

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 6 NO. 11

DAWSON, Y. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Slater's
Felt
Shoes
Sewed with Goodyear
...Well...
Sargent & Pinska
"The Corner Store"

Change of Time Table
Orr & Tukey's Stage Line
Telephone No. 8
On and after Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, will run a
DOUBLE LINE OF STAGES
TO & FROM GRAND FORKS
Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Build-
ing, 9:00 a. m.
Returning, Leave Forks, Office, Op. Gold
Hill Hotel, 3:00 p. m.
From Forks, Office Opposite Gold Hill
Hotel, 9:00 a. m.
Returning, Leave Dawson, Office A. C.
Co.'s Building, 3:00 p. m.
ROYAL MAIL

Complete
Pumping Plants
Suction hose and discharge
pipe; Pipe and Tubular
Boilers
HOLME, MILLER & CO.
Get Our
Prices

Hotel McDonald
Strictly First-Class
All Modern Improvements
Electric Lights, Call Bells and Annunci-
ators, Heated by Radiators
Elegantly Furnished J. F. McDonald
Unexcelled Cuisine Manager

The O'Brien Club
Telephone No. 87
FOR MEMBERS
A Gentleman's Resort,
Socious and Elegant
Club Rooms and Bar
FOUNDED BY
Murray, O'Brien and Marchbank.

...RE-OPENED...
Rainier Lodging House
OPPOSITE STANDARD THEATRE
BEDS 50 CENTS All New and Clean

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
CHISHOLM'S SALOON.
TOM CHISHOLM, Prop.

Electric Light
Steady
Satisfactory
Safe
Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.
Donald B. Olson, Manager.
City Office Joslyn Building.
Power House near Klouka Tel. No. 1

PULSOMETER AND CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
Also a full line of Boiler and Pipe Fittings, and if you should want a BICYCLE just drop in to
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.
EARTH TO EARTH
With Grand but Mournful Display Victoria's Funeral Is Held.

ROYAL BODY BORNE FROM OSBORNE.

Most Tragic Naval Splendor Since Cervera Burned His Ships.

ARRAYED IN ROYAL ROBES

Her Face Covered With Her Bridal Veil, Britain's Queen Now Sleeps in Frogmore Mausoleum.

From Wednesday's Daily). London, Feb. 2, a. m., via Skagway, Feb. 6.—Yesterday with a grand yet mournful display and with naval pomp and power the body of the late sovereign of the British empire, Queen Victoria, was borne from Osborne castle.

Not since the warships of the Spanish Admiral Cervera lit up the coast of Cuba in their self-consuming fires, has anything in the nature of a naval spectacle been seen approaching such tragic splendor as on this occasion.

The procession was formed at Osborne House in the following order:

The coffin containing the body of the queen was borne from Osborne House by the Queen's Highlanders. The household royal servants and tenants lined the carriage drive.

The queen's pipers led the procession to the pier. There was a most imposing military display along the route where massed bands played funeral marches.

Behind the coffin came Admiral Seymour, first and principal aide de camp to the queen. Then followed King Edward, Emperor William, Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Germany, Duke of York, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and other princes. Then followed Queen Alexandria, the Duchess of York and other princesses.

Blue jackets carried the coffin aboard the royal family yacht Alberta, where four aide de camps and two ladies were in waiting to receive and accompany it. The members of the royal family embarked on the yachts Victoria and Alberta.

The Alberta steamed slowly to Portsmouth harbor, the grand procession in its wake. All warships passed fired minute guns, all yards were manned and bands played funeral marches.

The Alberta anchored in the harbor for the night and this morning the body was placed on a special train and carried to London.

Cordons of police surrounded Vic-

toria station, nearly all the metropolitan police of the kingdom being present. The royal body was placed on a platform on a gun carriage from which the muzzle of a 15-pounder protruded in front. The carriage was drawn by eight beautiful cream-colored Hanoverian horses and the procession formed as follows and proceeded through London:

Fifteen battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry and a number of batteries of artillery; King Edward and Emperor William rode ahead on horseback with Field Marshal Earl Roberts and staff following. Then came the knight marshal, men and drummers of the foot guard, house staff, judges, privy council, peers, bishops, royal crown of Hanover, imperial crown, crown of United Kingdom, royal body on gun carriage, princesses royal, equestrians and yeomen of the guard, and hundreds of thousands of private citizens.

Representatives of every nation and government on the globe from Russia

down to little Corea were in the procession in parade.

The whole of the principal streets were lined with troops back of which were such immense crowds as were never before seen out doors in London. Balcony platforms on which seats sold at high figures were black with humanity.

The obsequies at St. George's chapel, Windsor, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Special trains will leave Paddington station every few minutes to carry ambassadors and those who took part in the procession.

All the evening newspapers in London will suspend publication for today.

Funeral services will be held in all the churches tomorrow.

On the 4th the body of the queen will be taken to Frogmore mausoleum.

After her death the queen was arrayed in royal robes, with all her foreign decorations and orders. Over these and across her breast were laid the ribbon and Order of the Garter. Her bridal veil was then laid over her head and face.

GUILTY AS CHARGED

Was the Verdict in the St. Cyr Murder Case Last Night and Sentence

OF THE COURT IS DEATH IN JUNE.

The Prisoner Heard His Fate Without Any Emotion.

THE SHOT WAS ACCIDENTAL

Was His Reply When Asked If He Had Anything to Say Previous to Sentence.

At the beginning of the afternoon session of court in the St. Cyr murder case, the accused was taken in hand by the crown prosecutor, the prisoner going into the details of the matter leading to the separation between himself and Clitheroe.

At the time of the separation he had called Clitheroe a sneak, because he had gone to Davis asking for shelter, which he did not think was warranted by the circumstances.

He had no ill feeling towards the man Davis. Once Davis had been cutting wood on the ground claimed by him, but he had explained this by saying that Clitheroe had sent him there.

When asked why he had gone past his own ground on the morning of the shooting when he found that whoever was chopping was not on his ground, he said that Davis had previously been in the habit of visiting his cabin, but latterly he had ceased and he wanted some explanation. He wanted to know if they were contemplating any further outrages such as cutting timber on his land, etc.

There had been a raft and a scow salvaged between himself and Davis, who had sold the raft to a steamer and kept the scow. However, he had forgiven him long since for all this.

The cross-examination of the prisoner by Crown Prosecutor Wade was long and searching, and at its close the counsel for the defense began argument which lasted from 4:30 till 5 p. m.

The crown prosecutor then began his argument by complimenting the defense upon its management of the case.

He reviewed the evidence of each witness and brought the facts out in position to each other in the light best calculated to make the case of the prosecution a strong one, with consummate skill. He dwelt upon the theory of accidental shooting and used the rifle to demonstrate the improbability of such an explanation, and finished his argument in about three quarters of an hour.

Justice Dugas then charged the jury, laying before them clearly the facts in the case and defining the meaning of the charge and the duty of the jury with regard to all.

His direction was long, going very fully into the evidence from start to finish, and not hesitating to say that the prisoner had, in the telling of his story, impressed him very favorably. He spoke a little more than an hour.

(Continued on Page 8.)



KING EDWARD VII.

COMING AND GOING.

Mrs. W. T. Boone, from King Solomon Hill, is visiting, her friend Mrs. Blaker at the Fairview hotel.

The case of Geo. Clark, charged with false swearing, was postponed this morning, the prisoner being allowed to change his plea.

There was no quorum of the Yukon council present at the meeting called for last night, which was postponed till tomorrow evening in consequence.

The first hockey match to be played on the barracks rink will take place Saturday evening between the Police and Bank of Commerce teams.

M. Robinson, from Vancouver, is stopping at the Hotel McDonald, he arriving yesterday on the C. D. Co.'s stage. Mr. Robinson is a leading merchant of the terminal city and is engaged in the merchant tailoring business.

"Now, Friday is an unjucky day, so they say," must have been the line which wandered through the mind of Justice Dugas this morning when he changed the date of the postponed trial of the Northrup-assault case from the 7th to the 4th of June.

Gottlieb Gustavson was in the territorial court this morning to answer to a charge of false swearing regarding the output of his claim, by which the governmental royalty was reduced \$256. When asked concerning his wishes as to mode of trial he said, "I tank I be trial by jury." "When will you be

ready for your trial?" asked the judge, and the prisoner replied: "I leave that to Mr. Hagel." His case will be heard tomorrow.

The Weather.

For the 24 hours previous to 9 o'clock this morning the official weather report kept by Sergeant Major Tucker showed the minimum temperature to have been 2.5 below, the maximum 7 degrees above zero. For the delightful winter weather the present is not surpassed in any country.

Don't forget Prof. Payne's dancing academy tonight at McDonald hall.

Eastern oysters at the Postoffice market. crt

Brewitt makes clothes fit. crt

\$4 Men's Elastic Ribbed Underwear
Regular Price \$6—Special at \$4.
Men's Felt Shoes ALL SIZES.
Best Value in Dawson
Regular Price \$6—Special Price \$4
...Ames Mercantile Co...

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

NO TRUTH IN RUMOR

That W. P. & Y. R. Has Been Sold to Canadian Pacific Ry Co.

SAYS MGR. HAWKINS AT VICTORIA.

Five Stickine River Steamers Purchased for Yukon.

BISHOP BOND'S END IS NEAR.

Shot Fired at Spanish Royalty—Baron Rothschild Dead—Queen Wilhelmina to Marry.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily. Skagway, Feb. 4.—Capt. Foot of the steamer Tees, informs the Nugget correspondent that he personally talked just before leaving Victoria with Manager Hawkins of the W. P. & Y. R. and that he referred to the reported sale of the railroad as an idle rumor. Mr. Hawkins suggested that the report started from the fact that the railroad company has purchased five of the eleven steamers built for the Stickine route. The machinery only of the five steamers will be shipped to Whitehorse where suitable hulls will be constructed, the work to begin immediately.

The railroad will announce a new schedule for through rates about the end of the present month. A new local schedule is already out, but its change from the old one is not material. Insurance rates on upper Yukon river steamers have advanced 50 per cent and may result in a slight increase in freight rates when it takes effect in May.

Shot at Royalty.

Madrid, Jan. 27, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—While the queen regent and children were out boating in the royal park a rifle shot fired from the bank penetrated the gunwale of the boat. No arrests have been made.

Bishop Bond Ill.

Montreal, Jan. 27, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Bishop Bond, aged 86 years, is seriously ill and his death is hourly expected.

Rich Man Dead.

Frankfort on the Main, Jan. 27, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, head of the great house of Rothschilds, is dead at the age of 73 years.

Great Composer Dead.

Milan, Jan. 27, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Verdi, the great composer, is dead.

Queen Wilhelmina to Marry.

The Hague, Jan. 27, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Bans announcing the approaching marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were read today for the first time.

Berlin Building Burned.

Berlin, Ontario, Jan. 27, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—The Economic block was almost entirely destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$40,000, partially insured.

Arnold Does Time.

London, Jan. 26, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—At Old Bailey, Julian Arnold, the son of Sir Edwin Arnold, who was extradited from the United States last October for the misappropriation of trust funds, has been sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

Manitoba Buys Railroads.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—The Manitoba government has

purchased the lines of the Northern Pacific running into this province. The price paid was \$6,000,000. The lines will be leased to McKenzie & Maan in consideration of freight rates being lowered.

Mrs. Lancaster at Skagway.

Skagway, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Lancaster reached here from Dawson yesterday. She does not believe her missing husband is dead, but is insane and confined at some place unknown to his friends. She says that once before he became mentally aberrated and wandered off to the woods. They gave him up as dead, but in three weeks he returned fully recovered. She thinks he may have done the same thing this time and been found and placed in some asylum.

Just Punishment.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—The three men found guilty of murdering by use of knockout drops a mill girl, Jennie Bosschier, have been sentenced, McAllister to death, Campbell 30 years and Kerr 15 years.

Spanish Bonds.

Washington, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—The holders of war bonds issued by Spain to prosecute the war in Cuba have begun a legal battle against America to recover their money. The amount is but \$4,000,000.

Pugs Arrested.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Jeffries and Ruhlin have been arrested and are out on \$1000 bond. The suit was begun in the name of the State in the common pleas court to enjoin them against proceeding with the fight billed to come off the 25th. A counter suit has been instituted to enjoin the Saengerfest Club from postponing the event.

Aurora Purchased

Tom Chisholm has sold his interest in Aurora No. 2 to Jos. W. Craben and Harry Edwards. The sale was effected this morning and the valuation placed on the property is said to have been \$43,000. Craben, it is understood, represents some one else in the deal. He was until recently night barkeeper at the McDonald hotel. Tom Chisholm was seen this morning and he authenticated the report that the place was sold and added that Aurora No. 1 might also be disposed of by him as negotiations were now pending to that effect. Should he sell that place it is his intention, he says, to go to Southern California, where he will purchase a ranch.

That "Out" Whistle.

Some time ago the Nugget stated on the authority of Fire Chief Stewart that in future an "out" whistle—one short too—would be blown. Since that time there have been a number of fires and people have listened and listened in vain for the "out" whistle. This morning at 7:30 when a general alarm was given on the occasion of a burning chimney and the "out" whistle failed to be given, those who had been informed that it would be heard naturally supposed a big fire was in progress with the result that from all over the hill half dressed men were seen rushing down town, fearful that their property was being destroyed, when, in reality, all cause for alarm had ceased ten minutes previous.

For the benefit of the public it is to be hoped that hereafter an "out" whistle will be blown.

McConnell vs. Water Co.

The decision handed down by Justice Craig in the damage suit of Mrs. McConnell against the water company, this morning is a very long and minutely detailed account of all the facts of the case, finally awarding to the plaintiff \$500, and all the costs. The text of the decision will be published in the Nugget tomorrow.

The Ice Grew Warm.

The curling game Saturday night between the bankers, headed by "Chief" Wills and the lawyers, headed by Attorney Wilson, was a hot game even if played on ice; but the Blackstonians were too much for the bankers and the score at the close of the game was 27 to 16 in favor of the Wilsonites. The report that "Chief" Wills' sweat blood is not generally believed.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

QUEEN'S FUNERAL

Will Be Most Imposing Ceremony in History of the World.

