

# THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

VOL. 2 No. 43

DAWSON, Y. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1901

PRICE 25 CENTS

**Slater's Felt Shoes**



Sewed with Goodyear  
...Well...

**Sargent & Pinsky**  
"The Corner Store"

## A LONG DEBATE

Was Attended by Some Boquet Throwing Between Counsel This Morning

IN McDONALD-BELCHER LAW SUIT.

Nearly Whole Forenoon Session Taken up by Argument

CONCERNING POINT OF LAW

Arising Out of the Re-Examination of Duncan McDonald by Counsel for the Plaintiff.

The Belcher-McDonald law suit still continues to engross the attention of Justice Dugas' court.

Duncan McDonald was the object of Attorney Wade's searching cross-examination yesterday afternoon till the time the court arose, and this morning the matter was again taken up and continued till afternoon.

Mr. Wade finished his cross examination of the witness who was then taken in hand by Attorney McCall, for the plaintiff, in re-examination.

Coming to the point of whether or not the plaintiff had ever paid any of the expenses of claim 27 since receiving the transfer of the half interest previously referred to, witness said that last spring the fraction adjoining 27 had been damaged and that a meeting had been held by the executors and the defendant in the McDonald hotel, when the defendant with the other owners had each paid a share of the damages in proportion to his share of ownership.

Yesterday afternoon witness said that Alex McDonald had said that he had given Calder a note for \$100,000 to secure him "good and plenty," and when this statement was mentioned this morning the trouble began.

Mr. Wade straightway objected vigorously on the ground that the question of the consideration for which the note was given was involved, and that because the plaintiff's counsel had not raised the question in his examination in chief he had not the right to raise it in re-examination, thereby preventing the defense from cross examining afterwards. He contended that the \$100,000 note was not a promissory note, but one given in lieu of property. Mr. McCall said that he had purposely left the question of consideration out of his examination in chief, believing that the defense would bring out all that the plaintiff wanted, in his cross-examination.

Justice Dugas said that the objection could be noted and the questions and their answers held in reserve.

Mr. Wade asked that before this was done the evidence of yesterday afternoon be turned up and read. This was done and Mr. Wade at the close of the reading argued some more and cited some authorities. He said that the procedure of the opposing counsel was bad law and that his learned friend knew it was bad law.

"Speak for your self Mr. Wade, speak for yourself," replied Attorney McCall, and the judge said that he ap-

peared to be the most ignorant of any of the three if Mr. Wade and Mr. McCall, as stated, both knew that it was bad law, because he did not.

Mr. Wade wanted to hear Mr. McCall's argument against his objection, saying that he believed that it would help out the defense, but Justice Dugas said that the objection entered by the defense would be noted and the re-examination might go on.

By the time this decision was finally given the noon hour had been reached, and the case will be continued during the afternoon.

**Building Up Dumps.**

From a person who makes three round trips each week between Dawson, Grand Forks and the upper end of Eldorado, the information is gleaned that dumps on both Bonanza and Eldorado are now growing with wonderful rapidity and the next cleanup will be the largest in the history of those creeks. In the course of a short time work will be in progress on nearly every claim on both creeks, much more improved and heavier machinery being used this year than last. On all the creeks new life is said to have been taken on and every thing points to a big harvest of the "yellow" that delights the eye.

**Out-Bound Passengers.**

L. Johnson, W. Clithero, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Werner and a third man whose name was not learned left this morning at 9:30 o'clock on Robinson's stage for Whitehorse.

## The Dog Pound Thomas Hunkadory

A number of complaints have recently been heard concerning the unsuitable building where dogs found roaming the streets are detained until called for by their owners or until they find new masters and homes by way of the public auctioneer. In order to put the subject before the public in a proper light and to show that the impounded dogs are receiving the attention of the authorities, Capt. Starnes informed a Nugget representative this morning that it was not deemed advisable to expend any money on the old building as plans and specifications for a new one have been prepared and will be submitted to the council at its next meeting, and an appropriation will be asked for so that work may commence immediately. In the meantime, the canines will be given due consideration and their present quarters made as comfortable as possible.

**James McDonald Going.**

James MacDonald, the popular manager of the McDonald hotel, expects to leave for the east a week from tomorrow, and will not return till after the opening of navigation.

Mrs. MacDonald will accompany her husband and the pair will go as far as Nova Scotia.

Upon his return Mr. MacDonald will resume the management of the hotel with which he has been connected since its opening, and under whose roof he has made so many warm personal and business friends who will miss him during his absence.

**Passengers Arriving.**

On the last of the C. D. Co.'s stages to arrive were five passengers, a part of the way, four of whom were delivered here ahead of schedule time Sunday night. They were Frank Potts, Joe Burke of the A. C. Co., Dan Anderson, formerly of the Bank saloon, and Paddy Brown. The one passenger who came a portion of the way was Dave Allen, familiarly known as "One-Eyed Riley," who came to where the stage went through the ice on a sandbar when the man who took a number of Dawson banking horses down the line, became discouraged and decided to wait for another stage. An hour after he turned back, the stage was merrily proceeding on its way as if nothing had happened. Riley of the one eye was not joking when he telegraphed from Whitehorse for money, as the men who came in Sunday night say he is dead broke.

Frank Potts, since leaving here the latter part of the open season, has spent two months at his old home in Kansas City and also visited many of the middle western points. He came in over the ice about a month later than this

last year when, he says, the trail was in better condition for travel than at present. He fell in with a "flock" of Elks at Skagway and was duly antlered before getting away.

**A. B. Meeting Tonight.**

The Arctic Brotherhood is going to hold a big pow-wow tonight at McDonald hall. Several new members are to be added to that flourishing order and Her Iceiness the Arctic Queen will be arrayed in all her splendor on the occasion. Owing to the unusual exertion of the members incident to initiation a lunch will be served by Germain.

**Concert Postponed.**

The grand concert which was to have occurred on the 26th, given in aid of the Free Library has been indefinitely postponed owing to the serious illness of several of the ladies who were assigned prominent parts in the program. Among those who are indisposed at present are Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Devig, the Misses Larsen, and a number of ladies who were to appear in the chorus.

**Canadian National Bank.**

Mr. W. J. Clark, barrister, of Toronto, has applied to parliament for the incorporation of the Canadian National bank. This new venture is to start out with a capital of \$1,000,000, and will have its head office in Toronto. The new bank will confine its business entirely to Canadian products and Canadian centers and will be in working order about the 1st of August.

## GOING TO AFRICA

To Fight Boers in Answer to a Call for Volunteers From Regina.

A TELEGRAM RECEIVED YESTERDAY

By Major Wood States That a Limited Number Can Go.

