

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 5 NO. 8

DAWSON, Y. T., SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1900.

PRICE 25 CENTS

FRASER RIVER

Will Probably Be the Scene of Serious Trouble Between Whites and Japs.

LATTER ARE ARMED WITH RIFLES

And Will Flare the Fight a Deadly One.

LEWIS BOOM A RARE EXOTIC.

A Walla Walla Convict Doing Time for Murder Tires of His Life and Commits Suicide.

From Saturday's Daily.
Vancouver, B. C., July 3.—It is feared that there will be serious trouble among the fishermen on the Fraser river. The season is now just starting for salmon fishing, but as there are few fish running, the difficulty has not come to a head. It is mostly over the question of the price of salmon for the season. The situation is that altogether there will be about 2000 boats, or, say 4000 men fishing on the river. Of course there are two Japanese to every white fisherman, so great has the recent influx been, and there are very few Indians all told. The white men have demanded 25 cents a fish for the season from the canners, and the latter are equally of the opinion that they won't pay more than 20 cents. The Japanese, with their system of cheap labor, are satisfied with 20 cents, and will not support the white men in their demand for 25. There are so many more Japanese than white men, and they hold the balance of power to such an extent that the canners care very little what the white men do.

A strike on the part of the white men, which is now freely talked of,

would do little more than establish the Japanese firmly, and induce the employment of a large number of the Orientals. The cannerymen say that they might as well close up their establishments for the season as attempt to pay more than 20 cents.

In order to force the Japanese to support the white men in the proposed strike, the latter are said to have made threats on the Japanese colony. To such a serious extent has this been carried out that hundreds of the Japanese have purchased rifles in Vancouver. On Sunday several of the important Japanese contractors interviewed the cannerymen, asking what they were to do in case the white men interfered with them. The cannerymen replied that so far as they were concerned Japanese and white men had equal rights to the river as fishermen, and that therefore the Japs had no right to take any back water from anybody. There are very few fish running so far, so that nothing serious is expected to happen immediately.

"Jim Ham's" Boomlet.

Kansas City, July 3.—The boom that James Hamilton Lewis brought here from Washington was a rare exotic. When he unpacked it from its wrappings of oiled papers and moist cotton it began to wilt, and in 24 hours it was hopelessly faded, and today his Washington supporters deserted to Towne. He, however, bears up good naturedly and thinks the advertising he has received will help him on the road to the United States senate. Lewis showed his hand plainly last night, as far as Washington politics are concerned. He said that the free coinage of silver, 16 to 1, in Washington and the Pacific coast was purely a matter of politics, not of principle.

Suicide of a Convict.

Walla Walla, July 3.—William Fremont a convict in the penitentiary, hung himself in his cell last night. He was found dead with a bit of small cord about his neck, attached to the bars of his cage. He was sent from Spokane for manslaughter, getting 20 years, last April. He pleaded guilty to shooting his neighbor with a rifle and burying his body.

River News.

No boats are expected to arrive today from up river points and none are billed to depart.

The Canadian and Flora are looked for tomorrow.

The steamer Bailey left Whitehorse this morning at 2 o'clock. The Victorian will leave today.

The average temperature at up-river points is 62 degrees this morning.

The Cudahy is billed to sail today at 4 p. m. for St. Michael.

The Florence S will go down river on her arrival in Dawson.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Fresh eggs just arrived. Mohr & Wilkens.

AWFUL SUFFERING

Of Frank Brackett and Irvie Meads on the Koyukuk Trail.

EAT MALAMUTE AND HOOT OWL.

They Lose Trail and Are Nearly Starved When Found.

TRAVELED A HUNDRED MILES.

Their Horses Die in the Seventy-five Mile Swamp, and They Travel for Days Lost in the Wilderness.

Hoot owl fricassee and malamute steak. That is the body of the bill of fare which Frank Brackett and Irvie Meads have been recently discussing on their way into the Koyukuk country from Fort Yukon. Besides the vianda mentioned they had ozone and good rich water from the swamps, while the mosquitoes furnished appropriate music and kept them from getting the scurvy for lack of exercise.

Bert Dickey who was associated with Frank Brackett in the roadhouse business at Upper and Lower Lebarge last winter has just heard from the party, and furnishes information concerning the hardships and semi-starvation experiences undergone on what is now conceded to be one of the hardest trails in the Northwest.

Brackett and Meads left here early this spring, traveling in a Peterboro canoe as far as Fort Yukon. Here they bought two horses and took the trail across the 75-mile swamp for the then much talked of diggings of Koyukuk. The horses were heavily packed and notwithstanding the fact that they lightened the packs from day to day, throwing away everything that could be dispensed with, the horses grew thin and weak and finally succumbed to the hardships imposed upon them and died one after the other. Up to this time the trip had not been one continual round of bliss, and with the death of the horses their lot became a hard one. Owing to the fact that they had yet a long way to travel, they could not lighten their loads materially without being almost sure of starvation, so they struggled along as best they could till they lost the trail, not too plainly marked at best.

After being forced to admit to themselves that they were completely at sea concerning their position, they threw away everything and struck out, followed by the day, trusting to their sense of direction and a firm faith in their luck, to lead them out of their perilous situation. Then began the sufferings and horrors which so nearly ended, as many such journeys have, in death by starvation and exposure. Some days passed in travel which brought them apparently only deeper into the wilderness and no closer to any human habitation, and then they killed and ate the dog, and when this source of refreshment was exhausted an unfortunate hoot owl was bagged and also brought to table. After the owl had been eaten and nothing more found to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, they met a man named Stewart, who was prospecting, and who had a small amount of grub with him. He led them, and then led them to his camp which was some 60 miles distant from where he met them. In all the wanderings and miles of weary heartbreaking travel, the boys had only got about 100 miles from Fort Yukon, though they must have traveled a much greater distance. They are now in the Koyukuk country prospecting.

No More Duty.

Consul McCook has received a letter from the department of state in Washington, D. C., which will gladden the

heart of the lone argonaut who travels down the river in a small boat and carries his own grub with him. It may also tend to bring sorrow to those who collect duty for Uncle Sam and any old thing for themselves at the boundary on Fortymile.

The letter says, in substance that hereafter deputy collectors of duty will not require a certificate of exportation from those importing goods to the value of \$100 or less. The goods, however, must be of American production or manufacture, and there must be a reasonable amount of evidence to show this.

This ruling will, in many instances facilitate travel, as, under the old order of things a man being detained while a certificate of exportation from the last customs house the goods had passed was being obtained, or even a consular certificate from here, would eat up fully \$100 worth of provisions, and if the mail was a little slow in getting through, his board bill would come to much more.

Never Made an Arrest.

Patrolman Stephen Rowan is the most notable member of the Chicago police force and in one respect probably he is unique. He has been a member of the force for 26 years and in that time he has never made an arrest. He is 61 years old, and Mayor Harrison has recently made him a member of his own personal bodyguard, which is composed of the biggest men in the service.

BRIEF MENTION.

Henry Berry and wife of No. 6, Eldorado, are registered at the Metropole. Steve O'Brien, of the new theatrical firm of O'Brien and Jackson, is stopping at the Fairview.

Sheriff Ellbeck has sent for his son to join him in Dawson. The young man is now in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. T. Trodo, U. S. marshal and land agent for Nome, arrived from that place by the Cudahy this morning.

The aspect of First avenue is changed almost past recognition by the extensive warehouses being built on the river side.

T. G. Wilson has received a consignment of goods from the lower river which he says arrived here weeks ahead of goods sent at the same time via the up river route.

Mr. Jackson, of the O'Brien & Jackson theatrical company, left last night on the Columbian for Victoria and Vancouver. He goes to bring in his company, and expects to be back about the 4th of next month.

Mrs. Flora Holden and Miss Holden, wife and sister of Ed Holden, respectively, arrived in Dawson Wednesday from San Francisco, for a short outing amid the scenes of this camp and surrounding country. They intend returning in the course of three weeks. Friends of the former will be pleased to note the incorrectness of her reported demise.

Dr. Dora Tugard, matron of the Good Samaritan hospital, will leave on one of the first boats for the outside. Dr. Tugard will be missed by many, especially the patients of the hospital, and those who come in daily contact with her in her official capacity, when she is always pleasant and patient, many times under trying circumstances.

Last evening the Frank Simons company gave its last Dawson performance at the close of which Mr. Cassidy made a very appropriate speech to the audience in which he took occasion to thank the public and newspapers for their considerate treatment of the company during its stay here. The company leaves on the Cudahy tonight. Eddie O'Brien and family have concluded to go.

Few Scows Arriving.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the number of scows arriving from up the river, the early rush being over. The arrivals now will not average one per day, while a month ago from 15 to 20 was the daily record. Later in the season the scow business will, likely be more brisk. Travel from the upper country is also very scant at present.

Mr. Senkler Will Go East.

Gold Commissioner E. C. Senkler expects to leave on a brief visit to Ottawa the latter part of next week, or as soon as Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell returns from Vancouver to which point he went to meet his family on the way to Dawson. Mr. Senkler will probably be absent about six weeks.

Private dining rooms at the Holborn.

IN BAD SHAPE.

The Battle Ship Oregon May Never Be Removed From the Rock

ON WHICH IT IS STUCK FAST.

Pinnacle Rock Not Flaked in Official Hydrographic Chart.

FINEST SHIP EVER BUILT.

Cost Over Six Million Dollars—Was Launched at San Francisco July 15, 1896.

Washington, July 3.—The navy department entertains the gravest fears that the famous battleship Oregon, which is aground off How Ke island, will be lost to the navy. Secretary Long, however, hopes that the condition of the vessel is not as bad as the reports indicate.

The navy department is doing everything to send relief to the great battleship. Admiral Remy acted promptly.

He ordered the Zafiro, which was at Chefoo, to proceed at once to the Oregon and the Iris has also been ordered to the rescue. The construction experts say that as the hull has been penetrated by a rock, many plates will be torn away if the vessel be dragged from her present position.

Although the place where the Oregon is aground is described as Pinnacle Rock, the official chart at the hydrographic office does not show any such rock in the Chang Shan channel, which is south of How Ke island. According to the hydrographers the Oregon was standing on about the usual, and no blame is yet apparently chargeable to Capt. Wilde.

According to Capt. Wilde the main injury is very serious. The construction experts believe the rock on which the vessel struck near frame 30 has actually gone through the double bottom of the ship and projects above it. In case the vessel is floated she will be taken to Port Arthur or Nagasaki to be placed in dry dock. She cost the government \$6,575,032.75. She was put in commission at San Francisco July 15, 1896.

A Grub Stake

The New Denver, B. C., perpetrated the following in a recent issue: "Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight; make us all young again just for tonight. Let us forget what we ever were old; lived when our milk cows were butchered and sold, passed over the counter for a No. 1, bring me my gun, sir, bring me my gun. Take us once more to the days of our youth; do it before I have lost every tooth. Chewing up leather has shortened my years, darkened my pathway, bedewed it with tears. Shoot the old beef and cut her in halves, mother of sinners or twenty-five calves. Pitch the vile stuff in the deep burning lake. Give us some steak, O! give us some steak!"

The Weather.

The weather report from up the river stated that from Bennett to Whitehorse it was cloudy and cool, and from Whitehorse to Dawson it was clear and nice.

Best potatoes in town. Mohr & Wilkens.

High-Top Shoes

Ladue Co. 75 Tons

Has received a New Stock of HIGH-TOP MINERS' SHOES. Carefully selected as a walking shoe.

Agan's Butter

The Very Latest Pack, GUARANTEED absolutely fresh by

Ladue Co.

If you buy it of Ladue Co. it's good.

75 Tons

Fresh merchandise just received from the outside—Groceries, Provisions, Fresh Potatoes and Hardware—which will be sold at lowest market prices. See us on outfits; we are prepared to fill them.

J. E. BOOGE, Yukon Hotel Store

L. LEWIS & CO.

Have just received their stock of everything in the line of...

Cobaccos, Cigarettes and Cigars

Including the Famous

NEEDLE CIGARS.

Victoria Block Second Street NO PACKAGES BROKEN

ARCTIC SAWMILL

Removed to Mouth of Hunter Creek, on Klondike River.

Sluice, Flume & Mining Lumber

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

J. W. BOYLE

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

"THE GREATEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN THE WORLD." IS HERE TO DO BUSINESS.

The first of the great insurance companies to establish an agency on the Yukon. Assets over three hundred million dollars. Greater than the capital of the Banks of England, France, Germany and Russia combined.

Managing Agent for Yukon Territory and Alaska.

New Goods

Tumbling in on us from every quarter. Both up river and down river steamers are busy landing bright, fresh, new, up-to-date merchandise at our docks.

"We Are Sellers, Not Speculators."—The Right Goods at the Right Prices...

SPECIAL—Shoes for Men, Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Children, Shoes for Babies.

The Ames Mercantile Co.

The Klondike Nugget

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY
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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.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1900

PROTECT THE PROSPECTOR.

Equally important with the royalty question is the matter of protecting and encouraging the prospector. Upon the efforts of the latter depends the extension of the gold fields of the territory after the creeks now being worked begin to exhibit signs of reaching their limit of productiveness.

The legislation of the past three years has been directed against the prospector to such an extent that it may be said the industry of prospecting has practically been brought to a standstill throughout the territory.

During the stampede of 1897-98 a vast amount of territory, notably in the Stewart, McQuesten and upper Klondike country was staked and recorded. Under the laws now existing, this territory, by reason of non representation, has reverted to the crown and is closed against further prospecting. The same thing is equally true of the important creeks in the immediate vicinity of Dawson, so that the man who contemplates entering upon the business of prospecting in this territory finds his efforts balked at every turn. He may proceed several hundred miles into the interior, as to our knowledge has occurred on several occasions, and spend an entire season in prospecting, only to be told when he finally applies for a record of his discovery in Dawson that he has been working on reserved ground and cannot record.

In every mining country where equitable laws prevail, the rights of the prospector are regarded above everything else. Upon him devolves the work of determining the worth of a new country and establishing whether it possesses resources sufficient to maintain a population. He runs all the risks and very seldom are his efforts rewarded by returns in any degree commensurate with his labors. To have the natural disadvantages against which he is forced to contend so increased by legislative mistakes that he is compelled to cease from his work entirely as has been the case in the Yukon territory, is absolutely wrong and indefensible.

