

VOL. 6 NO. 51

DAWSON, Y. T., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

PRICE 25 CENTS

IN WINTER QUARTERS

Where the Yukon Fleet Will "Hibernate" for the Next Few Months.

FLOATING PALACES AT STEWART RIVER

Ora, Nora and Flora at Foot of Lake Lebarge.

R.V. BOATS AT WHITEHORSE

Only Three Steamers Will Spend Winter in Slough Across From Klondike City.

From Tuesday's Daily.

In another two weeks beyond all doubt the last steamer will have come and gone and Dawson will be settled down into the rut fashioned by preceding winters...

Of those plying on the lower river all have already been stored away except such as are yet so unfortunate as to be still lugging the current and bars en route to Dawson...

present on the lower river are the Casca and Lavelle Young, and they will tie up where ever winter overtakes them.

The N. C. boats and those of the N. A. T. & T. Co. are all in their winter berths by this time. Practically all of them excepting those now in or near Dawson will be laid up at the old quarters in use so many years.

Practically all of the White Pass fleet will spend their vacation on the ways at White Horse. One and possibly two of their steamers will winter here on the West Dawson ways...

At White Horse there will be no less than a dozen or fifteen steamers wintering, their yellow smokestacks making quite a city in themselves.



A YELLOW INVASION THREATENED.

ELDORADO AND BONANZA

What Has Taken Place During the Last Week.

Mr. S. W. Ebbert has purchased Mr. McElroy's store at Magnet City and is carrying a full line of dry goods, choice groceries, boots and shoes.

Mr. S. A. Hammers has sold his claim on 24 above Bonanza and purchased a claim on the hillside opposite 18 above Bonanza.

Mr. Joseph Shields, the engineer on 27 above Bonanza last summer, will work his claim on 26 above Bonanza this winter.

Schroder & Cosslet are running Road House No. 36 above Bonanza, recently vacated by R. R. Reed, and are carrying a full line of groceries and running bar in connection with road house.

Winter work will be carried on extensively on No. 42 above Bonanza, two engine rooms having recently been built and also two cabins by Messrs. Gammons & LeGrabb.

Work has been stopped on George Hibbs' claim, No. 4 Victoria Gulch, for the winter, and he leaves for the outside today.

Mr. E. K. Allan of No. 23 Eldorado will work a lay on Victoria Gulch this winter. Mrs. Allan will run a laundry on 16 Eldorado.

Mrs. and Miss Arndt, who contemplated going to the outside this winter, have decided to remain here another season. They have moved from No. 24 Eldorado to No. 12 above Bonanza.

Mr. Theo. G. Johnson, an old sour dough, and one of the most experienced and successful miners in the Klondike, who hails from Minnesota and recently from Bear Creek, will work his claim on No. 8 upper Gay Gulch this winter.

The social dance given by Messrs. Clark & Lane at 33 below Bonanza last Saturday evening was largely attended. Lunch was served at midnight.

The government road is in a very bad condition at No. 52 below Bonanza, it being an every day occurrence to see a broken wagon and freight piled on side of road.

The people in the neighborhood of 26 Eldorado are becoming excited over the good luck which they think is in store for them.

INSANE PATIENTS

To the Number of Four Sent Away Today.

Four insane patients were sent out under guard today on the steamer Selkirk, their destination being the insane asylum at New Westminster, B. C.

Another patient, John Theiss, will be remembered as the disturber who stabbed the cook on Hunter last May for which he was convicted and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

The last patient, Gaggerty, was an ex-convict and has been acting strangely since released from the barracks some months ago.

The Mortimers Depart. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mortimer left this afternoon on the Selkirk for the outside and will spend the winter with relatives in Southern California.

Mr. Mortimer first as cashier of the White Pass and later as general manager of the Aurora dock has made himself the most popular of the transportation agents in the city.

Genial good nature combined with a most thorough knowledge of his business are the qualities to which are attributed Mr. Mortimer's success.

M. McKenzie, who bought 27 hillside, Gold Run, call on H. Weiler, Hotel Plantery, important.

The Pacific Cold Storage Co. has perfectly insulated chambers regulated by steam and offers the finest warm store in Dawson.

Only best brands of case goods served. Drinks and cigars 25c. Pete McDonald, Bank saloon.

If you want the "Big" 50 cent cigar—call at Butler's Pioneer.

Send a copy of Coetman's Souvenir to your outside friends. A complete pictorial history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

SMALLPOX AT OTTAWA

Seven Cases Came to Light Within 24 Hours.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—Seven cases of smallpox have been discovered here within the past 24 hours.

COL. STRATHY DEAD

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Col. Strathy of this city died this morning.

TO RANSOM MISS STONE

Americans Will Pay for Release of Kidnapped Missionary.

New York, Oct. 8.—American church people will pay the demanded ransom, \$100,000 for the release of Miss Stone the missionary held by Turkish brigands.

RUSSIAN ROW.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—In Povorlaka, Russia, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, a free fight occurred between college students and the adherents of the orthodox church.

FIRE AT STEVESTON

Of Incendiary Origin Destroyed Much Property Today.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 8.—An incendiary fire at Steveston, B. C., this morning destroyed five business houses with nearly all the contents.

BEGINS TODAY.

Vancouver, Oct. 8.—The trial of the Steveston fishermen for conspiracy and unlawful acts during the recent strike began in the court of assizes here today.

ONLY PROVISIONAL

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—It is announced on semi-official authority that a provisional canal treaty has been secretly arranged between the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

AMES MERCANTILE CO.

Only One of the Many Good Bargains Here 500 Pairs Men's Felt Shoes, With Asbestos Felt Soles and Heels. \$2.50 Per Pair

EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

Will Be Observed Hereafter as Was the Late Queen's.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE

King Was Born on the 9th Day of November.

VIOLENT STORMS RAGING

On the Coast of Germany and France—Many Persons Have Been Injured—Property Damaged.

FIERCE STORMS.

London, Oct. 8.—Violent storms are raging along the coasts of France and Germany. At Frankfurt 21 persons have been seriously injured, and the damage to property can scarcely be calculated.

NO NOTORIETY FOR CZOLGOSZ

Must Not Be Talked With Pending His Execution. New York, Oct. 8.—The superintendent of the New York state prison has issued strict orders that Leon Czolgosz must be subject to no notoriety while awaiting execution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Norwapa, Oct. 8.—Peter Yonker of Norwapa will die as the result of a threshing machine accident. Yonker was run over by the machine and was terribly mangled.

DAWSON TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

FREIGHTERS DAILY SERVICE TO GRAND FORKS DOUBLE SERVICE. Stages Leave Dawson... Office Phone 6.

Advertisement for Ammunition, Shot Gun, Rifle, Pistol, Wheels, Rambler, Cleveland, Monarch, SHINDLER, THE HARDWARE MAN.

Advertisement for SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Cox & Cloes, Cor. 2nd and 2nd, Telephone 179.

Advertisement for NEW COFFEES, MILNE, NEW TEAS, FIRST AVE., TELEPHONE 79.

Advertisement for Stoves, Ranges, Air Tight Heaters, Base Burners and Hot Air Furnaces, Estimates Furnished on Hot Air Heating, McL., McF. & Co., LIMITED.

Advertisement for When on Dominion, Gold Run Hotel, C. D. FOWLE, Prop., ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, EMPIRE HOTEL, The Finest House in Dawson, All Modern Improvements.

Advertisement for The Mortimers Depart, M. McKenzie, who bought 27 hillside, Gold Run, call on H. Weiler, Hotel Plantery, important.

Advertisement for AMES MERCANTILE CO., Only One of the Many Good Bargains Here 500 Pairs Men's Felt Shoes, With Asbestos Felt Soles and Heels. \$2.50 Per Pair.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including 'S!', 'ots', 'oes', 'ing', 'Town!', 'ready for occupancy', 'when the commission', 'will take possession', 'Notice', 'notice that I will', 'for any debts contract', 'Chisholm, my wife', 'written order', 'THOS. CHISHOLM', 'nd, 1901.', 'ces', 'w days', 'sed to', 'O.', 'STREET.'

The Klondike Nugget

ESTABLISHED 1897
 PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
 GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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 Three months, " " 6.00
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NOTICE
 When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification shows guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our collectors.

W. KLONDIKE NUGGET.

From Tuesday's Daily.

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

The Klondike is threatened with a yellow invasion. Our telegraphic advices of yesterday announced the fact that agents are in the field in British Columbia looking for Japanese laborers to be employed in the placer diggings in this country.

For the sake of the future peace and prosperity of the camp, the Nugget hopes the report will prove incorrect. Thus far in the history of gold mining in the Yukon valley, labor difficulties have been a thing almost unknown. Thousands of men have been employed in the mines, and more particularly in the district immediately adjacent to Dawson, and serious trouble between employer and employee has not occurred.

Fair wages for the most part have been paid, and the number of men who, as employers of labor, have made themselves independent or partially so, bears striking evidence to the fact that the mining industry is profitable under existing conditions.

What reason, therefore, we ask can be advanced for the importation of Chinese or Japanese labor into this territory? And we answer in the same breath, there is no reason. The first indication of an invasion of yellow labor means the death knell of our prosperity. It means this: shortsighted capitalists have determined to strike a blow at the white laborer, who has borne the brunt of the battle which has been waged against almost insurmountable obstacles in the development of the Yukon. It means that the laborer instead of working harmoniously with the capitalist for the promotion of their mutual welfare will be arrayed against him in a bitter struggle for existence. It means, in short, the beginning of trouble, the end of which it is impossible to foresee.

The Nugget deprecates the possibility of any such thing occurring. The Yukon is essentially a white man's country. The task of opening up its resources has presented obstacles and hardships which none but the white man could overcome. The immense contributions which have been made to the world's wealth as a result of the Klondike gold discoveries will stand for all time as a monument to his untiring industry and indelible energy.

We want nothing of Japanese or Chinese laborers. These are men enough who are willing to work and ready to work and we may add, who are entitled to work, without subjecting the country to the curse of a Mongolian invasion.

This portion of the Yukon valley has been made habitable for civilized beings, through the white man's efforts. Let us then, in God's name, preserve for him his own rightful heritage.

It must be extremely enjoyable to be the reigning monarch of Spain. About every thirty days a new revolution is announced as being in ac-

tual progress or likely to occur at any moment. There should be no dullness in the Spanish royal household.

FACTS STILL REMAIN.

The fact that shippers are sometimes slow in removing their freight does not furnish any legitimate reason why the White Pass should charge storage for leaving the same in the public street.

The proposition laid down by Agent Rogers through the columns of a local paper to the effect that shippers would look to the White Pass for damages in case of injury to freight left in the street will not bear close inspection. There have been a lot of people looking to the White Pass for damages for several years, and they are still looking. As a matter of fact, the small shipper has absolutely no show of securing redress under such circumstances. The expense involved in securing a judgment makes resort to the courts almost prohibitive, so far as the man of small means is concerned. In a contest of that nature the big corporation has every advantage, and experience has proven that it will use every advantage within its power.

There has been no attempt made to deny the main facts in the case, viz.: Storage has been charged on machinery placed in a public thoroughfare. From these facts there is no escape.

The street is partially blocked and presents an appearance which is simply disgraceful.

We repeat, the matter calls for immediate investigation.

TWO YEARS AGO TODAY

Many Sows Left Bennett That Never Reached Dawson.

Today two years ago, October 8th, 1899, a number of persons now in Dawson left Bennett in sows for this place, fully 50 sows leaving there between the morning of the 6th and evening of the 8th. Of the entire fleet not one reached Dawson, but a number got within a few miles of town before being stopped by the ice. Four-fifths of the fleet got no further than Scow Island and nearly all the bars between Hootalingua and that place were buoyed with freight laden craft. At that time there had already been considerable cold weather, mercury having gone as low as zero several times. Snow was six inches deep at White Horse on October 10th, and increased in depth all the way down almost to Dawson; here, however, there was but a few inches when the ice ceased running on the 23rd. The water was then much lower in the river than at present and in all respects the season was fully two weeks further advanced. Ice began running from the Pelly river two years ago before October 10th, and by the 17th the Yukon from Selkirk down presented an almost solid appearance on the surface. It will be remembered that hundreds of tons of freight were hauled from stranded sows in the ice to Dawson that year, and a great deal more was taken ashore, cashed and brought down when navigation opened the following year.

This year it will be different, and it is doubtful if, owing to the continued mild and open weather, a half dozen sows will be stranded between White Horse and Dawson.

If you want the "Big" 50 cent cigar—call at Butler's Pioneer.

Fresh Looney's castles, Kelly & Co., druggists.

LOST—Lady's small poke containing few dollars in dust. Reward if returned to Nugget office.—D. H. R. T.

WANTED—By a competent woman, position as cook or housekeeper. Best of references. Inquire at Nugget office.

FUR LINED
MITTS
 ...AND...
GLOVES
 For Ladies and Gentlemen
 Wool Lined Mitts
 Fur Mitts
J. P. McLENNAN
 233 FRONT STREET

Stroller's Column.

