

DAWSON DAILY NEWS.

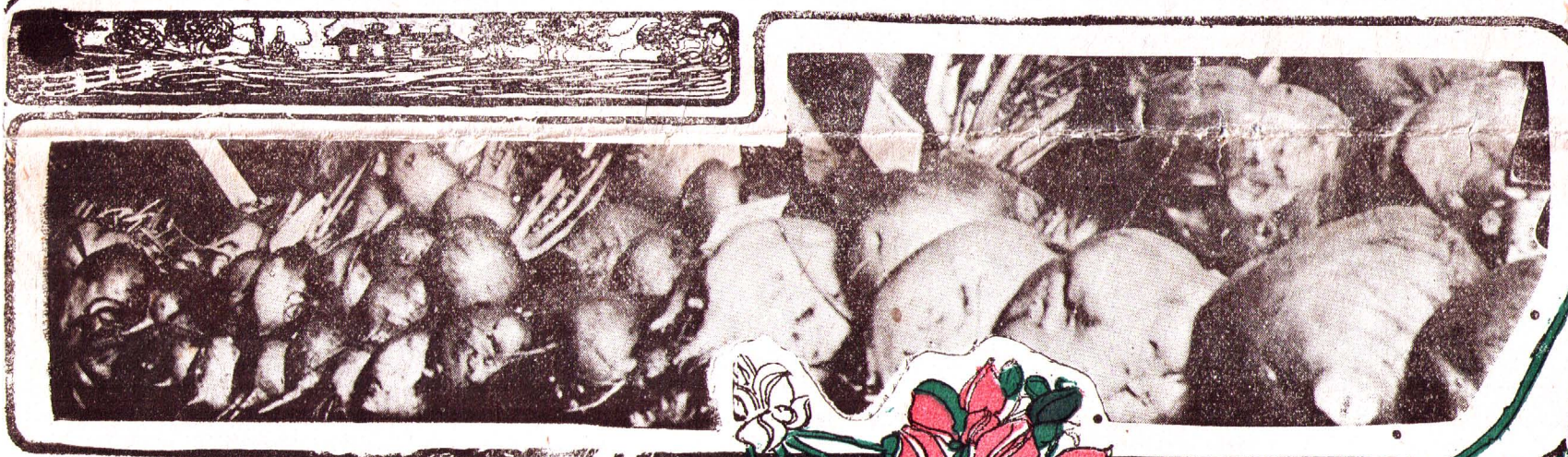
Vol. V.

DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1903.

No. 37.

Yukon Horticultural and Industrial Exhibition

Marvelous Display of Varied Resources of the District



VEGETABLE DISPLAY.



YUKON STRAWBERRIES.



FLOWER BOOTH.



BOOTHS AT THE FAIR.

FRANK LARKIN Photo

Climate and Soil of the Yukon

Report by Mr. John Macoun, Assistant Director and Naturalist, Geological Survey

The following is a report read before a committee of the Dominion parliament by Prof. Macoun, the Canadian government botanist, who spent several months in the Yukon last summer:

THE Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met here this day at 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. Douglas, chairman, presiding.

Prof. John Macoun, assistant director, naturalist and botanist of the geological survey of Canada, was present by request of the committee, and made the following statement in regard to the agricultural possibilities of the Yukon territory:

Exploration of Western Canada.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, last year I was sent by the government to the Yukon to conduct an inquiry there. I may say that I am the government naturalist, and have been such for many years. It was I who was chosen to go with Sir Sandford Fleming to the Northwest when he made his first trip across the country, thirty-one years ago this year, and my report on the Northwest the following year had much to do in opening the eyes of our eastern people. To the generation that has passed away, I was a sort of a prophet, but it was not prophecy; it was simply a deduction from other knowledge that I had; and the remarks that I am going to make today are not a prophecy, they are merely deductions from actual facts, and after I am dead, and many of us are dead, my words will come truer than they are today. After thirty years we have now awakened to the value of the Northwest, and now we all believe in it. As long ago as 1877, I was asked by Alex. Mackenzie, who was then premier, to write a report on the capabilities of the Northwest. In that report I stated that the possibilities of it were unlimited, and that they were only limited by the capacity of the cultivators. You all say that today. I hope before I am through to show you that the Northwest is only the entrance to the wonderful country we have got. From Edmonton right to the Klondike the greater part of the country is suited for settlement, much for the growth of wheat, and an immense extent for the growth of cattle and sheep and horses. These are strong statements, but I will now show you why I make them.