There is no more important work that can engage the attention of the community than a properly directed effort to secure recognition from the government of the rights of the prospector. He is the backbone of the country and should be protected at all hazards.

The citizens' committee has telegraphed his excellency the governor general of Canada, requesting information respecting the date upon which the election is to be called for selecting two members of the Yukon council. The premier announced more than three weeks that the election would be ordered about the first of July. Thus far no information has been received that the preliminary steps authorizing the election have as yet been taken. The committee has acted wisely in communicating with the governor general. No satisfactory results have ever accrued from petitions or resolutions sent to the interior department or even to the premier himself. Had the resolutions passed at the mass meeting held in March last not been forwarded to the governor general the probabilities are that the matter never would have been brought before the attention of parliament. According to the Hansard report, the resolutions of the mass

meeting were presented before parliament "by command of his excellency, the governor general," and if such command had not been given there is every reason for believing that parliament never would have heard of the resolutions.

At the present rate of construction the White Pass & Yukon railway should reach Dawson within the lapse of another two years. The area of low grade ground which it will be possible to work when the road is completed, and cheap freight rates insured, is so large as almost to be beyond calculation. The freight rates are so heavy at the present time that development must be confined to ground of exceptional richness. The Yukon territory will witness its best days when it becomes possible to profitably develop our immense stretches of low grade ground. The extension of the railroad to Dawson will prove a most important factor in bringing about this most desirable condition of affairs.

Our contemporary, the News, which moved heaven and earth—or at least tried to—last winter in an endeavor to exterminate the Board of Trade, has suddenly experienced a change of heart. The News has at length discovered that the Board is a valuable institution in Dawson and as such should be carefully nurtured. In all probability our contemporary feels called upon to change its mind occasionally in order to convince itself that it possesses one. It may be said in passing, however, that no one else has ever been thus convinced, although the News has blown both hot and cold upon nearly every question of public interest that has ever arisen in Dawson.

The membership fee to the Board of Trade will probably be reduced to \$10. This action is timely, as it insures a largely increased membership to the organization. What is most needed now is a body of such numerical and financial strength that its actions must be received with respect. A movement to double the present membership ought now to be made, and with the reduction in the fee we have no doubt that this could be successfully carried out.

Before the close of navigation again it is altogether probable that through telegraphic communication will be established with Vancouver and thence with the whole of Canada and the United States.

Where is Jacob Eul?

Mrs. Jacob Eul, of Chicago, has written to U. S. Consul McCook asking for information which will lead to the whereabouts of her husband, Jacob Eul. She states that it has been nine weeks since she heard from him, and that she is anxious. Mr. Eul was seen at Grand Forks a short time since.

Yukon's Financial Standing.

The following balance sheet, prepared and certified to by Comptroller J. T. Lithgow, shows the financial status of the Yukon district on June 30th, 1900; also the moneys collected and expended during the year ending on that date:

TO CASH.	
Liquor permit account.....	\$105,588 00
Fines account.....	70,850 10
Barristers' fees.....	650 00
Peddler's licenses.....	1,050 00
Franchise account.....	400 00
Marriage licenses.....	220 00
Billiard table licenses.....	350 00
Transient trader licenses.....	450 00
Incorporation fees.....	1,000 00
Auctioneers' fees.....	400 00
Slaughter house licenses.....	150 00
Dog pound.....	3 00
Liquor licenses.....	109,749 48
Balance June 30, 1899.....	1,977 28
Overdrawn Canadian Bank of Commerce, balance.....	27,014 55
	\$319,632 41
BY CASH.	
Contingencies.....	\$ 2,299 70
Burial of indigents.....	2,684 00
Printing and stationery.....	4,592 45
Salaries account.....	5,965 37
Law library.....	92 07
Passage of indigents.....	6,018 55
Medical Board of Health.....	2,457 02
Bridge account.....	2,298 00
Streets account.....	27,267 91
Drains and ditches.....	6,094 69
Engineers' expenses.....	2,980 00
Traveling expenses.....	402 50
Living allowance.....	800 00
Trails, Y. T.....	105,609 72
Hospital donation account.....	63,226 46
Dawson Fire Department.....	86,434 37
Lighting streets.....	5,161 70
School appropriation.....	3,830 10
Census appropriation.....	1,882 80
	\$319,632 41

Certified correct, J. T. Lithgow, Comptroller.

Why buy an inferior cigar when you can get the famous Needles Cigar, guaranteed Havana filled, for the same money, to all dealers.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Potatoes, eggs, lemons. Mohr & Wilkens.

STROLLER'S COLUMN

Yesterday as the Stroller was walking slowly along First avenue he met a tall individual wearing a corduroy suit and melancholy air, whose whole attention seemed to be centered on a very poor specimen of Siwash dog. The look of settled grief on the tall man's face attracted the Stroller's attention and led him to pause in his walk and look after him. At the corner stood the dog catcher, rope in hand, waiting for the dogs to come and surrender themselves into the hands of justice. As the Siwash dog approached the canine group surrounding the autocrat of the pound, that individual smiled benignly as he made ready the rope of detention. The melancholy man who had not taken his eye off the dog hastened forward and said: "Sir, I have just come from the pound with that dog and would like to have a chance to take him home and tie him up before you take him again."

The dog catcher looked suspiciously at the stranger and finally allowed the request. An hour later the melancholy man was sitting on a box on the same street, when the dog catcher came up the street with a dog at the end of each of the six ropes he carried. This Siwash dog was one of them.

"Hi!" called the owner, as he recognized his dog, "where'd you get him this time?"

"O, down there near where you tied him up," was the reply.

"Well, here's your 50 cents, gimme my dog."

"Fifty cents nithin'. I've been around there seven times since you tied him up, and waited pretty near a half hour the last time for him to finish chewin' that rope off. Cost you \$3.50. The unfortunate man looked at the dog in a speculative way, and was about to offer a remonstrance, when the dog catcher came close to him and looked at his face attentively. Then he said: "Take the dog and pay for him without kicking or I'll report you."

"Report me? For what? Surely you're not going to impound people who own dogs, as well as the animals."

"No, sir, but you have three pimples and a scar on your face which makes you suspected of having smallpox. If you had the fourth pimple nothing could save you from being quarantined."

Silently the man paid the \$3.50, took the Siwash dog and departed towards Moosehide.

"Many people say Chicago is a wicked city, but there is one thing that can be said to her credit," said Dr. Wilcoxon yesterday evening as the dog catcher passed up the street with a herd of six dogs in tow which he was taking to the pound.

When asked in what particular Chicago was distinguished for her goodness, the doctor said:

"There is not a man in Chicago who has not too much self-respect to fill the position of dog catcher. Every time they want a dog catcher in Chicago they have to send to St. Louis for him, and even then they can't get a white man. It is always some nigger man takes the job. Back there when a man has served a term as dog catcher he never expects to associate with respectable people afterwards."

There is one man in the A. C. Co.'s store who will never hear sauerkraut mentioned without experiencing a sensation similar to that of having a long icicle dropped down the back of his neck. A few days ago a very raw German entered the store for the purpose of getting some information relative to the cost of bringing his wife from Germany to Dawson. The young man to whom application was made for the information could not understand what the man wanted owing to his butchery of the Queen's English.

"Dond yu not haf some mans vot can talk Shermans?" said the man.

"Here, there," said the clerk, turning to some of his fellow employees in the store, "do any of you fellows talk sauerkraut?"

"You ————," roared the subject of Emperor William.

"Shust you valk out from dot counter behind unt I vill tramp you tru von grack der floor in. I talks some sauerkraut, do Ich, you

I not brings mine trou to such country as dis whers men vas so unshentlemanlies. But shust valk dot counter out behind; I show you vat ish vat!"

But the young man, not having on his fighting clothes, shrunk further back into the corner, and with a withering look and violent shaking of a big, horny fist, the emperor's subject departed with large imprecations falling from his lips.

Mohr & Wilkens for fresh goods.

Table de hote dinners. The Holborn

Alaska Commercial Company

RIVER STEAMERS Sarah Hannah Susie Louise Leah Alice	Bella Margaret Victoria Yukon Florence	THE STEAMERS SUSIE AND LOUISE Are expected from below at any hour.	TRADING POSTS St. Michael Andreafsky Anvik Nulato Tanana Minook (Rampart) Fort Hamilton Circle City Eagle City
OCEAN STEAMERS San Francisco to St. Michael and Nome St. Paul Portland Ranier St. Michael to Golovin Bay, Nome, and Cape York Dora Sadie Fay			KOYUKUK DISTRICT Koyukuk Bergman YUKON TERRITORY Fortymile Dawson

Dawson Post Is Fitted With Public Safe Deposit Vaults.

THE KLONDIKE CORPORATION, LTD.
Operating the Swift and Reliable Steamers

ORA, NORA, FLORA


BETWEEN DAWSON AND BENNETT
These Steamers Hold the Record for Three Successive Years for
...SPEED and REGULARITY

Clean and comfortable staterooms. No expense spared in supplying the table with all the delicacies possible to procure. Experienced captain in charge. No delay. Courteous treatment to all.

Office at Calderhead & Lancaster's Dock R. W. CALDERHEAD, Agent

TRADING & EXPLORING CO. LTD.

Str. Yukoner



The Fastest and Most Elegantly Appointed Steamer on the Yukon

SAILS FROM C. D. CO'S DOCK.

SARGENT & PINSKA

Have received their consignment of NEW GOODS from the great manufacturing centers of the East

TWO SCOW LOADS

We have a particularly full line of . . .

Slater's Fine Shoes, high lace, and Boots

NEW CLOTHING, NEW HATS, NEW FOOTWEAR,
NEW HABERDASHERY.

"The Corner Store," opp. Aurora.

LUMBER

Mouldings, Sash, Glass Panel and Lattice Doors, Furniture, Mill and Machine work, Store, Office and Bar Fixtures, Wood Turning, Scroll Sawing. Estimates Furnished to Builders and Contractors.

Klondike Mill Co., Dawson, Telephone No. 45
Branch Office, N. A. T. & T. Co.

DAWSON'S EMPORIUM.

All New Goods This Coming Season.

YOUR MONEY BACK Our Goods are not as We Represent Them. That's a Fair Proposition, Isn't It?

A. E. CO. A. E. CO.

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.

THE YUKON IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Charles Tupper Anxious for Representation.

Alex. McDonald's Royalty Discussed—Major Walsh's Official Acts Referred To—Amendment Defeated.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A late Ottawa telegram to the Victoria Colonist says:

Sir Charles Tupper yesterday gave the leader of the government notice that it was his intention to propose at some future date, on motion to go into supply, the following amendment: "That this house is of the opinion that the time has come when provision should be made for an advisory council—partly elective, partly nominative by the crown, as in the case of the Northwest territories up to 1888—for the administration of the affairs of the Yukon district; that this house is of the opinion that immediate provision should be made for the representation of the said district in the parliament of Canada." The leader of the opposition remarked that he made his suggestion in no hostile spirit to the government policy. He hoped to be able to convince the government and the house that his suggestion was a wise one, that should be acted upon at once.

The prime minister replied that he had already announced the government's policy to give the people of the Yukon representation in the Yukon council.

Sir Charles replied that in that case he would drop the first part of his amendment.

Sir Wilfrid added that he would await with interest the grounds on which the leader of the opposition based his request.

The prime minister moved that by reason of the inability of Mr. John Costigan to serve on the emergency rations committee owing to his unavoidable absence from the city on private business, that he be excused from serving on the committee, and that Mr. Campbell (Kent) be appointed in his place.

The bill to amend the civil service act was put through the committee stage, and stands for third reading. A provision was inserted that where a vacancy occurs among second class clerks, a junior second-class clerk may be appointed to it at \$800, instead of \$1100, which is the minimum for second-class clerks.

The government bill in amendment of the bank act was finally disposed of by concurrence in verbal changes made by the senate.

On motion to go into supply Sir Hibbert Tupper once more engaged the attention of the house upon another Yukon amendment, referring to the extension of time given to Alexander McDonald, "the king of the Klondike," for the payment of his gold royalty. He set up the plea that small capitalists and mine owners had been driven out of the country through the rigorous enforcement of this extreme gold royalty, and that the distinction made in favor of Mr. McDonald was therefore a most unjust step. Sir Hibbert's resolution, by the way, repeated charges against Major Walsh and other officials of having accepted bribes to aid parties who had business to transact with the government to get what they wanted. In conclusion his resolution called for an expression as to whether it would not be desirable to have an independent audit made into McDonald's royalty accounts and an investigation into the treatment he had received.

Mr. Sutherland, the acting minister of the interior, thought that Sir Hibbert was this session giving to the house in instalments his speech of last session, generally regarded as a very foolish effort. The whole case in this instance with all its talk of bribery and corruption was based upon the extension of time given to Mr. McDonald for the payment of his royalty. There was the very best of evidence that Major Walsh and the others had acted honestly, while there was every evidence that every cent due the government by Mr. McDonald had been paid. It was hardly the thing to hear day after day this repetition of condemnation of reputable officials on nothing better than newspaper paragraphs and hearsay trash of one kind and another.

Mr. Duncan C. Fraser, of Guysboro, pointed out that while the proceeding might not have been perfectly regular, the government had never been in any danger of not getting the money owed. Mr. McDonald was not able to pay the money at the time, but when he got a chance paid it back. He was a man who had done more for the Yukon

than any other man there, and nothing that could be said against him there would hurt his credit in the Yukon. The statement that small miners were driven out of the Yukon were utterly unfounded and untrue. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, laid stress upon this whole attack on Major Walsh as against a man no longer in the government employ, so that even if the government wanted to punish him they could scarcely do so.

When a division was reached at 11 o'clock the amendment was defeated by 33 yeas to 63 nays, a government majority of 30.

Who is to Blame?

The city editor of the New York Sun recently picked out one of his smartest reporters and told him to go down to Wall street and see if he could locate some of the big Klondike mining companies, which three years ago were filling the advertising columns of the newspapers and covering many acres of good stationery with glowing descriptions of their wonderful mines in the newly discovered gold fields. In the course of time the reporter returned to his city editor and told him that out of a dozen addresses given him he could not find one of the companies. Ordinarily when a reporter brings in this kind of a report on his assignment, his name very suddenly drops from the pay roll, but this was not the case in this instance, for the young man backed up his statements with the testimony of so many janitors, elevator men and directors that he was told to write a "spread story" on what he could not find.