During a fit of mental aberration a few nights ago the Stroller left Dawson on a stampede. He left at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the respectable portion of humanity was wrapped in the knotted comforters of sleep. With him were five others, all very good fellows except Colon McDonald, and he was all right but for the fact that he rode a mule. The objective point was 30 miles out and twice the distance back. It was a wierd looking procession that for several miles it led up Eldorado. It was the Stroller's first trip up Eldorado and, while that creek has been the cause of making many rich and bringing corresponding happiness to more than half a dozen dance hall girls, the man who travels that creek for the first time just as light is breaking on a cheerless day is very apt to have thoughts of bacon, beans and scurry play tag in his mind. Leaving Eldorado our leader headed through the untrodden, trackless for-



THE STROLLER GOES STAMPEDING AND SURMOUNTS A HILL EIGHT MILES LONG.

reached and every man staked a future fortune. Two hours later a hungry gang dropped into Jack Raymond's Summit road house with the result that he placed an order the following day for an extra ton of provisions. The trip home was unworthy of note, except that the bottom of the road appeared to have retired about six inches nearer the bowels of the earth. The mule headed the procession home, his rider singing "Happy Day."

Here's your fresh milk, only four bits a brick," is an announcement that will be heard this winter in Dawson by a certain dairyman who, while not from Connecticut, the home of the wooden nutmegs and wooden hams, has an inventive streak in his system, and that streak has recently evolved a new and original idea. The milkman well knows that he can not deliver milk from a large can during the winter, as it would freeze solid before he could make his rounds; and in view of that his Yankee mind has evolved a happy solution to the problem. He is having a tinner make a large tray something on the plan of a muffin pan. Each department will hold a pint of milk which will freeze and which can be turned out as demanded. The accompanying cut shows the process by which the tray will be filled. The gentleman being left-handed, it will be observed that he sits at the port side of the cow.

The only thing that remains to be overcome to make the plan perfect is to devise some process by which the milk can be watered, as if the water is poured in first it will freeze before the lactical fluid can mix with it.



"FRESH MILK, FOUR BITS A BRICK."

Stroller will take occasion to compliment the government on its road up Bonanza. The road has a good, solid bottom, which is amply protected by from six to twenty-six inches of as fine a quality of mud as the Stroller has encountered since he left Skookumchuck. About the only thing that can be said in favor of the road from Dawson to the Forks is that it is well protected from fire. It is not every new road that is protected with such a thick covering. Vive La Tache!

The route the leader of the "night riders" selected from Grand Forks was not strewn with pansy blossoms. Four different directions on smooth, frozen ground.

Another drawback to Peento is that his mane is clipped and being a thin horse the saddle girth slips back easily, with the result that in going up a steep hill eight miles long and having no mane to hold to the saddle containing the Stroller slid off behind no less than nine times. Peento is a knowing horse and every time the Stroller, after falling on the ground and recovering his breath, would holler "whoa," Peento would stop and be re-saddled without any show of discontent. The mountain of gold was finally

Make a Guess When the River Freezes.

To the one coming nearest the exact time when the river closes in front of Dawson we will give the following outfit:
 A Fine Coat, Value \$ 60.00
 A Beaver Cap, Value 20.00
 A Pair of Dolge Shoes, Value 7.00
 A Pair of Fur Lined Gloves 3.00
 A Suit of Heavy Underwear 10.00
Total \$100.00
 SEND IN YOUR GUESS.

FURS FOR MEN

WE have a splendid line of Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Gloves and Fur Collarets. See our display and get prices—

HERSHBERG, CLOTHIER

information gained by close study, vigilant research and long experience:
 1st.—There is "standing room only" in Dawson for another shoemaker.
 2nd.—Miners have discarded gony sacks and now wear gum boots with legs four feet long, thus doing away with the necessity of wearing pants.
 3rd.—City people, especially those who own their own houses and can borrow their neighbor's water key, wear Oxford ties in summer and beaded moccasins in winter.
 4th.—You might be able to rent a small room, but hardly a corner, the man who gets a corner does not part with it until forced to by the arrival of fresh goods.
 5th.—The Stroller got some common board to make a shelf the other day and it cost him \$7. That was without bed.
 6th.—There is plenty of lumber here to build a small house, but the price will be much larger than the house. The bill for the lumber will have a bay window and gold brick chimneys.
 7th.—It only takes three or four

weeks to get freight here but, my "deah fellah," you would have to peg shoes by the midnight lamp a long time to get money to pay the freight charges. They are awful to contemplate, so don't do it.
 8th.—The fare between Seattle and Dawson is very good on some of the boats; others serve canned corn beef and evaporated vegetable soup. But say, partner, and this in confidence, your informant once knew some men to migrate from Indiana to Florida and they were never afterwards satisfied. You know that for years the schedule price for votes in Indiana is \$2 each. In Florida quotations ranged from 75 cents to \$1.25, and here you would be an alien, consequently could not vote and would miss the annual appearance of the two bucks. Really, you are not advised to come unless you are unhappily married and wish to get away for a breathing spell.

Geo. Butler has a fresh consignment of the "Flor de Manoa"—a big 25c cigar.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW SAVOY THEATRE
 W. R. JACKSON, Proprietor
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1901
 RALPH E. CUMMINGS
 And the New Savoy Theatre Stock Company, Presenting the Farce Comedy.
DOCTOR BILL
 In Conjunction With High-Class Vaudeville, including ROONEY & FORRESTER.
 MR. RAY SOUTHWARD,
 BESSIE PIERCE
 The Greatest of all Contortionists.
 The Famous CARROLL,
 The Great NOEL
 And the King of Magic DEL ADELPHIA.
Admission 50c. Reserved \$1.00 and \$2.00

The Standard Theatre
 Beginning on Monday, Sept. 30 and all week
Captain Rackett
 The Greatest Cast Ever Put in Dawson.
 50 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
 GREAT SCENIC EFFECTS.

By Using Long Distance Telephone
 You are put in immediate communication with Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run or Sulphur Creeks.
 By Subscribing for a Telephone in Town
 You can have at your finger ends over 200 speaking instruments.
Yukon Telephone Syn. Co.
 GENERAL OFFICE THIRD ST. NEAR A. C. STORE.

Northern Navigation COMPANY
 This Company Has an Immense Carrying Capacity
 And is thoroughly organized to do business.
 Do Not Fail to Get Rates Before Shipping Next Season.
 Fairness and Impartiality is the Rule.
 San Francisco Office, 645 Market Street.
 Seattle Office, "The Empire Line."
 Dawson Office, A. C. Dock.
Northern Navigation Company

A Fair Exchange
 LOOK AT YOUR MONEY AND THEN AT OUR
FUR COATS AND CAPS
 AND YOU WILL GLADLY SWAP.
SARGENT & PINSKA
 SECOND AVENUE, Opposite S.-Y. T. Co.

RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Will Meet Shortly for the Purpose of Providing Funds to Meet Exigencies in South Africa - Boundless Resources From Which to Draw - War Policy Opposed.

From Saturday and Monday's Daily. London, Oct. 5.—The Imperial parliament will meet shortly, the principal purpose of the session being to provide war funds to meet the new conditions which confront the government in South Africa. The deficit for the fiscal year will amount to £89,724,000. To meet this deficit there are 60,000,000 of new consols available from which will be realized a sum approximating £50,700,000. This will leave a net deficit of £13,000,000, which must be met by appropriations when parliament convenes. Active opposition to the present war policy is anticipated.

TO TRY AGAIN NEXT YEAR

New York, Oct. 5.—All the talk of the clubs and hotel corridors is devoted to the yacht race and the manner in which Columbia won. It is stated that a Canadian millionaire, presumably Seagram, will issue a challenge for the cup next year. This statement has been made upon good authority and is believed to be correct. Sir Thos. Lipton's sportsmanlike acceptance of defeat has excited the admiration of Americans generally. The press generally pays him the very highest of compliments.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—Spain again faces a Carlist rising. The government is endeavoring to prepare itself to meet any emergency.

THE KING ILL,

London, Oct. 5.—The fact that King Edward is ill has revived the rumor that Britain's sovereign is suffering from an incurable cancer.

KRUGER'S MIND.

The Hague, Oct. 5.—Reports are received that Mr. Kruger's mind is failing. It is known that his physical powers are rapidly fading.

PARTY LINES.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—The Liberal party will shortly complete arrangements for convention to be held in Vancouver. They are determined that the next campaign shall be fought on strictly party lines, and they are preparing to make a strong fight for control of the local house.

CHAUNCEY TO WED. PRICES ADVANCE

New York, Oct. 5.—It is given out authoritatively that Chauncey Depew, America's famous after-dinner speaker, is to wed Miss May Palmer, a well known and beautiful society belle.

LOST MAN IS FOUND

Rowell Boulais Turns Up at Fortymile.

Rowell Boulais whose disappearance in the Fortymile district was reported in the Nugget a few days ago, has been heard from. After wandering around in the woods for three days and nights Boulais finally turned up at Fortymile from which point he wrote a letter to his cousin, M. H. Boulais, in Dawson.

Boulais started for Glacier creek some time ago in company with some freighters. He was anxious to reach his destination and for that reason went on ahead of his companions. When the latter arrived at Glacier they found no word of Boulais and rightly concluded that he was lost. Boulais got off the Glacier trail and wandered around until he finally brought up at the Swede creek dome. From there he managed to get his bearings and after three days of hardships finally reached Fortymile.

The news of his safe arrival in that town has greatly relieved his friends who were alarmed for his safety.

Malamute Tactics.

Yesterday morning a dog fight was witnessed on the beach in front of the barracks, and in it the sagacity of the malamute was clearly displayed. The dogs were fighting over some refuse that lay just on the water's edge, and every time the malamute would attempt to take it he was jumped by an outside dog. After being interfered with several times the malamute went into the fight for a finish. Backing the other dog out into the water a foot or more deep he seized his neck between his jaws, forced his antagonist's head under the water and held it there for fully two minutes. On being released the other dog lost no time in staggering to the shore and in getting off the beach, leaving the malamute in undisputed possession of all he surveyed.

NEW SAVOY OPENING

Commencing With Monday Night Performances Will Be Given.

The new Savoy theater will open Monday night with the best show in Dawson. Besides the regular high-class drama, headed by Cummings, some high salaried vaudeville people are on the boards. The house is all finely furnished and a comfortable seat is given to all patrons irrespective of location. The old Savoy will close with the opening of the new house.

BROWN RESIGNED.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—Provincial Secretary Brown has resigned from the cabinet. It was agreed among all the cabinet members that he could not be elected from his district in the province.

STRUCK FOR AN INCREASE

Longshoremen Demand \$1 Per Hour and Get It.

An incipient strike of the stevedores engaged in unloading the barges of the Isom occurred today at noon, the difficulty lasting about one mile. For several weeks the N. N. Co. has been paying its longshoremen but 75 cents an hour, and today the men considering the momentary opportunity struck for an advance to the old scale formerly paid—\$1 an hour. Captain Grey was at once notified and without a moment's hesitation acceded to the demand and the bustling ashore of the freight proceeded without interruption. A number of the old men were discharged, possibly on the ground of "offensive partisanship" and others were hired in their places.

"We never objected to paying our longshoremen \$1 an hour," said Captain Grey, in speaking of the incident, "until recently. The same men whom we have always paid that scale go over to the other docks when we have no boats in and do the identical same work for 75 cents an hour and never complain, and I saw no reason why they could not work for us at the same rate. The Isom is the last boat we will have to discharge this season and I acceded to the men's demands rather than go to the bother of looking up others for the short time we will need them."

THE TYRRELL'S LIGHT CARGO

Could Not Await Arrival of Str. Mexico at St. Michael.

The steamer Tyrrell, one of Sullivan's fleet, arrived yesterday evening 17 days out of St. Michael. She came up practically empty, having but 50 tons aboard for the N. A. T. & T. Co. and a portion of the crew of the J. P. Light. Mrs. Sullivan was the only through passenger, though a number were picked up at way points. The failure of the Mexico to arrive at St. Michael in time to get her cargo up the river will prove a serious loss to more than one person; shippers as well as carriers. It is learned by mail that the Mexico left Vancouver August 26 and when a few days out broke her shaft, necessitating her return to Seattle for repairs. She got away the second time September 11. Under favorable conditions the run to St. Michael would be made in 12 days and at the time of the Tyrrell's departure she was expected not later than September 25, too late to attempt the transshipment of her cargo. The Tyrrell and Light laid at St. Michael 11 days waiting for their freight and when it became apparent it was useless to wait longer the Tyrrell was sent back. Sullivan remained at St. Michael and as soon as the Mexico arrives will load the Light and two barges and proceed up the river as far as he can this fall, going into winter quarters probably somewhere near Andreaksky or Nulato. The water in the falls is becoming very low and heavy vessels have difficulty in getting over the bars. No ice has yet made its appearance.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The Canadian and Clara-Monarch, the latter having been pulled off the bar by the former, passed Selkirk this morning at 8 o'clock. The Bailey arrived yesterday afternoon with 15 passengers. Her entire cargo, consisting of 1200 packages, principally feed, was consigned to Storer & Bruce. She returned up river this afternoon with every berth taken. The Dawson left for up river points at 2 o'clock this morning, but as her destination was not known no passengers were taken. It was intended to have her pull off the Clara-Monarch if possible, and if not to lighten her load and return with it to Dawson. The Canadian being relieved her of that service she will doubtless proceed to White Horse. If there are any old St. Louis residents in Dawson they would have been reminded of home by a glance at the water front this morning about the N. C. dock. The river from Third to Fourth street was a perfect net work of spars, smokestacks and rigging. There was the Seattle No. 3 and barge No. 4, the T. C. Power, Sarah, Susie, Isom and the barges Eris, Huron and Ontario huddled together, making a veritable sea of ships.

RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER.

DUNSMUIR WILL HOLD ON

Premier of British Columbia States His Intention to Remain in Office—He Hopes That He Will Increase His Support Long Before the Robbins-Nest Again.

Victoria, Oct. 5.—James Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, has announced his intention of holding onto his office just as long as possible. He declares in a public statement that he will not resign, nor will he call a special session of parliament, as he has been strongly urged to do.

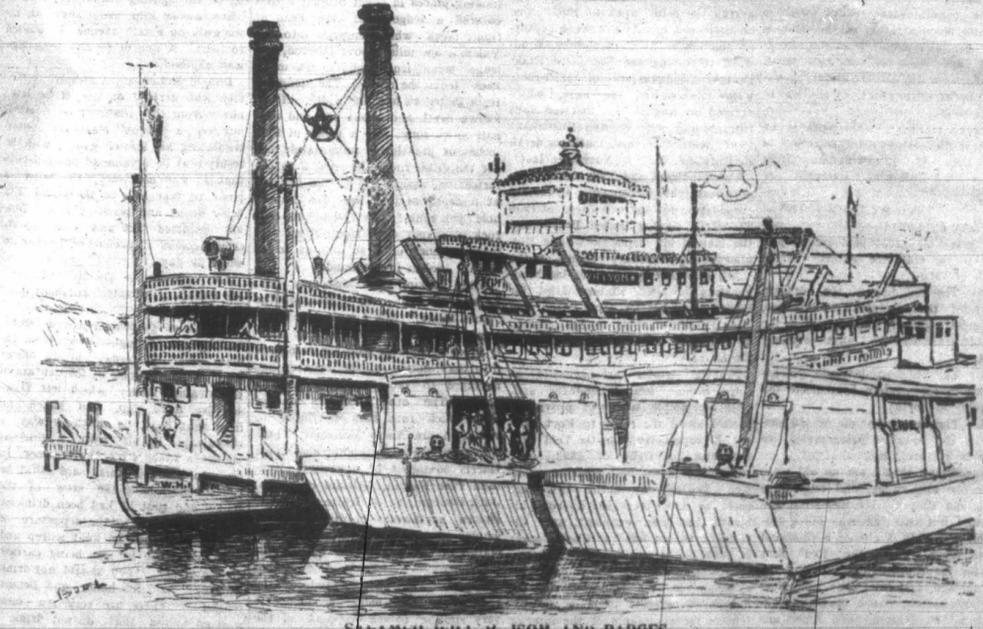
A ROBBERY ON DOMINION

The sluice box robber is again abroad in the land, and this time he has gone down onto lower Dominion creek. On the left limit of No. 9 a Below lower Dominion is a hillside claim owned by Messrs. Dawson & Fitzsimmons. The claim is a good one, which fact it appears is well known to the robbers.

On Thursday evening the men were engaged in making a clean-up and had continued shovelling in to the sluice boxes until midnight. By that time it had grown so cold that further work for the night was impossible, so operations were suspended until the following morning. Thinking there would be no danger in leaving the results of the clean-up in the boxes until morning the men retired.

A Yukon Fable in Slang

With Apologies to Geo. Ade. Once there was a man who went in to a far Country where he thought the People were all Sheep. He looked the Ground over and said to himself, "Here is a Good Thing I will work it to a finish. I will build a machine which shall talk to the People and tell them that they are Oppressed and down-trodden, and every time it talks, they shall Dig up so much per talk 'in Gold Dust or Cheeckoos as the case may be." So he put the Machine in operation and therewith hum Fuzzled the people for Quite a while. After some time he discovered that the people were getting on to his Curves, and when the machine told them that they were Oppressed and down-trodden many of them gave him the Laugh and said "Ha, Ha." When the man saw that so many of the people did not Believe the Fairy Tales which the machine told, and thought that the government was O. K., he said to himself, "I must do something or I shall be in the Hour Dough," which expression the people of that country used instead of saying "in the soup." "I shall have two talking Machines instead of one, and in the Morning, one Machine will tell the People that the government is Hot Stuff and Strictly on the Square, and the other Machine will talk in the evening and say that the country is going to the Dominion Bow Wows and the government is One large Graft. In this way I will satisfy all the people and my ready Mitt will catch much stray Gold Dust and many jingling two bit pieces which are now passing through My Net. I will make the two machines so nearly alike that both may be turned with the same Crank and in that way I shall work in the Double Cross on the people and cut down Expenses at the same time. "Those who want the Government praised can drop their Quarters in the Morning Machine, and those who want the Government damned can drop their Quarters in the Evening Machine." But it happened that the People had become Wise in their Day and Generation and they tumbled to the new Racket in just about Eight and One-third Jerks. So after that they gave both machines the icy Eye—for this was a Cold Country—and would not listen to either of them talk. They said to each other, "This man is a sly old Dog and as a Grafter he is a Top Notcher, but his work is a little too Coarse and will not keep even when the thermometer gets down to 75 below Zero." Moral: You can't fool all the people all the time.



STEAMER WILL H. ISOM AND BARGES.

Call and Get Prices

Just Received Large Consignment of **Special Centrifugal Pumps** Made by Byron Jackson for direct connection to motors, thereby doing away with all belts and pulleys; also large stock of **BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES**, including horse shoes, nails, iron and genuine Pennsylvania blacksmith coal; also large stock of pipe and pipe fittings.

McDonald Iron Works Co.
Opp. New Courthouse
Phone No. 2

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The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 11
(DAWSON'S PHONE NUMBER)
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

From Saturday and Monday's Daily.
NO BOOM.

There is no mistaking the fact that operations in quartz mining will be undertaken on a large scale before the lapse of a great many more months. The air is filled with stories of croppings discovered, and ledges revealed, and behind all this smoke the Nugget confidently believes there is no little fire.

Capital is at hand to push matters forward. Farsighted men whose knowledge has been gleaned in the great quartz camps of the world have taken hold and are backing their opinions with good coin which is the most substantial manner of exhibiting faith that can be suggested.

In short, it seems certain that the Klondike district is on the eve of great quartz developments. Actual work is already being done and much more is being promised for the coming spring. There are no indications of a mere "boom." What has been accomplished thus far has been done in sober earnest and in the belief and expectation that results will justify every day's work and every dollar that is expended.

The "boom" period in the Klondike's history is passed. The fact has been well demonstrated in this community that mere talk cannot create values. Something more substantial must be shown. Real estate will not advance nor is any impetus given to trade as a result of mere speculation as to future wealth.

Whatever money is being invested at the present time is placed upon merit only—a fact which speaks volumes for the future of the district.

Many skeptics who, two or three years ago scouted the idea that the country contained any live quartz will very shortly be forced to change their minds. They cannot blind themselves to facts, and facts of a startling nature are already staring them in the face.

The Klondike is not looking for a "boom" by reason of the simple fact that it has vastly more substantial things in sight.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

In our local columns today the facts are related in connection with a man who was lost for three days and nights in the woods in the Fortymile district. The story emphasizes the point often brought out in these columns, to wit: No one should ever travel through this country, and more especially during the winter time, without a companion.

Many men have disappeared entirely and have left no trace of their fate merely because of carelessness in this respect.

During the cold weather the solitary traveller is exposed to added dangers for he may have a foot frozen and be absolutely unable to help himself, whereas the presence of a companion might mean the saving of his life.

Every winter a list of men has been published who have met their death while travelling by themselves. Men have no right to take such risks. They have the experience of others to guide them, and the lesson of that experience is, that the man who travels by himself in the winter time is in constant danger of his life.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY.

The Liberal leaders of British Columbia have decided to hold a straight out party convention, and the next political battle in that province will be fought on party lines pure and simple. The present government of British Columbia—a sort of hybrid affair—has been satisfactory to no one. Premier Dunsmuir was selected for his position in the hope that as the wealthiest and most substantial man in the province he would be able to bring order out of the existing chaos.

He was not the particular choice of either party, and naturally he has dissatisfied both.

The situation in British Columbia illustrates the theory that the best results in a representative government are obtained from party responsibility.

Men who are holders of official positions and who know that upon their actions in office may depend the future success or failure of the party they represent, are more likely to prove satisfactory public servants than are men who have no party allegiance. When a certain political party is in power the men who guide its destinies understand perfectly well that the party must render an absolute accounting of its actions to the people, and the people will pass judgment thereon.

In British Columbia at the present time, no political party assumes responsibility for the government. It consists of a pot pourri of all parties, and its failure to give a successful administration has brought but repudiation from all.

In determining to conduct the next battle on strictly party lines the Liberal leaders have taken the most effective steps that has yet been made in the direction of restoring British Columbia to a condition of political sanity.

Columbia has won the third and final race in the great international contest, and Uncle Sam will hold the cup until Sir Thos. Lipton or some other patriotic Briton constructs a better yacht. A debt of gratitude is due to the owner of Shamrock for the deep interest he has taken in the contests of the past few years, and for the money he has expended in endeavoring to establish the supremacy of British boat builders. It would have been more satisfactory even to partisans of Columbia, had Shamrock come out victorious in one or two of the races. The fact that Columbia won three times straight is pretty conclusive evidence that Shamrock was outclassed—which fact is disappointing to everyone who has taken an interest in the contest.

It is now time for our sour dough authorities to make their prophecies for the coming winter. Will the winter be mild or will it be severe, is the burning question of the hour. According to all respectable precedents our cold weather season should be comparatively pleasant. Last winter the weather was intensely cold and for that reason it is natural to expect something different this year. At any rate, the Nugget proposes to take this optimistic view of the matter. If it happens to turn cold—well it will not be the first time in the history of the Klondike, and if the weather remains mild, so much the better.

The city of Seattle will spend the sum of \$350,000 in improving its school system during the next year. Seattle already holds a most enviable place among American cities on account of its public schools and the amount of money which will be expended during the coming year indicates very clearly that the Queen City is determined not to flag. The fact that Seattle can afford to expend the amount named, speaks volumes for the prosperity of the city and the progressiveness of its citizens.

If a good showing is not made in quartz during the next 12 months it will not be for the lack of labor or money. Preparations are already made which involve the expenditure of large sums, and the employment of a great many men. These are indications which cannot be mistaken. The quartz miner is here to stay, and is going to give a good account of himself.

The suggestion is made in the White Horse Star that parties from Dawson taking gold to the outside should be allowed to have the same inspected and their certificates cancelled at the depot in White Horse. This idea should have been carried out long ago. Under the system which has prevailed, each person is forced to produce his dust at the barracks, nearly a half mile from the depot, an inconvenience which appears altogether unnecessary.

Should Admiral Schley be vindicated at the investigation now being held, he will become available as a presidential candidate. He would probably be able to secure the Democratic nomination without much difficulty. The nominee of that party un-

der the most auspicious circumstances will lead only a forlorn hope.

The father and sister of Czolgosz have denounced the assassin and express no sorrow at the fate he is to meet. The only words of sympathy which have been spoken for the assassin have come from the rankest of anarchists and from a few others of more or less questionable sanity.

The sludge box robber has not been entirely suppressed. If the authorities lay their hands on any of such gentry an example should be made which will have a lasting effect.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The cool frosty nights of the past week have closed up the head waters of many of the side streams putting into the Yukon, with the result that the water between here and White Horse is becoming decidedly "thin" in places. Over many of the bars there is a maximum depth of four feet, the channel in width being barely sufficient to allow the large boats a safe passage. In endeavor to pull the Clara-Monarch off a bar near Minto the Canadian, which arrived last night, broke her capstan, the repairing of which will delay her departure several hours. After lightening the Monarch of 45 tons she was finally pulled off. A few hours later she again went on hard at Steamboat Slough. At last accounts the Dawson was standing by preparing to still further relieve her of her cargo. The Monarch's trouble is attributed to overloading, which combined with the fact that she is an unwieldy boat to handle, and slow to answer her helm, has made her path down the river anything but a path of roses. The present is the Canadian's last trip, and she will be pulled out on the ways at White Horse immediately upon her return to the upper terminal.

The N. N. Co. boats are having a little trouble getting up the river to winter quarters. When passed Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock they had only gotten as far as Indian river, 28 miles in 24 hours. At that time the Isom and T. C. Poyer had two of the former's barges lashed between them and were trying to get over the Indian river bar above the police post four abreast. The channel at that point is only wide enough for one. They were hard fast with the Susie and Sarah lying just below ready to assist any time they required.

Now that navigation is so near closed some interesting speed records of the present and preceding years might be compared. In '99 the Canadian established the mark for the up stream trip, making it from Dawson to White Horse in 3 days, 22 hours and 50 minutes. That time stood until late last season when the little Zealandian reduced it to 3 days and 14 hours. The broom was still hers at the opening of the present season, but it was quickly taken away by the new boats, the Selkirk, Dawson and White Horse, each having repeatedly lowered that time. The record as it stands today is held by the Selkirk, which in August made the up trip in 2 days, 18 hours and 45 minutes. The down trip record is held by the Prospector, made this summer in 28 hours, the actual running time being but 24 hours. The best previous record was 29 hours, made by the Gold Star in '99. Records on the lower river have been stationary, practically, for the past three years. The Sybil claims to have made it in eight days, but many doubt it. The John Gudnahy has made it in 11 days—84 days actually running time, which is probably the best time made between St. Michael and Dawson. The Hannah has made the run several times in 11 days. What the Isom could do without any barges to drag her back is a matter of conjecture, but her champions say she would make it in six days easily.