When I was sent up there last year I had very crude ideas of the Yukon country, and this was because very conflicting reports had been made regarding it. One gentleman would come from the Yukon and tell us that the land was all covered with moss, and not only was it covered with moss, but one or two feet from the surface it was solid ice. Another says there is no timber in the country. Somebody else says only the hardiest vegetables can grow, as it is so far north.

Last year our acting director, by direction of the minister of the interior, suggested that I should go and examine the Yukon country for the government, and I went. I would not go from here until late in June, for the reason that I had been in northern countries, and I told our director, "I am only going to waste my time by going so early, for nothing can be growing." I did not leave until the latter part of June, and I reached Dawson on the 10th of July last year. Dawson is over twenty degrees north of where we sit, in latitude 64 degree 15 minutes. When I reached there I found red currants, blueberries and strawberries perfectly ripe on the hillsides on the 10th of July. Well, of course, I was more than astonished. There is a rose that grows here that we know as *Rosa acicularis*, and on the 3rd of June last

year I found it with the first flower expanded at Aymer, Que., nine miles from Ottawa.

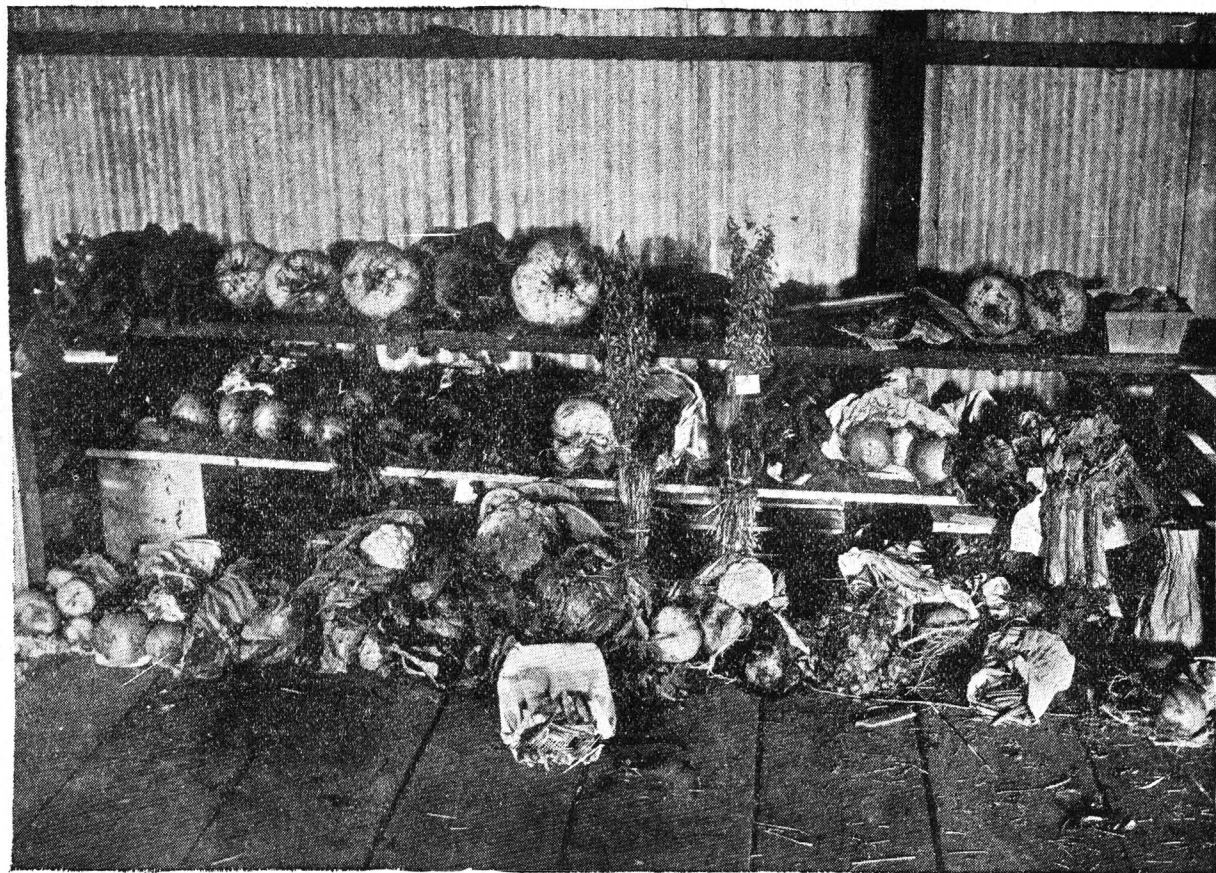
Wondrous Shelter Belt.

