot be said, however, that the man whose camera was smashed had committed any unlawful act. To photograph a man or a woman who happens to be out on a public street is not as yet a crime any more than it is to take a picture of the exterior of a private residence. No one will challenge the right of an artist, if a pretty woman passes by, to make a sketch of her or to carry away with him in his mind's eye her face and figure, and reproduce them. But after the photograph or sketch has been made it may be used for an improper purpose. Therein lies the offense, if one is committed.

The courts are quite willing to defend the privacy of all who are not public characters.—Chicago Tribune.

Got It Right.

The Skagway Alaskan which a short time ago was much exercised over the tax on scows arriving in Dawson, which tax it asserted was \$150 for every scow, has at last got onto the straight of the matter which it presents to its readers thus:

"M. King, of King's mill, Caribou, who is in town, says the report that all scows to land at Dawson from up the river with merchandise are to be taxed \$150 is erroneous.

"The scheme," says Mr. King, "is to charge each trader coming into Dawson and selling goods at retail from a scow \$150 a year unless he has a place of business in the town. If he wishes to make only one trip, and sell at retail, he will have to pay \$50 for selling his cargo.

"Two men were lately fined in Dawson for violation of the law. They were ignorant, it seems, and got off easily. The law will not be very hard on the scow business. It will practically do it no harm.

"The license required is the same as that which merchants have to pay in the city of Dawson, and the new step of exacting a revenue from those selling from the scows is nothing more than the license imposed on peddlers in any community.

"If a man wishes to take a cargo into Dawson by scow and sell it at wholesale to another man or to some business house there, he will not, as I understand it, be required to pay a license."

Brussell's squares at Oak Hill, opp. S.-Y. T. Co. dock. McCandless Bros.

STROLLER'S COLUMN

In fully one-half the cases, people who come to Dawson from the outside appear to overlook the fact that none of us were born and raised here and that we all have made the trip here from the outside, and many of us made the trip under such circumstances as are not liable to be forgotten. Yet these late arrivals persist in telling us all about their trip; they describe the scenery up the coast and along Lynn canal and say "you just ought to see it." One man wrote up his trip and headed it "From Seattle to Dawson," and wanted to sell it for \$500 and when he found no market, talked of hiring a hall and charging admission to hear it read. He had not stopped to reflect that with the exception of a few babes and sucklings and huckleberry peddlers from Moosehide, every person in the country had made the same trip as himself.

The same thing applies to actors and would-be public entertainers. Many of them appear to think that the people have been here all their lives and that any old, worn-out joke or song ought to drive them into convulsions, and when the audience fails to convulse the conceited actor naturally thinks that his hearers are not sufficiently cultivated to appreciate his productions, when in reality his alleged entertainment has been heard long years before. People who expect to sell chestnuts in Dawson will find that they carry an undesirable stock, even if it is their only supply. The day when "any old thing" and any old "bat" can entertain a Dawson audience is happily passed, never to return again.

There has been visible alarm manifested in Dawson lately all on account of the arrival of three or four Chinese in the city within the past two weeks. One man remarked to the Stroller:

"If the pigtails are encouraged here, in another year it will be all off with Dawson, as the entrance of Chinamen soon spoil a mining camp. This is the history of every mining camp in the west from California to the Fraser river."

In many respects the speaker was right and the entrance of Chinese into any new place is cause for well founded alarm. Three or four, or as many dozen would not seriously effect Dawson, but when the entering wedge is started there is no telling what will follow. Dawson does not need these mongolians and a hint to that effect dropped in the presence of the ones already here would not be out of place.

"The experience of last year will be repeated again this fall as sure as the fall is coming," remarked a steamboat man yesterday. "Many men who yet expect to ship large cargoes of freight to Dawson before the close of navigation are only now on the road out to buy it, and by the time it is purchased, prepared for shipment and forwarded to Whitehorse with the incidental delays the season will be so far advanced as to render it doubtful whether or not it arrives or stops at Snow island or some other point up the river. In the majority of cases those who fail to get their freight to Dawson this fall before the river ceases to flow will not be deserving of much pity. They saw the trouble and expense incident to late shipping last fall, and if they do not profit by it, they will have only themselves to blame."

The smallpox scare and all grounds for it in Dawson have faded away as completely as though they had never existed with the result that the one or two doctors who expected to grow rich by having a corner on vaccine virus find that their corner did not contain anything and their visions of wealth attained by charging five prices have evaporated like spilled kerosene.

How Prince Patrick Got His Name.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to be commander-in-chief of Ireland recalls an incident which decided the queen to give him the name of Ireland's patron saint. When the queen and Prince Albert visited Ireland in 1849 an old lady in the crowd which welcomed her majesty to Dublin exclaimed, as the carriage in which the queen sat with her husband and elder children passed, "Oh, queen, dear, make one of them dear children Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you."

The hint was not forgotten, and when, a year later, the queen's seventh child was born, he received the name of Arthur Patrick Albert. The soldier prince was further connected with the Emerald Isle when he was made Duke of Connaught.

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WARM STORAGE

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Leaves Yukon Dock, Making Regular Trips to Whitehorse.

A swift, comfortable and reliable boat. Courteous treatment.

Get Tickets for the Outside via Gold Star Line.

VARIOUS KINDS OF EDUCATION

Wm. C. Ward Aply Writes in Bibby's Quarterly Magazine.

Plato Classed Education Under Two Heads, Music and Physical Exercise.

(From Friday's Daily.)

We are far too apt to confound education with instruction, which is but a means to it; and to forget, despite the testimony of the world itself, that education is not a putting-in, but a drawing-out. The object of education is not the acquisition of information, but the development of character.

But we must turn to Plato for the wisest and deepest things that have been said on education. His definition seems to me unsurpassable. Education is "the proper training of the soul, so that from first to last it shall hate what it ought to hate, and love what it ought to love."

What a revolution would be occasioned in our schools if all instructors were to take this definition to heart, and act upon it! Plato comprises the whole of education under the two-heads of music, or the training of the soul, and gymnastic, or the training of the body.

Under music he includes not only poetry but philosophy; all things, in short, which contribute to that harmony of the soul of which the harmony of sensible sounds is but a feeble and imperfect expression.

The true musician is not so much he who produces beautiful melodies, as he whose whole life is a beautiful and well ordered melody. We do not become truly musical until we understand and practice all the virtues. And just as, in a concert of music, the part of every individual musician contributes, insofar as it is performed, to the beauty and perfection of the whole symphony, so in the divine symphony of the universe, each individual soul has a part to perform which is his life, and it depends upon himself to render this part concordant or discordant with the universal harmony.

Again, gymnastic includes everything which conduces to the healthy development of the body: but this, always for the sake of the soul. For the body, rightly regarded, is but the soul's instrument; and the proper object of gymnastic is, that the soul may possess an instrument fit for its purposes.

If, however, the body be cherished for its own sake, the animal nature is strengthened at the cost of the spiritual, and a tendency is developed which may result in the brutalization of the man. Even health itself may be the reverse of a blessing to him in whose nature the love of itself predominates; and so with all other bodily advantages; they are not absolute, but only conditional goods, and may easily be converted into very indubitable evils.

Gymnastic, therefore, in Plato's scheme of education, is to be entirely subsidiary to music, as aiming, less directly, indeed, but no less certainly, at the development of the soul in virtue and true knowledge.

Perhaps of all human occupations, the education of children is that which involves the greatest responsibility, and which ought to be held in the greatest honor. Properly speaking, indeed, education is a lifelong process.

Nothing comes to us from which we may not learn, or fail to learn, some lesson; nothing which may not serve, if we will have it so, to evoke the good which is latent in the souls of all men.

But whereas every child is born into this world with tendencies both good and evil, it is the primary office of education to nourish the former, and to restrict, though it may not eradicate, the latter. Education cannot, indeed, create the soul afresh, but it may go far to develop the good which is in it,

and, by so doing, aid the soul to arm itself against the assaults and temptations of its lower nature. And, obviously, the earlier this truly educatory process is begun, the more hopeful is the prospect that the child may at length find his feet set firmly on that path which, in later life, is so comparatively easy to follow, but so terribly hard to find.—Wm. C. Ward, in Bibby's Magazine.

Lives Lost Through Fear.

"Presence of mind when confronted by danger," said N. P. Berry, of New Orleans, the other day at the Gilsey house, "has saved many lives, while the account has been more than balanced by the loss of life through loss of nerve in critical emergencies. Any member of a fire department or other person familiar with such things can give you numerous instances of lives lost solely on this account, and this rule holds true in other cases as well. I remember once walking with a girl and thoughtlessly speaking of a harmless green snake I saw in the grass behind her. She became paralyzed with fear, and before I could prevent her, backed directly on the snake. A friend of mine who was in a fire, told me that his wife became so frightened that she insisted on going into a closet, from which, screaming and struggling, he had to rescue her by main strength. On the other hand, I once knew a woman who, driven with her sister and two children to take refuge on the fourth floor of her burning home, first threw her children, then compelled her sister to jump, into the waiting net, and then calmly and uninjured made the descent herself, only to go into hysterics when it was all over. Presence of mind can to a great extent be cultivated, but it is largely inherited. My brother, who is as brave a man as I ever knew, has an unalterable and unconquerable fear of a thunderstorm, which, try as he will, he has never been able to overcome."—New York Tribune.

Bits of News For Both.

Two girls met in a dry goods store yesterday. They had evidently not seen each other for some time, as the trend of their conversation proved.

"What good times we used to have at the lake," said one.

"Yes, I like our own resorts," replied the other, "better than on the coast. Oh, say, where is my old flame, Perry? I think the world of that boy."

"Oh, he's married."

"You don't say! Who to?"

"Me."

"Well, of all things," replied her friend, flushing.

The conversation drifted, but a short time later reverted to its old channel.

"Say, Hetty," remarked Perry's wife, "did you meet Johnny—out in San Francisco?" and then added, "he told me that summer he was here that he could not live without me."

"Yes, I met him in Los Angeles."

"Poor fellow! I feel sorry for him. He is a bachelor, yet, I suppose."

"No, he's married."

"You don't say! Who to?"

"Me."—Salt Lake Herald.

The Boer Awakening.

The following letter from a Free State farmer, signed "Christian Oostheisen, C. S. son," and dated from Jagerfontein, Orange River Colony, is published in the Cape Times:

"I have had sent me a copy of the Cape Times, giving an account of a great gathering at Graaff-Reinet of Afrianders, presumably to assist us in the Orange River Colony and our brethren across the Vaal to retain our dearly-beloved independence. Now, let there be no mistake this time. We have been humbugged twice, but never again. Humbugged, firstly, by those who represented to us that as soon as we crossed the Orange river 40,000 Cape Colonial Afrianders would join us. Now, we did cross, and where were the 40,000? A few thousands did join, and as soon as the fighting commenced they scotched to their farms as fast as their horses would carry them, and now these men wish to make up for it by going to Graaff-Reinet and make us believe they are doing something good for us. No more of such friends. We are better off even with our enemies. I say we have been humbugged twice. Yes, the second time was by our late president and those in high authority, who ought to have known better than to have thrown our lot in with the Transvaal. What had we to gain? Nothing, and everything to lose, and we have lost everything. Take my case. I was a prosperous farmer, paying my way, educating a large family, living happily with my neighbors. I was commandeered and fought. I was invalided home lost everything, and the little that remained after the English troops swept over my farm was taken by the Transvaal farmers in their hurried retreat. Where are our leaders now? Where is Steyn and Fisher? They said we must win; we will drive the English into the sea and

now if report be correct they are making for the sea themselves as fast as they can go accompanied by the Hollanders who are carrying the gold—the miserable stuff that has caused our downfall and the loss of our dear country. Then see what misery my country is in. Look at it; look at the people. What a happy people we used to be, happy and contented, free, independent, few taxes to pay, a substantial revenue, fine climate, in fact, everything that miserable men could want. What have we now? Nothing, miserable, disconsolate and starving. No, brother Afrianders, we will have no more of it. No more of your Steyns, Olive Schreiners, Cronwrights and other professional talkers, who have deceived us, and who have grown rich while we have grown poor. I don't even mention Kruger and Leyds, for no earthly punishment can be sufficient for them, so I leave them alone. I feel too miserable to write any more today, as my heart is very sore, but I only wish to be left alone.

