

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET.

DAWSON, Y. T., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899

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VOL. 2 No 3

Extra Edition!

COMPARE POOR HARVEY'S CASE WITH REILLY'S

Harvey Couldn't Record His Claim Because It Was a "Fraction."

IS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE BARRACKS

Is Subsequently Turned Loose, But Unfortunately Loses His Claim.

Is Peaceably Working on Ground Staked by Him on Gold Hill—T. W. Hardy Becomes the Owner as Shown by Abstract of Title—More "Sensation" in the "Nugget," but of the Kind the People Should Be Enlightened Upon.

The last issue of the NUGGET told of the recording of a fractional claim on Gold Hill by Thomas Reilly, clerk in the office of Inspector of Mines Madden at Grand Forks. One of the hardest cases coming within the knowledge of this paper, and which it has urgently been requested not to make public for some reason or other, is that of the story of George A. Harvey.

Harvey went up on Gold Hill and found a piece of ground which he at once located, and meeting Dominion Land Surveyor Gibbons at the Forks, requested him to survey the ground and offered, so Harvey states, to pay him his customary fee. Mr. Gibbons told him, properly, he could pay at the office, and on September 15, 1898, commenced the survey, completing on the 16th, and being followed by Harvey staking. On September 19, Harvey came to Dawson and on the same date applied at the gold commissioner's office for record. Unable to get into the recorder's office or even near it, for that was the period when "bright" men were running things by numbers, as has been frequently stated in these columns.

He appeared there daily until the 24th when desiring to fully protect his interests and rights, returned to his claim and re-located. Returning to Dawson, he again applied and was refused the record rights. He then went to Mr. Ogilvie who told him to turn in his plat to the gold commissioner's office, and doing so, was refused by Mr. Fawcett and "clerk" (otherwise clerk) Hurdman, they claiming it was a "fraction." This was September 26 and 27. Now then, on October 31, by an abstract of title, in the hands of the NUGGET covering this claim of poor Harvey, we ask our readers to note how accurately the figures showing the claim are stated in this abstract and yet how carefully omitted in Reilly's, and which the NUGGET had to dig, and dig, and dig for.

MINING DIVISION OF TROANDIKE.

MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, JANUARY 5, 1899.

Abstract of title of Bench Placer Mining Claim on Gold Hill on left limit of No. 6 above on Bonanza 5th tier, bounded on the northeast by claim recorded by

Dr. Morgan, south 93 feet, north 100, east 100, west 100, according to plan by D. L. S. Gibbons, in the Troandike Division of the Yukon District, Yukon Territory. Said claim was recorded under certificate No. 10448 on the 31st day of October, 1898, by T. W. Hardy. Certified correct.

Signed, E. D. BOLTON,
Mining Recorder.

Why this open abstract with precise measurements in this claim recorded by Hardy and information hardly obtainable as to Reilly's, a government clerk? Why could Hardy record this "fraction" and not Harvey, the man who staked? But that's not all that happened to poor Harvey.

Working away on his claim on November 15, along came a man who notified him to quit work and leave the ground on which he was pitting down a hole. Amazed at the command, he refused to do so. On November 20 there appeared on his claim a gentleman with yellow stripes on his pants and notified him to quit work and leave the premises, and being met with a prompt refusal, Mr. Harvey was arrested, brought down to Dawson, confined in the barracks, a charge of trespass against him, on the following morning taken before the gold commissioner and by him turned loose after leaving statement. To verify this or deny it the police records of Dawson will undoubtedly show, and the NUGGET knows whereof it speaks. What think you of that gentleman upon the creeks? The humiliation of arrest, dragged like a criminal to the police barracks in Dawson, all the way from Grand Forks; the time lost, the mind-worry—all, all—is it not a travesty and farce? What redress has poor Harvey? His claim is gone, what work he has done goes to enrich another. We know neither Mr. Harvey nor Mr. Hardy in the matter, only the justice or injustice of the case. If the ground could not be recorded by Harvey because it was a "fraction" it certainly couldn't legally be done by Hardy. If Hardy's claim-measurements are accurately given in an official abstract, obtained in the regular way, why not Reilly's, a government employe? And, yet, the NUGGET is "sensational!" Well, gentlemen in office and employ of the government, so long as you continue to furnish such

"sensations" the NUGGET will continue to publish them regardless of who may be hurt, or what his position. These are matters of public importance—not dog fights nor kitchen back door scandals. And the NUGGET has more of them.

A Mandamus of no Effect.

So many unanswered questionings are floating around in the air—questionings which Governor Ogilvie alone could set at rest—that a NUGGET representative was dispatched to his office and on Monday the following important interview was courteously granted by the commissioner of the Yukon:

Mr. Ogilvie, will you tell the readers of the NUGGET the status of the mail-carrying problem at the present moment?