City editors of newspapers are not the only ones who have for a year or two been trying to find some trace of the score or more evaporated Klondike companies. The number of persons who would like to have some information about the companies, and more particularly about the money, they poured into them, would make up a big time in the forthcoming census report. The census bureau would perform a great service to humanity if it would instruct its enumerators to gather information on this point and also to ask the poor unfortunates who plead guilty to the charge of investing whether they ever heard from their money after they received their "stock certificates."—The Mining and Metallurgical Journal, New York.

Succumb to the Heat.

Chicago, June 26.—This was the hottest day of the year, the mercury at the street level reaching 87 degrees, while in the government office in the tower of the Auditorium it was four degrees cooler. There were six prostrations due to the heat, one of which proved fatal.

Sioux City, Ia., June 26.—Today was the hottest of the season, 96 degrees. Several prostrations were reported.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—Two deaths and four prostrations from the heat were reported up to noon. The mercury at noon registered 88 degrees and was rising rapidly. There was great suffering among the mill workers and many plants had to close down.

Sweet Revenge.

She sat in a car with a little smile of satisfaction on her face, for she was well and tastefully dressed, and that means a great deal to a woman. As she moved up to make room for a newcomer a man entered, and as he sat down he said to the comfortable one:

"Why, Jane, this isn't your afternoon off! How did they come to let you out today?"

The young woman grew very red in the face, for all the occupants of the car were looking and listening, and stammered out as she half rose and then fell back in her seat:

"Now look here!"

"How well you're dressed, too!" continued her tormentor. "They must give you \$20 a month. Eh? Is your mistress about your size?"

"Now, do be quiet!" cried the uncomfortable one. "If you think—"

"Diamonds, too," went on the miserable man as he caught a flash from her waving fingers. "Or are they artificial?"

The tormented one sprang up, stopping the car and made a rapid exit, followed by the cause of the trouble, whose farewell remark to the inmates of the car was:

"Well, well, but some people are too sensitive!"

They were husband and wife, and this was his weird idea of taking his revenge for a certain lecture.—Philadelphia Times.

Missing Persons.

The following persons are inquired for by friends through the town station N. W. M. P. Any information leading to their locations should be handed into the town station: Robert Burns Cameron, Victoria, B. C.; Richard Hall, New York City; John A. Pounder, Seattle, Wash.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The joint cigarmakers' unions of Chicago unanimously agreed to assess each member 50-cents a week for the benefit of the New York union cigarmakers who are on strike. The assessment will amount to \$1,800 per week. Six thousand strikers will be benefited by the donations.

The Pacific Coast Borax Works, controlled by "Borax" King Smith, have been shut down indefinitely, throwing 100 men out of employment. The shutdown is attributed to a heavy advance in the freight rate on crude borax from Death Valley, which hereafter will be refined in New York.

The will of Frederick M. Mooers, the Yellow Aster mining king, who died suddenly in New York city last month, is to be contested by the widow, Frances L. Mooers. The estate, valued at \$780,000, was left to Eliza Mooers, mother of the deceased; the widow, a son, three brothers and an aunt.

Eight thousand dollars in gold, inclosed in canvas bags, has been dug up in the garden of the late Capt. R. T. Thomas, president of the Standard Soap Company, to which the money belonged. Capt. Thomas drew the money from an Oakland, Cal., bank two days before his death, on May 28 last.

The reduction in wages at the Brooklyn navy yard will be from 6 to 25 cents a day in the following grades: Plumbers, tin roofers, wireworkers, pattern-makers, toolmakers and boiler-makers. There has been an increase of about 25 cents for the wharf builders and ordinance men.

The carefully planned tariff pools from which the executive officers of the Western roads expected great results are in a fair way of collapsing before they have been made effective. Great difficulty is being found in securing competent men to accept the position of joint agents for the various committees of executive offices.

Work on the construction of the sheathed protected cruiser Denver has been begun. Ninety per cent of the matter to be used in the cruiser is already in the yard. The six cruisers of the Denver class will be seventeen knot boats, and their chief peculiarity is that they will be sheathed with yellow pine and coppered. The advantage of this construction is that the vessels will not have to be docked so often.

Complaint has been filed with the collector of the port of San Francisco by Surveyor Speyer against the Japanese steamer Nippon Maru, for a violation of the shipping laws, the offense being the transportation of two passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco. It is averred in the complaint that the steamer violated the act of congress declaring Hawaii a port of the United States by taking passengers from one port of the United States to another port in the same country.

Many Letters From Nome.

The steamer Cudahy which arrived yesterday from St. Michael brought many letters from Nome and, while a very few of the letters state that it is a great country and a good mining camp, the majority of the writers advise their friends to shun the place as they would the shade of the deadly yew tree.

E. B. Condon, of this city, received two letters, both written in Nome on the same day and by men who left here after the opening of navigation. One of the letters describes Nome as being the greatest and richest mining field on earth and says a man can get rich there at almost anything he undertakes. The second writer says that Nome is not a fit place for the abode of either man or beast; that there is little if any show there for a man to make a living; that pillage and starvation will soon stalk rampant unless the government sends relief boats before fall and lastly, that the writer expects to come back to Dawson without delay.

The reason for the divergence in the tone of the two letters is that the man who saw refuge on every weed and pebble has a good paying position, while the other man, the man who sees nothing ahead but gloom, with an occasional spoonful of beans on the side, has not been able to secure work.

Chas. T. Suter, of this city, was yesterday in receipt of a postal card containing the following:

Nome, June 24, 1900.

Dear Charles: Don't think of coming down. Beach is very spotted. Only one out of a hundred get anything; lots of disgusted men; people are starting for home; the creeks may show up yet, but they lack water; the climate is cold and windy; couple of smallpox cases in town; typhoid fever is increasing. They say next month the rain starts in. Had a few jobs, but not steady. Might be back soon. Tell Bill Burke not to come. HENRY WHITE.

A. V. Buel, the young man who attained name and fame in Dawson by the cartoons and caricatures published in the Nugget during the past year, and who left for the beach city six weeks ago, writes back to old associates and says "Don't come, as the place is no good."

The Nugget, if it cared to print all the letters from Nome which were yesterday and today brought to the office, would be able to put out a "Special Nome edition," filled with discouraging news of that place.

Apropos to Smallpox.

"Dr. Knowlton departed this morning for parts unknown, having reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that this was not the proper field for a physician who could not tell the difference between measles and smallpox."—Arizona Kicker.

The Klondike Nugget

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

AN OFF YEAR.

As noted some time ago in these columns, the Democratic national convention has relegated the question of free coinage of silver to a secondary position in the platform and will conduct the presidential campaign largely upon the anti-imperialism and anti-trust issues. It has been a matter of difficulty for the Democracy to formulate a platform of any considerable strength by reason of lack of material with which to work. Instead of bringing national disaster upon the country, as was so freely predicted four years ago, President McKinley's financial policy produced a wonderful effect upon business and gave the states four years of almost unexampled commercial prosperity. As long as general prosperity continues the people will not complain of the national financial policy, and in consequence the cry of 16 to 1, which produced so much enthusiasm in 1896, now provokes but little interest.

The scandals which have been brought to light in connection with the New York Ice Trust have also had the effect of placing a damper upon the ardor of the great unwashed Democracy.

There is scarcely a Democrat of prominence in New York who was not in some manner or other connected with the ice trust, either as an officer or shareholder. When the trust was securely organized the price of ice was doubled in the midst of the very hottest of hot New York weather. This action provoked an investigation, which resulted in an exposure and collapse of the trust, which leaves the Democratic party in a bad way when it becomes a question of seeking support from the country upon an anti-trust platform.

What avail the anti-imperialism plank will be remains an open question. The country in general has accorded such cordial support to President McKinley's Cuban and Philippine policy that it is scarcely probable that a proposition to annul what American arms and American prowess have achieved during the past three years will be very heartily supported. Altogether conditions seem to be very much against any hopes of Democratic success, which accounts largely for the fact that Bryan met with no opposition for the presidential nomination. The year 1900 will certainly go down in Democratic annals as an "off year."

TIME TO INCORPORATE.

For upwards of four years Dawson has been a settled community. During this entire time there has been a steady expansion of business, a constant increase in the inhabited area of the place and a gradual introduction of all the comforts and conveniences which are the characteristics of modern, progressive communities.

Banking houses and other heavy financial concerns are established here. Commercial institutions big and little are transacting daily a tremendous volume of business. Nearly all the various church organizations are represented and are the owners of buildings of their own. Hospitals have been erected and charitable organizations formed. Electric lights, telephones, and newspapers are features of Dawson life to which we are as well accustomed as are the people of the oldest and most settled communities in the States or Canada.

Added to all this it may be said that there is in all probability more money per capita in Dawson than in any other town or city in the world.

But in spite of this showing which is the result of four years of continuous and steadfast effort on the part of the inhabitants of Dawson, we are still an unrecognizable, unincorporated body of people.

We have no right to say that Dawson is a city, town or even village. Our legal status as a community is nil. We are a political nonentity, without rights or privileges of any nature and subject absolutely to a body of men who are irresponsible as far as the people of Dawson are concerned.

A taxation ordinance has been prepared by the Yukon Council by virtue of which it is proposed immediately to levy a tax upon property in Dawson and upon the incomes of parties who come within the provisions of the ordinance.

We submit that with the advent of a taxation law the time is ripe for the incorporation of Dawson into a self governing municipality. The only forcible argument that ever was brought against the incorporation idea was the fact that with the organization of a municipal government would come taxation.

That argument has entirely lost any strength it might once have had, for the simple reason that we are to be taxed, with or without municipal government.

We hold to the opinion that Dawson can select a City Council which will govern the town just as economically and satisfactorily as the Yukon Council has done. The town of Skagway which has neither the population nor one quarter of the commercial interests which Dawson possesses, has recently been incorporated and is now a self governing community. We see no reason why Dawson should be behind in this respect.

The present method of conducting the affairs of the town is entirely foreign to our system of government—a temporary makeshift which can be justified only by unusual or extraordinary conditions. These may have existed once, but have long since passed away. There is no longer any reason why Dawson should not have the same system of local government as is enjoyed by Victoria and Vancouver.

Late issues of newspapers published at Nome give detailed accounts of the wreck of the bark Alaska, which occurred in plain sight of the business portion of the town. Contrary to rumors which have gained circulation in Dawson, no lives were lost in the wreck. The revenue cutter Bear, which was in port at the time, proceeded to the rescue and succeeded in taking off all the crew and passengers in safety. There were all told forty-five persons aboard the ship.

Dozens of inquiries are made daily in Dawson for men who have disappeared from all knowledge of their friends on the outside. Many of these have left for Nome or other parts of the lower country without giving any information to their friends as to their intentions. Such negligence is inexcusable.

During the past few days Dawson has held the distinction of possessing a full-fledged chicken ranch with about 200 inhabitants. Considering the fact that "cullod gemmen" are a scarce commodity in Dawson such an institution ought to be a paying investment.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

CLAIM TITLE

To Jack Wade Property Vested in Those Who Found Gold

BY DOING LEGITIMATE PROSPECTING.

Title by Power of Attorney Don't Go With Skagway Jury.

HARD FOUGHT LEGAL BATTLE.

By a Process of Stretching District Lines the Yukon May Get Representation in Parliament.

(From Thursday's Daily.

Skagway, July 12.—The Jack Wade creek lawsuit ended here today, the verdict being in favor of the defendants. Considering the amount involved it was the greatest legal battle ever fought before an Alaskan court.

There were but three witnesses for the plaintiffs and four for the defendant, the six days that the trial lasted being taken up in the arguing of law points involved, the attorneys being Allen, of Seattle, for the plaintiff, and Jennings, of Skagway, and Delaney, of Juneau, for the defendant.

The verdict of the jury seems to have hinged on the fact that the plaintiffs had not discovered any gold or other precious metal at the time the claims were located, and that, therefore, such location could not be properly made.

Wells, one of the plaintiffs, immediately on the rendering of the verdict, instructed his attorney, Allen, to apply for an appeal. Application was made and granted. The plaintiffs are confident that the U. S. supreme court will reverse the decision of the Skagway jury.

(The claims involved in the above suit are Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5, above lower discovery. No. 1 is owned by Chas. Hall, of Fortymile, Madison and one other. No. 3 is owned by Camp, Fredrickson and three or four others; No. 4 by Al Roland and a man named Hogins; while No. 5 is owned by G. L. Steelsmith and Chas. McDonald, the latter man being in Dawson at the present time. These claims were located two or three years ago when it is claimed one man went on to Jack Wade and without prospecting, located for himself and absent friends without having legal power of attorney. Later the defendants went into and thoroughly prospected the country, relocating the same property in due form. After doing considerable work on the property the first locators turned up and, seeing that the claims were valuable, went to Sitka, where an injunction was granted by Judge Johnson prohibiting further work. In behalf of the several second locators G. L. Steelsmith went out over the ice and on to Sitka in January, where, by the aid of proof carried with him, he succeeded in having the injunction dissolved and the news being telegraphed to Dawson and forwarded on to Jack Wade, work was resumed, but only for a short time, when suit for possession of the claims was instituted and, pending hearing, the property was put in the hands of a receiver whose agent is now on the ground and in charge of the claims; but the Skagway verdict will do away with all use for the receiver's agent and the men who demonstrated by bone and muscle the existence of gold on the claims will now take them in hand in undisputed possession until such possession is disputed and overridden by the U. S. supreme court. —ED.)

A Long Stretch.
Skagway, July 12.—Dominion officials now here give it as their opinion that the Yukon will be granted temporary representation in parliament almost immediately, and that it will be brought

about by extending the Edmonton district to embrace the Yukon until the next census is taken.

Added to South Dakota
Jackson, Neb., June 28.—An armed band of 32 men of South Dakota has cut a channel through Rininger's Neck, or as it is known on the maps, Bruigher's Bend, on the Missouri river. There is great excitement over the matter here, as the channel change in the river puts about 26,000 acres of Nebraska land up in the state of South Dakota.