Mine Owners Views.

Editor Klondike Nugget:

I read with considerable pleasure the article in your issue of yesterday written by a miner at Grand Forks. His position is well taken and is one which he and the other miners will experience no difficulty in holding. I am aware that one large mining syndicate has made an effort within the past few days to materially reduce the price paid to labor, but I do not apprehend that other mine owners will follow the syndicate's example.

I am a mine owner and during the past season I lost money on one of my claims on which, had I paid my men but \$4 and \$3.50 per day, the price to which the syndicate has cut, I would have come out even and possibly a little ahead; but I do not consider that \$5 and board per day is any too much to pay when the class of labor performed is considered, nor will I ask men to work for me at a less figure. Before I will ask them to do so I will cover over the shafts on my claims and allow them to remain idle.

While writing I will take the opportunity to say that, in my opinion, there is another thing the laborers should agitate in addition to the adoption of a satisfactory scale of wages, and that is legislation that will protect their interests and insure payment for services rendered and labor performed. Too many know from sad experience the history of the past season when many claims that are good beyond questions failed to pay for the labor performed on them for the reason that gold was not in the sluice boxes when the washup was made. This was a very plausible excuse for not paying the men, and it looked reasonable when told in court, after the laborers, not knowing what else to do, had gone to law as a last resort. But even the court could not get them their money when there was not any with which to pay.

To my personal knowledge many of the same claim owners who sung tales of woe to their men and repeated them to the court, operated rockers all winter and spring, and it was by no means "waste dirt" that they rocked; on the contrary, it was the scraping from bed-rock and it was not to be wondered at when the dumps failed to yield in proportion to their size at the final clean-up.

A law should be passed compelling these perpetual rocker operators to pay their men as they rock out. On the other hand, a man who is so foolish as to go along working on promises when he sees the best dirt being rocked out before his eyes every day is not entitled to much sympathy when he does not call a halt then and there, for in three cases in every four claims on which such doings are practiced fail to pay their labor in the end.

From the standpoint of a mine owner and operator I am honest in my belief that labor must be nurtured here instead of oppressed, for one more season like the past will drive labor from the country the same as shortsighted legislation has driven the prospector.

MINE OWNER.

The Same Old Way.

Curious Old Lady—How did you come to this, poor man?

Convict—I was drove to it, lady.

Curious Old Lady—Were you really?

Convict—Yes; they bring me in the Black Maria, as usual.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

Sour Dough Letter Heads for sale at the Nugget office.

DAWSON, Y. T., CANADA, AUG. 10, 1900.

To Whom It May Concern:

Take notice, that a sum of money is now due and held against an undivided one-half interest of hillside placer mining claim, adjoining the lower half of creek claim No. five below discovery, right limit, Hunter creek, and for a more complete description reference is made to plat of Johnson, D. L. S., and to records of the Snyder claim. The amount that referred to is for labor, law costs, surveying and other improvements placed thereon.

The said half interest, which the sum of money is held against is now in the name of Chris Snyder, being the recorder of the claim, and is payable to the undersigned.

J. R. GANDOLFO.

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12 (DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER) ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. ALLEN BROS., Publishers

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

The ordinance published in yesterday's issue of the Nugget respecting the institution of action against officials is unique, even in the annals of Yukon legislation. It appears that the ordinance was passed by direction of the Interior Department at Ottawa and was sent to the local council with instructions that it be made a law.

According to the views of local authorities this latest legislative phenomenon is unconstitutional and contrary to all precedent. It is retroactive in effect and, as Mr. Woodworth puts it, is along the lines of enactments which cost the first Charles his head. The most remarkable feature of the entire matter is the position taken by members of the council whose vote and signature were required to make the ordinance a law.

These gentlemen, as will appear by reference to another column of this paper, very ingenuously admit that they do not know what the ordinance means. They were told to make it a law, and make it a law they did in the quickest time possible.

Along the same lines it is fair to presume that if some clerk in the interior department sent them word to make white paper a legal tender they would have no hesitation in doing so. The one is no more absurd than the other.

If a clinching, convincing argument in favor of the election of the local legislative body by popular ballot was needed this last action of the council will serve the purpose admirably.

"UNITED WE STAND."

An opportunity will soon be presented to the voters of the Yukon Territory to cast their ballots for two men to sit as members of the Yukon Council. There are several important matters involved in this election which may well be given careful and deliberate consideration by every man whose ballot or opinion is liable in any respect to affect the result.

The men who are thus to be entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the public affairs of the territory should be of such undoubted integrity and character as to leave no doubt of their trustworthiness.

The territory must prove by its judgment in this first election—even though the men elected will constitute only a minority of the council—that this faraway portion of the Dominion is as well fitted for self-administration as any other territory or province. For two years and more the demand for representative government has been heard, but only now is heed being given thereto.

The result of this election must establish our right to self-government, and that can be done only by the exercise of the utmost wisdom and discretion in the selection of the men who are to represent the community on the council.

Aside, however, from the individuality of the men themselves, there must be no doubt as to their attitude upon the various questions of public moment which have been so freely discussed during the past two years. The opinions of the men elected should reflect the views of the community at large with respect to the burden of unjust legislation which has been loaded upon this territory since its organization. The justification of the campaign for reform, which has been so

long in progress, will be in the election to the council of two members who are in sympathy with the reforms demanded.

The issue is clear cut and well defined. There can be no escaping the result if the campaign is conducted with ordinary prudence. There will be no possibility of defeat if the reform forces are solidified and united. Personal differences, if any exist, must be dropped and the efforts of every man who is opposed to the present order of things must be exerted to the end that an overwhelming victory may be won.

It is announced in shipping circles that delivery of goods in Dawson will not be guaranteed for the present season when same are shipped after the first day of September. Local merchants and others who may have freight yet to be ordered should lose no time. With indications favorable for an early closing of the river, it stands every one in hand to rush his freight in the most expeditious manner possible. Delay means another congestion at the last moment, such as occurred a year ago, with a loss in consequence running up into the hundreds of thousands.

As published exclusively in the Nugget last night, an anarchist plot, with President McKinley as the intended victim has been uncovered in New York City. If the facts are as stated, instead of deporting the anarchists, they should every man of them be hung, as an example to others who may desire to attempt a similar move. To send them back to Europe is but to invite another conspiracy which might prove more successful.

The troublesome gold dust question would be quickly settled by the establishment of the proposed government assay office. Since the announcement has been made positively that such an office will be established, there should be no further delay. Unless it is done within the next few weeks the probabilities are that the matter will have to lie in abeyance until the opening of navigation again.

The momentous dog pound question is before the council again in the shape of a petition to do away with the institution for the balance of the season. In view of the fact that the hot weather is at an end we see no further use for the dog pound this year. It has served its purpose and is no longer required.

There is more building going on in Dawson today than at any previous time in twelve months. The healthy condition of local real estate values is also a matter for congratulation. For a town which, according to various prophets of evil, should be dead by this time, Dawson has a very lively appearance.

There is no disputing the fact that no more beautiful weather can be found anywhere than what may be termed the Yukon Indian summer.

A Vain Old Beau.

He was an antiquated, well-bred, but excessively vain old beau, who cherished the illusion that in spite of rheumatic knees and a stiff back his figure was still quite irresistible. She was smart, girlish, fresh as a rose, and regarded any man over 40 years of age in the light of a grandfather. It was a first class street car comedy. Sweet 17 squeezed herself in a corner to give the dear old gentleman a seat. He bowed his bald head, thanked her with Chesterfieldian courtesy, and, like the addie pat'd old bachelor he was, rode 20 blocks swinging on a strap, suffering torture from a pair of rickety legs, but smiling sweetly all the while under the delusion that seventeen would surely recognize Apollo when she saw him.—Atlanta Constitution.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

TO KILL M'KINLEY.

Plot to Assassinate the President of the United States Made

BY 11 ITALIANS AND 3 AUSTRIANS

Who Were Willing to Sacrifice Their Lives for Principle.

DEWET CAPTURES 4000 MEN

Says a Cable to the New York Journal From Delagoa Bay—Thirty Police at Skagway.

From Thursday's Daily. New York, Aug. 18, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—The Evening World prints full details of a plot to assassinate President McKinley. The plot was formed in Naples, August 1. When lots were cast to see who would be the assassin eleven Italians and three Austrians were chosen and they sailed from different ports for America.

The plan was that each of the 14 was to arrive in Washington on a certain day when they would surround the president and deal death with knives and pistols.

The question of their own escape had not been considered as they were willing to sacrifice their lives for what they consider principle.

All of the 14 anarchists were placed under arrest as soon as they landed in New York. The last two to arrive are named Mareca and Weida.

It is believed all 14 men will be deported back to Europe.

Heavy British Loss.

New York, Aug. 18, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—A cable to the Journal from Delagoa Bay says that Dewet turned on the British, defeating them and taking 4000 prisoners. It was a hard fought and desperate battle.

Lord Roberts wires that Col. Hare was defeated at Elands river, having 12 men killed and 48 wounded, Col. DeLisle being among the latter.

Goebel's Murderer.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 18, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—Powers was found guilty of the murder of Gov. Goebel and sentenced to life imprisonment. The jury was out only 45 minutes. The jury was composed of eight Goebel Democrats, three anti-Goebel Democrats and one Republican.

Thirty Police Coming.

Skagway, Aug. 23.—Thirty members of the N. W. M. P. arrived yesterday en route to the Yukon.

To Honor Lord Minto.

Skagway, Aug. 23.—Capt. Hovey, U. S. A., President Keller, of the chamber of commerce, and Mayor Hislop have gone to the summit today to meet Lord Minto and party. His lordship will be escorted to the city by American troops. It is proposed to give the party a "royal welcome here this evening."

J. J. Ingalls Dead.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls is dead.

The Man to Save China.

Ainsee's Magazine: It is probably fortunate that there existed at this time the very energetic, scholarly and able Kong Yo-Wai, whom the emperor had taken into his confidence. Kong had been educated abroad. He was a master of political history and an adept in statescraft. His brilliant mind foresaw the dissolution of the empire

which would follow the war, addressed many petitions to the emperor urging him to take radical steps to prevent the fatal process, and the emperor, struck with the wisdom of the man, summoned him to his council. What was done through the guidance of the statesman is a matter of history. Reforms of the most sweeping character were inaugurated and Kong-Yo-Wai fell from power, along with his superiors. Through shrewd planning, and aid of the self-sacrificing loyalty of the emperor, Kong escaped from the plots of the empress dowager and her adherents, and at once turned his restless and determined ambitions for the good of his country into new lines of activity.

Through Kong-Yo-Wai's genius the Po Wong Woei, or reform party was organized. Seemingly the influence that had touched the emperor and opened his eyes to the possibilities of modern civilization had touched thousands of other individuals in a similar manner. For many years education and enlightenment had been making steady, although very slow, progress through the nation. The missionary, the trader, the traveler and the sportsman had been almost everywhere among the people, and their influence had created a value, yearning for better things than those of the ancient exclusiveness. Many Chinamen had been abroad for education. Many had been in America and Europe in mercantile adventure, and had returned to their homes filled with ideas more or less modern. Many more had felt the effect of the immediate neighborhood of Hongkong and Macao, Portugal's little island near Canton. When, therefore, Kong-Yo-Wai was so dramatically deposed, a spontaneous sympathy for both him and for his ideas came to life in all the eastern portion of the empire. He became at once the natural leader. Chinamen rallied to him from everywhere. He had but to appear in the neutral port of Macao and make his purpose known in order to gather about him the nucleus of the great movement now known as the Po-Wong-Woei. This organization aims to be all that its name implies. It proposes to reform the Celestial empire, overturn the traditions and seclusions that have existed for 5000 years, open the door of the country to the civilized world, build public schools, construct a great navy, organize a merchant marine and make the nation one of the great factors in modern institutions and advancement. The program is an ambitious one. People order in the ways of civilization and progress than the revolutionary faction of China might well balk at it. But there seems to be tremendous determination in this instance which grows greater with every reverse. Already the membership of the society has extended to over 25,000,000 subjects of the empire, and its influence ramifies through all provinces and all courts. Despite the deposition of the emperor, who was practically an element of the society, the power of the organization presses more closely upon the throne and it looks as if it might be only a question of time before the empress dowager either puts into the deposed youth's place a successor chosen by the Po-Woei or submits to the same fate as she has inflicted upon Kwang-Hsu."