The steamer Dawson returned this morning with the balance of the cargo of the Clara-Monarch. After being relieved of her freight the Monarch returned to Whitehorse. The Dawson leaves this evening at 8 o'clock. The Canadian brought 17 passengers yesterday. On her return this afternoon she had 69 berths taken. The Prospector arrived from Whitehorse last night with 30 passengers and three scows in tow, the latter laden with 130 beef cattle and 350 sheep. She left at noon for McQuesten, her last trip up the Stewart. On her return she will go to Whitehorse and tie up for the winter.

The Seattle No. 3 left this morning to join the others of the N. N. Co. fleet in winter quarters at Steamboat Slough. A raft containing 30 cords of wood broke from its moorings this morning near Indian river. A wire to that effect was sent to R. W. Brown who with some men succeeded in landing the drift net near the mouth of the Klondike.

EXPLORER PEARY'S SUCCESS

He Goes Farther North Than Man Has Before Been.

Mountains of Floating Ice Prevent His Reaching the North Pole—He Will Try Again.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 13.—News from Explorer Peary has been received by the Peary Arctic steamer Erik, which arrived here today from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land. The steamer left Cape Sabine August 29. Peary announces that as a result of his work last year he was able to round the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, reaching the highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere—83°50' north. His further progress towards the North Pole was stopped by broken ice pack and open water.

Lieutenant Peary left Fort Conger (latitude 81 degrees 44 north), where he was last reported on March 31, 1900, on April 15 of that year, and, accompanied by Henson and five Eskimos, crossed Robeson channel to the West Greenland coast and followed it along, on foot and over the sea ice, to the northward.

At Blackburn Cliffs on April 26, two natives were sent back, and from Cape Britannia (83 degrees 24 north), two came back. In May Lockwood's farthest north cairn (83 degrees 24.5 north) of May 13, 1882, was opened at 11:40 p. m., May 8. Its records were taken, and at Cape Washington, the headland seen by him 15 miles distant in 1882, another cairn was built, and a copy of the "farthest" record and additional memoranda were deposited. Peary with Henson and the other Eskimo, pushed on and, at 83 degrees 39 north, rounded the northern extremity of Greenland, finding the east coast at this point trending rapidly eastward. Here, on the most northerly known land in the world, Peary built a cairn, in which he deposited, in addition to the records of his journey to that point, pieces of the flags of his country, of his club, and of his private signal, together with a few other articles interesting as souvenirs.

Changing his course directly northward, he then struck out over the sea ice for the Pole, but was able to advance only to 83 degrees 50 north, when he was effectively stopped by the broken pack and much open water, absolutely impassable either for sledges or boats. Retracing his steps to the shore, he pushed on along the Greenland coast, all the time eastward, about 160 miles beyond Lockwood's farthest, to latitude 83 north, longitude 25 west, or approximately but little more than a degree from Independence bay, discovered by him July 4, 1892, the high mountain then visible to the north being plainly recognized from his new position to the south.

The reconnaissance ended with a definite demonstration of the western and northern coast lines of Greenland, and with one or two small breaks along the eastern coast, an exact and accurate chart of the entire archipelago. Peary's estimate of his work is set forth in the letter to the secretary of the club, H. L. Bridgman, from which the following extracts are taken:

Conger, April 4, 1901. My dear Bridgman:— It gives me great pleasure to present to the club the results of the work of 1900:

- (1) The rounding of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably the most northerly land.
- (2) The highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere (83 degrees, 50 north).
- (3) The determination of the origin of the so-called paleocrycic ice (floe berg, etc., etc).

Considering that I am an old man, have one broken leg, and only three toes, and that my starting-point was Etah; I feel that this was doing tolerably well. It is almost a thousand years since "Erick the Red" first sighted the southern extremity of the archipelago, and from that time Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Americans have crept gradually northward up its shores, until at last, through the instrumentality and liberality of the club, its northern cape has been lifted out of the Arctic mists and obscurity. It seems fitting that this event, characterized by Sir Clements Markham as second in importance only to the attainment of the pole itself, should fall in the closing year of the century. If I do not capture the pole itself in this spring's campaign, I shall try it again next spring.

Peary. A pronounced change in the character of the coast was found beyond Cape Washington, the bold precipitous headlands and deeply cut fjords being succeeded by a low, rolling foreland, suggesting possible glaciation at some earlier period. Bear, musk-oxen, hare, and lemming were killed in the newly discovered country, affording an ample supply of fresh meat for men and dogs; and a stray wolf was shot at, but missed. Having practically completed his work of eight years before with that of 1900, and completed the determination of the northern boundary of Greenland, Peary, on May 22, turned back, following practically the line of his outward march, and, on June 10, arrived at Fort Conger, having been three months in the field without accident, illness, or serious mishap of any kind to himself or any of his party. Seven hundred miles more than Lockwood and Brainard, in 1882, had been made in less time and in temperatures ranging from 20 above to 35 below zero.

Peary sends to the club a complete and detailed chart of his newly discovered coast and other work, reserving until the completion of his work the nomenclature and its publication. Having eliminated the Greenland archipelago as a desirable route to the pole, and no further advance northward being possible until the opening of the season of 1901, Peary decided that his next attempt would be from Cape Nele, the northern point of Grinnell Land, and from Fort Conger as a base. Deciding thus to winter at Conger, the autumn was occupied in hunting and obtaining the necessary fresh meat for men and dogs.

Accompanied, as in the previous year, by Henson and five Eskimos, Lieutenant Peary left Conger on April 5, 1901, for the north, by way of Cape Hecla. But after some ten days' march along the ice-foot, both men and dogs proved to be out of condition and unfit for the more arduous work ahead of them. Unwilling to risk the success of the undertaking with an inadequate force, or to imperil the lives of any of his party, he retraced his steps and returned to Fort Conger.

Late in April, with his entire force, he retreated southward to open, if possible, communication with the club's steamer of 1900, from which nothing had been heard. The Windward, last in her winter quarters at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary on board, prisoners in the ice for nearly eight months, was reached on May 6, and in her Peary established his headquarters until the auxiliary ship of 1901 should arrive. Not until the Windward was reached did he learn of the death, almost eighteen months before, of his daughter Frances, born in Washington in January, 1899, following his departure for the north.

Open water came early at Cape Sabine, and on July 3 the Windward extricated himself from the ice, and crossing to the east side of Smith Sound, devoted July to a successful hunt for walrus, in Ingafeld Gulf, to provide food for the natives and dogs during the field work of 1902. One hundred and twenty-five were captured and landed at Cape Sabine, Windward recrossing the Sound to Etah, Peary's headquarters of 1899-1900, where she awaited the Erik, which arrived on August 4, fourteen days from Sidney, C. B., and Lieutenant Peary learned of his mother's death in Portland, Me., in November last.

The Windward and Erik worked, the next fortnight, in company, in further preparation for the expedition of 1902. The Erik, having landed Peary and the last of his equipment, and supplies at a temporary camp on the south side of Cape Sabine, his headquarters for next winter, sailed for home on August 29. Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary returning on her, and to be followed in a few days by the Windward.

Peary's winter arrangements at Cape Sabine insure comfort, and with an ample supply of provisions pushed along the route to Fort Conger, he expects to take the field with the returning light of 1902, fully rested and in the best possible condition. During the entire two years since he has been heard from, his health has been excellent, and the accident to his feet at Fort Conger in 1899 has caused him but slight inconvenience, and has not impaired his efficiency in the field. During the autumn he expects to make an extensive reconnaissance of the interior and the western coast of Ellesloe Land, with a strong probability of discovering natives hitherto unknown to white men.

Mizner Leaves Today.

Manager E. A. Mizner, of the Northern Commercial Company, will leave today on the Selkirk on a vacation to the outside, his first since '98. During his absence he will confer with the head office of his company in San Francisco and will visit New York, Washington, Boston and Ottawa before his return. He expects to be back over the ice either in January or February.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

ANOTHER BIG QUARTZ FIND

Discovery Made by Thomas J. Keenan on Head Ophir Creek Twenty Miles From Dawson—Surface Assays \$26 in Gold to Ton—A Group of Claims Staked.

Regarding the future of Dawson as a permanent mining camp there can be no doubt. The present enviable reputation of the Klondike is due to her placer properties, but it is her quartz that will perpetuate and increase that reputation. Not until within the past few months has talk of quartz existing in paying quantities in the Klondike been taken seriously, but lately such discoveries have been made as to warrant the attention of capital and from next season on perhaps for a century a large share of the gold produced by this section of the country will be extracted from quartz instead of from placer mines.

The most recent as well as, perhaps, the richest quartz find yet made in the country tributary to Dawson has just been made known. On September 22d Thomas J. Keenan, an experienced quartz man from Montana, who has been in the Klondike since '97, since which time he has been quietly "snooping" around in barren looking places in quest of quartz, discovered a ledge near the head of Ophir creek which empties into the Yukon a few miles above Dawson, the ledge being from eight to ten miles back from the river. The ledge is from 25 to 40 feet in width, of unknown depth and about two and one-half miles long. At a depth of four inches or practically immediately under the grass roots the rock, a rotten formation, assays \$26 to the ton and at a depth of four feet, the deepest hole yet sunk, it assays \$47.40. The rock is a very soft, fine milling formation, much of it so soft as to be readily broken in the hand.

After making the discovery Mr. Keenan staked and recorded the "Lost Miner," this appropriate name being given for the reason that nearly every prospector who has ever gone into that section of the country has managed to become lost for a few days. The other locators on the ledge which runs from northwest to southeast are Andie McKenzie, Thos. Chisholm, Colin McDonald and Chas. Harris southeast of discovery, Montana Pete Farrell, William Finnegan, Jack Boulton, E. J. White and F. J. Hemen northwest of discovery, the whole comprising a group of ten claims of the regulation quartz dimensions.

Experts who have examined the rock from this ledge pronounce it very similar to the cropping of the famous copper mines of Montana although the assays thus far made show but little trace of mineral except gold.

The discoverer, Mr. Keenan, is the same as prospected, discovered and located the Maid of Erin ledge which lies between the Dome and head of Gold Bottom, which ledge also shows up very rich and which is destined to rank as one of the future big gold producers of the Klondike. The various owners in the "Lost Miner" are confident that they have a big thing and in the course of a few

days will have a wagon load of the permanent mining camp there can be no doubt. The present enviable reputation of the Klondike is due to her placer properties, but it is her quartz that will perpetuate and increase that reputation. Not until within the past few months has talk of quartz existing in paying quantities in the Klondike been taken seriously, but lately such discoveries have been made as to warrant the attention of capital and from next season on perhaps for a century a large share of the gold produced by this section of the country will be extracted from quartz instead of from placer mines.

BIG RUSH OF CASES

Before Magistrate Macaulay This Morning.

The scene in police court this morning revived recollections of the halcyon days of two years ago, when nearly every morning would see the front row of benches occupied with men whose chief possession was a taste of chestnut-hue. Geo. Carey was the first to enter the lonesome box. George had mixed drinks Saturday night. He had filled up on the slumber brand and topped off on the fighting brand, for when an officer awoke him from sleep on the sidewalk on First avenue he wanted to fight. A fine of \$5 and trimming was imposed.

Donald McLennan, a stranger in the city who arrived on one of the late boats from the lower river, started out on a "toot" Saturday before regulating his hootch gauge, with the result that he became so obnoxious that it was necessary to enlist a posse to take him to the guard. For being drunk and resisting arrest Donald remitted \$20 and costs to the crown coffers in preference to sawing wood 20 days.

For violation of the fire ordinance the Standard theatre company paid \$10 and costs.

Abbreviated gentleman named Dennis Ducean was brought down from Indian river yesterday by an officer who, at the instance of the captain of the steamer Bailey, which left Dawson five days ago, had taken him from that boat, on which he was a stowaway. Dennis wore a glorious jag when taken from the steamer. In his own behalf Dennis said that he had friends among the crew of the Bailey and that he had been drinking with them prior to the departure of the steamer; that he went asleep and when he awoke he was being carried up the river. "You should not drink whiskey," said his honor, and Dennis replied: "There are very few men who go to sea that do not drink."

As the stowaway charge was not proven, Dennis was offered an option on paying \$5 and costs or of working 10 days for being drunk. Being specially embarrassed his name will certainly be Dennis for the next 10 days.

L. O. Carter, more commonly known as "Dad," the enterprising news agent, has purchased the wagon and 3rd St., by the Bank saloon, where he will be pleased to see his many patrons and friends. Blacksmith shop for sale at 10 1/2 below Bonanza.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

ALASKA DISTRICT COURT

Opens Two Months Session at Skagway— U. S. Commissioner Schelbrede's Actions Being Investigated— His Removal Has Been Recommended.

From Monday's Daily.
Skagway, Oct. 7.—The United States district court opened here this morning what will probably be a two month's session, there being many cases on both the civil and criminal docket. The grand jury was called, sworn and has begun its work. It has many things to investigate, among them certain charges against United States Commissioner C. A. Schelbrede, whose removal from office has been recommended by special agent of the department Justice Finch. It is alleged that Schelbrede has been collecting larger fines than his books show. U. S. Commissioner Whipple of Dutch Harbor was recently removed from office on similar charges. No word has been received from Schelbrede since he left Dawson for Nome in a small boat, although it is known that he arrived safely at Nome. His vacation will be up in a few days.
(C. A. Schelbrede was appointed U. S. commissioner at Skagway to succeed the notorious John U. Smith who, although a regularly appointed officer of the government, was alleged to be able to give his namesake, "Soapy" Smith, a handicap and still beat him in the matter of grafting. If Judge Schelbrede has used his position for his own gain it will be a surprise to his many friends.)