"Well, as you know, P. C. Richardson secured the United States mail contract from the United States government, which contract was assigned to the Arctic Express company. This company then secured a contract with the Canadian government for bringing in Canadian mails; thus you see they had a direct contract with one government and a sub-contract with the other. However, they evidently considered the terms of the direct contract too severe and attempted to secure better ones. I surmise that the mails have been deliberately delayed by the company in order to force the government to make better terms. There is now a certain amount of mail matter in their hands, and, as you know, possession is nine points of the law, and whether or not we can legally secure possession of that mail matter or not is a question which the postmaster general or a suit at law alone can determine, and we have not yet had time to apprise him of the condition of affairs. The police at both ends of the territory have made arrangements to bring in and take out the mail; but the plans have not yet had time to fructify. Meanwhile the Arctic Express company is working its way in with more or less mail. We are starting out a general mail, through the police every two weeks; also an official mail every two weeks. The official mail will leave on alternate weeks with the general mail, so there will be a mail leaving here every week."

"Did the Arctic Express Company give bonds for the faithful performance of its contract?"

"I suppose so. But even if they should forfeit their bonds it would not be any satisfaction that I can see to the men who want their mail."

"Is it true that your powers of commissioner have been extended by official communications in this last batch of official mail?"

The governor explained at length that he was now duly authorized under the great seal of Canada to thoroughly investigate any charges made against administrative officials. He produced the law under an investigating commissioner acts and read its pages aloud. By virtue of his authority he can now summon anyone he chooses and compel them to answer even though the evidence should be of the most self incriminating character; but a proviso reads that such evidence cannot and shall not be used against the witness giving it, thus granting an immunity without which an investigation would be simply a farce.

"Have you taken any steps yet in the way of an investigation?" was asked.

"I shall take active steps just as soon as possible and then the makers of charges will be invited to come forward and we will see how much they know."

"Mr. Ogilvie, is it within the power of the territorial court to order the gold commissioner to record fractions?"

"No, it is not. The Dominion lands act and Mining acts provide that for public use or other purposes the Minister of the Interior may withdraw from location or entry such of the domain as he may see fit."

"Did the Minister of the Interior so order the withdrawal of fractions?"

"Yes. His order to reserve fractions to the crown arrived here July 22, 1898."

"Have no fractions been recorded since then?"

"No."

The incorporation of the city of Dawson was next touched upon. The ordinance is partly completed and the governor explained that he had been in no hurry as it was desirable that everyone should have ample time to think it over and also that Ottawa might be heard from on the subject. The government had expressed itself now and there was no objection at Ottawa to incorporation.

"When the ordinance has been approved by the Yukon council, will it be submitted to the public for discussion?"

On this point our worthy governor was disposed to be somewhat equivocal. He thought it would be sufficient if the "citizens" who brought the ordinance to the council were invited to look over its provisions. Again he pointed out that it was not at all obligatory upon the council to submit its ordinances for ratification by the people before their passage. It was explained to him that the gentlemen who had brought the ordinance to him were not present at the mass meetings which had brought forth the ordinance and had never even signified to the public their approval of its parts. The provisions most desired by the public might have been omitted by the council and the omission be agreed to by the "citizens" and the omission be far from meeting the approval of Dawson.

"Can an objectionable incorporation ordinance be passed by this council and we be compelled to accept it?" was asked.

"Well, I guess if the people didn't like the ordinance they could refuse to work under it—could refuse to vote, and so on."

Other unimportant matters were touched upon and then the scribe thanked our chief executive for the courtesy of the interview and departed.

TIME TO GO TO OTTAWA!

The Exposures of the "Nugget" Make it Absolutely Necessary.

AND YET THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

Do the Miners and Business Men Wish to Help Themselves?

The Time Has Come for Action—The "Nugget" has Only Commenced—Will Show its Hand Fully at the Proper Time and Place.

If there ever was an opportunity to accomplish that which will result in good to every citizen of this Yukon Territory, whether engaged in business of any character or in fishing upon the creeks that time has come! Particularly is that true of the miners upon the creeks—groaning under the burdens unnecessarily imposed upon them. The consternation caused by the exposure in the regular issue of the NUGGET on Wednesday simply spread throughout the city and upon the creeks with a rapidity never equaled within our knowledge. So great was the demand for the NUGGET that although a very large number of papers were printed, the entire issue was speedily exhausted. All day long the office of the NUGGET was besieged with persons who, called, impelled to a release from silence by the action of this journal, and poured into four ears their stories of wrongs they had had imposed upon them. Some of these the NUGGET already had possession of in evidence better than hearsay, while others were new. Certainly the extra edition which is herewith handed our readers is a strong supplement to what has already been said. The evident imparting of secret information from the Gold Commissioner's office, the insolence of clerks in responding to the polite inquiry made at a public office window, the recording of fractions in direct violation of explicit instructions from the Minister of the Interior, the "rimrock" and boundary questions, the matter of royalty, regulations not susceptible of a monthly variation of interpretation, the restoration of rights upon the abandonment of worthless claims, the undisturbed possession by a miner of any piece of unoccupied ground when continuously occupied and prospecting, the posting up of printed notices of record upon the initial stake of every claim, the removal from the Gold Commissioner's office of the optional power of recording to record any claims presented, the construction of government trails, the disallowance of anything in the form of a monopoly, no reservation of claims, immediate representation after recording, 500 feet claims, all bench and hillside claims, to be 600 feet square, no government employe or official to be permitted to stake, record, buy, sell or own any mining property, a court of appeal from the gold commissioner to be created in the Yukon Territory, a regularly organized mail service are among the many changes and new order of things this particular community requires. There is no hope of attaining any of these most essential ends here. We are a long way off from the seat of government. There are no official ears high in the Dominion's Council to whom the people may turn and make their appeals.