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

Police Court News.

That the police court is not behind in the upward and onward march of progress, also in preparing for the icy blasts of winter, a new stove was put in the room yesterday which, with 1000 cords of royal wood on hand and the slumber brand of hootch being unlimited, insures warmth and comfort to the officers and habitues of the court this winter.

Capt. Scarth occupied the magistrate's chair this morning, the first case being one against Mack Barry who had yesterday, after filling up on the popular brand, laid down to woo balmy sleep by the arch which spans the street near the bridge leading to the barracks and where his slumbers had been rudely disturbed by Sergeant Wilson, with the result that Barry finished his nap in the guardhouse. He was fined \$5 and costs which he paid; thus supplying no wood for the stove.

M. Bradley, a stranger in the city and probably thinking it a free and easy place, violated a Yukon health ordinance last night for which he paid \$2 and costs, and again was the new stove slighted.

The case of J. Meachem vs. Jas. Hepburn for \$100 alleged to be due as wages, will be heard tomorrow morning.

An elderly man named Nesbitt, who says his home is in Vancouver, who has been deranged in mind for several days past, and who has been in the guard room under the care of Police Surgeon Thompson, was so far improved this morning as to justify his release, which order was made.

The man Mattio who was up a week ago on the charge of insanity, at which time he was remanded to await developments, does not show any material improvement; in fact he seems worse today than a week ago. He was again remanded.

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FROM OTTAWA

Came the Ordinance Which Clement Fathered, But Knows Little Of.

WAS PASSED BY GOVERNMENT REQUEST

It Having Been Forwarded by a Deputy Minister of Interior.

WADE SAYS IT'S ALL RIGHT

And Explains That the Ordinance Is the Usual Procedure Adopted by the Government.

The Clement ordinance, as it now appears, is not the Clement ordinance, but must be credited to the interior department at Ottawa, from whence it was forwarded to Dawson with the request that it be passed by the Yukon council. It was sent by James A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, according to the statement made by Mr. Clement yesterday afternoon, and perhaps that accounts for the celerity with which the council (all appointed members) passed it through its third reading and spread it upon the minutes of the meeting, marked "assented to Aug. 20th," but it does not explain why it was credited to the public administrator instead of its real author.

When asked yesterday afternoon for an explanation of the meaning of the ordinance and the motives which led to its introduction and passage, Mr. Clement said:

"I know very little about the ordinance excepting that it was sent here by Deputy Minister of the Interior Department James A. Smart, with the request that it be passed by the Yukon council, which was done in compliance with the request.

"It is an ordinance for the protection of officers of the crown against legal action which would work an injustice upon them. The ordinance in no way prohibits the institution or prosecution of criminal charges, and in no way affords protection from criminal charges.

"It merely covers civil proceedings and acts in a way to put the government between officials and those who would bring civil actions against them individually for acts done in pursuance of the duties of their office. For instance there are a number of suits now pending against officials for things done in the course of duty which, if action is justifiable, should be against the government and not against the official."

To those who are of a skeptical turn of mind, however, it might appear a matter worthy of investigation to learn, if possible, why, if officials are always within the protecting confines of their duties as legally prescribed it should be necessary for the government to stand between them and the citizen, who is thus given the semblance of a ravenous creature seeking the poor and unprotected citizen whom he may devour without cause. At least that is the view taken of the matter by many citizens who are not sufficiently versed in the wondrous flexibility of legal phraseology, to see it differently.

Commissioner Ogilvie was asked to express his views of the much talked of ordinance, but said that beyond the fact that it had been sent here from Ottawa in the manner already stated by Mr. Clement, he knew nothing whatever about it or the meaning of it.

When asked for his views of the matter, Attorney F. C. Wade said:

"I think you have misunderstood the ordinance and the effect it is intended to have. It is by no means without precedent.

"The object in passing the ordinance is clear enough. Some 3000 people, I understand, claim that they had lost mining property through mistakes in the gold commissioner's office. After a great deal of impartial judicial investigation only a few dozen of these claims appeared to be well founded. In the rapid organization of new and distant territory like this, where a handful of officials had to attend to the wants of tens of thousands of people, mistakes were bound to occur through no fault

of the government or of the officials. Hundreds of mistakes may be alleged where but few occurred, as in the gold commissioner's office. The mistakes were a necessary result of the condition of things existing, and it is not so very surprising that the government should protect itself by legislation.

"I see that Mr. Woodworth is very much shocked and thinks that nothing of the kind has been done since the time of Charles I in England. Mr. Woodworth need not have gone as far back, nor so far afield. He comes from the Northwest territories, where a similar law was passed seven years ago, was in force while he was there and is still in force. I allude to section 536 of the judicature act, which is as follows: "All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of his duty as a public officer (unless otherwise ordered by the judge) shall be commenced and tried in the district wherein the act was committed and must be commenced within six months after the act was committed, and not otherwise, and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof must be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action."

"Attorney McGowan is right in stating that vested rights cannot be interfered with in the United States. The federal constitution, I believe, makes it impossible for any state to pass legislation affecting vested rights. There is no similar legislation in Canada.

"The insinuation that the object of the ordinance is to protect official misdoing is nonsensical. No Yukon ordinance can affect the criminal law, and no known code of law makes more ample provision for the punishment of official misdoing or corruption than the criminal code of Canada.

"Why Mr. Clement is brought into the matter I cannot see. The ordinance was, I understand, sent from Ottawa to Mr. Ogilvie with instructions to have it passed by the council here. Mr. Clement cannot have known anything about it. In any case it would be no protection in case of official wrongdoing."

Metzger Captured at Eagle.

Another layman who wanted to be sure to get all there was coming to himself and those working for him, took the precaution of departing down the river in a small boat just a week ago this morning, but was overhauled at Eagle and compelled to disgorge.

The absconding layman was Louis L. Metzger who held a lay on Lewis & McKay's claim, No. 32 below, left limit, Bonanza creek, and the manner of his flitting, as stated in the Nugget at the time, was briefly this: The lay was nearly worked out and something over \$2000 was due the 16 or 18 men who had performed the work for him. Metzger came to Dawson ostensibly on business and quietly dropped down the river in a small boat as far as Eagle.

Meantime the two foremen, R. Bushby, the day foreman, and Gus Marshall, the night foreman, became suspicious and came to town also. Upon arrival here they learned that a man answering Metzger's description had gone down the river in a small boat, and so, when the Gustin sailed they also went down the river. Arriving at Eagle, Bushby slipped ashore and soon had the satisfaction of seeing his man making for the Gustin, where he walked almost into the arms of Marshall, who was waiting for him, gun in hand. Both the foremen were of the opinion that Metzger was a bad man, as he had himself created the impression that he was a gun fighter, and they took no chances, telling him plainly that any move in the direction of his gun would result in a coroner's inquest. Bushby came aboard and threw his arms around Metzger, who soon found himself in the hands of the American soldiers, who, under the orders of Lieutenant Rogers, put him in the guard house, notwithstanding his loud protests and demands for the protection of the flag which he claimed.

Nine hours of guard room discipline brought him to a different way of looking at the matter and he sent for his captors and effected a settlement with them, giving them on behalf of the men, an order to work out the balance of the lay in order to pay wages, and paying them each nearly all the money due them.

Bushby and Marshall returned last night on the Barr and this morning went back to the claim to report progress to the miners. Both men are warm in their praise of the captain and officers of the Gustin who afforded them all the assistance in their power.

Missing Persons.

Andrew Stevenson, Prince Edward Island; Alice E. Stanhope, Spokane, Wash.; Emile Lecoute, James Babcock, Knabler, Toronto, Canada; George Graham, Providence, N. J. The above persons are inquired for by the N. W. M. P.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

FORCES ARRIVE

At Peking and Find Legations All Safe and Sound.

JAPS MAKE THE FIRST ENTRANCE.

Chinese Troops Fled Several Days Before to Join Empress.

THE CHINESE MUST PAY

Heavy Indemnity to American Government—London Papers Say the End Is Not Yet.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—Admiral Remy cables from Taku that Peking was captured on the 15th inst. The foreign legations were found in safety. Details will be cabled as early as possible. Fowler cables from Chetoo a report sent by the Japanese admiral. The report states that on the 15th inst. the allies attacked Peking, meeting with assistance of a most determined nature.

In the evening the Japanese troops succeeded in entering the city. The foreign legations were immediately surrounded and it was ascertained that the inmates were safe.

The Japanese loss amounted to over 100. The Chinese loss was over 300. There is much rejoicing in London and New York. The newspapers of the latter city say there is occasion for rejoicing among all powers and most of the dailies advocate strong retaliatory measures.

In Berlin.

London, Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—The Berlin papers state that the work in China is not completed. A greater work is required before the powers will be satisfied. Germany is making all preparations for a winter campaign in China.

An American View.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—An American cabinet officer is responsible for the statement that native Christians in China will be protected at all costs. Also that suitable indemnity will be required of China for all American property destroyed and for the lives of missionaries. The amount involved will give China considerable financial embarrassment.

Chinese Army Fled.

London, Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—A cable from Shanghai states that when the allies entered Peking, the Chinese troops fled to protect the dowager empress and Prince Tuan who fled with the main army on the 7th to Hsiaufu.

Election Date Changed.

At the meetings of the Yukon council yesterday afternoon and last evening the voluminous election ordinance upon which the council has been working was finally passed.

Only one important change was made in the original draft, and that was affecting the date of election, which was set over from the tenth of October till the 17th of the same month, as it was deemed advisable to allow more time for preparation between the time of nomination and polling. The fees of officers and deputies of election have been fixed as follows:

Returning officer, where no pole is held, \$200; election clerk, where no pole is held, \$50; returning officer, where pole is held, \$500; election clerk, where pole is held, \$150; deputy returning officer, \$25; pole clerk, \$15; interpreter, \$1.

Deputy returning officer and justice of the peace sitting as court of revision, \$15 each. For each mile traveled by officers in the discharge of their duties, 25c.

THE ADVENTURES OF A MINER

His Thrilling Experience With an Evil-Eyed Road Agent.

Was Held Under the Highwayman's Gun for an Hour—How He Made His Escape.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"Once upon a time," said a Colorado mining expert, "I went rummaging around my state looking for coal that was supposed to exist, and after a long trip in a wagon I was nearing the railroad station. As I drove along the ridge of a wooded hill I was suddenly brought up with a round turn by a man stepping out of the bushes and sticking an ugly looking gun straight at me. The man told me to throw up my hands, and that is what I did. The man told me to move up past him till he told me to stop. This I also did, his gun covering me all the time. Then he climbed into the wagon and sat on a box of mineral specimens I was taking back to Denver with me. He never said a word after he told me to drive on when he had seated himself, and I didn't say anything at first, but it wasn't long until I couldn't stand it, with him sitting there so dead still behind me, so I ventured to speak.

"Excuse me, partner," said I as pleasantly as I could, "but I would like to say that if it's all the same to you I wish you would sit here on the seat with me. The old gun may go off, and it wouldn't make it any pleasanter for me to get a bullet in the small of the back."

"Huh!" he grunted. "Are you armed?"