OPEN FOR ALL TO ENLIST

But It is Understood That Only a Stated Number of Applicants Will be Received.

Many members of the N. W. M. F. are anxious to fight the battles of their country in South Africa.

The reason of this cannot be attributed to any particular spirit of belligerency on the part of the boys who wear the yellow stripes, nor to the fact that they consider the climate of South Africa less conducive of cold feet than that of ice bound Dawson, but they are naturally patriotic, and, besides, the monotony of life at the front is subject to more change and a greater degree of excitement than here.

Yesterday afternoon Major Wood received a telegram from headquarters at Regina calling for a limited number of volunteers to the South African constabulary, and a bulletin shortly afterwards informed those who ran and cared to read, that they could send in their application for enlistment subject to acceptance by the recruiting officer at Regina.

Upon acceptance all recruits will be given a free discharge here.

The barracks of Dawson is not the only place where patriotism lurks behind the blue and gold, and the call has been sent to all the posts of the N. W. M. F. in Canada, from each of which a few chosen ones will be accepted to the bitter disappointment of rejected applicants, as to go to South Africa to fight the Boers is considered a great privilege. So much so, that were the call to take all a practical departure of the entire force in a body could be expected as a result.

A great many of those who properly belong here are at present out on various duties on the creeks and elsewhere, and have not as yet heard of the call but up till noon today 24 had made application, and doubtless the number will be doubled before night.

This opportunity to go to the scene of hostilities in South Africa must not be supposed to be confined to the members of the N. W. M. F. alone, as applications will be received from plain citizens as well, and from the ranks of the latter of late, have emanated many inquiries concerning the necessary procedure looking to enlistment in this force.

These inquiries could not be fully answered before owing to lack of information obtainable. Now, however, it can be said that applications for enlistment will be received at police headquarters from where they will be forwarded to the recruiting officer at Regina.

(Continued on Page 4.)

**Change of Time Table**

**Orr & Tukey's Stage Line**

Telephone No. 8

On and after Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, will run a **DOUBLE LINE OF STAGES TO & FROM GRAND FORKS**

Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Building, 9:00 a. m.  
Returning, Leave Forks, Office Op. Gold Hill Hotel, 3:00 p. m.

From Forks, Office Opposite Gold Hill Hotel, 9:00 a. m.  
Returning, Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Building, 3:00 p. m.

**ROYAL MAIL**

**Cubular and Pipe Boilers**

Portable Forges, Shovels, Hydraulic Pipe, Steam Hose, Etc., GET OUR PRICES.

**Hulme, Infiller & Co.**

**The O'Brien Club**

Telephone No. 87

FOR MEMBERS

**A Gentleman's Resort,**

Socious and Elegant

**Club Rooms and Bar**

FOUNDED BY

Murray, O'Brien and Marchbank.

**Hotel McDonald**

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN DAWSON.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

**The Exchange**

....RE-OPENED....

**Better Than Ever**

A Palace of Joy—See the difference.

FORMERLY AVIATOR NO. 2

J. W. CRAMEN  
HARRY EDWARDS

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS

**Wines, Liquors & Cigars**

**CHISHOLM'S SALOON.**

TOM CHISHOLM, Prop.

**Electric Light**

Steady  
Satisfactory  
Safe

Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.

Donald B. Olson, Manager.

City Office Joslyn Building.  
Power House near Klondike. Tel. No. 1

**COACHES**

Days, 8:30 a. m.  
3:15 p. m.  
Days, 8:00 a. m.  
4:40 p. m.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent

**Over the Ice**

Heavy Team and Light Buggy

... HARNESSES ...

Cut Prices on Dog Harness and HORSE BLANKETS.

**McCannan, McFeely & Co.**

All Kinds of Repairing  
... at Lowest Prices

**Special Sale**

**We Offer to the Ladies**

Of Dawson and vicinity our entire stock of Dress Goods and Silks at exactly One-Half Price, among which will be found the following attractive Values:

Colored Taffetas, per yard, \$1.25, was \$2.50  
All Wool Tricot Cloth per yd., 50c, was 1.00  
All Wool Ladies' Cloth per yd., 75c, was 1.50

**...Ames Mercantile Co...**

**Barrett & Hull** have just received a shipment of candles from Portymile which they are now offering at very reasonable prices. c20

Round steak 50c at P. O. Market.

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

# The Klondike Nugget

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

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
DAILY  
Yearly, in advance.....\$40 00  
Six months.....20 00  
Three months.....11 00  
Per month by carrier in city, in advance. 4 00  
Single copies.....25

SEMI-WEEKLY  
Yearly, in advance.....\$24 00  
Six months.....12 00  
Three months.....6 00  
Per month by carrier in city, in advance. 2 00  
Single copies.....25

**NOTICE.**  
When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

## CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

The capacity of the Chinese for subtle diplomacy has been forcibly demonstrated in the method by which they propose to raise the \$500,000,000 indemnity required by the powers in settlement of all damages arising out of the Boxer demonstrations.

In order to secure the required amount, the Chinese propose to assign what are known as the "transit" taxes. These taxes consist of a sort of local impost levied by each district through which it is desired to transport goods—foreign goods being taxed particularly high. The rate of charges vary in different localities according to the pleasure of the officials charged with the duty of collecting the taxes.

Toll houses occur often within a distance of 20 or 30 miles of each other and in consequence the value of goods increases very rapidly as they are taken into the interior.

The effect of this system of tariffs thus far has been to effectually prevent foreign goods from reaching a market in China at any considerable distance from the coast. The Chinese do not want goods of foreign manufacture brought into the country under any circumstances. It is a part of their diplomatic policy to maintain the strongest possible barrier against all encroachments of foreign competition.

In view of this condition their willingness to assign the "transit" taxes is not difficult to understand. These taxes amount each year to less than \$10,000,000, which sum will not pay interest on the amount of indemnity required, to say nothing of making provision for a fund with which to pay the principal.

Should the powers insist upon raising the tariff rates in order to increase the amount of revenue, there would be no particular objection offered by the wily Chinaman. Any addition to the present "transit" taxes would merely throw a greater burden upon imported goods and to that extent discourage a trade which is in anything but a flourishing condition under existing circumstances.

It will be seen therefore, that the powers, according to the Chinese plans, are to be left between the horns of a dilemma. If the transit taxes remain as they are at present, the debts will never be paid. If the taxes are increased, the door to Chinese trade will be closed a little more tightly than has been the case heretofore. And still we talk of establishing schools for the instruction of the unenlightened Celestial.