Reports from officials having held power in the Yukon are colored to suit their prejudice and particular eyesight. The people should be represented before the legislative portion of the government face to face.

The NUGGET has, as every minor must know, fought a hard, stubborn fight from the first to the present, and always in the interests of the common people. It purposes to keep that fight up. It has not been idle in many other ways unknown to the public in carrying out its plans, even while continuing publication twice a week. It has sought and secured enough undeniable evidence as to simply get the whole world agast. Money paid to the most menial of Her Majesty's guards, up through the various departments and certain officials; that marks the trail of crime and wrong in discrimination against individuals, before which the eminent specialist in "grafting" in United States history, "Boss" William Tweed, would attend school that he might learn the art.

The NUGGET therefore has been at work all this time too on the outside, and has secured assurances of influences most powerful in official circles where good can be done. Believing that the time is ripe to grasp the fruits of final victory and redress the wrongs of the past, and secure the legislation necessary, the NUGGET will through proper representation go to Ottawa and in no uncertain tones in its own way will it be heard. Powerful journals all

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY

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E. C. ALLEN, Manager
GEO. M. ALLEN, Editor
A. F. GEORGE, City Editor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899

NOTICE

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

The NUGGET has a regular carrier and express service covering Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Sulphur and Dominion creeks and tributaries. Mail orders taken and prompt delivery guaranteed on all the above. Orders for delivery of papers, mail or express may be left at the Nugget Express office or given to creek agents.

"WHERE WE ARE AT"

When our chief executive first landed in Dawson he was approached by a committee of miners on the matter of the corruption known to be in existence in Dawson's public offices. He asked for time and anything that was wrong would be righted. The exposures of this and previous issues bear out the NUGGET in stating that today things are as rotten where they should be sound as at any time in the history of Dawson. While we are not disputing the honesty of our highest officials they appear to adverbs to be helplessly incapable of curbing the voracious appetites of their subordinates. Men are being ruthlessly dragged to jail on unsupported charges not brought up in court the following day. Men are being dispossessed of claims and the same ground awarded to a favorite. Men supposed to have influence with our governing council sell it for a paltry thousand and fifty dollars. Records in the gold commissioner's office are still secret, and concealed by that very secrecy, fractions are being recorded without any figures giving their suspicious sizes and angles. From excess of riches or other causes clerks have grown insolent as French nobles before the time of the guillotine. The whole machinery for the government of the mines appears to be in the hands of men supposedly tried and true yet found wanting in the supreme hour of temptation. Flexible mining regulations, capable of any interpretation you may happen to need, increase the feeling of utter insecurity until no man feels himself safe in possession, and outside of the ring, all feel that their miners' rights are a simple fiction, and the equal chance promised to all a mere chimera of the imagination. The utmost distrust is prevalent on every hand and the commonest street reply from friends to a disappointed candidate for recording, is "Oh, well, your price was not high enough!" Undoubtedly we are sold into bondage to a group of ringsters like a lot of Russian serfs who went with the land. Undoubtedly, also, at this distance, a gang of ringsters in political circles are laughing in their sleeves at our futile struggles with their agents and expect, by the time we can reach them, to have grown rich with their friends from railroad grants, timber grants, whiskey grants, and the thousand-and-one dishonorable measures at their disposal.

The Nugget is making a good fight in Dawson against dishonesty in office, but

has decided that for quick and effective results the war must be carried right to the fountain head. Sifton has thoroughly made up his mind to stand or fall with those iniquitous royalty and reservation regulations. Only by meeting lawmakers on their own ground can we expect to call a halt at once to the wrong doing in high places. That oppressive royalty should be removed before the spring washup has robbed our hard working miners. The opposition to Sifton has grown so great that an emissary from Dawson, backed by the affidavits which are pouring into our office, and the inside knowledge of Klondike affairs which we are proving we possess, will be welcomed as never before and to the immediate benefit of every man, woman or child of the Klondike. We propose to go to Ottawa at once through our representative or representatives and lay the case of the people before the house. If Parliament cannot be reached, the lobby shall know us until we are heard. If that shall prove ineffective the newspapers from Vancouver to New Foundland shall ring with Klondike misrule and oppression until our demands are acceded to. The good sense and integrity of the Canadian people as a whole can be depended upon to enforce our demands.

The foregoing is part of the work the NUGGET lays out for itself for the immediate future. We are sending out at once a man capable anywhere of pleading the cause of The People vs. An oppressive and Weakly Government. He has been with the NUGGET since its inception and is personally cognizant of the details of the government offices. His work on the creeks has familiarized him with the peculiar wants of the miners of this section and he will present the proposed amendments of the mining regulations as approved by the miners themselves to the persons who alone can make them the laws of the land. Canadian politics hardly concern the Klondike miners, but as a means to an end it may be necessary to take a hand in order to enforce the demands of this section. The abolition of the royalty alone would mean a saving to our miners of from four to six hundred thousand dollars next spring. Is it not worth your while to chance a few paltry dollars in aiding our emissary to attempt it? Would it not be worth something to every one in the district outside of the ring if honesty in public places replaced deceit and security of rights was procured for all? The NUGGET will proceed single handed to Ottawa, but if our readers so will, they can double the strength of those hands; can furnish more sinews of war; can protract the fight; can enable us to so represent this community that ten per cent of the spring washup will not go to fatten plethoric government accounts; so that unclean public servants may be replaced with honest ones; so that unworkable regulations may have good common sense regulations substituted for them; so that security in our rights may be given us in place of the cruel uncertainty existing today for all outside the ring.