"I told him I was not, and he moved up and sat down besides me, keeping his gun ready for business. As the wagon tipped the last rise in the road from which we could see the station about half a mile away he looked hard at me.

"I'm going down there with you, young fellow," he said, "on a little business, and it you say anything about me to anybody or speak of me at all and any disturbance comes up I'll shoot you first off. Do you understand?"

"He was silent for the rest of the way, and when we stopped and he got out he told me to remember, and I nodded. He strolled over on to the platform, and I went to the stable with my horses and came back to the station. I went out on the platform for air. He had moved down to the far end, and I concluded that I would move off in the other direction toward a water tank I noticed a couple of hundred yards up the track. About the time I had my plans made a handcar came down with six section hands on it who had seen me drive up to the station with the man and his gun. They had seen him loafing about the platform and informed me that to their notion he was a train robber, and they proposed to run him in. They were entirely unarmed, however, and they knew what it meant to tackle a fellow with a gun, so they began to calculate among themselves how to get their man.

"The section hands moved down to the platform, and as it was about noon they got out their dinner buckets and began looking around for a good place to spread their lunch. One of the hands suggested that they might get him dead to rights by spreading their lunch over in his neighborhood, and perhaps if he had been hiding in the hills very long he was hungry enough to ask to join them. The proposition was accepted at once, and the crowd went over and opened up their buckets. They asked me to go along, but I wasn't a bit hungry, though I was as hollow inside as an empty barrel. My friend, however, wasn't feeling that way, for as soon as he saw the food spread out temptingly before him he went right up and asked if he couldn't have a bite. He ate like a man who hadn't eaten for a long time, and he was soon so absorbed in it that he forgot his caution and let go of his gun.

"In a minute a section hand had it, and in another minute they had piled on top of him, and while some held him others tied him, and then they stood him on his feet and started him over to the platform to wait for the train. I was a good deal easier in my mind when I saw the ugly cuss fixed so as he couldn't train his gun on me, but it did not add to my comfort to have to listen to the fearful way in which he cursed me for everything vile and shameful in having betrayed him. Who he was or what he was nobody knew then, and I never did find out, but I guess he was a train robber all right and got his dose, for I never saw or heard of him again, and I was on the lookout for a good many years, because

I knew if he ever met there was going to be shooting to kill."—Ex.

For Stranded Nomads.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The question of bringing back the hungry gold hunters stranded at Cape Nome is giving much concern to officials here. Press dispatches from San Francisco yesterday brought word that 4000 men at Nome have signed a petition calling upon the president for relief. The petition has not yet reached here, and it is not likely to do so for a week at least. Treasury officials, however, are already considering what shall be done to aid the men. If, as seems possible, some sort of expedition be sent, its management would doubtless come under the direction of the treasury department, although there is a possibility that the war department might be called upon to furnish transportation.

"To feed 4000 men for eight months on the Arctic shores would be an expense which is out of the question," said one official today. "The only thing which can be done is to send a fleet of ships there sufficient to bring the men back to the Pacific states. That, however, presents another embarrassment, for, while Seattle was the point from which most of the gold hunters embarked for the north, it is certain Seattle would protest most vigorously against having such a horde of destitute dumped upon it.

"Whatever action is taken must be taken at once, for after the first of October winter will fairly have set in on the Alaskan coast. There is almost no native fuel, and after that time miners camped in tents on the shore would be confronted by death from freezing, even had their provisions not given out. There is, therefore, only about six weeks in which to get the men out, as the round trip to Nome from Seattle will easily take 20 days. It follows that there is need for most urgent haste.

"If the situation is as serious as reported the government will probably send relief. Treasury officials have been much concerned all the summer over the influx to the Cape of men who have no means of support and who almost certainly must become charges upon the government. Nevertheless no steps could be taken to check their mad rush north. As a matter of fact, it is generally regarded here that many of those who have gone to Nome have relied upon being brought back by the government in case they failed to make money at the new camp.

"The action of the treasury department in sending a relief expedition to Point Barrows for the relief of the imprisoned whalers three years ago strengthened the faith of the Nome people in getting facile relief, and now they are relying implicitly on being brought back home at the national expense."

Officials say the steamer companies which took the men north should bring them back. There is little hope, however, that the companies will do any such thing. Instead, they figure on leasing their boats to the government for as many trips as may be necessary to bring the stranded miners home. The revenue cutter Manning left Seattle yesterday for a cruise in Alaska waters. The Cutting is already there and the McCulloch will also be sent north. None of them, however, has accommodations for more than 50 miners at the very most, and they can do little to bring back any of the distressed horde.

Learning the Bicycle.

Elwood Rathbone told of an experience he had in trying to learn how to ride the bicycle. "I first tried to learn with some friends, and I made such a poor fist of it and they laughed so much that I gave it up in disgust. However, I was nettled by my failure. I saw stout women and men skating about on bicycles, and it hurt me that I could not do the same. Then I remembered learning to swim when a lad; how I first got so I could propel myself through the water, but could never get my head up and consequently could only swim for so long as my breath held out. Then one day I found I could keep my head above water, and since then I have been able to swim as far as my strength would endure.

"This determined me to make another trial, and I sought a school in a neighborhood where I was unknown. Entering and finding no one present who I knew, I engaged a helper and thought I was making excellent progress, when my attendant slipped on something and let go of me. My wheel immediately turned round and with fiendish intent made for the path the rest of the bicyclists were following. Realizing the awful design of the monster beneath me, but powerless to control it, I screamed to a blond haired young maiden with soulful blue eyes, who led the van, to get out of the way. But my bicycle would not be denied. With a crash we came together, and I lit on one ear, with the young maiden—who was a heavyweight, by the way—on top. Eighteen or 20 others who were follow-

ing promptly piled themselves on top of us.

"As soon as I was extricated and had got the dirt out of my eyes and throat, I essayed an apology to the soulful eyed girl. She received it in scornful silence, and then remarking, 'You lobster, what you need is a nurse,' started off on her career again. I paid the attendant and quit, but I staid long enough to see a dozen similar accidents happen to others. The last one was brought about by the golden haired maiden's wheel executing the identical maneuver that mine did. She brought to the earth an exceedingly rotund man, but as she happened to be between him and the earth he lit on her with a squash. I dragged her from the wreck and stood her on her feet. 'You don't mind my helping you, do you?' I said tenderly. 'I'm the lobster man, you know.' I was going to say a lot more, but there was a look in her eye that caused me to hold my tongue, but nevertheless to go on my way rejoicing. I've let the wheel alone since."—Ex.

Crooked Faces.

"One of the principal obstacles in the way of successful portrait photography," said an old time local expert, "is the asymmetry of the average human face. The features of 99 people out of 100 are undeniably asymmetrical—in other words, the right and left sides are different in size, shape and general contour. We don't notice this variation unless our attention is attracted to it, but it is there all the same, and for some reason that I am not able to explain it is generally emphasized by the camera. 'My goodness, my face is all crooked in that picture!' is a comment that is frequently heard when ladies examine proofs. They are generally told that the effect is due to the lighting in the print and that it won't be noticeable when the photograph is finished. As a matter of fact, the retoucher can work wonders in removing the evidences of asymmetry. He can lift the corner of the mouth, soften the angle of a jaw and make both sides of the face tolerably fair 'mates' without losing the likeness.

"What I say applies, of course, to full face pictures only, for when the head is turned slightly the deviations are scarcely ever discernible. Nor does the rule hold good invariably even with the front faces. Odd as it may seem some people owe their charm of feature almost altogether to the fact of asymmetry. One of my patrons is a bewitchingly pretty little lady, yet the sides of her face are as different as if they belonged to total strangers. One eye is oblique, while the other is straight; her nostrils are not all on a line, and her mouth has a most extraordinary twist. From these details you would suppose that she was nothing short of a monstrosity, but the very combination I have briefly outlined is the thing that gives her face an irresistible piquancy. Among men asymmetry often lends great strength to a countenance. Bismarck was a striking example of that fact, and so was Gladstone. If you are skeptical, take a full face picture of either and cover one half of it with a card. Then reverse the process and examine the other side. You will be surprised. In fact, you will discover four different men, all distinct types."—Ex.

Indian Summer.

Back in the States the idea that the Indian summer season would come to any portion of the American continent in August, to them the most sultry month in the year, would seem a preposterous and impossible one; yet the kind of weather the Yukon is experiencing now is very similar to the Indian summer of the Middle States in the month of October. There seems to be a general feeling, its basis not being apparent, that the season of winter will begin early this year and that navigation will close correspondingly soon.

Mr. Roche is Missing.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Hon. James Boothby Burke Roche, member of parliament, has apparently disappeared. For almost three months his friends in this city have not heard from him, and no word from him has reached his hotel. Mr. Roche has large interests in this country, and for some years it has been his annual custom to visit America to look after them.

While in this city—and, in fact, while in this country—he always stays at and makes his headquarters at the Holland house. This year he arrived in America in April and took rooms, as usual, at the Holland for the first month or so. After that he left the city on frequent trips, always, however, retaining his rooms. These trips usually lasted from three to ten days.

About the middle of May Mr. Roche casually said to the clerk at the desk that he was going out of town for two or three days, but that his room was not to be disturbed or changed. From the

time of Mr. Roche's departure in May the hotel people have received no word, either directly or indirectly, from the missing man. They are seriously alarmed over his absence, and fear that he may have met with foul play, or that some harm has befallen him. Among Mr. Roche's interests in this country was a charter from the Canadian government to erect a telegraph line from a point on the Canadian Pacific railroad through to Dawson city, or some other point in the Klondike gold region. He paid frequent visits to Washington while here, it was supposed for the purpose of seeing governmental authorities, to extend his line into Alaska. It is possible, of course, that he may be somewhere in the far northwest looking after his telegraph project.

A Miner's Views.

Grand Forks, Aug. 21.

Editor Daily Nugget: It is now generally known among the laboring men of the Klondike district that there will be a concerted move on the part of the mine owners and operators to start the coming winter's work on a scale of wages very much reduced from the going rate of the past season. Already one of the large syndicates that operates a number of claims has reduced the scale of wages of its employes 20 per cent, having cut shaft and drift men down from \$5 to \$4 per day and surface men from \$4.50 to \$3.50 per day. Of course the men quit, as they could not become parties to and instrumental in prostituting the only hope of the laboring man in the country.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask what inducement there is for a man to journey to this benighted region and perform in the dark winter the hardest manual labor to which a man can be assigned in any country, be fed on bacon, beans and canned goods, sleep in a comfortless bunkhouse, run the risk, which is an even chance against him, that he will be beaten out of his hard earned pittance and, if he does get paid, get it in dust which he must discount at from 8 to 10 per cent before he can jingle his hard earned cash in his pocket?

At \$5 and board, where a miner has steady work and is not laying off one-third of the time during which he pays his employer \$1 for every meal he eats, he can save money, enough at least to pay his fare out of the country in the spring if he has been economical.

The miners, I believe, I can speak for the nine-tenths of them, are not exacting, nor do they want more money for their labor than the operator can afford to pay; but they cannot afford and will positively refuse, in view of past experience and past fraud that has been perpetrated on them or within their knowledge, to accept a reduced scale of wages. We feel that if a claim cannot pay living wages it should not be worked. If there is, on the other hand, anything in it for the operator, there should be something in it for those who supply the bone and sinew which causes it to yield.

It is reported, and likely truthfully, that the same tactics are being practiced now as last fall, to wit: That stories are being assiduously circulated on the outside that there is a scarcity of labor here and that wages are high and "plenty of work at your own price" is awaiting all who come in. Hundreds of men arrived here last fall that were assured before leaving the outside that they could go to work immediately on their arrival at \$1.50 per hour or at \$12 per day and board. They got here to find the places all filled and the percentage of them who have had work more than one-half the time since their arrival is very small.