A posse organized by the sheriff in Dakota's county, Nebraska, was dispatched to stop the work. Among the members of the posse were bankers and prominent citizens, but they arrived too late, the last farmer with a wheelbarrow and shovel had already crossed into South Dakota, before the posse came in sight. The swift current of the river was fast making a wider and deeper channel across the Neck through the trench dug, and it was only a question of hours when the channel would be unalterably changed and the farms on the fertile peninsula would become a part of the domain of South Dakota.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

The preliminary hearing of John Sarga, the confessed murderer was resumed in the police court yesterday afternoon. Carl Henz, otherwise Juneau Joe, resumed his testimony concerning the prisoner's habit of playing bank when he had no money to pay board bills. "There's lots of them that way," said the witness sadly as he closed his testimony. Then by the aid of a new interpreter the already overcrowded air of the courtroom was heavily charged with Greek, and when the prisoner had finally been made to understand that the restaurant keeper claimed he had an unsatisfied bill against him, and that he would be allowed to introduce evidence to the contrary when the proper time arrived, Crown Prosecutor Wade offered the confession of Sarga (made at Nome, instead of Victoria, as has been previously stated), as evidence for the crown, and Magistrate Scarth held the prisoner over to appear for trial at the next court of competent criminal jurisdiction to be held in Dawson.

In Magistrate Scarth's court this morning one lone gambler—a solitaire player, as it were—pleaded guilty to the regulation charge and paid \$50 and costs.

Bernhard Larsner, charged with having yesterday imbibed hooch that caused him to be disorderly, was fined \$10 and costs.

C. J. Lamire had shot a moose out of season and plead in extenuation of the offence that he had read in a paper that moose could be killed after July 15th. The court admonished him to never believe what he sees in newspapers and dismissed the case.

Since Absolem rode upon a mule that left him hanging in a limb, that animal has figured more or less in history. Geo. Weaver was in court this morning on the charge of stealing a mule from John McLaughlin, of 61 below on Bonanza. The mule is valued at \$400 and is peculiarly marked, in that one witness testified that a man had bitten a piece out of one of her ears. McLaughlin claimed to have purchased the animal from a man near Five Fingers last March, but he was not able to produce the bill of sale, that document having become lost. He said this was the third time this season that attempts have been made to steal his mule, and he is becoming tired of working with one eye on the sluice box and another on the mule. As Weaver had at various times told McLaughlin that he (Weaver) is the owner of the mule, that it had been taken last fall or winter off the range where he had turned it to pasture, the court did not hold that there was sufficient evidence of intent to commit a theft, but warned Weaver that he should seek to recover property through the proper channel instead of taking the law in his own hands. The case was dismissed with the mule in the possession of McLaughlin, from whom it will probably be taken by the replevin process in the near future.

Cornelius Kearney was charged by George de Lion with having stolen a raft of wood on which de Lion has alien for salvage. Kearney was also charged with stealing 225 feet of rope which was on the raft. In the absence of witnesses the cases were continued until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Fast Travel.
C. J. Dumbolton has arrived from Vancouver with live stock for Dawson. He left Dawson, went to Vancouver, bought his stock and got back to Skagway in the short space of 17 days.—Alaskan.

Exodus From Hull.
Ottawa, June 27.—Since the fire in Hull, it is stated that the population of that place has decreased at least 10 per cent. Whole families are reported as leaving every day for many parts of Canada and the United States. The exodus is said to be confined largely to the poorer classes who have become discouraged over their misfortune.

Clyde Nold Reported.
Clyde Nold, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, of whose whereabouts inquiry was made in the columns of this paper a few days ago, is authoritatively reported to have left Dawson on a steamer for the outside by way of Nome about four weeks ago.

CUDAHY IN PORT.

Reports a Dearth of Gold— Things Not So Desirable Are Plentiful.

THE SMALLPOX ON EGG ISLAND.

Wilson Says He Thought There Would Be an Epidemic.

REAL ESTATE IS VERY HIGH.

No Boats Are Running Between St. Michael and Nome, and It Is Said There Are Eight Cases There.

The steamer John Cudahy arrived early this morning from St. Michael bringing 60 passengers and freight to the N. A. T. & T. Co. She left St. Michael on the night of June 29. A comparatively small percentage of the Cudahy's passengers came from St. Michael, and only three or four from Nome, and it is very doubtful if there will be many from there for some little time as the boats plying between there and St. Michael have been taken off, owing to the fact that people are not longer allowed to leave Nome on account of the smallpox. So say some of the passengers and at any rate the boats are not running.

Alexander Wilson, who left here this spring on the Lotta Talbot, was one of those who returned and who now thinks it is good to be here. In speaking of his trip, Mr. Wilson said:

"Going down the river was all right, but when it came to getting over from St. Michael to Nome it was another story. We went over on the steamer Argo, whose machinery broke down before we got out of sight of St. Michael, and we were three days going what is usually a short hundred mile run.

"Concerning the prospects of Nome, they are not bright. The beach don't amount to anything at all, and while the two creeks, Anvil and Snow, are said to be rich, they are not being worked. This is due to the fact that there is no water to work them with and no machinery to pump sluice heads up to them. Even if they were fabulously rich, and being worked by every man who could get room to work there would still be employment for only a few of the great number of the people there. I knew there was going to be a great crowd of people there, but actually when I saw the thousands upon thousands who swarm the beach and street I was frightened and wanted to get away.

"The only thing there seems to be any money in is real estate. Lots which could have been bought last year for \$1000 and less are selling now at from \$5000 to \$10,000. But of course unless some new strikes are made this will prove only a brief boom.

"The Bartlett Brothers are there freighting and doing well, though when I left there were hundreds of horses and wagons arriving, and as there is no freighting beyond moving the goods from the beach to the street, the work in that line will soon be over. Teams were getting \$10 an hour the last I knew of the price, though afterwards I was told by one of the Bartletts that the price had been cut in two.

"The saloons are commonly said to be doing a great business, though the saloon men say not. From what I saw I don't think they are. The streets and the beach for two miles are packed with people, but inside the saloons comparatively few are seen, and while I was keeping a pretty good lookout on business generally I saw little money spent.

"Several million dollars worth of goods are piled up on the beach—piled so thick and high that there is not room between them and the tundra for teams to pass, and if a storm was to come it would work a terrible loss.

"When I left Nome I did not know of any smallpox in the town, but at St. Michael I heard that there were eight cases in Nome—though passengers are not supposed to have been landed from the infected steamers. It didn't look

good to me; it looked like a good place for a fever epidemic or something of the sort to break out in and I was glad to leave.

Most of the Cudahy's passengers came from Circle City which is reported as being the liveliest place along the route, and while the reports from the Tanana are generally good, the trouble and work of getting there from Circle, to say nothing of the expense, are said to be disproportionate to the probable returns.

No one speaks well of the Koyukuk. The following letter has been received by Mr. Thos. Kirkpatrick, and is self explanatory:

Nome, Alaska, June 7, 1900.

Mr. Tom Kirkpatrick.

Dear Sir: I arrived on April 7th; had an easy trip; made it in 37 traveling days. My dogs were in good shape when I got here, as we had a splendid trail. Am disappointed in this place; it does not look good to me. The beach is worked out for 40 miles each way from Nome, though pumps and sluice boxes may be successful in some places. Most of the beach has been worked three times. Three of the creeks are good, but the rest are not looking very well, although some have not been prospected. There has been very little development work done here this winter, and people have done nothing but stampee and stake claims. Most everyone has 50 or 100, and they are for sale at a very small price, too. There have been no new discoveries made on the creeks; the good creeks will soon be worked out, as it will be only a few days now until sluicing begins; the creeks are very narrow and very shallow.

The creek claims are 660 feet wide, so there is little room for bench claims. There is no harbor here, and one whaling ship has been wrecked already this spring.

Several steamboats are caught in the pack ice about 150 miles southwest of here, with about 2000 people on board.

The U. S. revenue cutter Bear is here but does not give any help to them. It has been storming for three days and is still at it, with no signs of a letup.

The people who arrived on the first boats are very much disappointed and most of them will soon return. There will be more discouraged people here this summer than Alaska ever had before, and more provisions than they will sell in the next five years.

There have been several stampedes lately but there has never been anything found. Port Clarence is the last place. Topkuk is another one. Nothing but the beach has anything in it, and the beach there produced about \$600,000 in two months' work; but that is all gone now.

The beach here will pay \$1 an hour yet. I will close with many good wishes to yourself and family. I am as ever your friend,

HARRY GING.

A Modest Man.

A gardener in the vicinity of Dawson is troubled with modesty, a rare virtue, by the way, in this country. This man took time by the forelock and planted an early garden. He looked after it most carefully with the result that he now has in abundance everything in the "sass" line, but he is too modest to sell it. He loads up a handcart with the tempting product of his two months' hard labor and starts out. If everybody wants to buy, he is all right; but two successive refusals knocks him out and he either gives away all his truck or sits down and eats it himself. What he most needs is a partner who is not too modest to peddle.

For Better Mail Service.

In compliance with the action taken by the Board of Trade at its late meeting, Secretary F. W. Clayton has forwarded the following telegrams, both of which will be supplemented by fully explanatory letters to be sent at once: To the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

All American mail for Dawson, Canada, now being sent via St. Michael requires thirty days longer than via Skagway-Bennett route. We earnestly recommend change to Skagway-Bennett route, Great dissatisfaction here over present mail arrangement.

Board of Trade of Dawson.

F. W. Clayton, Sec.

To the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada.

We earnestly recommend that some immediate arrangement be made with American postal authorities, for carrying all American mail matter via Skagway-Bennett; great dissatisfaction here over present American mail arrangement.

Board of Trade of Dawson.

F. W. Clayton, Sec.

Metropolitan Features.

One by one Dawson is assuming the features of a metropolitan city. A couple of dogs have started a hokypokey ice cream wagon, and a lady was seen carrying a poodle in her arms on First avenue yesterday. How we do grow!

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

George de Lion Buys a Claim, But Is Refused a Title by Senkler.

HE IS ANGRY AND FEELS GRIEVED.

Will Go to Ottawa Sooner Than Lose His Money.

A MISTAKE, SAYS SENKLER.

A Paper That Was Not Recorded Is the Cause of All the Trouble.

Mr. George de Lion is angry. He is not only angry but he feels that he has been deeply wronged by a party or parties connected with the gold commissioners office.

The matter which weighs heavily upon Mr. De Lion's mind is this: At the auction sale of claims which took place on the 2d inst, he bought a claim to wit: the upper half of No. 6 below discovery, left limit, Dominion creek, and now, he says, after buying the claim, paying 20 per cent of the purchase price as required, and in every way conducting himself in a highly proper and decorous manner, he still has no claim. In lieu of this he has an offer of the return of the money he paid, 20 per cent of the purchase price \$250.

"I'll tell you how it happened," said Mr. De Lion, "I was going along the street when Sheriff Eilbeck, who was the auctioneer, called me and told me that I had a chance to buy myself rich. I took his word for it and bought No. 5 below on Dominion creek for \$230. Then the upper half of No. 6 was offered and I bought it for \$250. I offered to pay the whole sum down, but the clerk told me that 20 per cent was all that was required. That I could pay that much and needn't pay the balance for 20 days, and that would give me a chance to develop the ground and find what I had before paying the balance I did this, and sent two men out to prospect the ground. They were gone six days, and came back with a good report, and I paid \$145 for the work. Then I offered to pay the balance of the purchase money and was informed that there had been a mistake made which rendered the sale void. They offered to return the money I had paid but I refused it. Before I went to offer to pay the balance of the purchase price of the claim a man named Reece came to me and showed me a title to the ground and advised me not to go to any further expense.

"Giving me back my money already paid towards the purchase of the ground will not return the \$145 expended in finding out what there was in it. Besides it looks very fishy to me, this statement that a title already existed to the ground, and it was advertised as being for sale at public auction for 90 days before I bought it, and this other title was not discovered till after I found out that there was pay in it. Further than this the lower half of No. 6 was sold not long since for \$3500.

"If the government sees fit to refund the \$145 I paid for development work, I will relinquish my claim, otherwise I won't. I'll carry the case to Ottawa first."

Gold Commissioner Senkler was seen in regard to the matter and said: "There is an article among the conditions of the sale which makes the position of this office plain.

"A paper exists affecting the title of this claim which should have been recorded, but for some reason which I do not understand, never was. Mistakes will occur in any office and that must be what happened in this case. If Mr. De Lion went to any expense in developing this claim he acted prematurely, as he should have waited till he had paid his money and received his title."

The article in the conditions of the sale, referred to by the gold commissioner is as follows:

"In case for any reason it is deemed impossible by the gold commissioner to give title and possession to any claim, disposed of at such auction sale, the gold commissioner will refund the deposit paid at the time of the sale, and no claim shall lie against the crown in respect to failure to give title or possession."

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ATROCITIES OF BOXERS.

Details of Horrible Massacres Now Practiced in China.

Missionaries Tied to Trees and Hacked to Pieces—Most Fendish Crimes in the World's History.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Details received by the Empress of China, which arrived yesterday, eleven days from Yokohama, of the Boxer outrages on their march towards Peking, and the horrors enacted by the way, reek with stories of bloodshed and of atrocious cruelties perpetrated by the rebel hordes. Some of the unfortunates who fell into the hands of the Boxers were tied to trees—some with their thumbs and toes tied together—and, after being horribly tortured, disembowelled. The Belgian engineers who were captured in that heroic running fight, briefly described in cable reports, from Fengtai to Tientsin, were literally hacked to pieces. Native Christians suffered particularly; village after village was ravaged, and the natives known to be converts to foreign religions were cruelly done to death.

The Empress brought a number of missionaries among her passengers, several of whom were hurrying away from the theater of the trouble. Shanghai, they reported, was daily becoming more filled with the fugitives, and at Tientsin, too, they were crowding in when the last news reached Shanghai from that port on June 11. The correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury at Peking was one of those who fled to Shanghai from the Chinese capital. He says that when he visited the foreign legations on May 28th the ministers were then content with the promises of the Tsung Li Yamen (the foreign office), that the Boxers would be suppressed.

Then came story after story of the Boxer outrages, of the massacres at native villages, and lastly of the destruction of the railway station at Fengtai; that the railway had been torn up, the telegraph line cut, and the Boxers advancing to attack Peking. Then the ministers were at last aroused to action. The diplomatic corps held a meeting and telegraphed for the legation guards to come up at once. This was on June 2.