COMPARED WITH RUSSIA.

North Russia reaches within 24 miles of Alaska at Behring Straits and extends across Asia to the European boundary line. The climate is so much like this that the Russians in our midst are forced to remark upon it. We have thousands of miles of territory level and elevated far above the great river basins, and which resemble the steppes of Russia a great deal. Russia has therefore solved the problem for us to whether this land is capable of maintaining a large population. Russia has evolved a species of wheat capable of reaching a thrifty maturity in the short, hot and all daylight regions of that country. A particular species of oats and

other grains is also raised successfully, while hay, the great stock staple, never was raised anywhere in greater abundance. Some \$5 millions of people live and thrive and perpetuate their kind in those gloomy regions, though it must be admitted they exist in a state of semi-barbarism and semi-civilization. The Alaskan gold belt crosses Behring sea and shows up in Russia as in Alaska; but it is not by digging gold that the people live, for only about \$20,000,000 is produced each year from that entire territory. Siberia the most desolate part of the whole of Russia and equal in barrenness and frigidty of climate to anything which can be shown by Alaska or the Yukon Territory, has large settlements at intervals through the country. Distances in that land are gauged as we would gauge them; not as they would be regarded in the United States. We have with us plenty of gentlemen—aye and ladies too—who now regard a six hundred mile trip over the ice with less horror than they ever before regarded a twenty mile jaunt; many of them never before walked ten miles at one time in their lives. And so it happens that Russia is today the ideal country for travelling other than by the steam cars. The population being much denser than here the roads in the winter months are like glass from the amount of travel over them. Relays of horses carry the traveler thousands of miles at a delirious speed and in comparative comfort. The cold is about the same as here and the absence of wind just as noticeable. To sum up, that country is not only self-supporting but produces a revenue for the government besides the gold which all belongs to the crown. The possibilities of Alaska and Yukon are not exhausted when its gold is gone.

The thorough going efficiency of Dawson's volunteer fire department is one of Dawson's best features. The report of the secretary at the last meeting shows that since its inception the department has answered 31 alarms and of that number 21 have been incipient fires. To the majority of non-thinkers it would appear that the absence of large fires has prevented a thorough test of our department; but the opposite is really the case and the absence of large fires is demonstrating their efficiency. In at least six cases out of the total of 21 there would in all probability have been a serious conflagration had it not been for the prompt measures taken by our boys. However there will be a larger fire come along some day and even the skeptical ones will be proud of the fire laddies who are giving such disinterested service.

OUTSIDE OPINION.

Flora Shaw in the London Times: Apart from the graver charges, there is much dissatisfaction with imperfections of organization, which are ascribed to ineptitude and inattention to business on the part of the responsible officers. That there are, as yet, no roads, no trustworthy mail arrangements, no sanitary organization of any kind, and no clear distribution of streets and town lots in a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants are conditions which are held to be wholly unnecessary in view of the amount of revenue derived from the mines and the fact that the town is now two years old. * * * The insanitary condition of Dawson, situated as the town is upon a swamp and devoid of the most elementary provisions for cleanliness and health, is a standing menace to the community. Typhoid is permanently high; and there are as yet no signs of any measures to be taken to avert the danger of a serious outbreak of epidemic. That mining districts cannot be surveyed, that claims in many instances cannot be recorded, that necessary information with regard to districts already staked is not open to the public are facts which have come to be regarded by the public as so many purposely designed channels for individual bribery. A half or a quarter interest is frequently quoted as the price at which good claims can be recorded, and scarcely a day passes in which some fresh story does not become current of the number of dollars which it has cost to obtain letters from a nominally unsorted mail or to make good an entrance on business into one of the public offices. In so far as the evil may be attributed to these causes, the remedy will no doubt be found in the removal of guilty individuals

and the opening of communication with the world. These two laws, the timber concessions which have closed the woods near Dawson for felling purposes, thus raising the price of timber to an extravagant figure and threatening a fuel famine for the winter; the latitude allowed for local rulings in other matters of material interest, and the abuses prevalent under the whole system suffice to produce a condition of affairs in which the Yukon district feels itself to be corruptly administered and badly governed. To pass in silence over this element in the situation would be a neglect of duty on the part of any one professing to give a general report of the conditions of the country.

FEARLESS RELIABLE
INDEPENDENT

The "Nugget"

DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER

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KNOCKED OUT

A Skillful Man Together

Pat Rooney, Clever Carr Takes a Lash to the East

The sparring of Curley Carr and Monte Carlo on Tuesday resulted in a draw and the sponge was thrown on the 12th round. The fight weighed about 168 lbs. Carr was the most pugnacious apparently down round, but pluck of falls left him on the 12th, while the second.

While Carr had a fight, he showed as to make no mistake. So self-confident he refused a sack of he wanted to be knocked out. Rooney was a Charley Gleason. Sam Barber and Aldson was referee. Mumford for R.