As there are no apparent reductions in their other business channels, the miners will see to it that there are none in theirs. All we ask is our dues and a fair reward for honest labor—as hard as ever man performed—and for this we will stand if there is not a claim in the district operated this winter. Hoping you are, as the Nugget has ever been, the miner's friend, and thanking you in advance for according to me your valuable space, I remain, etc.

MINER.

We Pass It Up.

Editor Nugget: Will you please inform me as to whether or not I am eligible to election to the Yukon council. My father was a Swede who came to Canada and married a Canadian woman. They moved to Arkansas, where I was born; but when I was 3 years old they moved back to Canada where I resided until coming to the Klondike. If I am eligible to be a candidate I desire to enter the contest as I consider my election a foregone conclusion.

SCANDI - CANDI-ARKANSAS TRAY-ELER.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Trustees Say That Gold Dust Should Circulate at \$15.

The Council is Asked to Take Action Against the Adulteration of Gold Dust.

But little business was transacted at the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Trade trustees held last night, but that little suggested rather a sudden departure from a long established custom. The following resolution was introduced and passed:

Whereas, There is continuous adulteration of commercial gold dust reducing its value per ounce; and Whereas, Much of the gold dust is of less value than \$16 per ounce even when not adulterated; and Whereas, The value of gold dust now in general circulation is nearer \$10 per ounce than \$16 per ounce; therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Trade of Dawson that the commercial rates at which gold dust circulates should be changed from \$16 to \$15 per ounce. In order to effect this it is Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to engross and circulate this resolution for the signature of the business-houses of Dawson; it being understood that upon the assent and signature hereto of a majority in interest of the business firms in Dawson, effect shall be given to such change on and after the 15th day of September, 1900.

President Fulda appointed Falcon Joslin, Emil Stauff and F. W. Clayton as such committee.

In connection with the above the secretary of the board has transmitted the following letter:

Dawson, Aug. 23d, 1900.

To the Honorable William Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y. T.

Sir: I am directed by the trustees of the Board of Trade of Dawson to transmit to you the following resolution: To the Honorable William Ogilvie, and the Yukon Council:

Resolved, That we view with great concern the tampering with and adulteration of gold dust, thereby reducing its value very materially below the standing commercial rates.

We, therefore, respectfully request that your honorable body take some action toward repressing the evil.

Trusting that you will give this matter your usual prompt attention, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Mr. A. D. Williams was by the chair-appointed a member of the committee on mines, mining and smelting vice J. A. Chute, resigned.

Dawson Man Marries.

W. A. Rogers, who arrived this week from Dawson City, with his fortune made, took out a marriage license to marry Miss Bertha Hart of Los Angeles.

Mr. Rogers has been in the Klondike for the past four years, and has found the icy region kind in yielding to him much of the gold that is hidden in the sand. He brought south with him souvenirs to the value of \$1000. These souvenirs are in the form of nuggets made into watch charms, and will be given to the friends of Mr. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers will go to Kansas City, to the old home of the groom, for a short visit. Mr. Rogers expects to return in the course of a month to Klondike, and will probably take his bride with him.—Los Angeles Express.

More Police.

Of Major Strickland, who accompanied Lord Minto from Victoria to Skagway, on the latter's trip to this place, the Alaskan of August 11th says:

"Major Strickland left for Victoria last night on the City of Seattle. He will return shortly with 35 additional mounted policemen for duty in the Yukon territory. These men are nearly all new to the service, and this will be their first actual duty, having been recruited since last April. However, they have had several weeks of thorough drill, and will be in good condition for service.

Mining Divisions Subdivided.

Under section 25 of the mining regulations, Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell has sub-divided the two divisions of the Dawson mining district into three divisions each.

The Triandik division has been divided into the following sub-divisions. First, Bonanza creek and tributaries, to be known as the Bonanza division of the Dawson mining district.

Second, Hunker, creek and tributaries, to be known as Hunker division of the Dawson mining district.

Third, Klondike river and tributaries other than Bonanza and Hunker creeks to be known as the Klondike division of the Dawson mining district.

The Indian river division has been sub-divided as follows:

First, Dominion creek and tributaries; second, Sulphur creek and tributaries; third, Indian river and tributaries, other than Dominion and Sulphur creeks.

THE NEW BRIDGE

And Why the Commissioner Could Not Recognize the Petition

PRESENTED BY O'BRIEN AND OTHERS

To Have the Road Go By the Way of the Island and Klondike City

WOULD COST \$60,000 MORE

Than to Build by the Route Proposed—The Bridge Now On The Way.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Concerning the proposed site for the public bridge across the Klondike river, and the petition presented to the council last evening from Thomas O'Brien and others, asking for a change of site for the new bridge, Commissioner Ogilvie stated that his reasons for selecting the site agreed upon were the result of his best judgment in the interests of the people.

"Long ago," said he, "I surveyed the river for a long distance with this bridge site in mind, and the point I selected is the only place for a distance of 15 miles where the bridge could be appropriately placed, where the river is confined to one channel.

"Concerning the road leading from Dawson to that point, I will say that it is by far shorter than the other one proposed, and will cost many thousands of dollars less to build by reason of the difference in the nature of the ground to be traversed.

"The way I propose to build is 6540 feet with a length of bridge and approaches measuring 240 feet. The way the petition asks for, the distance is 8600 feet, with 910 feet of bridges and approaches, not to mention some eight or nine hundred feet of very expensive causeway which would have to be built across the island to connect the two bridges. Besides this there is a lot of ground to be built over on the other side of the river which is of a nature which would call for corduroy. That ground is paralleled on this side by a hard, sandy soil.

"That the island would have to be traversed by a causeway is easily seen from the fact that it is from four to six feet lower than the Yukon's high water mark. In 1897-8 the island was deeply overflowed, and that is as apt to occur one year as another. Then another reason why the bridge should be built at the point decided upon is that it would be safe there from the back water of the Yukon and not liable to loss, as it certainly would be if placed below.

"On the other hand, Klondike City is not a flourishing or growing town. It has no water front advantages such as would go to make it a place for landing goods for the mines, and its area is only about 14 acres in extent, and if we built roads and bridges that way we should have to buy some lots there in order to get the right of way.

"Looking at the question from any way possible I can see no way in which I should be justified in authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 or \$60,000 more for one route than another, especially when the advantages to be gained are all on the side of the most inexpensive route. The money that can be saved by building the bridge where I propose to build it, seems to me could be better used in building roads farther up the creeks, where the people and the miner will receive direct benefit than here where no benefit will result.

"The bridge, a hundred and fifty foot steel span, is on its way from Montreal by way of Vancouver now, and it is perhaps worthy of note that the freight from Vancouver here will amount to more than double the cost of the bridge."

U. S. Postage Stamps.

Probably Postmaster Hartman receives more letters of inquiry from the outside world than any one person in Dawson, and in nearly all the letters to him are enclosed U. S. postage for reply. But as U. S. postage won't carry letters out of the Yukon, the result was that, until

recently, the postmaster had on hand a large stock of American stamps. But as Dawson is rapidly filling up with housewives and as that class of humanity has a weakness for enclosing stamps for everything from a patent washing machine down to crochet needles, the postmaster's stock of American stamps has been drawn on until exhausted; but as every incoming mail serves to replenish his stock, the present famine is not apt to be of long duration.

The Library.

Librarian Horkan is preparing for winter. He is placing an addition in his building which, all told, will have a depth of 100 feet. A chess and smoking room will be an attractive feature of the library this winter.

Leased Their Warehouses.

The Empire line, which has been represented in Dawson for the past two years by Dr. H. M. Yemans, have leased their warehouses and river boats to the Alaska Exploration Company. This lease is for the current season only and extends to June 30th next. The arrangement was entered into by reason of the fact that all the Empire line's big ocean transports have been engaged during the season in the Nome trade. Dr. Yemans will leave in about 10 days for the outside. He will spend the winter in Europe.

Public Notice.

Pursuant to a petition presented to me by a number of the electors of the Yukon territory, a public meeting is hereby called at McDonald hall, in Dawson, on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1900, at the hour of o'clock p. m., to take steps for the calling of a convention from all parts of the Yukon territory, to select two candidates for the coming election to the Yukon council. Those attending are expected to be in sympathy with the reform movement as presented to the governor general by the citizens' committee, and with a complete representative local government administration generally.

Dated at Dawson, Y. T., this 22d day of August, A. D. 1900.

DONALD MACGREGOR,
Covener.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

In Magistrate Scarth's court this morning it came out in evidence that Chas. Read had, after becoming very drunk, deported himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman and scholar in that he had insisted on entering the Hotel McDonald after having once been ejected. He was fined \$10 and costs and innocently asked the arresting officer: "Did I have any money when you found me?"

When a twister atwisting would twist him a twist, to twist him a twist he three twines doth entwine, etc. One of the three twines was Geo. Twine, who had entwined his legs last night by an over-indulgence in the cup that inebriates, and while drunk he had become a disturbing element on Fourth avenue. He was fined \$10 and costs or ten days manipulation of a crown saw. A friend present, at whom the new stove in the court room actually appeared to frown, paid Twine's assessment.

In the person of Geo. Bartlett, alias Geo. Doyle, who was arrested yesterday while wandering around in a maudlin condition with a ladies' coat on his arm, the police think they have the perpetrator of a number of late petty thefts, principally of wearing apparel. Of late merchants around town have missed articles which were hung near their doors, and later these same articles have been known to have been sold to women on Fourth avenue. The fine cloak found in Bartlett's possession yesterday was later found to be the property of Mrs. Thompson who conducts a ladies' furnishing store on Second street. Bartlett will be given an opportunity this afternoon to explain how the cloak came in his possession.

American Bonded Goods.

Ely B. Weare, of the N. A. T. & T. Co., who left on the Al-Ki for the Sound, says there is nothing to prevent the Skagway merchants from shipping goods in bond to the lower Yukon. Their company, he says, is a Canadian bonded carrier, and bonded goods can be transferred at Dawson to their steamer and taken to any of the American supports on the Yukon.

"Our company," said Mr. Weare, "will be only too glad to quote rates from Dawson down the river. We are in the carrying trade as well as he mercantile business, and our boats have been made bonded carriers by the Canadian government.

"Our boats are making regular trips down the Yukon, and will take freight in bond from the upper river bonded carriers whenever offered for delivery at Eagle, Circle or any other point between the boundary and Nome."—Alaskan.

Jas. I. Dozier Wanted.

A pathetic letter has reached the Nugget office from Mrs. Jas. I. Dozier, of Turner, Oregon. The letter states that Mrs. Dozier has been sick for four months during which time she has not heard of or from her husband. Anyone knowing anything of Dozier's whereabouts is requested to send information to the Nugget.

TO STOP SALTING

Gold Dust With Black Sand, Brass Filings and Dirt

IS PROBLEM BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Which the Establishment of an Assay Office Would Settle.

BUSINESS MEN INTERVIEWED.

They All Declare That the Evil Should Be Abated in the Interest of Business.

The present agitation in favor of having some decided steps taken looking to the speedy abolition of the practice of salting gold dust, especially the dust known as commercial dust, seems in a fair way to bear immediate fruit which will no doubt meet with the acceptance of all but those who are at present reaping the benefit of the weight of black sand, brass filings and other foreign matter charged for at the same rate as good dust.

The advent of the government assay office seems to be a thing not altogether certain of immediate consummation, but there is a strong likelihood of the present agitation resulting in a concerted movement by the larger companies looking to the establishment of something of the sort which will act as a protection to them, and to a great extent to the public generally against this growing evil.

Mr. Fulda, of the A. E. Co., said this morning: "The government may establish an assay office here which will do away with this sort of fraud, but in the meantime we are, under the present system, compelled to suffer a severe and growing loss. To remedy this something radical will have to be done, just what cannot, of course, be decided in a day.

"For a company to support a private assay office would, of course be impracticable, as the expense would entail greater loss than is at present sustained. So far as we are concerned, though, you may say that in the collection of bills, where the amount is considerable, that we would prefer assaying and melting the dust at our own expense, receiving it at its real value, to taking it in its present adulterated condition."