ALL ROYALTY WILL BE GATHERED

To Do Honor to Her Whom they Revered.

WARSHIPS A NAVAL PAGEANT.

King Edward Orders Purple Draperies—Planner of Procession Through London.

Cowes, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—The coffin containing the body of the queen will be borne from Osborne House by the Queen's Highlanders. The household royal servants and tenants will line the carriage drive.

The queen's pipers will lead the procession to the pier which will be a most imposing military display along the route where massed bands will play funeral marches.

Behind the coffin will be Admiral Seymour, first and principal aide de camp to the queen. Then will follow King Edward, Emperor William, Duke of Connaught, the crown prince of Germany, Duke of York, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and other princes. Then will follow Queen Alexandria, the Duchess of York and other princesses.

Blue jackets will carry the coffin aboard the royal family yacht Alberta, where four aide de camps and two ladies will be in waiting to receive and accompany it. The members of the royal family will embark on the yachts Victoria and Alberta.

Other royalties are expected to arrive in time to participate in the sad exercises. Those expected are Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, Prince John George of Saxony, Prince Leopold of Hohensollern and Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania. The Orleans family will be represented by Duke de Chartres, young brother of the late Count of Paris, and Duke Dajencon. King Carlos I of Portugal has arrived with his suite at Dover. He will be met at Victoria station by Prince Christian representing King Edward.

The most of the royal family is gathering at Cowes for the funeral.

The naval pageant of warships will include those of every European nation, also of America and Japan which will accompany the Alberta. When the procession of battleships reaches the Majestic stationed in Roads the forts and ships in Portsmouth harbor will fire minute guns until the Alberta is alongside. As the procession passes the crews will present arms, then rest on reversed arms and bands will play funeral marches until the pageant has passed.

Thirty-nine years ago, in 1862, by the queen's explicit directions the order to be followed at the funeral was written and the order that will be followed will not differ materially from that directed by her.

It was her wish that the funeral ceremony over Prince Albert be copied for her and closely followed.

Purple Draperies.

London, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Great preparations for the funeral are being made in London, but the king's order that buildings be draped in purple has created much consternation for the reason that many have al-

ready draped in black and the supply of purple is getting very short.

Queen's Funeral.

London, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—At least 15 battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry and a number of batteries of artillery will parade in the funeral procession of the queen on the second of February. King Edward and Emperor William will ride ahead on horseback with Field Marshal Earl Roberts and staff following. The order of the procession will be knight marshal, men and drummers of the foot guard, household staff, judges, privy council, peers, bishops, royal crown of Hanover, imperial crown, crown of United Kingdom, royal body on gun carriage, princess royal, equestrians and yeomen of the guard. It is expected that the procession will be two hours long.

Chaos Reigns.

Ottawa, Jan. 29, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—The accession of a new ruler has made many changes in the Dominion. All officers of the government from the governor general down to the holder of the lowest commission must swear allegiance to King Edward.

There is no doubt but that parliament is not legally affected, but there is also no doubt that just now it is "functus officio" and can not act until new commissions are issued. Chaos reigns and will reign in the judiciary until parliament finds some way out of the peculiar dilemma.

New Nome Marshal.

Washington, Jan. 30, via Skagway, Feb. 4.—Frank H. Edwards, member of the state senate from Whatcom county, has been appointed by President McKinley to the United States marshalship of Nome, succeeding C. L. Vauter. It is said the fees of the office amount to \$10,000 per year.

Serious Question

Sometime ago it was thought the rejuvenating of the pound and pound law would afford protection to the people of Dawson against the attacks of mad dogs, but thus far the question is unsolved and people are being not only attacked but dangerously bitten with alarming frequency.

Late Saturday night as Jack Keating was going to his home he was attacked by a dog on the street near the town station. The first intimation Keating had of the dog's proximity was when the beast jumped on his back, snapping and snarling. Keating shook the dog off and made a savage kick at it when he slipped and fell. Before he could regain his feet the dog was on top of him and for a few seconds there was a very lively go. Keating managed to deliver some heavy fist blows and finally succeeded in beating the infuriated animal off and getting on his feet when the dog ran away. Keating was badly bitten on the left arm. He immediately returned to Kalenborn's drug store where the torn and lacerated arm was cauterized and washed.

The dog was of medium size and of brown color.

Results of Corbin Riots.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A special to the Tribune from Corbin, Ky., says:

As a result of the riot here last night two persons were killed, one mortally wounded, three or four other wounded and a building wrecked by dynamite. The dead are: Miss Susan Cox, an innocent bystander, killed by a stray bullet; Sulton Farris, killed by the explosion.

The wounded: James Shotwell, fatal; Hadley Bradley, Tracy Cooper and an unknown traveling salesman.

At noon yesterday James Shotwell was shot and mortally wounded by Rolla White, who had become angered with Shotwell on being refused to longer keep company with Shotwell's daughter.

White at once went to the store of his brother, where he surrendered to a deputy sheriff.

Telegrams were sent to Judge Morrow and a posse was ordered to the scene from the county seat. In the meantime White was barricaded with his friends and the deputy sheriff in the store. When night fell the store was wrecked with dynamite.

The sheriffs posse arrived at midnight and Rolla White is now in the custody of the sheriff.

LENGTHY DECISION

Handed Down in the Territorial Court by Judge James Craig

IN McCONNELL VS. WATER CO. CASE

Goes Fully Into Detail and Merits of the Matter.

IS ABLE AND VERY COMPLETE.

Ruling Is Favorable to McConnell Who Receives \$500—Building Must Move by April 15.

The following decision by Justice James Craig was handed down yesterday in the case of L. D. McConnell vs. the Dawson City Waterworks & Power Co.:

The facts up to the date of the application to dissolve the injunction are set out with considerable fullness in my judgment on the motion for injunction given on the 29th of October last, and I have not seen any reason to change my view of the law as expressed in that judgment on the facts existing up to that date, and for the purpose of this judgment that one may be embodied with it fully. After the injunction order was made the defendants applied to the council of the Yukon territory for an amending or additional ordinance, thus admitting practically that they had no standing under the former ordinance. In dissolving the injunction I did not attempt to decide upon the effect of that ordinance or upon the law or status of the parties after its passing, but reserved all questions until the trial, as I conceived from the attitude of the council and the evidence brought before me on affidavit that there were grounds for the belief that a public emergency required the injunction to be dissolved. It only remains now to consider what effect that ordinance has upon the status of the parties. The original ordinance No. 14 of 1900 purported to incorporate the defendants, giving them varied powers to carry on a great number of operations in the Yukon territory and among others, to operate works for the production and carrying of water, etc., but as to the operation of their works over the streets, highways and public places the ordinance was only to take effect upon the consent previously obtained, and subject to such terms and conditions in respect thereto as "shall be imposed upon the company by the Yukon council or such municipal authorities as may from time to time control the said streets, highways and public places in the city of Dawson," and further, the whole ordinance "shall be published in some newspaper at Dawson within ten days after the passage thereof, otherwise the ordinance to become inoperative and void." It is beyond doubt that no consent was ever obtained by the defendant company to use the public streets and highways for waterworks purposes. There is no evidence given that the ordinance was ever published in accordance with section 8. What, then, is the status of the company? They are absolute trespassers on the public highway, having no right whatever on them up to the date of the passing of the amending ordinance November 6th, so far as the use of the public highways was concerned. The company was going on taking its risks. So far as the plaintiff is concerned, their operations could not be questioned by her until their works interfered with her private rights and upon that question and the law affecting it my former judgment stands, and if no amending ordinance had been passed my former judgment as to the injunction would stand. What then is the effect of ordinance 41? This ordinance recites that the defendant company under the provisions of the ordinance incorporating the company has laid down certain pipes in the city of Dawson for conducting water. Now the defendant company had those powers to lay down pipes and conduct water providing they did not use the highways. The ordinance further recites

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 18
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.
ALLEN BROS., Publishers

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.
TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE.

We publish today a letter from a lady who objects to smoke. To a certain degree we must confess that our correspondent has our sympathy in her protest. Dawson has a superabundance of cigars of questionable ancestry and likewise is all too well stocked with pipes the age of which runneth beyond the recollection of mortal man. Positively something should be done to relieve the community of the combined effect of these two evils.

There are men who boast as something worthy of note, that they still are pulling away at the pipes they originally colored when crossing the plains in a prairie schooner, and there are others who point with pride to the tints imprinted upon bowl and stem while doing duty a generation ago in the African veldt or Australian bush.

We are prepared to enter with our correspondent upon a crusade against the use of such relics of antiquity. They should be abolished from society by due process of law. In fact we are ready to suggest that continuous use of the same pipe for more than 25 years be made a penal offense. They should be prohibited in the free library and every other place of public assembly. They might do good service as adornment to the walls of our public museum, but we can think of no other respectable occupation for a pipe that has reached such an advanced age.

However, we cannot help feeling that in some respects our correspondent is a trifle harsh. We are inclined to the opinion that she would accomplish great reforms with too lightning-like rapidity. We are afraid she is a little sweeping in her condemnation. At one fell blow she would remove from the reach of the Klondiker the chief of the few joys that surround him in this snow-bedecked vale of unrealized expectations.

Certainly our correspondent has never drawn from the weed consolation and comfort for all the misfortunes of life. When Hamlet contemplated resort to the bare boik in as an antidote to the pangs of mis-prized love, he knew nothing of the flavor of the real Havana article—else his life would never thus have been placed in jeopardy.

Under ordinary circumstances a man who smokes in the kitchen is a nuisance; if he smokes in the dining room he is a double-dyed nuisance; should he desecrate the sanctity of the bed chamber with tobacco fumes he is simply intolerable and if he invades the parlor with his smoke he becomes a fiend incarnate.

But when the dividing partitions between these various apartments of the well-regulated household, consist entirely of imaginary lines, and he smokes in all four at one time, language fails to meet the emergency. He cannot be described. He can only be compared to the woman who would send him outside to smoke when it is sixty-eight degrees below zero.

Such is the condition of affairs in the Klondike. To smoke or not to smoke is the burning question of the hour. For our part, we declare ourselves as champions of any movement directed against the ancient pipe or the malaria complexioned cigar. But to go beyond that, must give us pause. We shall have to think it over.

NO PROTECTION.

Under existing laws the wage-earner in this territory has but scant protection. In case of failure of the employer no prior lien accrues to the employe. He ranks only on an equal footing with other creditors, which means in most cases that his claim is a practical loss. In the older provinces a first lien is given to the wage-earner covering the amount of his earnings for a certain specified time—usually three months. There seems no good reason why some such law should not be extended to this territory. In fact there is every occasion for it.

The unsettled condition of affairs in a new country makes some such system of protection for the employe absolutely essential. It is not necessary that such a law should work any hardship upon the employer, but it certainly is one that employment of labor in this territory should carry with it an obligation on the part of someone to be responsible for payment of wages.

Several efforts have been made to secure the drafting of an ordinance covering the point in question, but as yet without practical results.

In the meanwhile the wage-earner is practically without redress, for the employment of counsel to secure to him what rights he does possess is under ordinary circumstances a luxury in which he cannot afford to indulge.

Undoubtedly such legislation should proceed slowly, lest in protecting the rights of one, unnecessary injury be done to another. Nevertheless, it would appear that a law might be framed upon lines which have proven satisfactory elsewhere and which would cover the peculiar conditions existing in this territory.

If there is any place on earth where the laborer is worthy of his hire it is in this bleak northern country.

A LESSON IN PRIMER ENGLISH.

Did the Daily News publish any telegrams yesterday?

No, the Daily News did not publish any telegrams yesterday.

Did the Daily Nugget publish any telegrams yesterday?

Yes, the Daily Nugget published three columns of telegrams yesterday.

Why did not the Daily News publish any telegrams yesterday?

Because the Daily Nugget did not appear on the streets until after the Daily News.

Moral: Get your money's worth.

The Nugget has furnished the people of Dawson and the Yukon territory with the only detailed information they have had respecting the notable events in connection with the death of the queen. The telegraphic service furnished by this paper has been as complete as that supplied by many of the leading dailies on the outside. All particulars of the demise of the queen, the preparations for her funeral as also the ceremonies attending the induction of the new monarch into his kingly office have been given to the readers of the Nugget ahead of all contemporaries and with absolute faithfulness of detail. All this has involved no little cost, which, however, is more than offset by the words of appreciation which have been generously showered upon the Nugget for its enterprise.

According to our telegraphic advices of yesterday Manager Hawkins, of the White Pass & Yukon railway denies the rumor respecting the sale of that line to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co. The Nugget discredited the story in the first place. The White Pass railroad is about the best thing in the way of a gold mine that has yet been opened up in the Yukon country, and it is hardly to be expected that the promoters would care to dispose of their interests at this time.

Bound for Tanana.

Four young men from California whose names were not learned, and who recently arrived from the outside, left yesterday for Eagle en route to the Tanana country. Instead of following on down the river to Circle City, they will go across country from Eagle to the headwaters of the Tanana. They were well equipped for the journey but it is the general opinion that they do not fully realize the magnitude of the undertaking.

It Was One Sided.

The curling game last night was somewhat of a one-sided affair, although very interesting. The teams of which the "skips" are W. J. Hingston and J. T. Lithgow were the contestants and when the smoke of battle had sufficiently cleared away to permit of the columns being added up, the result was found to be 23 to 3 in favor of the former. Games are now being played every night and as there are many in Dawson who have never seen the game of curling, they should call at the rink any evening where they will be made welcome free of charge; the only requirement being that they do not fall down and bruise the ice.

MAIL FROM BOTH WAYS

Consignment From Nome Gets In Last Night.

Ten Sacks From Whitehorse Arrives Today — More on the Route in Neighborhood of Selkirk.

The first lot of mail to arrive from Nome over the ice this season was delivered at the postoffice by Carrier Downing at 4:40 o'clock yesterday evening. It was a small mail and no one could be found today who had received even a letter by it. Carrier Downing disappeared after leaving the postoffice yesterday evening and could not be found today, hence nothing was learned in the nature of news from the lower country. Mr. Downing did not come from further down the Yukon than Circle City, that being a relay station.

