

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 5 NO. 19

DAWSON, Y. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

PRICE 25 CENTS

CONTEST NOW ON

For Political Preferment at the Approaching Local Election.

WILL BE MULTIPLICITY OF CANDIDATES

Each of Whom Thinks Himself Peculiarly Fitted to the Position.

MAY USE CORRUPTION MONEY.

Only 28 Days Until Nominations Will Be Made, Leaving 21 Days for the Campaign.

From Wednesday's Daily.)
The old saying "politics make strange bedfellows" is now being verified in Dawson and, while in one sense, the campaign cannot be said to be open so far as outward appearances are concerned, it is nevertheless on in a quiet, chamber-sort of manner and ere the close of ten days the political cauldron will be seething and boiling.

The fact that the Yukon council has fixed the date on which nominations must be made as September 10th, and the date of election 21 days later, October 10th, leaves only a short time for button-holing and pouring into the voters' ears glowing accounts of the candidate's eternal fitness to represent the people of the district on the territorial council.

Already there is much talk heard in which the words "hustings" and "standing for election" are heard, but there must be "hustling" and very

little "standing" done by the candidate who expects to canvass the district thoroughly in the short time given.

It is conservative to say that there are fully 20 men in the district, at least 19 of them being residents of Dawson, who are aspiring to fill the positions of which there are but two. In this number are several good men, who, if chosen, will prove of value to the board and who will reflect honor and credit both to themselves and their constituency. And there are others who are working equally hard, but whose election to the position would be disastrous to the district and her interests. But as the people can usually be trusted to do the right thing at the right time, there is little room for apprehension that the best men will not be selected. In this connection it may be said that the less canvassing is done by certain aspirants the greater number will be the votes received by them.

As is usual in all contests for political preferment it is probable that more or less money will be used, and as a candidate would appear awkward carrying a pair of gold scales around with him, it is highly probable that all money paid out will be in chechako, which is a pleasing prospect to which the voters may look forward.

It is altogether probable that the nominating conventions or "hustings" will decrease the present number of candidates more than one-half, possibly three-fourths; but there need be no apprehension that there will be but two candidates, hence no need for an election, for there are too many candidates who will refuse to be considered out of the race until every vote is polled on October 10th and the returns made after the votes are counted. Then, may the Lord have pity on his people, for during the entire winter they will be bored with stories of how it happened.

BRIEF MENTION.

Indians are still selling blue berries on the streets of Dawson.

First avenue is almost as muddy as present as at any time last spring.

Leedham and Burns, not Kelly, will contest for pugilistic points at the Orpheum Saturday night.

The Prescott theft case was heard in the territorial court yesterday, and taken under advisement by Judge Craig.

Major Bond, son of Archbishop Bond, representing Montreal capitalists and Baptist Bros., capitalists of Three Rivers, is a late arrival in Dawson.

Sergeant Wilson was seen on the street this morning transporting an animated consignment of the slumber brand towards the barracks, which in other places would have been deemed a load for a patrol wagon.

The Standard Theater, with the well known and popular Theodore Eggert as manager, will open its doors to the public the evening of Monday, September 3d, under such favorable conditions as to make it a strong competitor for public patronage.

When A. R. Robinson and two companions left on a prospecting trip down the river a day or two since, the grub which was to have gone with the party was left on the wharf, and as it has disappeared since it is presumed that other prospectors were more thoughtful and took it along.

Grand Ball at McDonald Hotel.

There will be a ball given at McDonald hall, Thursday evening, the 23d. This will be the first society event of the season. Good music and long program.

S. W. TAGGART.

Private dining rooms at The Holborn.

WHY?

Why sleep on boards when you can have SPRING BEDS at the same price at the

YUKON HOTEL

J. E. BOOGE

ARCTIC SAWMILL

Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek, on Klondike River.

Sluice, Flume & Mining Lumber

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

.....J. W. BOYLE

MENACE TO RIGHTS

Of the People Is What the Lawyers Say of Clement Ordinance

AS PASSED BY THE YUKON COUNCIL.

If Legal It Would Close the Courts to the People.

OUTRAGE HAS NO PRECEDENT

Is the Way It Is Spoken Of by Men Wise in Legal Lore—Why Was It Passed?

"Ordinance No. 52, of 1900. An ordinance relating to proceedings against officers of the crown," is the way in which the ordinance referred to in yesterday's Nugget, as being suggestive, is headed, and from all appearances it will be long remembered as one of the most extraordinary pieces of legislation ever enacted in the Yukon territory, a place where some very remarkable things have been done in that respect. The ordinance referred to was drafted by W. H. P. Clement, and is looked upon by the attorneys who have read it with feelings of surprise as well as indignation, as it is considered without doubt to be a direct blow at the rights of the people, and therefore will scarcely be allowed to stand because of its being opposed to those rights.

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

In the case of any ordinance, regulation, rule, order, decision, direction or instruction given or made by the governor in council, the commissioner in council, of the Yukon territory, or by any minister of the crown, or by a commissioner of the Yukon territory, or by any person who now occupies, or formerly did occupy the position of chief executive officer of the government of Canada in the Yukon territory, relating to the government of the said territory, or the acts or conduct of any of the officers of the government in the said territory, nothing which has been done prior to the first day of July, 1900, under, in pursuance of, or in consequence of such ordinance, regulation, rule, order, decision, direction or instruction, shall be the subject of or shall sustain, or give rise to, or support any action, suit or petition or proceeding for damages against any person whatsoever.

Attorney Thomas McGowan was one of the attorneys seen on the subject who had no hesitancy in speaking of the ordinance and its effect very plainly.

"That ordinance," said Mr. McGowan, "would be called in the States unconstitutional, and here there is no doubt but what it is contrary to law. Its effect would be to deny the people the rights of the courts for the redress of any wrongs or losses sustained by reason of the action of any public officer prior to July 1st.

"I do not, of course, know what called forth the ordinance in the first place, but it may have some bearing upon the royalty question.

"Undoubtedly, if the royalty is removed the result will be a great many suits to recover the money previously paid for that purpose, as the question of the legality of such collections has always been doubted, but never brought up in the form of a suit to recover, as that action might result in the forfeiture of the claim titles of the litigant. When the royalty is finally removed, however, this danger will have passed, and, so, as I said before, it may be that this ordinance was passed to the end of heading off any such suits.

"It carries so much more with it, is so sweeping in its effects, however, that if it were allowed to stand, immunity for anything which may have been done by any government official, during his term of office previous to July 1st is practically granted in the ordinance."

Attorney C. M. Woodworth was shown a copy of the ordinance which, after reading, he had no hesitancy in pronouncing an outrage against the rights of the people.

"This ordinance," said he, "necessarily embodies in its protective words every illegal act of which any government official has been guilty since there was a government in the Yukon territory. It protects against legal action or redress, every wrong and illegal proceeding whatever which has been perpetrated in the name of the law prior to July 1st.

"Under that ordinance the people have no rights whatever. In short everything which is known to have been illegally done by officials, or official bodies previous to the time specified, and every such act which may in the future come to light is protected by this most remarkable ordinance which is wholly without a precedent in modern times, and I have no hesitancy in comparing it with things of like nature which were perpetrated in the time of King Charles I, for which offence the long parliament removed an offending head.

"This is the most remarkable thing of the kind on record."

Several other attorneys were asked to express an opinion on the ordinance, but for the most part avoided doing so by taking cover under that ample legal cloak called unfamiliarity with the matter. Others excused themselves on personal grounds, saying that while they would not state their view for publication they had no hesitancy whatever in saying privately that the ordinance could not be too severely condemned as a public outrage.

Mr. Clement, the author of the ordinance which has created so much of a stir, could not be found this morning. Through his brother intimated that so far as he was acquainted with the matter, the ordinance had reference to all the acts of officers and council which have since been authorized but at the time were not.

At the council meeting last evening the 27th paragraph of the election ordinance was reached, and the council will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and again at 9 this evening, when it is hoped the council will be able to complete action in the matter.

Did He Catch Him?

Considerable interest is felt in a race down the Yukon which began last Friday evening when Lewis L. Metzger who had been working a lay on which he employed a number of men on King Solomon's Hill, skipped in a small boat without paying his men. A few hours later one of the "bilked" men started after the fleeing Metzger in a small boat with a double-barreled shot gun loaded with mastodon cartridges. The latter swore he would have his money or seven buckets of blood; hence the local interest as to whether Metzger was overtaken, and if so, how the matter terminated.

Freight Tonnage in Dawson.

The statement made in the News of yesterday to the effect that 60,000 tons of freight have been received in Dawson this season will not bear investigation. The customs house records show that since the first of July, steamers to the number of 95 have come into Dawson from up and down the river, not more than 10 or 12 of the latter. As many of the up-river steamers are of light tonnage, and many have arrived practically empty, it is conservative to say that 150 tons is a fair average for steamers to bring in thus far. This would place the amount of freight brought to Dawson this year by steamers at 14,250 tons. Say that 300 scows have arrived with 12 tons each, a high average, this would amount to 3600 tons and a total of only 17,850 yet received. It will be noticed that 17,850 tons is 42,150 tons less than the amount given in the News as having been received in Dawson this year; and if, according to the News, there are yet 20,000 tons to come, the amount to be received is greater than that already here. Warehouse and storage men may, therefore, figure accordingly.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

SELFISH RUSSIA

Will Receive Her Minister Outside the Gates of Peking

INDEPENDENT OF THE OTHER POWERS.

London Papers Deny That Peking Has Been Reached by Allies.

FOREIGNERS MAY BE SAVED.

Vancouver Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths Strike—Public Sympathy With Them.

London, Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 21.—The Russian government has notified Li Hung Chang of its willingness to receive its minister, Giers, and his family outside the walls of Peking, and has promised that for the safe delivery of Giers outside the city walls the Russian forces will not enter Peking.

This independent action on the part of Russia is embarrassing to the other powers, which are not so ready to pass over the many outrages which have been perpetrated on foreigners in Peking, regardless of nationality. Japan demands the safe delivery not only of her people in Peking, but also of all native Christians, outside the city walls. The Chinese government is ready to comply with the request that all legation be delivered outside the walls, but will not surrender the native Christians.

London papers deny the telegraphic report that the allies have reached Peking. They say the allied troops are within easy journey of Peking, but are awaiting overtures from Chinese officials before advancing to the gates of the city.

All Foreigners May Escape.

New York, Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 21.—Pritchard Morgan, the World's London correspondent, wires his paper that negotiations are now on foot with China for the safe delivery of all foreigners in Peking to the allied army.

Strike at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 21.—All the boilermakers and blacksmiths in the city quit work yesterday as an act of sympathy with the striking machinists, who walked out several days ago. The public sympathy is with the strikers. It is believed today that a satisfactory settlement of the differences will be reached very soon.

The Boers' Last Hope.

Balmoral, Aug. 6.—The Boers state that their plan of campaign is to keep up guerilla warfare until November, when the Democrats in the United States, if successful in the elections there, have promised intervention in South Africa.

THE LADUE COMPANY'S Sawmill IN OPERATION Day and Night Both Rough And Dressed LUMBER For Sale in Any Quantity Estimates Cheerfully Furnished To Contractors.... THE LADUE COMPANY W. H. B. LYONS, Mgr.

Cut This Out for Future Reference We Have the Following Sizes of GLASS: 8x10 14x30 15x32 20x30 10x12 14x32 16x30 20x32 10x16 15x28 16x32 24x30 14x28 15x30 16x34 24x36 ALSO A QUANTITY OF PLATE GLASS McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

A. M. Co. WHOLESALE Let Us Reason Together A. M. Co. RETAIL OUR LARGE and growing business has not been secured by sensational spasms, nor is it the result of accident. We laid its foundations on sound business principles, which have been strictly adhered to. The laws of trade, like other laws, always work out certain results. Our first principle was not to promise that we could not perform, thus insuring the confidence of our patrons. Our advertisements and stocks have always agreed. Our advantages of large purchases have always been shared with our customers. The friendship between ourselves and our thousands of customers is most gratifying to us and mutually profitable. It furnishes abundant proof that the people of DAWSON and the entire country surrounding us appreciate the safety and satisfaction which comes from dealing with a dependable store like the AMES MERCANTILE CO.

The Klondike Nugget

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ALLEN BROS., Publishers

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900

From Wednesday's Daily. CONCERNING IMMIGRATION.

In a report addressed to parliament prior to the dissolution of that body, Minister Sifton laid great stress upon what has been accomplished in the way of encouraging immigration during his control of the interior department. In the aggregate, foreign immigrants to the number of about 25,000 were brought into Manitoba and the Northwest territories in the period covered by the report, at an average cost to the government of about \$7 per capita.

A large proportion of these people were furnished with everything required to start them in the work of developing the farms which were allotted them, and, in fact, many of them are being practically maintained and cared for during the first year at government expense. Minister Sifton, accordingly, points with much pride and satisfaction at the results of his efforts toward populating the sparsely settled districts of the Dominion, and figures out with much apparent satisfaction how his Galician proteges will multiply and increase during the next ten years. In this connection it is interesting to note the results which have attended the Minister of the Interior's labors along similar lines in the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Sifton has exerted himself just as strenuously to drive people away from the Yukon as he claims to have labored in bringing them into Manitoba and the Northwest. In the original rush to this country, the average cost to every man who succeeded in landing in Dawson was not less than \$500.

Thousands of men, the great majority of whom were aliens, outfitted in the Canadian coast cities, which thereby were rescued from a condition of business stagnation from which they had suffered for years. None of these men, so far as history shows, were assisted by Mr. Sifton to the extent of \$7, nor 7 cents for that matter. Neither is it on record that any one of these thousands sought assistance.

Mr. Sifton's contribution toward lightening the burden of the Klondike stamper's journey into this country consisted in the publications issued by direction of his department, and in which were set forth in glowing terms the attractions and advantages of the Edmonton and Stickine routes. There was also a choice collection of fairy tales about pans of dirt yielding \$1000 or \$2000, and a series of beautiful arithmetical calculations respecting the probable output of a claim which would yield an average of from \$5000 to \$10,000 to the cubic yard.

All these things served to surround the Klondike with a species of halo which lasted until the expectant stamper reached Dawson, where he was rudely awakened from his dream as though suddenly brought out of a trance.