1. Carr sprang Rooney came Carr was the showed at once clever. Carr landed the left on the jaw. One a left on the face again his left. ever, and had. for when Carr a left in the hall. Before Rooney followed neck, then to landed again grass as clean a moment and floored again. third time Carr went down. It was an inter Rooney's.

2. Both spar then Carr rush followed by Another rush to connect and land a stiff left found Carr's right swing with Carr hit round. Nothing Carr rush as to make a clinch. At his left while opponent's body work with his jaw and again reached his Carr's left in found Carr's received a hand started the finished with in favor of R. downfall. weaker Carr but his brow evaded and Rooney.

4. This time ing his opponent that left, he also an occasion suited before coming down that Rooney just smiled a third Rooney.

5. Carr ca Sam Barber puffed up at ters. The ri continued to of the exclamation. Carr ca landing his Rooney stop his opponent made the on Carr receive on the ground round finish over the be Rooney's an will take to down.

7. This round number of but without severe jabs round was his receiving him.

8. Carr was and took was evident and several

9. Carr was and took was evident and several

10. Carr was and took was evident and several

11. Carr was and took was evident and several

KNOCKED OUT IN TWELVE ROUNDS.

A Skillful Man and a Gamey Man Come Together in a Contest.

Pat Rooney, Clever with His Hands—Curley Carr Takes a Lot of Pounding and Responds to the Last—A Satisfactory Contest.

The sparring contest of 20 rounds between Curley Carr and Pat Rooney came off at the Monte Carlo on Thursday night to a good house and resulted in Carr being both knocked out and the sponge being thrown up for him in the 12th round. Curley Carr appeared to weigh about 168 pounds, while his opponent weighed about 180 or 185 pounds. The contest was severe, with enough hard hitting to satisfy the most particular of the sports. Carr was apparently deemed in the third or fourth round, but pluckily stood up until a succession of falls left him down to the count of ten in the 12th, while the sponge was thrown up by the second.

While Carr had clearly from the first met his fate, he showed so much genuine grit and pluck as to make numerous friends around the ring. So self-confident was he that he handed the referee a sack of gold containing \$300, which he wanted to bet on himself. The referee announced this to the public but found no takers.

Rooney was seconded by Frank Raphael and Charley Gleason, while Carr had behind him Sam Barber and Jerry Nedmunds. James Donaldson was referee and Ed. O'Donnell official timekeeper. Tidball kept time for Carr and Mumford for Rooney.

FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

1. Carr sprang quickly to the center while Rooney came up slower though promptly. Carr was the aggressor, but the first passage showed at once that Rooney was decidedly clever. Carr started a fierce rush, while Rooney landed the left on the body and a terrific right on the jaw. Once more Carr rushed and landed a left on the face, then a left and right and again his left. Rooney was not phased, however, and had evidently got onto the curves for when Carr rushed fiercely again he received a left in the body with resounding over the hall. Before he had time to get his balance Rooney followed with a left punch on the neck, then to balance things shot out his right landed again on the neck, and Carr went to grass as clean as ever in his life. He was up in a moment and rushed but was immediately floored again with a right on the body. The third time Carr rushed and the third time he went down. The round closed with a clinch. It was an interesting round and was clearly Rooney's.

2. Both sparred cautiously for a few seconds then Carr rushed, landed lightly with his left followed by a right jaw under the arm. Another rush by Carr but his right swing failed to connect and Rooney took advantage of it to land a stiff left on the neck. Again the left found Carr's body, while Carr missed with his right swing. Some more cautious sparring with Carr hitting wild at the close of the round. Nothing much done.

3. Carr rushed but Rooney avoided so easily as to make the former appear wild. Carr clinched. At the breakaway Carr missed with his left while Rooney landed his left on his opponent's body. Rooney now did some pretty work with his left, first to the face, then the jaw and again on the jaw. Not satisfied, he reached his face again with the left, while Carr's left made a clear miss. Rooney again found Carr's face. Carr rushed but missed and received a hard right and left in the face which started the blood from the nostrils. The round finished with hard in-fighting, with the odds in favor of Rooney. This round marked Carr's downfall. Afterward when Rooney became weaker Carr for a time made a better showing but his blows were nearly all successfully evaded and the odds were all the time with Rooney.

4. This round showed Carr fruitlessly rushing his opponent and constantly running into that left, receiving it oftentimes in the face, but also an occasional jab over the heart which resulted before the end of the round in his becoming decidedly groggy. Many wondered that Rooney did not finish his man; but he just smiled and coolly stood away. It was entirely Rooney's round.

5. Carr came up after the ministrations of Sam Barber firmer on his feet but with his face puffed up and his "peepers" putting up shutters. The right eye put on mourning but Carr continued to rush and also to receive the worst of the exchanges. It was Rooney's round.

6. Carr came up stronger and commenced by landing his left and rushed to a clinch. Rooney stopped a rush by stooping and taking his opponent's stomach on the shoulder, which made the crowd laugh. In one of his rushes Carr received a left on the head which left him on the ground for a couple of seconds but the round finished with Carr receiving body blows over the heart right and left. The fight is Rooney's and the only question is, how long it will take to do the job. Carr is too game to be down.