I stood at Dawson and turned south and I found by the map that this mass of mountains towering 20,000 feet into the air covered with glaciers and constant snow lay between Dawson and the sea. Now, we know that the Pacific in that part and northward is almost constantly covered with fog, and the atmosphere is at the point of precipitation, and as that moisture comes into contact with these mountains, it comes down in snow, causing the glaciers. The air passing over the mountains, relieved of its moisture, descends on the plain in the interior, as a dry warm wind. This is the result of two causes, the want of moisture and friction caused by the descent of the air to the plain. So that if you wish to call it so, the conditions at Dawson are those of a perpetual Chinook in the summer time. So long as the land lies as it does with these big mountains around the sea coast, so long will the climate at Dawson in the summer time be as it is. So long as these mountains have been permanent ice in the Klondike valleys. But someone says, is there not ice all the time? Yes, but I will show you what it means. The mountains and the hillsides have never been covered with solid ice; there has always been sun enough in the summer time to take it away. Mr. Stupart in his report that I have here, shows that the rainfall at Dawson for six months never averages more than seven or nine inches—now then, with that light rainfall, and eighteen hours of sunshine on an average for over three months, and no wind, what do you get by it? It is phenomenal for that region, but not for those conditions. You see at once what I mean. I mean to tell you that the conditions at Dawson are phenomenal, but that the growth at Dawson is not phenomenal according to the conditions. Now, having found all this and having studied it out there, I may mention a point that I did not understand. Dawson stands in a swamp, in part, and what was peat bog, when the place was first settled. The trees grew in a bog, precisely like any peat bog in this country which is partially covered with tamarack, only it was covered with spruce instead about twenty feet in height. The bog was coated with peat moss, and not only that, it was solid ice, and on it Dawson was built. Well, Dawson is, as I have said, in latitude 64.15, it is 1,200 feet above the sea and right back of the city rises Mooseskin mountain, with an altitude of 2,500 feet above the city. After I was there two or three days I decided that my view was circumscribed, and that I would have to get up the mountain and get a wider outlook. I went up to the top of the mountain, and when I was going up I made a point of writing down everything I saw the whole way up.

A Problem Solved.

When I got up about 2,000 feet above Dawson, well say about 1,500 feet above Dawson, or 1,000 feet above Dawson, I found a plant in flower. But when I went up 500 feet more I was astonished to find it in seed. Now, there was a phenomenon which might be simple to a person that was not considering the thing, but that was to me a problem to investigate, and I kept at that for two months, and I could not fathom it. I went on to the top, and on the summit of the mountain I was looking for Arctic