But there would have been little or no complaint had ordinary opportunities been allowed the army of gold seekers to profit by the results of their individual enterprise and efforts. The contrary, however, was the case. A series of regulations was brought out from Ottawa which effectually rendered nugatory all the endeavors which they might put forth. Then began the exodus from the Yukon, which has continued until the present time, when it appears that at last the Minister of the Interior has been brought to see the evil results which have accrued to the territory and the Dominion at large from his policy.

There is no legitimate reason why the Yukon Territory should not possess three times its present population. Had Mr. Sifton been one-tenth as solicitous for the welfare of the men who surmounted the difficulties of White and Chilcoot passes in '97 and '98 as he claims to have been for his non-English speaking immigrants whom he has located in other portions of the Dominion, the Yukon question would never have come prominently before parliament nor would it be now an issue which threatens to retire the present government from power.

The Tacoma News, the parent stem from which the Dawson News sprang as an offshoot, gravely assures its readers that the latter paper is the only real, genuine newspaper published in Dawson. There is no human weakness so easily excusable as the natural partiality of a mother toward her own offspring. As the Irish woman remarked: "If its meself that don't praise me oon, Patrick, then who would?"

There ought to be warm storage facilities in Dawson of sufficient capacity to furnish the local market with potatoes, onions and similar vegetables during the entire winter. If the evaporated article can be relegated to a place among those things which have been, but no longer are, we shall have taken a very long stride along the highway of civilization.

In view of the near approach of the election, the Nugget suggests the advisability of allowing the grand stand on First avenue to remain until after the campaign is over. All manner of oratorical floods are anticipated from the various candidates who are expected to offer themselves for election, and the grand stand will enable them to hold outdoor meetings at very little expense.

Consul McCook Writes.

Washington, Aug. 5.—"Alaska is destined to be a wonderful mining country," says United States Consul McCook of Dawson City, in a letter to the state department. The Tanana district he says is creating a stir and is dividing honors with Koyukuk country. "The great necessity now in Alaska," says Consul McCook, "is good roads, good camps, and the prospecting of comparatively unknown sections."

Great dissatisfaction was expressed at Dawson this spring, he says, after the washup, among the miners who worked for men who had leased mining claims from the owners. The laymen sign contracts to work so many feet of the claim during the season, the owner to receive 50 per cent of the gold coming out of the claim and the lessee agreeing that all men working the property will be employed under a written contract by which they proposed not to hold the claim in any way liable for their wages. It has turned out in hundreds of cases that the cost of working the claims has taken more than 50 per cent of the output, the lessee's shares. Thus the men employed on the claims have been deprived of their wages.

Wholesome cooking tastefully prepared at Germain's restaurant.

Meals at all hours. The Criterion.
Brussell's squares at Oak Hall, opp. S. Y. T. Co. dock. McCandless Bros.

STROLLER'S COLUMN

"Do you know," said a lawyer to the Stroller last night, "that this is a great country in which we live?"

"To what do you refer?" inquired the Stroller.

"To the fact," continued the disciple of Blackstone, "that this is the only country, unless it is China, where special legislation is enacted to protect officials whose acts will not stand for the searchlight of investigation; in other words, where special legislation is enacted which outlaws or wipes out any crooked work that may have been done in the past and for which the official's conscience tells him he should be made to answer—a subterfuge law, so to speak which serves as a shield behind which he can take refuge and say what are we going to do about it? I think I am safe in saying that never before in the history of the English speaking people has such a law been passed, or such an open confession of past official chicanery been made—not that restitution may follow but that protection from prosecution may be afforded.

"I wonder," continued the attorney, "if anyone is so ignorant as to think for a moment that the higher courts of Canada would sustain or even countenance such a law, which is fully as far from being constitutional as it is from being other than a very raw bluff. The passage of such a transparent measure is so weak that it is an insult to the intelligence of the community in which it was perpetrated.

"The question is simply this: If there is no cause for fear, and if the official conscience is clear of all compunction why in the name of all that is embodied in the one word justice was such a thing conceived and passed?"

"It is astonishing the way people outside think they are posted on what is going on here in Dawson," remarked a man who had just returned from a six weeks' visit to the Sound.

"When I reached Seattle," he continued, "I learned new things regarding the habits of men here with whom I come in contact every day. I won't mention any names but will give a few illustrations, using fictitious names: 'John Smith, who hasn't been in town from his claim on Eldorado since last Christmas, and then he came down to buy a pair of rubber boots and was here only two hours, was said in Seattle to have spent half the winter and \$8000 in the Dawson dance halls' last winter. Fortunately John is not married or his wife would have a divorce long ago.

"Bill Johnson, who to my knowledge, has not had a dollar since last summer and who would have starved to death ten months ago, but for me and a few others of his old friends, is reported outside as having made a small fortune in Dawson real estate. He is said to have written such statement to his wife's people with whom she and her five children are living.

"Bob Jones, whom every one here knows to be the soul of honor and virtue, has the reputation outside of living in a four-room cabin here and of employing a housekeeper, cook and chambermaid and of wearing golf pants and striped stockings. Although his wife hears from him regularly every week she had heard this report and I saw her just in time to forestall her in beginning proceedings for divorce.

"I won't say what had been circulated about me out there, but when I got ready to come back to Dawson my wife packed her duds and came along, so you can form some idea of the reports that were in the wind; and even now, if I am not home by 9 o'clock I get a shower of dark, ominous looks darted at me."

California's Length.

Editor Daily Nugget:
To settle a bet, please state the extreme length of the state of California, and oblige, SUBSCRIBER.

(The length of California is a fraction less than 692 miles, although it has a coast line of 900 miles. The state is bounded on the south by latitude 30 degrees and 30 seconds, on the north by latitude 42 degrees.—ED.)

Getting at the Facts.

He—How I envy that man who just sang the solo!

She—Why, I thought he had an exceptionally poor voice!

He—Oh, it isn't his voice I envy; it's his nerve!—Chicago News.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

Best Canadian rye at the Regina.

Your Sunday roast at Klondike Market.

Bicycle hose, a large variety. Oak Hall, opp. S. Y. T. dock.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Stetson hats, latest styles. Oak Hall.

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Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Separate Skirts
Underskirts in Silk Moresen or Satin,
Muslin Underwear and Wrappers.

A. E. CO.

American Made, New Styles

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THE ONLY BRICK WAREHOUSE IN DAWSON

WARM STORAGE

For the Winter Months.

Special Rates for Large Consignments.

Goods stored in Our Warehouse Insured at a Low Rate. Competent Men in Charge.

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Boys' Overalls, Caps, Shoes, Suits

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Leaves Yukon Dock, Flaking Regular Trips to Whitehorse.

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500 TONS.

We will receive about September 1st 500 tons of Hay and Feed. Contracts taken for future delivery. The same stored and insured free of charge.

LANCASTER & CALDERHEAD

WAREHOUSEMEN.

THEY RETURN DISGUSTED

With Lower River Diggings and Stampedes in General.

One Miner Says Koyukuk Has Not One Claim That Will Pay \$10 a Day.

From Tuesday's Daily. Diametrically opposed to the conditions existing at Eagle City are the reports brought up the river from the Tanana and Koyukuk districts, to say nothing of the doleful wail which comes from Nome.

N. Sager, a miner who left here early this spring and went to the Koyukuk, was a passenger on the Rock Island arriving yesterday, and if anyone asks him if he is going back he looks disgusted and says, "Not for gold and precious stones."

"There is not a claim in the district that will pay \$10 a day to the man," says Mr. Sager, "and those that will pay \$5 and board are like hens teeth. All wages are paid on bedrock, and if a man goes to work expecting to get fair wages after a cleanup he can consider himself lucky if he gets \$2 and board for his work."

The reason is that the claims are not rich in the first place, and then there are so many who have to be paid and yet do not work. There is the owner who is superintendent, a book-keeper, a day boss and a night boss, and all the rest of them, and so, when the miner comes to get his pay he is mighty lucky if there is anything coming to him.

"No, sir, the Koyukuk is a frost—a dream of the night that is burst and gone."

O. Vek is another Dawson miner who, this spring, allowed himself in an unguarded moment to become infected with the deadly Nome disease and, while so infected went in search of green fields and pastures new. The pastures he found were new all right, but, as he says, just a trifle shy in the matter of sustenance.

Vek went to Nome, and from there he followed up all the principal stampedes religiously, and wore out many pairs of nice new shoes as a result. His summing up of the whole situation is contained in a few brief remarks on the subject of stampedes in general, and the great Nome rush in particular. He says if a miner has the capital to go out and bring in plenty of machinery for pumping, etc., and is naturally very lucky, he might get miners wages out of the beach. Mr. Vek stopped at Circle City on his way up and started for the Tanana diggings going, in company with others, about 50 miles back on the trail where so many people were met coming out, and who all had the same tale of woe to unfold, that the ingoing party turned and came back.

U. S. Marshal N. J. Trodo, of Circle City, was also a passenger on the Rock Island, and while he says that Circle is very quiet, and that the mines of the Tanana are wholly in an undeveloped condition, still he has much faith in their ultimate productiveness.

Marshal Trodo came from Rampart to Circle with the prisoner, Chas. Hubbard, who shot and killed Tom McNamee in May last, and who is to be tried on a charge of murder at the next sitting of the court at Circle, which will commence on the 3d of next month.

A Jack Wade Nugget. Mr. F. T. Hope, who arrived Sunday from the Jack Wade country, brought with him a 35 ounce nugget which was found on the claim of Wm. Chappelle, which is a fraction between 11 and 12 above lower discovery. This gold is worth \$18.50 to the ounce and is distinctly different in color from that of the Klondike district. Mr. Hope says a large amount of gold is being taken out of the Jack Wade country.

Regarding the Tanana. Mr. Thos. Cale, who but lately returned from a nearly two months' visit and prospecting trip through the Tanana, gives a very intelligent account of that country, and, being an experienced miner, what he says is doubtless accurate. He says there is a vast country there which, so far as it has been prospected, shows a light run of gold nearly everywhere, but that so far nothing to justify a stampede.

Only two claims in the entire district, both on Homestake, have been thoroughly developed, and only one of these two pays above the expense of operating. The best day's work on the richest of the two claims was \$18 to the man shoveling in, four men being engaged in the work. And at the price of labor and provisions there but little profit exists even at \$18 to the man.

Mr. Cale says that it is yet impossible to form an intelligent opinion of

the country, as it has not been developed and only superficially prospected. Much of the country is staked, having been located by parties, 75 per cent of whom have come out and left the country probably never to return; but their having staked will serve to practically tie up the country until the first of the year 1902, when, unless the original locators turn up to develop their property it will be subject to relocation.

Personally Mr. Cale has faith in the future of the Tanana, but he says many have gone there this season and come back disgusted, satisfied in their own minds that the country is of no value as a mining region.

At present there are, says Mr. Cale, not to exceed 100 prospectors in the district, although many more have visited it this season. The trail in from Circle is in fairly good condition now, and previous to the fall rains which have made it muddy in some places was an exceptionally good trail for this country, there being no steep hills and only two low ridges to cross in the entire distance of about 120 miles.

Mr. Cale says considerable stuff will be sledded in this winter by those who contemplate work next season, as he says it is an ideal winter trail.

Two different classes, says Mr. Cale, are circulating stories regarding the Tanana. The practical miners tell of the country as they find it, while many who are out more for speculation than for legitimate mining, and who have located without any prospecting whatever, tell rose-hued stories of the country for the purpose of booming it.

The Newsboy's Passengers.

The story of the passengers from Nome on the Newsboy has taken legal shape. Libel was filed in the United States court today against the steamer by R. E. Gibbons, of Ballard; Thomas Seucier, of Lewiston, Me.; Davis W. Reeve, and Joseph W. Baum, of New York; W. H. Graham, H. F. Winnes and J. Whiting, of Redlands, Cal.; and the following from Seattle: J. W. Knapp, R. Fitzpatrick, J. Fitzpatrick, A. S. Allen, O. J. Thompson, R. F. Garner, Ralph Simon, Richard Grant and R. W. Brookfield.

The story of the libellants as told in the legal documents is about as follows: When the Newsboy was advertised to sail from Nome for Seattle last month, her agents there, J. G. McCall and H. M. Hainse, represented her to be in first-class condition and a fast sailer, well equipped and supplied, and that only first-class tickets would be sold. These tickets were sold at \$75, and in a few instances \$100. When the passengers went aboard the vessel, they did not like her looks, and wanted their money back. They say that they found the vessel short of hands; that the bedding was so scant as to cause sickness; that it was impossible to keep clean; that 81 passengers were crowded into a cabin suitable for less than 20, where good ventilation was impossible; that they were denied the promised luxury of a social hall; that their baggage became water-soaked; that the food was not fit to eat, and the water for drinking was black, foul and tainted; that they had to use salt water for bathing; that the passengers had to buy their own provisions at Dutch Harbor. The libellants ask damages in the sum of \$800 each.—Seattle Times, Aug. 8.

A Pronounced Preference.

Some amusing stories have been told of the inability of many English people to pronounce the letter H. This peculiarity is by no means confined to the "cockneys" of London. We have known professional men who possess the same perverse inclination.

Here is a confirming anecdote from the Youth's Companion. The subject is the honored and aged English grandmother in a Massachusetts household.

She has two granddaughters, twins, named—although their mother now admits that she ought to have known better—Hannah and Anna.

The old lady is extremely attached to them, but there is seldom a day in which her bright old eyes do not snap, and her pretty, white curls quiver with wrath, at what she calls with spirit, "the 'opeless haggardation" of trying to make them understand which she is talking to.

"I didn't call 'Anna; I called Hanna," she will protest indignantly, when the wrong one responds to a summons. "Why don't Hanna come 'erself, instead of sending 'Annah, when she wasn't harked for?"

Nothing makes her angrier than to suggest, no matter how carefully and delicately, that any confusion of Hs might be responsible for the difficulty.

"I'm Henglish, I own," she says, with frigid dignity, "but I 'ope I know 'ow to 'pronounce my Hatches! It's only the bignorant Henglish who say 'ouse for 'ouse and 'orse for 'orse, Hannah! What are you laughing at? I saiu 'ouse-ouse and 'orse-hexactly

as you do! 'Ark now, and 'ear me.' Then very slowly and with deep impressiveness: "'orse! 'orse! 'ouse! 'ouse! 'ouse. And I 'ope you're satisfied!"

A Wonderful Story.

The following account of the Florence S. disaster was published in the Toronto Mail and Express, having been telegraphed from Vancouver.

The steamship Cottage City, arriving this afternoon from Skagway, brought news of a terrible accident by which 40 lives are said to have been lost.