This afternoon about 1 o'clock one of the C. D. Co.'s stages arrived with mail, passengers and express, six days from Whitehorse. There were ten sacks of mail and four or five passengers. Seattle papers of the 23d ult., containing news of the queen's death, but nothing of import further than was published in the Nugget eight days ago, were received.

Passengers who arrived on the stage report but few people now on the trail although many were at Skagway and preparing to start in a few days. Heavy travel is predicted for the latter half of the present month and from that time until the ice gives way to the influence of the sun.

Another mail is on the way in, having passed Selkirk today.

Police Court

There was a dance at a roadhouse on 17 Eldorado Saturday night and from evidence elicited at police court this morning it was a repetition of the time when—

"Tim Ryan axed Pat Doolin's wife To dance a quadruped; She sighed and said she was a'skeered The punch 'd gone to her head."

The trouble at the Eldorado dance was between Mrs. Sarah Jane Showers, a guest, and Miss Thornton, the lady in charge, and they "fit and fout" all over the barroom floor. The first person in the prisoner's box was John Gorst, a friend of Sarah Jane. John was accused by the proprietor of the roadhouse of aiding and abetting the scrap in that he refused to allow anyone to interfere with the billigerent females during the bout, and when he was ordered out of the house he had refused to go. The evidence was that John had looked frequently on red liquor and had to a great extent succumbed to its effects. He denied the charge and said he had acted in the capacity of peacemaker. However, the preponderance of evidence was against him and he was fined \$10 and costs on one month in the reduction works.

Looking as neat and fresh as a full-blown touch-me-not, Sarah Jane Showers next entered the prisoner's box, where she was confronted with the somewhat blunt charge of drunk and disorderly. She likewise pleaded not guilty and the roadhouse man and Miss Thornton repeated their evidence which was to the effect that Sarah Jane had taken five or six drinks of the tripple concentrated, double-distilled, compound fluid extract of rye and had become a disturbing element and when ordered to vacate the premises had used bad language and called names not recherche in Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor circles. In her own behalf Sarah Jane said the grounds for the trouble were coffee grounds; that Miss Thornton, being somewhat intoxicated, had become enraged because the coffee would not boil and had taken her, the defendant, by the nape of the neck and shaken her like a dog would a rat; the coffee-disgusted woman had also torn nearly all the defendant's clothes off her. She asked the landlord in the witness box, "Did you see when my clothes were torn off?" and the landlord said "No, I can't say that I did." The evidence was against S. J. and she, like Gorst, was fined \$10 and costs or one month at hard labor. Neither had paid when the reporter left the courtroom, but in all probability, the judgments would be liquidated.

John L. White, for assaulting his business partner, Richard Gaults, was fined \$10 and costs which he paid.

Notice.

Whereas, under instructions from the department of the Interior, Ottawa, all crown placer claims, whole or fractional, in the Yukon territory were offered for sale at public auction on November 5th and succeeding days, with the exception of such claims as it was necessary to withhold for various reasons, and

Whereas, grants for a great number of the claims so offered have not been taken out, and

Whereas, due notice has been given by advertisement in the newspapers and by a notice posted in the gold commissioner's office, warning all persons to apply for their grants immediately, otherwise after the first publication of this notice no grants would issue for claims purchased at public auction, as aforesaid,

Now, therefore, to whom it may concern, take notice that thirty days after date, namely, on February 26th, 1901, all crown placer mining claims, whole or fractional, in the Yukon territory, situated on the following creeks, namely:

- Moosehide and tributaries, Deadwood, Fresno, Colorado, Pocket, Yukon river (below West Dawson), Clear creek (Klondike district), Quebec, German, Cassiar, Courtney bar, Dawson creek, Stone, Kentucky, Ballarat, Yukon river (right limit, above mouth Dion creek), Ophir, Nine Mile, Sixty Mile, Thirteen Mile, California, Glacier (Sixty mile), Little Blanche, Swedish, Gold Run, Sulphur, Hunker, Bonanza, Eldorado, Bear, Last Chance, Gold Bottom, Klondike, Dominion, Quartz, Canon, Calder, Eureka, Indian, Sixty Mile, Montana, Baker, Bryant, Ensley, Reindeer, Rosebud, Henderson, Dion, Gunenee, Alki, Mansean, Flat, Wells, Shell, Smith, Leotta, Lucky, Excelsior, Monte Cristo island, Oka, Too Much Gold.

Stewart River Mining Division.—Thistle, Statuit, 59 Gulch, California, Freddie, Telford, Blueberry, Buffalo, Lulu, Alder, Tulare, Ballarat, Coffee, Roy, Selwyn.

Hootalinqua District.—Livingston, Cotton Eva, Little Violet, Mendiceno. Tagish District.—Macdonald and Morse.

Forty Mile and tributaries, together with all other crown placer claims, whole or fractional, in the Yukon territory, will be open for staking and entry, under the regulations in that behalf, with the following exceptions, namely:

- Sulphur creek—48a above discovery. Hunker and tributaries—Creek claims, 4, 5 and 6 on 80 pup of Hunker. Creek claims 11 to 20, inclusive, Soap creek, tributary to Gold Bottom. Flitz & Zimmerman benches off 35 below Hunker. Bench 2nd tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 11 below Hunker. Bench 2nd tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 10 below Hunker. Fraction between 8 and 9, r 1, Hunker, below discovery. Fraction 250x130, more or less, between hillside u 1/2 11, No. 5 above discovery, Last Chance, and creek claim No. 5. Creek claims 16 to 25, inclusive, on 15 pup Last Chance creek. Fractional hillside, between hill claims 17 and 18, 11, hydraulic reserve, Hunker.

The following claims above discovery, Last Chance:

- Bench 5th tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 11. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 11. Bench 5th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 11. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 10. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 9. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 9. Bench 3rd tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 13. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 12. Bench 3rd tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 12. Bench 4th tier, 1 1/2, r 1, 10. Bench 4th tier, u 1/2, r 1, 10. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, r 1, 8. Dominion and tributaries—Creek claims 10a, 12b, 23, 25, 34, 36, 37, 71, 80, 81a, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 87a, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Hillside fractions adjoining 87, 87a and 87b, below lower, 11 Dominion. Fractional hillside between 1 1/2, 35 and 34a, hillside, 11, Gold Run. Creek claims 42a and 44a, Gold Run.

Dominion creek lower five miles, extending from mouth up, in width from summit to summit.

Eldorado and tributaries—Upper half, right limit, 37 Eldorado, 110 ft up hill.

Upper and lower halves No. 4, 1 1/2 No. 5, and fractional ground 100 ft opp 1 1/2 No. 4, by 200 ft up hill, French gulch.

Fraction 80x80, adjoining 11, 17 and 18 Eldorado.

Hillside 50 ft on No. 6, and 200 ft on No. 7, 11, Eldorado.

The following claims on French Hill:

- 3 s 15 w. 3 s 16 w. 4 s 15 w. 4 s 16 w. 2 s 15 w. 2 s 16 w. 2 s 17 w. 3 s 17 w. 4 s 17 w.

Bonanza and tributaries—Fraction, Chechako hill, bounded up stream by McDonald, down stream by Ellis, and up hill by Ward.

Fraction, Gold hill between Williams, Fraser & Ledbar claim.

Fraction, Gold hill, between Williams, Fraser & Elliott claims.

Creek claim 27b above, Bonanza creek.

Creek claim 24b above, Bonanza creek.

Fraction off 44 below on Bonanza, bounded by Biggs, Vogel, Girade, Armendorf and Hawkins, according to plan of T. D. Green, D.L.S.

Fraction off 44 below, adjoining Williams & Wells claims, according to plan thereof by T. D. Green, D.L.S.

Fractional bench, adjoining Mulrooney on south side, and Woods' claim on north, Chechako hill, opp 1 and 2 below on Bonanza.

The following claims above discovery on Bonanza:

- Bench 3rd tier, 1 1/2, 11, 17. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 11, 17. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 11, 17. Bench 2nd tier, 1 1/2, 11, 17. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 11, 18. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 11, 18. Bench 3rd tier, 1 1/2, 11, 18. Bench 2nd tier, 1 1/2, 11, 18. Bench 2nd tier, u 1/2, 11, 16. Bench 3rd tier, 1 1/2, 11, 16. Bench 3rd tier, u 1/2, 11, 16. Eureka creek—Creek claims 32 and 33 above discovery on right fork. Fractional creek claim, 20a above discovery, right fork. Thistle creek—10 below discovery, to 20 above.

All ground closed against placer location for hydraulic purposes. And with the further exception of any other claim, or claims, whole or fractional, which may have been omitted from the above list of exceptions through any inadvertence.

A list of claims open for location, as far as the office is able to ascertain, may be seen in my office any time during office hours.

Neither the government nor this office will be held responsible for the correctness of said list. Persons seeking information are warned that the records should be searched in each case. (Signed.) J. LANGLOIS BELL, Assistant Gold Commissioner, Dawson, January 26th, 1901.

Notice. Whereas the commissioner of the Yukon territory has created a new mining district known as the Clear creek mining district, which district is described as follows: All of Stewart river and its tributaries, from Lake creek to Fraser falls, including Lake creek and its tributaries.

Now, therefore, the public is hereby notified that on the 26th day of February, 1901, a mining recorder's office will be opened at Barlow City, and all records and documents pertaining to the Clear mining district will be located there. Dated, January 31st, 1901. (Signed.) J. LANGLOIS BELL, Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Interested in Eagle. Mr. Bogardus, for some time past employed in Cook's candy store, will leave tomorrow for Eagle City to look over the field with a view of securing some business property there for a small company of Dawsonites of which he is a member. It is thought that, in case the contemplated railroad from Valdes to Eagle is constructed, the latter will be a point of considerable importance.

CHILLED ROPE SHEAVES, All Sizes
AUTOMATIC SELF DUMPING TROLLEYS
BRASS HOSE CLAMPS
MANUFACTURED BY
McDONALD IRON WORKS
J. E. DOUGHERTY, MANAGER
Works, 4th St., opp. Government Telegraph Office. Office, 2nd Ave., near McDonald Hotel.

The Klondike Nugget

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY	
Yearly, in advance	\$40 00
Six months	20 00
Three months	11 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	4 00
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Yearly, in advance	\$24 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	2 00
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NOTICE.
When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

From Wednesday's Daily.
MODERN FICTION.

The trend of present day fictional literature is in the direction of the heroic. The fascination which appertains to the brave days of old is just as strong as ever, which fact is amply proven by the profuse applause given each new book dealing with knightly deed and hair-raising adventures.

This seems somewhat peculiar in an age which is essentially dominated by the money-getting spirit.

Where men formerly sought power and fame through the agency of physical prowess they now attain the same result by virtue of accumulated shekels. It does not appear, however, that the spirit of romanticism is entirely lost. It has merely been slumbering beneath the weight of the dollar mark and has required only the skilled hand of the modern fiction writer to again blossom forth.

Undoubtedly, the great interest thus recently revived in the happening of the times of chivalry, is due in a large measure to the contrast thus afforded to our own age. If the modern fiction writer sought to reflect the spirit of his own time he would deal almost exclusively in the building of fortunes and the attainment of political preferment—both of which pursuits are too well and generally understood to afford favorable opportunities to the romance writer. The energy of the world is now concentrated almost exclusively upon things material. Therefore, when the world is able to indulge a spare half hour in reading a book, it turns gladly to the time when ye gentle knight went forth to do battle for ye lady fair, and took no thought for the morrow.

This desire for contrast has been recognized and full advantage of it taken by the literary world, as witness the extraordinarily large editions of historical-romantic works, but recently published.

There is a distinct relief in turning from the prosy affairs of every day modern life to the stirring events associated with the "good old days" and in that fact lies the secret of the success which has attended so many literary productions of the above class.

Now is an excellent time for claim owners to move their supplies to the creeks for the coming summer. The trails are in splendid condition and freight rates are lower than they will be when warm weather approaches. The man who operates his claim most advantageously is the one who notes and takes advantage of all these little circumstances. A difference in a cent or two per pound in freight rates means a good deal of money in transporting a season's supplies to a claim.

Had someone been sufficiently enterprising to go gunning for the ground hog before he succeeded in seeing his shadow on Saturday, gentle spring would walk abroad in the land much earlier than now is likely to be the case.

A woman in Kansas has undertaken a saloon smashing campaign. She has terrorized an entire community by heading mobs of women in making attacks

upon liquor houses and at last account she was preparing to set forth into neighboring towns to preach an anti-saloon crusade. Poor old Kaussa. Every crankism of the past half century has flourished within her borders and the end apparently is not yet. John Brown's soul is still marching on.

The portrait of England's new king which appears on the first page of this paper is from a late photograph and is considered by those who are familiar with his majesty's features to be an excellent likeness. The cut from which the likeness is printed is a production of the Nugget's engraving department, the only plant of the kind in Dawson.

The congressional committee which has been investigating affairs at West Point is known as the Booz commission. The same sort of commission, might do some excellent work in Dawson.

Desperate Safe Blowers.

Hartsville, Tenn., Jan. 22.—Three safe blowers who robbed the postoffice and general store conducted by Burnley & Hall in Trousdale near Flipper county. The officers and citizens surrounded an abandoned log house in which the trio took shelter, and a preacher named Densy and his son rushed forward and pushed open the door, when they were fired upon. Densy was killed and his son fatally wounded.

A general fusillade followed, during which two of the robbers escaped and the other was captured after being dangerously shot. Officers are in hot pursuit of the fugitives. It was with difficulty that the people were restrained from lynching the captured man, who was taken to Hopkinsville for safe keeping.

The two men who escaped were overtaken six miles from Flipper, Ky. One was killed and the other wounded and captured.

Went Home Drunk.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 22.—Frank Janssen, a barber of South Scranton, went home drunk this morning from a ball, and, in a quarrel with his wife, threw a lighted lamp at her. The bed was ignited and their seven-year-old boy burned to death. Mrs. Janssen was probably fatally burned. Her sister, Maggie McDonald, was seriously burned. The house was destroyed. Janssen is under arrest.

Will Listen to Bryan.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Chairman Souhard of the house committee on coinage, today sent a dispatch to W. J. Bryan, asking him to appear before the committee on coinage, weights and measures or send his views as to financial measures pending there.