7. This round is a repetition of the last. A number of times Carr reached his opponent but without damage while receiving himself severe jabs in the body and face and jaw. The round was severe for Carr and finished with his receiving hard right in the face, staggering him.

8. Carr was down twice but got up promptly and took his punishment gamely. Rooney was evidently not as strong as in former rounds and several ask the question of what will happen if Rooney keeps getting weaker and Carr

stronger as is evidently being done in this round.

9. Carr rushed and landed lightly. The onslaught forces Rooney over the ropes but he escapes cleverly and lands a clean right over the heart. Again Carr makes a strong rush and Rooney tripped. When he fell Carr went over him and landed on his head, but both were immediately on their feet again without injury to either. The round finished by Carr going down from a right on the point of the jaw.

10. Again Sam Barber turned his principal out, freshened and encouraged, and he struck out after his opponent as game as ever. An exchange and both landed light lefts. Carr successfully landed a left jab in the face while Rooney was contented with a right over the heart again. Carr received the blow by dropping to his knees but was up again in a few seconds only to be knocked over the ropes by a similar blow. Carr got in a good left swing on the head, missed a second blow of the same intention and went down from a right on the head. Up again and the end of the round found him hugging to avoid punishment.

11. Carr came up game as ever and rushed Rooney to the ropes. A left and right exchange and then Carr missed with his left, missed with his right and clinched. Rooney kept administering medicine and Carr dropped head to the floor to avoid punishment.

12. This was the last round. Rooney came up to finish the affair and did so. Carr slipped to the floor several times to avoid the inevitable punishment which awaited him whenever he stood up. His efforts were vain in trying to boat off his victorious opponent and he was pounded over the ropes and off them again. Several times the referee started to count and each time he lay down longer. The last time Donaldson had reached the count of five when Sam Barber threw up the sponge. Donaldson's back was turned and he continued to count. At the count of nine Sam had his principal sprayed with water and was bearing him from the field.

In an interview with Pat Rooney after the contest he spoke very highly of his late antagonist. He said "I tell you he's a good game man and you mark my words: he'll lick a good many more men than will lick him. No, I don't weigh but 175 pounds. Yes, I saw I had him after the first couple of rounds and maybe I took my time about finishing more than I had need to."

Pat has done much of his training in rooms of the Dawson club and it is understood will from this on be engage as its instructor in the fistic art.

IN MEMORIAM.

Sweet May is Dead.

[To her bereaved father, Capt. Jas. Bennett.]

Sweet May is dead, your soldier girl,
Your sunny household pet,
Transplanted from a world of peril,
A rose in Eden set.

She knows no pain and could you see
Beyond the spangled blue
Your soldier girl would surely be
On guard to welcome you.

Sweet May is dead to earthly pain,
God willed that you should sever,
But you shall meet and live again
Forever and forever.

And when the angel sounds tates
Be ready, comrades mine,
To meet your soldier girl in blue
With faith and hope divine.
CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD.

Fire Department Meeting.

The fire department held its regular monthly meeting at the engine house last Wednesday evening and transacted important business. An investigation of the roll-call showed that a large number of the 101 signers had attended few if any fires or department meetings, and they were dropped from the rolls to clear the way for active members.

A hundred dollars was unanimously voted to St. Mary's hospital to part pay the bill of Fireman Nettelson, who has been laid up there with typhoid fever.

The signers of the note which had released the fire apparatus from "hock" were voted honorary members of the department.

The following were selected as an executive committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Stumer, George, Moran, Stingle and Lyons.

The annual report of the secretary, Mr. Moran, was read, amended and approved. The report is lengthy and covers the entire history of the creation of the department, and the amendment was to cover the case of Secretary Moran, who has taken such an active part and yet had modestly left his own name in the background.

The secretary's report showed that the department had responded to 31 alarms, of which 21 had been actual fires.

The committee on the fireman's ball made its report and was given full powers to act. The committee consists of Messrs. Bush, George and Botts.

Secretary Moran was re-elected for the ensuing year by a unanimous vote.

Whist at the Regina.

On Friday night another round of Whist occurred at the Regina between teams of the Regina Club and the Dawson Club, which resulted in the following score:

REGINA.	GAIN.	DAWSON.	GAIN.
Judge DeGas,		Liddle,	
Nourse,	5	McKay,	6
Semple,		Lisle,	
Allen,	4	Dunn,	0
Litgow,		Dewey,	
Ridley,	2	Groschler,	0
Hawkins,		McCook,	
Snell,	0	Keonste,	5

Majority for Regina, 6.

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Willie and Georgie Newman,
Margie Newman,
Prof. Ben F. Trenneman,
Alex Schwartz,
Nellie Lewis,
Maurettus and Trenneman,
Billy Birch,
Fred N. Tracy,
Vera Gray,
Lollie Thompson,
Little Nugget,
Emma Forrest.

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WHAT DID THEY GET FOR THEIR MONEY?

Ten Hundred and Fifty Dollars Paid for "Legal Services."

THE STORY OF DR. MERRYMAN'S ARREST AND DISCHARGE

Mr. Sheridan's Influence With the Yukon Council Fails to Materialize.

The American Doctors Raise a Fund Which Was to Bring About Certain Results—For Some Reason These Results Did Not Result to the Advantage of the Subscribers—The Magic of an Assumed Official Title Produced the Results.