The Lake Lebarge steamer Florence S., a top-heavy river boat, it is said, overturned while going through the rapids at Thirtymile. She had 110 passengers on board, and of these 40 met death in the swirling waters of the Upper Yukon.

The barest statement of the accident was brought today by the Cottage City. She called at Juneau, Alaska, on Tuesday at noon, and the story has just arrived here. The statement lacked confirmation, however, and until other boats come down the news cannot be given in detail.

The steamer Humboldt, which arrived yesterday from Skagway, brought the story of an accident which occurred at Lebarge last Friday. The Humboldt's passengers coming through from Dawson said that the Florence S. ran into a sailboat and the occupants of the latter, an unknown man and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, of Bennett, and her daughter, were all drowned.

The steamer was at that time coming up Lake Lebarge. According to the story brought by the Cottage City, which left Juneau several hours after the Humboldt, the Florence S. was on her way down on the trip on Sunday afternoon. She was in the rapids, and became unmanageable. She was always known as a top-heavy boat, and had an exceedingly large number of passengers and much freight on her upper deck for steamer drawing only 26 inches of water.

She capsized in the middle of the rapids, and the people who managed to get ashore did so on pieces of the upper works of the vessel which were torn away. No further details could be learned at Juneau.

There were undoubtedly two separate accidents, but further than the story generally circulated at Juneau, there was no authoritative account of how many lives were lost.

Something Must Be Done.

It may not be generally known, but all the same there is a business industry in Dawson that stands on anything but a sound financial basis and that industry is the dog pound. A batch of dogs, having been impounded for a period of 30 days, during which time they grew fat and "sassy," was sold yesterday at an actual loss to the poundmaster of \$169.50. As dogs have to be kept and fed for 30 days before being sold, it is not an unusual thing for a common cur, to use an agricultural expression, to "eat his head off" six or seven times. In order that a dog may pay all the expenses of his keep he must sell for at least \$25, and even at that price the contributions of the poundmaster to the cause of either home or foreign missions will be correspondingly meagre. But this is not all.

If the dog pound industry runs behind \$169.50 every 30 days, how long will it take the poundmaster to "salt down" a competency?

If the dog pound runs behind \$169.50 every 30 days, where is the poundmaster to get the \$100 necessary to file with his nomination as candidate for election to the Yukon council?

If the dog pound runs behind \$169.50 every 30 days how long will it be before the poundmaster says, in the language of North Carolina's immortal governor, "It is a — — long time between drinks!"

All these are questions of the present and not of the impenetrable depths of the misty future. These are living issues that must be solved. No poundmaster can be expected to wear a sang froid and happy, smiling countenance when he is losing \$169.50 every 30 days. That is more cash than many Kansas farmers who raise their own potatoes see in five years.

The question of the day and hour is simply this: Is Dawson going to lie supinely on her back and bug the delusive phantom of hope while her dog pound goes down to perdition for lack of good legitimate patronage? If not, give the dog-catcher a chance; tear the muzzles from your household pets, your thoroughbred majamutes and full dress huskies and shove them under the eyes of his ribs; otherwise, weeds will grow rampant and owls will hoot at midnight where once flourished a proud and noble institution.

One hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents in 30 days! Think of it!

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

Son's Dough Letter Heads for sale at the Nugget office.

The Klondike Nugget

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

AN ASSAY OFFICE.

The intention of the government to establish an assay office in Dawson seems now to be settled beyond doubt. The advantages which will accrue from such action are many. Gold dust as a circulating medium is far from being satisfactory. The custom of mixing commercial dust with sand has become so prevalent that in accepting dust in exchange for his merchandise the vendor rarely gets value received. To equalize matters he must charge a proportionately higher rate for his goods. In the end the burden falls upon the consumer. If the town were on a currency basis, business generally could be estimated with far more accuracy and prices in many lines of trade would soon be lowered to where they properly belong. The present status of affairs is little less than deplorable. Currency is always at a premium and, following a law as well established as the force of gravity, is constantly being driven from circulation by the cheaper medium of exchange against which it is thrown in competition.

Anyone will naturally pay out gold dust when he has that option and place his currency in bank. This custom has become so firmly established that as a result currency gains circulation only through artificial means.

The volume of circulating medium should accommodate itself naturally to the amount of business transacted. This can never occur as long as the present makeshift arrangement is pursued. We welcome, therefore, the statement that the government intends establishing an assay office in Dawson as an indication that one unsatisfactory problem will soon be pretty well settled.

INCORPORATE.

As soon as possible after the coming election for members of the Yukon council is held arrangements should be made for incorporating Dawson. If it is necessary to raise money for purposes of local improvement it should be done in the manner ordinarily followed by municipalities.

A legitimate amount of taxation assessed by a representative municipal assembly should not and probably will not meet with any considerable degree of opposition. The council's "turn over" basis of taxation was such a remarkable proposition as almost to pass beyond human comprehension. There is small wonder that it met with general remonstrance and that legal means have been sought to procure a stay of proceedings.

We do not apprehend that a representative body of local men would consider a measure of taxation along such lines as were proposed by the council. When the proper time arrives there should be no difficulty in framing a revenue ordinance which will meet all requirements and at the same time possess some measure of equity.

After the election for members of the council is held no further delay should ensue until incorporation becomes an accomplished fact. The government of the town will never be satisfactory to the public at large until it is vested in a representative body of citizens elected by popular vote.

Apparently there will be no bluffing about the approaching election. Every contestant must post a forfeit of \$100, and unless he lasts the required number of rounds, he must bid the \$100 a fond and lasting farewell. One objection to the proceeding which we would make is the fact that the purse instead of being divided among the winners is to make use of the language of the missing regulations—to revert to the crown. The election ordinance certainly furnishes a striking example of Legal Adviser Clement's well known thrift.

In the supplementary estimates provided for at the close of the last session of parliament the following Yukon provisions were included: Public buildings (revote), \$75,000; telegraph

lines, Quesnelle to Atlin, B. C. (revote), \$110,000; Dawson to Fort Cadahy, \$12,000; trails, roads and bridges (revote), \$50,000; rents, fuel, lighting, \$19,500; witness and jury fees in criminal trials, \$7000; law books, etc., \$6000; living expenses of sheriff and clerk, \$2400; working expenses Yukon telegraph lines, \$47,500; Quesnelle-Atlin telegraph line, \$40,000.

The unusually heavy rains which have prevailed during the past 30 days have not added in any way to the attractions of the summer in town, but have proven a very important factor on the creeks. It is generally conceded that more summer work has been successfully carried out this year than during the three preceding years.

From the way in which the ordinance governing the coming election reads, we are inclined to think that Legal Adviser Clement had his mind on the rules laid down by the Marquis of Queensberry for the government of prize ring contests.

New Boundary Line Theory.

As business at Skagway is quiet these times, the people there have considerable time to devote to such subjects as boundary lines, bonding privileges, etc. The latest on the boundary line subject has just been perpetrated by the Alaskan as follows:

Hon. Richard Mansfield White, of New York, an explorer, mine owner, and life member of the Historical Society of New Mexico and of the Historical Society of Alaska, who is in Skagway on his way to the interior, makes a new point in regard to the Alaskan boundary dispute. He maintains that the line ten marine leagues from the sea is crossed by numerous streams, and therefore cannot be the summit of a range of mountains, and therefore cannot be the boundary which it is sought to locate. Mr. White last evening said:

"Being the son of Richard Grant White, of New York, and having had at hand in earlier days large library, I looked into the matters of boundaries, and in particular that of Alaska. My father also studied the matter, and being a friend of William Seward, who bought Alaska, he naturally took an interest in the matter.

"Of late I have also looked into the matter, and I find that a line between Alaska and Canada at a distance of ten marine leagues from the winding of the coast is crossed by more than 13 rivers or streams emptying into the Pacific ocean, between Portland canal and the 141st meridian, and that from that fact alone there cannot be a summit or divide of drainage nearer than the said ten marine leagues, and therefore the contention of the British that the boundary should approach nearer to the coast than the said ten marine leagues is not tenable.

"Also the summits of the White pass and Chilkoot pass cannot be taken as the summit of a range of mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, for those summits are not continuous for that length but are only the summits of passes between mountains, locally, and not the summit of such an extensive range of mountains as the treaty contemplates. If there are any ranges of mountains at all between and separate the rivers running into the Pacific ocean and are not parallel to the coast, but at almost right angles to the coast."

Information Wanted.

Patrick McGee, San Francisco, Cal.; John T. Burns, Saginaw, Mich.; Henry Tinney, Goldenville; Oscar J. Wright, Portland, Or.; Geo. L. Graham, Bay City, Mich.; Orin H. Pangburn, Bay City, Mich.; Enoch L. Hammer, Pueblo, Colo.; Joseph A. Richardson, San Francisco, Cal.; William Andrew Gray, Victoria, Australia.

Found, on 80 below on Sulphur creek, three miners' certificates, two receipts, three letters and some stamps, belonging to J. R. Hogarth. Apply to N. W. M. P., Dawson.

News From Nome.

Word comes from Nome that Postmaster Geo. N. Wright formerly of Skagway has been removed. What the cause for his removal is had not been stated. The information is simply to the effect that Inspector John P. Clum had asked for his immediate resignation, which was forthwith delivered. Joe Wright, brother of the removed official was at once installed as acting postmaster.

The position of poundmaster at Nome is not a profitable one. A nigger was appointed to the position and when he had succeeded in getting all the dogs in town corralled the citizens broke down his enclosure, turned out all the dogs and warned his conspious to leave town on the next boat.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

WAR MAY BE OFF.

Emperor Kwoang Hsu Negotiating With Powers for Peace.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ISSUES REPLY

But Stands Pat for Demands Previously Made.

HOT FIGHT AT YANGTSEIN.

Funeral Party Meets Death in an Omnibus—Excessive Heat in Philadelphia.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Washington, Aug. 14, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—Emperor Kwoang Hsu has sent to President McKinley the copy of an edict appointing Li Hung Chang minister plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for immediate cessation of hostilities. The president's reply has been handed to the Chinese minister, but will not be made public until tomorrow. It is known, however, that the president's reply reiterates the demands previously made for the protection of Minister Conger and other Americans in China, free communication with and restoration of order in China, but that no negotiations will be entered into until these demands are met.

Copies of the president's reply have been sent to the American representatives in Europe and Japan to submit to those governments.

Chinese Routed.

Yangtsien, Aug. 13, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—After marching 15 miles from Peitsang the allies captured Yangtsien against 20,000 Chinese, with whom they fought four hours. Ten Americans were killed and 55 wounded. The Russians lost ten, including a colonel. The Chinese losses were very heavy. The latter were entirely routed.

Now He Won't Marry.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—Chas. H. Ferrell, messenger in the employ of the Adams Express Co., lost his position and, as he was about to be married, decided on a desperate mode of getting money. He went to the depot and entered an express car where another messenger was at work. Ferrell shot and killed the latter, robbed the safe and escaped unnoticed from the scene of his crime. He was arrested later, when he made a full confession.

Funeral Party Killed.

Statington, Va., Aug. 14, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—A large omnibus containing a funeral party was struck today by a passenger train. Of the party 15 were instantly killed and nine others fatally injured.

Philadelphia Heat.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—The heat today resulted in 17 deaths and 15 prostrations.

First Chapter of Jeremiah.

And it came to pass in those days that there were three men who conceived an idea for making an offering to the queen of the lord.

And these three did lay their heads together and say: "Behold, we will offer to the queen of my lord's household the choice output of our mines; yes, much fine gold will we offer to the queen of the household of my lord."

Moreover, the act of offering was to

be a joint stock affair in order that one man should not assume to himself any more glory than his fellows; lest peradventure, he become inflated with a sense of his own importance and swell up and burst and create a bad odor in the neighborhood.

And when all things were in readiness for the three men, Donaldarum, Alexis and Jeremiah, to carry the costly present to the queen of my lord's household, it was then that there did happen a strange proceeding.

For it came to pass that while Donaldarum and Alexis did yet linger in the act of putting goose grease on their hair that Jeremiah did hasten to the place where the costly present to the queen of the household of my lord was in safe-keeping and he did take the same and run alone and with all haste to the abode of my lord, where he lifted up his voice and said: "Hear, oh queen of my lord's household! Behold I bring unto you a rich and costly present, the first fruits of the land of the Klondike in which are exceeding great riches."

And it came to pass that before Jeremiah had done speaking that there was a great tumult as of hurrying feet and of panting like unto exhausted freight engines.

And behold, Donaldarum and Alexis did burst into the presence of the queen of my lord's household before whom stood Jeremiah in the act of making his presentation speech.

And Jeremiah was abashed, and his tongue clave unto the roof of his mouth and he wot not what to do. And Donaldarum lifted up his voice; yea, in the household of my lord and in the presence of the queen of my lord's household did he say:

"There are three of us in this deal and not Jeremiah's alone."

And Donaldarum did continue to speak until the end; nor did Jeremiah again lift up his voice in the household of my lord, lest, peradventure, he be sat upon.

And unto this day does discord and strife reign between the house of Jeremiah and those of Donaldarum and Alexis. Selah.

South Dawson Booming.

South Dawson as a business center is forging rapidly to the front. It is dry and level and being on the main line of travel to the creeks, enjoys a continually increasing volume of retail trade.

Many substantial improvements have recently been made in that locality, chief among which are a warehouse 40x60 feet belonging to Orr & Tukey, a fine two-story building 25x70 feet erected by Anderson Bros. and a two-story block almost completed by Leighty & Barton. All these improvements are in the vicinity of Third street and Fifth avenue, on the southwest corner of which J. R. Watson will begin on the 25th inst. the erection of a handsome business block which when completed will be two stories in height and in dimensions 26x70 feet. The first floor will have four of the finest storerooms in the city. The second floor five suites of rooms to be used as living rooms. He is also building a cellar 20x24 feet, six feet deep, under this block. He now has one room in this block completed, and it is without doubt the best lighted business room in Dawson, and would make an ideal room for either hardware or drug store, either of which would prove a paying investment, as neither business is represented south of the postoffice. Owing to its location this is the best corner in South Dawson, and when Mr. Watson has his block completed, which he will have done inside of 60 days, he will still continue to have the best paying business corner in South Dawson, if not in the whole city. As a consequence of the many improvements now being made, real estate in the south end has recently taken quite a boom, of which a number of shrewd investors have already taken advantage.

Final Meeting.