Holder of Spanish war bonds are endeavoring to force the payment of the same upon Cuba. At the termination of previous insurrections in that island in which of course Spain came out victorious, the entire costs were invariably saddled upon the Cubans, special taxes being levied to produce the requisite revenue. It was on the supposition that the late rebellion would result in Spanish success that purchasers were found for the bonds. Now Spain has lost Cuba and has nothing herself but an empty treasury and the bondholders are whistling for their money. It is

not probable that Uncle Sam will do anything to help them out of the difficulty.

The order to remove the demi-monde from within the immediate haunts of the town will be received with general approbation. Vice cannot be entirely done away with, but that is no reason why it should be permitted to flaunt itself continuously before the public.

The American Express Company presented each one of its 30,000 employees with a five dollar gold piece at Christmas. We wonder if the time is at hand when corporations are to be endowed with souls.

If the author of the poem entitled "The Return of Spring," will send us his address, the manuscript will be mailed to him postage prepaid.

Some splendid records have been made in transporting the mail of late. Let the good work go on.

Better a half hundred dead dogs than one man attacked by rabies.

## An Extra Session.

Washington, Jan. 26.—That senators regard seriously the prospect of an extra session of congress, in view of the president's urgent recommendation of legislation concerning the Philippine islands, was shown today by the activity of those who desire to avoid an extra session. The speculation concerning the probability of a called session was rendered more definite by the fact that senators known to be generally well informed concerning the president's plans joined in the discussion of the outlook.

Careful inquiry also developed the fact that the president had canvassed the subject with a few senators. He does not appear to have indicated any fixed determination of issuing a call, but rather to have consulted them as to the advisability of such a proceeding. In all such instances he seems to have had the necessity of Philippine legislation in view, and senators generally express the opinion that in case a meeting is called, the Philippine question will receive the lion's share of attention.

The urgency of the administration on this point is due to the importuning of the Taft commission, the members of which appear to have supplemented their official recommendation for early action with private letters, not only to the president, but to the members of the cabinet and senators as well. They insist upon the early recognition of the civil rights of the Filipinos and a government for them other than military in form.

Senators who have concerned themselves with these matters have canvassed the senate somewhat today as to the possibility of getting legislation before the 4th of March in the line of that contemplated by the Spooner bill; but they have received very little encouragement. One senator who has given much attention to the Philippine question said that any legislation attempted on the subject of government for the Philippines necessarily would cause prolonged debate.

"The senate would talk a month on a resolution declaring that the Philippines are the Philippines," said one senator, as an illustration of his idea of the hopelessness of securing action before the conclusion of the present session.

Senators are divided upon the question of the necessity of congressional action upon the Cuban constitution. Some of them contend that congress will not be called upon to act in any way upon the constitution. Others admit the correctness of the view to the extent of saying that congressional action will not be compulsory, but they advance the idea that the president will desire to have congress share the responsibility of whatever step may be taken with reference to the Cuban government. They also suggest the possibility that something in the Cuban constitution may require close scrutiny, and they agree that if congressional action should prove to be necessary—it would not be fair to the Cubans to postpone it until next December.

The senators who oppose the ship subsidy bill are opposed to an extra session, and will do all they can to prevent the calling of one.

Upon the whole, the most that can be said is that both the executive and congress are discussing the wisdom of an extra session, and that no conclusion has been reached on that point.

Barrett & Hull have just received a shipment of candles from Fortymile which they are now offering at very reasonable prices.

For choice meats go to the Denver Market.

## CURRENT COMMENT

### A Woman's Views.

Editor Nugget:  
I see by last night's News a notice saying "the city vaccinator today began a house to house canvass in town. He is accompanied by Constable James of the police and it is the intention to carry out the compulsory provisions of the ordinance to the letter." As there is not one known case of smallpox at present in the Klondike, can you tell me why this compulsory vaccination? Surely it is not a "graft." That right-minded, just and upright body known as the Yukon council would never consent to the passing of an ordinance if they had even the suspicion of a graft. Is it because a large collection of vaccine points having come in by a delayed mail the unfortunate residents in this free country must submit to this disgraceful piece of bullying in order to pay \$30 a day to members of a profession which should be ashamed to extort money under such false pretences. There are many intelligent people who don't approve of vaccination, and why, with the thermometer registering 40 below zero and no smallpox, this disgraceful ordinance should be forced on the public is a question I fear the council would be ashamed to answer. Why not inoculate the public in case of an outbreak of yellow fever next year? That would be quite as reasonable. What will the public have to do to submit to next at the hands of the Yukon council? The public are certainly justified in refusing to comply with these disgraceful graft ordinances.

### A MOTHER.

#### Short History of the Grip.

A wheeze,  
A sneeze,  
Bones ache,  
Brains bake;  
Eyes red,  
Sore head;  
Can't feed,  
Can't read;  
Can't smoke,  
No joke;  
Can't sing,  
Ears ring;  
Can't talk,  
Can't walk;  
Don't care,  
Rip! Swear!  
Take pills,  
Doc's bills.

—Baltimore American.

### Steamer for Yukon.

Everett, Jan. 26.—Negotiations for the construction of a light draft steamer for the Alaskan trade are now pending between the Sumner Iron Works people and Capt. E. J. Smyth, who lately arrived from Dawson. The boat is to be 110 feet long and will be taken north to Whitehorse in sections, if built. Capt. Smyth took the Viola, a steam launch, over the Dyea trail in 1898, and has been extensively engaged in river steaming in Alaska ever since. He built the Quick, the fastest boat on Stewart river and ran her 200 miles up to Fraser falls. Capt. Smyth says there will be a stampede of farmers to the Stewart river region in the spring, caused by the success of Chris Sonnikson, who cleared \$20,000 last season on 300 acres. This demonstrates the fact that the country offers great opportunities to farmers.

### Fire Drill Saved Pupils.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Thorough training in the fire drill exercises saved the lives of 150 pupils of the St. Louis French parochial school, in Kensington. While all the children were at their lessons on the upper floor, fire broke out, and before it was discovered the whole under side of the first floor was blazing furiously. Father Bourassa, who discovered the fire, quickly notified the teachers, who in turn gave the fire drill signal, and as the pupils fell into line they were quickly marched down an outside stairway to safety. The schoolhouse was completely destroyed.

### Hard on Smokers.

Many countries have had very severe penalties against smokers in the streets, and in some towns in Germany smoking in the streets is still unlawful. Many residents of Berlin remember how strictly the law against smoking in the streets used to be enforced in the capital of the German empire. In Berlin, Munich, and Vienna army officers and soldiers are forbidden to smoke in the principal street through which members of the royal family may probably drive. If in other streets they see a royal carriage approaching they must throw away their cigars. In Alsace-Lorraine Roman Catholic priests are forbidden to smoke in the streets—a rule that prevails in all Latin countries. In Persia Abbas I, of dread memory, cut off the lips of those who smoked. The Turks, under Amurath IV were similarly punished for infringing his edict against smoking. Russian subjects, under the Czar Michael Fe-

dorowitz, were publicly knouted for using tobacco in any form—in some instances their nostrils were split open.