The dispatch grew out of the request of Representative Shaforth of Colorado that Mr. Bryan should be invited to express his views along with others prominent in the financial world who are being heard upon the pending bill, making all silver obligations redeemable in gold.

Students Suspended.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22.—President MacLean of the State University today suspended ten students of the sophomore class for having kidnaped the freshman class president on the evening of the annual class banquet. On the evening of the 14th instant ten students grabbed President Stiles of the freshman class on the street, hustled him into a hack and drove him ten miles into the country, where he was locked in a farm house and kept there for two days.

Afraid of DeWet.

Cape Town, Jan. 23.—Gen. Kitchenier is disposing great forces semi-circularly, his extreme left resting on the sea, to circumvent the Boers. The columns move simultaneously in touch with each other. The greatest danger of the situation is the possibility of Gen. DeWet's appearance in Cape Colony. It is believed that none of the Dutch would resist his personal call to arms. They think the fame of Napoleon and Wellington pales in the presence of his military genius.

Among the number of captured letters is one from Gen. Hertzog to President Steyn asking for 1000 unmarried young men to enter Cape Colony and beat up recruits.

To sell oats, hams and flour for cash see S. Archibald.

Memorandum books, 1901 diaries, all kinds, at Zaccarelli's.

Fine fresh meats at Murphy Bros., Third street.

Rex hams and soft wheat flour; job lots, at S. Archibald.

Elegantly furnished rooms with electric lights at the Regina Club hotel.

STROLLER'S COLUMN.

Appropos of a number of hospital stories floating around, one more, vouched for by Joseph Clarihue, the victim of the plot, is told and is worth repeating. Clarihue, who is a strictly temperate man, makes his home at the Empire lodging house and two weeks ago he was suddenly attacked with severe cramps in his stomach a la green cucumbers. A friend present persuaded the old man to swallow two big drinks of brandy in rapid succession with the result that 20 minutes later all signs of cramps had disappeared and a good natured, inoffensive jag remained.

About this time a doctor who boosts for a certain hospital dropped in where Clarihue was and noticing his condition, exclaimed: "Man, you have pneumonia in its worst form and you must go to the hospital at once. Delay is dangerous, so come right along."

Clarihue resisted, begged, pleaded and explained that he had taken an overdose of cramp exterminator, but to no avail. He was told to go right along or the strong arm of the law would encircle and carry him, so he went.

Reaching the hospital he was bundled into a room and the door locked on him. All friends were denied admission for "the patient was very low with pneumonia."

Poor Old Joe! There he was kept for eight or nine days with head and heels covered, when all the time he was feeling as well and strong as any prize fighter. The monotony was such that even cramps in the stomach would have been a welcome innovation in his prosaic hospital life. But there is a limit to all human endurance and on the ninth day Joe reached that limit. Pulling his head away from the chink of ice, kicking the hot irons from his feet and shaking the poultice of hot saw dust from his chest, he arose, donned his clothes and stealthily escaped by climbing through a window.

With all haste he sought his friends and with tears in his eyes besought their protection. It was given and today the little birds warble in the heart of Joe every time he thinks of his narrow escape from being followed up the hill by a procession of red-eyed friends and fellow citizens.

"Here, Stroller," said a local grocer yesterday, "that ham story you had in Saturday's paper was all right, but it can't hold a candle to a butter story I can tell you some day when I have a few minutes to spare. It is a good one, but you had better warn your readers the day before you print it so they can provide themselves each with a clothespin or some other nose pincher."

"I will be 60 years of age next June," said a prominent Dawson resident to the Stroller yesterday, "but for the first time in my life I sang 'God Save the King' at the close of the library entertainment last night. For 55 years and since before I ceased the infantile jip I have sang with fervor 'God Save the Queen,' and it comes very awkward for me to make the change now. Not but that I am as patriotic as any Britisher in the Yukon, for I am; but even now, in singing our national hymn I feel that I ought to say 'queen' instead of 'king.'" And tears suggestive of love and reverence for the departed one whom he has blessed and adored since boyhood, glistened in the honest old eyes.

News of Tacoma.

Tacoma, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Queen Victoria aroused the deepest sorrow in the English colony in this city. British Vice-Consul John B. Alexander, as soon as apprised of the news, lowered the English flag and closed his office for the day. A number of British vessels are lying in the harbor, and the masters of these were notified by Mr. Alexander and placed their flags at half mast. Mayor Louis D. Campbell directed that the flag at the city hall be displayed at half mast, and flags floating over the school buildings and other public buildings, as well as many private residences, displayed flags at half mast in token of respect for the illustrious queen.

Plans have drawn up for the construction of the biggest apartment house ever erected in the city of Tacoma, and one of the largest in the Northwest. The building will be constructed by Tacoma capital, and the structure will be situated on D street and St. Helen's avenue. It will be four stories high, nearly 200 feet long and approximately 40 feet broad. The building will be within two blocks of the business center of the city. The house will have the latest modern improvements and will be richly finished throughout.

Frank Alling, the Tacoma fancier and fruit rancher, who last August went back to his old home at Rockford,

Ill., and gave his brother-in-law, Philip W. Dankey, a public horsewhipping in the lobby of the Nelson hotel in that city, and who was subsequently sued for \$10,000 damages by Dankey, today amicably settled the damage case by paying \$1000 to Dankey's attorney. Dankey intimated that if this sum were paid it would wipe the horse whipping episode, out of existence, so far as he was concerned. Dankey is a retired capitalist of Rockford, and Mr. Alling asserts he misused Mr. Alling's aged mother with insulting language and persecution, causing Mr. Alling to travel 2000 miles to give him a drubbing. Mr. Alling is the man who has stocked several islands in the vicinity of Tacoma with Oriental game birds, and is now making an effort to stock the Yellowstone National Park with the same fowls.

The body which was found on the beach at Point Defiance Park yesterday by fishermen has been identified as that of Antone Engdal, a Norwegian painter, who disappeared at Quartermaster harbor three months ago. Engdal failed to make his appearance one morning, and until yesterday not the slightest trace of the man was discovered. It was supposed at the time that he had fallen overboard and drowned, and the harbor was dragged, but the body was not found. Engdal made his home in Seattle, and owned considerable property in that city. His wife and children are in Norway. Register receipts made out at the Seattle postoffice show that Engdal has recently been sending his family money, and it may be that they are now on their way to Seattle.

The British steamship "Athens," which arrived here from Manila a few days ago, is being dismantled at her anchorage across the bay. One hundred men are employed, and the work will cost \$20,000.

E. J. Kilmer was held up in South Tacoma last night by two men whom he describes as a long and a short man, the description agreeing with that of the robbers who held up the Royal Japanese restaurant Sunday night. It is thought that the famous "long and short man" who gave the police so much trouble a year ago have made their appearance.

Two men giving their names as Carl Carlson and William Murphy were arrested here today with dry goods in their possession which the police believe the men stole in Seattle. The men were trying to sell clothing on the street when arrested.

Alaska Invites McKinley.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, will appear before the Seattle Chamber of Commerce this afternoon and request that resolutions be adopted urging President McKinley to visit Alaska when he comes to the Pacific coast next spring. Although the matter has not been discussed generally by members of the chamber, there is no doubt that favorable action will be taken.

The importance of such a visit, not only to Alaska, but the entire Pacific coast, and the Pacific Northwest in particular, is generally recognized, and the members of the chamber will, it is believed, put their shoulders to the wheel and do all in their power to persuade the president to visit the land of gold, snow, ice, fisheries, furs and enterprise.

If President McKinley confers this honor upon Alaska he will be given a reception as unique as memorable. Alaska will outdo herself in honoring the chief executive of the nation.

Gov. Brady will also talk to the chamber on Alaska generally. There has been considerable speculation as to whether he would extend his remarks to tell the needs of the Cape Nome district, where there has recently been considerable talk between the friends

and enemies of Judge Noyes. Gov. Brady refused to be interviewed on the subject, but said briefly yesterday that he had not, as was recently reported, recommended the transfer of Judge Noyes from Nome to Juneau.

James Hamilton Lewis will this afternoon speak on the advantages to be derived from the construction of an auditorium in Seattle. His idea is that a large building for convention purposes will result in bringing not only many state conventions, but many national gatherings to Seattle. In the past several invitations have been extended by Seattle to big conventions, but with the exception of the W. C. T. U. all have been refused.

The reason usually given is that the hall accommodations of the city are not sufficient. A large building, well constructed, Mr. Lewis thinks, would be of great advantage to the city.—P.-I. Jan. 23.

When you want of laundry work call up 'phone 52, Cascade Laundry.

Any kind of wine \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

Wanted—Two passengers for Whitehorse; low fare. Inquire S. Archibald's grocery store, Second avenue. P5

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on and after March 1st, 1901, grants for all applications for relocation will be issued at the time the application is made, wherever the claim applied for appears open for relocation upon the records. The allowance of two weeks which has hitherto been made for holders of claims to take out a certificate of work will cease on and after March 1st. Holders of claims are warned, in order to avoid trouble with relocators, to take out a renewal of their claims on or before the expiration of their former lease. (Signed) J. LANGLOIS BELL, c28 Assistant Gold Commissioner.

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. CREEK CLAIMS No. 32, 36a, 37 and 38 Gold Run creek and creek claim No. 2 on a tributary at 36 Gold Run creek, in the Dominion mining division of the Dawson mining district, a plan of which is deposited in the Gold Commissioner's office at Dawson, Y. T. under No. 40 by T. D. Green, D. L. S. First published February 6th, 1901.

GO AS YOU PLEASE RUNNING MATCH

COMMENCING FEB. 18 AT "The Orpheum"
—Entries—
LOUIS CARDINAL - GEORGE TAYLOR
NAPOLEON MARION - WM. YOUNG

Mail Is Quick
Telegraph Is Quicker
'Phone Is Instantaneous
YOU CAN REACH BY 'PHONE
SULPHUR, DOMINION, GOLD RUN
And All Way Points.

Have a 'phone in your house—The lady of the house can order all her wants by it.
Business Phones, \$25 Per Month
Residence Phones, \$15 Per Month
Office, Telephone Exchange, next to A. C. Office Building.
DONALD B. OLSON, General Manager

AMUSEMENTS

SAVOY - THEATRE
Saturday, February 9th, 2:30 p. m.
MATINEE
Grand Benefit Entertainment
...Tendered to...
MISS MARION TRACIE
Prof. Fremuth and Savoy Orchestra.
Entire Savoy Company and Others.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50c. RESERVED SEATS \$1.00
BOX SEATS \$2.00

WHITEHORSE IS AMBITIOUS

And Wants to Divide Territory in Two Parts.

Mr. Clement Has Resigned and Will Return to Dawson Never More, Which Raises Complications.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The people of Dawson were a little startled some time since when, through the Nugget, they learned the many needs of Whitehorse. One of these things asked for by the enterprising town up the river, and which may in some respects be referred to as the largest, has only come to light within the past day or two. That is, Whitehorse wants a line drawn on the maps somewhere between its back-yard fence and that of Dawson which will be known as the limits of two territories. In other words, it wants the Yukon territory divided in such a way that Whitehorse shall be the seat of government of the newly formed territory.

This fact was intimated in a letter to a well known official here a few days since, who, for various reasons, did not wish to be quoted in the matter.

However, Superintendent of Roads Tache was seen yesterday in regard to the statement and in reply to a question as to its truthfulness he said it was quite true, although he said he himself believed it to be nonsensical, and had so expressed himself at the meeting when the proposal was discussed.

Whether or not Mr. Girouard furthered this proposed modest request of Whitehorse, or whether there is good grounds for the report current among the legal fraternity yesterday, are matters open thus far to the same question as was his parting information to press representatives concerning his object in going to Ottawa, which he stated was not concerning the O'Brien claim for reimbursement, and which the council has since declared was his mission.

Concerning the rumor of yesterday referred to, that Mr. W. H. P. Clement, public administrator, had resigned and that Mr. Girouard had been appointed to fill the office, it is only in part confirmed.

Acting Public Administrator Clement, brother to W. H. P. Clement, stated this morning that a letter received from his brother by the last mail stated that he had resigned the office and that Dawson would know him no more, as it was not his intention to return here.

Whether Mr. Girouard has been appointed to the office or not is another matter and so far lacks confirmation.

This resignation leaves vacant a chair at the council board, and, inasmuch as Mr. Clement is not coming back, it also leaves the legal advisership without an incumbent. And, should the rumor prove correct that Mr. Girouard has been appointed to the office of public administrator, it somewhat complicates the present position of the registrar's office, as that office is without a legal incumbent temporarily, as matters are, it would then become practically vacant in a more permanent way.

What effect all this will have on the bright dreams of ambitious Whitehorse, is, as Kipling would say, "Another story."

An Avalanche.

There occurred at 12 noon, January 16th, at the Imperial mine on Monro mountain an extensive snowslide. Fortunately no loss of life was occasioned by the accident, though there was loss of property, and the event will, we regret to say, retard to some extent the working of the mine.

It appears that the round of holes which is usually exploded by battery connection prior to the men leaving for dinner, had been fired in the drift, when the snow, which covered the steep mountain side to a depth of some feet, began to move. Six men were at the mouth of the drift, five of whom rushed to the tunnel when they noticed the movement but only two of them succeeded in reaching shelter. Three of the men were caught by the slide and were carried several hundred feet down the hill; these were Joe Hambly, W. Warburton and H. Miller. Warburton and Miller were not completely buried and soon extricated themselves, but Hambly was buried under a great depth of snow. Luckily there were some shovels available near by and Warburton knew the position of Hambly at the time of the latter's interment. After about ten minutes of vigorous work Hambly was dug out; he appeared to be dead, but with care he was brought to consciousness, the only damage he had sustained apparent-

ly being the loss of his cap. A load of drills being carried to the blacksmith's shop by Warburton and three tons of ore carried down by the slide will be recovered in the spring. The snow shield over the entrance to the tunnel was completely wrecked.—Atlin Claim.

Saloon Men Nervous.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation and her colleagues in yesterday's saloon smashing crusade were arraigned in the city court today and waived a preliminary hearing. Judge Kirk fixed their bond at \$1000 each, which was promptly given and the women released. John Herrif, into whose saloon Mrs. Nation and her followers entered, was the complainant and the specific charge was malicious destruction of property.