plants. Up to this time I had not seen any plant around Dawson indicating summer cold, and on the mountain summit found none at an altitude of 3,750 feet above the sea. When I stood on the top of the mountain and looked away to the north, and to the east, I saw a range of mountains, the Ogilvie range, about forty miles off, and in these mountains, they were over 8,000 feet high, I could only see a patch of snow here and there in a gully and the mountain tops had no snow at all. In going down the mountain I went straight down the side; I had gone up on the slant. When 500 feet below the summit, I came across stumps of spruce trees over twenty inches in diameter. Right back of Dawson City, not a mile from the center of the city, on the mountain side, I found these stumps, not one or two of them, but hundreds of them running from a foot to twenty inches. They formed a belt on the mountain; but when I came down through these the trees got smaller, and when I went down into the city, the stumps only indicated small poles, the trees had not been more than ten or fifteen feet high. This was another problem that took me a long time to solve. But later in the season I climbed a series of these mountains, and I invariably found one thing—that when I left the creek bottom, the bottom of say Bonanza creek, or Eldorado creek, or Hunker creek, or Bear creek, or Gold Bottom creek, or Sulphur creek, I found that in all these creeks in the bottom the trees were short, and when I went up they increased in size so that when I got 1,500 or 2,000 feet above the creek bottom I discovered this belt of big trees. I went to Gold Run creek, forty-eight miles from Dawson, in the stage, in one day. The day after I reached Gold Run creek, I was walking along the road with the gold commissioner, and we came upon trees lying by the roadside from fifty to seventy feet long. They use trees for the purpose of hoisting buckets out of the mine; they put the tree



DISPLAY OF VEGETABLES.

easily these things are wiped away when the explanation is suggested. You remember that the statement of the people who went in there first was that the whole country was covered with a thick coat of moss, that there was no timber, that there was solid ice under the moss, and that nothing would grow. Well, that was true and it was not. You know that a partial truth is worse than a lie, and that was a part truth for this reason, and here is where the lie came in. You will understand that last year I was there for eight weeks, and I never saw a star. It was never dark enough to see a star. From the 10th

the sun, and you very soon get out of this moss, and by and by you get where there is no moss at all, and as you get up you find where the sun shines on it all the day what you would expect here, dry ground and an arid or dry soil; and this is just what you do find. I do not believe that in a generally level country there would be a great deal of frost up there by the time the autumn would come, with the sun pouring down for three months in the year. Now let us come to the other side of the valley, and here the sun, being quite low, would certainly not come early in the morning to the part of the valley inclined away from the sun the whole summer. During the winter, with the thermometer going to 40-60 degrees below zero, and a light snowfall, the penetrating power of the frost is certainly enormous. Now the sun does not pour down on that side, therefore it does not thaw, and on this side of the valley that is what you would call the south side facing the north, you will find the moss and small trees far up the hillside, and you go pretty well up before you get where the big trees grow. Now, I am coming to the point of the big trees. I discovered the big trees were growing on the mountain sides when you got up out of the valleys, and got high enough for the sun's rays to be quite unobstructed, to produce this big tree growth. You would see where the effect of the sunshine was lost, and when you came to a place where the sun would not shine for more than two or three hours a day you passed from the valley there is little growth to be seen. Now you see if a man would talk about the big trees on the top this would be the explanation of it, but of course many people will say, as people said at first, that there are no big trees in the country, but only little bits of scrub. There is nothing but little bits of scrub down in the bottom of the creeks, but when you get up where the sun can get at the soil then the whole conditions are changed. Now, what is the cause of this misconception. The miner digs in the creek where there is a great deal of ice under the moss, and here they have passed through frozen gravels to thirty, sixty, and even 100 feet below the surface. As the trees are cut off the hillsides and the sun is let in, the frost in the ground will gradually disappear. This was well shown last year before I left Dawson on the 25th August. They have there a system of mining called hydraulic

down to Dawson, you come to a point where there is a tamarack swamp, with small, stunted trees, and yet, scarcely a mile from it you have passed one covered with trees running up a 100 feet. How could any man see these trees and say the whole soil is frozen solid 2 feet beneath the surface; yet this is what we have been told by many describers. How could any one see the two things and make the one statement? You see how simple it is when you look at it properly.