The troops occupied some time in getting up to Peking. Only one American and one Japanese vessel were already at Taku. The Russians had to telegraph to Port Arthur, the French and Italians to Chee Foo, the British to Wei-hai-wei, and the Germans to Kiao-Chan. By the following Wednesday most of the guards were ready to come. Then the Chinese government began to object to their coming. The viceroy at Tientsin refused to give his permission unless he had orders from Peking. The railway being a Chinese imperial road, could not very well be used unless the Chinese government gave consent. Furthermore it was noised abroad that forcible opposition would be made to their coming by Gen. Tung Fu-Shing and his troops. The soldiers are among the best drilled of the Chinese soldiery, and are intensely hostile to foreigners.

On Wednesday afternoon, says the fugitive correspondent, the British, American, Russian and French ministers went to the Tsung Li Yamen to present their ultimatum. They asked if any trouble would be placed in the way of the coming foreign guards. The Yamen expressed its strong disapproval of the insult to the Chinese government, as Prince Ching had already promised to protect all foreigners in Peking. The foreign ministers said it was too late to discuss the matter, for the guards were coming to Peking, and if any opposition arose more would come, and foreign countries would act accordingly. The Chinese officials said they must first consult Prince Ching, and would reply on the following day.

Early next morning the foreign ministers were notified that facilities would be afforded to bring up the legation guards.

Prince Ching was at the summer palace when he received word from the Yamen. He had an audience with the empress dowager and Gen. Tung Fu-Shing, who was called in, and a stormy interview it was. The general claimed that the coming of the guards was an insult, and this officer—whose troops, if not practically Boxers, were in league with them—was unwilling to back down. At last, though, it was decided to allow of the coming of the troops without resistance, and the military governor of the city was ordered to take charge of the reception of the foreign troops.

It was at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 1 that the 330 foreign guards arrived at Peking, and the excitement at

the Chinese capital was intense. Crowds of Chinese, knowing full well that Gen. Tung Fu-Shing was eager to oppose the foreigners, expected that the Boxers would be overcome, and that then all foreigners in Peking would be slaughtered. Many of the foreign residents not cognizant of the arrangements of the Yamen were also fearful of an awful massacre. There were hundreds of ruffians ready for slaughter. That peace prevailed was not due to the presence of the marines, but that the empress dowager had yielded and compelled her officers to submit to the insult.

It was in the evening that the guards came. The Americans, under the command of the captain of the Newark, were the first to march in. Then came the Russians, the Japanese and the French. The British did not arrive until two hours later than the other troops. The Germans and more Russians arrived on the following day.—Victoria Colonist, June 27.

Pitiful Tale of Suffering.

Nome newspapers received here tell of the finding of traces of a tragedy by reindeer herders in the district contiguous to Nome. Dr. W. H. Gamble, superintendent of the reindeer station at Cape Denbigh, says his herders have discovered the body of a man who evidently committed suicide. On the person papers were found telling of terrible privations and of starvation. These papers, which the doctor has perused, state that the victim was sailing in a small boat from St. Michael to Nome, and after experiencing the greatest hardships landed at the point which he believed to be an island. A number of Indians assisted him to land. On the 10th of December, he writes, he was there 52 days, waiting for ice to form, that he might get off the island, as he called it. Writing on Dec. 14th he states that he came to British Columbia and had been on the trail for two years. On Dec. 15th he states that while on the coast at a village, presumably Shtolik, he helped two men two days building a boat named Frank Leslie, which was painted black. The name of the unfortunate man is John Bacon, and papers on him were addressed to James Cabill, followed by an illegible word commencing with the letter B. Dr. Gamble said these were all the particulars he could glean from the Laplanders, but he would go out and investigate the case and have the body buried away from the dogs and ravens. He also said he would send the letters to Lieut. Cochran, commanding officer at St. Michael.

In a full report of further discoveries made by the doctor a short time afterwards to U. S. Marshall Lee it transpires that records of the dead man showed that his death was directly due to the Indians, whose attitude was so threatening that he was obliged to give them the bulk of his scanty supply of grub. The record is one of the most pitiful in the annals of the North.

It reads as follows:

Lone Island—I think about December 14th, 1899. Now, as for hunger, it is a terror for to stand. For the last ten days I have been starving myself, just eating enough to keep away the pangs of hunger. Now as for that Indian who calls himself John—if man does not punish him I pray God may. That Indian is a big lyar. To James Cahile, from John Bacon.

There was 4 Indians on the island when I come. Never but 3 of them showed up until the day they took the boat. But one of the Indians just told me that there was just eight people on the island; now as for this John Indian, he was not around. On the day they took the boat a new Indian came, he was the one that had his rifle with him. Now I know that no worse can come to me, if it would freeze hard to night there might be a show for me; but so many times I thought it would close up for good—no less than 3 times.

This is the hardest game of my life on the trail. Coming through British Columbia me and 2 other men were 5 days without any food but Berries. I have been nearly two years getting this far, oh how lonely! if God lets me off this time I will look out a little sharper next time. When I landed here I was so weak I could hardly stand up.

Lone Island, Dec. 16.—Little did I think it would be so freezing before it would freeze up for good, or I would have taken this old leaky boat and taken chance even in the drift ice. It soon began to freeze after I struck this island. The Indian said it would freeze in 10 days, this may be a different season from the rest, but I got such a terrible deal before, it made a little backward in starting out again. But the next day he come I asked him how long it would be before it would freeze, and he told me it would freeze so I could walk out in 10 days. I partly believed him, he said that he was out on shore, that there were 2 white men

camped at their village; it is possible he was, for I stopped and helped 2 men 2 days. I have forgotten their names, but the boat they had was the Frank Leslie, Painted Black—but right there was where my bad luck began from leaving so late I could not make the next point before dark came. A middling heavy sea came up; to get back I could not; but the Frank Leslie made back; but when I seen I could not make back, but made for the point ahead; but apparently landed here for a worse fate. Hunger is a terror to stand now; but the present time the Sea is full of ice but soft. If it would come one good hard freeze.—Victoria Times.

Koyukuk Not a Bonanza.

A letter written in the Koyukuk on May 28th was received here this week and from its tone it is conclusive that the Koyukuk is a good country—to avoid. The writer says there are a number of low grade claims being operated, but that nothing big has as yet been discovered to warrant any rush to that country.

At the time the letter was written flour was selling at \$100 per sack and other provisions at an average of \$1 per pound. Grub was very scarce and there was no money with which to buy it at any price. The A. C. Co., which has a store there, has the writer states, a mortgage or lien on nearly every claim in the district for grub advanced.

The best claims yet prospected and worked on those on Slate and Myrtle creeks, and nothing over expenses are being made from them. On nearly all the creeks colors and pans running from 1 to 2 cents may be found. The writer of the letter, with another man, left Dawson late in March with three dogs and 300 pounds of freight. They made Fort Yukon in 15 days and were 20 days making the trip over the divide to the diggings on the Koyukuk. It is described as being a journey which few would attempt a second time.

In closing the letter the writer says he can not advise any one to come to the Koyukuk. He expects to get away from there this fall as he says he would not attempt to spend the winter there for the entire country.

A True Story.

Seven years ago a farmer living west of Webster City, Ia., hung his vest on the fence in the barnyard, and as a result of it the following story is told: A calf chewed up a pocket in the garment in which was a standard gold watch. Last week the animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef, and the time piece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the process of respiration, the closing in and filling the lungs kept the stem winder wound up and the watch had lost but four minutes in seven years.

Sorrow Dance.

The "Sorrow" dance of the Alaska Indians, while in many respects amusing to the white onlooker, is so truly weird and mournful in the earnestness with which the performers—as the dancers may be named—go into their task that it cannot but impress.

The Indians are grieving for their dead. Whether the deceased has been placed upon the funeral pyre one year or 100 years does not imply. The Alaska Siwash believes in transmigration of the soul, and he does not know but what his ancestor's spirit, instead of taking body in an elk, moose or bear, will possibly come on earth again as a snarling wolf.

Therefore the Siwash is in sorrow. But he has a relief in the firm belief that by incantations, feasting and much burning of high built pyres, he may so placate the "Sahate Tyee" (Great Spirit) as to tend to the removal of the soul—be sorrows for from its possibly poor encasement to the body of some large and noble animal.

Arriving at the "Sorrow" dance the Siwash who has been selected as a dancer, is provided with a wooden mask if he has not brought one. These are simply hideous in design, a totem pole being a marvel of beauty in comparison. Whipsawed planks of yellow cedar, giving forth a resonant tone, are laid in a semi-circle around the funeral pyre. Over these boards gather from 20 to 50 Indians equipped with long rods of alder. The fire is lighted. At the first burst of flame from the top of the heap a chorus of "Ha-ha! Ugh-ha-ha! He-e-e!" prolonged, is set up by the men about the cedar planking, they keeping time with the alder sticks, rapping on the boards. The dancers then appear, and for hours, in fact until exhausted, they will prance around, suffering the sweltering heat of the fire. So soon as one falls prostrated another one takes his place, and thus the dance is kept up night and day. At Taku in 1883 two dancers, weighted with a special load of sorrow, kept up their movements for 36 hours without intermission. The chanters show the same aw-

ful endurance, hammering away with their "Ha-ha-he-e-e" for hours at a time. The monotone of the chant is sufficient to drive one distracted, but the marvel of endurance shown by the Indians is sufficient to keep him interested. At the Taku sorrow dance mentioned the miners working on a ledge near by returned after a night's rest and day's work to view the same wooden masked, paint besmeared Siwashes they had left the evening before still prancing and chanting.—Skagway News.

The Poundmaster.

The law that provides for a poundmaster also very properly provides that, as an officer, no matter how humble the station filled, he must be treated with respect. If he was not supposed to catch and impound untied and unmuzzled dogs, the position he occupies would never have been created and the expense of erecting and maintaining a dog pound would have never been incurred.

Therefore, if your dog falls into the hands of the dogcatcher and from his hands into the pound, do not imagine that it is your inherent right to call on the dogcatcher or poundmaster, which ever you please to designate him, and abuse him like you would the adopted child of some poor relation. The poundmaster wont stand for it, neither will the government back of him stand for it.

If any one doubts the above, he can verify it by interviewing two merchants, man and woman who do business near the postoffice and who recently went to the pound and attempted to read a few sections of the riot act to the poundmaster. Later the riot act was again read; this time the man and woman hear it in fear and trembling while standing immediately in front of the police magistrate. While they were not fined, it is safe to say that the poundmaster is immune from further lecturing from that source. The poundmaster is an officer and must be respected.

Whitehorse Will Be Cheap.

R. M. Brown, purser of the Lightning, gives some interesting information relative to conditions at Whitehorse. He says the town will be a cheap camp and even now nickles and dimes are quite common as the advent of the railroad has cheapened the camp, as a railroad always does. The B. A. C. Co. are working some 20 men in prospecting their copper properties, and to the development of the mineral resources of that locality is looked the prosperity of the town. There are two large hotels in course of construction there at the present time. Mr. Brown reports a quartz strike to have been made in that locality.

Manager Elliot, of the C. D. Co., is authority for the information that the White Pass railroad will be completed from Skagway to Whitehorse without a break by August 1.

A Son of a Skipper.

Capt. Jacob Dobler, pilot on the steamer John Cudahy, which arrived from St. Michael this morning, is one of the youngest men on the river to fill such a responsible position, although this is his third season on the Yukon. Capt. Dobler's father, up to last year, had been master of a Mississippi steamer for 28 consecutive seasons; but last year he accepted a position with the C. D. Co., as pilot on the steamer Victorian, which position he most satisfactorily filled. But one season in the far north sufficed for the old skipper, and this year he is on the bridge of a steamer on the Father of Waters.

Capt. Dobler, jr., is reckoned to be one of the best river men on the Yukon.

New Plays.

Miss Daisy D'Avara, of the Orpheum, has just received 53 of the latest comedies and dramas which will be produced at the Orpheum. Miss D'Avara's enterprise in securing this high class of plays, costing as much as they do, and on some of which she will have to pay royalties, is commendable and merits the success she is assured.

Wears a Military Post.

W. H. Jellison, who arrived today on the Cudahy, has been employed for a number of months at Weare in helping to construct 15 buildings which are being erected to accommodate 200 U. S. soldiers which are located at that post. A reservation has been made there embracing some 10 square miles. This makes Weare the largest military post on the river. The soldiers are now on the ground.

More Warm Weather.

An oldtimer who lead the vanguard in the wild rush to this country in the summer of 1897, is authority for the statement that there will yet be several weeks of weather fully as warm as that of the week preceding the fourth of July. He says that the ice cream season has not yet fully opened and that ice dealers may expect lucrative business yet for fully six weeks.

NEWS ALONG THE RIVER.

Ora Arrives With Big Cargo for Her Agents.

Bonanza King Here After Sandbar Experience—Steamer Lightning's Record Breaking Trip Up River.

The steamer John Cudahy, of the N. A. T. & T. Co., arrived early this morning, 11 sailing days from Nome. She left St. Michael on the evening of the 29th of June and brought 60 passengers and 160 tons of freight. Her original load from St. Michael was 200 tons, 40 of which was distributed at the company's stores along the river. News of Nome and river points is published in another column. Thomas Hoy is captain of the boat and A. E. Todd purser.

Capt. Hoy reports passing the A. E. Co.'s boat Leon at Nulato on her way up river heavily loaded and with a barge in tow. She should arrive in Dawson within a few days.

Another boat is expected today as smoke was seen from the deck of the Cudahy yesterday, apparently from an up going steamer. The sailing time of the Cudahy has not been announced yet but she will probably leave at an early date. Following is the complete passenger list of those arriving in Dawson on the boat.

L. M. Johnson, Mrs. Sophia Green, John Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, John Verette, P. O. Strom, A. Gervin, A. Beck, L. Cronor, P. Collins, J. Lendenell, Mrs. Bryant, N. Ajckstrom, Louis Larson, E. Nelson, W. H. Jellison, G. E. Pulham, Ben C. Doering, J. J. Crowley, D. Arderin, A. Brule, E. Durgese, Joe Thidodo, Carl Smith, F. Haight, W. J. Stewart, F. E. Whelply, P. R. McGill, A. H. Batten, Louis Colbert, Mat Bowman, J. Curran, W. M. Lapp, Dick Willis, J. Blythe, A. Balkerill, Antone Roseberg, J. V. Taylor, E. Jeffram, J. H. Hathway, L. J. Geck, Grant Murphy, Al Warneckas, J. H. Monaghan, C. E. Stutsmith, G. E. Ward, C. A. Simons, C. E. Caulkfield, J. W. Skeavington, Charles E. H. Shade, Mrs. Charles Shade and child, V. A. Paine, W. D. Taylor Ralph Paine, Q. E. Spivey, R. H. Benner, Oliver Benson, N. J. Trodo, D. Graf-ton, J. Patterson.