### Silk in Lyons.

The manufacture of silk has for several centuries been the chief business of Lyons, France. The Romans established works there in the third century A. D. for the manufacture of cloth of gold and silver, but every vestige of these was swept away by northern invasions. The present silk industry was taken there from Italy and Spain and the Levant about the year 1486 under the fostering care of Louis XI. He imported machinery and weavers with the expressed purpose of diminishing the stream of gold then flowing into foreign countries. It is recorded that five aunes of silk at that time cost from 300 to 400 francs, or from 48 to 60 francs (\$9.26 to \$11.58) a yard, money then being worth about four times its present value.

### An Impudent Question.

The Home Magazine recalls a good story which Dr. Newman Hall used to tell on the lecture platform. An illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation:

"My brethren, when de fust man Adam was made he was made ob wet clay and set up ag'in de pallings to dry."

"Do you say," said one of the congregation, "dat Adam was made ob wet clay an set up ag'in de pallings to dry?"

"Yes, sar; I do."  
"Who made de pallings?"  
"Sit down, sar," said the preacher sternly; "such questions as dat would upset any system ob theology."

### Majuba Hill.

Here's the story of Majuba Hill in a nutshell: Sir George Colley had between 600 and 700 men; the Boers numbered about 150 men, under General Smits. The British camped in a natural bowl at the top of the hill, and set no sentries; the Boers clambered up the hill by night and attacked in the early morning, taking the British completely by surprise.

### For Rent.

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

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

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

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

Fresh turkeys at the Denver Market.

Robinson the tailor from Vancouver makes you the best suit you ever had. Prices moderate. Room 10, Hotel McDonald.

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

## HALF PRICE

### SILKS

Your choice of any piece of silk in the store at half the regular price.

TAFFETAS, SURAHs, LIBERTY, FANCY  
ALL AT THE SAME REDUCTION

..J. P. McLENNAN..

## Turkeys - Ducks - Poultry

### Fresh Meats

## Bay City Market

Chas. Bossett & Co.

THIRD STREET Near Second Ave.

## The Nugget

The Nugget reaches the people: in town and out

of town; on every creek

and every claim; in

season and out of season.

If you wish to reach the public you

will do well to bear this

in mind. . . . .

Our circulation is general; we cater to no class—unless it be the one that demands a live, unprejudiced and readable newspaper

## ANOTHER BOAT

IS ADDED TO OUR FLEET

## THE MILWAUKEE

This, with the

Rock Island,

Seattle No. 3



And...

Campbell

...Will Allow Us to Land in Dawson...

## 2,000 TONS OF MERCHANDISE

Early in the season on the first run of our boats. In the meantime we must make room for our coming shipments. Call on us for estimates. "HIGH GRADE GOODS."

S.-Y. T. Co. Second Avenue  
TELEPHONE 39

## AMUSEMENTS

## SAVOY THEATRE

Week of FEB. 18

James F. Post's Comedy Peck's Bad Boy

Assisted by Savoy Company

SPECIAL—Friday Evening, Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday—Masquerade Ball  
ALL ARE INVITED

## The Standard Theatre

Week Commencing February 18

HOYT'S LAUGHABLE FARCE COMEDY

Thursday Night, Ladies Night Texas Steer

Fine Mechanical Effects Special Scenery  
WHAT FOR THE DANCE

STORIES OF U. S. SENATORS

Many of the Old War Horses Were Oddities.

They Had Convictions and the Courage to Uphold Them Even When Force Was Required.

The retirement of William E. Chandler from congress at the end of his present term on March 4, 1901, will leave about the same sort of a void in the national legislature as was left when Matthew Lyon and John Randolph stepped down, with this difference that Lyon and Randolph had more than one entrance and exit, while the coming retirement of Chandler stands a chance to be final. The New Hampshire senator is in his 66th year of age, and though he is physically and mentally as active as most of the members of the senate or house who are a half a dozen or half a score years younger than he is, he seems to have accumulated a sufficient number of enemies powerful in one field and another to keep him out of prominent political station during the remainder of his life. All three of these personages were (dealing with Chandler in the past tense) among the most picturesque characters of their time. All possessed a certain sort of ability. Randolph, indeed, was one of the most scholarly men of the day. But all were singular, erratic and uncertain. All were strikingly individual, and all were effective in repartee, in impromptu speeches, and excelled in the rough and tumble of excited and promiscuous debate. Chandler was prominent in the creation of the new navy, however, for it was during the days, back in the presidency of Chester A. Arthur, when Chandler held the navy portfolio, that the foundation was laid of the splendid fighting fleets, which, 15 years later, under Dewey and Sampson, won the victories which recalled the exploits of Paul Jones, Perry, Decatur and Farragut. This particular episode, which is the most creditable in all of the New Hampshire senator's career, appears to have been forgotten, and he is remembered at the present time merely by his 14 years of service in the senate.

Lyon, who was one of the extreme anti-Federalists and Democrats of his time, had the distinction of figuring in the earliest fracas which ever disgraced the halls of congress, that in which in 1798 Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, an almost equally radical and angular Federalist, was the other principal. For this brawl a motion was made to expel Lyon, but although the house was controlled by the Federalists, the motion failed. Lyon also had the distinction of being the first man punished under the sedition law, which, as coupled with the alien act, passed by a Federalist congress and signed by a Federalist president, John Adams, did much toward driving the Federalist party out of power in the election of 1800, and toward putting Jefferson and the Republicans, the political progenitors of the Democrats, in office. The charge against Lyon was that he attempted to "stir up sedition and bring the government into contempt," and for this he was fined \$1000, and imprisoned four months. Forty years afterward, during Van Buren's presidency, congress refunded the money to his heirs, with interests. Lyon, who at the outset in his career was from Vermont, represented a district in Kentucky, from 1803 to 1811, and was the first delegate chosen to congress from the new territory of Arkansas, but he died in 1821 before taking his seat.

