

VOL. 6 NO. 79

DAWSON, Y. T., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901.

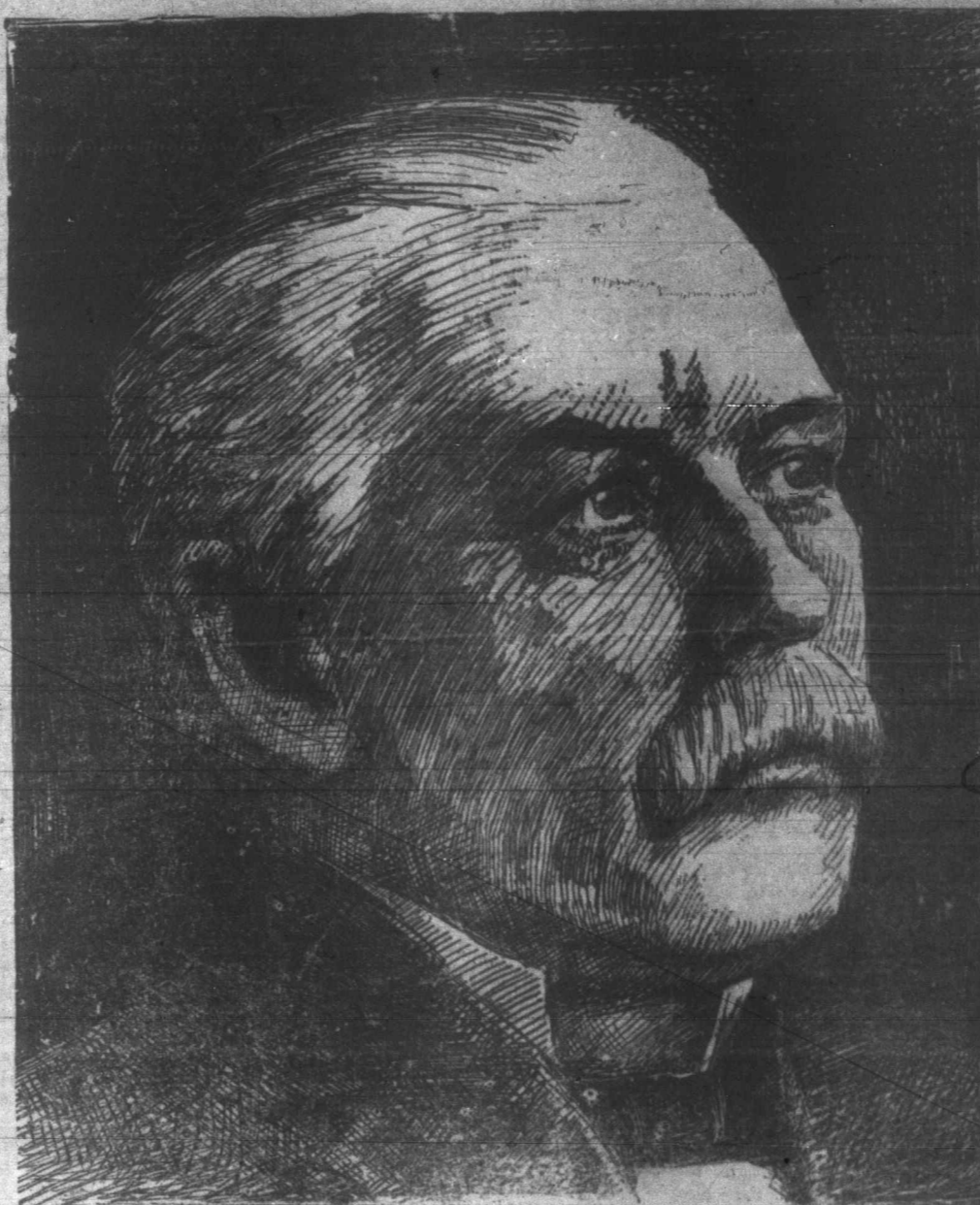
PRICE 25 CENTS

RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER

GOVERNOR J. H. ROSS BACK

Arrived on Columbia Today and After Short Ride About the City Once More Takes Up Reigns of Government - Accompanied by His Two Sons - Warmly Welcomed.

From Tuesday's Daily. Governor James Hamilton Ross, representative of the Nugget, he stated accompanied by his two sons, Masters Gordon and James Hamilton Ross, Jr., returned to the city today. They were met at the dock by a large number of officials and personal friends, each of whom grasped the commissioner's hand in a hearty and whole-souled welcome on his return. Never has there been a man connected with the Yukon who has proven himself so able, so fitted to the position and so popular with all classes as Governor Ross, and in view of his recent sad bereavement his presence is made all the more dear to those whose right hand in good fellowship and loyalty he is clasping today. The commissioner looks well after his trip to the outside, and to a rep-



HON. JAMES HAMILTON ROSS, COMMISSIONER YUKON TERRITORY.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION

Seventeen Miners Killed in Shaft No. 2 at Wellington, B. C. Colliery Yesterday Afternoon - Victoria's Celebration for Ducal Party Partially Stopped in Consequence.

Vanouver, Oct. 1.—An explosion took place in shaft No. 2 of the Wellington, B. C. colliery yesterday afternoon which brought death to seventeen miners who were underground at the time. The mine still burns, and it is feared it will be impossible to confine the fire to the workings of the destroyed shaft. Relief has already been despatched from Victoria, while all the forces of the neighboring mines have been concentrated at the scene of the disaster.

THE EARTH IS THE LORD'S

And the Fullness Thereof, Notwithstanding Concessions.

The case which was on trial yesterday concerning the title to timber on the surface of a concession, in which case J. D. Perkins was charged with theft of wood from Joe Boyle's Quartz creek concession, mention of which was made in yesterday's Nugget, was dismissed by Magistrate Macaulay, it being shown to his satisfaction that the concession grant does not carry with it the title to all surface rights.

ANOTHER CONTEST

This Time a 20 Round Go - May Be a Hummer.

Carlton Sinclair and Ed. Kelly are matched to appear in a 20-round go at the New Savoy theatre Friday night at 8:30. Manager Jackson of that theatre announces that no money will be awarded to the fighters in the event of an unsatisfactory match being pulled off. The chances are very much in favor of the go being a live one, as both men are equally matched.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

RACE AGAIN OFF TODAY

Shamrock Lead But the Time Limit Expired.

New York, Oct. 1.—Light winds again defeated the hopes of the yachtmen today. The Shamrock passed first mark almost 4 minutes ahead of the Columbia, but the race could not be completed within the time limit.

Police Court.

Tom McMullen, not the Napoleon of finance that everybody in Dawson knows and likes, but another Tom, who looks as though he might be a disciple of Emma Goldman, was the first man to face Magistrate Macaulay from the prisoner's box this morning. Tom had cultivated a "lurid" but could remember nothing of what had happened while wearing it. A fine of \$5 and costs or 10 days at assiduous labor was imposed, and Tom said "All right."

Ed. McShing and Thos. Connell, recently arrived in Dawson as deck hands on a lower river steamer, and yesterday they poured freely of the fighting brand of home brew. Sergt. Smith offered some good suggestions relative to their immediate behavior but they were not kindly received. An express was required to convey them to the barracks. Each man was fined \$10 and costs of the court, likewise wagon hire.

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

EMPIRE HOTEL The Finest House in Dawson All Modern Improvements.

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

When on Dominion - Gold Run Hotel. C. D. FOWLER, Prop. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Dawson Transfer and Storage Co. DAWSON OFFICE, A. C. BLDG. Office Phone No. 6, Stable No. 9. Grand Forks Phone No. 24.

MILNE.. OUTFITS THE MASSES With Good Goods Only at Wholesale Prices. Free Storage for Winter Outfits.

Stoves, Ranges, Air Tight Heaters, Base Burners and Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates Furnished on Hot Air Heating.

McL., McF. & Co., LIMITED

Only best brands of case goods served. Drinks and cigars 25c. Peter McDonald, Bank saloon. Fresh Lowney's candies. Kelly & Co., druggists.

COMING AND GOING.

George Murphy returned to the city Sunday on the Selkirk. Mrs. White-Prater has arrived in the city to join her husband for the winter.

W. E. Burritt, of Burritt & McKay, leaves for the outside this evening on a vacation.

Mrs. R. W. Calderhead left on the Flora last night, and will spend the winter on the outside.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Sutherland returned today after a summer's vacation spent in the eastern provinces.

Mrs. Jeff Davison, one of the city's most popular vocalists, returned today and rejoins her husband after a year's absence.

Mr. R. J. Davies-Cole, of Manchester, England, in company with his bride, arrived today on the Columbian.

Mrs. H. E. Odell, mother of Clerk of the Gold Commissioner's Court Odell, arrived on the Yukoner to join her son for the winter.

M. W. Crean, general superintendent of the Dominion telegraph, with headquarters at White Horse, has arrived in the city on a business trip.

Mrs. A. M. Rousseau and two children returned to their home in White Horse yesterday evening, after a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. E. J. White.

Mrs. E. J. Fitzpatrick, accompanied by her son and daughter, took her departure for the outside last night. Mrs. Fitzpatrick and children will spend the winter in San Francisco.

Mr. George Craig, court stenographer, accompanied by his wife and son, left on the Victorian yesterday for the outside. A portion of the winter will be spent in Toronto and Ottawa, Mr. Craig returning to the city over the ice in January.

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Brown, one of Canada's brightest journalists, better known under the nom de plume of Faith Fenton, has returned to the city to join her husband, the territorial secretary, for the winter. Mrs. Brown's friends will be pleased to learn her eastern trip has proven very beneficial to her health.

Messrs. Eames and Eza, two of Dawson's most popular musicians, leave for San Francisco today. These gentlemen have played at the leading restaurants and noted events during their stay here, and their absence will be noted with regret during the coming winter.

ALONG THE CREEKS

Events Transpiring on Bonanza and Eldorado.

A farewell party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Chute at the new hotel, 27 Gold Run, last Friday evening, and the guests were given one of the most enjoyable evenings ever spent on Gold Run.

A dainty lunch was served at midnight, and after several witty toasts were responded to dancing was resumed till the wee small hours.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Chute, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. Joan McGuinly, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mydock, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. John Paquette, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lowrie, Messdames Coore, Sybil and Bradberry, and Misses Edith Robinson, Anna Sullivan, Annie Ness, Mable Keeny and Lizzie Springman.

Gold Run, Dominion and Sulphur was represented by a throng of gentlemen too numerous to obtain their names.

A social dance was given by Mr. P. J. Sheehan at the 31 Read House on Lower Dominion last Friday evening. Miss Annie Enright as hostess made everyone welcome, and a pleasant evening soon passed away.

Census Enumerators. For Dawson City will meet for instructions this Tuesday evening in the census office (old court house) at 8:30 p. m.

H. J. WOODSIDE, Census Commissioner.

L. O. Carter, more commonly known as "Dad," the enterprising newsagent, has purchased the wagon news stand on the corner of 1st Ave. and 3rd St., by the Bank saloon, where he will be pleased to see his many patrons and friends.

Show People Arrive. S. D. Nesbitt, business manager of the new Savoy theatre, arrived on the Columbian today with a number of theatrical people for his house.

Among them were Rooney & Forrester, sketch artists; Roy Southard, black face comedian; Joe Knowell, impersonator; J. C. Carroll, slack wire and equilibrist and Dell Adolph, magician.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The F. C. Powers, Captain McCarty, master, arrived Sunday afternoon on her third round trip of the season, 14 days out from St. Michael. The lower river port was left September 15, and the trip up is one of the quickest ever made at this season of the year, particularly when it is considered the "Powers" is not equipped with sea-lights.

From Captain McCarty it is learned that at the date of his departure the Mexico, which has the freight for the Sullivan boats, had not arrived. The delay it is said is due to a disabled wheel, and she was not expected before the 20th.

At that date it is too late to start for Dawson with a heavy cargo and encumbered with an equally heavily laden barge, and it is thought Sullivan will refuse to accept the freight.

It was reported at St. Michael that Sullivan intended sending the Tyrrell up light with both crews, and that the J. P. Light would winter below.

The Roanoke left for Seattle the evening of the "Powers" departure loaded with passengers from Nome. The Roanoke intends making another trip yet this season. Last year she left St. Michael on her last down trip October 17, and the next day St. Michael lay filled with ice. It went out again, however, in a few days and remained open until November 3, when it closed for good. The trip up of the Powers was without incident.

There is still considerable excitement at Rampart over the Glenn gulch strike. The Powers will winter here and Captain McCarty will enjoy the closed season in a more congenial climate, his first trip outside since '98.

It is now thought the troubles of the Isom are over. She reported at Eagle yesterday morning at 4 o'clock with two barges, and should arrive here Wednesday morning. Her third barge is fast on a bar near Thanksgiving creek, about 60 miles above Circle. Both the Susie and Sarah are with the barge, lightening her cargo to the steamer. As soon as afloat they will finish towing her to Dawson.

The Victorian arrived Sunday evening with a heavy mail and 23 passengers. She left again yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock with 117 berths sold.

For Sale. Cash, Lower half 23 below Lower Dominion, owner going out in one week. Apply DR. MERRYMAN.

Valuables Stolen.

The cabin of Joseph Burke on 19 below, right limit, hillside on Hunker, was entered last Friday night in the absence of the owner, when a small safe was blown open and the money drawer, containing about \$1,000 in dust and nuggets and all of the Burke Bros. private papers, many of them very valuable, was stolen and carried away. In the booty included was a \$200 nugget which Burke carried to Europe and back two years ago, and which he prized very highly.

Mr. Burke was at a dance at Geo. Johnson's place the night of the robbery, but has a strong idea as to the identity of the thief, and arrests will probably occur within the next few hours.

Send a copy of Goetzman's souvenir to your outside friends. A complete picture history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price 50c.

Kodak films developed, 50 cents per roll. Kodak photos 12 1/2 cents each. Goetzman's.

AMES MERCANTILE CO.

All We Want Is an Opportunity To Figure On Your Outfit.

GET THEM TO QUOTE Their Lowest Prices on NEW GOODS. Come to Us and WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Cold Facts Easily Substantiated.

Gold Seal Hip Boots \$11.50

Levy Strauss Overall \$1.00

Gold Seal leather top Shoe Pair \$3.50

### The Klondike Nugget

Published by  
GEO. H. ALLEN  
PUBLISHER

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Yearly, in advance	\$10.00
Six months, in advance	5.00
Three months, in advance	2.50
Single copies	10c

**NOTICE.**  
When a newspaper orders advertising space in a national paper, it is a practical admission of "no competition." This Klondike Nugget asks a good price for the space and its publication there is guaranteed to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Dawson and the North Pole.