The joint reception committee which had in charge the citizens' portion of the entertainment of Lord and Lady Minto held a final meeting at McDonald hotel on Saturday night.

There were present Messrs. McDonald, Williams, Proudhomme, Clarke, Nichols, MacGregor, Woodworth, Catto, Sugrue and Walsh. The meeting was largely of an informal nature, considerable time being spent in discussing probable effects which will result from Lord and Lady Minto's visit.

Resolutions were passed thanking the chairman and secretary of the committee, Messrs. Col. MacGregor and Dr. Catto, for their services. Also the local newspapers for assistance given. The committee then adjourned sine die.

Mail Arrives.

The Yukoner and Bailey both brought in mail from the outside, and the lower river boats Rock Island and Alice brought mail from the lower river.

PUT UP

\$100

Or Get Off the Political Race Course of the Yukon

AND GIVE MONEIED MEN A SHOW.

An Election Ordinance That Is a Veritable Corker.

SHERIFF HOLDS STOP WATCH.

Legal Adviser Clement's Production Will Be Considered at a Meeting Tonight.

It is to be hoped that when the Yukon Council meets this evening it will be provided with plenty of light and fuel, as the nights are getting long and cold, and the sitting on this particular occasion promises to be long and fatiguing. The reason therefor is embodied in the draft of an ordinance, numbering 60 pages of typewritten matter providing for the coming election of representatives to the territorial council. This draft, which is bulky enough to be mistaken for the manuscript of a Fourth of July oration, is the product of Legal Adviser Clement, and provides in brief, that an election shall be held for the purpose before stated on a date to be fixed subject to the pleasure of the governor in council. Any British subject 21 years of age or over, who has lived in the territory for 12 consecutive months previous to the date of election shall be a qualified voter and shall also be eligible for office, always provided that he has \$100 to send to the returning officer, along with his certificate of nomination, when that document is filed with the returning officer. Of course if he is elected, or receives one-half the number of votes of a more fortunate candidate, he will get his money back. But he must have \$100 to commence with. "To him who hath shall be given, and from him who hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath," seems to contain the principle upon which the author of the draft of the ordinance bases this section of his work.

The all-important figure in the proposed election ordinance is the returning officer, who, it is provided in the ordinance shall be the sheriff, and from the multiplicity of the duties assigned to him it would appear that after the council has attended to the formality of passing the ordinance, fixing the date of election, etc., it then becomes the duty of the returning officer to conduct the election.

A few of his duties shall be to secure a building suitable for a place for making nominations, also, he must select polling places and provide for each a strong-box, with suitable lock, for receptacles for ballots, and he shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for every box necessary, which he fails to supply. He must issue and cause to be posted all the necessary proclamations concerning the date and rules governing the election.

Each of the polling places shall be provided with a separate room with necessary table, etc., for the accommodation of voters while marking tickets. The returning officer shall appoint a deputy to act in his stead at each of the polling places, and this officer shall in turn appoint under his signature another officer who shall be clerk of election for that polling place, and who shall act as deputy returning officer if necessary. The returning officer must see to it that ballot papers are printed and he must declare the returns and issue certificates of election.

If, at the close of nominations only two nominations are declared, then no election will take place, as it becomes in such event the duty of the returning officer to issue certificates of election.

Should any candidate be so unwise and foolish as to withdraw his candidacy after depositing his hundred dollars, the indiscretion will cost him that amount of hard cash.

The polls will be open from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m., and the term of office shall be two years.

Briefly, these are the main features of Mr. Clement's ordinance before being dealt with by the council tonight. The great length of the document prevents its publication in full, although a more complete account of it together with the council's action this evening may be looked for after the close of their deliberations.

River News.

The past 24 hours have been of unusual activity in steamboat circles, seven boats with freight and passengers having arrived during that period, two of which came from the lower river. This is the banner day along the water front and marks the largest number of arriving steamers in the history of Dawson.

The steamer Yukoner carrying 39 sacks of government mail, arrived at 11:45 Saturday night with a full cargo of freight and the following passengers: Thos. Short, P. J. Jewell, J. J. Seabrook, J. B. Stewart, T. J. Worthington, Gillim Net, J. H. Holme, A. Burke, D. A. Shindler, Mr. and Mrs. Myer, R. N. Young, B. E. Craig, Mrs. McLennan, E. S. Bond, Mrs. Shaw and two children, W. S. Phillips, Mrs. Pihlups, W. A. Harrington, D. G. Stewart, Mrs. L. Morris, Mrs. Wye, W. K. Spear, Piure Buteau, N. Buteau, Mrs. Molford and children, Chas. Bratia, A. D. McLennan, J. Carroll, J. McCallam. The Yukoner set sail for Whitehorse at 2:30 this morning.

The Canadian arrived at 11:30 a. m. yesterday with her usual allotment of freight and the following passengers: E. S. Morey, N. Kogo, E. Hundlund, C. J. Henderson, J. T. Patton, N. McDonald, J. W. Bybee.

The Bailey, carrying mail, arrived this morning at 6 o'clock with the following passengers and her complete capacity filled with freight: Col. E. D. Wiggins, Mrs. Wiggins, C. L. Looker, R. E. Clark, W. T. Foster, Mrs. E. Joyal, Pamela Joyal, Maranda Joyal, Eli Joyal, Geo. Mero, Mrs. Mero, H. H. Pitts, J. G. Dick, W. J. Buxton, L. H. Rundell, Chin Sing.

The Flora completed her second Stewart river round trip Sunday afternoon. As usual her journey was accomplished without any mishap and a successful voyage was accomplished. This run has almost reached permanency with the Flora, as she is billed to sail again for that district tomorrow at 2 p. m. Agent Calderhead is of the opinion that a remunerative business can be conducted by his company in that field, as freight is being offered to him as fast as the Flora can dispatch the goods to their destination, as well as a considerable traveling patronage.

The Nora, from Whitehorse, a sister boat to the Flora and Ora, arrived this morning. She will sail at 10 a. m. tomorrow. She brought the following passengers: Geo. Metcalf, W. A. Ellis, J. O. Ellis, Miss E. Morrison, Mrs. Woods, W. Mitchell, Nettie Hoven, O. Thompkins, H. Abrahamson, T. L. McManus, T. P. Matheson, M. F. McEntee, Mrs. McEntee, R. Kalenborn, H. Knabel, T. Hohn, W. L. Nicol, Tom Smith.

The S. Y. T. Co.'s boat Rock Island, from St. Michael, with 400 tons of freight arrived Sunday at 10:45 a. m. She brought but one passenger from St. Michael the others sailing on her being picked up at points along the river. Some U. S. mail was brought in on her in charge of Mail Agent Peterson. It is expected that she will be ready to sail again early tomorrow morning. A number of people from the Koyukuk and Tanana district was booked coming up.

The passenger list of the Rock Island was not obtainable this morning, the only copy having been taken by Health Officer McArthur, who failed to return the same either to the boat, the company's office or the custom house. The A. C. Co.'s down river steamer Alice arrived last night at 10 o'clock with 240 tons of freight. This is the first time this season the Alice has come up to Dawson. Her sailing time is announced at 2 p. m. next Tuesday.

Following is her passenger list: W. George, F. H. Brackett, L. D. Melds Thos. Cole, L. W. Harnish, H. J. Griffin, Mommico Kenta, B. Kanarsche, John Mooney, J. A. Kent, G. L. Steel-smith, Chas. Haug, Chas. McDonnell, A. Backstrom, J. H. McCourt, T. T. Hufe, J. L. Banks, M. Kincaid, Allen McLeod, Jas. Harrington.

The John C. Barr is expected in a day or two. She was passed by the Rock Island near Fort Yukon. The Susie and Sarah were met near the same place going down river. The A. E. Co.'s boat Gustin was met at Circle. The Hamilton was passed at the mouth of the river with a barge in tow coming up. The Louise, going down, was met at Rampart with two barges. She was stuck at the time on a bar.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

COLLIS P. IS DEAD.

President of the Southern Pacific Railway Company

SUCCUMBS AT RACQUETTE LAKE, N. Y.

His Wealth Estimated at From Twenty to Fifty-Seven Millions.

PEKIN AFFAIRS UNCHANGED.

New Government to Be Formed for China—Allies Advancing on Peking—Heavy Gold Shipment.

New York, Aug. 14, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—Collis P. Huntington died suddenly at Racquette Lake today, death being the result of a choking spell.

Russell Sage estimates Huntington's fortune at \$20,000,000, while in San Francisco it is estimated at \$57,000,000.

Chas. H. Tweed will now likely be made president of the Southern Pacific Company.

Princes Hatzfeldt started from Paris for New York immediately on receipt of news of her father's death. Huntington's death produced no marked effect on Wall street or on stocks generally.

Affairs at Peking.

Washington, Aug. 15, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—A message has been received from Conger which corroborates the messages to the effect that conditions in Peking remain practically unchanged. The Boxers still continue to attack the legations frequently, but no damage, further than annoyance, is done. There has been a great exodus of Chinese from Peking, among them Prince Tuan and fully 100 high officials.

Notes are being exchanged between China and the other powers that the present government cannot withstand the crisis and a new government will be formed.

It is proposed that 10 native viceroys be appointed for life under a European head; that the old government be disarmed and the capital be moved to Shanghai.

The allied troops are now within 20 miles of Peking and are meeting with little opposition.

China for Chinamen.

Mr. Brodrick has declared that the British government is strongly opposed to the partition of China, and a similar position has been taken by the American government. By disclaiming all intention of grasping new territory, these two powers strengthen their influence in any settlement that may be made. While nothing could justify the cruelties that seem to have been committed by anti-foreign mobs in China, some blame must attach to the powers which have irritated and alarmed the Chinese people by inroads on their territory. If China is to be compelled to observe the amenities of civilized nations, she ought also to have the rights of civil ed nations, including full control over her own affairs. It is probable that in a few weeks Great Britain will have her hands freed in South Africa, and will be able to send an army to China large enough to compel attention to her views.

The partition of China, whether under the thin disguise of spheres of influence or in any other way, would not be in the true sense a settlement of the question. It would not change the Chinese character or fill the hearts of the Chinamen with love for their conquerors. Chaos seems to exist now, but in due time the right man or men will arrive, and China will take that place among the nations to which it is entitled by its territory and its population.—Toronto Globe.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ABBEY

An Incident of the Spanish-American War.

Written by Lieutenant W. E. AtLee
Who Fired the First Gun of That Short but Sharp Conflict.

[From Monday's Daily.]

About five weeks after the fall of Manila, the Asiatic squadron under command of Rear Admiral George Dewey, was lying peacefully at anchor in the Bay of Manila, the Olympia, the flagship, and a portion of the squadron, were at anchor near Cavite, while the remainder of the squadron lay off the front of the city of Manila, near the mouth of the Pasig river. The McCulloch was anchored close under the breakwater engaged in taking tidal observations, with no thought of moving. The starboard watch had been granted liberty until the following morning, when at about 7:15 o'clock the signal man on watch reported to the officer of the deck that the flagship was "calling." This announcement excited interest in all on board. The McCulloch answered that the signal was understood. The flagship then signaled "Come within hail," and in 15 minutes the McCulloch was underway and steaming towards the flagship. A steam launch put out from her and steamed alongside us with orders for our commanding officer to report to the admiral. Ten minutes later our commanding officer returned on board bringing with him the following copy of a telegram: "The American steamer Abbey left Macao for Batangas on the 21st inst. with arms for Aguineldo. (Signed) U. S. Consul, Hongkong," and also order to seize the Abbey and bring her to Manila. It is needless to state that the officers and crew were delighted at the prospect. We were all anxious for the capture and wondered what kind of a vessel the Abbey might be, and whether she would show fight. The night was a perfect one, such a night as is only seen in the tropics. Our course lay through the beautiful Verde Island passage, which is formed by the mainland of the Island of Luzon and the islands that lie off the shore. The water is as smooth as a mill pond and the scenery grand. The town of Batangas is situated at the head of the beautiful bay of that name and was at that time the principal stronghold of the insurgents. It was strongly fortified and well garrisoned, and about one hundred miles from Manila, to the southward and eastward.

We had calculated that our prize would in all probability reach the entrance to Batangas bay about daylight in the morning, and we regulated our speed so as to reach there before that time. It must be remembered that one-half the crew had been left behind at Manila, and we had to make the best of it in our shorthanded condition. This told on the poor firemen who had to perform double duty, no small matter when one considers that the temperature on deck (in the shade) was 92 degrees, and in the fireroom it must have been 120 degrees. However, everyone went about his double duty cheerfully. 'Twas the admiral's orders, and that in itself was enough to encourage the crew; for we had all learned to love him, and to think that he had selected the McCulloch for this important mission made us feel proud.

Day was now breaking, and we were off the entrance to Batangas bay. The outlook reported "smoke ahead." The word was passed along to those of us who were sleeping, and in an incredibly short space of time all hands were on deck and looking eagerly in the direction of the cloud of smoke that was drawing gradually closer to us. The question was, would there be a fight. We were ready for her, the battery had been cast loose, the guns' crew had been called to quarters, and there was nothing left undone. The vessel was standing our way. She was soon made out to be a two-masted steamer, and her hull was painted black. On she came. A boat was got ready to lower, and an officer was detailed to board her when she came near enough. Finally she hoisted her ensign. It was the Stars and Stripes. We were confident that we had our prize now. She was quite near to us, but apparently paid not the slightest attention to us, and in order to bring her to we placed ourselves across her bows and lowered our boat, the officer in charge having been instructed to ascertain her character. Our prize was seen to slow down and finally to stop. All eyes were upon her, when our dream was suddenly dispelled by the officer of the deck, who, having his

glasses leveled at her, slowly read her name—"S-a-n-t-a-n-d-e-r," it was the coasting steamer Santander. We all felt foolish, and indeed we looked it.