Mrs. Nation made no notable demonstration in court. When released she announced that she had a saloon smashing program arranged for this evening, but a question came up relative to the terms of the truce with the chief of police yesterday, the chief holding that it was to extend 48 hours, while Mrs. Nation insisted that the limit was 24 hours. As no saloons have yet been attacked this evening, it is thought that Mrs. Nation has given the chief's interpretation of the truce the benefit of the doubt. Her plan, she stated, was to have detachments of women attack the saloons of different sections of the city at the same time.

The saloon men are very uneasy and the more expensive places have employed guards or "lookouts" to warn the keepers of the approach of the enemy. The wife of one saloon keeper has placed herself in the front apartment of the saloon and threatens to repel Mrs. Nation in case of attack.

The young man who struck Policeman Sutton yesterday was the son of Mrs. Egan, one of the smashers. His plea that he struck the officer under misapprehension that the officer was about to strike his mother, gave him immunity from punishment. He is a reporter on one of the local papers.

At 10 o'clock tonight Mrs. Nation terrorized the saloon men again. She made an address in the Salvation Army barracks in which she advocated the organization of an army to wreck saloons. She provoked her hearers to a high pitch of excitement and then marched through the principal streets a distance of five blocks followed by from 500 to 800 persons, some cheering and some jeering her. Word that she was on the streets went before her and every saloon light was snuffed out and every saloon door locked.

Mrs. Nation started a hymn every time she passed a saloon and became demonstrative as she passed the ruins of the saloons she wrecked yesterday. She recognized several saloon men on the sidewalks, and as she did, she said: "You are safe tonight, Mr. Keeper of the murder shop, but you will see me later."

By the time Mrs. Nation reached the Union station 1000 persons were in the crowd, but no violence of any kind was attempted. She purchased a ticket for Newton and took the train and the saloons opened up again.

Castellane.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The first civil tribunal of the Seine has decided the counter suits of the Count and Countess de Castellane against Wertheimer, the bric-a-brac dealer, by dividing the transactions into three series. In the first it is declared that the exchanges and purchases were freely agreed to and in good faith, and therefore could not now be modified.

The second series, comprising the exchanges, is regarded as liable to the suspicion of usury and the court, therefore, has appointed three experts to appraise the articles, final judgment being given after their report.

In the third series concerning artworks belonging to Count Boni de Castellane, sold by Wertheimer, the court declares the transaction holds good, but calls on Wertheimer to submit proof of the sale in order to show he did not realize illegitimate profits.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Bradford, Ill., Jan. 22.—Mamie Kelly and Florence Fry wrecked two saloons at Harmon because the proprietors sold liquor to their brothers, who are minors. The W. C. T. U. is defending them. The saloon keepers threaten to prosecute the temperance organization for raffling quilts.

A Carrie Nation Crusade.

Hartford City, Ind., Jan. 22.—Because her husband had sold her chickens and bought whisky with the money, Mrs. William Towns, after having horsewhipped Towns in a crowded street, endeavored to wreck a saloon. She declares she will begin a Carrie Nation crusade here.

Fresh candies made daily at Zaccarelli's Bank Corner.

Dancing school tomorrow night at McDonald hall, followed by social dance.

CRAFTY CUPID.

Cupid told man he shot blindfold. But I doubt it. He has aimed at far too many Without ever missing any. Nay, he lied, that boy divine did. He is merely absentminded While about it.

He once pierced me to the marrow, Or his dart did, And the maid who walked beside me, Being unhurt, only grieved me, For he used his other arrow On a swiftly passing sparrow And departed.

—Frederick Truedell in Scribner's.

Rumored Resignation.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A question that is now agitating the minds of those interested in the Nome scandal and litigation, which is occupying the time and attention of the United States circuit court of appeals in San Francisco, and the commissioner of that court, is whether Judge Arthur H. Noyes, of the district of Alaska, has sent in his resignation. During the past summer Judge Noyes frequently expressed his intention of resigning if his wife's health did not improve, and it is believed by his friends that this expressed intention is the source of the rumor, which is growing stronger every day.

Attorney W. H. Metson, who is deeply interested in the Nome litigation, received a telegram from a friend in Minneapolis yesterday, which stated that the evening papers there published the fact that Judge Noyes had resigned. As Minneapolis is the home city of Judge Noyes, the report was given credence, but a dispatch from there last night to the Chronicle said:

"No confirmation can be obtained here of the report that Judge Arthur H. Noyes, the Minnesota man who occupies the position of United States judge of Alaska, has resigned. The most that can be adduced on the subject is the assertion of A. K. Wheeler, Judge Noyes' private secretary, who declares there is no truth in the report.

"Judge Noyes has no intention of resigning," adds Mr. Wheeler, "and especially not in midwinter, thus forfeiting pay and allowances from now until navigation opens. Furthermore it is the opinion here that to resign while under fire would be the last thing to be expected of Judge Noyes, who feels that he had been wronged by the persistent hostile efforts of his enemies, and if he should resign it would be only after all charges against him had been disposed of by judicial action, one way or the other."

It was supposed that if the judge had sent in his resignation at all, it would have been placed in the hands of A. K. Wheeler to be used if it was deemed expedient in the face of the charges which were to be brought against the judge before congress. An inquiry at Washington elicited the following reply:

"Persistent reports were circulated today that District Judge Noyes, of Alaska, had tendered his resignation. The rumor was denied by officials of the department of justice, who pointed out that communication with Nome was interrupted by ice, and that Judge Noyes could not forward his resignation if he so desired. As nearly as can be learned here the report was started in Seattle and was circulated here and at San Francisco for the purpose of influencing the case of Alexander McKenzie, now pending in San Francisco. Several senators and representatives who are thoroughly informed on the Nome scandal declare that Judge Noyes has not resigned."

Bryan's New Paper.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 23.—The first number of The Commoner, the weekly paper published by William Jennings Bryan, was issued this afternoon. It is a neat appearing sheet, typographically. The salutatory says:

"Webster defines a commoner as 'One of the common people.' The name has been selected for this paper because The Commoner will endeavor to aid the common people in the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests and the realization of their aspirations.

"It is not necessary to apologize for the use of a term which distinguishes the great body of the population from a comparatively few who for one reason or another withdraw themselves from sympathetic connection with their fellows." * * * * *

"The common people do not constitute an exclusive society; they are not of the four hundred; any one can become a member if he is willing to contribute by brain or muscle to the nation's strength and greatness. Only those are barred—and they are barred by their own choice—who imagine themselves made of a superior kind of clay and who deny the equality of all before the law.

"A rich man, who has honestly acquired his wealth and who is not afraid to intrust its care to the laws made by his fellows, can count himself among

the common people, while the poor man is really not one of them if he fawns before a plutocrat and has no higher ambition than to be a courtier or a sycophant.

"The Commoner will be satisfied if, by fidelity to the common people it proves its right to the name which it has chosen."

Gold Is Where Found.

A few years since a professor in one of the German universities said to an American mining engineer who was telling the professor of gold being found in galena, "It cannot exist." He was an old man and has since died leaving an undying name on account of his discoveries in the science of metallurgy; but with all his learning and life-long research he could not believe possible the existence of gold in a combination now familiar to everyone. No one thought it possible that metal could live in sandstone until Silver Reef was discovered; no one believed gold could exist in porphyry until Cripple Creek was found; and now that we know gold is being profitably extracted from such improbable materials as mica-schist, hornblend and granite, the conservative man will be careful not to say that it cannot exist in basalt, lava or any other rock. We may all have to fall back upon the unscientific but extremely safe old California dictum: "Gold is where you find it."—Mining and Scientific Press.

Fatal Explosion.

Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 22.—An explosion occurred at Selby farm, 10 miles north of this city this morning, resulting in the death of three people. Mrs. Celestine Walker, wife of William C. Walker, aged 61; Eli Walker, their son, aged 28, and a daughter, Mrs. Julia Bailey, aged 22.

Father and son had been engaged in clearing land and placed 13 sticks of giant powder in the oven of the cook stove to dry. The powder exploded, killing Mrs. Walker and son instantly and fatally injuring the daughter, who died within a few hours. The bodies of the mother and son were horribly mangled, the latter being blown 20 feet from the house. The house was literally demolished and the report was heard several miles.

The Walker family came here from Oklahoma last September, purchasing the farm where the accident took place. A small child of Mrs. Bailey was sleep-

ing in the adjoining room to the one in which the cook stove was located but was uninjured, although nearly every stick of furniture in the room except the bed on which it lay, was demolished.

For Rent.

Office room in McLennan-McFeeley building. Heated with hot air. Apply McLennan-McFeeley store. crt

Mumm's, Pomeroy or Perinet champagnes \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

I will now offer our fresh vegetables kept all winter without artificial heat. Our potatoes are in particularly fine condition, solid, unsoftened and as sound as the day they were harvested. Such are the most healthful food. A full line of family groceries by retail; likewise a full stock of food products for man or beast by the case, sack, bale or ton, at competing prices with the "big companies." E. MEEKER, Log Cabin Grocery, Third Ave., near postoffice.

Films of all kinds at Goetzman's.

Goetzman makes the crack photos of dog teams.

Steel marten traps, just in—0, 1 and 1 1/2. Shindler's. cr5

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

The fire never touched us. We are doing more business than ever. Murphy Bros., butchers. r5c

German Bakery
Klonkine Bridge
Sells
3 LOAVES OF BREAD FOR 50c

Turkeys - Ducks - Poultry

Fresh Meats

Bay City Market

Chas. Bossuyt & Co.
THIRD STREET Near Second Ave.

ARCTIC SAWMILL

Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek, on Klondike River.
SLUCE, FLUME & MINING LUMBER
Offices: At Mill, at Upper Ferry on Klondike river and at Royle's Wharf. J. W. BOYLE

...ALASKA...
COMMERCIAL CO.
Reduced Prices
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
An Immense Stock to Chose From. All Goods Guaranteed.
Alaska Commercial Company

Here We Have
"The Drayman"
If you were engaged in the Freighting Business this illustration would look well on your cards or letterheads. We make all kinds of engravings appropriate for all kinds of business.
THE NUGGET

WE HAVE
Steam Hose, Points, Ejectors, Injectors, Valves, Pipe, Fittings, Lubricating Oil and a Full Supply of
...MINER'S HARDWARE...
The DAWSON HARDWARE CO. PHONE 35 SECOND AVE.

ST. CYR TALKS

About the Killing of Davis and Tells What Made Him Mad Before

HE WENT BACK TO GET HIS GUN.

Standing With Gun Under His Arm When It Exploded.

THOUGHT DAVIS SHAMMING

When He Threw Up His Arms and Fell to a Sitting Position on the Ground.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

The St. Cyr murder trial was on again yesterday afternoon, and during the sitting a number of witnesses were examined and cross-examined, the crown not finishing its case in view of the fact that counsel for the defense stated that it was altogether improbable that the defense's case could be completed even if a night session were held, as there was much testimony to be heard.

Corporal Stewart, who was in charge of the Hootaliqua detachment at the time, and who afterwards brought the prisoner to Dawson, testified to having found the body. He told how a tree some 15 to 20 feet away from where the corpse lay, was cut half way through, and the chips and snow bespattered with blood, and an ax lay upon the opposite side. About ten feet away was a place two or three feet square which had been deeply trampled down, and the hard snow at the bottom was very bloody. A little way further down the hill lay the body of Davis in much more blood.

The shot had entered on the left side of the breast bone, about an inch and a half from the center of the body, and just below the collar bone, large arteries had been cut, and the flow of blood had been great. The bullet had ranged back and downward, coming out below the shoulder blade.

Constable Richardson who accompanied the corporal at the summons of Clitheroe, testified to substantially the same facts.

Between them they placed the body upon a horse and removed it to the cabin where it was stored in the cache till later when it was removed to the detachment.

Louis A. A. Johnstone was the next witness called, and said that he was a wood-chopper and had a tent on the right limit of the Hootaliqua.

About 12:30 o'clock on the 17th of November he was eating his dinner when St. Cyr made his appearance.

"Hello, George," he had said, "you're just in time for dinner."

"I haven't time," replied the prisoner.

"What's the matter?" was asked.

"I am going to give myself up to the police. I've killed Davis."

"The h— you have!"

"Yes; I did it accidentally."

Then St. Cyr went on to say that he had overheard Davis and Clitheroe talking in a very insulting way about him, and when he could stand it no longer he went to his cabin and got his rifle intending to force an apology.

When he returned with the rifle—a 30-40 Winchester—Clitheroe had gone, and he stood looking at Davis for about ten minutes before the other looked up and saw him. He said: "How do you do, sir."

Then followed some talk between them concerning what he (St. Cyr) had heard, when his gun was discharged, and soon after Davis had cried out that he was hit. The prisoner had asked him where, but received no answer. He had fired his gun to attract the attention of Clitheroe, and also called to him. He told Davis that it was an accident, and that he was very sorry for what had happened.

After this he went to his cabin and put his rifle up, and was then on his way to the police detachment to give himself up.

Dr. Hurdman testified as to the probable result of a gunshot wound in the place described, and said that in all

probability the left aorta, which intersects with the corroded artery and others near this point, had been ruptured, and that death had most likely taken place within half an hour after the wound was received.

Justice Dugas was very careful in instructing the jury to warn them against holding any communication with anyone outside the officers in charge, and against receiving and reading any communication or book or paper.

The officers in charge were carefully instructed in the matter also and court adjourned till 10:30 this morning.

Constable Gardiner was recalled by the crown this morning as first witness in the St. Cyr murder case, and testified that he had sold to St. Cyr the 30-40 Winchester rifle with which Davis was shot to death.

Many questions were asked by attorneys as to whether a gun could be discharged by the hammer being caught and drawn back to a point a little short of half cock and then suddenly released, but the witness said he had never had any experience with guns in that respect. He would not like to take chances on standing before it during a series of such experiments.

Corporal Stewart was recalled on the same point which closed the case for the crown. The case was then interrupted to admit of the appearance of George L. Clark.

Clark took his place in the prisoner's box, and despite the frantic efforts of Attorney Smith, began addressing the court. His attorney finally stated that he wished to withdraw the plea of guilty entered yesterday and go on with the case. He was given until tomorrow to file affidavits showing that the prisoner had a case.