By Mr. Wilson:
Q. Trees 100 feet tall?
A. Trees 100 feet tall and over, and I will tell you where they are at this time, in a big grove. There was a man at Dawson named Boyle who got the government four years or so to give him a concession, as they call it up there, of the timber in the Klondike valley. I am telling you what I was told. The then commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie, said to Boyle that he was a fool to apply for such a thing. Ogilvie said: "There is no timber there—mind you this was not more than four or five miles outside of Dawson, near Bear creek—there is no use asking for it as it is worth nothing," and I was told at Dawson that so Ogilvie reported, and Boyle got the concession. Now the people at Dawson are swearing at the government for giving the concession to Boyle, because they find he has a good thing. I stopped in the grove for a short time to look at the timber, and there are hundreds of beautiful spruce, running up at least 100 feet high, with scarcely a limb at all except a few at the top and as straight as an arrow; not a bent tree in the lot; the most beautiful spruce I ever saw.

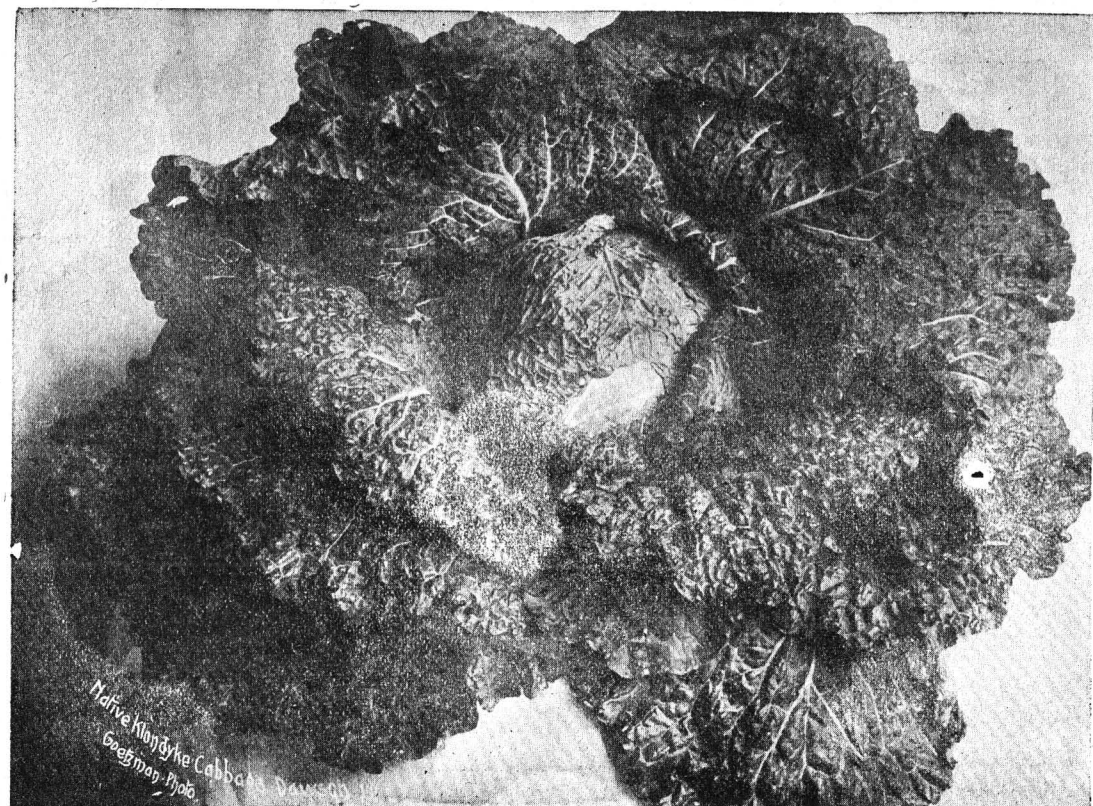
By Mr. Stephens:
Q. How large would they be?
A. They run from 12 to 20 inches thick; but I put it down in my book here at a foot to 16 inches; beautiful white spruce; the cleanest and most beautiful spruce I ever looked at. And that is growing within six miles of Dawson. Then north of that there are immense groves of what we call balsam poplar; fine, beautiful trees. Late in August I called on Commissioner Wood and Mr. Smart in their office at Dawson, and related some of my discoveries. While talking with Mr. Smart and Commissioner Wood I made some statements regarding the growth of wheat in Manitoba, and Mr. Smart entirely agreed with me. I then said that wheat growing would yet be successful at Dawson, but I did not know then that my knowledge was forestalled by Mr. Stupart. Allow