On the return of the boarding officer, the boat was hoisted, and it was decided to enter Batangas bay and follow the shore around, keeping a bright lookout. The town of Batangas came into view at the head of the bay, and as we drew nearer, a small steamer was seen to be lying at anchor, close to, and directly in front of the town, as we steered for her. She proved to be the Abbey. We stopped close to her and sent an officer with instructions to bring her master on board with the vessel's papers. Her master, who was a Filipino, returned with the boarding officer, but could give no satisfactory account of the Abbey nor how he came to be master of her; so our captain informed him that the Abbey had been seized, and would be taken at once to Manila. Strangely, her master seemed to be highly pleased, and asked permission to go on shore and get his wife and family to take them to Manila with him. This being granted, he was given two hours to get them. An officer, with a detail of men, was sent on board to take charge of her, and to ascertain her condition. Search resulted in finding a small number of rifles and swords, and 2000 rounds of ammunition, which were placed in one of the deck staterooms and an armed sentinel stationed at the door. The engineer reported the machinery in order and ready to get up steam. A large towing hawser was led from the McCulloch to the Abbey, and preparations made for towing her away. While this work was in progress a number of natives came on board. They were principally women and children, who claimed to be the families of the members of the crew of the Abbey, and wanted to go to Manila. They were allowed to come.

The two hours granted the master to enable him to bring his family off had now expired, and he was seen nearing the vessel. We got under way, having on board about 60 natives, and started out of the bay. We had not fairly started when a large war canoe, filled with armed natives, was seen approaching from the direction of Batangas. Two of the men were standing and urging the others to paddle faster. We slowed down in order to allow them to come up. As soon as they were close enough to hail us, the spokesman of the party announced that he was an American, serving as the private secretary to the governor of Batangas, who was in the canoe with him, and wanted to know what we meant by taking the Abbey away so unceremoniously. He was informed that Admiral Dewey had ordered us to bring the Abbey to Manila. The governor then requested us to wait until he could communicate with Aguineldo, which request was not granted, and we proceeded on our way, while the governor started for the town as fast as he could go.

Just as we had fairly started an insurgent gunboat was seen entering the bay. We went to "general quarters" as a precautionary measure, in the event of any interference, and kept our guns trained on her until she had passed by on her way to Batangas. By this time we were out of the bay and steaming along at a ten-knot speed. The afternoon was very hot, the party of two officers and six men on board the Abbey was divided into two watches, and had every prospect of spending a comfortable night on board, the officers remaining on the bridge, where the steering could be watched, and the men stationed in the pilot house to do the steering. The native crew offered to do all the work, but we deemed it best not to trust them. Just before sunset, the distant rumbling of thunder was heard; black clouds were covering the sky, a gentle northeast breeze had sprung up, a blinding flash of lightning accompanied by a deafening clap of thunder and a sudden downpour of rain that drenched us to the skin, for we were clad in white duck suits and wore cork helmets. This storm lasted for two hours, when it passed away as suddenly as it had come; the most severe electrical storm that we had ever witnessed. The officers on the bridge of the Abbey had to pass the remainder of the long night in their wet clothes, and it was one of the most uncomfortable nights that I ever passed. The sky was clear and beautiful, but a moderate breeze made it uncomfortably cool for us. We reached the entrance to Manila bay just before midnight, and at 2:30 a. m. arrived off Cavite, signaled the flagship and anchored.

After breakfast the Abbey was delivered to an officer from the flagship, who brought with him a detachment of seamen, to guard her. The crew and passengers were permitted to land, and make their way to Manila. The admiral complimented our captain upon the seizure, and told him that shortly after we had left for Batan-

gas, he learned, much to his surprise, that Batangas was the stronghold of the insurgents, and was strongly fortified with masked batteries. He ventured the opinion that, had the insurgent governor reached shore in time, we should have had a lively time of it, for it was more than likely that the batteries would have opened fire on us.

An officer was detailed from the McCulloch to go on shore and obtain any information regarding the Abbey expedition. It was learned from good authority that a party of American citizens had purchased the vessel from a Chinese merchant, named her Abbey, took out an American register, proceeded to Manila, loaded her with arms and ammunition, proceeded to Batangas, and sold her and her charge to Aguineldo, and that she had been at Batangas two weeks when the McCulloch seized her.

Four hours after the McCulloch had arrived at Cavite, the same insurgent gunboat seen by us as we were leaving Batangas, steamed into Canacao bay and anchored near the Abbey. Later we learned that she had been sent after us, for the purpose of rescuing the Abbey. —Lieut. W. E. Atlee in Alaskan Magazine.

Skagway's Grievance.

Gen. O. L. Spaulding, first assistant secretary of the United States treasury, who has been to Skagway and other Lynn canal ports, on a trip of general observation, returned to Seattle on the revenue cutter Grant last night. He will leave this morning for Helena, Mont., where he will stop a few days and thence proceed to Washington City, reaching the capital about Aug. 17. While at Skagway Gen. Spaulding attended a meeting of the chamber of commerce and discussed with the merchants of that place their grievances against the bonding privileges now accorded British shippers. In speaking of the matter last night, he stated that any petition from the Skagway people regarding the matter would receive full consideration at the hands of the government, but that he himself would not make any special report regarding the situation.

"I went up to learn something about the treaty in general and not specially to make an investigation of the bonding privileges, he said last night. "Skagway, as far as the bonding matter is concerned, is receiving exactly the same treatment as every other port of the United States. If the merchants' present desire for the abolition of the support of Skagway were fulfilled, I believe they would not find the change to their liking. I do not believe such a change would be wise for Skagway, but if they do address any petition to the department, it will be fully considered.

"I do not see how we could make any change as regards the bonding privilege. We can hardly make an exception in the case of Skagway. "The grievances of the Skagway merchants are largely aimed at the Canadian customs authorities and it is not for us to attempt to dictate to Canada regarding her own regulations. We would not take it very kindly were she to attempt to dictate to us.

"Part of the trouble up there seems to grow out of methods of administration which are inadequate for the great development of the country. A large business was suddenly inaugurated in Skagway without adequate means of administration. In the course of time these grievances will disappear.

"As far as the closing of the support at Skagway is concerned, as I stated before, I do not believe it would be a wise change. It would shut out all except American ships in domestic trade. I am willing to help the Skagway merchants to secure an adjustment of their trade matters, but believe this remedy would be too severe."

Gen. Spaulding, on his trip north visited Bennett City, Wrangle, Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan and adjacent points of interest. He was much impressed with the country. —P.-I. Aug. 8.

An Indian's Crime.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Further details of an alleged murder which occurred three months ago, 100 miles north of Manitowick, brief mention of which was made a few days ago, have reached here. The murder is said to have occurred at Lake La Bardiere. The story goes that an Indian named Tete De Boule, it is alleged, killed all his relatives, his uncle, his wife and child. Two years ago the man is said to have killed his old uncle while in a rage. Ten months ago he and his wife and a baby girl went beaver hunting. The child, when it caught sight of a beaver, made an explanation of joy, frightened the animal, whereupon the father is alleged to have torn the child from the mother, placed its head under water until life was extinct. A few months later it is alleged, the Indian killed his wife by cutting a hole in the ice and putting her head in the water, holding her in that position until life was extinct, and then hid the body for some time afterwards.

THE RISE OF EAGLE CITY

Which Promises to Become a Point of Importance.

What is Being Done Down There and What is Proposed for the Future —The Mines Good.

That Eagle City has a long start of its competitors on the American side in the race for first place as a mining and commercial center, there is now no room for doubt. Eagle was not, like some individual, created great, and if greatness has been, or now seems to be in process of being thrust upon her, it is because it is deserved, and is the slow but healthy outcome of long years of patient endeavor and honest labor, and not to any boom or process of booming. Just a healthy, honest growth which received its first impetus from sour dough miners, years ago when grub stakes were about all that ever came to gladden the heart of the Alaskan gold seeker.

Recognizing the coming importance of Eagle City by reason of the persistent favorable reports coming up the river, the Nugget sent a representative to verify or disprove the stories current, and the following account of the investigation is given as a result:

The mining industry in Eagle City what it is and must continue to be to every town in Alaska not situated on the sea coast, the breath of life, and the mines of the district are in a healthy, prosperous condition, with every indication that with future development will come an increase in their production.

At present American creek is of principal importance because it has been more extensively prospected than any other creek in the district, although it would be an overstatement of the truth to say that even this creek had been thoroughly prospected. It enters Mission creek about one and a half miles above Eagle, and is many miles in length, throughout which, from time to time, have been made good finds both in nuggets and coarse gold. The most recent strike was made quite recently by the owner of No. 10 above discovery, Mr. John Jensen, who tapped a 30-foot pay streak which returns anywhere from \$65 to \$100 per day to the shovel. Eight or ten men are working there now, where the ground upon which the deadwork has previously been performed, is nearly worked out. As soon as this is done work preparatory to next summer's sluicing will be commenced.

Much work of the development order throughout the district, but especially on this creek and its tributaries is being done, and this has received a great stimulus through Jensen's discovery. Numerous claims are being worked both below and above No. 10, but none of them have yet been thoroughly prospected, and as a consequence of this do not yield such large returns.

The reasons for this are many and easy of comprehension. The fabulous richness of the best of the Klondike mines, have generally had a tendency to dissatisfy miners with ground that yielded less, and the Nome bubble also drew many away who might otherwise have done well where they were. Other stampeder nearer home have also helped to draw working owners from the Eagle district. Again, many of the claims were staked by Dawson miners who have contented themselves with doing merely the assessment work called for by law, leaving the true development work to any who would do it. Now, however, the miners have awakened to the fact that a pretty good thing seems to be in sight, at home, and the district is becoming very active in consequence, and from 6 below to 17 above on American creek, work is being pushed. Mr. H. G. Torrence, general manager of the Alaskan syndicate, which owns a total of about 75 claims in the district, is on the ground supervising the prospecting work of 48 miners.

Granite, or the middle fork of Forty-mile, which is about 75 miles distant from, though tributary to Eagle, is receiving some attention also, as two pack trains accompanied by a large party of prospectors went there from Eagle about 10 days since.

Barney creek has claims working this summer which yield \$45 per day to the man.

Discovery Fork, the principal tributary of American creek, so far as prospected produces good pay also.

Generally speaking, the whole district is looking well from a mining standpoint, and promises very soon to be second to none on the Yukon.

People coming up the river from Nome commonly remark the air of life

and general activity of the town as compared with other places they have seen below, but of course this is not due to the mines wholly. Much work is being done by the military, which is busy building large barracks and otherwise improving and making the post ready for occupancy as the military headquarters of Alaska.

But there is yet another reason why Eagle must assume paramount importance between the boundary line and St. Michael, and that is by reason of the telegraph line now in course of construction between Valdez and Eagle.

In order to get reliable information on this subject, Lieutenant Rogers, the commanding officer of Fort Egbert, was called upon and interrogated upon the subject. He said: "Yes, your information is quite correct concerning the present governmental construction of a telegraph line from Valdez to this point. So far as my latest information goes, there are now complete 120 miles of the line. The entire distance is 450 miles, and I believe the obstacles in the way of construction are inconsiderable."

"When will be the line be completed?" was asked.

"That will depend so much on matters upon which I have such meagre information that I can give no opinion. There are, so I am informed, 60 men on their way here, with supplies, to commence operations at this end of the line, and of course this will greatly contribute to shortening the time of completion."

"Can you give the Nugget any information concerning the present condition of affairs with regard to the proposed railroad between this point and Valdez?"

"Nothing of a definite nature is yet known here concerning the matter, beyond the fact that there is a deadlock between the company desiring to build the road and the department. The trouble appears to be that the company demands certain concessions effecting mineral lands and military affairs which the departments governing these matters will not concede."

The road which the company desires to build will extend from Valdez which is situated on Portage bay, an inlet of Prince William sound, to Eagle City, its terminus, and will tap and render tributary to Eagle the districts of Tanana, Copper river, Forty-mile and Seventymile, and would be an all-American route.

As an incentive to build this road, the company, which is said to be composed of New York capitalists, has already some very valuable and extensive copper interests on the headwaters of the Copper river. There are at present in the town of Eagle about 400 people, which number is being augmented by every steamer coming up the river, which brings its load of sadder but more wise miners who have been to Nome.

Each of the larger companies of Dawson have a store at Eagle, managed by men who prove by their cordial reception of strangers the wisdom of the home officers in selecting the proper men to fill responsible positions, and anyone who goes to Eagle on business or pleasure may be sure in advance of a pleasant reception.

The recent establishment of a court there will also tend largely to increase the business of the town proper and add much to its growing importance.

These are some of the reasons why Eagle City is talked of so much of late as a coming town of much importance, and its prospects to an outsider seem bright indeed.

Citizens Committee.

The citizens' committee at their meeting Saturday evening decided to at once press the Yukon council to carry into effect the expressed wish of the governor general, the prime minister and parliament and have the election of two members of the Yukon council at once. Some exception was taken to the form of ballot which was described in the draft ordinance and a secret ballot was the only one acceptable to the representatives of the citizens.

It was pointed out that the citizens' in mass meeting had decided on two occasions that no incorporation ordinance should be even considered until the two people's representatives had been elected, and each member of the committee was urged to use his influence to have the wish of the people obeyed in this respect.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the appointment of Major Z. T. Wood to the council.

Heavy Gold Shipment.

New York, Aug. 15, via Skagway, Aug. 20.—Eight million dollars in gold were shipped to London today.

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

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

COUNCIL MEETS.

Holds a Special Business Session Last Night.

WILL BRIDGE THE KLONDIKE RIVER.

Mr. Girouard Does Not Favor Bridge at Ferry.

VERY SUGGESTIVE ORDINANCE

Introduced by Mr. Clement Regarding Proceedings Against Officials—Other Business.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]
A special meeting of the Yukon council was held last night, the commissioner presiding.

Present: Messrs. Ogilvie, Girouard, Clement, Wood.

A petition was received from the Mutual Life Insurance Company to be allowed to carry on business in the territory. The clerk having reported that the necessary fees had been paid, and the legal adviser that the petition had been made in due form, it was ordered that a license be issued.

A petition was presented from J. H. Faloner, asking to be allowed to run a wood sawing machine on the thoroughfares of Dawson. No action.

A communication was presented from the officer commanding B division of the Northwest mounted police, recommending that a morgue be built in Dawson.

A communication was presented from the secretary of the Board of Trade, accompanied by a report of a special committee on assessment and taxation. The clerk was instructed to inform the secretary of the Board of Trade that this report was under consideration.

A communication was presented from the secretary of the department of the interior, stating that the draft of an ordinance respecting the sale of mining property in the Yukon territory by the sheriff had received careful consideration, and that there was no objection to the passing of this ordinance by the local council, on the condition that a proviso be inserted to the effect that it will not come in force until approved of by the governor general in council.

Moved by Mr. Clement, seconded by Mr. Girouard.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the council it is expedient that a road be built at once from Grand Forks up Eldorado—a distance of about four miles, and also that roads be constructed on Hunker and Dominion creeks as soon as possible.