**LETTERS.**  
And Small Payments can be sent to the Office by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Etah, Barrow, Resolute, Thule, Dawson, Gold Run, Hunker, Quartz and Omineca.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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 carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.

From Tuesday's Daily.

### HOW ANARCHISTS ARE MADE.

It has frequently been said that a little learning is a dangerous thing, and a truer statement never was uttered. There is no doubt that in this Yukon we have found the explanation required to account for the belief of many people of anarchistic leanings. There is no community today of any size but what possesses adherents of some cult of socialistic propaganda. In most cases the views advocated by the individuals concerned are of a proper and praiseworthy nature. They aim frequently at the attainment of high ideals, both in respect to individual character and in methods of government.

Unfortunately the practical effects of these teachings too often fall short of the intentions of the teachers. They advocate ideas having in view a realization of an universal social organization, but they only create a feeling of dissatisfaction among many people with the existing order of things. This feeling of dissatisfaction usually takes the form of bitter criticism of every person whose talents, enterprise or good fortune has made him the possessor of property.

When the ultra socialistic convert reaches the state of mind in which he believes the man who possesses the power to earn and accumulate money, is an enemy of society, he is in a receptive condition to accept the teachings of anarchy. His small amount of knowledge becomes a curse to himself and to his fellows, and in proportion to his ability or influence he is a danger to the safety of the state.

If he lives in a country where free speech is recognized as the right of every individual he becomes an even greater menace than under other and different circumstances. How best to combat this condition is a matter of doubt. That it must be combated, and that by prompt and effective means is a fact which statesmen the world over seem clearly to recognize.

### MONEY TALKS.

Dawson and the community in general are to be congratulated upon the facts in connection with quartz mining set forth in this paper yesterday, and further explained in our issue today. That efforts in the line of developing the quartz resources of the territory have reached the point where capital in large amounts is actually being invested, is a matter of surprise to very many people. Such, however, is the actual condition.

Far-sighted and shrewd investors have seen and realized the possibilities ahead from a quartz standpoint, and their investigations have been followed by the expenditure of money which in consideration of all the facts has been extremely large.

The Nugget has full confidence and belief that the gentlemen whose faith in the quartz leads of the country has been so substantially demonstrated,

will in the end find ample reward for what they have done.

They have pioneered the way for others who will undoubtedly follow in their footsteps, and for this fact alone they are entitled to special recognition.

In the opinion of this paper the future of the mining industry in this territory looks brighter today than ever before.

The extent of operations in placer work has never been greater, and the first impulse of what must in the end result in immense quartz development is just being experienced.

To resort to a colloquial expression, it is money that talks, and it may be said without any stretching of truth that money is talking today as it never before talked in the Klondike.

The miscreants who endeavored to desecrate the tomb of President McKinley are, if anything, worse than Czolgosz, the murderer himself. If the wretches are caught they should be strung up immediately, without the formality of a trial by law.

### ALL FREIGHT RECEIVED

### Northern Navigation Co. Closing Prosperous Season.

"It is gratifying to note," said Captain Grey, of the Northern Navigation Company, to a Nugget man yesterday, "that with the arrival of the Powers every pound of freight we have contracted to deliver this season has arrived in Dawson, with the exception of that which is on the Isom and barges, and that will be here in a few days. Our warehouses at St. Michael are cleared out and the warehouses of the company here are brim full to the rafters. We have fulfilled all our agreements, and I don't mind telling you that we could just as easily have forwarded twice as much as we have done, as some of our boats were out of commission this season. We have been extremely successful this year, a fact that may be largely attributed to our superior vessels, the most skillful masters and pilots who could be employed, and a knowledge of river navigation gained in twenty years experience."

With the completion of the White Pass railroad to White Horse many predicted that the lower river route as a freight carrier would sooner or later be abandoned, but a glance at the record of the thousands of tons forwarded this season by the N. N. Co. will quickly dispel the illusion, and if the White Pass people pursue the same ruinous policy next year in reference to freight rates that they have this, there are strong probabilities that the traffic of the N. N. Co., great as it has been this season, will be more than doubled.

### Mighty Injunction.

Wriggs—This injunction habit is extending into every line.  
Wraggs—It is. Why it has even extended into the hereafter.  
Wriggs—Eh?  
Wraggs—Fact. Why, the other day a fellow out on Mission street lay down, saying his hour had come. He was on the point of dying peacefully when he discovered that the undertakers were on strike. He had got as far as the death rattle when the injunction arrived from the boss undertaker and it was all off!—San Francisco Bulletin.

### Daily Stage to Hunker.

On and after October 1st, 1901, the Orr & Tukey Co., Ltd., will run a daily four-horse stage, Mondays included, to upper Hunker, leaving Group Roadhouses, 6 below, at 8:30 a. m., returning leave Dawson at 2 p. m., arriving at Gold Bottom at 6 p. m.

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

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

**New French Flannels**

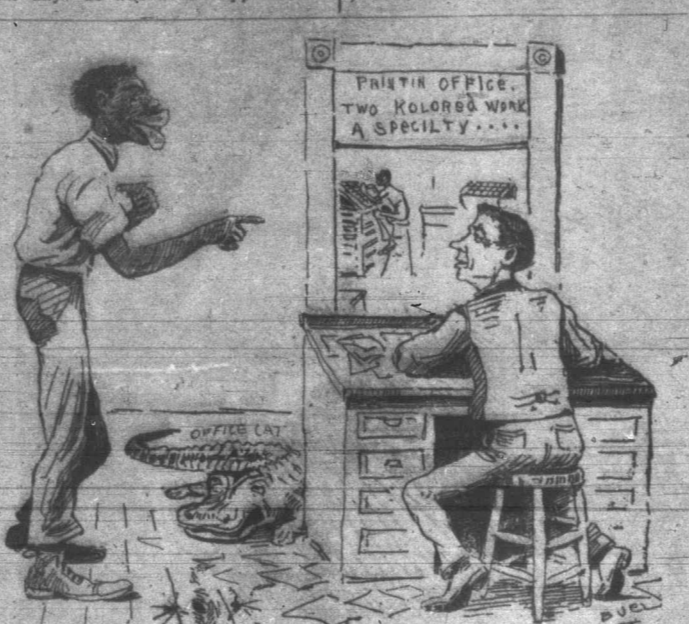
We are just opening a beautiful line. All the latest patterns at very low prices.

**J. P. McLENNAN**

233 FRONT STREET

## Stroller's Column.

A Florida negro who was at one time in the employ of the Stroller in the capacity of motor power of a sweat-power press, heard a colored minister read from the Bible the account of Job's tribulations, and the portion which says, "And Job cursed the day he was born" appeared to



"I NEBBER CURSED 'TILL I WAS GWINE ON FO'TERN."

burn itself into his brain. The next day the darkey entered the editorial room with a satisfied smile on his face and said:

"Ise done bin worrit in 'bout my soul a mighty heap ob late, but I reckon I done feels better now than I did yidsy."

When asked as to the new light that glamed in his dusky heart he said:

"Eberybody knows dat Job was a cussed man, yet de Bible hit say 'Job cussed de day he was bawn'; whereas I neber cussed 'till I was gwine on fo'tern."

Were a man to resent all insults offered him he would alternate between constant hot water, the police court and an occasional trip to the drug store for the purpose of having his arnica bottle re-filled. His life would be one long drawn out turmoil of strife and woe. No matter how pugnacious a person may be by nature, he soon learns that his interests are best served where he declines to take note of low flings, personal insults and base insinuations. Some people are so utterly lacking in regard for the sensibilities of others that they hurt out things which are very humiliating, especially to the man with a past, but who is now striving to be circumspect in all his doings; for example: The man who lived here two or three years before bringing in his family, since which time he dates the change in his manner of life.

An instance of how a man with a record may be called upon to "grin and bear" without engaging in physical exercise as a rebuke, occurred one night last week. The gentleman in question has not mingled largely in society since the arrival of his family, and on the few occasions he has gone out he would appear in his every day business suit of clothes. On the night referred to there was on hand a function of more than ordinary importance, and the man's wife insisted on attending, and she also insisted on her husband donning his "black suit." When a woman wills, etc., so the "black suit" was done and the man looked as neat as a fashion plate. Before starting with his wife to the function he had business down on first avenue, where he was thus greeted no less than eight times on one block: "Hello, old man, when did your wife go outside?"

A friend who was with him repeated a story of the numerous but similar greeting to the man's wife, since which time his pathway has not been

### 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.

### WEISSBERG'S SAD PLIGHT

May Receive Nothing for Goods Sold Captain Nixon.

S. Weissberg, partner of Harry Hamburger, who made a flying trip down the river several weeks ago after Captain Nixon, has received a letter from Hamburger, who is now at Coldfoot, in which he states that he had not been able to see Nixon, that gentleman not having made his appearance again in the Koyukuk diggings. He wrote further that he had succeeded in locating some 10 or 12 tons of goods which had been forwarded to Coldfoot from the point along the river where they had been discharged by the Gold Star, but that it was doubtful if he would be able to regain possession of any portion of them. It appears that Hamburger in his anxiety to get away neglected to take with him anything to show that he was interested in the Gold Star's cargo, and the goods now being in a foreign country, and in charge of another man he finds himself in a position where it is next to impossible to prove his ownership. He sends word that he will remain in Coldfoot until after the holidays and will return to Dawson some time in January.

The last heard of Captain Nixon he was in Circle City, and to a friend he was waiting there to meet him in whose charge he had left his cargo a few miles below Coldfoot.

The Selkir, which arrived Sunday afternoon, brought six passengers and 174 head of beef cattle consigned to Gustafson. She returned up river yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Flora brought seven passengers on her last trip down, arriving at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She left last night at 8 o'clock with every berth sold.

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

### STATIONERY... A FULL LINE.

**Cox & Cloes,**  
Cor. 2nd and 2nd. Telephone 179.

**WANTED**  
WANTED—Position as cook in men's hours at the Hotel. Apply Mrs. McKenna Grand Hotel.

**PRIVATE BOARD**  
PRIVATE board by the day, week or month. Rooms if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. Mary C. Noble, east side 2nd ave., bet. 1st and 2nd sts.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**  
**LAWYERS**  
WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices, A. C. Office Building.

**PATTELLO & RIDLEY**—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

**MINING ENGINEERS.**  
J. S. TYRELL—Mining Engineer—Mining laid out or managed. Properties valued. Mine shot by, best door to public school, and 44 below discovery, Hunker Creek.

**SOCIETIES.**  
THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Yukon Lodge (U. D. A. F. & A. M.) will be held at Masonic Hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday on or before full moon 8 1/2 p. m. C. H. Wells, W. M. J. Donard, Secy

## WE TOLD YOU SO!

A great company with almost unlimited capital has been quietly working in this district sampling ores from quartz prospects, with a view to investing heavily in this country. You will read all about it now in the local press. We knew it must come, and we gave a little advice in a previous article on this subject of boosting. Good times are with us. The country is safe. You will hear the roar of many stamp mills next summer. Quartz is king. The great company which made Cripple Creek has come to the Klondike and they are not here for fun. Take a pointer from the old man and get in on the ground floor. By the-by, we can not let the opportunity pass to tell you more good news. We are in receipt of our winter's supply of clothing and the best line of Fur Goods for men that money can buy.

**HERSHBERG**

### Klondyke Corporation, Ltd.

Operating the Light Draught Steamers

### ORA, NORA, FLORA

The most successful boats sailing on the Yukon. All thoroughly refitted and refurbished.

New Machinery Has Been Installed in All Three Boats.

We Have the Best Pilots on the River

Capt. Martineau, Flora;  
Capt. Green, Nora;  
Capt. Bailey, Ora.

Through Tickets To Coast Cities

**Klondyke Corporation, Limited**  
R. W. CALDERHEAD General Manager

### AMUSEMENTS

**The Standard Theatre** Beginning on Monday, Sept. 30 and all weeks

**The Little Minister** The Greatest Cast Ever Put in Dawson.

50 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. GREAT SCENIC EFFECTS.

**STANDARD LIBRARY**  
FREE READING, WRITING, SMOKING, CHESS AND CHECKER ROOMS.  
WORKINGMAN'S LUNCH, DINNER AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

**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.**  
1 GENERAL OFFICE THIRD ST. NEAR A. C. STORE

## Northern Navigation COMPANY

Steamer "Isom" and Several Other Steamers and Barges Expected Daily.

The 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**

**Winter Clothing Sale**

**...TWEED SUITS!...**

**\$15, \$16, \$18, \$20**

**HANDSOME, STRONG GARMENTS**

**SARGENT & PINSKA**

SECOND AVENUE, Opposite S.-Y. T. Co.

RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER.

# THE ISLANDER DISASTER

## Investigation Did Not Stop With Coat of Whitewash First Applied—Bodwell Is After Facts for Government—Many Witnesses Say the Captain Was Intoxicated.

From Saturday and Monday's Daily  
Victoria, Sept. 27.—The investigation as to the cause of the wrecking of the steamer Islander off Douglas Island on the morning of August 15th when nearly half a hundred lives were lost has been reopened and under the vigor of Attorney Bodwell who is conducting the investigation on behalf of the Dominion government, some very sensational evidence is being developed. Several witnesses yesterday and today declared positively

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. CALDERHEAD'S PROSPERITY

#### Is Enlarging Business of Which He Is Sole Owner.

One of the greatest improvements on the Dawson waterfront this season is now under way and almost completed. It is a big wharf in the rear of R. W. Calderhead's big warehouse, the new structure being fifty feet wide and extending back over the river sixty feet. It is most substantially constructed, and when completed will be the finest wharf in Dawson. By next season Mr. Calderhead expects to enclose the entire structure, thus affording sheltered storage for several hundred tons of freight in addition to what can now be accommodated in the main warehouse.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. KITCHENER'S RESIGNATION

#### Reported as Due to Parsimony of Government.

London, Sept. 27.—The Daily Mail publishes an unconfirmed report that Kitchener has resigned command of the forces in South Africa. The story is regarded in London as very probable, and that it is a protest by Kitchener against the parsimonious conduct of the government toward the army in the field.

Charlton Banqueted.  
Vancouver, Sept. 26.—J. B. Charlton of the Dominion public works was banqueted here last night in honor of the completion of the through telegraph.