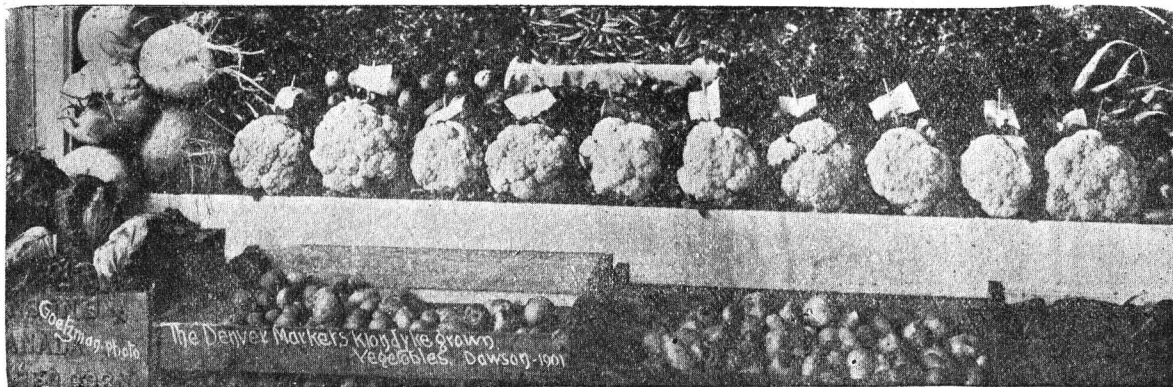
CABBAGE PATCH IN THE KLONDIKE.

down into the mine and hoist the buckets up by means of this tree. I said to the commissioner:
"Where were these cut? He turned round and said:
"You see that creek there. They were cut away up yonder at the head of that creek."
It was the same thing that I had been bothering over all summer, and now I got the solution, and you see how simple it was.
Let me go back now to make it plain if I can, and you will see how

of May till about the 7th of August there are no stars to be seen. The day is from eighteen to twenty-two hours long, and there is no night there. It is simply a twilight. You will understand that this goes on all the time. Now, then, you will see how this works out. Here in the city of Ottawa, if you cover ice either at the present time, or rather two weeks ago, with two feet of peat moss, or two feet of sawdust, which is just as good for keeping out the heat; put two feet of moss on a piece of ice



GIANT CABBAGE GROWN IN DAWSON.



KLONDIKE CAULIFLOWERS.

here, and you will not be astonished to find it still there in the latter part of August. But if it was found in the Klondike it would be regarded as quite a remarkable thing. The mountains are all rounded, the valleys are all open; there are very few cliffs, except near the main river, the Yukon. The creek bottoms are just like tamarack bogs or swamps. They are covered with little bits of spruce trees from five to twenty-five feet high, and bushes of dwarf birch. Now that applies to all the creek bottoms in the Klondike valley. Now, begin to ascend out of the creek on the side facing

mining. At 44 Hunker, where two years before they had dug a ditch and only got down two and a half feet, last fall on the same slope they went down after the 20th between twelve and fifteen feet before they reached the frost, and the day will come when it will all disappear in places that constantly receive the sun's rays.
Some Tall Trees—A Man Who Appreciated Them.
If you will bear with me, I will explain another point that has caused a great deal of misconception. In the Yukon valley, for instance, going

me to read a short extract from Mr. Stupart's report for 1901 in connection with it, and then I will take up my own story again.
Climatic Conditions as to Temperature.
By Mr. Wilson:
Q. What is the date of the document?
A. That is Mr. Stupart's report for 1901. Here is what he says on the climate of Dawson and the Yukon, made out from the meteorological readings. Mr. Stupart says:
"A somewhat broken series of observations at Dawson and various

other places in the Yukon territory between 1895 and 1898, and a continuous series at Dawson during the past three years, afford data for estimating with a fair degree of accuracy the average climatic conditions of the Klondike. The average annual mean temperature is about 22 degrees; the mean of the three summer months is about 57 degrees, July being 61 degrees; and of the three winter months 16 degrees below zero, with January 23 below zero."