John Randolph, who was a cousin of the Edmund Randolph who was a member of the convention which framed the constitution and the first attorney general of the United States, entered the house of representatives in 1799, as an opponent of Patrick Henry, then in the last days of his life. The old revolutionary orator was among the most popular men in Virginia in his latter days, and lost all fear of the oppression of the states by the central government which he had at the time the constitution was first framed, but Randolph was against Henry, and at one time and another in the third of a century of his career, his hand was against every prominent personage in the country. He started out by being an ardent Jeffersonian, but he turned against Jefferson not long after his entrance into congress. He was bitter and pug-nacious, yet he was against war, and opposed Madison on account of his connection with the war policy, although, according to a report at the time, it was Clay, Calhoun and the rest of the young warhawks of the day who

coerced Madison into the war attitude. While he proposed an embargo against England and France at first, he antagonized the embargo when put into operation through the influence of Jefferson over congress. At first the ardent friend of Monroe, in devotion to whom he fought Madison, and did much toward constraining Madison to put Monroe into the cabinet as secretary of state, Randolph turned against Monroe when the latter was president, and helped to organize some of the hostility toward him which disturbed the so-called "era of good feeling." A slaveholder himself, he hated slavery, and emancipated his own slaves in his will. Although a gambler, he detested gamblers. An aristocrat in his traditions and earlier affiliations, he was a democrat in his personal conduct and prepossessions. When challenged by Clay for insulting language in congress, he refused to fire at Clay, although Clay fired at him. Clay, John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Calhoun were special objects of ill-will to him, and once when he appeared to be on the point of death he effected a reconciliation with Clay, but he particularly stipulated that the truce was not to hold good if he should recover, which he did. No other man ever hated the Federalists with such a blind, persistent and vindictive hatred as did Randolph, but one of the very few men for whom Randolph had a devoted friendship was Josiah Quincy, who was the leader of the Federalists in the house during part of his service in that body.

On Jefferson's secret proposal to get \$2,000,000 for the purpose of buying the Floridas from Spain; although the ostensible purpose was to prepare for war against that country, Randolph in 1806 broke with the president and his party. Randolph declared that Jefferson should not be allowed to have two sets of principles—he should not be permitted to urge war in public messages and recommend surrender in his private communications. He denounced Jefferson, and protested against the "back stairs influence" by "men who bring messages to this house which govern its decisions, although they do not appear on its journals." This schism in Jefferson's party produced what was called the Quids, a bolting faction of Republicans, or Democrats, who, following Randolph, affiliated with their old time enemies, the Federalists, and made all sorts of combinations which could hamper Jefferson and his successor, Madison.

Although he dealt some hard blows to England for England's attacks on American commerce during the period from 1803 to 1812, while the Napoleonic wars were under way, he usually took England's side when there was any talk in congress about going to war with that country. "What," he exclaimed, "shall this great mammoth of the American forest leave his native element and plunge into the water in a mad contest with the shark. Let him beware that his proboscis be not bitten off in the engagement. Let him stay on shore and not be excited by the muscels and periwinkles on the strand." Then he turned with savage ferocity on the warhawks, all of whom belonged to his own party, and demanded, "After shrinking from the Spanish jackal, do you presume to bully the British lion?" "Strange," he exclaimed, on another occasion, "that we should have no objection to any other people, civilized or savage. The great autocrat of all the Russias receives the homage of our high consideration. The Dey of Algiers and his divan of pirates are very civil, good sort of people, with whom we find no difficulty in maintaining relations of peace and amity. Turks, Jews and infidels; Melimelli, Prince of Tripoli; Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis; barbarians and savages of every clime and color, are welcome to our arms. With chiefs of banditti, negro or mulatto, we can treat and trade. Name, however, but England, and all our antipathies are up in arms against her; against those whose blood runs in our veins; those in common with whom we claim Shakespeare and Newton and Chatham for our countrymen; against our fellow Protestants, identified in blood, in language, in religion with ourselves, whose form of government is the freest on earth, our own only excepted, and from whom all the valuable parts of even our own are borrowed—representation, trial by jury, voting the supplies, writ of habeas corpus, our whole civil and criminal jurisprudence."

Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina; Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas; Robbin Toombs, of Georgia, and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, were among the most picturesque personages in the public life of their day. Keitt, an ultra states rights man, who served in congress many years until his state seceded in 1860, and who, as colonel of a Confederate regiment, was killed early in the war of secession, was engaged in

several of the fracas which were frequent in congress in the latter 50s, and was knocked down by Grow, of Pennsylvania, in one melee. Like Keitt, Wigfall took part in the war on the Southern side, Wigfall, indeed, being present at the capture of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. Toombs was more impetuous and intolerant than either Keitt or Wigfall. According to Forney, who was clerk of the house of representatives in the decade immediately preceding the civil war, Toombs was as violent and dogmatic when he was a Unionist, which he was at the outset before he left the Whig party, as he afterward became as a secessionist. Toombs served in the army and in the civil government of the Confederacy, was an exile for a few years after the close of the war, was never "reconstructed," and remained, in the language of the day, an "unrepentant rebel" to the end of his life, 1885.

Wise had a far more variegated career than any of the distinguished Southern men who have been mentioned. First as a Jackson Democrat, afterward as an anti-Jackson man, and Whig, then as a Tylerite and later on as a Democrat again he served in congress was minister to Brazil, was governor of Virginia at the time of the John Brown raid, subsequently commanded a brigade in the Confederate army, and after the war wrote a book of considerable interest and merit named "Seven Decades of the Union." While in congress after the beginning of the feud between President Tyler and his party, the Whigs, he was one of the small band of Whigs who clung to Tyler after the larger end of the Whigs, the Clay faction, had read Tyler out of the party, and thus belonged to the element which Clay stigmatized as the "corporal's guard." During his service in congress he was a principal in one or two duels, and assisted in bringing about the conflict between William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, in 1838, in which Cilley was killed.

Wise conducted one of the most exciting and important canvasses for governor which was ever waged in any state, the canvass of 1855, in which he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia against the Know Nothings, who at that time had swept many of the New England and other Northern states, had made inroads on the Democrats in the border states and in some parts of the South, and appeared to be on the point of capturing the entire country. The Know Nothings had a powerful hold in Virginia, and comprised most of the Whig party, which had been swept away in the Kansas-Nebraska cyclone of the previous year (1854), and now was without any recognized organization, and these were leagued with many of the nativist Democrats. It looked during the most of the canvass of 1855 as if the Know Nothings were going to repeat in Virginia their triumphs in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other states. Wise, who was called the John Randolph of his day, took the stump against the wave of nativism which seemed to be surging all over the country, and some of his speeches against it are among the most original and effective specimens of campaign oratory.