### CZOLGOSZ THE COWARD

#### Has Completely Broken Down Since Sentenced.

Buffalo, Sept. 27.—Immediately after being sentenced to death murderer Czolgosz was returned to Erie prison, where he has since broken down completely. He promises to display exceptional cowardice in execution of his crime.

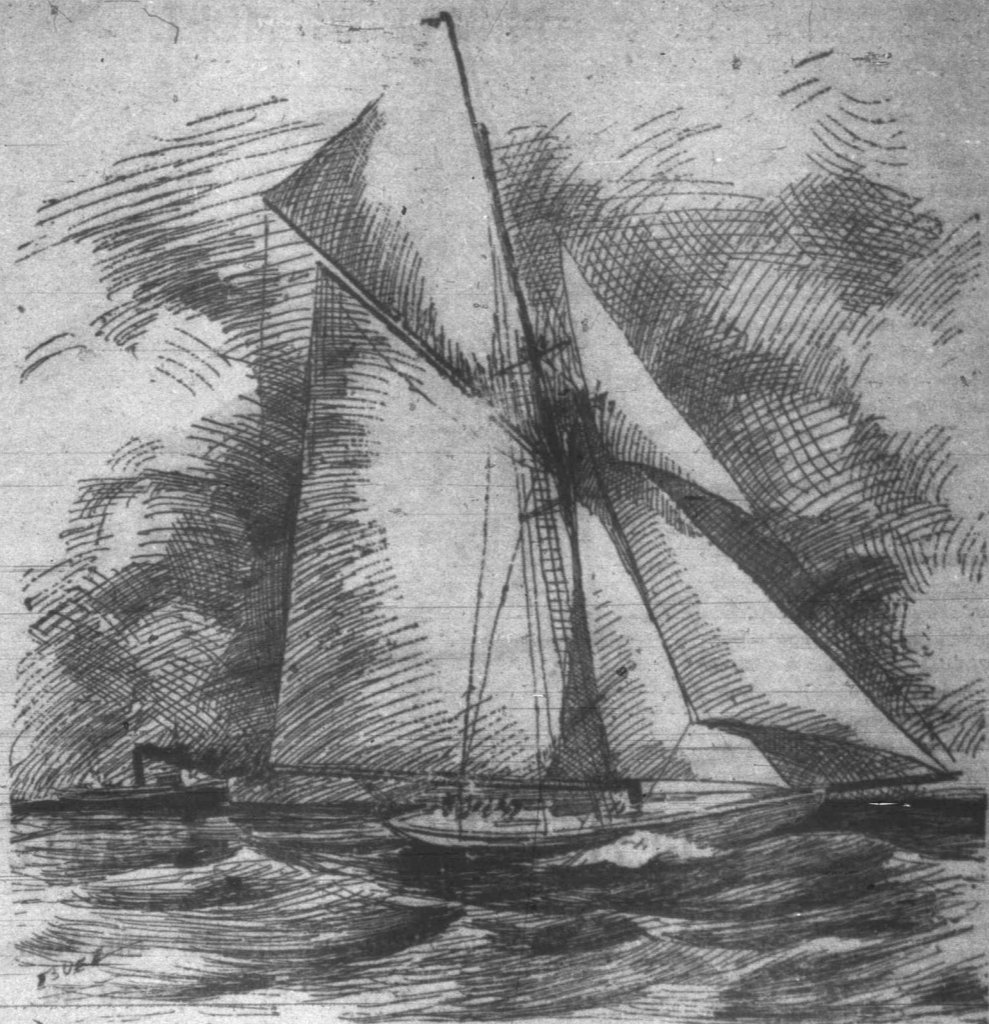
#### Why Astor Quit.

It will be remembered that William Waldorf Astor, of New York city, who inherited a fortune of many millions from his ancestors, quit the United States, removed to England, renounced his allegiance to Uncle Sam and became a subject of the British crown. Probably no man has ever been more mercilessly criticized for that act than William Waldorf Astor—and it is not surprising that he should feel like giving out a statement touching the reasons which led him to forsake his country—and here is what he says about it.

"It is the cruellest calumny to state that I sought citizenship in England because I lost my love for the land of my birth. I emphatically repeat that I was driven to do so by a persistent onslaught of venomous treatment on the part of certain American newspapers. Otherwise I would have been heart and soul an American in life and in death."

There isn't a man in the United States who knows the history of the Astor family and the conditions which led up to the result which landed William Waldorf in the British camp, who will take any stock in this ridiculous stuff now formulated as an "excuse."

Special snaps in string beans, canned fruit, canned corn for a day or two only. Barrett & Hall, wholesale commission merchants, Third avenue.



CUP DEFENDER, COLUMBIA.

RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER.

# COLUMBIA WINS FIRST RACE

## The American Cup Defender Draws First Blood in the International Yacht Contest—The Race a Very Close One—Columbia Finally Winning by Only Two Boat Lengths.

New York, Sept. 28.—Columbia was the first in the series of international yacht races amid the plaudits of admiring thousands who crowded aboard all manner of craft to witness the great contest.

The wind continued exasperatingly light as in the previous trial, but the race was accomplished within the time limit.

Shamrock took the lead at the start and held steadily ahead of her opponent until the turn was reached.

It was the most closely contested race that has ever occurred in the history of international contests. The result hung in the balance almost until the completion of the race.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. HERE IS AN EXCEPTION

#### L. A. Sifton Declines an Honorable Appointment.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—L. A. Sifton has declined the appointment as chief justice of the territories.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. WAR IS DECLARED

#### Venezuela and Colombia Are at Loggerheads.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The officers of Venezuela and Colombia have reached such a stage that Venezuela will formally declare war tomorrow.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. TRAVELING WESTWARD

#### The Duke and Duchess at Regina Yesterday.

Regina, Sept. 27.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York were here today, leaving this evening for the westward.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. WAS AFTER M'KINLEY

#### A Cank Attempted to Enter His Carriage in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 7.—An attempt on the life of President McKinley in Phoenix May 7th while the presidential party was on its western tour has just been made known to the public. The press did not give publicity to the incident at the time owing to an effort on the part of the police to locate the would-be assassin.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. GOVERNOR ROSS AT SKAGWAY

#### Other Dawsonites En Route From Lower Points.

Skagway, Sept. 28.—Governor J. H. Ross of the Yukon Territory and two sons arrived here on the steamer Hating this morning. Other arrivals for Dawson were: Mrs. Brown, wife of the territorial secretary; Mrs. Thompson, wife of Police Surgeon Thompson, and five children; also Mining Inspector Robertson and bride, former Miss Lila Thayer of Boston. They were married in Seattle just previous to starting north.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. VARIOUS OFFENCES

#### Brought Forth Fines in Police Court Today.

Messrs. Penn and Tomlinson of the Canadian Yukon Lumber Co. were this morning bound over to the territorial court by Magistrate MacCuskey on the charge of disposing of a raft of logs while under seizure by the crown timber agent.

Those Blatant, an employee of the Klondike Mill Co., was fined \$10 and costs for assaulting Joe Harding, another employee of the same firm. The assault was committed, according to the testimony, by Blatant, who did not think Harding was earning his salary. He remonstrated with Harding and received the reply to attempt to strike Harding, upon which he became exasperated and struck Harding a blow on the head which knocked him out. The magistrat stated that he did not have any provocation to strike Harding, and for taking the law into his own hands instead of putting his case into proper hands he would impose the fine aforesaid.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. TURKISH TROUBLE

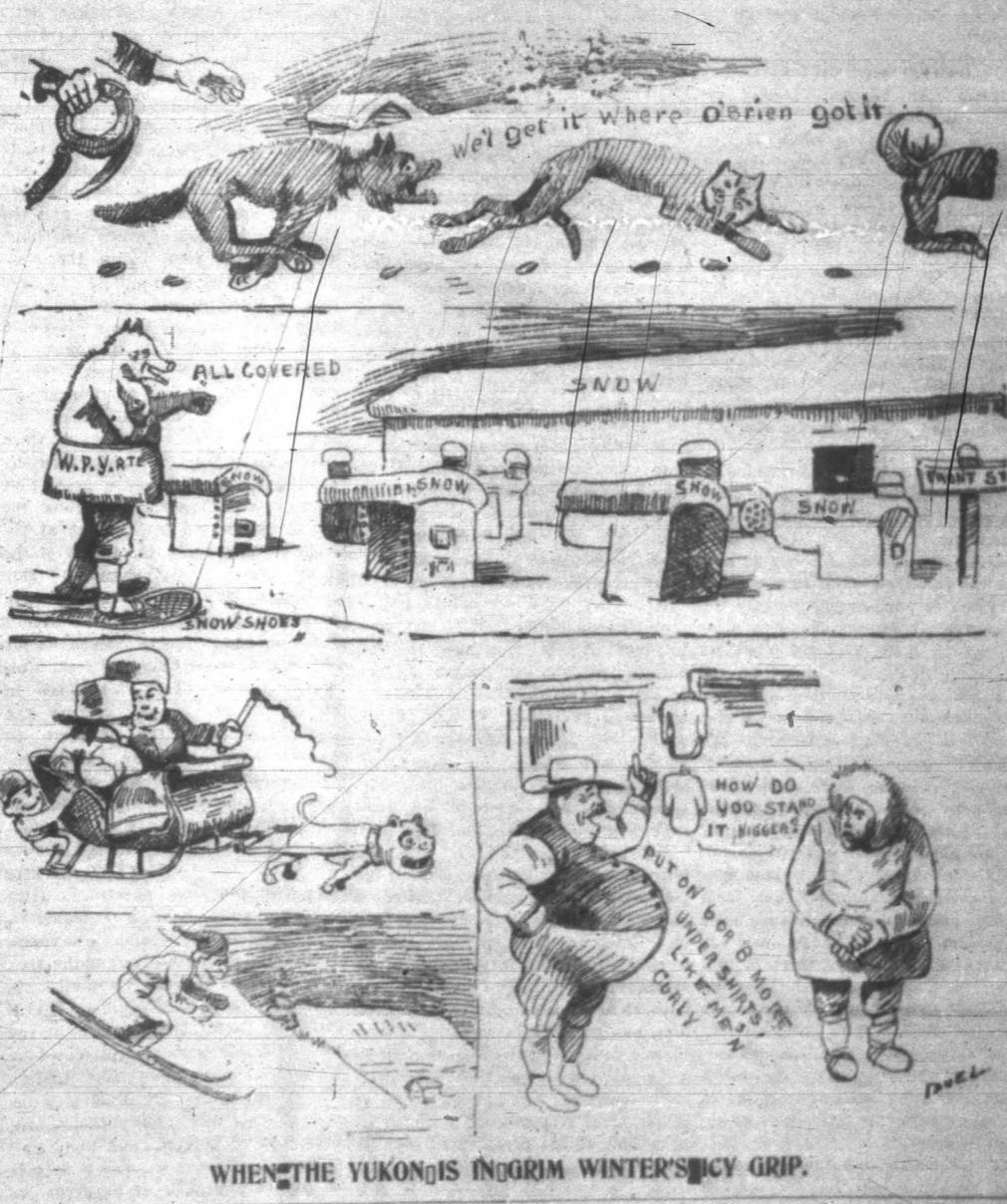
#### London, Sept. 28.—Trouble is again threatened with the Turks. Great Britain is massing a fleet of war vessels in the Persian Gulf. The circumstances of the difficulty have not been disclosed.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. INQUIRY ADJOURNED

#### Vancouver, Sept. 28.—The Islander inquiry has been adjourned for a period of three weeks, to admit of securing important witnesses whose testimony is essential to the case.

### RECEIVED BY WIRE. RAILWAY UNION

#### Montreal, Sept. 28.—Steps are being taken to effect the organization of a fraternal railway union in Canada. It is hoped to include all lines in the Dominion.



WHEN THE YUKON IS IN GRIM WINTER'S GRIP.

### FOR SKAGWAY ROUTE.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 12.—A new steamer is to be secured for next season to take the place of the lost steamer Islander on the Skagway route. While no announcement is made by the company in this connection, it is a well known fact that the matter has been taken up by the head office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation fleet, and Capt. J. W. Troupe,

### MANAGER OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, WILL LEAVE IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR MONTREAL TO DISCUSS THE PLANS FOR THE NEW ALASKA LINES, WHICH WILL BE AS THE ISLANDER—IF NOT THE BEST, ONE OF THE BEST STEAMERS OF THE LYNN CANAL ROUTE.

Whether a new steamer will be built for the service of a vessel suited to the requirements of the trade purchased, has not been decided, but

it is understood that the former course is most in favor.

The surviving members of the crew of the steamer Islander, the greater number of whom have been held here to give evidence before the court of inquiry, are to be drafted to other steamers of the fleet, the majority going to the Hating.

If you want a fine room try the Fairview hotel.

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### The Klondike Nugget

Published by the Klondike Nugget Co. (Incorporated in the State of Alaska) ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. GEORGE M. ALLER, Publisher. From Saturday and Monday's Daily HOW LONG?

The publication in this paper yesterday of the fact that the White Pass company is charging storage for boilers and other machinery now lying in the public streets, was a matter of surprise to a great many people. Some refused to believe the facts as set forth in the article referred to, thinking that even the White Pass concern would not carry its greed to such an extent.

Nevertheless the statements set forth in yesterday's Nugget are absolutely correct. The company has taken possession of a portion of a public thoroughfare—the most important in the town. A large portion of the street has been filled with machinery, which not only blocks and hinders traffic but utterly destroys the appearance of the street.

But that is not all. The greed and audacity of this grafting corporation do not stop here. It only has the concern taken possession of a public highway, but it makes its illegal action a source of revenue to itself.

Shippers are actually made to pay storage on freight which the White Pass company has piled in a public street. Such a monstrous action is unprecedented. But it is done by the railroad company simply because the public is at the mercy of this worse than highway robber. The shipper is told to pay the charges demanded by the railroad or his freight will be sold—and what can he do?

Now the question which the Nugget wishes brought to the attention of the people of this territory is simply this: How long do they propose to submit to such outrageous treatment? Are they going to continue without action for an indefinite length of time and allow the vitality to be drawn from the community by this vampire, or will they take the means that are within their power and seek redress where it may be obtained?

The Nugget has used strong words in dealing with the attitude of the railroad toward the territory but it is a case where strong words are required. We believe that an appeal should be made to the government of Canada, to the government of British Columbia and to the United States government, from all of which the railroad company has charters. If something is not done along this line, another twelve months will see the Yukon territory so closely bound in grasp of the corporation that escape will be practically impossible.

#### ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

Two events have occurred during the past twelve months which have served to bring the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into closer touch than anything else that has happened in the course of a century.

These two events, it need scarcely be said, are the death of Queen Victoria and the assassination of President McKinley.

During the administration of President Cleveland an incident known as the Venezuela affair occurred which brought the governments of the United States and Great Britain to a point where history will certainly say that peaceful relations were strained.

That incident in itself served to open the eyes of the people of the two great English speaking nations to the absurdity of permitting any circumstance whatsoever to array them against each other. It would be impossible at the present time to conceive of any situation which would cause a rupture of pleasant relations between the two powers.

In all the councils of the nations of the world the two stand shoulder to shoulder and each takes a deep interest and a large share in the joys and sorrows of the other.

Now, the bonds which have been formed through close commercial, social and diplomatic relations have been sealed, it is to be hoped, forever, through the influence of a mutual sorrow. A people who have mingled their tears over the same coffin can never be forced into war with each other.

Victoria is dead. McKinley is

assassinated. Two of the greatest rulers of the world have gone to their final account. But they have left behind two nations bound together by the indissoluble ties of a common grief.

Who knows but that in the passing of Victoria and McKinley, Anglo-Saxon unity has been re-established forever.

#### A WORLD-WIDE CALAMITY.

The exercises held yesterday in the Savoy theatre commemorative of the death of President McKinley, were of a most impressive nature. The addresses delivered, while perhaps lacking in brilliancy of rhetorical finish, left no doubt with the audience as to the deep sincerity and earnestness of the speakers. The sentiment running through the entire service displayed most clearly the universal feeling of admiration and respect that has been shown to the martyred president.

There were no lines of nationality visible at yesterday's meeting. There was nothing to indicate that one people were in mourning and another merely sympathizing.

Throughout the utterances of each speaker, irrespective of his own nationality, the idea of a personal sorrow and loss seemed to predominate.

McKinley's death was not merely a calamity to the American republic. The late president's influence and efforts while always exerted toward the advancement of his own country's welfare, did not stop at that point.

He was essentially a man of peace, who desired to see the republic established in the friendship of every one of the powers of the earth. He labored to insure continued and uninterrupted prosperity for his native land, but the breadth of mind was sufficient to enable him to lend his influence to the betterment of the conditions of other countries as well.

Hence it is that in mourning for the dead president men have forgotten that McKinley was a citizen of the United States. They have given him his true value, and mourned for him in the knowledge that his tragic end is a world-wide calamity.

The meeting of yesterday and to form the key-note of all the able addresses which were delivered.

American citizens will remember with grateful affection the spirit that has so generally been manifested in connection with their great bereavement.

#### SKINS OF THE TIME.

The signs of the times indicate most clearly that the era of extensive quartz operations is at hand. The Nugget has clung to the conviction from the beginning that the Klondike is to be the scene of immense quartz development, and today we are more convinced than ever before that all theory will be borne out by results.

Twelve months hence, we confidently believe that work will be under way on a large scale. The talking period has gone by. Quartz operators are now backing their opinions by their dollars, which fact is the strongest argument that could be advanced on behalf of the outlook for quartz mining.

Premier Laurier has promised that upon the completion of the census and the receipt of the returns at Ottawa, representation will be granted. Under any circumstances, it cannot be expected that action will be taken before the next session of parliament, and it will be noticed from the interview referred to that the commission believes, as does the Nugget, that an act covering the matter will be passed at that time.

The investigation into the Islander disaster has taken a turn which will receive very general endorsement from the public. The circumstances which led up to the accident should be sifted to the very bottom. If the officers of the ship were intoxicated at the time the disaster occurred that fact should be brought out in order that protection may be given to the travelling public in the future.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Nugget is published an interview with Commissioner Ross, forwarded by wire from our correspondent in Skagway.

Particular attention is called to the fact that Commissioner Ross takes identically the same view of the representation question as has been set forth by the Nugget.

Arrangements are all perfected for the memorial services which will be held at the Savoy theatre tomorrow afternoon. The program will be of an impressive character and in keeping with the nature of the occasion. The public need not be urged to attend. In no place in the world was more genuine sorrow exhibited for the death of President McKinley than was shown in Dawson. The sincerity of this feeling will undoubtedly be shown by the attendance at the memorial services tomorrow.

The News, the champion (?) of the downtrodden miner, which formerly could not find language to express its contempt for the Sun, is now eating from the same spoon as the latter just as chummy as you please. Well, well! It is often said that politics makes strange bedfellows, but we never saw anything quite the equal of this latest combination.

If the through telegraph line continues in operation throughout the winter we shall almost forget that Dawson is a long way out of civilization. The news of the day on the day it occurs. It sounds marvelous, but that is what the Nugget is now giving its readers.

The Sun is gradually losing the individuality which once belonged to it, and as has previously been suggested in these columns, is now nothing more nor less than a morning edition of the News. Think of it.

It is believed by those who are in a position to know that the warehouses of Dawson are supplied with enough food to furnish the district for two years to come. It is much better to have too much than too little.

The evening edition of the News yells "down with the government," and the morning edition—called by courtesy the "Sun"—shouts "hurrah for the government." You pay your money and take your choice.

Our first snow fall is about thirty days late this year. Let us hope that this fact may augur well for a mild winter.

#### Dawson Going Ahead.

Dawson, the northern mining metropolis, is getting on as a town. Its eventual fate may be that of Virginia City, which just when it was when it was most prosperous suffered an eclipse, due to the exhaustion of the mines, and has since been one of the most poverty-stricken places on the coast; but whether or not history will repeat itself, the lucky miners of Dawson have had confidence enough during the past year to put up a lot of good dwellings and warehouses and the government has built a new court house. New administration buildings and a dwelling for the governor are now going up.

The United States government official who makes this report adds that notwithstanding the intense cold of last winter the water works were a success, there being a constant flow in the banks of the Klondike river. The water is pumped directly into the mains from the wells, and such pressure is maintained that the pipes are kept open. Taps are located on the sidewalks along the streets. Store rents continue as high as ever though it is supposed with the amount of building being done a reduction must come before long. The Bonanza mines along the two famous creeks are beginning to fail, here are already some indications, although the output of the season was large, amounting to more than \$20,000,000. But the richest claims have not yielded quite so abundantly as formerly and already there is talk of more economical methods being introduced. Consul McCook places the time for the working out of the placer at ten years from the present date, but that refers to the bench claims and other workings outside of the main creeks; the latter will be exhausted sooner.

The Canadian government recognizing the conditions, has reduced the royalty from 10 to 5 per cent. One merit of the Canadian government in the northwest is that it gives something in return for what it takes from the miners. It has built good roads to the various mining sections near Dawson, and that is something which our own government never thinks of doing in such a region as the Klondike.—Oakland Times.

### PEOPLE WE MEET.



THE HON. JUSTICE CRAIG.

### DEVELOPMENT OF QUARTZ

Will be Extensively Gone Into by the Munger Syndicate, Which Is Prepared to Expend Millions of Dollars in Klondike Mining—Stamp Mill Is Already in Operation.

The "life" of the Klondike as a mining camp and the consequent stability of Dawson as a city of importance has been a subject which has agitated the minds of those whose interests are settled in this territory, actual as well as prospective, for some time, and while there have been numbers pessimistically inclined who have not hesitated to venture the opinion that the camp and district in general has seen its best days, there are others who hold to the view diametrically opposite, and declare that the Yukon, the Klondike and Dawson are but in their infancy, scarcely past the age of babyhood, and that the ultimate greatness of the territory as one of the foremost mining centres of the world, not transitory but permanent in its character, is as inevitable as the rising of the sun in the east. In support of the theory advanced by the latter class, the possibilities yet to be made apparent by the hydraulic miner are pointed out as sources of wealth, the extent of which is little dreamed of. Experts with years of experience and who are thoroughly conversant with the subject have made the unqualified statement that upon Bonanza creek alone there is sufficient gold bearing gravel to keep a half hundred Little Giants in operation continuously for thirty years. But it is of quartz that the following article deals with, from which has come the millions of gold the auriferous gravels of the Klondike have already produced.

It is only within the past year or two that the hard rock miner has made his presence known in the community; he has come unknown to all save a very few to whom he has given his confidence, but he has come with a specimen of quartz in his pocket was somewhat of a curiosity, and when he talked of leads, dykes, walls, true fissures and primary formations his words fell upon ears more accustomed to hear of pay-streaks, bedrock, lags and big pans. Others, followed in his footsteps until today there is scarcely a fidge or hill whose surface has not been trampled over by the searchers after a gold bearing lead. Many have had their diligence and perseverance rewarded by making discoveries of an extremely promising character, but with their stakes planted and their locations recorded came the question, "now that I have a quartz claim what can I do with it?" The average prospector is not a man of means, and if perchance he succeeds in developing his property to such an extent that it is given a tangible value the chances are that he will have to sell an interest in his claim in order to secure the wherewith to buy a mill. In the Klondike as in all mining countries, there are doubtless hundreds of promising mining claims in the hands of persons who are unable to expend the thousands of dollars necessary to develop their properties into paying and salable mines, and who do not feel justified

muscle would make but slow progress in enriching the world through the medium of the reduction of ores.

Through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Edward Spencer, who is representing the Munger syndicate, the Nugget is today able to give its readers the first authentic account of the beginning of what will doubtless develop into a corporation of colossal magnitude. The term corporation is used advisedly as is also the reference made to it in the future tense, as those most heavily interested in the welfare of the Klondike from a quartz standpoint have not yet formed themselves into a company nor have they a name. They have simply made up a "jack pot," as it were, of a few hundred thousand dollars to see what the Klondike quartz contains, and while their investment so far may be said to be only in the experimental stage, yet enough is known to them that unless all signs utterly fail, there is today opportunities in this region which in their opinion have never been exceeded by any other locality in the world. A word concerning the personnel of the syndicate, as it may be termed. With the exception of Mr. Munger, they are all engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. is one of the oldest established concerns in the city of Chicago, which might also be said of the Gates Iron Works, while the firm of Fraser & Chalmers is known from one end of the world to the other. And such is the class of men who are prepared to spend unlimited capital in the exploitation, development and reduction of Klondike quartz.

As the easiest handled and least expensive class of ore to work is that of the free milling variety, so the first experiments of the company are in the treatment of that character of ore. The plant, a brief notice of which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, is now installed upon a tract of land which the company has secured lying on the left limit of the Klondike river about 200 yards below the Ogilvie bridge. There is adequate room for the various buildings employed and for such expansion as may be necessary in the future. The mill building is 30x30 in size with an annex 6x24, which will be occupied by the ore crusher, one of the Gates pattern, as soon as it arrives.

Within the building is everything necessary for the treating of free milling ore and all so arranged that the severe cold of the winter will possess no terrors. A well 16 feet deep has been sunk beneath the floor, solidly timbered and made steam tight, and from this source will be derived the supply of water necessary not alone for the boilers, but also for the stamp battery. There are two separate and distinct engines and two boilers. One of the latter is an upright 12 horsepower boiler, which operates a 5 horsepower friction hoist used to elevate the ore to the hopper and also supplies live steam for heating purposes. A pipe leads into the well which in extreme cold weather will keep the water at an even temperature. Another pipe performs a like service in the reservoir placed near the top of the building from which the water supply for the battery and apron flows by gravity. The same boiler also operates a Duplex pump with a 24 inch suction and 2 inch discharge, which pumps the water from the well to the reservoir, the steam from the exhaust being turned into the covered tail race through which the tailings are carried out into the Klondike some 50 or 40 feet distant. Within the race an ingeniously contrived trap which while allowing the free passage of the slimes effectually bars the air and cold from without. The other boiler referred to is a 15 horsepower, tubular, locomotive type, and will supply the power to an engine of the same size which operates the stamps, crusher, wood saw, and concentrator; the latter being also yet to arrive. The mill is of the Tremaine type, the difference between it and the old style mill where the weight of the stamp and stem and gravity alone does the work, being that steam supplements the use of the cams in raising the stamp and the weight in its descent. The mill stands 7 feet 6 inches in height and rests on a solid block of wood 22x24 inches, which is sunk in the ground 16 feet, the lower end standing on a mud sill 12 inches thick, 16 inches wide and 6 feet long, thus giving it a solidity capable of withstanding the constant pounding of the stamps. The mill may be said to be entirely self-contained and briefly may be described as consisting of two stamp stems, the upper ends of which terminate in pistons working in cast iron cylinders after the manner of the steam engine. These pistons are turned out of the solid forging which forms the stamp stems, are 5 1/2 inches in diameter, and are fitted with three sets of piston rings, making them steam tight. The pis-

ton rods which pass through the stuffing boxes are four inches in diameter, and the steam pressure which is admitted under the piston to raise the stamp is confined to an area which is due to the difference between the diameter of the piston and the piston rod, amounting to an annular ring about three-quarters of an inch wide, a small area, it is true, but sufficient to quickly raise the stamps, the total weight of which is but 300 pounds. Each piston in its travel toward the top of its cylinder passes a small steam port, which admits the pressure to the valve mechanism and moves the valve to its valve cutting off the admission of steam to the underside of the piston, but admitting it to the underside of its mate, at the same time connecting the top and bottom ends of the first mentioned cylinder together, thus allowing the confined steam which is holding the stamp up to be expanded around the piston to its upper side, and acting expansively upon the large area there encountered, to so energetically assist the 300 pound stamp in its downward movement, as to strike a blow upon the die equal to that of an 800 to 1000 pound gravity stamp. The pistons alternate with each other perfectly and when the valve is moved back again to admit steam to the underside of the first mentioned, it also connects the top side with the exhaust port so that the steam remaining after the blow has been struck is passed into the atmosphere. This arrangement makes it possible to use the steam expansively and to obtain the same crushing effect with each drop of the 300 pound stamp as would be secured with a gravity stamp of 800 to 1000 pounds dropping eight inches. Instead of being limited to about 90 drops per minute, as with the gravity stamp, with the Tremaine mill it is possible to obtain a speed of 200 or more drops per minute of each stamp and it will be quite obvious that the crushing capacity must be correspondingly increased. The capacity of the mill varies greatly according to the character of the ore and the size of mesh in the screens used. Ore that is friable and partially decomposed is much more quickly reduced to a pulp than that which is hard and flinty. With the average gold quartz, using a 40 mesh screen, the mill will handle from 8 to 18 tons in 24 hours, the power required being from 7 to 10 horsepower, according to the speed at which the mill is run, and fuel needed but one cord of wood. The water required for both the boiler and mill is 1 1/2 miner's inches, equal to about 800 gallons per hour. Persons who have used the Tremaine mill say it is an excellent amalgamator. The mortar is provided with silver plated lip plates in lieu of the inside coppers used in the gravity stamp mill. These lip plates retain amalgam wonderfully well, are always in sight, and are a perfect index of the conditions inside the mortar. The screening capacity of the mill is relatively large, there being about 549 square inches of sieve used in the mortar as against 45 square inches in the standard gravity stamp mortar. Because of the very rapid movement accomplished by the steam driven stamps, which greater agitation of the pulp in the mortar is kept up and a not greater height of the screen surface made available for the discharge of the pulp. The speed of the mill is variable at will and depends entirely upon the steam pressure used. With 60 pounds pressure the speed is 140 drops to the minute of each stamp; with 80 pounds, 180 drops; with 100 pounds, 200 drops.