PEOPLE WE MEET.



EDGAR A. MIZNER, MANAGER NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

FROM VALDES TO EAGLE

Mr. Baldwin Talks of Possibilities of That Country.

Mr. G. E. Baldwin who is a government agent under Captain Amerscrombie in the work of constructing the government trail and telegraph line from Valdes to Eagle, was in the city Saturday en route from the latter to the former place by way of Skagway and Juneau, taking a steamer at Juneau for Valdes.

From Valdes eastward 265 miles of road has been completed this season, about 100 men being employed on it and the telegraph line. From the Eagle end the road is completed out about 100 miles, leaving a gap of 75 miles yet uncompleted. It is not likely that the gap will be completed before next season.

In conversation with a Nugget reporter Saturday at the Regina hotel where he stopped while in the city, Mr. Baldwin said that the new government road penetrates a country which is wonderfully rich in mineral, grazing and agricultural resources, that it touches the great copper deposits of the copper river 125 miles back from Valdes where the Amalgamated Copper Company of Montana, is now developing some property on a large scale. The road also crosses the headwaters of the Tanana.

Mr. Baldwin said that Mr. M. J. Heney's unfavorable report on the scheme for constructing a railroad from Valdes to Eagle was based on what Heney saw, and that comprised no part of the mineralized and productive part of the country as the route he traveled took him up the Copper river only 25 miles, whereas but little mineral is found nearer its mouth than 125 miles. Mr. Baldwin is of the opinion that the resources of the country justify the construction of a railroad from Valdes via the Copper and Tanana rivers to Eagle and says he believes such a road will be a reality in the near future.

Asked of the town of Valdes, Mr. Baldwin says it has a population of from 400 to 500 people who are permanent residents. All branches of trade are represented and the inhabitants are confident that the country is now the cynosure of capitalists. From Prince William Sound 35 miles south of Valdes the Virgin Bay Mining Co. is operating extensively, its concentrates being shipped to Tacoma.

Mr. Baldwin left Saturday for the outside. He was accompanied by Mr. M. J. Coleman, manager for the N. A. T. & C. Co. at Eagle, who is on his way to the outside on a vacation of several months' duration.

RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN CHINA

Government Has Made Protest Against the Action of Foreigners Toward Chinese— They Claim That the Natives Are Being Treated Like Conquered People.

From Monday's Daily.
Vancouver, Oct. 7.—Latest advices from the Orient are to the effect that another crisis is imminent in China. Trouble is likely to occur at any moment.

Protests have been entered by the government to the representatives of the various powers that the foreign soldiers are treating the natives like a conquered people. Specific acts of violence have been cited wherein the military are charged with grossly abusing inoffensive natives and also with looting shops and residences. Added to this trouble, the fact that famine in several sections is starving the people in the face has made the situation serious.

TERRIFIC GALES.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—Terrific gales have lately visited the Japanese coast. Four hundred fishing boats have been wrecked, with four larger craft. Seventy-four people are known to have been drowned.

NO AMERICANS ALLOWED

Seattle, Oct. 7.—M. Devanod, representing the Russian government, has just returned from Siberia via Nome. He says that American miners will be prohibited hereafter from mining gold in Siberia either on their own account or working for wages.

Next Spring the Russian government will patrol the Siberian sea to prevent all trading with the natives except by persons holding permits from the Russian Government.

BY ARBITRATION.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—The great fishermen's strike at Grimsby, England, has been settled by arbitration.

Theory of Evolution.

Dr. Ray Stannard Baker's observations in "McClure's Magazine" that Rudolph Virchow, though one of the most distinguished of German scientists, is a bitter opponent of evolution, places me in a false position, and until the author of the article, "The Search for the Missing Link," proves the above allegation the reader will have to regard it as unfounded and incorrect.

I never have been an opponent of Darwin, but I have fought the Darwinists and, particularly, the monkey theory.

Being an objective, natural philosopher, I always demanded that the monkey theory, or to be more correct, the hypothesis relating to it, could not be discussed until the genus ape from which man is supposed to have sprung is discovered.

In other words, I demanded that a certain ape be unmistakably pointed out as the possible forefather of man. The theory cannot be demonstrated on any of the known genus of apes.

That there are human individuals resembling apes extremely closely I myself have demonstrated, for instance, in the case of procus, squama temporalis, in Platyrhinus, etc., cases well known to scientific men.

These cases I introduced into scientific literature under the name of "Pitheoid" (resembling of pertaining to the genus Pithecus, belonging to the higher, as distinguished from the lower apes).

Still, I took care not to characterize these individuals as avaricious, because science recognizes a great many (atavistic, that is, marvellous or prodigious and exaggerated formation or malformations of the human body owing to disorders in the prenatal development.

The question then, would have to be formulated as follows:— "What is atavistic (hereditary) and what is acquired (during the embryonic period) in the malformation of the human form, called Pitheoid?"

The discovery of Eugene Dubois in Java, made in recent years, has developed an entirely new question. It is undecided whether the bones he found belong to monkey or man.

My own investigations led me to conclude that they were the bones of a Hylobates (monkey) rather than those of a human being. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and everything relating to it can be found in the conference of the Berlin Anthropological Society. I will look the matter up and forward it to you later on.

As the Hylobates, according to my own investigations and ideas, is among man-apes the one most closely resembling human beings, and therefore anthropoid.

I am not in absolute opposition to Dubois, neither do I disagree with those zoologists who regard Dubois's to the creature whose bones he found a Hylobates, that is, a man-monkey.

MR. CLEGG PROMOTED.

Mr. A. B. Clegg, local superintendent of the Dominion telegraph line since its first completion, has received a well deserved promotion and will leave within the next three or four days to take up his headquarters at White Horse as division superintendent, the position formerly held by Mr. Crean, who has been made general superintendent. Mr. Clegg's division extends from Telegraph Creek to Fortymile, the promotion carrying with it not only an elevation in rank but also a substantial increase in the monthly stipend. Mr. Clegg's popularity here, particularly with the newspaper fraternity, has been due to his courteous affability and a willingness at all times to help a scribe out with a story when short on news matter. They will all regret his departure, but are gratified to learn of his advancement.

PHILIPPINE FAMINE GERMAN MUTINY

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Famine has succeeded a plague on the Island of Panay, Philippines. Deaths by starvation to the number of 130 have been reported from Capiz alone.

As a preventive of plague a crusade has been inaugurated in Manila against rats. The authorities are paying two and one-half cents for each rodent delivered to the public health office.

BELGIANS STRIKE.

London, Oct. 7.—Three-fourths of all the coal miners in Belgium are on a strike. Out of a total of 23,883 men employed in that industry 15,640 are now idle. The strikers have adopted the policy of using force to prevent the non-unionists from working.

EDWARD IS WELL.

London, Oct. 7.—It is reported by the physicians attendant upon King Edward that his majesty is fully recovered from his late indisposition.

BODIES SOLD.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—The famine situation in the Shansi district, China, has become so terrible that bodies of children are being sold for food in the public market place.

ANOTHER STRIKE

Reading, Pa., Oct. 7.—The street car systems of this city are practically tied up as a result of a strike.

SECURING JAPS.

Seattle, Oct. 7.—A Vancouver dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer states that a Japanese contractor is securing eight hundred Japanese laborers to work in the Klondike placer mines.

Father Hilleary.

Mr. H. Robert Hilleary, the well known and popular proprietor of the Aurora cigar store and billiard parlors, recently received a telegram from Snohomish, Wash., where his wife has been visiting for the past six weeks, notifying him of the advent into his family circle of a baby girl.

Rob, as he is familiarly called, is wearing a broad smile on his countenance, and is distributing his best brands of cigars to his friends while receiving their congratulations.

LAST NIGHT CONCERT ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

Little Schramm Sisters Delight Their Hearers.

The Schramm children, Paloma and Karla, those phenomenal child pianists, were again heard at a piano recital at the Savoy theatre Sunday evening, and the beggarly small house which greeted those truly great artists was not only an insult to their talent but was an unmistakable reflection upon the culture and taste of the residents of Dawson. To think that she whom the greatest musical critics in the world have pronounced inspired with the touch and fire of many of the old masters, one who interprets Wagner, Chopin and Beethoven with equal facility, and who plays by heart 60 and 70 page concertos should be compelled to appear before an array of empty benches is beyond comprehension. Such patronage would be expected in a country peopled by savages, but not in one where the population is of the most cosmopolitan character, a great many of whom have heard and seen almost everything worth seeing and hearing in the world. That such apathy should have been shown when the opportunity, for Dawson is a city of a life time can only be accounted for by being ascribed to ennuui. The former music loving people who at one time crowded the Savoy Sunday evenings to hear old orchestral work or worse vocal efforts are either becoming too base to listen to an artist of their taste has degenerated into an uncontrollable love for "nigger" specialties and rag time melodies.

What the audience lacked in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm. Such ability, such talent, such knowledge of phrasing and tempo as exhibited by Paloma, is seen in a child of her age but once in a century. Mendelssohn had the same gift, and when but a boy four years of age astounded all the courts of Europe by his marvelous playing.

Paloma's first number was Beethoven's rondo in C major, followed by a selection from Bach's "Percutias." A serenade by Schubert-Liszt came next and then a waltz, op. 70, by Chopin. Karla, rendered a Chopin waltz and a nocturne by Field and also assisted her sister in the overture to "Pope and Pasaant," arranged as a duet. In the latter half of the program Paloma gave three of her own compositions, an impromptu, a caprice and a waltz caprice. They were received with perfect phrasing and as desired. Walter's prelude from Wagner's opera "Der Meistersinger" tested the ability of the youthful pianist as perhaps no other number did, and the interpretation was faultless.

Perhaps never again will Dawson be favored with such talented musicians and those who failed to hear them can scarcely appreciate their loss.

The Pacific Cold Storage Co. has perfectly insulated chambers regulated by steam and offers the finest wares in Dawson.

Send a copy of Gottman's Souvenir to your outside friends. A complete pictorial history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

The "Flor de Manos" at George Butler's.

Some capital stories were told by Jas. Thornton, Harry Sedley and R. P. McLennan, following which came a collation in keeping with the same general excellence of the program. The fun and hilarity lasted until a late hour and everyone was more than delighted at the success of the entertainment.

WAGON FIND

Keenan on Les From \$26 in of

wagon load of the to one of the two other Mungers's of will be more fully of its richness.

SH OF CASES

strate Macaulay Morning.

collections of the hat- two years ago, when morning would see the benches occupied with possession was a hue. . . .

George had mixed er brand and topped er brand, for when as from sleep on the t. avenue he wanted of \$5 and trimming

man, a stranger in the d on one of the low- river, started ot" Saturday before oach gauge, with the e- can be so obstreperous- cessary to enlist a in to the guard. For resisting arrest Don- 20 and "costs to the preference to saving

of the fire ordinance, theatre company paid

ntleman named Demb ough down from ly- tuesday by an offi- ceant of the captain of ley, which left Daw- ago, had taken his on which he was a nis wore a glorious to the steamer. B Dennis said that he ng the crew of the he had been drinking to the departure of at he went asleep and he was being carried he should not drink his honor, and Dennis re are very few men that do not drink.

way charge was not was offered an option id costs or of working g drunk. Being insur- ed his name will be for the next 10 day.

er, more commens- id," the entrepreneur purchased the wares the corner of 1st Ave. the Bank station, be pleased to see in and friends.

hop for sale at cost sa.

CLAUDE WAS A HOTEL SPOUT

That Grew Up With the Idea He Was Pretty

And When He Got Older Everyone But His Mother Wanted to Kill Him.

A homeless couple living in a family hotel had an only child. His mother had him christened Claude. Not because she had a grudge against him, but because she had been reading these stories to be continued to our next. If she had given him a middle name, he might have called himself C. H. or something like that. But she did not give him a show to throw off the hoodoo. He was Claude for all time and the worst you could say about him was that he tried to live up to the name.

When the boy with the handicap was one year old his mother began to curl his hair on a poker and then exhibit him about the hotel. He would be passed around and taken and tickled on the feet and churred and everyone said he was a beautiful child. The other people living at the hotel used to come up and borrow him to play with.

All the heavy old gentlemen and the study old ladies who ate peppermint took turn about in dawdling and dancing little Claude and blowing in his ears and rubbing noses with him. If the Maankin had sense enough to formulate any impressions in the early and unspoiled period he must have concluded that he had got into a bumsey old world.

When honey was a little older he ranged through the hotel. The men gave him money and bought candy for him and taught him to be sassy. The women told him he was an icky-dippy angel. A boy can learn more in a hotel than he can in a kindergarten. At the age of 4 Claude tolerated his parents. He had to be bribed to get into the bath-tub. When his father would get out of patience and want to go after him with the red slipper, then mother would rush in and do the Pochontas specialty. She would say: "Noun-dedd, had old poppet shan't wallop monner's little skidjums."

Claude learned that he could work mamma, so he became as finicky as a dramatic Mar. If the toast was brown on one side he wanted it done on both sides, and then when it was sent back and fixed up for him, he would let out a wail because the water hadn't brought him a plate with a picture on it.