The Ora arrived last night with a large volume of freight for so small a boat, being packed from bow to stern with a cargo of provisions, the principal consignees being Lancaster & Calderhead, this being the first invoice of the season received by them. They have an immense quantity on the way and this firm will probably do the commission business of the town this fall and winter. The Ora sails tonight at 8 p. m., Capt. Williams, master. The following passengers arrived: Mrs. Bowies, Mrs. Teppie and child, Mrs. Tourpain and child, W. M. Dickie, R. Kennett, R. A. Englehart, Mrs. Kelly, Ruby Kelly, J. Mattley, Mrs. Mattley, F. White, Mrs. Holden, Miss Holden, Miss Holden, Mrs. Harrison.

The steamer Bonanza King arrived last night and will sail tomorrow. She has a large amount of freight but no passengers as they were transferred to a C. D. Co. boat, the Bonanza King unfortunately being tied up on a bar for a considerable time.

The steamer Lightning, of the Dawson & Whitehorse Navigation pulled in to the C. D. Co.'s dock yesterday afternoon after completing the fastest trip made on the Yukon between Dawson and Whitehorse in actual sailing time. Manager Davies is jubilant over her success. No passengers came down on her, she being rushed through to help relieve the freight blockade. Seventy-five head of cattle were brought down consigned to H. I. Miller and Miller & Zeam, and 30 tons of general freight. She sails this afternoon on her return trip.

The steamers Ohio and Santa Ana returned to San Francisco from Nome, with their cargoes, leaving their passengers quarantined on Egg Island. Among the passengers quarantined are seven cases of smallpox.

Fixed Himself.

The body of John Benlin, a miner of Boise City, Idaho, was found in the bay near Ketchikan on Wednesday evening, and at first it was thought that he had been the victim of foul play, as one eye was gone, and around his neck was a rope with a rock weighing 75 pounds at the end of it. At the inquest, however, it was found to be a case of suicide and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.—Alaskan.

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

A FULL HOUSE

Greeted Magistrate Scarth This Morning at Ten O'Clock

WHEN NUMEROUS CASES WERE HEARD.

Merchants Must Not Obstruct the Streets With Their Buildings.

AN INDIAN IN GOLF PANTS

Arrested for Being Drunk—Where Did He Get the Hootch?—Two Fines for Not Cleaning Premises.

(From Friday's Daily.)
In police court this morning a large portion of Dawson's population was in attendance. Some were there for obstructing streets and alleys, some for neglecting to clean up their premises, some for throwing garbage on the streets and others for being drunk. As a whole, it looked to the casual observer more like a Democratic convention than a police court, for the reason that people were present from all the walks and shady avenues of life.

The first cases called were a batch of charges of obstructing the streets and alleys with merchandise, buildings, stairs, verandas, et cetera, which to the eagle eyes of Sergeant Wilson and Constable Borrowers did not look good. Those up were all business men, namely: J. P. McLennan, W. H. Twohy, James Hall, D. A. Shindler, O. J. Anderson and J. H. Ward. They one and all wore a conciliatory look that bespoke no intent to violate in any way a law of the land. Capt. Scarth, the presiding magistrate, explained that such practices could not and would not be tolerated, and dismissed the cases. That batch of Dawson's population melted out into the summer sunshine as the cases were severally dismissed.

Dolphus S. Leggett was the next man on the list. Dolph was charged with having, in the Gold Hill hotel at Grand Forks yesterday, cultivated an uproarious jag—a jag which caused him to not only be disorderly, but to ruthlessly break a pane of glass of the value of \$8.80. A fine of \$10 and costs, also the cost of the glass, was imposed. The total, \$23.80, was paid and Dolph followed the merchants down town.

William Pelly, a steersman on the good ship John Cudahy, is to "the manor born, sah," in that his veins are wholly uncontaminated with the blood of the white man. William is a full-blooded Indian, but is civilized to such a degree as to wear golf pants and very loud hosiery. At an early hour this morning he had been found in a condition very much the worse for fire-water and was taken by a policeman to the skookum house. In court he looked as though harmony prevailed between the taste in his mouth and the color of his face, both being the color of a well smoked '88 Rex ham. "Tell me," said the court, "where you got the whisky?" William grinned like a ground-hog but said nothing. A fine of \$5 and costs was imposed and an order made to hold the Indian in jail 14 days, or until he revealed the particular saloon in which he procured whisky. The latter part of the sentence appeared to move "Lo," as he said he could point out the place where he had obtained the whisky. An officer was sent out in his company to locate the paint store that has so flagrantly violated the Indian act as to sell whisky to one of the race.

J. H. Weiter, of the Criterion hotel, was up on the charge of not cleaning up the alley in the rear of his premises. Weiter explained that his premises do not open upon the alley and that he is not responsible for the condition of that thoroughfare. The case was continued until 2 p. m. in order that the premises might be more rigidly investigated.

For throwing garbage on a Second avenue alley, Edward F. Wood was fined \$100 and costs; the court declaring that such practices must be stopped.

Chester C. Hull, one of the proprietors of the bath house in the rear of the Fairview hotel, contended that, owing to the peculiar lay of the country by his place, it is not possible to keep the place clean and dry for the reason that water has to run up hill to get out of the slough which is the recipient of the excrement from five different drain pipes. As this is known to exist, Hull was instructed to arrange for the carrying off of the water from his own piece of business and informed that the authorities will look after the slough.

Wilson Foster, charged with putting garbage in an alley succeeded in satisf-

ying the court that he is not responsible for its presence. The case was dismissed.

Alex McDonald appeared by proxy to answer to the charge of failure to clean up a lot in the rear of McLennan's dry goods store, which lot Constable Borrowers stated, is in a very filthy condition. The constable further stated that he had warned Mr. McDonald three weeks ago to clean up the lot and that inspection made by him yesterday evening had showed conclusively that the warning had not been heeded. The proxy said the lot would now be put in good sanitary condition at once. But, for not already having attended to the matter, a fine of \$100 and costs was imposed.

Frank Luthimer Shot.

Frank Luthimer, a painter and paper hanger, formerly of Dawson, has been shot and killed at Nome.

Luthimer left here early this spring and went out over the ice, buying a stock of wallpaper and other goods of that kind which he shipped to Nome on the steamer Humboldt, taking passage on the same boat. When he got his goods onto the Nome beach a row was in progress, and in the course of the argument arising between the parties in dispute, soon shots were fired. As is often the case, an innocent party got shot. Luthimer was struck in the neck by one of the bullets, and soon died. He is remembered here as a particularly inoffensive and quiet young man.

The Citizens Committee.

At the meeting held by the citizens committee in McDonald hall last evening, Col. McGregor, Alex McDonald, McMullen, Woodworth, Proudhomme and Noel were present.

A resolution was offered by McMullen and seconded by Proudhomme, to telegraph his excellency the governor general, asking what steps had been taken for the holding of an election to elect members to the Yukon council, and the probable date of same. The resolution was adopted, and after some little discussion of minor matters the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Large Shipment of Dust.

The Seattle papers are making a great ado over a shipment of gold dust which recently arrived in that port on the San Bias from St. Michael.

There was an even million dollars in the consignment and it was shipped by the Bank of B. N. A., of Dawson to the assay office of Seattle. One-half million dollars was dispatched from here on the Rock Island and the same amount on the Seattle No. 3, both operated by the S.-Y. T. Co., from which boats it was transferred to the San Bias. This is the largest single consignment ever sent from this country. It was landed in Seattle 19 days after being stored on the S.-Y. T. Co.'s boats.

Preparing for Winter.

Thousands of cords of wood for fuel are now being rafted down the Yukon to this city. The majority of the wood comes from near the mouths of the Indian and Stewart rivers where there is considerable heavy timber. Each year it becomes necessary to go farther up the river farther back into the interior to procure fuel, and ere the elapse of many years the supply will be practically exhausted. But by that time there is no doubt but coal will have been discovered and developed in sufficient quantity to supply the fuel required not only for domestic purposes, but for the river fleet.

Stock at Large.

A number of persons in Dawson assert that the law which provides for the impounding of dogs should be extended so as to embrace horses, mules and cattle which are allowed the free run of the city. The complaint is made that in the residence portion of the hillsides loose stock is very much of a nuisance during the hours of the night when constant tramping and rubbing against cabins is an annoyance to those who are striving to woo nature's sweet restorer. These people do not hesitate to say that the cattle and horses are much more offensive animals to be at large than dogs; besides, dogs do not ruin the sidewalks by traveling over and through them.

Claim Jumping at Nome.

Capt. Dobler, pilot on the Cudahy, while at Nome last fall located and duly recorded a claim on one of the creeks on which gold is known to exist. He spent the winter at his old home in Washington, and when he arrived at Nome on the Roanoke, one of the first steamers to reach there from below, he found his claim had been jumped on an average of three times each week since last fall, and until the outsiders began to get in this spring when it was jumped several times every day. However, none of the jumpers have presumed to work the claim, and the captain does not anticipate any trouble when he gets ready to work it himself.

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

ROUGH RIDERS

Hold a Frontier Demonstration at Oklahoma City July 2nd.

ROOSEVELT THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

Sec. of Local Committee Thrown From His Horse Fatally.

ANOTHER FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

Two Tenement Houses and Twelve Lives Are Destroyed—Seven of One Family Dead.

Oklahoma City, July 3.—A real frontier demonstration and a rousing welcome from Rough Riders, cow punchers and citizens of all classes, white, black and red, were accorded today to Gov. Roosevelt, of New York. The second annual reunion of Roosevelt's famous regiment brought 10,000 strangers into this little Western city. Of the 1100 who originally composed the Rough Rider regiment, about 200 were here to greet the colonel. The surprising part of it is that the city took care of her guests so well. Of course there was some inconvenience, but everybody was in the mood to take things good naturedly, and the second day of the reunion can be described as a great success, with but one distressing feature. That was an accident to Clifton George, secretary of the local committee on reception, who was thrown from his horse and is thought to have sustained fatal injuries.

The central figure was the New York governor, and the guests of the city vied with each other in extending to him a true western ovation. The governor himself rode a black charger in the procession, which passed through the principal streets. He was cheered all along the line, the cry "Hurrah for Teddy" being the prevailing sentiment. He was not attired in the garb of the Rough Riders, but wore a plain black cutaway coat. The brown sombrero and spurs on his boots alone marked him as the colonel of his famous regiment.

The procession was formed by members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans' cavalry from Fort Reno, a band of red men in their native garb, members of the Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee and First Colorado volunteer regiments and civic organizations of Oklahoma City and Guthrie.

Another Hoboken Fire.

New York, July 3.—Fire in the crowded tenements, Nos. 127 to 131 Adams street, Hoboken, early today caused a loss of 12 lives. Up to now four of the bodies had not been identified. Three were bodies of men and one was that of a girl about 16 years of age. The names of the identified dead follows: Joseph Nicolas, 28 years; August Bachman, 24 years; August Bendl, 25 years; Ella Winkler, 1 year; Edith Winkler, 5 years; Charles Winkler, 11 years; Frederick Winkler, 9 years; William Winkler, 3 years.

Out of nine members of the Winkler family but four were saved, Mr. and Mrs. Winkler and their two children, John and Martha. Mrs. Winkler was badly burned while clinging to her infant. Her husband had to drag her and the infant through a window to save their lives. The building was a frame structure, three stories high, and several families lived on each floor. When the fire started it burned rapidly, and the firemen could do little either to extinguish the fire or to save life.

Volume of Alaska Trade.

Washington, July 3.—The treasury department bureau of navigation states that in the fiscal year of 1900 the total tonnage officially numbered, added to the United States merchant marine, amounted to 417,34 gross tons. About 38,000 tons of Hawaiian vessels and less than 1000 tons of Puerto Rican shipping were admitted to American registry. It is estimated that complete figures will show that the actual additions to the merchant marine fleet during 1900

have been greater than any year since 1856. The vessels built in the United States officially numbered during the year, aggregate 318,863 gross tons; a record surpassed in 1874, when 432,735 gross tons were built and documented. Of the new vessels, 58 per cent have been the large steel vessels built for the lakes. The only vessel built exclusively for the foreign trade has been the Maracaibo, of 1771 tons, for the Venezuelan traffic, while three steamships, of an aggregate tonnage of over 8000 tons for the Puerto Rican trade, are the first maritime results of the annexation of that island.

Full returns probably will show that the total documented tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1900, for the first time since 1865, has again reached 5,000,000 gross tons. The tonnage registered for foreign trade, however, will probably be slightly below 848,000 gross tons, the figures for June 30, 1899. The increase of the Alaskan trade, carried on mainly by registered vessels, has checked somewhat during the year the steady decline in American tonnage registered for foreign trade.

Losses in Boer War.

London, July 3.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 3.
"Gen. Hunter's division has crossed the Vaal and should be at Frankfort today where he will be joined by Col. MacDonald's brigade from Heilbron.

"Gen. Buller's leading brigade has left Standerton for Graylingstad.
"Both here and at Johannesburg several families of the men who have been fighting around us are being fed. At Heilbron where the food supplies ran out, groceries, meat and other supplies of food are being distributed among the inhabitants under the supervision of the relief committee. Arrangements are being made for the distribution of oats for seed purposes to farmers actually in need of it, those who are unable to procure seed oats in any other manner."

This dispatch was received this afternoon at the war office from Lord Roberts:

Pretoria, July 3.

"Gen. Hunter reached Frankfort July 1 without opposition and Hamilton joined him there yesterday. He found two men of the Seaforth's and eighteen of the Derby militia in the hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers.

"Methuen reports from Paarde kraal on the Hilbron Kroonstad road, that he has captured the commander of Dewet's scouts, two other prisoners and Andrei Wessels, the head of the Afrikaner bund."

The war office today issued a return of the British casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war. The total losses, exclusive of sick and wounded, have been 29,706, of which the killed in action were 254 officers and 21,403 noncommissioned officers and men; died of wounds, 70 officers and 610 noncommissioned officers and men; missing and prisoners, 65 officers and 2642 noncommissioned officers and men; died of disease, 133 officers and 4204 noncommissioned officers and men; invalided home, 844 officers and 18,433 noncommissioned officers and men.