(Continued tomorrow.)

### DISTRESSINGLY PEACEFUL

Police Have Little to Do These Quiet Days.

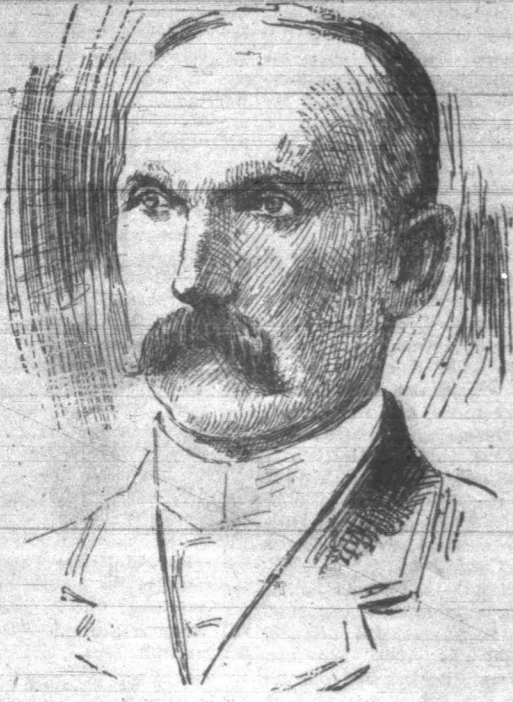
Another Saturday and Sunday have been rolled together on the scroll of Time and laid away on the shelf of Eternity and Monday morning found the lonesome bench at police court unoccupied save for one dejected and billious appearing individual who has not yet been in Dawson sufficiently long to regulate his hootch gauge. The individual in question arrived in Dawson Saturday afternoon on the Seattle No. 3 from St. Michael and at once proceeded to celebrate his arrival which would have been all right had his gauge been regulated, but it wasn't. However, as it was one of those quiet, "peace on earth, good will toward men" drunks, and in view of the fellow's newness in Dawson his honor looked with compassion on the offender, imparted some kindly advice, told him to be careful in future libations and let him go.

If you want a fine room try the Fairview hotel.

# MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD

## In Honor of Late President at Savoy Theatre Yesterday—Large Crowd Was in Attendance—Theatre Appropriately Draped—Mr. Congdon's Address.

The memorial service held at the Savoy theatre yesterday afternoon was not only very impressive but was expressive of the grief that is felt by all good citizens at the untimely death of President McKinley and the sympathy which the entire world extends to the nation in its bereavement.



MR. FRED T. CONGDON.

The doorways were crowded as far back as it was possible to get even a faint view of the stage.

The entire building was draped in black manner fitting the occasion with black



MR. CHAS. E. McDONALD.

cloth, in which were intertwined American, British and Canadian flags. Back of the stage was a large picture of the martyred president heavily draped and on the stage arms were stacked, illustrative of the valiant deeds performed by Mr. McKinley in defense of the integrity and honor of his country during the dark days of war.

The speaker chosen for the occasion were all men of ability and speaking with the deepest conviction, held the closest attention of the immense audience throughout the service.

They hymns sung were in accord with the balance of the service, and were led by a large choir, the audience assisting and swelling the chorus.

Mr. F. P. Congdon, acting commissioner of the Yukon territory, presided at the meeting. Mr. Congdon made the following address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"At the outset of this meeting I

violence. But in the United States of America, with its constitution framed by the people and for the people, and capable under proper restrictions of being changed at any time for the purpose of more fully accomplishing the object for which it was framed, one can see no possible motive for the crime of doing to death the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, a Chief Magistrate, too, who, like poor murdered Duncan, hath borne his faculties so meek and been so clear in his great office that his virtues do plead like angels' trumpet-tongued against

# IMPORTANT CASE AT ISSUE

## Regarding Timber on Joe Boyle's Concession.

A case of considerable more than ordinary importance was on trial before Police Magistrate Macaulay this forenoon, when J. D. Perkins, receiver for claim No. 12, on Quartz creek



MR. FALCON JOSLIN.

the deep damnation of his taking-off.

"The constitution of the republic, and even the administration of which the deceased president was the loved and honored chief, stand as stable as ever. Nothing has been accomplished except to raise to a plane upon which stand the great and good Lincoln and the noble Garfield the memory of the late William McKinley. In the course of nature but a few years could pass when the dead president would have ended his earthly career. There can no evil befall a good man, whether he be alive or dead, said the great Athenian Martyr. No evil has befallen President McKinley; he has been given an opportunity to display when stricken down in the fullness of his power and at the height of his ambition, a resignation expressed in words which will ever be inexpressibly sweet to his sorrowing friends, 'It is God's way; His will be done.' He has shown that he had lived the life which enabled him to approach his end sustained by an unflinching trust, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. The dead president has but entered a little earlier into 'The blest Kingdoms meek of joy and love.'"

"There entertain him all ye Saints above In solemn troops and sweet societies, That sing, and singing in their glory move And wipe the tears forever from his eyes."—Applause.

(Space forbids the publication of the other addresses in today's paper, but they will appear in full tomorrow.)

Pistols for Two.

It reports from Dawson are true there is trouble brewing between a local steamship agent and Chief Telegraph Operator Clegg, of the Dominion line at Dawson.

Last Friday he telegraphed Supt. Crean at Bennett to save him a pair of boxing gloves, as he was preparing to train for a boxing contest with Pete Copeland. He said he wanted them, and he wanted them quick, as he might come out over the ice and wanted to be in condition when he arrived.

When asked what had engendered this terrible hatred for Pete, all he would say was: "I introduced him as a friend and, well, no matter, we will settle that later."

Copeland left on the train yesterday for White Horse, and at the depot refused to say anything for publication.—Alaskan.

When shown the above extract today Manager Clegg refused to talk, but a choking sensation in his throat could not be concealed, indistinct imprecations were muttered. However, the above explains why Clegg is living very abstemiously and springing up the mountain to Captain Jack's Bag every morning before breakfast.

Distressing Accident.

A distressing accident occurred yesterday at the residence of Mr. Fred Wood. Mr. Wood's two little girls, Doris and Ruth, were playing in the yard, a small hatchet figuring prominently in what they were doing.

The exact manner in which the accident occurred has not been ascertained, but it appears that Ruth had the hatchet and in attempting to chop with it, struck the index finger of her sister's left hand, severing it almost completely from the hand below the knuckle. A physician was called and the finger amputated. The little girls are twins, being just five years old.

was up on the charge of stealing wood off the property of Quartz Creek Syndicate, more generally known as Joe Boyle's concession. The warrant was sworn to by a man named Nelson, who is a sort of "walking boss" on the concession and whose duty it is to see that it is not trespassed upon. The prosecution is being conducted by Joseph Boyle, while Attorney Bleeker is appearing for the defense and hotly contesting every point at issue, denying that Boyle even owns the ground embraced in the limits of the so-called concession, to say nothing of the timber which grows upon its surface. "Concessions," said Mr. Bleeker, "are the curse of the country today, and if the growing timber thereon is a part of the concession, it is all off with the Klondike as a mining field for the reason that placer claim owners will not be able to obtain full measure their respective claims."

A number of witnesses for the prosecution were examined this forenoon, none of whom had seen the wood cut or could swear positively that it had been cut on the concession. The case will be on this afternoon, when records form the gold commissioner's office as well as official evidence bearing on the grants and rights of concessionaries will be introduced. The Dominion land surveyor who established the lines of the Boyle concession will also probably be called upon to give evidence.

A number of quartz creek miners were in the court room this morning, all interested in the outcome of the case, as many of them will be deprived of the right of having privileges if it is decided that surface rights accompany concession grants.

Trouble for Thomas.

"I would just like to make an inquiry," she said at the general delivery of the postoffice the other day.

"Yes, ma'am."

"My husband is in Buffalo."

"I see."

"He sends me two letters per week, but only one of them reaches me. In that one he tells of sending me another with a money order in it. Isn't it strange that I never get the money orders?"

"Well, perhaps," cautiously replied the clerk.

"You don't think the carrier steals the other letter each week, do you?" continued the woman.

"No, ma'am."

"And can they be lost in the mails?"

"Hardly."

"Would it occur to you that there was anything singular about it—that is, hadn't I ought to have received at least one of the four or five orders he claims to have sent?"

"You certainly had. Yes, you might call it a singular case."

"In other words," she resumed after a silence, "would you say that I was justified in believing that Thomas is a liar and that when he finally returns to Brooklyn and begins to tell of the money orders he sent while he was gone?"

"Madam," gravely replied the clerk, "you must pardon me, but the United States government never interferes in family matters—never. So long as you make your business official."

"That's all right, all right," she said as she turned away. "No, the United States has nothing to do with my Thomas, but his Susan has, and if you feel this building jar some time within the next two weeks you may know that he has got home and has been telling me that the rats must have eaten up those ten dollar money orders he sent me to say my way in his absence."—Brooklyn Citizen.

# RECEIVED BY WIRE. RECIPIENTS OF HONORS

## Canadians Who Distinguished Themselves in the War.

London, Sept. 30.—Among the recipients of decorations for distinguished services in South Africa are seventeen Canadians, including Lieut.-Col. Cartwright to be C. M. G.; Major Gat. Howard (since killed in action); Major Saunders, Captains Stairs and Macdonald, Lieuts. Morrison and Mason, to be companions of the Distinguished Service Order; and Gimblett, Sgt. Miles, Gunner Laidlaw, Corporal Callahan, Troopers Crowley and Waite and Blind Private Muller, to have distinguished conduct medals.

# MORE BOER TREACHERY

## Kill Lieut. Miers After Raising White Flag.

London, Sept. 30.—Kitchener, whose resignation has been semi-officially denied, reports that Boer forces under Botha attacked forts Itall and Prospect on the Zululand frontier but had been repulsed with heavy loss.

At River's Draal on the Natal border, Lieutenant Miers was killed on September 25th while talking to a party of Boers who had displayed the white flag.

The greatest rigor has been promised in suppressing the rebellion in Cape Colony.

At Balmoral.

London, Sept. 30.—King Edward with Queen Alexandra and the children of the Duke and Duchess of York have gone to Balmoral castle for a brief sojourn.

# CORONER'S INQUEST

## Held Over Body of Jacques Levois—Foreman Blamed.

A coroner's inquest was held on Sept. 22nd on the body of Jacques Levois, who was killed on the 20th Sept., on No. 17, Gold Run, owned by Messrs. Chute & Wills. The deceased was working in a tunnel cutting the drift with the hoist when a piece of muck about two feet square fell down on his head and partially buried him. He was at once taken out and efforts were made to restore him to consciousness but without success. Dr. Lambert was called in but the injured man never regained consciousness and died about five hours after the accident, death being due to concussion of the brain.

At the place where the accident happened the roof of the tunnel was very high and there was only two feet of dirt between the roof and the surface. At this point a crack on the surface ran right across the tunnel and the warning. The jury were shown the body and the place where the accident happened, and after examining a number of witnesses gave the following verdict:—"We find that Jacques Levois was killed by a fall of roof in a tunnel on No. 17, Gold Run. Rider.—We find that the superintendent, J. F. Martin, and the drift foreman, J. A. Fleming (Fleming) showed lack of judgment in not taking steps to ascertain the thickness of the roof, had they done this precautions might have been taken and the accident prevented."

Well, Well.

There has just arrived from Dawson L. P. Selbach, the mining and real estate broker. He will leave on the Dolphin for an extensive trip through Eastern Canada, the States, England, Germany, France and Belgium.

It is the purpose of Mr. Selbach to be gone a year and to undertake the important work of floating several big Klondike mining enterprises in the centres of capital.

Quartz will be particularly exploited by Mr. Selbach. He has options on \$4,000,000 worth of Klondike quartz, conglomerates and other propositions which he will endeavor to finance.—Alaskan.

Empire Hotel Arrivals.

G. McKay, Last Chance, Richard Gillespie, Dominion; L. E. Miller, Eldorado; Mrs. Deo, Dominion; E. W. Hutchinson, Bonanza; John E. Campbell, Eldorado; W. D. McDougall, Hunker; M. Moore, Seattle; Arthur Sola, Dawson.

# RECEIVED BY WIRE. VIEWS OF GOVERNOR ROSS

## Thinks Yukon Will be Given Representation in Parliament at Next Session—Presents an Export Tax to President Royalty System—Favors City Incorporation.

Skagway, Sept. 30.—In a brief conversation with your correspondent before taking the train for White Horse Saturday morning, Governor J. H. Ross said regarding representation from the Yukon in parliament that the returns of the census commissioner for the territory must first be made before any advance can be made looking to representation. He thinks parliament will not insist that the Yukon must show 25,000 people for each representative, for owing to the geographical position of the country it is not expected that the Yukon can get just representation through members from adjacent, but at the same time distant, provinces. Governor Ross is greatly in favor of Yukon representation, and while there is no hope of getting it before the next session of parliament, he saw no

reason why it should not then be granted.

Governor Ross re-affirms his belief in his theory of an export tax instead of the present royalty tax, but owing to his official position he declines to say whether or not he presented his views at Ottawa, or whether such views would be entertained there.

As to the incorporation of the city of Dawson, he thinks the people favor it, and he therefore will assist the movement.

As to the assistant gold commissioner, Governor Ross says Mr. Bell was suspended pending investigation of charges of irregularity of office. No malfeasance of office has been charged.

Governor Ross is at present enjoying the very best of health, and has apparently revived greatly from the shock produced by his recent great bereavement.