After declaring in one of his speeches, that the Know Nothings were determined to capture the South, as they already had captured much of the North, he said they were going to operate through the "Protestant bigotry and fanaticism, for Protestants, gentlemen, sometimes have their religious zeal with knowledge, as well as the Catholics. They are going to appeal to the 303,000 Presbyterians to the 300,000 Baptists, to the 300,000 Methodists of Virginia. Well, how are they going to reach them? Why, by raising a fuss about the pope. The pope, now so poor that none will do him reverence, so poor that Louis Napoleon, who requires every soldier in his kingdom to be at Sebastopol, has to leave a guard of muskets at Rome. Gentlemen, the pope is here. Priestcraft at home is what you have to dread more than all the popes in world. I believe, intellectually, in my heart as well as in my head, in evangelical Christianity. I believe that there is no other certain foundation for this republic but the pure and undefiled religion of Christ. But the priest who deserts the spiritual kingdom for the carnal kingdom he is of the earth earthy. Whoever he may be—Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist—who leaves the pulpit to join a dark-lantern secret political society, in order that he may become a Protestant pope by seizing on political power, he is a hypocrite, whoever he may be. And I tell you that if I stood alone in the state of Virginia, and if priestcraft—if the priests of my own mother church—dared to lay their hands on the political influence, I would stand—in feeble imitation, it may be, but I would stand, even if I stood alone—as Patrick

Henry stood in the revolution, between the parsons and the people."

Wise stumped the entire state, ridiculing mercilessly the men who, as he declared, were "never known before to take any interest in religion of any sort, who were the devil's own, belonging to the devil's church, but who, all of a sudden, are deeply interested to save the word of God from the pope." He was interrupted at all of his gatherings, was mobbed at some of them, and his life was often endangered, but he continued until physically exhausted, and won a brilliant victory. He stigmatized the Know Nothings as abolitionists, who were conspiring to incite a rising among the slaves, and thus utilized the prejudices of his locality against the new party. Wise's victory in the governorship election of 1855 checked the conquering career of the Know Nothings in their southward march, and thus his canvass had an influence on national politics. Nevertheless, in the presidential canvass of the following year, that of 1856, Fillmore, the candidate of the Know Nothing (then called the American) party, carried one Southern state, Maryland, and was, instead of Fremont, the real opponent of Buchanan, the Democratic nominee; throughout the whole South. Were it not for Wise's victorious campaign of 1855, however, it is possible that Fillmore would have won Virginia, the two Carolinas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave states in which he polled a big vote, and in which the "third" party was powerful until the opening of the war which swept all of the Southern ex-Know Nothings into the Democracy.

CHARLES M. HARVEY.

Notice of Revocation of Power of Attorney.

To all Whom it May Concern: Take notice that a certain power of attorney, granted to Joseph McGillivray, of Dawson, Y. T., by the undersigned company, to carry on the affairs of the said company in the Yukon territory, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1900, has been revoked. Dated at Dawson, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1901. Per Pro. THE ANGLO-KLONDIKE MINING COMPANY, LTD. T. A. R. PURCHAS, GRO. T. COFFEY.

- Brewitt makes fine pants. crt
- Fine fresh meats at Murphy Bros. Third street. crs
- Kodaks bought and sold. Goetzman.
- We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

WANTED.

WANTED—Engineer—Wages \$200 a day and board. Must be a good machinist. Apply at Fairview Hotel; Tuesday after noon at Nugget office.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Finest office rooms in the city. Newly painted and papered. Enquire A. C. Co.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

- LAWYERS
- CLARK, WILSON & STACPOOLE—Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office Monte Carlo Building, First Avenue, Dawson, Y. T.
- BURRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.; Commissioners for Ontario and British Columbia. Aurora No. 3 Building, Front street, Dawson. Telephone No. 99.
- MACKINNON & NOEL, Advocates, Second st., near Bank of B. N. A.
- HENRY BLEEKER & FERNAND DE JOURNEL, BLEEKER & DE JOURNEL, Attorneys at Law. Offices—Second street, in the Joslin Building. Residence—Third Avenue, opp. Metropole hotel, Dawson.
- WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices, A. C. Office Building.
- N. F. HAGERL, Q. C. Barrister, Notary, etc. over McLennan, McPooley & Co. hardware store, First Avenue.
- PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.
- BELECOURT, McDOUGAL & SMITH—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Etc. Offices at Dawson and Ottawa, Rooms 1 and 2 Chisholm's block, Dawson. Special attention given to Parliamentary work. N. A. Belcourt, Q. C. M. F., Frank J. McDougal, John P. Smith.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

W. D. BRUCE, General Agent Manufacturers' Life; Phoenix Fire Insurance Association of London, England; Mines, Real Estate, etc. Orphanum Building.

MINING ENGINEERS.

J. B. TYRRELL—Mining Engineer—Mines laid out or managed. Properties valued. Mission St., next door to public school, and 44 below discovery, Hunker Creek.

SOCIETIES.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Yukon Lodge, (U. D.) A. F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday on or before full moon at 8:30 p. m. C. H. Wells, W. M. J. A. Donald, Sec'y.

Fresh halibut at the Denver Market.

Notice.

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

Fine line of pipes at Zaccarelli's.

Best assortment of Klondike views at Goetzman's the photographer.

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

The Printer's Devils ARE HERE DISPLAYED HARI AT WORK! This is a sample engraving for illustrative purposes. We make all kinds of cuts

The Nugget We have the Only Engraving Plant in the Territory

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

PRICE... ME REDUCTION... ENNAN... Poultry... Meats... Market... reaches the... every creek... claim; in... out of sea... wish to... public you... to bear this... is general; w... unless it be... is a live, unprop... able newspaper... EE... d... Campbell... ANDISE... boats. In the... g shipments... S... Avenue... ONE 99... Week of FEB. 18... Boy... erade Ball... Commencing February 18... Mechanical Effects... Social Scenery... FOR THE RACE

## KNOCKED OUT AND ROBBED

Is What Geo. F. Nichols Says Was His Portion

When He Renewed Old Montana Acquaintance With Hot Tamale Thompson at the Forks.