The original matter before the court was then taken up by the defense by calling John Leon Cote, D.L.S., who testified that he had known the prisoner in 1894-5, when he had been with him on a surveying trip.

St. Cyr bore a good reputation at that time, and had agreed very well with the other members of the party. Under cross examination he said that the prisoner was a nervous man, but not of a melancholy or brooding nature. He had been frank and jolly, and very talkative.

Joseph Primeau, a camp cook and wood chopper, testified that he had first met the accused in Vancouver in November, '99. He met St. Cyr next on the Hootaliqua on the 13th of August last, and lived with him for a time, and during that time the prisoner had borne a good reputation. He was very nervous and excitable at times, but he could say very little concerning the disposition of the mind of the accused towards his neighbors. He knew that he had failed to agree with Clitheroe and that they had dissolved partnership. Counsel asked some questions going to show the nervous mental condition of the prisoner which were objected to by the crown prosecutor. The defending counsel argued that he had a right, and Justice Dugas said: "Show me."

Then followed a dissertation upon what might constitute insanity, but the defense did not want to show insanity.

Commissioner Ogilvie was the next witness called and testified that he had met the prisoner during the spring of '94, when he was attached to a surveying party working on the international boundary line, under his (the commissioner's) direction. St. Cyr then bore the reputation of being a crank. He was intensely disagreeable in camp, resenting things said to him, seeming to brood over them for days afterwards.

John P. Hale said that he had met the accused in Victoria some four or five years since where he had known him for about a year; his reputation had been good.

St. Cyr was then put on the stand in his own defense.

He is rather under the medium height, about 45 years of age, with gray hair and mustache, bald, and speaks with a slightly German accent. He appeared to be very nervous, and spoke rapidly in answer to questions.

He had lived at Hootaliqua for about a year, and had been a portion of the time, in partnership with Clitheroe, with whom he had quarrelled. The evidence of Clitheroe concerning the difficulties of that partnership he said was false.

"On the 17th of November, after having had my breakfast, I proceeded as usual to my land to cut a cord of wood," said the prisoner in answer to a question concerning the affair for which he is on trial. "Having heard there a short time I heard the sound of chopping from the southeast, 20 or 25 minutes later. Thinking someone might be chopping on my land I laid my ax down and started for the place from where the sound seemed to come from. I went on till I reached the line, which I followed till I reached the southeast corner post, after which I went south till I came to a ravine, where I heard the sound of sawing as well as chopping. The sawing soon stopped and I heard Clitheroe saying: 'I wonder what St. Cyr, the old — is doing?'"

"Then I heard Davis say: 'Never mind, we will soon have him out of the country; never mind; we will make it too hot for him.'"

"After this he either turned his back to me or the wind changed, and for a time I could not make out what was being said, till at last I heard Clitheroe laugh and say, 'His father must have been a —, and his mother a —.' I waited to hear no more but went to my cabin, got my gun and put three or four shells in it, looked at the clock and saw that it was 9:30. Then I returned to the place where I had heard the talk. There was a steep rise in the ground here, and on the other side I could hear chopping. As I got near the top I could see the top of a man's head.

"The ground was covered with snow and he did not hear me. I was within 25 or 30 feet of him and stood there for a few minutes before he saw me, then he gave a start, and said: 'How do you do,' very curtly. Then he walked to another tree where he began chopping left handed. When he had made his cut he went around to the other side of the tree, and I said to him: 'Davis, why do you persist in persecuting me?'"

"He did not answer, and I said: 'Would you mind repeating what you had to say a while ago?' He made some answer which I did not understand, and the gun which I was carrying under my right arm went off—was discharged.

"Davis raised both his arms, and fell to a sitting position, seeming to have turned part way around as he fell.

"I asked him if he was hit, as I thought he was shamming. He did not answer me, and I went up to him then, when I saw the blood and knew that he had been wounded. I asked him where he was hit, and he did not answer me. He had his arms crossed and I believe he rocked himself.

"He spoke then, but not to me. He said: 'My God, my God,' two or three times.

"I turned my back to him and shouted to Clitheroe whom I could see standing near the south end of the house. He did not seem to hear me, and I fired a shot in the air to attract his attention if possible.

"I waited there a little while watching aimlessly for him to come.

"When I saw that he was not coming I turned again to Davis who had changed his position and was lying flat across a tree. I went to him and lifted his head with my hand. I had heard him groaning and moaning before this, but he had quit before I turned.

"When I lifted his head it was limp, like a rag; I laid it down and turned to lift him up to find out if I could carry him. I laid him back and left him there to go back to my cabin, as it came to my mind that he was dead.

"I went back to my house about as I had come, taking a few tools I had lying about the wood yard back to the cabin where I unloaded my gun and put it in the rack and went to Hootaliqua where I gave myself up for having accidentally shot Davis."

This closed the morning sitting and court adjourned till 2 p. m.

LENGTHY DECISION.

(Continued from page 3.)

that they have "without authority" erected certain buildings along the course of the pipes, and goes on to enact as follows: "The buildings so erected and now standing shall be permitted to remain and be occupied and heated or otherwise handled or managed for the due and proper protection of the said outlets from the said water pipes for the public use until the commissioner in council shall see fit to order them to be removed from the streets and highways on which they stand, provided that the said company remains responsible for any damage for which it might be legally liable through the erection and maintenance of the said buildings."

It is difficult to interpret these acts in the face of so many irregularities. It is hard to understand how a company could go on and operate its works to any considerable extent without obtaining the consent which their incorporating ordinance provides for. The amending ordinance appears to have been hurriedly drawn, but in interpreting any act which interferes with private rights great care must be exercised. North, J., says in Wigram vs. Fryer, 36 Ch. D. 87: "Express language in statutes is absolutely indispensable in conferring or taking away legal rights, whether public or private," and further, "rights, whether public or private, are not to be taken away or even hampered by mere implication from the language of the statute." Queen vs. Strachan, L.R. 7 Q. B. 763. It was argued that these acts should receive a broad and liberal interpretation. Surely that cannot mean that words have to be embodied in the act which

are not there, nor that I am permitted to imagine what the legislature intended. Does the amending ordinance give the assent required to the company to lay its pipes along the highways? It would be extraordinary if any legislature really should allow any company to override of its own motion an express provision of the act of incorporation and imposing certain terms before the uses of the highway could be taken or admit their right to do so. I think not. I do not think that can be read into the act. It provides that the buildings now standing shall be allowed to remain for the due and proper protection of the outlets from the water pipes for the public use. That is all. For the purpose of determining this action it does not matter, it seems to me, how the water is brought to these outlets. The council has seen fit to allow a building for the protection of them and that is all. To properly determine this case one must consider how these buildings have been used. The one in question is very much larger than the other referred to in the ordinance and about which evidence was given as to their size. It is not only to protect the outlet, but is used as a house to contain a stand pipe and water tank and a hydrant. The defendants attempt to set off the damage to the plaintiff's property by the benefit to be derived possibly from the fire hydrant. They cannot be permitted to impose a benefit upon the plaintiff and to say that that is a complete set off to annoyance and damage caused by the erection of the building. The building is used as a general depot or distributing point for the main part of the city. Teams block the highway at all hours of the day and part of the night. All kinds of vehicles are used, horses, dog teams and men with sleighs, standing, gathered about the place creating a nuisance, obstructing the highway and annoying the inhabitants of the plaintiff's house. I certainly do not think that the ordinance in its terms permits that kind of use to be made of the building. Again, the building is so managed that it is a greater nuisance to the plaintiff than it would be if properly managed. Smoke enters at the windows, and sparks have entered and burnt the bedding and bedclothes of the plaintiff. The approach to the premises is very seriously interfered with, the appearance of the building is injured and their enjoyment of the view from their windows is obstructed. The defendants' manager swears, and the ordinance apparently contemplates, that the erection shall only be of a temporary nature. The plaintiff has sworn that it will be removed at an early date in the spring. Evidence was given that it was of great public use, over two hundred actual customers coming to the building and a great portion of the city being supplied from it. It was also shown that any removal or alteration now would be disastrous to the entire works and would, in all probability, cause the freezing up of the system. From the evidence I am inclined to think that that would be the result. While I would be disposed to order the issue of an injunction if the building were a permanent structure and conducted as it is at present yet there is authority that where the nuisance is of a temporary nature the court may refuse to grant an injunction—Harrison vs. Stonmark & Vauhall Water Co., 2 Ch., 1891, 409—and by a parity of reasoning it seems to me that the court might also refuse to grant an injunction for a limited time. Taking into account the great public convenience which this water depot is and the danger of a great loss to the system if now removed, I am disposed to allow it to remain until it is safe to remove it, but on terms that that pipe which carries the smoke shall be raised to a height of one foot above the eave of the plaintiff's house and made of the best iron procurable and protected by a sufficient spark arrester, that all the requirements of the fire ordinance of the city of Dawson shall be complied with in respect of the building, that no water shall be removed from the building after the hour of 9 o'clock in the evening, or before 7 o'clock in the morning, that the business shall be conducted with the least possible noise to the plaintiff and the least possible obstruction to the public highway. If the defendants accept these terms the injunction order shall not be issued until the 15th day of April. The claim that this work is of great public importance and of large value, has some weight with me, but I think the plaintiff is entitled to quite as much consideration when we consider the fact that the entire value of the water works plant as sworn by the assessors (of which the manager of the defendant company was one) is only \$8000, while the value of the building of the plaintiff was \$28,000, by the same valuers. I am influenced very largely in allowing the

injunction to remain unenforced by the view that the public convenience would greatly suffer if this building were now removed and as well the almost certain great and unnecessary loss to the defendants. Considerable evidence was given as to the nature of the water delivered. The only evidence we have as to the water was the analysis of Dr. McArthur. No other analysis was put in and contradicted and while his evidence was somewhat shaken upon the question of whether percolation through sand would eliminate typhoid germs, yet I see no reason to doubt his evidence that the water is good table water and fit for public use. A great deal of evidence was given as to the quality of the water in the Yukon and Klondike rivers, all agreeing that the Klondike at certain seasons of the year was unfit for use and also agreeing that the water from the Yukon at certain points was unfit for use, but that at some other points not clearly defined, the water would be good. I do not think that the public convenience would be at all served by a resort to either of these sources of supply and for that with the other reasons the injunction will not issue until the date mentioned.

As to the question of damages, I find myself in greater difficulties, the plaintiffs allege that their matting was injured, that they were prevented from driving to their door, that cord wood was saved on the street opposite to them, that the building was used as a general water depot to their great annoyance, that their view was obstructed and their entrance obstructed, their insurance increased, that smoke and sparks fly into their windows. They also claim that several of their tenants had left them and I agree that they certainly have proved their case as to the obstruction and the nuisance arising from the use of the water depot, as to the tenants the question is different. It is alleged that Dr. Thompson left the premises on account of his sign being obstructed by this building, but no definite evidence is given on that point. Dr. Thompson himself is not called. It is alleged that the occupants of the shooting gallery left for the same reason. A letter from him of notice to quit was put in but whether that letter is evidence by itself that it contains the true reason for his leaving, I allowed it to go in simply as evidence to be afterwards, if possible, substantiated by the tenant's evidence. I cannot, therefore, find that this tenant left for the reasons set up and it will not, therefore, be necessary for me to decide the question as to whether that would be a proper element in the estimation of damages. Reinhart, the furrier, claims damages from the obstruction and threatens to leave. No damage so far has arisen on that account. I, therefore, cannot assess damages for that. Positive evidence has been given that the business of the hotel has dropped off very considerably, as much as \$19 per night being estimated as the damage. One boarder, Mr. Dolan, left on account of the annoyance and smoke and his rental was \$70 per month. A caretaker had to be appointed which I think was a necessary and wise precaution on the part of the plaintiffs after the fire, at \$75 per month. Then there is the question of the general annoyance which I find it very hard to estimate. As to the matting, I do not think that it is very clearly made out that the injury to it was caused entirely by the earth thrown up by the defendants, and it may very properly go into the general element of annoyance. The only definite item which is clearly proven was the Dolan leaving and the caretaker which was fixed in any ascertained amount. What to place the general annoyance at is hard for me to say. The building is a valuable one situated upon one of the best business corners of Dawson, has a growing concern at \$60,000 a year; its own value is \$28,000. It seems to me that this is not a business to be lightly interfered with. That the defendants were rash and inconsiderate in taking the position which they did without any authority from the council, but going ahead of their own pure motion moving this building across the street from where it formerly was and setting it up directly opposite to the main entrance to a valuable hotel, not using proper forethought at the proper time because the manager swears that a month's forethought would have avoided all this trouble. Believing as I do that the defendants were extremely careless and precipitate in their work, surely acting without proper authority, advise or instruction, they cannot complain if they are called upon to pay reasonable damages for the injury done to the plaintiffs. I cannot, of course, assess damages for the deterioration in the value of the property, the nuisance being only a temporary one and to be removed. I can, however, endeavor to fix some compensation for the nuisance caused to the plaintiffs. I, therefore, fix the total damages at \$500 to date of trial, together with full costs of the action, including the costs of the motions for injunction and dissolution of injunction.

(Signed) JAMES CRAIG, Judge.

THE ST. CYR MURDER TRIAL

Opens This Morning With the Evidence of Clithro

Who Tells the Story of the Tragedy on the Lewis River Near Hootaniqua Last November.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.
George L. Clark, charged with perjury, was before Justice Dugas this morning and elected to be tried by a judge and plead guilty. He will be up again tomorrow morning.

The prisoner on the 19th of November made application to the gold commissioner for a hillside claim adjoining 99 below lower discovery on Dominion, swearing at the time that he had previously staked the ground.

George Thomas St. Cyr, accused of having on the 17th day of November last, at a point near the Lewis river, murdered a man named James Davis was on trial.

Both men were wood choppers and the only witness was one Clithro, a partner of the murdered man, who had formerly been in partnership with St. Cyr.

On the morning of the killing, Clithro broke his ax handle and about 10 o'clock went to their joint cabin to rehandle the ax, and told Davis before going that as the job would take some time, he would not return before lunch, which he would prepare.