# RECEIVED BY WIRE DIRECT FROM VANCOUVER. TRIED TO BLOW UP TOMB

## President McKinley's Final Resting Place Invaded by Miscreants—The Sentry Who Was on Duty Seriously Injured—Believed Miscreants Are Anarchists.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—An attempt was made last night to blow up President McKinley's tomb.

Sentry Deprend, who was on duty, was attacked by two unknown men and seriously injured. He succeeded

in firing and bringing off his men and reinforcements to his assistance.

The district is being scourged in search of the miscreants. It is believed that the perpetrators are anarchist sympathizers of Chicago. If caught they may be lynched.

# HIS WILL PROBATED

## Dead President's Property Goes to His Wife.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was probated Saturday. It bequeaths all his property to his wife except \$1,000 of an annuity to his mother, and on her death the annuity to go to his sister, Miss Ida McKinley. On Mrs. McKinley's death all the property is to be divided equally between his mother and Miss Ida McKinley. The will is one of the most simple of legal documents, and concludes with:—"My chief concern is that my wife, from my estate, her comfort or pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy."

(It is evident that the will was made some years ago, as the president's mother has been dead since shortly after her son was first inaugurated president of the United States, she having died in 1897.)

Not So Simple.

"After all," said the optimist cheerfully, "most of the problems that meet us are extremely simple. For instance, you are troubled, and yet I venture to say a solution to the difficulty, whatever it may be, could be easily found."

"Oh, I don't know!" returned the young author. "Still you might try your hand at it."

"Very well. State the case."

"I must have a typewriter in order to dispose of my manuscript."

"Of course. No editor will consider anything that isn't typewritten these days."

"And I must dispose of my manuscript before I can get a typewriter. Now, then, where am I at?"—Chicago Post.

Kodaks \$2.50; fresh films 50c. Goetzman.

\$25 Reward.

Strayed or stolen from No. 5 De-law, Sulphur creek, one red and white milk cow—with a V shaped notch on each ear. It is believed that the cow is in the vicinity of Hazelton, Gulch, where she has lately been seen. This is an opportunity for the police at Hazelton, Puck or elsewhere.

TIM P. CROWLEY.

5 B. Sigbee.

(90)

# ANGLY PEACEFUL

## Little to Do These Days.

Monday and Sunday have been on the scroll of day on the shelf of day morning found at police court one dejected and individual who has hooted gauged question arrived in afternoon on the St. Michael and to celebrate his arrival have been all right regulated, but it was as it was one of the good ones, good drunks, and in view of his compassion on the some kindly advice, regretful in future life.

room try the Fair.

THE RECEPTION LAST NIGHT

Tendered to Rev. Dr. Grant and His Wife

Fine Program Was Rendered and a Splendid Time Enjoyed by All Who Attended.

From Saturday's Daily. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was filled to overflowing last evening by the members and friends of the church, who had assembled to extend a welcome to the returning pastor, Dr. Grant, and his family.

Mr. Milne had been selected as chairman of the evening, and at 9:15 he called the assembly to order and announced that a short program would be rendered.

Dr. Grant is a broad minded man who has his own opinion of matters, but who is willing to give allowance to the views of others, and this trait in the doctor's character the speaker thought especially commendable.

Mr. Milne welcomed Dr. Grant back to the scene of his labors and also extended the cordial greetings of the congregation to the pastor's wife.

Dr. Grant replied briefly to the speech of welcome. He thanked the chairman for his words and assured the audience of his own and his wife's deep appreciation of the reception they have been given.

President McKinley was educated in the common schools of Ohio until he was 17 years of age. Then he entered the junior class of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., from which he would have graduated in 1861 had it not been for a severe illness.

In 1861 young McKinley volunteered as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, one of the most famous of Ohio's organizations including many noted men, among them General Sherman and President Hayes, and remained throughout the civil war, participating in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged, having been promoted to be major for gallant and meritorious services.

On returning from the war Major McKinley began the study of law at Youngstown, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in 1867 at Warren, Ohio.

In 1876, the major was nominated for congress and was elected in the following October by a majority of 3300.

During the celebrated canvass between Hayes and Tilden in 1876, Major McKinley visited the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and was introduced to an immense audience by the late James G. Blaine, to whom Mr. Blaine had been talking for an hour—and made such an effective speech that the major became in great demand throughout the country during that campaign.

It is a coincidence that Major McKinley entered congress on the 4th of March, 1877, the same day that the colonel of his regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, was inaugurated president of the United States.

Major McKinley was re-elected to congress in 1888, where he continued until 1890, when he was defeated by only 300 votes.

His defeat, however, only laid the foundation for nomination for governor in 1891, to which he was re-elected in 1893.

After Governor McKinley had retired from the gubernatorial chair, he went to his home at Canton, where he remained until his nomination for president in 1896, to which office he was elected in the following November, over William J. Bryan, by a popular vote of 601,854, out of a total vote of 13,000,000.

The public life services of William McKinley since his inauguration as president, on March 4, 1897, are so well known to the readers of American newspapers that it would seem to be a work of supererogation to repeat them here.—Ex.

Going Outside. Tim McElroy, the merchant, barber, bath-house proprietor and mayor of Magnet City, has decided to rent his establishment and go outside for the winter, returning with the opening of navigation next season.

MCKINLEY'S HISTORY

Late President Descended From Sturdy Ancestry.

Hon. William McKinley, 26th president of the United States, who was shot twice on September 6th by an assassin on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, was born in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on January 29th, 1843, and was therefore in his 59th year of his age.

President McKinley's father was descended from Scotch-Irish and his forefathers came to America about 1750.

The grandmother of President McKinley—Mary Rose—came from a Puritan family who fled from England to Holland and emigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn.

The father of President McKinley, William, sr.—was born in Pine Township, Mercer county, Pa., in 1807, and married Nancy Campbell Allison, whose father was of English extraction.

President McKinley was the seventh of a family of nine. Both the grandfather and father of the president were manufacturers of iron, or what were called in their day "furnace men."

William McKinley, sr., was a devout Methodist, staunch Whig and Republican, and an ardent advocate of a "protective tariff." He died during the first gubernatorial term of his son in November, 1892, but the mother lived to see her son inaugurated president of the United States—dying in December, 1897, at the age of 89.

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THE CHESTO-CHINA DISTRICT

Is Reported Rich by Late Arrival in Dawson.

J. P. Anderson Returns After Spending the Season in That Country—A Bear Story.

Mr. J. P. Anderson, a well known mining man of this district, returned last Saturday from an extensive and extended prospecting trip to the Copper river diggings. Since his return to Dawson Mr. Anderson has been stamping, and it was not until today that he suggested representative could obtain an interview with him.

Mr. Anderson left Dawson on February 20th, taking a dog team and supplies for a six months trip with him. He went up the Fortymile river and across country from the head of that river. When he had reached the head of the Fortymile his dogs deserted him and he was compelled to return to Dawson for another team, which delayed his trip several weeks.

He arrived on the Chesto-China river, which is the name given to the left fork of the Copper river, in the early part of April and spent about four months in prospecting and examining the country.

There are three creeks in the district in which placer gold has been found in sufficient quantity to pay working, but it is distributed in a very small area and on none of the creeks are there more than six or seven claims upon which work is being carried on to any extent.

On Slate creek, a tributary of the Chesto-China river, there are three claims from which good pay is being taken out. Miller and Sandberg own one of them and are working 20 men on a double shift, and in places are shoveling in as high as 300 per day to the shovel.

On Chesna creek, a tributary of the Chesto-China one claim, called the "Jack Pot," where a pocket was found, is being worked. There are in the district about 250 men prospecting, but up to the present time nothing of a startling nature has been discovered.

Mr. Anderson came up by way of Valdez and made a trip to Seattle before coming to Dawson. The government trail to Valdez was in very bad condition, full of mud holes and bad places which were almost impassable.

Mr. Anderson tells a good story on the trail. He says that Dawson mining man with whom he made the trip to Valdez.

"I had seen a number of bears in the vicinity, and when they started out Mr. Woods loaded himself with a 30-40 Winchester, with about 100 rounds of ammunition, stating that he intended getting several bear skins to take to his home as trophies of his hunt.

"One day they were camping in an opening of the woods and Mr. Wood went out on a hunting trip. On his return just as he entered the opening to the camp from one side what should he see approaching him? A big black bear from the other side. He was his opportunity to distinguish himself, but alas his courage forsook him at the crucial moment, and after contemplating for just a moment the wicked gleam in the bear's eye he dropped his gun and made a bee line for a tree which was standing near by and ascending it with alacrity he watched from his point of vantage his intended victim sniff the air a few times and then proceed on his way, undisturbed by a look of the supreme contempt stamped upon his countenance.

The story could not be kept a secret, and Mr. Wood's life was made miserable during the rest of the trip. He has not mentioned a bear hunt since that time, and the very sight of a 30-40 rifle almost gives him a stroke of apoplexy.

A Forgotten Countersign. "War recruits in the beginning is apt to lead to many amusing experiences," said the old army officer who saw service in Cuba. "Now, you couldn't ask for better soldiers than we had in Cuba, but a large number of them were new to the business and had much to learn, and, much to their credit, it can be said that they soon learned it.

"I had occasion to leave our lines one night soon after we arrived in Cuba, and upon my return it suddenly struck me that I had forgotten the countersign. I puzzled over it for some time, but for the life of me I couldn't recall the word that had been given out. While I was thinking it over I heard the command: 'Halt!'

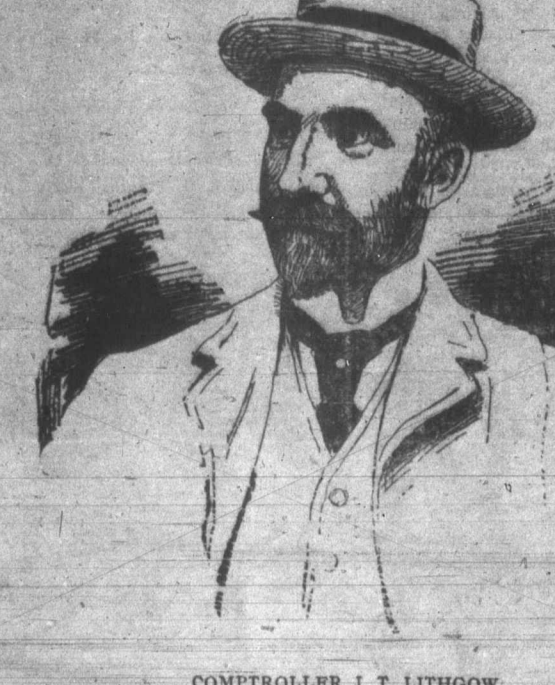
"Halt! Who comes there?" "Friend," I answered, thinking that the countersign would come to me in a moment.

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign," said the sentry.

"As the countersign had slipped from me completely I walked up to him and said sharply: "'Call the corporal of the guard!'

"Gosh," answered the sentry, "I knew it was something like that, but I'm darned if I hadn't forgotten it! Money!"

PEOPLE WE MEET.



COMPTROLLER J. T. LITHGOW.

GREAT PROGRESS BEING MADE

Along the U. S. Telegraph Line on Lower Yukon.

Private McGowan and Private Spies are two members of the U. S. signal corps stationed at Fort Egbert. They arrived in the city on the Rock Island yesterday and are en route to Vancouver, Wash., where they have been ordered to report for duty.

The line from Port Egbert eastward is now up and finished for 90 miles, the last station to be established being on Bullion creek, a tributary of the Fortymile. There are 32 men employed on the Egbert end of the line and it is the intention to remain at the work all winter, or until it is completed.

The lower river line is completed from St. Michael to Fort Gibbon (N. E. station), at the mouth of the Tanana, a distance of 800 miles. A gang of men has recently been put to work at Rampart, 85 miles above Fort Gibbon.

From a short distance below Fort Yukon the line has not been definitely located. Several preliminary surveys have been made but it is said none have been absolutely decided upon. It is positive however, that the Yukon flats will be avoided and Circle City will be the track, though connected with the main line by a spur. The route which will likely be adopted lies via Mosquito Forks from Fort Yukon to Eagle. Work on this division will also be kept up continuously during the winter, if possible, and it is hoped to have it completed at about the same time as that running from Eagle to Valdez.

Owing to the difficulty of keeping the cable from St. Michael to Nome in working order, due to the constant grinding of the ice for weeks at a time in spring and fall, the submarine route will doubtless soon be abandoned. A party of surveyors is now in the field seeking the best route for an overland line and as soon as it has been decided upon it will be erected. Next summer it will be possible for Dawson to talk with Valdez and Nome with as much ease as Vancouver or Skagway. The line to Nome will be 2000 miles long, approximately the same distance as Vancouver. From the latter point to New York is 3500 miles and by making the proper connections Nome can talk with the eastern metropolis 7500 miles away, nearly a third of the distance around the globe.

House entirely renovated, rooms all comfortably heated. Hot air connections. Terms reasonable. The Fairview, Julian Blaker, prop.

CELEBRATED JACK HORNER

Who Set in a Corner Eating a Christmas Pie

He Was a Noted Character and the Plum He Pulled Out Was a Title to Valuable Property.

Herbert Gladstone, the best known son of the famous statesman, has become engaged to the daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget.

Few Americans are aware that the little Jack Horner of nursery fame, "who sat in a corner," was once a living historical personage. Still less will they guess that the "Horner" in Sir R. Paget's name indicates that he is a descendant of the original "little Jack."

The famous rhyme really celebrates the achievement of Mr. Horner in helping himself to a fine estate, while negotiating a "deal," without asking the consent of either of the other parties concerned. The "plum" referred to would probably be described as a "rake off" in modern American language. Indeed, there is much in the career of Mr. Horner that must appeal forcibly to many officials of the present day. We can always hear the great Devery remarking that Mr. Horner was "a smooth and capable officer, who got away with the goods and kept his nerve right with him all the time."

The Horners are today people of position in their county, Somerset, and are so proud of their connection that every scion of the house is named Jack just as every member of Lord Nelson's family is named Horatio. The founder of the house was steward to King Henry VIII under whose crust were the title deeds of twelve manors, and the plum he pulled out for himself was the title deed of the manor of Wells. Here is the story:

Of mitred Abbots who sat in the house of lords before the reformation, two were heads of houses north of Trent—Seibey and York, and two south of Trent, Reading and Glastonbury. Of the last-named Richard Whiting was about at the time of the dissolution, and as Henry VIII always seized the bull by the tail and "went for" the great people it is no wonder that he singled out Whiting for an example of what would follow if a refusal to take oath of supremacy. By the king's orders the abbot was hanged, ripped up and quartered November 14, 1539; his body was managled by the executioner, and his head and limbs were hung up on what is called the "Jo," which overlooks the abbey. This everybody knows; how the abbot made unavailing attempts to save himself is not so well known.