The trial of Molly Thompson, accused of robbing Geo. E. Nichols of \$503.50 at the Globe hotel at Grand Forks last Friday, occupied the attention of Police Magistrate McDonell yesterday afternoon. Nichols told very graphically and minutely under cross-examination the story of his trip to the Forks and his return therefrom a poorer and wiser man. At the time of his arrival at the Globe hotel he had on his person three gold sacks, one containing \$105 "in this pocket," said witness, slapping his hand on his right hand trousers pocket, "two ounces in my left hand hip pocket and and \$128.50 in my left hand front trousers pocket, with a silver quarter also in my right hand trousers pocket." He went from the Aurora No. 4 to the Globe hotel which is just across the street to get some currency in exchange for dust. Stepping inside the hotel he met Molly Thompson and saluted her with the question, "Where have I met you before?" It was discovered that they both hailed from Great Falls, Montana, where she had been running a "dive" and he had been in her "dive" a few times and had then met her and remembered having seen her when he stepped into the Globe hotel. She took him around to show him her house and then led him into a small room upstairs when she ordered drinks. At that time he was perfectly sober and distinctly remembered everything that occurred. Having to see a party on business at 6 o'clock he started down the stairs and weighed out \$2 to pay for the drinks. Then it was a little before 6 o'clock; he stepped behind the bar and sat down with Molly sitting close beside him who tried to get him to order a "small hot" which he refused to do. She then ordered it and afterwards another one. Chatting a while longer about old times in Montana, he finally said "I can't afford to buy wine, but I will buy a glass of hooch, which is good enough for you." The drink of that glass proved his downfall, for when he awoke at some time between 10 and 11 that night he found himself upstairs on a bed with a bruised and swollen left eye and pockets which had been relieved of their golden lining. The silver quarter was the only reminder he had of being a man of means a short time before. Groping his way down stairs he inquired of the bartender, "if it is not possible to rob a man without killing him," to which the barkeeper had replied, that he knew nothing at all about it. (He had then gone to his room at the Aurora No. 4 and had laid complaint to the sergeant the next morning.

After hearing the evidence of the prosecuting witness, the case was continued until today. This morning the Molly Thompson case was continued until this afternoon when evidence for the defence will be heard and it will be known whether or not it is a "hot tomale" as Nichols endeavored to prove.

Magistrate McDonell was in the magistrate's chair this morning, Phil McDonald was in the witness box and Andy McDonald was in the prisoner's box the latter being charged with forging Phil McDonald's name to a note for \$500. The case got no further than as above stated, friends of the defendant having come to his rescue and squared the difficulty with the result that Phil McDonald did not desire to further prosecute the man who had made so free with his name.

Tom Chisholm, assisted by D. Wenzell, being convinced that Chisholm was paying for more wood than he was burning, made a few marks such as rabbit tracks, pot hooks and monkey wrenches on a number of sticks and Saturday night Wenzell camped by a nearby window and before 7 o'clock his vigil was rewarded by seeing a man come in the alley with a sled, load it up with wood and depart with it, hauling it around on Second avenue where he left it stand for three hours. In the meantime the assistance of Constable Stult had been secured and when the wood hauler returned and started away with the sled and load he was promptly arrested. Louie Blum was the prisoner and on his trial he made a strong effort to convince the court of his innocence, claiming to have pur-

chased the sled from a man who came to him in the Bank saloon, the salesman throwing in the wood that was on it. But the evidence against Blum was very straight and a penalty of one month's imprisonment at hard labor was imposed.

If Madge Osborne told the truth this morning when she said her husband is in San Francisco, she said considerable for Mr. Osborne's good sense, but if that individual cares anything for his vine and fig tree he will do well to tie himself to this country for, according to Madge's own story, she is very naughty. About 10 days ago Madge complained to the police at Gold Bottom that her cabin on 20 below on Hunker had been robbed of blankets, pictures, a comb and pair of gold scales by William McMasters with whom she said she had been living since last July. She soon repented of having complained about William, who, by the way, returned the stolen property next morning, and wrote him a letter telling him the police were looking for him. The letter which was couched in very endearing terms was read in court and was the occasion of Madge doing considerable squirming in the witness box, but owing to a number of alternate layers on her face of brick dust and venetian red it was not possible to say whether or not she blushed. Almost the only thing adduced from the evidence was that Madge, as a woman, is several degrees below zero as registered by the thermometer of morality, and that William McMasters has been living on the avails of her shame. The charge of the theft was dismissed and William was given five days in which to get out of the country.

### The Theatres.

After having been closed for some time the Standard opened last evening to a crowded house with Hoyt's greatest effort, "A Texas Steer."

The piece through its protracted runs on the outside in present, as well as past time, is too well known to need any further description here, beyond showing that owing to its magnitude it requires not only talent but numbers and room for its staging. These difficulties were fully met by the Standard company, in a cast 20 strong and the stage setting was well up to the requirements of the play.

Long played Maverick Brander, the cattle king, and Vivian presented Bosse, Alf T. Layne, under whose direction the piece was staged was cast for the part of Col. Brassey Gaul, member of the third house.

Lewis, Mullen, Thorne and O'Brien played double character bits, acquitting themselves with credit in work and make up.

The "Texas Steer" will continue to amuse the Standard patrons during the week, and the Thursday night feature inaugurated sometime since is to be kept on the same as before the closing of the house.

The Savoy program last evening was a particularly good one, presenting as an opening piece, the always popular "Peck's Bad Boy," as known to Jim Post. Dick Maurettus makes an ideal Herman Schultz and Jim Post shines in the roll of Officer Duffy.

The bad boy himself is introduced in the person of Miss May Ashley and Jimmy Duffy, his chum and never-failing second in things embarrassing to "Pa" is presented by Kate Rockwell. Many first-class vaudeville numbers follow the opening sketch in which the Savoy company are all seen to advantage.

The evening's entertainment closes with a short burlesque skit by Dick Maurettus entitled "A Dawson's Steer" and Prof. Parkes' wandroscope, thus closing an evening of much appreciated entertainment by all who see it, and nearly every one about town takes care to go at least once a week.

### Book Keepers Needed.

Since the Belcher-McDonald case has been in progress considerable talk has arisen, not so much on the case in point, or its merits, as about its causes in a general way.

Said a business man yesterday, "If all people doing business would keep a proper set of books, it would be the means of keeping many differences out of court, as many matters that have to be adjusted by the courts at present would never result inasmuch as an argument if properly kept accounts were at hand.

"There are many reasons why this has not been done by many in Dawson previous to this year, not the least of which was due in the busiest time of '97-'8, to a shortage in paper, to say nothing of books which were practically unobtainable, and people out on the creeks who foresaw the necessity of keeping some sort of accounts, were almost reduced to the necessity of keeping them on a shingle.

"Now, however, there can be no excuse for not keeping proper business ac-

counts, and those who do not do so may find that loose conduct of business affairs is much more expensive in the long run than the proper way."

### Not on the Program.

A feature of last night's entertainment at the Savoy was not on the program and was not known to be "on tap" until it began. It took place in the lobby, the principals being two local aspirants to pugilistic honors, White and Devine. The story is that White was the aggressor and was offended at a recent article published over Devine's signature. White made a rush at Devine who side-stepped until he could divest himself of his coat when, eye-witnesses to the affray say, Devine turned loose, but no very serious damage was inflicted or sustained by either. The bout was of short duration.

### GOING TO AFRICA.

(Continued from page 1.)

warded to Regina for acceptance or rejection.