The help had to be pleasant while mamma had her eagle eye on them, but they often thought what a good scheme it would be to lure Claude into the kitchen and fricassee him. Mamma would come to breakfast wearing all her diamonds, and she would expect the entire staff of employees to drop everything else and run to wait on Claude. So Claude got it into his head that the entire population of this mundane sphere was put here for the express purpose of honoring him and giving him nickels and telling him he was a pretty boy. His mother and her friends would discuss his beauty so that he could overhear it. Claude became self-conscious and had the swell head and began to look sick at those who did not smell of perfume. And for fear that he would underestimate his importance, his mamma would tell him several times a day that he was too good to play with the brats.

She dressed him as much like a girl as possible and had him wearing curls and a stiff skirt when he ought to have been out playing first base.

The very idea of permitting the jewel to mingle with the lower classes in the public schools gave her the colly-wobbles. Claude grew up as a spirituelle hot-house flower, with a wide blue sash and his nose in the air. He would sit in the hotel office and bite his finger nails and feel weary of adulation. Sometimes the other kids would see him at the window and beg him to come out just for a little while and they wouldn't do a thing to him.

Once or twice the male parent wondered what they would make out of the suggestion of Claude being put to work. Some of the worldly boarders around the hotel suggested that he become a cloak model. Claude had no plans of his own. He knew that he was the handsomest and dearest thing that ever grew up in a family hotel and therefore he would be coddled and indulged for all time. Finally he became so long-legged that they had to pull him out of knickerbockers and cut off his curls, or else people would have thrown things at him. When he gave up being a pretty boy and tried to be a

young man, he was a downright case of polish. He was about so many pounds of veal. It usually happens so. The same young ladies who had used him as a plaything told him "Scout!" when he came around and wanted to resume the occupation of holding hands.

When he began to attend dancing parties he discovered that the husky youth with the big knuckles and the golf face was the main torch, and in grown-up society a fellow couldn't travel very far on his complexion. The young men did not know that he was a delicate organism brought up in a glass case, so they called him Jessie, the Sewing-Girl, and walked over him rough-shod. When he called over him rough-shod. When he called over him rough-shod. When he called over him rough-shod.

But no matter how often they threw him down and then piled things on top of him, Claude couldn't free himself of the belief that he was a pretty boy and that all the others ought to tell him so and let him have his own way.

Even when he was thirty and had a bad set of whiskers and no shape to speak of, he wanted all the women to look to him when he entered a room. He wanted to sit in somebody's lap and have her tell him that he was too sweet for any use. Then when they showed him back into a corner and tried to forget that he was present, he would become peevish and say, "Oh, Fiddle!"

But he was still Claude to his mamma. What his father called him it will be impossible to tell, as the postal regulations do not permit such matter to go through the mails.

Moral: It is all right to be pretty, but don't find it out.

GEO. ADE.

JAMES J. CORBETT

Now Looks to His Wife for His Bread and Butter.

New York, September 21.—It takes at least \$25,000 a year to live like a king, and that's about the clip I've been living at during the last ten years. I gamble a little, play the races a little, drink the best of wines, take in all the shows, enjoy jolly companionship, find happiness in trying to make my wife happy, like to make my friends see that life is worth living, and in a word, don't find it a bit hard to go through so measly a bagatelle as \$25,000 a year.

In fact, \$25,000 is not much of a bunch at all, when you start in to live like a king, especially if you have a lot of friends. Now, I have had a great many friends, even among those whose very names I scarcely know. Somewhere, I don't remember just where, I have a thousand bills, checks, stored away, souvenirs of this class of friends.

I tell you I've been a good easy mark in my hey-day of prosperity. But I rather like "giving up" when I have the dough and it's almost as much for this reason as for more personal reasons that the day is not distant when I'll have a fat bank account again.

But just now I don't quite see my way clear to living the life of a king any more. I hate to say so, or even to think of it, but I don't see where I'm going to get the money to pay the hotel bill. Latterly my wife has been paying it, but I wouldn't gamble on that lasting long, either.

I tell you, I'd be put right on my feet again if the Law and Order people who put me on the financial bins by their lawsuits, after one of them men got me to stand for a "shake-down"—I'd soon be rich again, I say, if these people would only go ahead and call in the "phony" checks I've given my eyed dough for.

Maurice Meyer and Dan O'Reilly, my lawyers, have figured out the face value of those checks, and do you know what they amount to? Easily \$50,000—though for another two years at living like a king.

There's one thing I never did when I had money to burn—I never wore diamonds. I think it's vulgar. That is, I mean it's vulgar for a man to wear them. It's different for women. I used to make my wife presents of diamonds—a whole lot of them. But so far me, a plain ring and a watch and chain are about all I care for.

GREAT STRIKES IN AMERICA

There Have Been Five in the Past 20 Years

And the Results Have Invariably Been Disastrous to the Laborers Every Time.

Martin Irons, who died a few months ago, was chairman of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor in 1886. Terrence V. Powderly, now commissioner of immigration, was master workman.

Demand was made that one Hall, a discharged employe, should be put back. The subordinate and then the principal officers of the road, up to Jay Gould himself, refused. The Knights of Labor had 160,000 members at that time and were adverse to a struggle.

After weeks of fruitless negotiations Martin Irons, as chairman of the executive committee, sent a cipher telegram to all the local bodies of the Knights of Labor on the road, calling out every trainman, switchman, fireman, conductor, brickman and operator.

The order was generally obeyed and in short time the strike had partially, at least, and in some sections entirely, tied up 5,000 miles of road.

The railroad company imported workmen. The strikers grew furious at this, and inside of a month, especially at Sedalia, Mo., there was a condition that bordered on anarchy.

It must be said to the credit of the Knights of Labor that they were not as an organization concerned in these acts. Finally troops were called out. The managers of the road made no concessions to the strikers. These men held out for a time, and then, seeing that their case was hopeless, hurried back. The strike ended in a dismal failure for the labor men.

Just as the presidential campaign in 1892 was beginning, when Grover Cleveland was pitted for a second time against Benjamin Harrison, Henry Clay Frick, then chairman of the board of trustees of the great Carnegie Company promulgated a new scale of wages for the iron workers in all the Carnegie mills, and particularly for the mills situated at Homestead, Pa., where more steel was made at that time than at any other point in the United States.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers refused to accept the scale. There were some conferences, but Frick stood firm.

The mechanics and laborers who were not locked out struck in sympathy. The strikers were determined to keep non-union men out of the mill and adopted a military discipline and a system of patrol. Frick imported a large number of Pinkerton detectives. There was bloody fight between the strikers and the Pinkertons on July 6. In all 35 deaths can be traced directly to this strike.

Pennsylvania's National guard was called out and remained on duty for three months. The strike was declared off on Nov. 19 of the same year, although the mills were running full handed for weeks before that time.

Since then the Carnegie mills have been non-union. The strike involved 10,000 men directly. It cost them over \$2,000,000 in wages. It was a great contributing factor to the defeat of President Harrison. There were many sensational features, including an attempt to assassinate Mr. Frick.

On May 11, 1894, there was a strike of 2000 of the 4200 men in the Pullman car works at Pullman, Ill. Next day 1000 more employees went out. There was a powerful organization then known as the American Railway Union. This was headed by Eugene V. Debs. The Pullman strikers were members of the union and the strike was due to a reduction in wages.

During the next month the strikers tried to treat with the Pullman company. They were unsuccessful. Then on June 17, the strike was placed in the hands of the general officers of the railway union, with President Debs in direct charge.

Debs' first move was to order a boycott on 24 western railroads that hauled Pullman cars. There were numerous sympathetic strikes. Men on railroads everywhere in the west went out.

From Chicago to San Francisco there were riots in railroad yards when trains hauling Pullman cars were sent out. The bloodiest riots were in Chicago. Several men were killed. President Cleveland ordered federal troops out wherever there were disturbances.

As soon as the troops got into the streets in Chicago and elsewhere excitement died out and soon afterwards the roads sent out their regular trains.

ONE ITALIAN MIND

Who Lived on Princes Road and Tended Shop

Was Born to a Career Which She Afterward Achieved by Dreaming and Study for the Stage.

From such surroundings? Yes, perhaps because of such surroundings. Genius will flourish anywhere, and genius has the happy faculty of bending every difficulty to its own advantage. At any rate, though genius itself is apt to be very dubious respecting this comforting doctrine, I cannot but think that Princess road made Catarina. Yet, truly, what a setting for such a pearl!

Her mother was an Italian, her father had died while she was still a child, and from that day Catarina was orphaned. The mother had bought a greengrocer's shop in that very unlovely Princess road I have referred to, and there, ensconced in that little fortress—it might be truly said hardly ever quitting guard—she had begun and carried on through long years one of those terrible, grim silent struggles with poverty, disaster and death which London is rife with. She had survived, she had been always able just to keep her head above water, but heaven only knows at the cost of what heroism, of what intelligence and of what privations in that little sea of troubles in which her lot was cast!

The older inhabitants of Princess road still remember her as a buxom and high spirited young woman, speaking English very badly, but shrewd enough withal. But the years had gradually robbed her of every trace of her former beauty, and from the first day I knew her she was a prematurely old, quiet, careworn dame, her face pallid and withered, her cheeks drawn and sunken, her hair dry and dusty, and if any hint remained to give assurance to the memory of her charms it was in her Italian eye, sad, but deep, lustrous, blazing up at times with some inward fire or occasionally revealing the strange, yearning, hunted look of a poor child of the sunny south wearing out her life in a squalid clime and among an alien people.

No; there was another testimony to her former beauty—Catarina! She was about 13 when I saw her first, and her children are pretty at that age, but no one with the eye of an artist or with insight into character could once gaze upon Catarina's countenance without involuntarily resolving that that strange, foreign-looking creature was predestined to "succeed."

Catarina was often to be found in the shop about that time or in the little "parlor" that served for everything at the back. She was generally to be found there, in fact, for she gradually abandoned her school and was not a particularly shining light in the paths of learning, the girl was devoted with a rage for reading. There she was to be found as often as not with a snudge upon her forehead from the dust of dusty potatoes, perched up or crouched down with a novelette, a story-book, a book of travel, or adventure. She was extraordinarily precocious in her understanding of the world, just as much as she was backward in physical development, for she was small for her age. Even then she was ambitious—she was more than ambitious—she was fiery and resolute. One saw it in the flash of the wonderful eyes she glanced upon me quickly from her book, seeming in one earnest dart to look through your own eyes into something, possibly the soul, behind!

She was delightfully shy, though confident, timid, though fiery, rapid, though tender. When she dropped her eyes there was a fascination that depended on no mere demureness, that must indeed have been something unconscious, for it seemed ready to be due to the lashes, with their long and peculiar fanlike sweep.

Catarina had resolved even to be an actress. By a sort of instinct she perceived that that was the only avenue by which she could escape from the surroundings of Princess road, which at the same time she loved and acquiesced in with a fatal and even affectionate familiarity.

Catarina would weigh out a pound of potatoes with "East Lynne" in her hand. She would haggle over an odd halfpenny with the asparagus man, dreaming—for she was always dreaming—of the most brilliant conquests, the most illustrious situations of the "boards."

Catarina had been six months in "the profession." By dint of what exertions, of what energy, resolution, had she carried her point? It was heroic, but of that kind of heroism which is utterly unconscious to the actor. Catarina knew a world of things, and she had nerves of steel. She had succeeded. And then her chance came. Almost as one tosses a ball of worsted to a kitten they had given Catarina an interpolated "song and dance."

She could sing a "little bit," for though her voice had a quality as though the sense of touch had somehow been dissolved into it, the volume of sound in singing was altogether too feeble. The audience laughed, laughed even at the beautiful Italian eyes, simply because they were "new"—until Catarina began to dance. They had taught her steps for a fortnight, but in her excitement she had forgotten them. She fell back upon the steps her mother had taught her and upon her genius. Her dancing spoke, it sang, it laughed, it teased—yes, like the very kitten with the worsted—it fascinated, it struck

fireworks, it brought down the house in a thunderclap of sudden, impetuous, astonished applause. She consented with the alps in her. It was no affection—of a princess, giving me her dainty little hand. On the way down Bayswater road she alternately laughed and cried for joy, and her whole pleasure was that she would be able to make the "mater" suffer, although she never complains. She has indignation!

Poor mater! I thought of that long campaign of suffering, of privation, even doubtless at times of starvation, and Catarina knew it. We came near Princes road. "We came near Princes road," Catarina cried suddenly. Then with the confidence of old acquaintance: "I can't bear to tell any one my address is in Princes road. I should listen to her matter is positively loath to leave it."

"Catarina," I said, "no one else I hope, judges you by—"

She started up as if she had been struck by a whip, her eyes in the moonlight glancing like those of a tiger, throwing a lustre upon the pallid, beautiful countenance.

The sudden glance recalled to my mind the picture of the "mater" maimed and brused from the terrible battle of life, with her broken English, garnished with the hideous slang of Princes road, which she had piously accepted as the English vernacular.

ONE OF MAN'S DELUSIONS

Owens a Town Today and Saws Wood Tomorrow.

There has been a day since Dawson was accorded a position on the map on which a man was justified in getting on a skate that would make him blind to the weather, that day was yesterday—a day when the horse-blanket of dreariness spread over all the country and when all nature felt like going to bed, tucking the "kiviers" in closely around her ears and staying there until climatic conditions changed.