Mr. Isom, of the N. A. T. & T. Co., said on the subject when asked for his views: "The present state of what is known as commercial dust, and commonly used as a circulating medium, is something awful. We have been compelled to take some of it which resulted in a loss to us of six per cent.

"I see little advantage to be derived from making its value \$15, instead of \$16. I can see no reason why \$15 dust could not be debased by mixing black sand and other things with it, just as much as \$16 dust. My idea is that the only way to successfully combat the evil is to take the dust at its true or actual value, and in order to do this we must have an assay office. If we don't get a government office it seems to me that the larger companies might find it of advantage to combine for that purpose and between them support, or center on some one assay office as a matter of self protection."

Mr. H. Te Roller, of the S-Y. T. Co., when asked for his views on the matter of gold dust as a circulating medium said: "The sooner something is done that will either put currency into circulation in place of gold dust at its true valuation the better. I do not think it advisable to wait for action by the government; some concerted action should be taken at once.

"It appears to me that the best thing to be done would be to abandon the use of dust as a circulating medium.

"I am pleased to see that the matter has been taken up by a public body like the Board of Trade. It will certainly solicit the interest of the people in general, as all are more or less interested in the matter."

Should the matter receive the attention and immediate action of the large

companies in the way suggested by Mr. Isom there seems little reason to doubt that dust, as a circulating medium would soon be a thing of the past.

Consul McCook Will Leave.

U. S. Consul McCook is preparing to once more visit the outside world, and will probably take his departure in the near future. During his absence, Mr. H. Te Roller will represent the U. S. government in Dawson, having received the appointment of deputy consul. Just when Mr. Te Roller will commence to wield the official seal is unknown, as Mr. McCook's time for departure has not as yet been fixed.

A letter was received at the consulate yesterday from James W. Dougherty, of Seattle, asking for information which will throw some light upon the present whereabouts of Daniel Maloney, who came to this part of the world some 15 months since and has not been heard from since.

BRIEF MENTION.

The steamer Topeka and Al-Ki, both of the Pacific coast line, are at Skagway today.

The Yukon council decided at its last meeting to have 39 polling stations for the approaching election.

Isaac W. Evans, who has been mining on 44 below on Hunker for the past several months, will leave for his old home, Tacoma, on Sunday.

Yukon Councilman, Legal Adviser and Public Administrator W. H. P. Clement will leave this evening for his old home in Eastern Canada. His departure will again leave the council without a quorum.

At the Orpheum tonight a hot go will be given after the show, Alex Pantages is authority for the statement that the contest will be one worth seeing, as both men are out for a reputation, and expect to make a "hit" tonight.

Henry Allen, who built the arches for the reception of Lord Minto has just completed the interior work for McLennan & McFeeley's new store. Every inch of space in the building has been utilized for shelf room and other purposes and the stock is displayed with much taste. Mr. Allen leaves for the outside in a few days, but will return before the close of navigation. He is associated with Dan Matheson, the well-known contractor.

Direct to Frisco.

Communication is now being carried on between the Associated Manufacturers of California and the Skagway Chamber of Commerce relative to putting a line of passenger and freight steamers on the run direct from San Francisco to Skagway, possibly calling at Juneau. The San Francisco merchants assert that freight will be carried from that place to Skagway at the same rate as from the Sound and British Columbia towns, and they further assert that they can sell goods cheaper than they can be purchased in the upper coast cities. If the latter is true, it is a matter which will be of considerable interest to the business men of Dawson.

A Venturesome Clerk.

It frequently happens that in unpacking cases of canned goods put up in the States the name of the packer who put up the particular case, will be found under the box lid.

Such a name and address was found recently in one of Dawson's larger stores, and the name was that of a girl. The man who unpacked the case and found the card is more than ordinarily venturesome, and straightaway opened a correspondence with the lady, or at least he did his best looking to that laudable end, by writing her a long letter.

His fellow workers are waiting now to see whether the affair will terminate in a wedding or a breach of promise suit. Both results have been obtained before now from equally auspicious beginnings.

Casey Gets Two Years.

The man Casey, who was convicted of snatching sundry bank notes from a man named Graham early last month, was sentenced by Judge Craig, Monday, to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Casey conducted his own defense in a manner which hints at past experience and some knowledge of criminal procedure. It is said that he was at one time connected with the choice circle known in Skagway's earlier history as the "Soapy Smith gang," and that he was one of the artists who manipulated the shell and pea species of entertainment. When he received his sentence he thanked the judge politely.

Must Be Money in It.

Within the past two or three weeks nearly a dozen new grocery stores, most of them very small ones, have been opened to the public in Dawson and are candidates for patronage. Many of them are the result of a scow load of groceries for which ready wholesale market was not found, hence the starting of a store where the goods will be retailed.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

UPSTAIRS BOOZE

Can Be Sold on Payment of \$500 Additional License.

APPLIES TO ALL THE THEATRES.

Major Wood Succeeds Clement on All Committees.

O'BRIENS BRIDGE PETITION

Regarding Location of Contemplated Structure Was Late in Arriving.

At the regular meeting of the Yukon council held last evening the members present were Messrs. Ogilvie, Girouard, Clement and Wood.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved a petition was presented from Messrs. O'Brien and others praying for the construction of highway bridge between Klondike City and Dawson. The clerk was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the petition and to forward the petitioners a copy of a resolution respecting the bridge across the Klondike passed at the meeting of the council on August 20th.

The clerk presented a communication from James A. McMullen, respecting the exclusive right to construct and operate a tramway road on the left limit of Stewart river around the Fraser falls, and was instructed to call attention of the applicant to the standing orders before his petition could be received.

A communication was received from F. W. Clayton, secretary of the Board of Trade, containing a resolution of that body asking that the council take some action towards abolishing the practice of tampering with and adulteration of gold dust.

Moved by Mr. Clement, seconded by Mr. Girouard, that the name of Major Wood be placed on all committees, instead of that of Mr. Clement.

Moved by Mr. Clement, seconded by Mr. Wood, that Messrs. Ogilvie, Girouard and Wood be a committee with power to act to carry out the provisions of the election ordinance.

The orders of the day being read for the third reading of "an ordinance to provide for the election of two representatives to the territorial council," the bill was accordingly read a third time, and the commissioner having put the question that this bill do now pass, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The following ordinance was passed after its third reading:

An ordinance to amend ordinance No. 29, of 1899, respecting intoxicating liquors. (Assented to August 23, 1900.)

The commissioner, by and with the consent of the council of the Yukon territory, enacts as follows:

Section 49 of the ordinance respecting intoxicating liquors is hereby amended by adding thereto: "Provided, however, that the chief inspector of liquors may, upon payment of a further license fee at the rate of \$300 per annum, issue a special license to a person holding, and so long as he holds a saloon license under this ordinance, authorizing such person to conduct a second bar on the premises occupied by him."

A Quiet Wedding.

Last evening at the home of Mrs. L. Fallon, Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Presbyterian church, joined together in the bonds of wedlock, the lives and fortunes of Mr. Ralph Crichton and Miss Linda Priest.

The wedding was a very quiet affair, only a few guests being bidden to attend, but what it lacked in respect to numbers in attendance was made up for in the heartiness of the good wishes of those present.

Mr. Horace French and Mrs. Fallon stood up with the couple, and after the ceremony and its accompanying round of congratulations were over the hostess treated her guests to a dainty repast which was worthy of the happy occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Crichton will leave at once for Monte Cristo creek where Mr. Crichton is engaged in mining, and it is hoped by the many friends of both that they may live long and prosper much.

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VERY LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING

Chief Kodowatt of the Klukwan Tribe Will Entertain.

A Big Potlatch at Which a Long Existing Feud Will Be Buried—History of Trouble.

From Saturday's Daily. A great potlatch and peace making attempt is to be held at the Indian village of Klukwan, on the Dalton trail, Sept. 10. Chief Kodowatt is to give the potlatch and to be the king pin in the other movements connected with the affair.

Kodowatt will endeavor to settle, during the potlatch, a feud that has existed among the warring tribes of the Indians of the district for generations and for centuries. It is between the Wrangels and Sitkas that he will attempt to bear the olive branch.

This celebration, Kodowatt says, is to be the best of the kind. He has issued invitations to the Wrangels and the Sitkas to join, and it is his purpose to unite them after their long alienation, in bonds of love and friendship, and to have the hatchet buried forever.

The trouble between the Wrangels and the Sitkas began 600 years ago at a big feast held at Wrangel. The Sitkas had been invited by the Wrangels and were present. The Wrangels proceeded to give their guests a jolly time.

Chatham, Aug. 10.—Jno. O'Neill, a former popular conductor on the Lake Erie & Detroit River railway, is lying at Ridgetown, his home, hovering between life and death, from the result of taking a dose of carbonic acid.

New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 10.—Hon. Geo. Foster started the political ball rolling last night in the presence of about 1200 people. He spoke at length on the history and career of the Conservative party and the great prosperity of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—William Palmer, Cadet Hamilton and Cadet Kirkland, all of this city, and graduates at Kingston Military College, have received commissions in the British army in India, and leave for that country on Wednesday next.

The restoration of the bloody tower in the Tower of London is now completed. There are 5000 hotels and camps in the Adirondacks receiving guests. They have a combined capacity of 62,000.

Philadelphia policemen carry canes with curved handles. They are sometimes useful in reaching for escaping lawbreakers.

Recent floods in upper, central and southern Italy, which threatened the lines of railway, have brought to the attention of the government the necessity of replanting forests on the hillsides.

Recent explorations show that Brazilian resources, if pressed, could furnish 50 per cent more raw rubber than at present. Investigations in Africa have disclosed a supply which is practically limitless.

The Basutos are a tribe of Bechuanas, and they number about 250,000. They are a race of recent origin, being really an agglomeration of peoples who had been scattered during the Zulu conquests at the beginning of the present century.

The warmest and most comfortable hotel in Dawson is at the Regina. Bicycle hose, a large variety. Oak Hall, opp. S.-Y. T. dock.

Short orders served right. The Holborn. Heavy underwear at Oak Hall. Fine tweed tailor-made suits. McCandless Bros., opp. S.-Y. T. dock.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—The steamship Lake Megantic brought 163 immigrants here today, 26 of whom were for the United States. They were not allowed to land at Quebec. Among the Lake Megantic's cabin passengers was Dr. Attes, the celebrated Greek explorer, with his bride, who has already made a tour of the globe on foot.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Wm. E. Sharpley, head of the well known jewelry firm of Messrs. Rice, Sharpley & Sons, is dead.

In view of the continuous rains that threaten to do damage to the crops, Archbishop Bruchessi has authorized the priests of his diocese to make processions and public prayers for more favorable weather.

Halifax, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Richard Slattery fell from a four-story window this morning and was instantly killed. Her husband died in the hospital at Sydney, C. B., a short time ago. She leaves five children.

Hamilton, Aug. 10.—Mary Elstone, of this city, has brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against George King, a wealthy farmer, of Hickson. The plaintiff is 74 and the defendant 80 years of age.

London, Aug. 10.—Mary McFarlane, the intended wife of Joseph Sifton, was on the witness stand at the trial of Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert, charged with the murder of old Sifton, yesterday afternoon. Her testimony was strongly against both prisoners.

WASHINGTON STATE NEWS.

Kent is to have an electric line to Seattle inside of 18 months.

Mrs. S. S. Goff, of Independence, Ore., died at Pullman, aged 74 years.

At the close of the coming school year Prof. Elton Fulmer will leave the Agricultural college to take the management of the beet sugar factory at Waverly.

John Sands, a resident of East Clallam for the past ten years, was drowned in Clallam river. Mr. Sands had started out trout fishing.

Prosperity on the Columbia is evidenced by the unprecedented amount of freight that is being conveyed on the river steamers. Steamers do not run on time, sometimes getting a day behind.

From 10 to 15 tons of fish are received at the Warren cannery, Cathlamet, daily, and from six to seven and a half cents a pound paid. Fishermen are doing well, as the season draws to a close.