Dominion Subscribers Warned.

If the Dominion creek patrons of the Nugget notice anything unusual in the appearance of the carrier—if he wears a smile when asleep or punches himself in the ribs and snickers when walking along the trail, they are notified to not take it seriously, as there is nothing serious in the wind further than that a pretty young lady is now en route, from Seattle and will arrive in two weeks, when John will secure the services of a minister. A cabin has been already secured.

Malamutes Like Chickens.

"That crate of chickens," said the unreliable sour dough, "puts me in mind of an experience I once had here with poultry. That was about two years ago. My brother and I went up the river as far as Rink rapids in a steamer and walked to Haines' Mission over the Dalton trail. The walk took us 19 days, and a lot more time and considerable money was spent before we finally landed in Dawson again with 368 chickens. We pitched a big tent and that evening while we were calling on friends about town, the chickens were let out of the crates to get a little exercise. Our friends were glad to see us. We had money and some of them had hootch, so that it may have been just a little late before we got back to the tent where I was to dispose of the chickens the next day. Well, I never sold any of that poultry, and they are not running around laying eggs and cackling, either. While we were seeing our friends the malamutes had seen our chickens and the whole 368 had gone in less than two hours."

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

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

CHINESE BLOOD

Will Freely Flow Very Soon in the Flowery Kingdom.

LEGATIONS HOLDING OUT JULY THIRD.

Dreadful Threat of the Young Emperor of Germany.

HAS SWORN DIRE VENGEANCE.

Says German Colors Will Fly From Peking Walls—One Jack Wade Verdict Set Aside.

Washington, July 7, via Skagway, July 13.—Consul-General Goodnow cables that on the 3d of July the legations were still holding out in Peking, but the situation was most desperate.

The foreign powers had fixed the 7th as the date on which the Japanese troops, which are arriving in large forces, would begin operations. Japan now has 22,000 troops on Chinese soil. America has ordered 6000 troops to report in China at once, and England, Germany, Russia and France have done likewise.

It is rumored that Japan from use of money has been indemnified by the Chinese powers.

For Germany the situation is a serious one. The young emperor sails on the 9th with an iron-clad division for China. Germany is worked up to the highest pitch over the dastardly murder of her minister to Peking. The young emperor says:

"I go to establish peace with the sword and take vengeance in a manner never before seen by the world. I go to eradicate the dishonor done my fatherland by barbarians. I shall not rest until the German colors fly from the wall of Peking."

Stevenson Vice-President.

Kansas City, July 9, via Skagway, July 13.—The main fight before the Democratic convention was settled last night by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for the office of vice-president. Ex-Senator Hill, of New York, and Congressman Towne, of Minnesota, the latter being the candidate of the Populists and silver Democrats as well as having the support of Bryan himself were also before the convention. It is the opinion of the best political judges that Stevenson's nomination will cause a third ticket to be placed in the field. The western delegates resent Stevenson's nomination. Bryan was nominated unanimously.

Jack Wade Cases.

Skagway, July 13.—In the celebrated Jack Wade cases, claim No. 5 has been allowed the plaintiffs. The defendants have offered to compromise and have asked a postponement until September, pending negotiations. W. B. Allen and Messrs. Jamison and Wells left for the interior this morning on business connected with the case. By the verdict given by the jury claim 5 was awarded to the defendants, but the court set aside the decision by reason of failure on the part of the jury to follow the court's instructions.

Real, Live Chickens.

Bosworth & Co., of Seattle, have landed in Dawson 120 head of real, live chickens, which are now being pastured on the race course opposite the Nugget office. Other shipments will be received from time to time during the open season of the river, and the Dawson market will be supplied with feather-wearing poultry.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Suggested by Trustees That Membership Fee Be Reduced.

Matters Pertaining to Existing Mining Laws Will Be Given Careful Consideration - Meeting Tonight.

From Saturday's Daily. A meeting of the trustees of the Board of Trade was held last night at the secretary's rooms, Messrs. Fulda, McMullen, Reichenbach and Clayton, the trustees, and other members of the full board being present.

But little business was transacted other than the informal discussion of ways and means for the advancement of the influence of the organization and the betterment of existing conditions of the country. Six names of local business men were reported as having expressed a desire to become members of the board.

The matter of reducing the membership fee to the original charter price was discussed at length and it was the unanimous sentiment of the trustees that the interests of the board can be best served by reducing the membership price to \$10 instead of demanding the present figure, \$40. It was agreed, therefore, to make such suggestion to the board at the next meeting.

President Fulda, of the full board, announced that he has not yet formulated his various committees, as he is desirous of exercising care and discretion in the matter, thereby securing for the different committees such members of the board as are best fitted for the particular work required of each committee. Mr. Fulda thought he would be able to announce the committee at a meeting of the trustees to be held at night.

The question of securing more equitable and liberal mining laws was discussed at length, several who were not members of the board of trustees participating in the discussion. As little, if any, benefit has yet been brought about by past efforts along this line, it seemed to be the sense of the meeting that great care must be exercised in memorializing the powers that be on the subject of granting more liberal and equitable laws. It is desired to bring forcibly to the attention of the government the great need of reopening the country to prospectors, the throwing open of all reverted and reserved property and the doing away with the injurious and detrimental practice of granting concessions. These are questions which will receive considerable attention from the board until the desired results are accomplished.

The trustees will meet again tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Nugget in New York.

The New York Telegraph under date of April 22 has the following: "Mr. Joseph Lizotte of this city who was in the Klondike last year, has recently received a letter from his partner, Mr. Wm. P. Roland, who is still in that country taking care of the claims that he and Mr. Lizotte own in common.

Accompanying the letter from Mr. Roland was a newspaper, the Semi-Weekly Nugget, printed March 18th, at Dawson. It is a six page, small sized sheet. It contains some news from the outside world, but the gist of its news is, of course, local. There is not a line of plate in it, and the appearance of the little Nugget is that of a wide-awake paper. It is published daily as well as semi-weekly. The Klondike Nugget asks a good price for its advertising space, and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation of five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

Those who believe Dawson to be a second Dodge City for wickedness would do well to ponder over the following police court item: "For the first time in a number of weeks there were no causes up for hearing in the police court this morning. A number of cases are pending the arrival of clients and witnesses from up the creeks. Mike Conlin, the man whom Charles J. K. Nourse accuses of selling an over-ripe turkey, is out on the creeks and that case is pending trial."

"Think of it! Dawson City, a place that many people have supposed to be a den of iniquity, awaiting the trial of a man who is wanted for the crime of selling an 'over-ripe' turkey."

Here follows the reproducer of the Stroulers Column, which deals with a spirit beefsteak and some phantom eggs at a time when these things were scarce and came correspondingly high. The article closes with the account of

the buck and wing dancing contest between Annie O'Brien and Frank Kelly.

History Repeats Itself.

In the small hours of the morning when the eastern light had commenced to brighten and the electric lights had been turned out, a man was seen to come forth from the Aurora and stand musing on the sidewalk. He did this because he had nothing else to do and musing don't cost anything even in Dawson.

"I feel," he said to another man who was also indulging in a little open air musing, "as if I had been condemned and executed in the old Roman way."

The second muser looked at him suspiciously.

"Yes," said the man who had nothing to do, running his hand deeply in his pockets, "I have been broken on the wheel."

The man who had said nothing felt that the authorities should take steps to secure the public safety against the wretch who perpetrated such a thing, at once reported to the health office another case of smallpox.

Lo's "Buffalo" Horns.

The Montana Indian is something of a schemer himself. He comes to town and sometimes walks all over the place without saying a word to any one. Sometimes he brings in a few sets of polished mounted cows' horns, which he sells for a dollar or two a set. He never frequents saloons. He looks into clothing store windows, but never bucks the slot machines in cigar stores. He frowns as he passes a restaurant, but smiles while walking through the sweet scented alleys back of cheap boarding houses.

In a horse trade he takes the prize, if there's one to be taken, for he was never known to get the worst of such a bargain. The reason of this, however, may lie in the fact that he begins the negotiations with nothing to lose and everything to win. However, he has the reputation of a schemer.

Where his schemes shines brightest is in the sale of polished "buffalo" horns. He lives out near one of the slaughter houses on the south side, and there he secures his "buffalo" horns, all sizes, curves and consistencies. He picks out a set or ox' horns of symmetrical proportions, scrapes the scales off and boils the horns in a solution of glycerine, wood ashes and water. This treatment softens the horns, so that a case knife will easily remove all the exterior accumulation. Then fine sandpaper is used to give the first polish, followed by a thorough rubbing with a flannel cloth slightly saturated with oil. A varnish or shellac is then applied, and the horns are in condition for mounting. Then the work is turned over to the squaw, who does the really artistic work. Red flannel and braid, beads sometimes, a strip here and there of buckskin, and few brass headed tacks, and the mounted "buffalo" horns are ready for the market.

Mr. Buck comes to town, and the tenderfoot asks him where he "ketchem buffalo horns."

"In Yellowstone Park," grunts the big buck.

"How much?" asks the intending purchaser.

"Thue dolls."

"Too much."

"No, no; chip; thue dolls. Ugh!"

The tenderfoot inspects the work and satisfies himself that they are really the horns of an almost extinct species of the majestic western animal, and he hands over the coin and walks away proudly with the prize.

The Indian moves off down the street, turns the first corner and disappears up an alley. - Anaconda (Mon.) Standard.

Skagway Sarcastic.

Juneau has found out that it does not pay to tell a lie when the truth will do as well. When that enterprising burg applied to Judge Brown for authority to incorporate their petition stated that Juneau was a town of 1500 inhabitants. It was only necessary to affirm that the city contained 300 souls, but Juneau wished a little advertising as well, so she pressed the limit, so to speak. The saloonkeepers who are paying license on a basis of 1500 inhabitants are now seeking and no doubt will be able to prove that there are not 1500 people in Juneau, counting the Siwash. The result is plain, for it will be necessary for the liquor dealers to pay a higher license or the incorporators to claim a "typographical error." - Skagway News.

Valdes an Ideal Townsite.

The townsite of Valdes is an ideal one, sloping gradually back from the bay and better building sites cannot be found anywhere. There are, however, some drawbacks which may operate against the building of a city at that point. In front of the townsite there is a tide flat made by the glacial deposits, which extends out about seven

hundred feet from the high tide line, then there is a sheer drop off into deep water. Over this tide flat there runs a number of small glacial streams the water from which freezes in winter and makes a layer of thick ice over the flat. It is claimed that this freezing of fresh water on the flats makes wharf building impracticable for the reason that in winter the ice lifts the piles out of the ground. Unless some means be found to obviate this difficulty it is thought the town will be moved to some point where wharf building will be practicable. This is unfortunate, for a finer townsite than Valdes is hard to find on the Alaskan coast.

Across the bay from Valdes at what is known as Swanport the A. C. Company purchased from the Indians several years ago a tract of land whereupon it was intended to erect a wharf, stores and warehouses. The government has taken over this land and is now building a wharf and making other improvements there. There is little available building ground at Swanport and a precipitous mountain rises back of it for thousands of feet. This point can be reached on foot from Valdes at low tide by a walk of about six miles. The building of a road above the tide between the two places, it is thought, would be very expensive.

There are now about 250 U. S. soldiers and government employes at Swanport. This force will be employed in the building of the government trail from Valdes to Eagle, on the Yukon. About seventy miles of this road are now completed with the exception of some rock cuts and a few bridges over small streams. The work will be pushed with vigor. - Alaska Truth.

Another Newspaper.

The Northern Star is the name of the weekly paper which makes its appearance at Whitehorse this week.

P. F. Scharschmidt is the editor and proprietor and A. M. Rousseau will conduct the paper's business affairs. Mr. Scharschmidt is well known as a customs broker in Bennett, and Mr. Rousseau is known far and near as a newspaper man of enterprise and ability. He is a brother-in-law of E. J. White of the Nugget staff.

The Northern Star will be run in connection with the Bennett Sun.

Now Will You Be Good.

There is a certain railway employe in Bennett who imagines he is the grand Poo-Bah in this neck of the woods. Perhaps he is, but in the opinion of a good many of our citizens he would serve his employers better if he were to show a little more courtesy to patrons of the road who have business to transact and occasionally want information in regard to transportation of goods, etc. We may be mistaken in our surmise, but are under the impression that this is the service he draws his salary to perform. - Bennett Sun.

We are selling lemons. Mohr & Wilkens.

When in town, stop at the Regina.

Shindler has bicycle sundries; wood rims, inner tubes, ball bearings, spokes, bells, cyclometers, toe clips, graphite, etc. Wheels to rent by the hour. crr

Flannery Hotel

No better in Dawson for home comfort and cleanliness.

Beds, \$1.00. Meals, \$1.00.

Horse, Feed and Sale Stable. Saddle Horses for Hire.

2nd St., bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. J. FLANNERY.

Rough Rider

Coats...

We are now prepared to offer the very popular Rough Rider Coat in a variety of shades. The top notch of perfection has been reached in the manufacture of these garments. We invite your most critical inspection.

N. A. T. & T. CO.

Furnishing Dept. Second Floor

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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

"White Pass and Yukon Route."

Str. CANADIAN

EXPECTED TO-MORROW

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent.


YUKON FLYER COMPANY

NELS PETERSON, General Manager

Strs. "Bonanza King" and "Eldorado"

Speed, Safety, Comfort. For reservation of staterooms and tickets or for any further information apply to company's office.

WILLIAM F. GEORGE, AUDITOR AND GENERAL AGT., AURORA DOCK



Dawson Sawmill & Building Co.
O. W. HOBBS, PROP.
Contractors & Builders
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BRICKS, LIME & LUMBER
Dealers in Builders' Supplies
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Special Values!

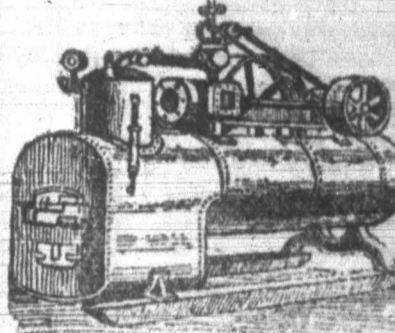
We are offering great values on all our Spring and Summer Suits, Trousers, Hats, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

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



Yukon Iron Works and Machinery Depot
Operated by
The W. J. Walther Co.
Manufacturers of
Boilers, Engines, Hoists, Ore Buckets
Care and General Machinery.
Steamboat Repairing a Specialty. The Only Shop in the Territory with Machinery for Handling Heavy Work

FOR SALE... ASSAY OUTFIT
A Complete
If You Are Interested Call at Once
DAWSON HARDWARE CO.