The weather of yesterday was too much for W. Fisher, who assayed to woo an artificial sunshine by picking himself in the compound triple extract of rye. For a time it worked like a charm and Fisher was led to believe that he was the poobah of Dawson in that he objected to other people using the sidewalk while he was out on parade until Sergeant Smith came along and cut short the poobah's reign. When arraigned on the charge of "d. and d." this morning Fisher did not deny the allegation but "guessed" it was true. A fine of \$5 and costs or 10 days labor was imposed. Having invested his capital in an attempt to offset the effects of yesterday's weather, he will refine fuel.

Last Gold Shipment. What will probably be the last heavy gold shipment of the season was despatched this afternoon on the Bailey in care of the Alaska Pacific Express Co. It amounted to \$750,000, and was contained in six strong boxes.

WAS ONLY A BOLD HOLD-UP

High Water Mark Says Land Agent Gosselin

Reference was made in these columns a week or so ago to Wm. Kleinberg having been mulcted out of \$38.50 storage charges which the White Pass people collected from him for the privilege of allowing a boiler to stand out in the street under no covering save that of his own broad canopy, the action of the company at the time being characterized as the grossest kind of a high handed outrage. Representatives of the corporation when questioned as to their right to make such assessment claimed to have possession of a strip of land 10 feet in width lying between their warehouse and the street, and the Kleinberg boiler is said to have rested upon that piece of hallowed ground. Investigation as to the extent of the company's lease does not show that they have any more title to that ground, perhaps not as much, as the general public, and their collection of storage in the manner stated was the most brazen piece of efrontery possible. Commissioner Ross when spoken to concerning the right of the White Pass Co. to preempt and turn to a source of revenue the public street, said:

"It is a matter to which my attention was called a few days ago, but I have as yet had no time to investigate it. Last spring I was approached by representatives of the company who expressed a desire to secure permission to use the street for the storage of heavy pieces of machinery until such time as they could be removed. It was manifestly impossible for me to grant outright any such privileges as that, but I realized that often it might work hardship on persons to be compelled to move heavy boilers immediately upon their arrival, whereas a delay of a day or two would hurt nothing, and shippers in that time might arrange matters so they could haul their machinery direct from the dock to their claims, thus saving one handling of the heavy pieces. I knew, too, that none of the city docks were large enough to accommodate the freight constantly arriving unless it was removed at once, so decided that as long as traffic was not interrupted the street could be used. The use was granted tacitly, but no rights whatsoever were attached to it. Concerning the extent of the ground under lease to the White Pass Co., I know nothing. That you will find in the office of the crown timber and land agent."

From Mr. Gosselin, land agent, it is learned that the water front leases cover no ground whatever except from the edge of the river outward. At the time the C. D. Co. built its dock in '93, now the White Pass, H. Matlock Kersey, then managing director, tried to gobble up 20 feet of the street, and after having started his foundation was compelled to desist and move out to the present location. The width of Front street is not limited to 66 feet, as is ordinarily supposed, but extends out what would be high water mark were there no buildings along the water front. The leases held by the wharf owners cover only the river bank, fresh water tide lands, so to speak; they have not the faintest shadow of title to the ground abutting them on the street side, and are allowed to use the streets for storage purposes only by the sufferance of the government.

Dead Game Sport. Ross, of Murray & Ross, is a trifle loser on the yacht race. He backed Shamrock II. Yesterday as soon as the wire reached Dawson stating that the Columbia had won the third and final race Ross, like a true sport, sent over to George Butler of the Pioneer saloon a check for the amount of his bet, which by the way then did not feel disposed to express an opinion on the subject, he did not mean to imply that he would never talk again for publication.

"If President Roosevelt carries out his promise," said Mr. Hanna, "to continue the policy of President McKinley, he will have my warm support, as well as that of every other loyal Republican."

"I sincerely believe that the present prosperity of the country will continue indefinitely."

"Twins, eh?" "Yes; boy and girl. The boy is a second edition of his father."

"And the girl?" "Well, she's more in the nature of an extra, I suppose."

PECULIAR WEATHER

Rain and Fog Usurping Rights of Frost and Felt.

The present continued mild weather is very much of a surprise to old timers who assert that such soft, juicy weather has formerly been unknown at this advanced season of the year. Usually by the 5th of October the ground is frozen hard and covered with snow that remains until the following April or May. At this time both last year and the year before felt shoes and fur coats were being worn and snow lay on the ground to the depth of several inches, and people were more comfortable than in the slush and dampness of the present.

In fact, a more dreary, dismal, dark, damp and disagreeable day was never experienced on Puget sound the home of old Nimbus, than was experienced in Dawson yesterday. As one result of the present weather about three of every four persons are suffering from hard colds. The season is here for the freeze-up and the sooner it gets action the more comfortable the residents will be. They are prepared for winter and will welcome its advent.

Mr. Hanna Misunderstood. Cleveland, O., Sept. 23.—Senator Hanna declared today that he had been misunderstood when he refused to discuss the policy of President Roosevelt; a few days since, while he then did not feel disposed to express an opinion on the subject, he did not mean to imply that he would never talk again for publication.

"If President Roosevelt carries out his promise," said Mr. Hanna, "to continue the policy of President McKinley, he will have my warm support, as well as that of every other loyal Republican."

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JUDGE LEWIS' ABLE ADDRESS

Was Appointed by Court to Defend Leon Czolgosz.

Did Not Whine for His Client But Demanded That Laws of the Land Be Upheld and Enforced.

The following is the eloquent address of Judge Lewis, the eminent Buffalo jurist who was one of the two lawyers appointed by the court to defend Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President William McKinley. "Gentlemen of the jury: A calamity has fallen upon this nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man, it is not murder, and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then of course be transferred to an asylum.

"Much discussion has occurred in our midst, and has been called to my attention, as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned with my associate to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You, gentlemen, know perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

"His honor, the judge, who presides at this trial, as a justice of the supreme court, is here because the law makes it his duty to sit and preside at this trial.

"Our very distinguished and able district attorney has prosecuted this action because the law makes it his duty to do so. You, gentlemen, are sitting here because you were commanded to appear here and under our system of jurisprudence it was your duty to sit here, hear the testimony in this case and perform the duty of determining whether this man is to be executed or to be set free.

"The defendant's counsel appear here because under our system of jurisprudence no man can be placed on trial for the high crime of murder, the penalty of which, under the law is death, without he has the assistance of counsel. The court has the power to designate counsel and it is the duty of the counsel thus designated to appear in the case, unless they make some reasonable excuse and succeed in being relieved of the duty.

"Gentlemen, when they become members of the legal profession, they become members of the court. They are compelled, if assigned, to defend criminals, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court.

"So you see, gentlemen, if any simple-minded, thoughtless person should entertain the notion for a minute that the counsel who appear in this case are doing something which they ought not to do, that person is laboring under a very serious misapprehension as to the duties devolving upon a lawyer. The defendant, no matter how serious a crime he has committed, is entitled under our laws to the benefit of a trial. In the case of murder he must have a trial.

"You sat here and listened to the defendant's plea of guilty when he was arraigned at the opening of this term, but the law of our state will not permit him to plead guilty to such a crime as this. The law is so careful of the rights of its citizens that it will not permit a man to plead guilty of the crime of murder so that, even after he had conceded his guilt in this case, it was incumbent upon the court to insist that the trial should proceed, and that the people should establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged against him.

"There are in this country individuals, not, I hope, in very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over the country, who think in a case like this, or even in charges of much less degree, it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our state, as every intelligent man knows.

government. And there are, so we are told, other individuals who entertain that opinion. We feel that such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal, are doctrines that will subvert our government in time if they are allowed to prevail.

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this court equal to the belief becoming so common that men who are charged with crime shall not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of law by our courts of justice.

"Whenever that doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this country, if it ever does, our institutions will be set aside and overthrown, and if we are not misinformed as to the state of mind of some people in some parts of the country, the time is fast approaching when men charged with crime will not be permitted to come into court and submit to a calm and dignified trial, but will be strung up to a tree on the bare suspicion that some one may hold the belief that they have committed some crime.

"It is not long since I read in a paper that a colored man in the South had his life taken because he had insulted a white man. What it was, the paper did not say, but he was strung up. I suggest, gentlemen, that that class of the community who are crying out in our cities and are sending letters to lawyers suggesting that the man who is charged with the crime that this defendant is should not be permitted to have a trial before a court of justice, are a more dangerous class to the community than the anarchists about whom we read so much.

"Now it is the duty of every American citizen, of every good man, to stand firmly by the law and put his voice against any idea that a man should be punished for any crime until he is proven guilty in court, beyond any reasonable doubt.

"My associate and myself are here to uphold the law. Some weak-minded people entertain the notion that the lawyer who appears in defense of a defendant in court to obstruct the due process of the law, to balk justice, to delay by technicalities. But every man who knows the members of the bar understands that it is not so. My associate and myself are here for the same purpose that the learned district attorney is here for, to see that this trial progresses in a legal, orderly and proper manner. We must in every way possible put down and suppress this feeling that cases may be disposed of without the intervention of courts of justice.

"This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved president of this country, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators. If ever there was a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those who saw it, this was one; and yet, under the advice of the president, 'Let no man hurt him,' he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put on trial here and the case is soon to be submitted to you as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the city of Buffalo.

"Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character, he was a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great exposition. And he was shot down while holding a reception.

"His death has touched every heart in this community, and in the whole world, and yet we sit here quietly considering whether this man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called on to decide.

"The law presumes the defendant innocent until he is proven guilty, and we start with the assumption that the defendant was not mentally responsible for the crime he committed. We have not been able to present any evidence upon our part. The defendant has even refused on almost every occasion to talk to his counsel. He has not aided us, so we have come here unaided to consider this important question. But I know there is in every human being a strong desire to live. Death is a specter that we all dislike to meet, and here this defendant, without having any animosity against our president, without any personal motive, so far as we can see, committed the act which he knew, if he was sane, must cause his death. How can a man with a sane mind perform such an act? The rabble in the streets says, no matter whether he be insane or not, he deserves to be killed. The law, however, says that you must consider the circumstances and see if he was in his right mind or not when he committed the deed. If you find he was not responsible you would aid in lifting a great cloud from the minds of the people of this country. If the beloved president had met with a railroad accident and been killed, our grief could not compare with what it is now. If you find that he met his fate through the act of an insane man, it is the same as if he met it by accident. I had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I watched him in congress and during his long career he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His policy we care nothing about, but it always met with my profoundest respect. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years.

STR. OREGON LIBELED

By Nome Passengers Who Allege Bad Treatment.

Preliminary steps toward libeling the steamer Oregon were taken yesterday by a large number of the passengers who came south on the vessel from Nome. At a meeting attended by more than 300 people held in the afternoon at 230 Union street, the following committee was appointed to initiate the proceedings: John Gullivan, chairman; C. A. Reynolds, W. F. Austin, C. F. Lilly, Capt. Woodbridge and William Pflege. The committee held several meetings and arranged to take action at the earliest date possible. A suitable sum was subscribed by the passengers to defray the expenses. All the members of the committee are residents of this city. The papers in the suit will probably be filed today.

The meeting was called to order by C. H. Morley, and C. A. Reynolds was chosen permanent chairman. W. T. Home addressed the assembly on the purpose of the meeting, and on his motion the committee was appointed and the collection taken up. Votes of thanks were passed to Capt. Warner, of the steamer Newsboy; and Capt. Piper, a passenger, both of whom are credited with having rendered valuable services in rigging the jury rudder, and to Chief Engineer Sutton. The passengers speak very highly of the latter for his conduct during the voyage.

Two members of the committee, C. F. Lilly and W. F. Austin, yesterday gave official statements to the Post-Intelligencer of the passengers' side of the voyage south on the Oregon. Mr. Austin said:

"We had hardly left Nome when the passengers began to remark at the table concerning the small amount of food given each one. We were never given as much as a meal as we wanted unless we ate something of everything on the table. The rudder broke in what I would call a comparatively calm sea, although there was a swell on at the time. We were at once reduced to two meals a day. As an example of the food then furnished us, take for instance the meals on the following day. For breakfast we had a cup of coffee and one sea biscuit about two inches in diameter. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon bread was placed on the table for the passengers to help themselves. A small piece of meat - this as a wafer was given in addition to each one. The rest of the day we had nothing. The next day we were reduced to one meal and this lasted for two days.

"The service was the worst I have ever seen. Nothing could be obtained unless it was paid for handsomely. Sporting women and gamblers were the only ones who received proper attention. They could afford to pay for it and got plenty of food such as salt meat, although there was fresh meat on board the vessel. It was not brought out, however, until it was not in a condition for any human being. When the men were receiving coffee, the women were not much better off. They received a small amount of mush in addition. When we met the Empress of China, it is stated we had only five sacks of flour on board.

"Another thing, the linen was never

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"Another thing, the linen was never

changed on the voyage down. Women had to make their own beds. Pillow slips, towels and the like were not washed and were in a filthy condition when we reached Seattle.

"One thing I have positive knowledge of. Provisions were taken to the rooms of people who could pay, when we were living in a state of semi-starvation.

"The steamer was not properly provisioned when we left Nome, and even if we had not lost our rudder a shortage of food would have occurred before we arrived in Seattle. The quality of the food could hardly have been worse."

Mr. Lilly in speaking of the same conditions on the vessel, reiterated Mr. Austin's statements. He also said:

"We were told by the agent at Nome that only three persons would be put in each stateroom. Instead there were five. Ten to fifteen slept in the social hall and about the same number in the dining room.