News has been received at North Yakima that Frank La Vergne, who killed "Tex" Bagwell, a gambler, about five years ago, has been paroled, and is now at work in a logging camp on the Sound.

The burial of James Harpool, of North Yakima, took place at Tahoma cemetery. The deceased was bitten by a dog last week and taken to the Sisters' hospital, where he died of blood poisoning.

The salmon are running in very large schools near Friday harbor, and the traps on the salmon banks are catching more than can be hauled at this cannery, and large numbers are being sent to the big cannery at Fairhaven.

Mr. R. Jackson, an old man living alone near Roche Harbor, aged 86, was found dead, lying on his bed fully dressed. He left his place of working some five days previous, saying that he was going home to have two or three days' rest.

Tax Adjuster Jay Sedgwick, of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was in North Yakima seeking a reduction of the railway taxes. He asked that the taxes should be lowered from \$6000 to \$5280 per mile. The county commissioners refused to make the reduction.

The Parker fruit growers at North Yakima began to pick and pack the Italian prune crop. There will be a shortage this year over last. The entire crop there will not exceed 20 car loads. This season's crop of pears is also light. Some shipments have already been made at \$1.65 a box.

Mrs. John Green, of Chelan, met with a serious accident while on an outing to Horseshoe Basin. While returning to Stehekin her horse got frightened at a bear that jumped up at the side of the trail. This threw Mrs. Green, but her foot became fastened in the stirrup, and she was not dangerously injured, and is recovering from her injuries at her home in Chelan.

The condenser at Kent is soon to build a large addition in which more powerful engines will be placed and other machinery added, including a complete cheese factory. The electric plant is much improved with a new addition, a new engine and other improvements, which give better service, and still the end is not, as new dynamos will be put in soon.

A remarkable family is that of Mrs. Kate Pier and her three handsome daughters, all lawyers. The admission of Miss Kate H. Pier and Miss Harriet Pier on the application of Mrs. Kate Pier, their mother, to practice in the supreme court of the United States brought out the remarkable place which this interesting family has come to occupy in the business world of Wisconsin, their home, and of the country in general.

Bicycle hose, a large variety. Oak Hall, opp. S.-Y. T. dock. Short orders served right. The Holborn. Heavy underwear at Oak Hall. Fine tweed tailor-made suits. McCandless Bros., opp. S.-Y. T. dock.

When the family removed from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee, a law office was opened as soon as a home. Miss Kate H. Pier went into general civil practice, and her mother devoted herself entirely to work in the office. Through the efforts of Miss Pier, who, by the way, is not entirely without knowledge

of political wiles, the legislature passed a law which permits women to hold the office of court commissioner. Mrs. Pier was appointed by Judge Johnson and has the distinction of being the first woman in the country to hold that position.

The law fever was catching, and Mrs. Pier's two younger daughters, Caroline H. Pier and Harriet Pier, followed the footsteps of their mother and sister, took the law course at the University of Wisconsin and were graduated with honors.

They opened offices in Milwaukee, where they still conduct their business. They met with about the usual success which young men of the legal profession have until Miss Kate had her first case before the supreme court of Wisconsin in 1899. This was a small railroad case and was easily won. After this success was assured.—Ex.

The Hquors are the best to be had, at the Regina. Best Canadian rye at the Regina.

Neatly furnished rooms, The Criterion. Try Cascade Laundry for high-class work at reduced prices.

It might pay you to drop in and see the new stock of drugs, stationery and sundries at the Pioneer Drug Store. Table de hote dinners. The Holborn. The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Notice. J. L. Sale & Co., the jewelers, have moved their main store to the Aurora building opposite Aurora dock. Same old price, 25 cents, for drink, at the Regina.

Dry Goods and Millinery. At Our New Store, Next Door to German's Restaurant. See Our Stock and Compare Prices. SUMMERS & ORRELL, Second Ave.

"White Pass and Yukon Route." Str. Anglian Will Sail TONIGHT-for White Horse and All Way Points! J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

Special Values! We are offering great values on all our Summer and Fall Suits, Trousers, Hats, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM We are now expecting large consignments of goods for Fall and Winter, and we will offer special inducements to purchasers on all our light weight goods.

HERSHBERG THE RELIABLE SEATTLE CLOTHIERS. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE C. D. CO. DOCK FRONT STREET

DON'T BE SHY! If you need your toilet cleaned or any other garbage removed, CALL ON GUILDS & BROWN, Corner of Fourth Street and Second Avenue.

New Arrivals. AMONG the NEW GOODS just received are to be found Plain INDIA LINENS, PLAIN SWISS, CHECKED NAINSOOK, FANCY ORGANDIES, FANCY DIMITIES, Fancy Figured FOULARD SILKS, Plain Colored and Black TAF-FETTA SILKS, Plain Black Satin DUCHESS, Beautiful Black and Colored CREPONS, Evening Shades in ALBATROSS and NUNS' VEILINGS, a Beautiful Line of Fine SILK WAISTS, and a Complete Line of SCOTIONS. SEE SHOW WINDOWS

N. A. T. & T. CO. ORR & TUKEY'S STAGE Daily Each Way To Grand Forks

Leaves Forks at 8 a. m. Arrive at Dawson 12:30 p. m. Leave Dawson at 3 p. m. Arrive at Forks 7 p. m. FREIGHTING TO THE CREEKS.

TUCK'S ROUND TUCK'S SQUARE CARLOCK SPIRAL SQUARE FLAX PLAIN RUBBER SHEET RAINBOW SHEET ASBESTOS SHEET PLUMBAGO

PACKING... DAWSON HARDWARE CO.

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PACKING... DAWSON HARDWARE CO.

Kearney & Kearney AURORA DOCK. Telephone 31

Freighting and Teaming Goods delivered at the Forks, Eldorado and Upper Bonanza creeks. Rates Reasonable... Satisfaction Guaranteed

BONANZA - MARKET All Our Meats are Fresh Killed and of First Quality. TELEPHONE 33 Third Street, Opposite Pavilion DAWSON

D. A. SHINDLER Hardware, Bicycles, Guns, Etc.

Mitchell, Lewis & Stover Co. OF SEATTLE, WASH. Mining Machinery of All Descriptions. Pumping Plants a Specialty. Orders Taken for Early Spring Delivery. Chas. E. Severance, Gen. Agt., Room 15, A. C. Building

HAPPENINGS ON THE RIVER.

Steamer Power Arrives From Mouth of the Yukon.

Anglian and Columbian From Whitehorse—Sifton Leaves Tonight—Other Marine Flatters.

The N. A. T. & T. Co.'s steamer T. C. Power, Thos. Hoy master, A. E. Todd purser, arrived yesterday, 18 days from St. Michael. She had the barge New York in tow as far as Fort Yukon, where it was left for a subsequent boat to pull her up stream. The barge has 300 tons of freight aboard. The cargo of the Power was 435 tons of general merchandise. She did not bring news of any new developments from Nome. Her passenger list is as follows:

P. Counsel, B. Troyan, H. Kalsen, Pat Hoten, M. Lacy, L. Pike, R. L. Downey, T. R. Edwards, Geo. H. Curtis, M. M. Morton, L. O. Hart, Max Worth, A. Robertson, May Mirer, Marguerite Belle, V. Stockton, John Hofer, D. Burns, Will Fink, Ben Gilly Thos. Kenney, Nicholas, Fox, Wm. Ruder, E. L. Line, J. Tansey, L. F. Tansey, C. H. Prinz, J. C. Bell, J. Myers, W. B. Rogers.

The Anglian and Columbian arrived yesterday afternoon, both at about the same time. The Anglian brought another consignment of mail. Her passengers were: T. H. Beaumont, Ed N. Adair, Chas. Aronsen, J. Miles, J. P. Kosher, L. Hazelwood, B. Barton, G. H. White, Eva Baker, Edith Clifford, Hugh Mondrawn.

The Columbian was heavily loaded with freight among which was the winter's supply of newspaper and new job stock consigned to the Nugget. Her passengers were as follows: R. G. Shier, Geo. V. Frazer, Mrs. J. H. Atwood, Mrs. McKlindt, Mrs. L. S. Johnson, Francis Johnson, Joe O'Connor, Jno. O'Connor, Nellie O'Connor, Katie O'Connor, Mrs. O'Connor, A. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey and child, Miles Tomerlin, A. J. Babb, F. La Beauch, Mrs. Anastine, Mrs. C. Levy, J. N. McMaster, Rev. McLaren, J. W. Knox, R. Knox, H. P. Rook, A. J. Hoagland, Mrs. B. Delions, A. J. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, P. Hansen, J. W. Miller, E. J. McKeish, K. Yamata, C. Kabe.

The Clifford Sifton and steamer Anglian are both billed to sail for Whitehorse tonight.

Manager Davies, of the D. & W. H. N. Co., has decided to take one of his boats from the upper run and use her for a collier in the service of the N. A. T. & T. Co.

News of the following boats due in Skagway was received by wire this morning: August 25th Cutch, August 27th Amur, August 28th Queen and Dolphin, August 29th Tess and City of Seattle, August 30th Dirigo, September 1st Humboldt, September 2d Cottage City, September 4th Danube.

Requisition to Call Public Meeting. We, the undersigned electors of the Yukon territory hereby request Col. Donald MacGregor to call a public meeting for the purpose of selecting committees and taking the necessary preliminary steps to call a convention of delegates to select two candidates for the Yukon council in sympathy with the reform movement as presented to his excellency by the citizens' committee, and in favor of a complete representative local council.

Dated at Dawson, Y. T., this 20th day of August, A. D. 1900. (Signed by the following):

John F. Hale, Harold Rolph, Macaulay Bros., Horace Norquay, C. W. Moore, A. J. Bannerman, J. Luak, A. H. Cameron, Alex. Cameron, Dan McVickers, S. J. Smart, F. L. Gwillim, Fred G. Crisp, J. W. Richard, John McDonald, Geo. Remillard, T. O. Benit, Thos. Lamar, Arsene Tessier, Alexander McDonald, Thos. Chisholm, Daniel McGillivray, J. W. Good, J. T. McDonald, Ernest Shoff, A. H. Mooidge, M. McDougal, D. M. McDonnell, T. R. Moulson, W. D. Bruce, C. W. Tabor, Albert S. Reid, S. A. Richardson, Harry Edwards, William White, Arthur G. Smith, James N. Nicol, James Flannery, Newton Storry, G. Whitehead, Felix Bordeleau, Wm. McIntosh, George F. Clazy, F. P. Slavin, J. W. Marchbank, A. J. MacFarlane, John F. Sugrue, (Barney), G. O. Graham, J. D. McMurray, M. Doner, John W. Moore, Frank J. McDougal, P. S. Schistmit, Peter Black, W. M. McKay, A. D. Williams, John Williams, C. W. Woodworth, W. A. S. Baldwin, E. A. Wert, J. O'Hare, J. C. McLaren, A. J. Proudhomme, A. M. Maritt, Joseph A. Clarke.

Several candidates are already on the

requisition. Of the candidates, Mr. Auguste Noel alone, refused to sign it saying that he was opposed to both the meeting and to holding a convention.

The 10-Round Go a Draw. A large number of sports witnessed a hot go at the Orpheum last night and got their money's worth as the pace was a lively one and the issue honestly contested. The principals were Burns and Leedham, both recent arrivals in Dawson. They met a few weeks ago at Whitehorse, where Burns was given a decision over Leedham by reason of a foul. The match last night was a sequel to that affair.

The go was the usual 10-round glove contest, Marquis of Queensberry rules, etc., and was declared a draw by Referee Ed O'Donnell at the end of the tenth round.

Owing to the frequency of take battles pulled off by hungry pugs in Dawson the past season, measures were taken with the men before entering the ring to compel them to go at it and not duplicate some of the hippodromes which has almost killed the sport in this city. All who purchased tickets were assured by Manager Pantages of the Orpheum that should the go be a fake the fight would be stopped and money returned. Fortunately the affair went along merrily and terminated as noted above.