After he had been in the cabin a short time he went to the door to throw out some dirty water at which time he heard a shot from the direction in which he had left Davis. He also heard a noise between a shout and a groan.

Seizing a gun he ran to where he had left his partner, whom he found lying part way down the steep embankment intervening between the river and where he had been working.

Quantities of blood dyed the snow surrounding a deep crimson, and a great flow of blood had poured down the hill.

Davis was found to be in a dying condition, and told Clithro that St. Cyr had killed him and that he did not know why. He also told him that St. Cyr would kill him also.

Davis was a very heavy man, and with 14 inches of snow on the ground thickly covered with stump and fallen timber, Clithro was unable to move the dying man and left him to go to the Hootaniqua police detachment for assistance.

When the police arrived Davis had been dead some time, having bled to death from the effects of the shot which had entered his chest just below the collar bone and cut a number of large blood vessels.

Clithro took the stand and testified that on the morning of the shooting he and Davis had gone to work as usual at 7 o'clock, and worked till 10, when his ax was broken, when he went to the cabin and while there he heard the shot referred to, and started at once for the place where he had left Davis about a half a mile distant. While going he saw St. Cyr leaving the place where he found Davis dying.

There was a handsleigh there but he found it impossible to use it because there was no trail.

Referring to his past differences with St. Cyr the witness stated that at the time he had dissolved partnership with the prisoner, there had been a quarrel during which St. Cyr had struck him over the head with a gun, after calling him a sneak and a cur. He had taken the gun from the prisoner and thrown it out of doors.

At this point the court adjourned till 2 p. m.

Governor General's Proclamation.

The following proclamation concerning officeholders in Canada has been received by Governor Ogilvie as wired from Ottawa:

By His Excellency's Command, R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, Canada:

Edward VII by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, etc., etc.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, greeting.

David Mills, Attorney General, Canada:

Whereas, by chapter nineteen of the revised statutes of Canada, entitled "An act respecting public officers," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that upon the demise of the crown it shall not be necessary to renew any commission by virtue whereof any officer of Canada or any functionary in Canada held his office or profession during the previous reign; and that a proclamation shall be issued by the

governor general authorizing all persons in office as officers of Canada who held commissions under the late sovereign and all functionaries who exercised any profession by virtue of such commissions to continue in the due exercises of their respective duties, functions and professions, and that such proclamation shall suffice, and that the incumbents shall as soon thereafter as possible take the usual and customary oath of allegiance before the proper officer or officers thereunto appointed.

Now, therefore, by and with the advice of our privy council for Canada, we do by this, our proclamation, authorize all persons in office as officers of Canada who at the time of the demise of our late royal mother of glorious memory were duly and lawfully holding, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any office, place, or employment, civil or military, within our Dominion of Canada, or who held commissions under the late sovereign and all functionaries who exercised any profession by virtue of such commissions to severally continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions, for which this our proclamation shall be sufficient warrant. And we do ordain that all incumbents of such offices and functions and all persons holding commissions as aforesaid shall, as soon hereafter as possible, take the usual and customary oath of allegiance to us before the proper officer or officers thereunto appointed. And we do hereby require and command all our loving subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting all such officers of Canada and other functionaries in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and right well beloved cousin the Right Honorable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At our government house, in our city of Ottawa, this twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and in the first year of our reign.

MINTO.

By his excellency's command,
R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Attention, Tobacco Fiends.

Editor Nugget:

Dear Sir—All Dawson will congratulate the new board of library trustees for every good improvement they add to the public free library. Hunt the world over and every library is found conducted with such neatness, taste and culture that they are not excelled in that line by the sanctuaries of any church. All round talk and tobacco fumes on the floor or in the air is strictly forbidden. Whereas, this library for over one year has been conducted as a smoking club, scarcely excelled by any whisky saloon in Dawson.

Dawson's people will appreciate a well conducted, clean library having heaven's pure air in the hall all day and never polluted by the fumes of the liquor and tobacco fiend. All other libraries have a part reserved for ladies—why not this one? No lady will step into a hazy den of tobacco fumes, any more than a dove would live in a den of turkey buzzards or polecats.

Nobody objects to the turkey buzzard, pole cat or bed bug, as such, but we do object to their coming in contact with us. Consequently we don't object to the smoker of tobacco or opium, if he will only keep to himself, but we do object to him coming into our pure air and adulterating it with his foul fumes of tongue, truck and tobacco. We accept heaven's pure air in all its invigorating wholesomeness to read, but why could we not enjoy that liberty without the vile impolite smoker coming in to drive us off or put up with his sickening stench? Much is said about improving this century in science, enlightenment and culture, but this smoking fiend, if permitted, is found smoking in the reading room, parlor, bedroom, kitchen—yes, cooking and baking you will find him with his vile old snivary pipe or cigar in his mouth, with ashes dropping down into the meats, gravy, soup, dough, milk, tea or coffee. Anything and everything he touches must be contaminated by this retrograding type of humanity. He seems to be on a race back to his ancestors according to the Darwinian theory. If we are to improve this century, let the library trustees set the example by engaging a librarian—one of that radical vim, one who does not use liquor, tobacco nor gamble or any of the degrading self-acquired habits and one who will enforce such taste and refinement and who is courteous to all people alike. There are some smokers who were brought up with the whole family, cats, dogs, pigs, poultry, goats and donkeys under the same thatched roof and who would establish that style of culture wherever they go, but they had better go back and not practice their sense of ethics here. Dawson people want everything in its place, and we want a pure-air, tasty reading room.

JENNIE M'CRAY.

THIS HINDOO WORE A CHARM

Which Enabled Him to Evaporate at Will

And Blow Out the Key Hole of His Cell Door Fluch to the Jailor's Consternation.

For corroboration of what I am about to relate I give you the Hyderabad Gazette of the dates of June 6, 8 and 24 of the year 1827. In those three issues, as well as in others later on, you will find much space devoted to the case of the man who went by the name of Chilka.

This Hindoo Chilka, who was about 40 years of age, came to the cantonment at Haidarabad as a peddler of fetiches. He had the beaks and claws of birds, the feet of small animals, the skins and teeth of serpents, and the ears and claws of tigers and panthers. He claimed that all his stock had been blessed by a holy man and that each and every article was a charm. The native soldier is full of superstition, and the English soldier in India at least hopes for good luck. Together they always buy liberally of these peddlers. There were charms against death, wounds, sickness, loss and what not, and the very cheapest and poorest was a guarantee that its possessor would never be struck by lightning. The man had been selling his goods for an hour or so when a dispute arose between him and an English soldier, and he was ordered off the grounds. As he stopped to argue the matter he was run into the guardhouse to give him a lesson. The prison held four or five soldiers at the time, but Chilka sat down in a corner and refused to notice any of them. They turned from him to their cards, but after half an hour suddenly saw that he was missing. There was but one window, and that was barred. There was but one door, and that had not been opened. The alarm was given and an officer came in to investigate. It was little he could discover. The peddler had vanished, and yet had he been cockroach there was no crevice he could have used to escape. The door had been locked, with a sentry on the outside, and the window had not been tampered with.

When the officer made his report he was reprimanded. To square himself he fell back on the soldier prisoners. Before the affair ended a good many officers were badly mixed up. It could not be disputed that Chilka had been locked up. It could not be disputed that he had vanished soon after. No one could say how he had gone, and that was the stick of it. To say that he had melted into a shadow and floated through the keyhole was ridiculing the matter. He was finally reported as having escaped, and it was generally believed that the other prisoners had somehow aided him. Next day the Hindoo was arrested in the city for having passed a bogus coin and was taken to the city jail to await trial. When imprisoned in the guardhouse at the cantonment, nothing was taken away from him. When taken to the city jail, he was carefully searched and his pockets emptied. Aside from the fetiches I have mentioned, he had with him a flat stone about the size of an American silver dollar. The color was pale pink, and it was framed in silver and worn around his neck. This stone he had not shown to the soldiers, but the prisoners in the guardhouse remembered his having it in his hands and gazing at it intently as he sat by himself. He begged hard to be permitted to retain this charm, but it was taken away with the other articles.

Chilka remained in jail over night and was then brought into court for examination. He denied knowing that the coin was worthless, but as several others like it were found in his pockets he was remanded to jail to await trial. He asked for the pink charm against fever, and it was given him. The story of the man's escape from the guardhouse had reached the jailer, and though he laughed at it he at the same time locked the prisoner up in a cell by himself. When his supper was carried in, the Hindoo was staring at the stone. Two hours later he was missing from the cell. It was so utterly impossible for the man to have left the prison that the officials stood confounded.

Search was made for hours, and then the watchman in that corridor was put under arrest. It was asserted that unless he had unlocked the cell and two corridor doors Chilka could not have escaped. He made an indignant denial, and the singular incident was the talk of the town and was published in

the newspapers. The affair would have died out in a week but for the recapture of the Hindoo two or three days later. He was seen and recognized in a village about 20 miles away and was arrested and returned to jail. He would make no explanations. He was offered a sum of money and his freedom if he would betray the guard, but he was silent.

No importance was attached to the pink stone, but it was taken away from him when he was locked up.

For two days the man was quiet and sullen. Then he began to shout and scream and rave, and to quiet him the stone was restored. As soon as it was placed in his hands the fellow was like a lamb. It was given him about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The corridor in which he was confined contained eight cells, and in each cell except his there were two prisoners. There was a barred window at one end of the corridor and an iron door at the other. A guard sat at this door and had control of the lever unlocking all the cells. He was own brother to the sheriff, and his integrity could not be impugned. His orders were to look into Chilka's cell every hour, and at 4 o'clock he looked in and found the man apparently asleep. At 5 o'clock he looked in, to find the cell empty. There had been no movement to alarm him, and the other prisoners had heard nothing. Before unlocking the cell the guard called in the jailer, and never was official so dumfounded. The Hindoo had vanished. But how could he have gone in the flesh? There was the guard and there were 14 prisoners to back him up, and, though the jailer was a hard headed man, he was forced to believe in the supernatural.

This third queer escape caused no end of talk. Europeans who reside in India see so many strange things that they become tainted with superstition. There were a few who shook their heads and hinted that the jailer knew more than he dared tell, meaning that Chilka had dealt with him, but the great majority put it down that the pink stone was the fetich which had caused all the trouble. In order to clear themselves of ridicule the officials determined that Chilka should be recaptured at any cost, and messengers were sent in every direction, and a large reward was offered. In about ten days he was found 100 miles away. The first move of his captors was to take the pink stone away from him. He was brought back to Haidarabad and jailed, and he was offered various sums of money if he would give up the secret of his escape. Not a word of explanation would he make, and for four days he refused to eat or drink. He begged for the pink stone, and it was finally decided to give it to him. The stone had been taken to lapidaries and jewelers, but no one had been able to give it a name or to recall having ever seen one like it.

When the charm was turned over to Chilka, he wept for joy and called for food. He was now taken to a corridor in which were four cells and all empty. The only window was boarded up, two guards were stationed at the door, and a cell each side of the Hindoo was occupied by a guard. The jailer himself was the guard on the inner side of the door. The charm was passed over to Chilka just at supper time. He ate his food and lay down on the straw as if to sleep. At a quarter past 6 the jailer looked into the cell, and the man was there. So at half past 6 a quarter to 7. At 7 o'clock, he was gone. Smile if you will, but the Hindoo had taken his departure out of an iron cell, with four guards at hand, and not the slightest trace of him could be found. The guards in the cells had heard no more on his part. His cell door remained locked, and there was the impress of his form on the straw. You can't say those four men were fools. You can't deny in the face of all the talk and newspaper articles and affidavits that he vanished on the different occasions as I have related. Indeed, the public investigations called out doctors, guards, soldiers and attorneys, and they were not men who could be ridiculed. Chilka simply vanished as a spirit. The stone was the charm which accomplished it. He was never found after his last escape. The authorities didn't want to find him. He was not only a spirit of evil, but his escapes had a bad moral influence on the Hindoo community. You may turn and twist the matter as you will, but you can't get over facts, and the main fact in the case was that the fellow could dissolve his earthly body into nothingness.

M. QUAD.

Ferrell to Be Electrocuted.

Columbus, O., Jan. 17.—The state board of pardons today refused to interfere in the case of Rosslyn H. Ferrell, who is in the penitentiary under sentence to be electrocuted on March 1. Ferrell was convicted of the murder of Express Messenger Charles Lane in an Adams express car.

MANY APPLICATIONS MADE

For the Now Vacant Position of Librarian.

Among Them Were Some Gems as Is Attested by One Appended—Will Line Up Thursday.

The article in the Nugget of a few days ago headed, "Librarian Wanted," was productive of 42 applications being made in writing to the board of control of the public library for the above mentioned position which pays \$150, with room and fuel; the librarian being required to "board for his clothes" wheresoever he pleases.

Of the 42 applications submitted five have been selected and their writers notified to line up before the board on Thursday of this week for inspection. Of the five the one who most efficiently passes muster will be the future librarian.

Among the applications submitted were both gems and "peachinos," but for elegance of diction, vivacity of sentiment and politeness of compliment, the following, from which the name is withheld out of consideration for his progeny, is a bakery-winner:

Dawson, Jan. 30, 1901.

Messieurs, the Board of Control, Public Library:

Gentlemen—Inundated as you will be with applications for the position of librarian of the institution over which you preside; a humble unit nevertheless ventures to address you.

That you will adjudicate upon this matter with your accustomed good sense and foresight, is doubtless a foregone conclusion. The fact that you have publicly asked for the applications of would-be librarians, necessarily implies that such applications shall receive attentive and impartial consideration.

And this be so, I beg leave to add yet one more name to what is doubtless an already heavily burdened list.

Recommendations—No governor's "letter of introduction" accompanies my application. No "autograph letter" is here enclosed.

Qualifications—To say that art is my mistress, literature my ambition, the public good my earnest desire; were but to declaim a semi-comic travesty, which would but burden your already wearied ear.

But if to appreciate the lives and thoughts of the great dead who live again in books, be qualification:

If to recognize the value, the great effect of institutions which enable their influence to work upon the public mind, be any qualification:

If in short to have a Bumble spirit of emulation; to be 30 years of age; of British parentage, and no bank account, be qualifications; they are mine, and I offer them to you.