"Chief Engineer Sutton deserves great credit for his behavior on the voyage. He was the exception among the steamer's employees.

"When we spoke spoke the Empress of China between 75 and 100 of the passengers were desirous of taking passage on that boat even if they were carried to China, Japan or Liverpool. We wanted to escape from the Oregon. While Capt. Seeley was aboard the China we appointed Capt. Woodbridge as a committee of one to look after the transfer. We were willing to pay our fare on the Empress of China to take us where we might. On Capt. Seeley's return, Capt. Woodbridge went to him and told him of our determination. He replied very roughly. As we had no means of communicating with the Empress of China, we failed in our effort to leave the Oregon, which at that time was still rudderless and at the mercy of the waves." - P.-I., Sept. 26.

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SOCIETIES
THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF Yukon Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday, on or before full moon, at 8:00 p. m. J. H. WELLS, W. M. J. A. DONALD, Secy.

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Furs

A SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

Furs

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY

DAWSON LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

Insituted in This City at Masonic Hall Last Night

By District Deputy Grand Master J. S. Cowan - New Lodge Starts Most Auspiciously.

From Tuesday's Daily. The first lodge of Oddfellowship in the Yukon Territory, and as far as known the most northern one in existence, was instituted last evening at Masonic Hall. Dawson not being embraced in any grand lodge jurisdiction, the charter under which the lodge will work was obtained direct from the Sovereign grand lodge, the highest body.

The Sovereign grand lodge had deputed Bro. J. S. Cowan, P. G. M. of Quebec, as instituting officer, and the lodge was opened by him and the reading of his warrant and commission followed. Then the ceremonies of institution were gone through with. Those who assisted the Deputy Grand Sir were: Chas. Milne, Dep't. G. M., J. S. Slater, Grand Sec. II, Douglas, Grand Marshal, C. Revell, Grand Chaplain, Bro. Price, P. G. M.

The names of those who petitioned for and secured the charter are: J. A. Greene, R. S. Palmer, D. C. Robertson, W. G. Cassella, Geo. Murphy, Burne Pollock, and J. S. Cowan, and these members were duly declared to be the members of a legal lodge with the name of "Dawson Lodge, No. 1."

It was necessary that the new lodge should proceed to elect officers, and the following were elected and installed for the present term: J. A. Greene, N. G.; R. S. Palmer, V. G.; Burne Pollock, Sec'y.; Geo. Murphy, Treas.; W. G. Cassella, Warden; D. C. Robertson, I. G.

During the exercises the hall was crowded with visiting brothers and a number made remarks, all expressing approval at seeing a lodge in Dawson. Many expressed a wish to withdraw from their home lodge to join here.

The lodge will meet weekly hereafter, and all Oddfellows in good standing are welcome to attend, and on account of the small actual membership at the start, their presence will be of great value. But predictions were made that this lodge will not long have to suffer from lack of members, but the members showed that they had great confidence that success would crown their exertions when they secured the charter.

New Fire Well. To further provide for the protection for Dawson a force of men was today put to work digging a well on the edge of the river bed almost immediately in front of the old post-office building. The well will be 13 feet square and from 14 to 18 feet deep as may be required to get a good flow of water. Its sides will be cased in such a way as to allow water to flow in from the adjoining sand and gravel, and in case of the well being drawn upon for its contents it is expected that the inflow from the sides and bottom will keep it supplied.

More Gold Shipped. Another small shipment of gold went out last night on the Dawson in care of the Alaska Pacific Express Co. It was contained in four boxes, was consigned to the Northern Commercial Company, San Francisco, and amounted to about \$200,000.

Promotion for "Spider." R. L. Long, the popular baseball twirler who was here last summer with the C. E. team from Fort Egbert, and who is perhaps better known as "Spider" Long, has recently received an advance in rank. It is now Sergeant Long.

GANDOLFO AT HOME

After Extensive Pleasure Trip to the East.

Mr. J. R. Gandolfo, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Gandolfo, returned on the Selkirk last night after a two months' trip over the greater portion of the States. Mr. Gandolfo upon his departure from Dawson last July had planned to spend a year or two in Europe, enjoying life and giving his daughter an opportunity to finish her education by travel, but at the last moment through business affairs he was compelled to confine his journey between San Francisco and New York. At the former place he wired Miss Gandolfo, who was in school at Los Angeles, to join him, and together they put in a very happy two months traveling about the country. En route to the east stops were made at Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and New York were also visited. The tourists were in New York when President McKinley was shot and Mr. Gandolfo says the excitement at the time was intense. The great rallies issued extras every few minutes, and about the bulletin boards at the newspaper offices was a surging mass of people every hour in the twenty-four.

"We arrived in Buffalo to visit the Pan American Exposition the day before the president died," said Mr. Gandolfo, "and a few days later I had an opportunity of viewing his remains while lying in state in the city hall. I never saw such universal mourning not only in Buffalo but later at Chicago and through the west, and I did not think it possible for the people of a nation to exhibit such genuine grief over the death of their ruler whom they knew only as their president. In Buffalo the scenes were most impressive. Little knots of people would gather on a street corner and in a moment it would grow into a mass of elbowing humanity, each one anxious to pull the rope around the murderer's neck. The place of confinement of Czolgosz was kept a secret and but very few knew of his whereabouts. Around the Millburn residence where the president was taken after his assassination was a rope stretched for three blocks on either side, and no one was allowed beyond the guard other than those who had business there or were residents within the confined area. Shortly after the president breathed his last one could hear muttered threats of vengeance everywhere, and if Czolgosz's place of concealment had been known the government might

have been spared the expense of his trial. "The exposition is a magnificent one but the killing of the president has naturally been a serious blow. For two days the grounds were closed to all visitors. The buildings and exhibits are beautiful and the crowds attending were limited only to the capacity of the grounds. "On our way back we stopped a short time at Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and then came direct through to Seattle. I met Dawson people everywhere from San Francisco to New York. All I had to do was to register from Dawson and they would hunt me up. Eastern newspapers regard people from the Klondike as legitimate prey. I managed to avoid them all except a chap in Kansas City. I talked to him a few moments and the next morning there was a column and a half in the paper about Dawson. Yes, I am glad to get back, and the camp looks better to me now than it ever did before."

MAY RETURN TONIGHT
Major Wood Coming and Major Primrose Going.
Major Z. T. Woods, commander of the N. W. M. P. for the Yukon district, is expected to reach Dawson this evening or tonight from an extended visit to Montreal and other eastern points. Mrs. Wood will not return to Dawson this fall, but with their two children will spend the winter in Montreal. Major Wood is a passenger on the incoming steamer Victoria.
On his arrival Major P. H. C. Primrose, who has been in charge during his superior's absence, will turn over the office and will himself leave on an extended leave of absence. He will probably spend the winter in Honolulu in the hope that his health, which is not as good as it might be, may be benefited. Major Primrose has been long and faithful service in the Yukon, and has well earned the vacation he is to take. On his return Major Wood will be welcomed not only by the police but by all the citizens of Dawson and the Yukon.

CASES IN POLICE COURT

Hootch Looed the Cook Who Sought Legal Redress.
In Magistrate Macaulay's court this morning, T. G. Wilson, the big importer, contended that some baled hay temporarily stored by him on the street and edge of the sidewalk is not a public disturbance. So earnest was Mr. Wilson in his testimony that the magistrate reserved his decision until he could personally investigate the premises.

Robert Robertson, proprietor of the Log Cabin restaurant in South Dawson was up on the charge of assaulting A. J. McCuen, a cook, the alleged assault consisting of a kick on one of the cook's legs. The defendant had no difficulty in exonerating himself of the charge as he proved that he was in his stocking feet when the kick was alleged to have been administered. McCuen was drunk, and, in addition to using what Robertson called "obscene" language, was breaking eggs on the floor instead of in a frying pan as a regularly ordained cook should do; that he (the defendant) merely took the inebriated cook by the neck and assisted him out through the door. The charge was dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Fred Enwilson who has been in jail some days on the charge of obtaining in May last \$40 from Fred Manoky on the false representation that he was foreman on one of Alex McDouald's claims, was in court but asked that the case be continued until Thursday morning in order that he secure the presence of witnesses who will sustain his plea of not guilty. The continuation was granted, Enwilson being released on bond in the meantime.

False Fire Alarm. Shortly after 8 o'clock last night a fire alarm was turned in which brought out the entire department. The cause turned out to be nothing but a pile of burning brush near the head of Fifth street which an over zealous watchman mistook for a cabin.

The "Flor de Manoa" at George Butler's.

POUNCE - Pocketbook belonging to J. M. Poltras, Owner can have by calling at this office and paying charges.

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Ancient History. In writing on the antiquity of man, one must necessarily proceed from the known to the unknown, and in the space of one article it will be impossible to enter into details of the manner in which the date of man is proved in each case.

I will endeavor to show the main outlines, and without entering on very exact statements try to give a general idea, as far as possible, of the long periods of time before which man has occupied Egypt in one form or another of his civilization.

I would name the age of Shishak, early in the Jewish monarchy, as the XXII dynasty of Egypt, the age of the Exodus as being the XIX dynasty and the age of Abraham as being certainly after the XII dynasty of the kings of Egypt.

Such facts as these to a mind accustomed to the limitations of Jewish dates, were like the outside sky to a greenhouse palm. The sky might be there but that was nothing to the palm so long as the glass kept it in.

The limits assigned to the age of man by different chronologists varied somewhere from 3600 B. C. to 5600 B. C., a very wide difference but explainable.

It was impossible to force the historical material of Egypt into the old genealogical framework; but without touching at all upon the relative historical value of the various books of the Old Testament, we are bound to take the facts and see the probable results.

In this way one might feel it was quite as untrue and quite as undesirable to try and force the historical material of the world into as short a space as possible, as it was equally untrue and undesirable to extend it as long as possible. One is as false as the other.

We have written records of the Egyptian kings who reigned since 500 B. C. down to the present day, and wherever it has been possible to check the records by means of the monuments of the period they agreed with the written facts.

Therefore if we find the written history agreeing with the facts wherever discovered, we are bound to accept it as a whole. We cannot pick and choose. For a long time it was held that the first two Egyptian dynasties were mythical, but in the last two years I have discovered the graves of every one of the kings of the first dynasty, and several of the second dynasty.

So far as written history carries us it tallies to the smallest detail with the works of men of the same period. The art of Egypt crystallized into its permanent form under the second king of the first dynasty—about 4720 B. C.—and the extraordinary perfection of mechanical work to which the dwellers of the country attained was evident even before that time.

History recorded from hand to hand to hand does not carry into the ages before writing, but there the remains of the man's work are as abundant as elsewhere and show constant change and development.

Certainly some pottery which I discovered in the tombs of Egyptian kings of the first dynasty is of Greek pattern, the materials, the color and the polish being the same. This seems to prove that there was not only civilization going on in Egypt at that time, but in the Mediterranean as well.

I deduce from the heads of ancient men and women, with full foreheads and aquiline noses, as depicted on Egyptian monuments, that in the early man of Egypt we had to deal with a European race more or less mixed with the negro.

A country's pottery is one of the simplest methods in tracing the progress of a people in art. Pottery, by the very nature of it, is not likely to be handed down from one generation to another in any large quantities.

Having had a very large amount of the earliest pottery of Egypt pass through my hands, I am able to present a classified picture of the many ornamented vases discovered in the tombs of the dead, all of which show in a striking manner the continuous changes of style.

In one of the royal tombs I discovered the mummified arm of a princess, which on being taken from its swappings revealed a set of bracelets of great value, composed principally of gold and turquoise, and wrapped in a cloth woven as finely as a cambric handkerchief of modern times.

We have an unbroken chain of historic record handed down from hand to hand from 5000 B. C., and a chain going back about two thousand years more, giving us a view of about 9000 years unbroken in human history.

Yet we are far from the beginning. There are traces which still show that civilization must have come in from another country—but from where we have not the slightest idea—with copper and fine work in flint and stone and good pottery.

In the earliest graves figures of a race of bushmen type were found similar to those found both in France and Malta, proving that the race extended over Africa and into Europe. These were figures of women captured from the earlier race, which was probably palaeolithic.

The climate was totally different to what it is today, and the rainfall fertilized what is now a desert, and animals of which all trace is now lost inhabited the country.

Other lands might show an age of man more remote by physical evidences, but nowhere can we feel more plainly the certainty of the age of man than where 9000 years of continuous remains does not bring us into the vast periods of those climatic geological changes through which man has kept up the chain of life to the present day.

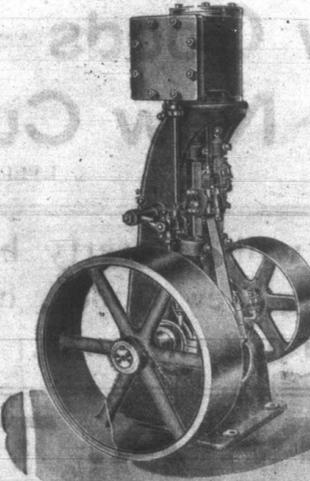
Notice. I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Fannie Chisholm, my wife, without my written order. THOS. CHISHOLM. Dated Oct. 2nd, 1901.

\$25 Reward. LOST.—From Eldorado, small sorrel horse, white face, cropped mane, red moon eyes. Notify Klondike Agent, Dawson.

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