Moved by Mr. Clement, seconded by Mr. Wood.

That the commissioner be authorized to proceed immediately with the construction of a road between Dawson and the commencement of the ridge road, as shown on a plan prepared by Wilfrid Thibaudeau, August, 1900, and marked route No. 1, and that the construction of a bridge across the Klondike river at the lower ferry be also proceeded with.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Girouard, seconded by Mr. Clement (pro forma).

That whereas, the erection of the bridge referred to in the above motion will incur considerable expense; and

Whereas, The people of the Yukon territory will in a short time be represented on the Yukon council; and

Whereas, The erection of a bridge at the lower ferry will not give any accommodation to Klondike City

Resolved, That, this council do not instruct the commissioner to locate and construct the said bridge until an estimate is made of what it will cost to build, not also of a bridge from Dawson to Klondike City, and a road up the other side of the Klondike river to the commencement of the ridge road, and until the two representatives of the Yukon territory are elected as members of the Yukon council.

The commissioner having put the amendment, and the yeas and nays being called for, the vote stood as follows: Yeas, Mr. Girouard; nays, Messrs. Clement and Wood.

The original motion was then carried on the same vote reversed.

Mr. Clement introduced an ordinance

relating to proceedings against officers of the crown, and the same was read a first, second and third time and passed.

Mr. Clement then introduced "an ordinance to provide for the election of two representatives to the territorial council," and the same was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Clement, seconded by Mr. Girouard.

Resolved, That this ordinance be now read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole council.

The ordinance was accordingly read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole council.

It was resolved that the sheriff proceed at once with the construction of ballot boxes for use in the proposed election.

The council then adjourned.

Color Line in Skagway.

It is generally conceded that the Y. M. C. A. is a good institution, but even a good thing can be overdone; and it now looks as though the Y. M. C. A. has outlived its usefulness in Skagway, all through an over-zealous attempt to make it a big thing. A few weeks ago an effort was made to run the membership roll up to 300, a prize being offered to the young lady who would secure the greatest number of members. One young lady who never was south of Mason and Dixon's line, enlisted as members 30 negro soldiers stationed at that place. The "cullud genimins," wishing to avail themselves of the privileges to which their membership entitled them, began to use the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium room and the baths and in other ways to exercise their rights as members.

And there is where the hitch came in. Many self-respecting white people, the bone and sinew of the association, withdrew from it, but the secretary, a young man named Reid, and on most matters a man of ordinary intelligence, sided with the "shades" and said the Y. M. C. A. did not recognize a color line. In an interview with the Alaskan one of Skagway's most prominent ladies said:

"I withdrew because I do not like to associate with colored people. I believe the Y. M. C. A. is a good institution and does good, and my husband has always maintained the same opinion. He has helped the association and I have done as much for it as I could. I am willing to continue to help the association, and have considered, since my withdrawal, the proposition of getting up a benefit entertainment elsewhere for the association. Yet, I do not care to go where I must meet colored men. I have Southern blood, it is true, but I have the greatest respect for a colored person in his proper place. I regret the mistake in the present case has occurred because of some, but it cannot be helped.

"I was in the gymnasium a few days ago when one of the colored men saw me trying to punch a bag. He came up and volunteered to give me lessons. Now, I do not like such a proceeding. On another occasion one of the colored men took part in a basket ball team with the white men. I do not think that proper."

The colored members themselves seem to take different views on the matter. Several of them were asked yesterday what they knew about the affair. All said they had heard nothing up to that time of any of the whites having withdrawn, and knew of none of the soldiers having drawn out or expressed an intention or desire to do so. One of the colored men stated he would keep his membership and intended to stay in regardless of what were the likes or dislikes of the white members. Three other soldiers took another view of the matter. They wanted to withdraw. One appeared at the secretary's office last evening to ask for withdrawal of his name. He stated he was not going to remain where he was not wanted, and where someone might take objection to his presence and insult him. He thought there were other places he could find suitable society.

From the above it is conclusive that the sooner Skagway gets out of the Y. M. C. A. business the better it will be for her moral interests.

A Rubberneck Suffers.

Upon the arrival of the different boats at Dawson there is always a crowd of inquisitive people who insists on climbing over the passengers and making themselves generally obnoxious to everyone having legitimate business with the boat. One of these run the gauntlet of the police and clambered aboard the Canadian on her last trip before she was cleared by the quarantine officer.

Sergeant Wilson catching sight of the intruder promptly ordered him to the stateroom in which the quarantine officer held forth and had him vaccinated before he was allowed to depart. He will probably hold aloof in the future from all crafts that ply the muddy waters of the Yukon unless he has urgent business aboard.

TAXES MAY GO.

Court of Revision Took Action in the Assessment Cases

AND ONLY ONE WAS REPRESENTED.

A. C. Co.'s Volume of Business Cut a Quarter of a Million.

OTHERS WERE CONFIRMED

And Will Appeal Again—Legal Adviser Clement Says the Court Gave Legal Notice.

The court of revision met yesterday at 4 p. m., which was the day and the hour set for the sitting by the last sitting which was held on the 13th inst.

Only one of the appealing parties was represented, namely the A. C. Co., which was represented by Manager Heron and Attorney McGowan, who was so far successful that he is about the only one of the appellants who feels in nowise sore today about the action of the court, in confirming all the cases remaining for consideration without the attendance of any of those who had appealed from the assessment. The general impression prevailed that the court was to sit during the evening, though just why this idea prevailed there seems to be no definite cause, as the only notice which was given concerning the matter consists of a small type-written slip of paper tacked to the bulletin board on the front of the postoffice building, and which certainly fixes the hour at 4 p. m., and, according to Legal Adviser Clement constitutes a legal notice.

The fact remains, however, that despite the fact of the posting of the legal notice, no one interested, besides Mr. Heron and Mr. McGowan, was present, and today those who were not there are inclined to think their cases were not fairly dealt with, and some of them will make yet another appeal. That is the case with the N. A. T. & T. C. When spoken to about the action of the court, Mr. Isom, the company's vice-president, said:

"There are three companies here, of which the N. A. T. & T. is one, which are assessed for a fraction less than one-half of Dawson's taxes. Do you think we can stand that? Do we own a half of the town? Do we receive protection as we should for concerns which are called upon to stand such a heavy tax levy? Our competitors, the scow dealers, are not taxed; the \$150 that they are supposed to pay is not paid. They consign their goods to some house here and dodge the matter, and they go on selling the goods and we are asked to pay the taxes.

"We will most certainly appeal."

Mr. Fulda, of the A. E. Co., which was another one of the companies whose volume of business assessment was confirmed regardless of appeal, had little to say concerning the matter beyond the fact that the company's case was in the hands of its attorneys, and he had given it but little thought.

Mr. Clement, the legal adviser, of the council and member of the court, said, that legal notice had been given of the date and hour when the court would sit to hear the appeals filed, and that only one of the cases so filed had been represented. He did not see wherein the court was in any way responsible for that.

"If any further appeal is desired by those who have not been heard through non-appearance, they can petition the council to that effect, and if there is cause they will be heard."

Jack and Lulu.

The devil is credited with running a free employment agency for people out of employment, and of being invariably successful in procuring employment for them. Perhaps that is what happened in the case of soubrette Lulu Watts and her friend Jack Kirke during the watches of the night, or perhaps it may have been the result of plain Klondike hooch which has been known in times past to cause strange doings. Whatever

may have been the cause of the argument, its immediate effects were unmistakable. The soubrette has been known to enter heated debates before this, and to come out second best, and wearing the signs of battle upon her countenance as on this occasion is not the rule, but the exception. The last time the fair Lulu went out in her war paint and feathers she used a bottle with telling effect upon the features of a man in a First Avenue restaurant. This time the encounter took place on the sidewalk near the Pavilion, and after the exercises were over, Kirke, who played a very heavy lead without support, lead the procession into the pavilion, carrying the spoils of victory, consisting of the hat and coat of the vanquished soubrette, and was followed by the hospital corps who supported Miss Watts within the same sheltering walls beyond the gaze of the public and especially beyond the ken of any stray recruiting officer for the queen's wardrobe. Both the persons referred to have been employed in a local playhouse which recently closed its doors, so they had nothing else to do, and probably fought for exercise.

The "Gams" Walked Out.

There was a strike in the gambling fraternity yesterday which resulted in a walkout in two gambling houses of all dealers, case-keepers and all knights of "come 7, come 11" and of the little ball that goes around. The strike was occasioned by the fact that the owners and managers announced a sweeping reduction in wages, the cut being from \$20 to \$12.50, the owners to pay the monthly fines. But the men would not stand the cut, hence the walkout. For a couple of hours the dealboxes were allowed to cool, 7 and 11 didn't come and the little ball ceased from going around. Finally capital had to give in to "labor," the old rate was restored and the strikers returned to work without having to ask the co-operation of other unions.

Sunday Telegraphing.

Apropos of the statement made by General Manager E. C. Hawkins, of the W. P. & Y. R., at a late meeting of the local Board of Trade, Secretary Clayton yesterday received from Mr. Hawkins, who is now at Skagway, the following telegram:

"Our telegraph line is now open for business on Sunday and every day in the week."

Sorry for the Owls.

Frank Brackett and Irvie Meads who all but died of hunger and privation on the Fort Yukon trail to the Koyukuk diggings a few weeks since were passengers on the steamer Alice returning here last night, and look slightly disfigured, though declaring they are still in the ring.

The boys lived for a time, as stated in the Nugget at the time, on barely enough hoot owl and other natural delicacies of the country to sustain the vital spark, and Frank Brackett says that his principal feeling in thinking of their time of trials, is one of remorse. He was sorry for the owls. Meads says little on the necessarily painful subject, but intimates that he has no sympathy for anyone or thing in question beyond what he intends lavishing on himself.

These two are among the very few who have a good word to say for the Koyukuk, and their ideas of the country are to the effect that it is a good country to be prospected and developed by capital.

Seattle Losing Klondike Trade.

D. A. Shindler, "the hardware man," has returned to Dawson with a winter's supply of merchandise in his line. He reports the coast cities as enjoying phenomenal prosperity, particularly Seattle, which is doing an immense trade, supplying the U. S. army with provisions to be sent via steamer leaving that port to China.

Mr. Shindler furnished the information that owing to the high prices asked for goods in Seattle, the merchants from Dawson, who originally got their supplies from that city, are compelled to buy in Victoria or Vancouver, as American goods are sold there in many instances 10 per cent less in some lines than in the country in which they were manufactured. "Seattle," says Mr. Shindler, "is killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

Mining Company Proposed.

A movement is on foot to organize a local stock company for the purpose of securing and developing mining property. Several prominent business men are interested in the matter, and it is understood that the lines upon which the company will operate are soon to be announced.

Another Missing Husband.

Mrs. Anna Reithberger, of Winona, Minnesota, writes for information relative to her husband, Louis Reithberger, who was last heard from at Dyea and Skagway in '98. No word has reached her of his whereabouts for the past two years.

DEATH ON BONANZA.

Wm. Martin, Known as "Windy Bill," Killed Yesterday.

ACCIDENT WAS DUE TO BAD ROADS.

Unfortunate Man Lives Several Hours After Injury.

LEFT HERE SUNDAY MORNING.

Had Expressed Fears That He Would Be Killed Owing to Condition of Roads.

Word was brought to the city today of a horrible accident on upper Bonanza yesterday which resulted in the death of William Martin after several hours of agonizing suffering. The accident occurred at the mouth of Homestake gulch, which is opposite claim No. 27 above on Bonanza.

Martin, or "Windy Bill" as he was known to his companions, was in the employ of J. A. Rouse, the freighter, and left here Sunday morning with a heavy load of freight to which were attached six mules. The accident which cost the man his life is supposed to have happened about 8 or 9 o'clock yesterday morning, although it was not discovered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Martin was found lying in the road, alive but unconscious. As the road at that particular place is even worse than at most other places, it is supposed that he had somehow been pulled from his seat on the wagon by the lines and the wheels of the heavily laden wagon had passed directly over the small of his back, crushing him down into the mud, and of course, breaking his back. After passing on a distance of 20 yards the six-mule team had stopped and were still standing there when found, supposedly, six hours later.

Assistance such as the neighborhood afforded, a doctor being soon upon the scene, was rendered, but the crushed man never regained consciousness, dying about three hours after being found. On his previous trip with a load up Bonanza, Martin remarked to a friend that he feared for his life when driving six mules to a heavy load over that road, and on the very next trip his fear proved to have been well founded.

But little could be learned of the unfortunate man further than that he came here in '98 and was a faithful and experienced teamster. The body will be brought to Dawson this evening. This has another human life been sacrificed to the Klondike system of public highways.

Visiting Skagwayans.

Mr. Laramie Mayer, of James Carroll & Co., wholesale and retail dealers of Seattle and Skagway, is in the city accompanied by his wife. Mr. Mayer is one of the leading citizens of the "Gateway" and is here on his first visit to the Klondike metropolis. His stay will be very short as they leave tonight on the return trip. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are accompanied by Capt. Carroll, who is better remembered as the pioneer Alaskan skipper, as he helped dig Lynn canal.

All Work and No Play.

A chateau near Prague has been lighted by 1200 jets of acetylene gas.

Glycerin is a byproduct of soap and candle factories, and something like 40,000 tons of this commodity are made yearly.

A pot that cannot boil over has been invented by a Berlin machinist. It has a perforated rim, through which the overflowing fluid returns to the pot.

The shipping of monazite from Brazil to Europe has almost been discontinued, owing to the very low price paid. The cheapness of the sand is one of the causes of the inexpensiveness of the German mantles.

Contracts for the dismantling and razing of the Paris exposition buildings have been signed, and the job has been given to a Chicago firm which tore down the buildings after the Columbia exposition, and also those at the Omaha exposition. The contract for the work was signed the day the Paris exposition opened. Lumber is very dear in France, and there will be 75,000,000 feet available after the close of the exposition.

WHEN AMERICA WAS YOUNG

And There Was Deadly Fear of the Redcoats.

Brave Jane Hillard Made a Thrilling Ride and Had a Close Call From Capture.

From Wednesday's Daily.

During the revolutionary war many deeds of valor were performed by people whose names have never been heard of by the present generation, but whose daring acts did much to foster the cause of liberty. The Hillards were a well known family in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and while they had never been discovered in direct communication with the Continental army it was fairly understood among the British troops that they were using their influence to aid the colonists.