Since 1535 the danger about the oath had been threatening, and Abbot Whiting seems to have taught his penitents that they might take the oath without injury to their consciences. Even an apostle was not above getting into a basket and being let down from the town wall in order to escape temporal persecution, so why should one be surprised that abbots and others of the sixteenth century did their best to save their lives and properties?

The history of Glastonbury is a good illustration of what two historians said on the subject of his Scotch south, said: "No divine can speak the truth." Kingsley threw up the Cambridge prize, saying: "History is a pack of lies." As the earlier history of Glastonbury was written by the cleric William of Malmesbury, it is not wonderful that legend overlays truth, and Freeman says that "the chronicler compiled the history of the abbey from materials he did not believe himself."

Hence we may dismiss the story of its foundation by Joseph of Arimathea, of the burial of King Arthur, and come to a real piece of history which nobody has ever denied, that about the year 1535 the Abbot built a new kitchen, so large that its size reached the royal ears, for rumor said it was larger than the king's own. No doubt the king already had his eye upon ecclesiastical property, and Henry may have resented an abbot, whom he looked upon as a mere tenant—holding the abbey during the royal pleasure—launching out into such expense. He seems to have said some sharp words upon the subject, which were reported to the abbot, who saw it would be worth his while to make his peace with the king if possible, and so hit upon one of those playful methods, common enough at the time of sending to the king a present of a dozen manors, the title deeds of which were concealed under the crust of a pie. It being Christmas time lent point to the joke. Such presents were common in those days, and it may be remembered that the Eng-

gers, the great German bankers, wishing to do the emperor Charles V a benefit, invited him to dinner, and burnt on the table in a fire of common wood his bonds to the value of many thousand gulden.

The abbot's pie was intrusted to Mr. John Horner, the steward of Glastonbury, and he traveled to London in a wagon, for coaches had only been recently introduced, and even Wolsey did not possess one. Perhaps the steward was more of a man of the world than his master and knew that church property would soon be at the mercy of those who chose to take it. At all events, he is said to have abstracted from the pie the title deeds of the manor of Wells and presented the king with the rest. How far it availed to appease the royal greed or the royal displeasure has already been intimated. A darker deed does not occur in the annals of the English reformation than the murder of the able and high-minded Abbot Whiting, whose worst offense was that he defended as best he could from the hand of the spoiler the property of his charge.

Mr. John Horner returned to the abbey and told the abbot that the king had given him the title deeds of the manor in question. Either the abbot made no inquiries or else the bestowal of a valuable manor on a messenger who had brought so large a present seemed only a natural gift. We read in the past of rich benefactors dropped into the laps of sleeping friars from a mere royal freak; we read how in those times the largest amount went to those who solicited the offense, and that a certain marquis, being asked how he had contrived to feather his nest so well, replied: "It rained places; others held out their hands, but I held out my hat." So there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the gift having been made to the original Jack Horner, as his descendants assert to be the case. What the country people thought is shown in the popular rhyme:

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner (of the wagon), eating (not eating) his Christmas pie. He put in his thumb, and pulled out a plum (the title deed), saying: "What a brave boy am I!"

Sir Richard Horner Paget is a descendant (in the female line) of the original Jack, whose male descendants are settled close by him in Somersetshire.—Ex.

\$25 Reward. Strayed or stolen from No. 5 Below, Sulphur creek, one red and white milk cow—with a V shaped notch on each ear. It is believed that the cow is in the vicinity of Magnet Gulch, where she has lately been seen. This is an opportunity for the police at Eldorado Forks or elsewhere.

TIM. P. CHOWLEY, 5 B. Sulphur.

Just Received Large Consignment of Special Centrifugal Pumps Made by Byron Jackson for direct connection to motors. Made by Byron Jackson for direct connection to motors. Made by Byron Jackson for direct connection to motors.

Stock of BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES, including horse shoes, nails, iron and genuine Pennsylvania blacksmith coal, also large stock of pipe and pipe fittings.

Get Prices

Call and

McDonald

Iron Works Co.

Opp. New Courthouse Phone No. 2

# MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD

As the space in yesterday's issue of this paper was too limited to permit of a full report of the memorial service Sunday, it was necessary to continue it until today, and the balance is herewith presented with the full text of the various addresses.

Following the chairman's address, which was printed in yesterday's issue, Mr. Falcon Joslin, representing the American citizens in the Yukon, took the platform and in an eloquent address said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—  
"This magnificent assemblage, at this place in a foreign land, held in commemoration of the death of a ruler of another country, has a tremendous significance. Fit and natural it is that when a great calamity has befallen that men should come together to express their emotion, condemn the crime and extol the virtues of him whom they mourn.

"The ruler of a great nation has been traitorously murdered. Traitorously in two senses. First, he was struck down because of the office he held, and not for revenge or profit. Second, because the blow was delivered when the victim was in the very act of extending his hand to greet in friendliness and cordiality.

"The crime has a two-fold aspect, a national and a personal. In its personal aspect it can scarcely be rivalled in history by the heartless and traitorous manner in which the crime was committed, but in its national aspect it was a blow and an indignity to every citizen of that country, nay more, it was an offense to every citizen of every country that believes in order and established government.

"The crime was not only the crime of murdering a good man, it was a crime against the entire American people, a menace and a threat to all governments and against the whole civilized world.

"It is perhaps this aspect of the thing that had something to do with the meetings such as this held throughout the world. I take it that it is more the feeling of kinship that animates this assemblage.

"Apparently in recent years there has sprung up a class, or I can hardly say a class, a few individuals in all countries, professing the doctrines of anarchy. Men and women who are rebellious under the restraint of law and order, frenzied because they may not have and enjoy all the blessings that the most favored have won or inherited. I cannot think that their principles have any principles, or any doctrines can grow or ever become a nucleus of a movement of any magnitude. The governments now established were raised from ages upon ages of friction, warfare and of blood. They are as natural as the law of gravitation. All our laws and rules of government are in strict conformity with natural law and the rules enforced at present in many cases were laws of nature ages and ages before there was any community or any government, or even before the formation of life in the world.

"Governments and rulers can no more be escaped from than the law of life and death. A few in all times contemplating the inexorable law of death despair and grow frantic at their fate and run amuck, destroying themselves and others, but these few individuals cannot form a class, cannot start a movement. They are the sad men of the race, and I cannot believe that the murdering of our president has any more significance than if he had been given his mortal wound by a mad dog. (Applause.)

"When we consider the number of rulers who have been stricken down by these mad men with the last few years, the feeling arises: How can this thing be stopped or prevented. In the States our president is not a hereditary ruler. He is one of the people. No guards surround him, nor can there be. I was in Washington last winter and stopped at an hotel across the avenue from the White House. I was at perfect liberty on two days of the week, the reception days of the president, to walk across the avenue, shake hands with him and receive a word of greeting. Anyone may do so with perfect freedom without a pass or formality. No sentries were stationed at the gates, no bayonets guarded the house. This cannot be changed, and our succeeding presidents who take up the burdens of the office must face the danger of assassination from mad men, and must continue to bare their breasts defenceless to the assassin. It is the people's duty to guard their ruler, he whom they have chosen and elevated to office must be their special care, and those who surround him must be ready to place their bodies before him to protect him from such attacks.

"The president's most distinguished characteristic was kindness and

goodwill. One would think the very attributes that would disarm an assassin. I happened to be in the gallery of the senate chamber at Washington when Senator Tillman of South Carolina was addressing the senate, and in vigorous terms opposing the policy of the president and his advisors with reference to some of the newly acquired colonies. Now, I had known that Senator Tillman was a strong opponent of the president and a man given to expressing his opposition in violent words. I was amazed when in the course of his remarks he stopped to pay a tribute to our now martyred president. He stated that his opposition was not because of any personal aggrandizement that he believed the president was seeking, for he had become acquainted with the president, and it pleased him to say that he had never met, in the course of his life, a more lovable man than President McKinley.

"There was an incident in the president's life which brought him in contact with the people of this district now almost forgotten, and one, I believe, that has never been properly acknowledged. I dare say that among those who now hear me there is no one can recall any act of the president where the people of this immediate locality were in any way concerned, and yet there was such an incident, and shows in vivid colors what sort of man the president was. Four years ago I and my companion were floating down the Yukon in a small boat. For 200 miles before we reached Dawson we had met parties in two's and three's trudging on foot dragging their boats, leaving Dawson as if there had been a plague there. Many of them had scarcely enough provisions to last them to reach the ocean, and all warned, as that unless we had provisions we had better return, for there was a famine in Dawson, and that thousands would perish during the coming winter.

"When we arrived here mass meetings were being held in the streets every day, and plans were prepared to gather all the provisions in the camp and issue rations so that there might be sufficient to support the life of all. (Applause.)

"Those who had reached the outside in the manner I have stated spread the news that there was a famine here and that some 20,000 or 30,000 were in dire distress and starving. There was no communication for five months. When the news was made known to the president he sent a message to Congress and called attention to these conditions and asked them for an appropriation to relieve the sufferers here without regard to whether these sufferers were citizens of one country or another. An appropriation of \$200,000 was made, and although the management of the expedition blundered and made a ludicrous failure of it, yet the goodwill of the president was shown and the same hand that was extended to the assassin approved the act intended to give relief to the people of this locality.

"It was months before we knew here of what had been done, and when we heard of it my partner said to me, 'Well, we did not need the help, but it shows that Uncle Sam does not forget his children.'

"Within the year past you have been called upon to mourn the loss of your most illustrious queen. She has passed into the great beyond full of years and at the end of a most glorious reign. In some respects her character was not unlike the character of our late president. The simplicity of their lives, their purity of domestic relations, their kindness and goodwill were common to both. Neither sought glory nor power, but both achieved both glory and power from the practice of these simple virtues—virtues that all may practice and they bring victories, too. In the last public address of the president he used the expression, 'Victories of peace are greater than the victories of war.' Has it ever occurred to you what that sentence means?

"A few years ago in the United States there was dire distress. I have seen thousands of starving and ragged men marching through the streets toward the capitol of the nation to appeal for work. There was no famine in the land, no plague. The fields were as fertile and nature as kind, yet there was terrible and wide-spread distress. An election came on, and some advocated one remedy and some another. Those who advocated the choice of a conservative man for the office of president prevailed, and our now martyred president was elected. The transformation that occurred in the country following that election is impossible to describe or imagine. Almost instantly, as if by magic, factories

started, capital was let out and these idle men found employment, and the country has been and is now in a line of progress unparalleled in the history of the world.

"The cause of all this distress was the lack of confidence, and the cure was the restoring of confidence. It was known the President McKinley was a safe man and that he would not do violent things, that he would make haste slowly, that he was trustworthy, and all the people had confidence in him. This was a victory of peace. After victories, in times past, there was a harvest of death and homes made desolate. After this victory of peace, a harvest of prosperity and of restored confidence and goodwill. What a matchless victory!

"When your illustrious Queen passed away, Americans shared your sorrow, and the loss was theirs as well as yours, and they felt it. The parallel of latitude that divides our country is an imaginary line, and though it may be marked upon the ground, it is not marked in our hearts. When your sorrow fell, we shared it with you, and now in our grief we are grateful for your sympathy. He that would raise discord between us is the enemy of us all." (Applause.)

Mr. Chas. McDonald, who followed Mr. Joslin, made a stirring and eloquent address, in which he touched a chord of sympathy with the audience, and his remarks were greeted with the greatest applause throughout. His eulogy of the martyred president was magnificent, and his denunciation of the society which has been the means of taking the lives of some of earth's noblest men and women met with the approval of all present. He said in part:

"Sir—Only a few words, and these not fulsome adulation or flattery, for the life of the man in whose memory we are here is an open page that all may read even though they run.

"A few months ago in this far north land we bowed our heads in grief at the open grave of a loved Queen. Little did we then expect that so soon a sister nation would be called on to mourn a leader lost, and we to meet with them that weep. Death came to all soon or late. To Queen Victoria it came when she was ripe for the sickle, after a long and glorious reign, full of years and honor, and her life's work accomplished. To him it came in the flower of his manhood, his eye yet undimmed, his strength and vigor unabated, his country still needing his guiding hand; stung to death or five months. (Applause.)

"In his life's work we see the noblest of men, a man whose eyes look in his faces with tender sympathy and feel their grief as brothers only can. (Applause.)

"May I here compare one phase of the late president's life with Queen Victoria's—his home life—his domestic life. Her's was the admiration of her own people and of the world. His purity was spotless—stain and scandal were far away. Her whole life was a poem that we love to read. A picture painted by a master hand that never tires the eye, and so of him who has gone. A son whose delight it was to honor father and mother. When at the acme of his fame, when surrounded by countless thousands and crowned with the insignia of his high office, his mother, his dear old mother, stood at his side and shared his glory. And what shall we say of the wife of his bosom. Fragile as a tender flower, not fitted to withstand the storms and cares of life—his loving heart, his madness and strength stood for two, his strong arms were even about her that even the winds of Heaven might not visit her too roughly. I do not wrong his memory when I say that mother and wife were first in his every thought.

"Surely the lives of Queen and President teach us that besides ability and statesmanship private

character in public life is a requisite essential.

"This tragic event brings us face to face with a startling condition of affairs. Anarchy seems rampant. While it is a long way off we look calmly on. Russia mourns a czar mutilated by a nihilist's bomb. Austria an Empress stabbed to the heart. France a president and Italy a king. But now it is at your very doors. Let the people of the United States of America look to it that it is not warming in its bosom the serpent that shall sting it to death. Let it take its place with the nations of the world, with civilization and humanity, and exterminate to the very root such an organization that spares not even woman's life, that takes away loved leaders and that would attempt to destroy the foundation of society, a foundation laid by the Master of the whole universe. (Applause.) Now is the time to act. Tomorrow another of the viper's brood may sting.

"As William McKinley lived, so he died—a brave man. Calm and courageous. As he faced the foe on the field of life's battle so he met the last foe of humanity. With words that shall live: It is God's way; His will be done.

"It may be God's way, our light is feeble and we cannot see. He was at the threshold. God's love and God's eternal purposes were about. He saw.