Following are the names of those who had applied previous to noon today:

Staff Sergeant Tweedy, Sergeant Marshall, Corporal Connor, Corporal Stewart, Constables Allmark, Bell, Buxton, Carter, DeChaumont, DeLormier, Ferguson, Gregory, Harrington, Henderson, Heinrichs, Helditch, Homewood, Ireland, James, Kembry, Lindblad, Rust, Schofield, Wadey.

### Mail From Nome.

Mail Carrier McGonigle arrived today from Eagle City with 10 sacks of U. S. mail, eight of which is consigned to Skagway from Nome and way stations along the lower river. Four of these came through direct from the beach city. At the Dawson office two sacks were left one a way mail sack containing letters from Nome and all way points and another from Fort Cudahy and way points.

There is two sacks of mail coming down the river supposed to be second-class matter which is due to arrive this afternoon.

### More Lost People.

The N. W. M. police having received letters inquiring for the whereabouts of the following persons, requests anyone having information of any of them to communicate same to the town station, Third avenue:

George Forbes, Essex, England; James Glass, New Brighton, Pa.; J. Hilton, Havant, England; William Luker, left Circle City, April, 1900.

### Information Wanted.

Miss Mabel Houck, of 401 Stimson block, Los Angeles, Cal., is desirous of gaining information concerning the whereabouts of James Houck, whom she supposes to be here. She writes as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29, 1901.

Dear Editor—Would you do a loving mother and niece, the favor to advertise in your paper for a reasonable length of time, for a lost son and uncle. We are under the impression that he is there. His name is "James H. Houck." If you have any advice to give or suggestion to make address as given and very greatly oblige, yours sincerely,

MISS MABEL HOUCK.

### Notice.

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

Now, therefore, the public is hereby notified that on the 26th day of February, 1901, a mining recorder's office will be opened at Barlow City, and all records and documents pertaining to the Clear mining district will be located there.

Dated, January 31st, 1901.  
(Signed) J. LANGLOIS BELL,  
Assistant Gold Commissioner.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

Plenty choice fresh vegetables at Meeker's.

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

Lined meal, 20c at Meeker's.

Fresh cabbage at Denver Market.

Fresh candies made daily at Zaccarelli's Bank Corner.

Brewitt makes clothes fit. crt

Hay and oats 10 cents at Meeker's.

If you want a first-class spring suit place your order with Robinson from Vancouver. Prices reasonable. Room 10, Hotel McDonald. eod

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

When in want of laundry work call up phone 52. Cascade Laundry.

Films of all kinds at Goetzman's.

## A PAIR OF PEDDLERS TALK

Of the Klondike to Newspaper Men in Kansas City.

Hunker Roadhouse Woman Makes It Strong and a Plan Goes Her One Better.

According to the following from the Kansas City Star, Bert Collier is not the only one to go outside and peddle "con" stories about the Yukon, for this is a gem of purest ray serene:

"I am surprised that even at this late day of Klondike knowledge, and in the very beginning of a supposedly enlightened century, that even away east here in Missouri, a newspaper could be imposed upon and print such rot as this," said a traveling man recently, pointing to a prominent article on the first page of the paper he was holding. "Nearer the Pacific coast no reporter would take such 'stuff,' and a city editor would 'blue pencil' the whole copy. This article embraces an interview with a woman en route to Dawson City via Kansas City, formerly her home, so stated, and she has succeeded in at least getting her name in the newspapers. The woman in question goes on with a charge of 'warm atmosphere' about the 'horrors' of the winter trip from Dawson to Skagway, saying that she has accomplished what no other woman has ever done. That the trip from Whitehorse to Skagway was made on sleds; that few people attempt the trip. She speaks of the perilous mountain districts from Dawson to Whitehorse, of roadhouses being 15 to 20 miles apart, the trip never being attempted by any other woman, of hearing howling wolves; of thinking of carrying a shotgun or rifle, and then winds up this interview with statements that the 'men of the Klondike are of little culture,' 'every man in there is for Bryan' and she 'saw the American flag hauled down,' and how this Republican administration has hurt everything in the Yukon."

"I know the woman in question," continue the man. "She keeps a hotel on Hunker creek and a very good one, but what are the facts. As everybody knows, the day of horrors on the Yukon have long since passed away. During navigation you can step aboard a train at Kansas City on Monday morning and the following Monday night be in Dawson City, and ride in reclining chair cars and handsomely equipped steamers the entire distance, not 300 feet of walking being necessary over the journey of 4000 miles. 'Navigation closes in October, the Yukon freezing over November 6 to 14. The trail is then made over the ice of the river and lakes, the distance from Skagway to Dawson, formerly 600 miles, is now reduced by the completion of the White Pass & Yukon railway 120 miles, to Whitehorse, which operates in winter as in summer season, and as it, of course, took the shortest accessible route, the old trail via Lake Tagish and Tagish post was cut out, and 100 miles saved by following its line. 'Roadhouses are located six to ten miles of each other, and have been since 1898, many of them good first-class hotels, with baths and private rooms for women and married couples, the tables supplied with fresh meats, fish, fresh eggs, real vegetables and almost anything you choose to call for as well served as in Kansas City. 'The woman must also be mistaken, or the reporter misunderstood her, when she said 'she was the only woman ever attempting the trip, etc. Why, I can

personally name a hundred who have made the trip long before this winter, and never enjoyed an excursion more. 'Of course, there are mountains on either side of the river, but the traveler doesn't go over them. The trail is necessarily over the bed of the river on the ice. This in places with, of course, become gorged and rough, but wagon roads or rather for horse sleighs are cut through that. Instead of few making the trip, it is too common even to speak of; hundreds will be met and passed daily while on the trail, and small number bring women.

"But the funniest thing is the talk of carrying a shotgun or rifle. Why, you can buy all the Colt's 45s you can get out here, and you couldn't sell them for \$1 apiece in the Klondike. There are no wolves or bears to shoot, and even moose and big game have been driven so far away that even the Indians find it unprofitable to haul the frozen meat into the city.

"Now, I have no particular love for the Canadian officials in charge of affairs in the Yukon territory, but as the American flag floats only over United States Consul McCook's office, it would be interesting to know when 'Old Glory' was hauled down from there, and a most interesting diagram would be that if 'how the monopolistic, greedy and trust-begetting Republican administration of McKinley could affect the Canadian administration of the Yukon!'"

Barrett & Hull have just received a shipment of candles from Fortymile which they are now offering at very reasonable prices.

Up-river frozen fresh eggs. Meeker.

Beef, chechako, 33c by the side, at P. O. Market, Third street.

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

Leave Dawson on the Returning, 10 Hill Hotel.

From Forks, Hotel, Returning, 10 Co's Hut.

Cubula and PI

Portu Hyds Hose

The C

Socious and Club

Murray,

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