"I should like nothing better," an English officer was saying, "than to capture one of that family, march him to headquarters and make him give an account of himself."

"Perhaps," a fellow officer returned, "you would not enjoy the capture of the young daughter of the household, who, it is said, is afraid of nothing this side of the sea. It is said that she is one of the most expert horsewomen in the colonies and is out scouring the country over at daybreak and does not return till dark."

Jane Hillard, a beautiful girl of 15, was standing at her horse's side, patting its glossy neck, while her mother was saying:

"I like not the thought of your going so far from home alone when the country round is infested with British soldiers."

"Why, mother," laughed the girl as she sprang into the saddle, "I know every inch of the ground as well as I know my own dooryard. And what can happen to me? There is no horse so fleet as mine, and I promise to take good care of myself." And, giving the mare a touch with her whip, she went flying down the driveway toward the public road.

Jane rode along the smooth highway, every now and then looking over her shoulder to see whether any had noticed her during her swift trip. And at last, when she came to a large clump of elder bushes, she reined in the mare, raised herself in the saddle and gazed in all directions. Seeing no one, she gave three short whistles, which were at once answered. She then started the horse and in a moment had reached a thick underbrush a few rods off the public road. A young man came forward, raised his cap respectfully and said:

"Good day, Mistress Hillard. You are prompt in keeping an appointment."

"Good day, sir," she answered quickly. "I am glad I have not kept you waiting, though," she added, "I came near not being here at all. This day of all others my mother objected to my riding. The country is filled with soldiers, and she was afraid harm might come to me."

"Does she know of this meeting?" the man asked quickly.

"No one knows of it," the girl replied, "and I am sure I have not been noticed on my way here."

"That is well," her companion answered. "I am trusting you with a most important message which must be in the hands of Gen. Washington within 12 hours. If it is discovered, it means death to me and confusion to our troops. You are in great danger carrying it." And he hesitated a moment before placing it in her hands, which were outstretched toward a neatly corded packet. "But I see no other way," he added, and handing it to the girl, he was soon out of sight.

Jane placed the precious message within her riding cap and had gone but a short distance when, on looking over her shoulder, great was her consternation to discover in the distance a party of English officers.

Jane Hillard was a brave girl, but her heart sank as she thought of the important letter entrusted to her, all that it meant to the Continental army if it were discovered and what would be her probable fate if she were made a prisoner of war. She put the spurs to her horse, and then began a ride which was an important one for the cause of liberty. On they went the girl urging the mare over the uneven road, well knowing that one misstep meant certain capture and probable death, while the redcoats followed with wonderful speed.

"We are gaining!" cried one. "I'll wager that at the next turn of the road we shall catch her."

The men fairly flew over the road to the point beyond the bend where they expected to capture Mistress Hillard, and great was their surprise to discover that she was not only beyond their reach, but that she had completely disappeared! The men who had regarded the race as simply a joke to frighten the girl now vowed to find her and take her before the commandant.

"We'll ride right to her father's door, and the one who finds her and brings her before the officer of the day shall receive a liberal reward."

Jane Hillard spoke truly when she said she knew the country around, and when she saw that the British were in pursuit of her she decided on a desperate move. At a point hidden from the highway she vaulted her horse over the hedge, turned down the edge of a creek, and by the time her disappearance was discovered she was carefully skirting her way through her father's orchard. In a few moments she was galloping over the grass at the edge of the driveway and soon arrived at the Hillard homestead.

"No one was in sight, and the girl has ity sprang from the saddle, opened the door and, leaning her horse into the kitchen, securely fastened the great bar across the entrance. With great caution she led the mare through the living room, down the wide hall and the length of the state parlor into a little bedroom. She closed every door behind her, and when she took the horse into the sleeping room she quite filled the space between the enormous bed and the old fashioned, dimity draped dressing table.

"There!" she whispered, unfastening the saddle girth. "The redcoats won't get us this time, my girl."

In the meantime the officers rode up the lane to the Hillard mansion, carefully looking for tracks in the dust, and one man knocked at the kitchen door so loudly with his riding whip that Mrs. Hillard hastily answered the summons, coming out of the cellar, where she had been assisting the maids in skimming the cream.

"We are looking," said the man, "for a maiden who, rides about the country on a bay mare. She is, I believe, your daughter, madam."

"My daughter!" stammered Mrs. Hillard. "What can you possibly want of her?"

"We believe," went on the officer, "that she is carrying treasonable messages to the Continental army."

"Why, sirs," cried the mother, "you are greatly mistaken. Jane is but a child, and she knows no more of the ways of war than yonder lamb."

"Know you where she is at present?" one of them asked.

"She left the house an hour ago," was the reply, "and I expect her home at any moment."

"Well, madam," said the first speaker, "if you will assure me that she is doing no mischief and promise me that she holds no communication with the Continentals, we will bid you good afternoon."

"I will also promise you," returned Mrs. Hillard, that hereafter she shall do her riding on her own estate, and I pledge you my honor that she has not nor shall she hold any communication with the Continental army."

There was great consternation in the household when Jane led her horse from out the best bedroom and told the story of her flight and her manner of escape.

Late that night, when all the household was asleep, a little figure stole out and in a few seconds placed in the hands of the waiting messenger a packet, which was in the possession of Gen. Washington before dawn. And that day the Continental army gained a great victory.

Several months afterward Gen. Washington took dinner with the Hillard family, making the journey out of Philadelphia to personally thank the young girl who had risked so much for the cause so dear to her heart, her astonished family then hearing of it for the first time. The commander-in-chief of the army also wrote Jane Hillard a letter, which he signed, "Your faithful friend, G. Washington."

The Hillard mansion is yet standing and in the best bedroom and on the threshold of the state parlor are still to be seen the hoof marks of the faithful horse that carried the messenger when Jane Hillard risked so much for the cause of liberty.—Troy Northern Budget.

When in town, stop at the Regina.

Good meat weighs no more than bad. The former at Klondike Market.

Try a juicy steak from Klondike Market.

Fine tweed tailor-made suits. McCandless Bros., opp. S. Y. T. dock.

Short orders served right. The Holborn.

Best imported wines and liquors at the Regina.

Fresh meats from stall red beaves at Klondike Market, next Avery's.

AILEEN.

I know a winsome little girl
Whose dancing feet are light
As thistle down that breezes whirl
To float in sunshine bright—
A little girl with witching eyes
That smile like sunny summer skies
Upon whose blue no clouds arise
And in them mischief lies.

A happy heart that singing goes
To mate with dancing feet,
A guileless heart that only knows
Whate'er of life that's sweet;
A dainty blossom, pink and white,
Capricious as a fairy sprite,
That could not live without sunlight
And careless love would blight.

'Tis sad to think that years may fleet
And bring a woman's dower
To still those happy, dancing feet
—With sorrow's heavy power,
But love that watched the blossom rare
Will surely keep the ripe fruit fair
And teach the woman's heart to bear
Whate'er may come of care.

—Mary Devereux in Boston Transcript.

Taking the Census.

"Oh, yes, I know you are the census man. Warm day, take a seat. I've gotten all the facts for you. My husband, John Moore, is 40; I am 32; we have seven children; they are all well now."

"But—" put in the census man, relates the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Yes, yes; you needn't ask me any questions. I'm telling you fact as I can. Tommy, our oldest boy, had the measles when he was three. He first began to walk when he was eight months old and the day after he was ten months old he could walk clear around the room without holding on to anything. He fell down the stairs when he was four years three months and thirteen days old, but it didn't hurt him any, and he liked ice cream from the first time he ever tasted it. I can't get him to eat gravy, but he had his first piece of steak when he was 15 months old. Johnnie, the next to the oldest—"

"Madam, stop, stop," cried the enumerator, "answer my questions. I don't want to know any more about your children."

And then the woman got angry and the census taker also lost his temper and left.

Pen and Pencil.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, who recently built his own tomb in California, announced the other day that the world was mistaken in supposing that he meant to occupy it for some time.

Mr. Andrew Lang asserts that novels are almost, if not altogether, the only form of literature that is remunerative now. Nevertheless he thinks that a new Froude, Macaulay or Tennyson would even now find readers.

Paul Bourget has become a practicing Catholic, according to the Tablet, following the fashion set by M. Brunetiere and Huysmans. It is, moreover, reported that M. Bourget is revising his books from a Christian point of view.

Sir John Tenniel, who is affectionately known among his associates as the Grand Old Man of Punch, has been on the staff of that paper for 50 years. Over 2000 cartoons have come from his pencil, and an exhibition of the original drawings is now being held in London.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the author, enjoys an almost equal fame as a specialist in diseases of the nerves. He is also a naturalist of note and has genius as a poet. This many-sided man was born in Philadelphia, educated in the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from the celebrated Jefferson Medical college in 1850. He is now 71 years old.

King Humbert Marries.

King Humbert's marriage was one of the best things that ever happened to him. It was not till he was 24 that a bride was chosen for him. Heirs apparent are not usually allowed to remain unwedded so long, but it so happened that death carried off the wife destined for him, a young Hapsburg archduchess. In 1868, however, Victor Emmanuel grew uneasy at this single state of his heir, whose younger brother was already provided with a wife. He one day told his prime minister, Gen. Manabrea, that he absolutely must find a wife for Humbert. To this peremptory command the soldier quietly remarked that she was already found; there was wanting only the will of his majesty and the consent of the prince. The lady on whom the general had fixed was the Princess Margherita, daughter of the Duke of Genoa, the brave brother of Victor Emmanuel, whom consumption had borne away from the family and fatherland. She had been carefully educated, according to her father's dying instructions. She was at the time a lovely girl of 18, delicately fair, with eyes of a deeper blue than usually accompanies a blonde complexion, and a smile of bewitching sweetness. When Victor Emmanuel first heard this suggestion he was surprised. He had never thought of his niece in this light. He asked the general to tell him something about the qualities of the princess, and what had suggested the idea to him. All he heard greatly pleased the king, and, striking the table with his fist, as he often did when excited, he exclaimed: "Bravo! From all you have

related I recognize in her the Savoy blood. Now that you have told me so many nice things about my niece I will go and assure myself of it personally." No sooner said than done; he set out for Turin at once, and arrived unexpectedly at the palace of the Duchess of Genoa. His conversation with the princess satisfied him that her charms had not been overrated. The marriage was therefore arranged, and was celebrated in April, 1868, at Turin, with great pomp, in the presence of the whole royal family.—Toronto Globe.

Only the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Criterion.

Heavy underwear at Oak Hall.

The liquors are the best to be had, at the Regina.

The warmest and most comfortable hotel in Dawson is at the Regina.

Shindler has bicycle sundries; wood rims, inner tubes, ball bearings, spokes.

bells, cyclometers, ice clips, graphite, etc. Wheels to rent by the hour. cr

Neatly furnished rooms, The Criterion.

Try Cascade Laundry for high-class work at reduced prices.

It might pay you to drop in and see the new stock of drugs, stationery and sundries at the Pioneer Drug Store.

Table de hote diners. The Holborn.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Notice.

J. L. Sale & Co., the jewelers, have moved their main store to the Aurora building opposite Aurora dock. cit

Same old price, 25 cents, for drink, at the Regina.

Dry Goods
And Millinery
At Our New Store, Next Door to Germain's Restaurant.
See Our Stock and Compare Prices. SUMMERS & ORRELL, SECOND STREET

"White Pass and Yukon Route." Str. VICTORIAN

Will Sail TOMORROW for

White Horse and All Way Points!

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

Special Values!
We are offering great values on all our
Spring and Summer Suits, Trousers, Hats, FURNISHINGS, ETC.
WE MUST HAVE ROOM
We are now expecting large consignments of goods for Fall and Winter, and we will offer special inducements to purchasers on all our light weight goods.
HERSHBERG
THE RELIABLE SEATTLE CLOTHIERS,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE C. D. CO. DOCK FRONT STREET

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

New Arrivals.
AMONG the NEW GOODS just received are to be found Plain INDIA LINENS, PLAIN SWISS, CHECKED NAINSOOK, FANCY ORGANDIES, FANCY DIMITIES, Fancy Figured FOULARD SILKS, Plain Colored and Black TAF-FETTA SILKS, Plain Black Satin DUCHESS, Beautiful Black and Colored CREPONS, Evening Shades in ALBATROSS and NUNS' VEILINGS, a Beautiful Line of Fine SILK WAISTES, and a Complete Line of NOTIONS.
SEE SHOW WINDOWS
N. A. T. & T. CO.

Kearney & Kearney
AURORA DOCK. Telephone 31
Freighting and Teaming
Goods delivered at the Forks, Eldorado and Upper Bonanza creeks.
Rates Reasonable... Satisfaction Guaranteed
GOODS HANDLED WITH CARE
ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
Bonanza - Market
All our Meats are Fresh Killed and of First Quality.
TELEPHONE 93
Third Street, Opposite Pavilion

ORR & TUKEY'S
STAGE
Daily Each Way
To Grand Forks
Leaves Forks at 8 a. m.
Arrive at Dawson 12:30 p. m.
Leave Dawson at 3 p. m.
Arrive at Forks 7 p. m.
FREIGHTING TO THE CREEKS.

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

Granite and Enamelled Ware
DAWSON HARDWARE CO., JUST IN
SECOND AVENUE

THE WATER FRONT IS QUIET.

No Steamers Arrive or Depart Last Night or Today.

Except the Lightning, Which Left for Whitehorse—Eldorado Leave Tonight—River Falling.

From Wednesday's Daily.

There were no boats either up or down the river to depart from or arrive at the city last night or this morning, save the Lightning, which boat, to the surprise of many, left her dock at 10 o'clock last night in almost total darkness. She did not continue up stream, however, but stopped at Klondike City, where she unloaded a quantity of freight consigned to Tom O'Brien for his store. This freight was contracted to be left at that point on the down trip of the Lightning, but the orders were misunderstood by those in charge of the boat, consequently the return. She continued this morning up stream.

The steamer Eldorado, which was billed to leave last night was detained and was unloaded at the C. D. Co.'s wharf.

The Zealandian is due to arrive this afternoon from the upper river. She will follow the Victorian which sails for Whitehorse sometime tomorrow.

The water is falling rapidly now, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains and all along the river banks which have been hidden by overflowing water are now showing up. From now on the river will continue to fall as the season of warm weather has passed and the moisture which has supplied the feeders of the river will remain frozen.