By Mr. Wright:
Q. You say that is Centigrade?
A. No, Fahrenheit. "Spring may be said to open towards the end of April, the last zero temperature of the winter usually occurring about the 5th of this month. May, with an average temperature of 44 degrees, is by no means an unpleasant month, and the 23rd is the average date of the last frost of spring. That is the 23rd of May. Daily observations during five summers indicate that on the average the temperature rises to 70 degrees or higher on 46 days, that is very nearly every second day over 90 days—and to 80 degrees or higher on 14 days; 90 degrees was recorded in Dawson in June, 1899, and 95 degrees in July of the same year. These temperatures, with much brighter sunshine and an absence of frost during three months, together with the long days and a latitude within a few degrees of the Arctic circle, amply account for the success so far achieved by market gardens near Dawson in growing a large variety of garden produce, including lettuce, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, and potatoes, and warrant the belief that the hardier cereals might possibly be a successful crop both in parts of the Yukon territory and in the far northern districts of the Mackenzie river basin. August 23rd would appear to be the average date of the first autumnal frost, the temperature rapidly declining towards the close of this month. Although night frosts are not infrequent in September, the month as a whole is mild, with a mean temperature of 42 degrees. October may be fairly termed a winter month, the mean temperature being but 22-1-2 degrees and the first zero of winter recorded on the average about the 18th. Ice usually begins to run in the Yukon about the second week, but it is not until quite the end of the month or early in November that the river is frozen fast. The temperature on the average during a winter falls to 20 below zero or lower on 72 days, to 40 degrees below or lower on 21 days, to 50 degrees below, or lower on seven days and to 60 degrees below or lower on two days. In January, 1896, 65 degrees below was registered at Fort Constantine, and in January, 1901, 68 degrees below was recorded at Dawson. Observations of rain and snow have until the close of last summer been very fragmentary, but it is probable that the summer rainfall near Dawson is usually between

had the pleasure of coming down from Dawson with this gentleman last fall. We talked practically the whole way up the Yukon, except at meal times, and the burden of our discourse was the capabilities of our respective districts. On such subjects Judge Wick-ersham and myself kept up the discussion for four days. He delivered the lecture that is in my hand, at Seattle on November 5, and at Tacoma on November 11.

Frost an Important Factor in Agriculture.

Now notice that the frost, as I will show you, in a moment, is the great factor in the Yukon for agricultural purposes.

"Owing to the limited rainfall north of the St. Elias range the interior would be a cold and arid desert if the ground was not constantly frozen to a great depth. During the long summer days the heat of an almost tropical sun thaws the surface to a depth of a few inches, below which a subterranean cold storage furnishes the necessary moisture to the plant roots."

This applies in our country. That is what I want to draw your attention to later.

"These vast ranges are then clothed in a summer suit of flowers and grass; herds of wild reindeer migrate from pasture to pasture like the buffalo of the Missouri plains.

"If all other stock shall fail, both the Siberian and native reindeer will flourish even on the mountain summits without prepared food or shelter, and will furnish meat to the future Alaskan."

"Forests of good timber, all sufficient in size and quantity to supply local needs, fill the Yukon and tributary valleys, the best lying around Fort Yukon above the Arctic circle. The Gulf stream of the Atlantic tempers the climate of Norway and Sweden, the Japan current that of Alaska. Nature's wringer, the great coast range of Alaska, extracts the moisture, and permits the freed and warm dry air to reach the interior, and mitigates somewhat the rigors of its Arctic climate. Dutch Harbor is on the 55th degree of latitude; Edinburgh, Newcastle, Glasgow, Copenhagen and Moscow are on the same degree. Valdes on the 60th degree is on the same line with Christiania, Stockholm and St. Petersburg. Nome, Rampart and Eagle City are not farther north than the populous regions around the Gulf of Bothnia." Then he winds up by saying: "The Yukon basin produces good crops of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, turnips, lettuce, and other vegetables. If congress will encourage settlement by the passage of a law similar in spirit to the Oregon Donation Land Law, a population of a million farmers will inhabit the valley of the Yukon within a century." That is north of Circle City. So you see, gentlemen, that is what an American says of their country.