Whether you accept them, or whether you accept others, more worthy, allow me to subscribe myself,

A Klondike Shell Game.

Out on the trail which skirts the Klondike between the bridge and the ferry, someone in memory of "Soapy" Smith days on the Dyea and Skagway trails, has posted up a sort of automatic shell game. It consists of a piece of cardboard suspended from the top of which by strings are half walnut shells brightly gilded, and below them the legendary question: "Can you guess the right cup?"

One's first impulse is to pick a shell and look for the little ball of rubber which he is quite satisfied before hand is not there. But if he happens to have been on either of the trails mentioned in '97 or '98, he will smother this impulse and look around to see where the dealer and his boosters with the straw packs are, and is half surprised not to hear a pleasant voice say: "Step right up, gentlemen, and find the little ball and get my money."

A Burning Chimney.

Chair warmers of the night watch at the Aurora Number 1 met with a surprise this morning which fortunately for themselves, and incidentally, Tom Chisholm, turned out to be only a surprise, and not attended with any serious results.

It was all due to an alarm of fire turned in from the barbershop next door at 7:30 o'clock. There was wild excitement for a few minutes after the firemen made their appearance in the back yard with the big chemical engine, but it turned out to be nothing of greater seriousness than the burning out of a chimney which was soon attended to and things went on with their accustomed serenity.

LANG'S SUNDAY TROUSERS

And Vest Were Fished Through a Hole in the Roof

And His Phoney Diamond Swiped While He Was Telling His Troubles to Carrots.

From Wednesday's Daily.
James Duncan, charged with breaking into the domicile of Edwin R. Lang, and this with intent to rob and despoil the aforesaid Lang of his goods and chattels with burglarious intent, and a fishing pole, took up the attention of the court and a jury in the territorial court this morning.

The story as told by Crown Prosecutor Wade in opening the case was to the effect that the accused had gone upon the roof of the Standard theater while the versatile and unsuspecting Lang was suffering on the stage in the throes of "49," and by means of a brace and bit removed a section of the roof, and then with his little fishing rod, to the end of which had been attached a sharp wire hook, the Izaak Walton of the Yukon, began fishing for things in the room below.

Mr. Lang has a pair of trousers which were not working at the time, as he was wearing overalls as became Old Forty-nine, and these were left in his room upon a chair and were angled for with some degree of success by the lone fisherman on the roof.

The trousers must not be supposed to be the entire property of Mr. Lang, as he has two diamonds, one of which is a product of mother earth and the other a very good imitation of the same. The real stone was at that moment being worn, and the imitation hidden in the room beyond the ken of the man with the fishing tackle.

Lang was the first witness called and began speaking in low dulcet tones, and was asked to use the same tones he used when addressing Carrots.

He complied with the request and told how his pants and vest had been removed from their wonted place and apparently rifled and dumped back upon the bed in the center of which was an accumulation of saw dust and shavings. Then he discovered the hole in the roof and raised an alarm.

The accused had been property man at the Standard but had been discharged some time previous to this, but continued to hang around the stage.

The "phony" diamond, Mr. Lang says, he is not wearing now because it vanished from his vest pocket on the night his room was used as a fishing tank. Court adjourned with the testimony of Lang.

At 2:45 this afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

GUILTY AS CHARGED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

after which the jury retired to the room above to deliberate, but after a quarter of an hour's absence sent back word that it would be 8:30 before a verdict could be rendered and court adjourned till that hour in consequence, reassembling to hear the decision of the jury.

Promptly on time the jury came down, and much to the surprise of most of those who had heard the judge's direction, a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, was returned by the foreman.

Nearly everyone expected a verdict directly the opposite to this, or, at the worst for the prisoner, a decision that he was guilty of manslaughter.

What St. Cyr himself thought could not be told from his actions or looks, as the only indication of feeling on his part was the constant clapping and unclapping of his hands, but as this had been his habit throughout the trial it could not be taken as indicative of anything more than natural nervousness.

Sentence was reserved till 10:30 this morning.

The courtroom was filled to overflowing this morning, mostly by the curious, to hear the sentence of Justice Dugas, which all knew could have but one meaning to the prisoner at the bar, George Thomas St. Cyr.

"George Thomas St. Cyr, have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" asked Clerk McDonald.

Then there followed a painful silence of nearly a minute's duration, during which a dropping pin could have been plainly heard anywhere in the courtroom. This silence was finally broken by the prisoner, who in a husky voice, though betraying no other sign of emotion, said:

"Yes, I have."

"What have you to say?" asked the court.

"I have to say that the gun went off by accident."

"What you have said concerning that has been said before during the trial," replied the court, "and I must say that your defense has been ably conducted, and no possible move has been neglected which could have been turned to your advantage, and the verdict of the jury is such that it leaves me no alternative but to pronounce the sentence of death, which I will now pronounce."

"George Thomas St. Cyr, it is the sentence of the court that you shall be taken from this court to the place of confinement there to be confined till the 7th day of June next, when you shall be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck till dead, so help your God."

Attorney Black made formal motion for a suspension of sentence on the ground that an appeal was to be taken on the grounds that the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence.

This leaves St. Cyr in precisely the same position as that occupied by James Slorah, previous to the commutation of his sentence, and it is believed by many that the action in this case will be the same as in the other.

News Spread Quickly.

Osborne House Gates, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22, 7:05 p. m.—When the 4 p. m. bulletin announced that the queen was sinking all the watchers at the gates of Osborne House made up their minds to remain to the end. The cold was intense, and a few favored ones sought shelter in the royal lodge, just inside, where they waited in absolute silence. The telephone bell rang at 7:05 p. m., but before a royal servant had time to take the message the chief of the queen's police emerged from the darkness and with bared head said:

"Gentlemen, the queen passed away at 6:30."

All present reverently uncovered, and then shrill whistles and ringing of the bells of bicycles in waiting were the signals for messengers to race to Cowes with the news. In a few moments the place was deserted. Simultaneously mounted messengers on white horses dashed from Osborne.

On their arrival at Cowes the correspondents found the news known both at East and West Cowes fully 15 minutes before it had been announced to those in waiting at the gates of Osborne house. The streets were already filled with sorrowful crowds, discussing her majesty's death.

Matinee Saturday.

Miss Marion Tracie is to be tendered a benefit by her theatrical friends on next Saturday afternoon at the Savoy theater. Miss Tracie has been confined to her room for several months with a lingering illness and consequently has been unable to appear in public. She has made a large number of friends here not only by reason of her exceptional ability but by her remarkable intellectual power as well.

Miss Tracie is suffering from nervous prostration. It is to be hoped that a large attendance will witness the matinee Saturday. The Savoy bar will be closed and the house is to be conducted on that occasion in the same manner as during the Sunday night concerts. A splendid program has been arranged and the full force of the Savoy theater company will be in evidence, as well as outside volunteered talent.

Now, Be Still.

There have been many complaints against the railroad company for not having opened the line for traffic more promptly after the recent storm. These people do not stop to consider that the railroad company is far more anxious than anybody else to keep the road open, for they have been to five times the expense during the cessation of traffic than would have been the case had the line been kept open throughout the past 12 days. Everything that could be done has been done by the officials and employes of the company and that, too, in the face of one of the severest storms ever experienced in the history of the company. Nearly all the employes on the snowbound train and rotary plows have been working night and day since January 10, and the fact that they will be paid 30 days' pay for 12 days' blockade does not in any measure compensate them for the hardships they have endured. Those who, in former days complained because there was no railroad, are now among the strongest kickers because the railway company is unable to perform that which is impossible. They would kick if they were given a free ride to Skagway at 60 miles an hour because possibly there might not be storm cleats on the palace car door which carried them.—Whitehorse Star.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Brewitt makes fine pants.

Round steak 50c at P. O. Market.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Actor Fred Breen played a short engagement before Magistrate Rutledge this morning for having, by materially reducing the supply of hootch on the local market, become "d and d" yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs. An officer accompanied him down town and "de dough" was forthcoming.

For the past four or five weeks a man by the name of Watson who says he was born and raised at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York, has been confined at the barracks, a victim of hallucinations, the result of mental aberration. He was brought into court this morning when, on the statement of Dr. Hurdman, assistant police surgeon, he was discharged, having apparently regained full possession and control of his mental faculties. Watson was formerly employed on Gold Run to which place he announced his intention of starting today.

Chas. Chesley, the man who was before the court last Friday on the charge of vagrancy and whom the evidence of Tom Chisholm and nearly all the balance of the Second ward failed to convict, will have another inning on the same charge this afternoon. When Charles was then discharged, not so much through lack of convicting evidence as on his promise to get work and henceforth refrain from making an unmitigated nuisance of himself, he came to the Nugget office and asked to have his name suppressed on the ground that he did not want "men on his yer popularity." But, alas for Charles! He did not go to work, nor did he, as the police say, make any effort to secure work. If the evidence this afternoon is of the nature to convict, Charles will be relieved of the task of looking for work. The mountain will come to Mohammed.

Chris. McDonald Dead.

Christopher McDonald died at St. Mary's hospital at 9:30 this morning from the effects of a complication of ailments which finally terminated in heart disease. He was 49 years of age and single. Christopher McDonald came to this country in May of last year with his brother-in-law, the late Peter McDonald. He was born and raised at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, but for some time previous to coming to Dawson had been engaged in the hotel business in British Columbia. His brother Colin McDonald, is one of the best known men in Dawson, and with him deceased was interested in mining property on Hester creek. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been announced.

Sounded "Out" Whistle.

The fire department was called out the corner of Third street and Sixth avenue yesterday evening about 5:30 o'clock, but a bucket of water had reached the spot and the fire was out before the alarm was through sounding. Two minutes later an "out" whistle was blown and everybody knew the danger of a conflagration was passed.

Tried to Extort Money.

Fort Madison, Ia., Jan. 22.—George Wolf of West Point, this county, was landed in jail here last night, the warrant having been sworn out by Frederick Krickbaum, president of the West Point bank, charging him with an attempt to extort money. Krickbaum received a letter ordering him to deposit \$3,000 at a certain place under the Pitman creek bridge, a short distance from town, on a certain date. The letter stated that unless the money was forthcoming certain properties owned by the banker would be burned. The letter was compared with different handwritings.

True to Her Lover.

Corbin, Ky., Jan. 17.—Reports were received today of armed men massing outside the town, representing the factions in the feud that caused so much trouble last night. The special train with troops from Lexington is due at 3 a. m.

No attempt was made today to clear away the debris of the White building, wrecked last night by dynamite. Everyone kept within doors, fearing further trouble between the Shotwells and Whites before the troops arrived.

Fifty of the Chadwells from Clay county went to Grays station tonight, there joining the Shotwell faction.

Sheriff Sutter has sworn in a large force of deputies. The Shotwells occupy the hills near the town, while the White forces are mostly in Corbin. All the residences were barricaded. Roch White is crippled, and will lose both eyes, as the result of the explosion. It is believed he will die.

The trouble between the two families, which was precipitated by Raleigh White killing old man Shotwell, has been brewing many years. Mary Shotwell and young White have been engaged, and, notwithstanding the fact that her father is dead, she expresses sympathy for White.

Mrs. White, the aged mother of the White boys, is in a serious condition tonight.

Early this evening a number of mountaineers who were unknown in Corbin rode to the outskirts of the town, fired their Winchester and then rode away.

Sheriff Sutter attempted today to arrest the Shotwells, but was held off at the point of Winchester. He states that he will arrest all the boys tomorrow, when the troops arrive, and he will have over 100 deputies of his own. The Shotwells will be charged with blowing up the White restaurant.

A public meeting at the town hall tonight was addressed by ministers and others.

Sharkey and Maher.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher were today matched to meet in a 20-round contest before the Louisville Athletic Club during the month of February. They will meet at catch weights.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof for an act to amend the act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company, Ltd., and to extend the time limited for the commencement and completion of the electric railway and tramway by said last mentioned act authorized to be constructed.

BELCOURT & RITCHIE, Solicitors for the Applicants. Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of December, 1900.

Robinson the well known merchant tailor of Vancouver is here now to take orders for gentlemen's spring clothing and ladies' tailor-made dresses. Mr. Robinson is stopping at the Hotel McDonald, room No. 10.

Clean and New.

The Rainier lodging house recently burned out is now refurbished and opened for business. Clean, warm beds are advertised at 50 cents a night. Opposite Standard theater.

At the present rate of consumption, the white fish the Pacific Cold Storage Co. brought in for the lenten season will all be gone long before Easter.

"HIGH GRADE GOODS"

S-Y.T. CO.

CAR WHEELS

RAILROAD IRON

ONE - HALF INCH CABLE

S - Y . T . CO.,

SECOND AVENUE

TELEPHONE 39

"White Pass and Yukon Route."

A Daily Train Each Way Between
Whitehorse and Skagway

COMFORTABLE UPHOLSTERED COACHES

NORTH—Leave Skagway daily, except Sundays, 8:30 a. m., Bennett 12:15 a. m. Arrive at Whitehorse, 5:15 p. m.

SOUTH—Leave Whitehorse daily, except Sundays, 8:00 a. m., Bennett 1:25 p. m. Arrive at Skagway, 4:40 p. m.

E. C. HAWKINS, General Manager **J. FRANCIS LEE,** Traffic Manager **J. H. ROGERS,** Agent

SPECIAL!

TO THE FAMILY TRADE

We have already announced that we would
.....sell.....

WINE, BEER AND LIQUORS

Of all kinds by the Bottle or Gallon—To-day we quote prices that will bring these Luxuries within the reach of all.

SAUTERNES

Sauternes, Barton and Guestier	Quarts \$ 3 50
" " " "	Pints 2 00
Haut Sauternes, L. Champion & Co.	Quarts \$ 3 50
" " " "	Pints 2 00

CLARETS

Medoc, Barton & Guestier	Quarts \$ 3 00
" " " "	Pints 1 75
St. Julian Medoc, L. Champion & Co.	Quarts \$ 3 00
" " " "	Pints 1 75
Margoux " " " "	Quarts 2 50
" " " "	Pints 1 50
St. Julian, Leon Pinaud	Pints \$ 1 50
" " " " L. Champion & Co.	Quarts 2 50
" " " "	Pints 1 50

A. E. Co.