"What does it mean? Is his death to teach the nation a lesson? Is it a warning that a something is gnawing at its very heart? A pestilential, poisonous Anarchism—then that people will arise in their greatness and say: Stop! (Applause.)

"So the light went out. Went out? Ah, no, it shines high up—bright, radiant and clear—to guide the youth of his country along the paths of high and lofty citizenship.

"And now we say farewell—farewell brave young soldier who at country's call went out to fight its battles. Farewell sterling advocate, true to client as to flag. Farewell statesman, high minded and lofty, whose life was given to the land he loved the most. Farewell, and last of all farewell, dutiful son of devoted mother, who needed no Common from Mount Sinai to honor her. Farewell young husband, whose wife of 37 years and last and only love, who will weep when all others dry their tears, whose heart will ache when others are bowed in Nature's noble man, to you a last farewell." (Great applause.)

After the address of Mr. McDonald Dr. Grant offered a short prayer, after which the audience joined in singing the well known hymn, "Lead Me Not Unto Temptation." (Great applause.)

After the address of Mr. McDonald Dr. Grant offered a short prayer, after which the audience joined in singing the well known hymn, "Lead Me Not Unto Temptation." (Great applause.)

"The circumstances connected with the death of President McKinley are calculated to add a sting to our sorrow. His death did not occur at a time when we might expect the dissolution of the soul and body by natural laws. He was not permitted to serve his country to a ripe age, and then retire like Gladstone to the peace of a private life. He was not even permitted to serve out the remainder of his second term of office, but at the very zenith of his power, in the

midst of his greatest usefulness, at a time when, through having gained the confidence of his people to such a remarkable degree, that Providence had placed in his hand illustrious power for good to his own people and among the nations of the earth, in the light of day, amid a rejoicing throng, surrounded by his friends, he was shot in cold blood.

"His foul deed was not the act of a frenzied partisan, not the act of a disappointed office seeker, nor one of unbalanced mind, nor that of a personal enemy, but the result of a plot deliberately planned by a reptilian organization having for its sole object the overthrow and destruction of all constituted authority, and the blind hope of a chaotic reign of anarchy. A plot carried into execution by an exponent of this doctrine.

"If the party that has been assigned in this service, it is fitting that I speak not particularly of his gallantry as a soldier, nor of his achievements as a statesman, but rather it calls me to pull aside the mantle of his public career, and tell what can be found beneath it. We see a noble character, a strong personality, a striking individuality. Here heredity and environment united in producing a character the admiration of all and fitted to be a leader among men.

"His forefathers were of Scotch-Irish descent, coming to America in 1750. His grandmother, Mary Rosa, was of Puritan extraction, belonging to a family who had fled from England to Holland, and thence came to America. His father was a devout Christian, a Republican, and a strong advocate of protective tariff.

"He lived to see his illustrious son elected Governor of Ohio. His mother was a lady of noble Christian character, of whom it may be said, 'The foot that rocked the cradle moved the world.' She lived to see her son inaugurated President of the United States. Born of such parents, trained with such a home, were implanted in his nature those principles which, when developed amid the activities of a public life, produced his nobleness of character.

"Among the many eminent virtues found in his character, we notice first his high ideals. As a son, his filial obedience, especially to his widowed mother in her old age, was the cynosure of all eyes. As a lover and husband he was a modern knight. As a citizen of the United States he was a true patriot. As a soldier he was ready to sacrifice his life on the altar of his country. In politics he was a statesman from the very beginning.

"He note also his devotion to duty. His high ideals marked out for him his path of duty. Once having determined this, he threw into it all the energies of his nature, and with a persistence regardless of all opposition, never swerved from that path. His devotion to duty was the secret of his gallantry on the field of battle. In his political life he early became imbued with those principles which he left to his country's good, and never once do we find him during his whole public life changing his course, to stoop to some act which he might gain cheap popularity, or for merely political purposes. His administration has given to American politics a stability never before known, and has raised the Republic to a third to a first rate power.

"His sweet home life is proverbial. Of simple American tastes, he was a true son of the Republic. Neither the cares of State, nor the formalities of court life, caused him for a moment to neglect that service of love which he continually bestowed upon his wife. Frequently he set aside the formalities of court life that he might have his wife by his side.

"His purity of life was beyond reproach. No one could possibly think of offering him a bribe. He came through all his political campaigns without a stain on his character. Once in his younger days, when financial difficulties overtook him, he was prepared to surrender all to satisfy the last demands of his creditors.

"Early in life he came under the influence of the Gospel, and this secret source of strength often enabled him to rise above the difficulties of office. From it he drew those consolations which sweetened his life. His great loving nature went out to his people, until the nation learned they could trust him. This love found a response in the hearts of the people. His calm resignation to the will of an over ruling Providence gave him peace in life and victory in death. Let us pray that this same Providence may vouchsafe similar blessings to the one who now occupies the presidential chair."

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FEED, PROVISIONS, FOOD PRODUCTS.  
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All Steers in the New Two Story Brick. Call and Get Prices in Quantities.

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For Passenger and Freight Rates, Apply Frank Mortimer, Agent. Aurora Dock.

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Made another excursion to Whitehorse Monday with every stateroom sold and a jolly, satisfied crowd of passengers.  
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WAIT FOR HER  
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Operating the following Fine Passenger Steamers between Seattle and White Horse:  
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Heating Stoves,  
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AT LOWEST PRICES

Also Oil Cooking Stoves and Oil Heaters  
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Gold Seal Rubber Boots,  
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Pacs, Overalls and Everything  
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**DEVELOPMENT OF QUARTZ**

(Continued from Monday's Issue.)

With the mill completed as it stands today the reduction of free milling ore is a very simple matter. The ore is brought to the rear of the building and dumped into a chute, falling in a bin convenient to the crusher. Until the latter arrives the ore will be broken by hand, but with the rock breaker in position it with little effort reduces the quartz to pieces the size of an egg. The hoisting engine previously described elevates the broken ore to the hopper above the stamps from which it is fed automatically to the mortar. Once inside the latter it remains there until it is crushed, ground and pulverized into fine powder by the actions of the stamps. A small stream of water is fed continuously into the top part of the mortar and this mixing with the pulverized rock reduces it to the consistency of liquid pulp. As the ore is crushed to powder the tiny particles of free gold contained therein, many so small as to not be visible to the naked eye, are released and coming in contact with the silver plated lip plates adhere to the plates by reason of the strong affinity gold has for quicksilver. Not all the gold is thus caught, however, the balance in company with the residue contained in the ore being forced out through the meshes of a fine screen contained on three sides of the mortar. After passing through the screens the pulp falls on what is known as the table. It is a shallow box 5x10 feet in size and three inches deep, made water tight and stands at a pitch of 1 1/2 inches to the foot. The bottom of the box is covered with a copper plate rolled to a thickness of one-eighth of an inch, the upper surface being electro plated with one ounce of silver to the square foot. The pulp is made to slowly pass over these copper plates, a thin stream of water aiding its progress. Such gold as has escaped the lip plates in the mortar adheres to the plates on the table and to make doubly sure that none escapes small quantities of quicksilver are from time to time fed in the mortar. This after passing over the outside plates falls into a V-shaped trough at the lower end of the box and by reason of its excessive weight falls to the bottom, water and worthless rock overflowing the trough and passing out into the river through the tail race. After a mill run has been completed the machinery is stopped, the screens in the mortar removed and the lip plates are scraped clean of the gold adhering to them. The same is done to the plates on the table the mass secured in company with that from the V-shaped trough being squeezed through a buckskin sack which has been wet. Much of the quicksilver will pass through the pores of the buckskin. The gold will now be found to be a grayish mass of the consistency of putty. The ball is placed in a mortar and upon the proper degree of heat being applied the quicksilver passes off in vapor leaving the gold bright and yellow in all its pristine loveliness. Many of the ores containing free gold have other values which cannot be saved by the process just described and require additional treatment. Gold, silver and perhaps lead is contained in combination, the treatment to which they will yield depending entirely upon their character. For some the sulphurets, as the concentrated pulp is now called, is treated by chlorination as is the case with the great Treadwell works near Juneau. Others require the cyanide process, while still others have to be smelted. Some ores contain all their value in the free gold, and thus after it is extracted the residue is worthless. Among the other articles of machinery yet to arrive for the company is a concentrator. The primary object of the machine is as the name implies—to concentrate the pulp. Every tiny atom of the ore containing mineral is saved, the worthless portion passing away. Six, eight and sometimes 10 tons of pulp is thus reduced—concentrated into one ton of sulphurets. Within the mill building is also a complete blacksmith shop in the hands of a machinist competent to make any repairs whatsoever that may be needed. Situated on the tract of land owned by the company are over a dozen cabins wherein the employees are housed. Close at hand to the mill building is an assay office 20x20 which will be in charge of a competent assayer. The gentleman is on his way inside now and will arrive before close of navigation. Below the assay office is a large stable containing accommodation for the eight draft horses owned

by the company. A short distance where the mill is a new three-room cabin, the office and living quarters of the management. Still further beyond is the saw mill now being installed. The building is 25x40 and houses a 35-horse power boiler and 25-horse power engine. The site is 75 feet back from the river, a chute being employed through which the logs are dragged from the river. The mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day and will be used solely to saw timber for the company's use. They will manufacture their own lumber for timbering the mines, ties and bridge timbers for ore roads it will be necessary to build, etc. As soon as the lumber is available another building will be erected in close proximity to the stamp mill in which a cyanide plant in charge of an expert will be installed. When in working order the company will employ from 20 to 25 men about the plant. At the present day there are between 60 and 70 men engaged in getting out ore and pushing development work on the different properties in which the company is interested. The location of these different properties for obvious reasons is at present a secret, but it may be said that they are 11 in number and all are under bond to the company which is engaged in their development. In addition to these there are eight others in which the company is interested, but which are being prospected independent of the company's assistance. A very great feature which is being introduced into the country by the company, a novel idea, by the way, and one for which the miner can not help but feel grateful, is the method to be employed in assisting the prospector to develop his claim in the quickest and least expensive manner possible. Stored away near their plant ready for future use the company has what Mr. Spencer terms prospecting outfits. There are 13 of

them and each outfit consists of an eight-horse power boiler, a steam list, a centrifugal pump and a Burley steam drill. There is but one Burley on hand at present and it is only by good luck that it has arrived. The big strike in the States has delayed the arrival of some of their machinery. It is all shipped from Chicago, but when it was learned the shipment of Burleys which were ordered subsequent to the mill was liable to be delayed, a duplicate order was wired to San Francisco with the result that one of the lot arrived. The others together with the ore crusher, concentrator and cyanide plant will be hauled over the ice from Whitehorse just as soon as they arrive and the ice is in condition for travel. The drill now on hand is from the Parke & Lacey Co. The drills are of two, four and six feet in length and there are dozens of them together with steam hose and other necessary fittings. Another new idea that is being employed is the use of electric batteries and platinum wires with which to set off charges of powder instead of the old style fuses. One of these batteries goes with each of the prospecting outfits. And how are these outfits to be employed? Simply this. A prospector comes to Mr. Spencer with a sample from his claim. It is assayed for him and if the returns are satisfactory a man makes an examination of the claim. If the indications are favorable and the man is one of the right sort, he will be furnished with an outfit to prospect his claim. It will be hauled out for him by one of the company's teams and set up for him ready to run. If he has no powder the company will furnish it, and if he has no grub the chances are that if he is the right kind of a man he can secure it also from the same source. What they ask in return is the privilege of buying at a fair valuation either the whole or an interest in the claim

should it prove of any value. Surely nothing could be more fair. If a struggling prospector has a few tons of ore out which he wishes tested and has not the means with which to pay the freight on it to the mill, the company will send one of their own teams out after it, make the test and charge for doing so only the actual expense that has been incurred. In fact, any miner who has a prospect worthy of the name can confidently look toward the company for such assistance as he may require. In their dealings with the Dominion government it is gratifying to note that every facility and assistance has been rendered the company that could be asked for. Not that they required any bonus, subsidy or anything else of that sort, for such is far from the case, but in the matter of securing a location and acquiring certain rights which were necessary before such a vast enterprise could be begun, the government has been most liberal, another evidence of the wise policy being followed by those in charge of the ship of state. In speaking of the liberal attitude being taken with the miners, Mr. Spencer said: "My instructions are to render the miner and prospector every possible assistance and at the same time keep an eye open to our own interests. We will gladly help anyone on his feet who can show us a proposition of merit. We are here to do business and I believe the country has a great future in store for it. At present owing to the difficulties and expense of transporting the ore from the mine to the mill we must have ore that will average \$25 to the ton in free gold, before we can make it pay. That is the minimum. The mill was built at its present location for several reasons. We have plenty of room to expand whenever we wish to, we have plenty of pure water, a very necessary article, we are where we can get logs and fuel at the cheapest

rates, and the plant is accessible to every creek contiguous to the country. The time is past when it is considered necessary to build a mill at the mine. Nowadays the mill is built on the best location possible and the ore is hauled to it. We are within reach of not one but a dozen different prospects which may develop into mines and can handle ore from all of them whereas such would not be the case if we were located adjoining any one particular claim. It is a simple matter to build an ore road to any claim when it is sufficiently developed to warrant the expense. That is one purpose for which we have our own saw mill and teams. I am only waiting now for the ground to freeze and a little snow to fall and then we will begin pounding quartz at once. We have a quantity out ready for delivery on several different claims, but with the roads and hills in their present condition it is too much of a task to bring it in, especially as cold weather is so near at hand." Such is the beginning of what promises to be the biggest institution in the history of the Klondike. The little mill now ready to test the worth of the ore fed into its capacious maw, is but the forerunner of many others which within less than a year, or two at the most, will awaken the hills of the Klondike with the reverberations of hundreds of falling stamps. Kodaks \$2.50; fresh films 50c. Goetzman.

Buried here  
The remains of Harry O. Mundall who died here last spring and which were held for shipment to his old home in England, were buried here on last Sunday. The funeral was from the undertaking parlors of Brimston & Stewart.

Kodaks \$2.50; fresh films 50c. Goetzman.

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- THEATRE -

Friday Night, Oct. 6

**Caribou**  
**Sinclair**  
vs.  
**Ed. Kelly**

**20-Rounds-20**  
For a Decision

Kodaks \$2.50; fresh films 50c. Goetzman.

**Old Savoy**

**Theatre**

Three Nights Only

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday  
**Jack of Diamonds**

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