Mitchell, Lewis & Slaver 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

Quick Action By Phone
Use the Phone and Get an Immediate Answer. You Can Afford It Now.

Rates to Subscribers, \$20 per Month. Rates to Non-Subscribers: Magnet Gulch \$1.50 per message; Forks, \$1.50; Dome, \$2.00; Dominion, \$3.00. One-Half rate to Subscribers.
Office Telephone Exchange Next to A. C. Office Building.
Donald B. Olson General Manager

Strangers!
Get acquainted with
SHINDLER, The Hardware Man
NEAR THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

Now Open for Business
...Grand Forks Market
Meats of All Kinds - WHOLESALE and RETAIL At Dawson Prices
F. GEISMAN

The fairview
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Dining Room and Bar Now Open.
Comfortable Beds
Cheerful Rooms
The Most Healthy Location in Town
JULIAN BLAKER, Prop.

Bonanza - Market
All Our Meats are Fresh Killed and of First Quality.
Third Street, Opposite Pavilion
...DAWSON

Electric Light
Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.
Donald B. Olson, Manager.
City Office, Masonry Building.
Power House near Klondike. Vol. 10
FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
CHISHOLM'S SALOON.
Tom Chisholm, Prop.

ALL TELL THE SAME STORY.

Nome is Crowded With People Who Can Do Nothing.

Every Business Site in Town Taken and Property Held at Exorbitant Prices.

From Saturday's Daily. The following letter received by a lady of this city is only one of hundreds which tell the same story of overdone conditions of Nome:

Nome City, June 25th, 1900. I promised to write you and so will do it.

The outside boats got in here about May 21st, and a good many of them, too. Goods and machinery of all kinds are scattered on the beach for miles. Thousands of excited people are running up and down the streets not knowing what to do or where to go. It is the greatest excitement I ever saw. Property holders are taking advantage of this rush and trying to hold their grounds for big prices. All business locations are taken up; you could not rent a place for any money. If you want to go in business you have to buy the lot at their own prices. Buildings are being put up as soon as the lumber is landed. Saloons, restaurants and lodging houses are making the business now. I can't see my way through yet. Very hard to get into any business at present.

Work just commenced on the creeks and can't tell much about it yet. Very little is taken out on the beach. No doubt there will be some business this summer, but never will be like Dawson. Hardly any law here yet. Three men were killed the first two days I arrived here and unless some stronger power takes hold of the affairs here there will be lots of bloodshed. Vegetables, fruits, eggs and potatoes are very cheap and everything else about Dawson prices.

S. K. SHONCAN.

Dr. Good Buys a Claim.

Probably the most unique transaction ever put upon record here was the transfer of a fraction listed as 30a below discovery on Sulphur creek, from the sheriff to Dr. Good at the recent public auction held here.

Dr. Good bought the fraction, which measures three feet two inches, for the magnificent sum of three dollars. Later, finding that there was hardly ground space sufficient to carry on the extensive operations he had figured on, he sold the claim for \$3.50, and this morning was heard complaining bitterly about the small profits accruing from the investment.

Who Can Explain?

Editor Daily Nugget: I see many favorable reports from the Tanana country from people who have been there, the general expression being that it is a good place for summer work. Now, I am anxious to know why it is none of these fellows stay there, or, if they have to come out for provisions, why they don't get what they need and go back and develop their claims? It looks to me to be somewhat significant that those who have been there and secured locations do not appear anxious to return. If some one can explain a reason for such general action on the part of these men, he will greatly accommodate

OLD MINER.

Cardinal Breaks Some Records.

The 25-mile foot race is off, so are all bets so far as Stakeholder O'Brien is concerned at least, as the money which was placed in his hands as forfeit money has been drawn down by the backers of Taylor and Cardinal. This seems to be a new departure in such matters, provided, of course, that the arrangements made for the race at the time the money was placed in the stakeholder's hands were bona fide. The whole sum of such money should have gone to the backer who was still willing to abide by the articles of agreement, when the other wanted to declare the race off. The cause of the back down, or which side it came from is not known, but those who were about the corner of First avenue and Third street the other evening will have little difficulty in arriving at what seems to be a very plausible explanation of the matter.

On the evening referred to Cardinal adopted not a new method of training, but one too common among pugilists and athletes generally. He began paying ardent attention to the bottled nourishment of the Bank bar, and in the course of a short time had been so successful in his efforts as to lead him to then and there defeat everything, in the matter of speed, that ever struck the Northwest, and Taylor became too slow to mention in the same class. He could outrun him on crutches, for any distance from 200 yards to an excursion

to Kamchatka and back. While this was going on Sam Hourli looked anxious and tried to get the man who was so fast (in the same old way), to see how fast he could get home, but Cardinal had a few more regards to break while the barkeeper had time to act as judge, and wouldn't go. Taylor stood outside, looking in at the window, laughing, and now the forfeit money has been drawn, and unless new articles have been signed the race is off.

He is Somewhat Bewildered.

A gentleman who recently arrived from the effete east may be excused for being still in a state of some little bewilderment. As he related some of the surprising incidents of his long journey, last evening, it is no wonder that he is constantly wondering what new adventure awaits him in the immediate beyond.

When he left his happy home in the quiet east, he was accompanied by two others who will never reach here. When they reached the Sound, one of his companions decided that life was a hollow mockery, and so shuffled off the mortal coil with the aid of a revolver. Then the remaining pair of travelers journeyed on in a quiet, subdued sort of way till they arrived at Juneau, where the survivor's companion was met by a minion of the law who served a warrant on him charging him with forgery. After that the gentleman who has survived all this, and more, resumed his pilgrimage alone. He got as far as a sand bar on the steamer Pine-gree, where he waited a number of days to find out when the steamer would be likely to continue her way to Dawson. Failing to elicit the desired information in anything like a satisfactory way, he procured a small boat and came up down the river, but not alone. There was a lady who prevailed upon him to give her passage in the small boat.

"The love that makes the world go round," and so, as this lady is one of those who recently united her fortunes to those of a modest sour dough, and may reasonably be supposed to have been in love at the time, it is small wonder she got boat room.

The gentleman witnessed the mating of the nappy pair, and is now waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up.

Judge Wickersham's Impressions.

Judge Wickersham, who recently arrived here en route for his new field of labors, departs today on the Cudahy for Eagle City. Accompanied by several members of his party the judge has devoted the greater part of his stay here to looking into the mining operations now in progress on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks. He reports himself as much pleased and greatly interested in what he saw and says he was much impressed with the methods he saw in use in the mines, which he believes are greatest in the world.

Regarding the city the judge said: "We were all of us most agreeably surprised to find a city, only in its infancy, so far advanced—so up-to-date. The people outside think, as we did, that everything here is rough and crude, when, on the contrary, it is, considering all things, very modern."

A Foolish Act.

As the steamer Amur was nearing the Moore wharf, and when 200 yards away, yesterday morning Harry L. Langlier, a commercial man, jumped from the vessel into the bay and started to swim ashore.

Langlier did the strange act deliberately and merely with the intention of being first ashore. He was standing beside his friends when he declared, "I will be the first ashore."

"A moment later," says Capt. Le Blanc, master of the Amur, "Langlier had leisurely taken off his coat. His friends did not suspect his purpose. In another moment Langlier was shooting downward over the side, and in another was beneath the water. He came up and started for shore. He got to the wharf and clung to a pile, but was too chilled to go farther."

"A boat was immediately lowered with the second officer and several men, who picked Langlier up and took him on the ship. He was put to bed and given brandy and other hot drinks, and thus revived."

Langlier did not allow for the coldness of the water of this northern latitude, and I think he was extremely foolish."

It is said by some that Langlier had been drinking considerable on the trip north.—Alaskan.

Whitehorse Stable Changes Hands.

Mine Host Flannery, of the hotel of that name, has decided to blossom out in this glad summer time and will operate the Whitehorse Stable in future. He has purchased the same recently and has made extensive arrangements for running a first-class livery stable with fine turnouts, rapid roadsters and all the accessories to make the toll with the best girl part with his gold dust. A 40-foot extension is now in course of erection and when completed will make the stable an imposing structure.

Best Canadian rye at the Regina. The liquors are the best to be had, at the Regina. Best imported wines and liquors at the Regina.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

The preliminary hearing of O'Brien was resumed in the police court yesterday with Mrs. Jennie C. Prather on the witness stand. The witness was cross-examined by the attorney for the defense, after which her evidence, as reduced to writing by the clerk, was read to her. The case was then continued.

Only a few cases were up for hearing in Capt. Scarth's court this morning. The first case was one in which Fred Bernard was charged with having been drunk and using profane and abusive language. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs.

Louie Alger, charged with having obstructed traffic by lying drunk and asleep on the sidewalk, admitted being drunk, but denied having obstructed traffic by lying across the sidewalk. He said he was on the edge of the sidewalk and in no way interfered with or obstructed the tide of traffic. As the arresting officer was not in court the case was continued until this afternoon. In the interim he occupies a cell in the guardhouse, where he can commune with nature and meditate on the evils of too frequent contact with what an eminent writer once designated "The old familiar juice."

H. Hamburg, a First avenue merchant, is a humanitarian in that he does not like to stand aloof and see even a dog suffer pain. He was in court this morning on the charge of having interfered with an officer in the discharge of his duty. It was a case of officer in disguise, as the man with whom Hamburg interfered was none other than Dogcatcher H. W. Ballery, who wore citizens' clothing and no badge, and, according to Hamburg, his gentle instincts would not permit him to stand agape and see a dog abused. Hamburg testified that when he told the man to cease abusing the dog that the man who later proved to be Dogcatcher Ballery, told him to go to hell. As Hamburg is the flesh was present in court this morning, it is evident that he didn't go. In view of the fact that Hamburg was not aware when he interfered with a beater of dogs that he was interfering with a tacker in the governmental boot heel, he was warned to be careful in the future, and dismissed. The court instructed Sergeant Wilson to see that all dogcatchers wear badges in the future.

J. H. Weiter, who was yesterday up on the charge of not cleaning an alley adjacent to his property, which case was continued for further investigation, was this morning dismissed, it appearing that Weiter was not responsible for the condition of the alley in question.

William Pelly, the Indian spoken of yesterday who has attained to such an advanced stage of civilization as to wear golf pants and get drunk, pointed out a man named Ernest St. John as the individual from whom he had obtained the compound fluid extract of nobody-knows-what, which caused him (Lo) to wear a "lurid." St. John was taken before the court and fined \$50 and costs.

Through Telegraphic Service.

C. R. Crean, superintendent of the Bennett and Dawson telegraph line is in town for a few days, attending to business connected with his office.

Mr. Crean is authority for the statement that the through line, which will give Dawson through telegraphic connection with Vancouver will be completed Nov. 1st. The through rates will be the same as those now in effect between here and Skagway.

The Market.

Owing to recent and numerous importations of almost every conceivable commodity, the market for speculative operations is badly demoralized.

Hams are selling in job lots, old stock, at 24c, new stock at 30c eggs at \$17 to \$18, and St. Charles cream at \$12 to \$13 per case.

Don't Make a Sale.

"What we're after is your tobacco order," announced the big man at the door. "We're bucking the trust and are bound to win out if the people'll only stand by us. Don't make any difference whether you smoke, chew, dip, swab or snuff it. We can fit you out, fit you right and guarantee every package."

"I'm glad you didn't mention cigarettes," smiled the little old lady at the other side of the sill. "I have no mercy on cigarettes. Not a bit! Not a bit! I say. I abominate snuff, I think chewing a most uncleanly practice, I will not allow a pipe in the house, and I can just tolerate a cigar. Won't you come in?"

He accepted and for 15 minutes dilated on the merits of his goods and the iniquities of the trust. She was a sympathetic listener and made an occasional inquiry.

"Now," he reached in his peroration, "if you will have your men folks try our goods I'll call later, sell them a trial lot cheap and then put them on our list of customers, for I know they'll be pleased."

"Men folks? Dear me! Sister and I have lived here for 30 years' alone. Goodness! Did you think I was married?" And she looked pleased. "But you're mistaken. Not that I didn't have chances enough, and sister, too, but—"

"Madam, I'm selling on commission. You should have told me half an hour ago." And he made long strides toward the door.

"But if you could send me up an ounce or so of some cheap snuff to keep the moths out of the furs— Why, the rude man!" For he was half a block away.—Detroit Free Press.

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

Potatoes, only the best. Mohr & Wilkens.

Short orders served right. The Holborn.

Shoff, the Dawson-Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

Notice.

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

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Davis sewing machine, in first-class order. Apply Lancaster & Calderhead's Warehouse, Fourth st. p14

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Front street, near Mission, grant for hillside opposite upper hall No. 40 below Hudson street, for \$150. Finder please return to Nugget office; reward. p16

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- LAWYERS WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Office, A. G. Office Building. BURRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices, Golden's Exchange Bldg., Front St. Safe deposit box in A. C. vaults. TAMBOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors; Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers. Telephone No. 22. Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Orpheum Building. PATULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Offices, First Ave. 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. P., Frank J. McDugal, John P. Smith. 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 JOURNELL, BLEEKER AND DE JOURNELL, Attorneys at Law, Offices—Second street, in the Joslin Building, Residence—Third avenue, opp. Metropole hotel Dawson. N. F. HAGEL, Q. C., Barrister, Notary, etc. Offices, Webb block, opp. Lancaster & Calderhead's wharf, Dawson.

ASSAYERS. JOHN B. WARDEN, F. L. C.—Assayer for Bank 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.

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

The Orpheum

All This Week, Rosina Vokes' Comedietta A Rough Diamond

Mrs. Bertha Sanger, Operatic Artist Dost and Hobbly May Walton Miss Blossom Beatrice Lorne, The Nightingale Fred Breen Harry O'Brien Myrtle Drummond And Many Others

Performance concluding with Jim Post's laughable farce

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Watch for the Man From Germany

Silks, Satins

AND VELVETS

JUST received on steamer Sybil a full line of above goods and a large lot of

RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, DRESS LININGS, DRESS BRAIDS, Etc., Etc.

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Today, 4 o'clock p. m.

The Fastest Boat on the Lower River

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