Ten hundred and fifty dollars! That is a pretty clever fee for any attorney to receive in this territory, and then the client to be arrested on a warrant sworn out before a committing magistrate, and appear charged with a misdemeanor, particularly when the givers of the retaining fee were given to understand that it was to be used in going before the Honorable Council of the Yukon Territory, and this is how it occurred:

Doctor Geo. E. Merryman, as is well known, is an American physician and a gentleman of high standing in this community. Dr. Merryman came to Alaska in 1897, via St. Michaels, and there attended the good Father Rene, remaining from his neck a carbuncle which was causing him intense pain; restoring him to his wonted good health, and seeing him away on the steamer Excelsior, bound for San Francisco, en route to Rome. Before departing, however, Father Rene gave to the doctor a letter to Father Judge, of St. Mary's hospital that the doctor be given charge of the surgery and medicine of the hospital. The doctor came on up to Circle City, and in the winter of 1897-98, with two sled loads of medicines and surgical instruments proceeded on his journey to Dawson, which was assuming large proportions as a mining camp. Previous to coming to the Yukon, Dr. Merryman, anxious to comply with every requisite law and regulation of the Dominion of Canada, as a good and law-abiding citizen, forwarded to Prof. James H. Etridge, secretary of the faculty of the famous Rush College of Chicago, which institution has turned out more real and genuine doctors than probably any medical college on the American continent, with the request that he forward the numerous diplomas to the proper officials at Ottawa, in case a license to practice in the Northwest Territory should be necessary—there being then no Yukon Territory, nor even any government of any form, save the able North West Mounted Police. Coming away hastily, Dr. Merryman requested Mrs. Merryman on receipt of reply to his request to bring in his diplomas and forward the Canadian officials' reply. Before leaving the States to join her husband, Mrs. Merryman, called on Prof. Etridge, who read to her the reply received from Ottawa, to the effect, "that as no government existed in Dawson, no papers were necessary to practice medicine." The day following the doctor's arrival here, however, to be perfectly sure in his position he called upon Captain Constantine, then in charge of this station, and stating his case, was assured that no objection could or would be made to his practicing his profession and especially as but few physicians were then here his services in the field of sickness would be more than desirable. Dr. Merryman gave to Doctors Chambers and LeBlanc, then in charge of the hospital, a full supply of medicines, with one cent to them, medical supplies being very short in those days.

Remember this was months before any civil officials came in to Dawson at all. Such was the doctor's skill in surgery and medicine, that a lucrative practice was soon built up and the doctor upon his time were almost constant. Dawson began to boom, and in came Maj. Walsh, and the organization of the Yukon Council and the creation of the Yukon Territory. A physician's registration ordinance was passed and a board of registration and examiners organized, and all American physicians were compelled to desist from the practice of their profession until appearing before this board and their examination acted upon. Dr. Merryman refused, for reasons known to the reader, to submit to this examination, and, of course, was compelled to give up his practice. Hundreds of people, however, who had been, and at the time, were still in his hands, refused to call any other, and the doctor was twice arrested for violation of the medical ordinance. Of course this was not only annoying but humiliating. About this time, or to be ex-

actly accurate, Mr. Philip Sheridan arrived in Dawson on the steamer Yukoner, August 22, 1898, and appeared in the public prints as the crown prosecutor and successor to Fred C. Wade.

Naturally enough this gave the impression that influences could be brought to bear, to have matters changed in favor of the American physicians, and, were naturally still, Dr. Merryman and others desired to practice their chosen profession. Being introduced to the doctor upon a certain evening, Mr. Sheridan approached him upon the subject, and suggested that matters could be fixed, so that the annoyance of arrest, etc., would be stopped; that he could arrange things and present an ordinance to the Yukon Council, repealing that in effect, and it could be done quickly and without the slightest trouble, narrating his intimacy with the several members thereof, that of course, it would take some money to do it, stipulating the price at \$1,000 for his services, at the same time reminding the doctor that under similar circumstances in his own country it would cost \$5,000, probably, to do this.

Now it will be noted that the Nugget does not say that Mr. Sheridan was authorized to do this by either the Council or any member thereof, it is simply stating what Mr. Sheridan stated he could do, and the doctor anxious as he had been his lot, and to practice unmolested agreed to raise if possible the amount necessary to lobby the ordinance through. Dr. Merryman therefore on his own account and in behalf of his fellow practicing physicians from the States paid in cash to Mr. Sheridan the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) as per receipt herewith appended.

(COPY). Philip Sheridan, B. A., B. C. L., Attorney, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public, Court Commissioner.

DAWSON, Nov. 8, 1898. Received of Dr. Merryman the sum of two hundred dollars. Legal services. PHILIP SHERIDAN, Per. M. The doctor acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Sheridan and his assurances at once called upon the American doctors and here is the way they subscribed:

Dr. W. H. Lehman	(note)	\$100 00
Dr. Rheinacker	"	100 00
Dr. Bowers	"	70 00
Dr. Cooke	"	30 00
Dr. Lucille McDowell-nee Day	"	50 00
Dr. Benson	"	100 00
Dr. Chase	"	100 00
Dr. H. E. Merryman	(cash)	200 00
Dr. O. S. Weddel	"	100 00
Dr. W. H. Bluet	"	100 00
Dr. Cooke	"	30 00
Dr. Bowers	"	70 00
Total		\$1050 00

It will be noticed that the notes given by Doctors Cooke and Bowers were subsequently paid, leaving a net amount of \$850.