The steamer Danube arrived in Skagway yesterday. She will be followed by a new boat on that run, the Dolphin, which recently came around the Horn from New York. She will be the largest boat on the Skagway-Seattle run. The Rosalie has been taken off the Alaska run and will now ply between Seattle and Victoria in which trade she was formerly employed.

The wize went down last night during the heavy wind storm near Selwyn, consequently no news from the upper river was obtainable this morning.

The Orpheum Last Night.

The "Circus Girl" at the Orpheum last evening attracted a large audience. Aside from the merits of the piece itself there was a strong attraction for sour doughs in the reappearance of Paul Bordman and Blossom together after the former's long absence from the boards, and he received a welcome which must have been pleasant.

The piece presented is one of those three-act comedies wherein the action is so fast and surprise (which is the keynote of humor) follows upon the heels of surprise so closely that the audience hardly has time to catch its exhausted breath before it is compelled to give further evidence of amusement.

The troubles of Mr. Arthur Hummington, the unfortunate spouse, who, when left by his better half to his own resources, becomes the creature of circumstances and the victim of unavoidable appearances, keeps the audience interested and laughing during the entire performance. Bordman did it remarkably well, but that was no better than might have been expected of him.

Julia Walcott, as the alert and business-like mother-in-law Mrs. Gillibrand, played the part as no one else in Dawson can play a character part of that kind and was, as usual, warmly received by the audience.

Blossom, as the Circus Girl, was clever and bright, doing the business of the part with the same go and spirit which always marks her work.

Alf Layne as Joshua Gillibrand, did his work in a manner creditable to himself and pleasing to the audience. Robert Lawrence as Ralph Omerad, conducted himself precisely as the author of the play must have intended. Fred Breen as the red haired, rich-tongued brother Dobson, outdid himself in funny expressions and extemporaneous lines. May Ashley as Barbara the house-maid, and Mamie Hightower as Daisy Maitland, the niece, who came at the wrong time, got all out of their respective parts put there by the author, and Ida Howell presented the wife in the case, Mrs. Hummington, in a way which shows the troubles of the unfortunate spouse to be of the realistic order.

At the close of the second act the curtain was called up repeatedly and the actors finally had to make their bows of acknowledgement from before the drop before the audience would consent to let them go to their dressing rooms.

On the whole the Orpheum bill and cast were more enthusiastically received

than has been a performance even in Dawson, where audiences are essentially enthusiastic for a long time past. One of the best evidences of the worth of the show is evidenced by what Charley Meadows, was overheard to say as the curtain went down on the second act, "This is the best show in town."

Tonight "Chick" will be presented and this will be followed by a change of bill every evening during the week.

Her Treasured Note.

Here is one of the prettiest and most characteristic stories of Mrs. Gladstone I ever heard, says T. P. in "Mainly About People."

Just after she was married her husband, who had already been a minister, put to her the question: "Shall I tell you nothing, and you can say nothing? Or shall I tell you everything, and you say nothing?"

She chose the latter of the alternatives, and he told her everything, and she never told anything—except once. Two cabinet ministers were dining with her husband, then also a member of the cabinet, and something was mentioned the details of which were known only to members of the cabinet and to such of their wives as were trusted with their secrets.

Mrs. Gladstone said or did or looked something which revealed that she knew. At once there was flash-d upon her from the brilliant black eyes of her husband one of those terrible looks he could give. It was a silent but an affrighting reproof. When the dinner was over and Mrs. Gladstone went up to the drawing room, she had a good old fashioned cry and wrote down a little note of apology to her husband. He scribbled back a reply. It was some thing like these terms:

"You are always right. You could not do wrong. Never mention it again."

Mr. Gladstone of course forgot all about it until one day when he was showing some of his old letters to some guests at Hawarden Mrs. Gladstone disappeared and, coming down with a little bundle, said she also had her little treasures of the past which she must show, and then out came this little note—faded, scarcely legible, preserved throughout half a century of common life—of joy and suffering and greatness together. It was no wonder that everybody present was touched at this resurrection of something that brought back the image of youth and early marriage and all the vast expanse of tenderness and perfect understanding that lay between them.

"Sass for the Goose."

Complaint has been made at the Nugget office several times lately of the number of drunken women who have been on the streets during the early morning hours of the past several days. They not only monopolize the sidewalk, but they disgust all who see them with their vulgar and bestial actions. The complaint is made that if miners from the creeks give half the provocation for arrest as the women, they are pulled instanter.

Of course, in the early morning hours there are very few people on the streets to be annoyed and the male "its" who trail around after them, but the few people who are out at those hours have the same right to protection from depravity as has the afternoon stroller. Laws that apply to drunken men at 5 o'clock in the evening should apply to drunken women at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Too Much Water.

A number of miners came down yesterday from Hunker creek where, owing to the late heavy rains there is more water than is needed, so much, in fact, that work has been suspended on a number of claims until the surplus water can run off. The men who came in yesterday assert that the road between Dawson and Hunker was never in a worse condition than at present, being practically impassable for other than foot passengers.

Territorial Court.

This morning in the territorial court the case of Casey, accused of having snatched bank bills to the amount of \$80, from the hand of one Graham, in Sam Bonfield's saloon on July 5th, was on trial before Judge Craig.

Casey conducted his own case from the prisoner's box and proved quite an able advocate in his own defence.

Heroine of Mafeking.

London, Aug. 5.—Among the arrivals from South Africa today were the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Sarah Wilson. They were met at the docks at Southampton by Consuela, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Georgiana Curzon. A large crowd awaited the party at Waterloo station, and heartily cheered the heroine of Mafeking.

Anyone knowing the address of Oliver R. Elliott will confer a favor by sending same to this office.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

The many pitfalls in Dawson are the miner's greatest enemies. In Magistrate McDonnell's court this morning John H. Hackenson who said he is a miner, was up on the charge of having been drunk. Evidently John had, after reaching the city, bathed internally before making an outward application, as traces of 49 below were still visible on his face and neck. He pleaded guilty and was given the option of paying \$5 and costs or working ten days for the crown. He paid the cash.

Verily the path of Poundmaster Anderson is not strewn with pansy blossoms or sweet-scented geraniums. Anderson, after losing \$169.50 on a sale of dogs Monday, could not be expected to be in a lovable frame of mind the next morning, especially as Dr. W. A. Richardson called before the poundmaster had finished his beauty sleep to see about how and when his dog had gotten into the pound for the seventh or eighth time. As it was necessary for Anderson to get up to give the desired information, he arose in no placid frame of mind, otherwise he would not have been in court this morning on the charge of assault and of using profane and abusive language to the dog-owning doctor. The doctor testified in substance that the son of Norseland leaped from his couch and came at him like a Kansas cyclone; that he hit the wall a smash with his fist and threatened to make sausage of him—bologna sausage, probably, as Anderson is in the dog business; that Anderson cursed him roundly and called him all manner of vile names; that he said he would not dirty his hands (his poundmaster's hands) by striking the doctor, and that he had in many other ways deported himself in a manner unbecoming an officer of the law and a servant of the people.

In his own behalf Anderson introduced John Blohm as his first witness. Blohm is first mate of the dog pound, his duties being to run in and corral all stray canines. As a witness he is a podigy in that he can testify all around a case and still not say anything. If he is no better at catching dogs than he is at telling a story in the witness box it would take him all day to gather a bouquet of dog fennel even where it is plentiful. His object was to clear his boss, but he made a sorry mess of it.

Ans. Hansen was another dog-catching witness for Anderson, but he got along better than his running mate, although it was apparent that his sympathy was strong for the accused. At the close of Hansen's testimony the court had heard enough to warrant the conviction of Anderson who was given some plain advice as to his future deportment in his official capacity and allowed to go without a fine.

Rockefeller's Inning.

During the past several months the item of kerosene has not been prominent in the list of Dawson household expenses; but from now until next April it will occupy a position very near the top of the column. Where a month ago the fights in the city that were to be seen even at midnight could be counted on the fingers, by 9 o'clock now they are to be seen shining from a thousand cabins and business houses. Kerosene must now be figured as an item of considerable importance in the problem of Dawson living.

Much Building.

It is conservative to state that within the past 30 days there have been an average of half a dozen new structures of some description started in Dawson each day. On every hand from early morning until far into the night is to be heard the ring of carpenters' tools. Residences, storehouses, warehouses, and, in fact, all kinds and descriptions of buildings for as many different purposes are springing up all over the city. Many repairs for winter are being made on old buildings and, in view of all this, if there is an idle carpenter in Dawson at present it is his own fault. The average price paid to these wood artisans is \$1.25 per hour, with the result that many of them are now making \$15 per day.

Found Alone.

Some men, coming into town yesterday reported finding a man on the roadside at Porcupine Hill, about five miles from town, helpless and deserted. Deputy Marshall McNaughton at once proceeded to the rescue, assisted by U. S. soldiers and a government wagon, detailed by Lieutenant Jenks for the purpose.

The man was D. G. Dandy, who had become exhausted when returning from a prospecting expedition with a partner. He lost all control of his legs and became powerless. After carrying him for nearly two miles, his partner gave up, and left him where he was found yesterday with only a few cooking utensils and little grub and blankets. His partner promised to return Sunday if he did not show up in town by that time. This was Friday afternoon.

Dandy had spent a day and night at the side of the road when rescued, and could not walk. He was placed in the Red Cross hospital. He had formerly been employed on the water front.

The rescued man had no words of complaint to make of his partner, Alaskan.

Supplementary Estimates.

London, Aug. 5.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary sec-

"HIGH - GRADE GOODS"

S-Y.T. Co.

DAIRYMEN, WE HAVE

Shorts, Hay, Oats, Corn

...IN ANY QUANTITY...

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

Nothing Is Too Good

That truism is particularly adapted to the conditions prevailing in a city like Dawson, so far removed from the great business centers of the world. Merchandise shipped in here costs the same, no matter the quality, for transportation. Consequently all lines handled by us are first-class, such as Stetson's Finest Hats, Slater's Boots and Shoes, Tailor-Cut Nobby Suits of Imported Tweeds and Wool, English Derbies, and the finest invoice of Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city.

MACAULAY BROS., 1st Ave. nr. Fairview

retary of the war office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, in introducing a supplementary army estimate of eleven and a half million pounds, explained that it covered the expenses in South Africa to the end of February, 1901, and included three millions for China. The amount asked for South Africa included the cost of repatriating the imperial and colonial troops. It was proposed to leave in South Africa 45,000 men, including 15,000 colonials and reservists desiring to remain. The amount also included the gift of five pounds to every soldier and a suit of mufti to every reservist. Including the present estimate the aggregate voted for the war office is £61,022,700.

Caught a Tartar.

The burglar had entered the house as quietly as possible, but his shoes were not padded, and they made some noise. He had just reached the door of the bedroom when he heard some one moving in the bed as if about to get up, and he paused.

The sound of a woman's voice floated to his ears.

"If you don't take off your boots when you come into this house," it said, "there's going to be trouble, and a whole lot of it. Here it's been raining for three hours, and you dare to tramp over my carpets with your muddy boots on. Go down stairs and take them off this minute!"

He went down stairs without a word, but he didn't take off his boots. Instead he went straight out into the night again, and the "pat" who was waiting for him saw a tear glisten in his eye.

"I can't rob that house," he said. "It reminds me of home."

Making the Plants Go Round.

The new reporter, in his story of the wedding, wrote, "The floral display stretched from the chancel rail to the doors of the church."

The city editor, in a mild manner, as is the custom of city editors with new reporters, suggested:

"Couldn't you have used a better word than 'stretched'? Say the floral display 'nodded' or 'twined' or something like that—some word more suggestive of flowers."

"'Stretched' is all right," replied the new reporter, with the stubborn courage of a realist. "The decorations consisted of six rubber plants, and they had to stretch to go the distance."—Baltimore American.

Opening of New Studio.

Messrs. Lars & Duclos are now open for business on Front street, Webb block, over the Palace barber shop, opposite the Yukon Dock. They have now the best appointed studio in Dawson for the production of portrait work of which they make a specialty. Also views from the rush of '98, all along the Yukon river from Skagway to Dawson and in fact everything from that time up to date. Mr. Lars has just returned from the outside with a complete stock of fresh material for the production of fine platinum portraits; try them. Don't forget the place, opposite the Yukon Dock.

LARS & DUCLOS, Photographers.

A dance will be given at McDonald hall on Thursday evening.

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

J. R. GANDOLFO, c-w

WANTED.

NOTICE TO LEVI MORRIS—Wife in Dawson. Come.

FOR SALE. Small store building, with fixtures, etc.; a snap. Apply this office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS

BURRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices, Golden's Exchange Bld., Front St. Safe deposit box in A.C. vault.

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

AUGUSTE NOEL, Advocate, etc., Mission St., Dawson.

NORTON D. WALLING, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, Nome, Alaska.

HENRY BLEEKER & FERNAND DE JOURNEL, Attorneys at Law.

BLEEKER AND DE JOURNEL, Attorneys at Law, Offices—Second street, in the Joslin Building, Residence—Third avenue, opp. Metropolitan Hotel, Dawson.

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

WADE & ATKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Office, A. C. Office Building.

PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Offices, First Ave.

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers; Telephone No. 22. Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Opheim Building.

N. F. HAGEL, Q. C., Barrister, Notary, etc., over McLennan, McPeely & Co. hardware store, First avenue.

ASSAYERS.

JOHN B. WARDEN, F. I. C.—Assayer for Best of British North America. Gold dust assayed and assayed. Assays made of quartz and black sand. Analyses of ores and coal.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

TYRRELL & GREEN, Mining Engineers and Dominion Land Surveyors. Office, corner First Ave. and First Ave. South, Opp. Klondike Hotel, Dawson.

GEORGE EDWARDS, C. E., Dominion Land Surveyor, cor. Fourth street and First Avenue.

DENTISTS.

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

Meat that's fresh and toothsome at the Klondike Market, next Avery's.

HOTEL DONOVAN.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

AT MODERATE PRICES

...American and European Plans

THIRD AVENUE AND SECOND STREET

GIBSON & JEWEL, Props.

New Skirts

Silk Skirts,

Satin Skirts,

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Tweed Skirts,

Etc., Etc.

A FULL LINE OF CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS

J. P. McLENNAN

FRONT STREET, Dawson

Next to Holborn Cafe.

SMITH

VS.

SLAVIN

10-Round Glove Contest

August 27th.

Place of Meeting to Be Selected Later

Winner to take all the gate receipts and \$300 side money.