Leedham, while the stronger and heavier man, did not show to as good advantage as Burns, the latter doing all the leading and setting the pace.

In the third round Burns sprained his left badly and a few rounds later his right, which placed him "hors de combat," it against a man of any science. He stayed with the game, however, to the end and received some wicked punches without flinching. Both men had the claret flowing from the nose and gave and took rights and lefts when they came together. There is some talk of matching the men again as Burns still thinks he can do his opponent.

Monday Night's Contest. As the time approaches for the coming battle between Slavin and Smith people are beginning to take a keen interest in the possible outcome of the go. Both men, of course, have their votaries and indulge in long-winded prognostications of the defeat of the opposite side's idol.

Slavin and Smith were interviewed this morning by a representative of the Nugget and each principal throws the defy at the other; Slavin with the abandon of a man sure of his ground, and Smith in a cool but determined manner as though he realized the contest would be no walk-over but with a savage gleam in his eyes which bodes no good for his husky opponent. Slavin was met on the A. C. Co.'s trail carrying a

huge staff as a walking stick and striking out with his legs as though the devil was after him. When intercepted he raised the club aloft and used it as a means of emphasizing his remarks, much to the discomfort of the writer, who was in deadly fear of being cut in two by the vindictive Australian.

"What do I think of Smith's chance? He's got no chance, — him. He'd better see an undertaker," Slavin exclaimed, the hills reverberating with his bellow. "I'll put him out of business for keeps Monday night. I never heard of this bloody Smith. That bloke, the Terrible Swede, he went against that he blows so blooming much about was a dead one year before Smith went against him. He's got as good a chance with me as Manson had. He managed to get a blow in on me when I was drunk, but he can't kick or bite me when he gets in the ring. I'll slap his face. I'll put him out in a bloody punch. I'll bet even money I have him dead to the world in four rounds. I'll — but here Slavin got excited and when left he was still hurling the defy.

Smith was seen at his lodging and shown the interview with Slavin. He said: "You can say for me that I am not fighting with my jaws. I am going to do the best I can to tick that 'bully' and I believe I will win. If not it won't be because I have not tried. Someone has got to take the conceit out of him, as he has become unbearable. Just tell the boys I will do my level best."

It has been arranged to pull off the match at the Savoy.

Two Cricket Games. There were games of cricket played both Thursday and yesterday evening between the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Civil Service teams, and in both games the latter were the winners; the score Thursday being 67 to 48, while that of yesterday was 66 to 58. As a result of two victories in succession the Civil Service team is jubilant, each member of which is now carrying his head high in the breeze.

Your Sunday roast at Klondike Market.

BRIEF MENTION.

Rudy Kalenborn wants to know if he lost anything by going to the outside. J. P. Kraber, of Phoenix, Arizona, who has been in town during the past few days is a passenger up river on the Columbian today.

One of the principal members of the Orpheum company will depart shortly for the outside with the expectation of returning with more talent.

Roy Agee, the Colorado Kid, has issued a challenge to Burns in which the former agrees to put the latter temporarily out of business in eight rounds.

Dr. A. R. Manigan, who has been a guest at the Regina since his arrival from Nome a day or two since, is a passenger up the river on the Columbian this afternoon.

W. H. B. Lyons, manager of the Ladne Co., has returned from Stewart river, where he was inspecting the lumber grants owned by his company in that district. He came down stream in a canoe.

Tom Chiholm went driving this afternoon, and was stopped several times by people who wanted to know which way he was going, notwithstanding the fact that the horse was properly hitched up and not balky.

There is a very strong rumor in circulation today to the effect that Jim Hill will take a hand in Yukon river transportation in the near future, and that a large amount of absorbing of local interests may be expected.

When the family of the pioneer scavenger, John Connors, join him the members do not come singly. Yesterday John's home was brightened by the arrival of his wife, three daughters, one son and his wife's father and mother.

An alarm of fire was turned in early this morning from the old library building on First avenue, near the bridge, and was responded to by the fire department. The fire, which was started from a stovepipe in the roof, was quickly extinguished by the chemical engine. The damage was trifling.

Back From Nome. Mr. I. J. Nicholson, an old-timer in Dawson, who joined the everlasting throng in June for Nome, was an arrival on the Barr, as he did not intend to remain longer when he left here, having property interests here to require his attention. Mr. Nicholson does not believe that Nome is wholly worthless, but, on the contrary, expresses the opinion that it will be a good field later when the riff-raff has had its experience and gone away.

Major Perry Promoted. The many Yukon friends of Major A. B. Perry, who, previous to last March, was commander of the N. W. M. P. in the Yukon, will rejoice to learn that he has been advanced to the position of Dominion commander of police, the first position in the service, vice Lieut.-Col. L. W. Kerckemer, retired. Major Perry's promotion to commander of the entire service is but just recognition of deserving worth and merit.

Rich Dominion Benches. During the last few days a number of bench claims in the neighborhood of 30 below on Dominion have been prospected by sinking shafts to bedrock, and in every case very rich pay has been struck, richer by far than the creek claims. As there are a number of these bench claims they are destined to largely increase Dominion's output the coming year.

Will Probably Acquit Hubbard. Charles Hubbard, who shot and killed Tom McNamee last May at Circle City, and who was taken to Rampart after the killing, is again in Circle, where he has been brought to stand trial, charged with murder. His trial will take place on the 3d of the coming month and it is expected by many who are familiar with the facts of the case that he will be acquitted by the jury.

Although he has not yet been arraigned it is authoritatively stated by those who are in a position to know that his plea will be justifiable homicide, and in this the jury is expected to coincide.

From what has been said by those who were there at the time of the killing and who know the facts of the matter which led up to it, it seems one of the most aggravated cases imaginable.

Hubbard had loaned money to McNamee from time to time until the sum total of the obligation amounted to considerable, and about this time he became pinched for funds himself and followed McNamee to Circle City to try to get him to return the money he had borrowed as he had agreed to do. When Hubbard reached Circle it is said of him that he was penniless and that his very clothing was in rags. He had no shoes, and the old moccasins he wore hardly sufficed to cover his feet. Under these conditions it is not to be much wondered at that he shot the man who, though having plenty of money, merely insulted him when asked to pay what had been loaned him as an act of friendship.

A Dominion Nugget. Ed Hering, the well-known Nugget man on the creeks, today telephones the news of the bringing to light of the biggest nugget ever found on Dominion. It is the property of Hering himself,

"HIGH-GRADE GOODS."

S-Y.T. Co. DAIRYMEN, WE HAVE Shorts, Hay, Oats, Corn

...IN ANY QUANTITY...

S-Y. T. CO., Second Avenue.

LATEST ARRIVALS
NEW SUIT DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Skirts, Underskirts in Silk Moreen or Satin, Muslin Underwear and Wrappers,
A. E. CO. American Made, New Styles

Fall and Winter UNDERWEAR
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MAKE
IN CASHMERE FRENCH RIBBED WOOL, ELCE LINED CALIFORNIA MISSION FLANNEL
ALL SIZES, COLORS AND QUANTITIES
SARGENT & PINSKA
"The Corner Store," 1st Avenue and 2nd Street.

is of the masculine persuasion and weighs eight pounds in the clear. The mother and son are reported well, and Ed may be expected to make unprecedented time on his delivery routes from now until he begins to walk the floor of nights.

The Striped Boys. Commander Major Wood, of the N. W. M. P., hereby informs the public that the police detachments have been withdrawn from four up river stations, to wit: McClintock, Hootalingna, Little Salmon and Big Salmon. In police court Constable Gregory has been installed court orderly vice Constable Jealous, who has returned to barracks duty.

Stage Glints. Teresa Carreno is to return next season to this country. Lewis Morrison, after next season, will have a new play on the order of "Faust." Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry are giving a revival of "Olivia" at the London Lyceum.

New Fur Store. The Alaska Fur Manufacturing Co. from Juneau, Alaska, opens Monday, on Second street, near the Melbourne hotel. The company is operated by Mr. Rinehart, an experienced furrier who has spent the past 33 years in the business. Orders will be taken for fur garments of all description, made to order, as well as the manufactured article. A department is fitted for repairing.

Private dining rooms at The Holborn. Stetson hats, latest styles. Oak Hall.

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the following survey, notice of which is published below, has been approved by Wm. Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and unless protested within three months from the date of first publication of such approval in the Klondike Nugget newspaper, the boundaries of property as established by said survey shall constitute the true and unalterable boundaries of such property by virtue of an order in council passed at Ottawa the 2nd day of March, 1900.

No. 13 ELBORADO.—Creek claim No. 13, situated on Eldorado creek, in the Trondike mining division of the Dawson mining district, Y. T. plans of which are deposited in the office of the Gold Commissioner, at Dawson, Y. T. Surveyed by C. W. S. Barwell, Dominion Land Surveyor. First published July 14, 1900.

SELKIRK DIOCESAN SCHOOL. St. James Mission, Forty Mile, Y. T. Principal—REV. LAMONT GORDON, A. M. Visitor—REV. THE BISHOP OF SELKIRK. This institution, in the personal charge of the principal and Mrs. Gordon with assistance, offers a thorough practical training and education to all the students thereof. The salary of the principal will be to fit the scholars for worthy and honorable positions in life.

LOST AND FOUND
FOUND—June 25, 1900, one black mare; no brands; white saddle marks, 600 lbs., weight 1000 lbs., about 9 years old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges by calling at Kingsville Hotel, 60 above Bonanza. 11-18-25

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
LAWYERS
BURRITT & MCKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.; Commissioners for Ontario and British Columbia. Aurora No. 2 building, Front St., Dawson.

ALEX. HOWDEN—Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Criminal & Mining Law, Room 21 A. C. Co.'s office block.
AUGUSTE NOEL, Advocate, etc., Mission St., Dawson.

NORTON D. WALLING, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, Nome, Alaska.
HENRY BLEECKER & FERNAND DE JONNES, Attorneys at Law, Office—Second street, in the Joslin Building, Residence—Third avenue, opp. Metropole Hotel, Dawson.

BELCOURT, McDUGAL & SMITH—Barristers, solicitors, conveyancers, etc. Office at Dawson and Ottawa. Rooms 1 and 2, Chisholm Block, Dawson. Special attention given to parliamentary work. N. A. Belcourt, Q. C., M. P., Frank J. McDougal, John P. Smith.

WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Office, A. C. Office Building.
PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office, First Ave.

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors—Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers. Telephone No. 22. Office, Rooms 1, 2, 1st Avenue Building.
N. F. HAGEL, Q. C. Barrister, Notary, etc., over McLennan, McFeely & Co. hardware store, First avenue.

ASSAYERS. JOHN B. WARDEN, F. I. C.—Assayer for Bank of British North America. Gold dust mixed and assayed. Assays made of quartz and black sand. Analyses of ores and coal.
DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS. TYBRELL & GREEN, Mining Engineers and Dominion Land Surveyors. Office, corner First Ave. and First Ave. South. Opp. Klondike Hotel, Dawson.
GEORGE EDWARDS, C. E., Dominion Land Surveyor, cor. Fourth street south and Fifth avenue.

DENTISTS. DR. HALVARD LEE—Crown and bridge work. Gold, aluminum or rubber plates. All work guaranteed. Room 7, Golden's Exchange Building.

HOTEL DONOVAN. A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT MODERATE PRICES. American and European Plans. THIRD AVENUE AND SECOND STREET. GIBSON & JUWEL, Props.

New Skirts
Silk Skirts, Satin Skirts, Crepon Skirts, Tweed Skirts, Etc., Etc.

A FULL LINE OF CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS
J. P. McLENNAN FRONT STREET, Dawson. Next to Holborn Cafe.

SMITH VS. SLAVIN

10-Round Glove Contest August 27th.
THE SAVOY THEATRE Winner to take all the gate receipts and \$2000 side money.