In the meantime a petition to the Honorable Council had been circulated requesting that as Dr. Merryman had been practicing long before any civil government had been organized that such exception or other arrangement be made, as to entitle Dr. Merryman to continue the practice of medicine upon paying the usual registration fee, etc., and this was signed by such prominent citizens as H. F. Wills, Judge Merford, W. M. Rank, Falcon Joslin, Ely E. Weare, L. R. Fuld, W. H. Bard, James Daugherty and some 25 others. This petition was to be presented to the Council, along with the amended ordinance. It will be observed that \$500 of the subscription to Mr. Sheridan's lobby fund was in cash, the remainder being in provisional notes.

Nothing being developed in favor of the petitioners, the \$1050, contributors naturally became anxious as to the result, and were assured by Mr. Sheridan that certain members of the Council were "all right" and the matter would be "fixed," but as a matter of fact the petition was never presented, for when Mr. Sheridan was taken to task about the dragging delay and subsequently Dr. Merryman desired the

return of his diplomas from Mr. Sheridan, this petition was found among these diplomas and is now in possession of the Nugget. Again was Dr. Merryman, who appeared to be the subject for remorseless hounding, arrested and arraigned before His Worship, Magistrate Harper on a misdemeanor charge, but Dr. Edwards, the prosecuting witness, failing to appear at the adjourned trial Dr. Merryman was discharged. It will be acknowledged that it is pretty poor consolation for a man to be molested and arrested when a man assuming an official position with supposed influence with the Council was supposed to be "fixing" things.

It is not believed that Mr. Sheridan had any such influence with the members of the Yukon Council, certainly if he did, they did not grant this particular ordinance amendment. As a matter of fact Mr. Philip Sheridan never was the Crown Prosecuting Attorney for even a minute. That he may have prosecuted cases in court for the Crown is not denied, in fact we believe he did do so in some eighteen particular cases without winning one. But assuming to be the Crown Prosecuting Attorney and leading the public to believe that through his influence with the Council, matters could be arranged which could not be done otherwise is an improper reflection upon the honorable members of that body, and that they could be delivered on this or other propositions is not to be believed.

But where do Dr. Merryman and his confederates get off at? Do they get their money back? Or must they forever give up their profession? For the benefit of any American doctors, however, and to save them consulting attorney fees, it may be added that the medical ordinance as passed by the Yukon Council is defective in that it conflicts with the general laws of the Dominion, and under it no conviction could follow. And the Nugget is sustained. And still there is more to come.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Messrs. Gosselin and Clement Arrive in Dawson—Official Superseded Without Notice.

Mr. F. X. Gosselin, the new timber and crown's lands agent, and Mr. W. H. P. Clement arrived in Dawson Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Clement is a member of the Yukon Council and legal adviser to that body and to the governor. The pair came from Hootalingua with the Fleming brothers and Mr. Conley, having decided that the police teams were too well occupied by their mail work, etc., to forward them with dispatch.

Both gentlemen were immediately seen by a Nugget representative and talked readily of themselves and their trip. Space compels that the matter be laid over until the next issue. Of Mr. Gosselin it is interesting to note that he brought his commission in with him, Mr. Wilson, the deposed crown's land and timber agent and the balance of the Yukon government not having received any other notification of the sudden and unexpected removal of this the last official who held office under the old regime. Of the causes, which led up to the removal we will have more to say hereafter.

Time to Go to Ottawa.

(Continued from first page) over the world have promised their influence and support. Prominent legislators have assured us also of their offices. Emissaries duly accredited by this paper have quickly but effectively kept this office in touch with the Dominion capital. To go there and to do the work properly requires a large expenditure of money. There is not a miner or business man that is not personally interested in this. Will they help the Nugget complete the work? A little help from every one will accomplish much. Whether such assistance is given or not the Nugget will do it anyhow, but feels that all are interested in the work. It is bound to come gentlemen on the creeks. Your appeals shall be listened to. One visit such as this to Ottawa is worth more than a thousand petitions, each a thousand miles long.

Hurdman Extends Another Insult.

As an evidence that the Nugget representatives are not the only persons who must be subjected to the official insolence of the bench claim "clerk" of the gold commissioner's office, A. F. Hurdman, here is another case. On Tuesday a gentleman known to this paper appeared at the window and desired to record a claim on Little Gem Creek which empties into Hunker. "Where does Little Gem come into Hunker?" asked the bench claim "clerk." As nearly as possible the would-be recorder tried to explain, not knowing exactly the number. Behind him stood Mr. C. C. Osborne of Bonanza creek, a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word, who in the most polite manner suggested that he could furnish the information. "Never mind; you attend to your own business and wait your turn," gruffly exclaimed the bench claim on his high chair. Why should this man continue to hold his position in an office of public importance and hand out insults to innocent inquirers? Would a private business dare employ such an one? His proper place is outside of where he is, and the sooner the better. He should be dismissed and not allowed to resign.

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