HAYING AT DAWSON.

men there that they had been neglecting to sow their grain early enough. I mentioned this to the commissioner, Mr. Wood. I said: "You know that when the Manitoba farmers learned to sow their grain early they began to reap decent crops." These people do not realize that as soon as they have three or four inches of soil free from frost they should sow the grain. Mr. Wood said: "Do you not know that frost comes after that?" I said: "The frost coming after that may hurt the leaves, but it benefits the roots. You see he did not realize that fact. There is the point. If these people sow early they will get better results. I am going to show you in a moment why I impressed that upon them."

By Mr. Wilson:
Q. Does early frost have the same effect in Manitoba as in the Yukon?
A. Yes.
Q. You say that early frost helps the roots while it hurts the leaves?
A. That is what I preached thirty years ago.

By Mr. Wright:
Q. That would not apply to all things, would it?
A. No. You see that when you sow wheat the leaves may be killed by frost, but the root is not, and as a result the roots take more strength and are ready for a bigger growth afterwards.

By Mr. Stephens:
Q. Does it have that effect in Ontario?
A. Yes, sir. "The fool farmer" that doesn't put in his grain in the

frost not only gives constant moisture to the roots of the plant, but you can see that the want of the vertical rays of the sun prevents much evaporation. Because, as you know, there is not nearly as much evaporation where the sun strikes diagonally as when it strikes perpendicularly, as it does here when the summer comes. So that the conditions of frost, moisture and sunshine are just suited to bring forth this wonderful growth that I found constantly at Dawson.

Allow me to make another remark, as I find that I am with gentlemen who can correct me if I am wrong. I am a believer in the arid land of our northwest, as a permanent land or settlement, and here is my reason: Wherever the rainfall is light there is no leaching of the land.

By Mr. Wright:
Q. Hear, hear. Is that a fact?
A. Yes, that is an absolute fact. Now you see you get land that is arid or semi-arid and you get enough water on it to make growth, and then you have a permanently rich land, because there is nothing washed out of the soil. In Ontario where the rainfall is great and the drainage is large you have to keep the land up by artificial means or it will run out. I will give you an illustration. British

Columbia west of the coast range will not produce as good crops now as it did thirty years ago, and without manure the soil produces very little. The reason for this is very plain. The constant rainfall takes everything out of the soil, rich land though it is. The arid soil does not leach in the same manner, and therefore it is permanently good. Where the rainfall is very heavy and leaching consequently takes place it runs out.

By Mr. Thompson (Grey):
Q. Does that apply to anywhere on the coast?
A. It applies to anywhere on the coast west of the coast range.

Q. Do they find the same result in Great Britain as in British Columbia?
A. They do, for this reason, you never heard an English farmer that did not tell you about feeding the land. Why, you know, the English farmer lays out more money to manure his land by costly manures from one part of the world or the other than we would give to buy it. That is true, and that is the meaning of it.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):
Q. That is, these arid lands are fertile?
A. Certainly.

Q. How do you propose to make them produce crops?
A. By irrigation.

But the trouble is that we do not go deep enough; we do not look deep enough. All these lands are deep, and they hold out so well simply because there is nothing taken off. I want to apply this to the Yukon. There has never been leaching in the Yukon. As I said there has never been a glacier, and the rocks here are decomposed and may be changed a little, but all the valuable ingredients belonging to the soil are there.

By Mr. Wright:
Q. The accumulation of ages?
A. The accumulation of ages. The gold in that country, as any one can see with half an eye, never went five miles, or ever went one mile, as there is no glacial action and no leaching. But I am not speaking of gold; that is an inadvertence, and I have not said a word about gold.

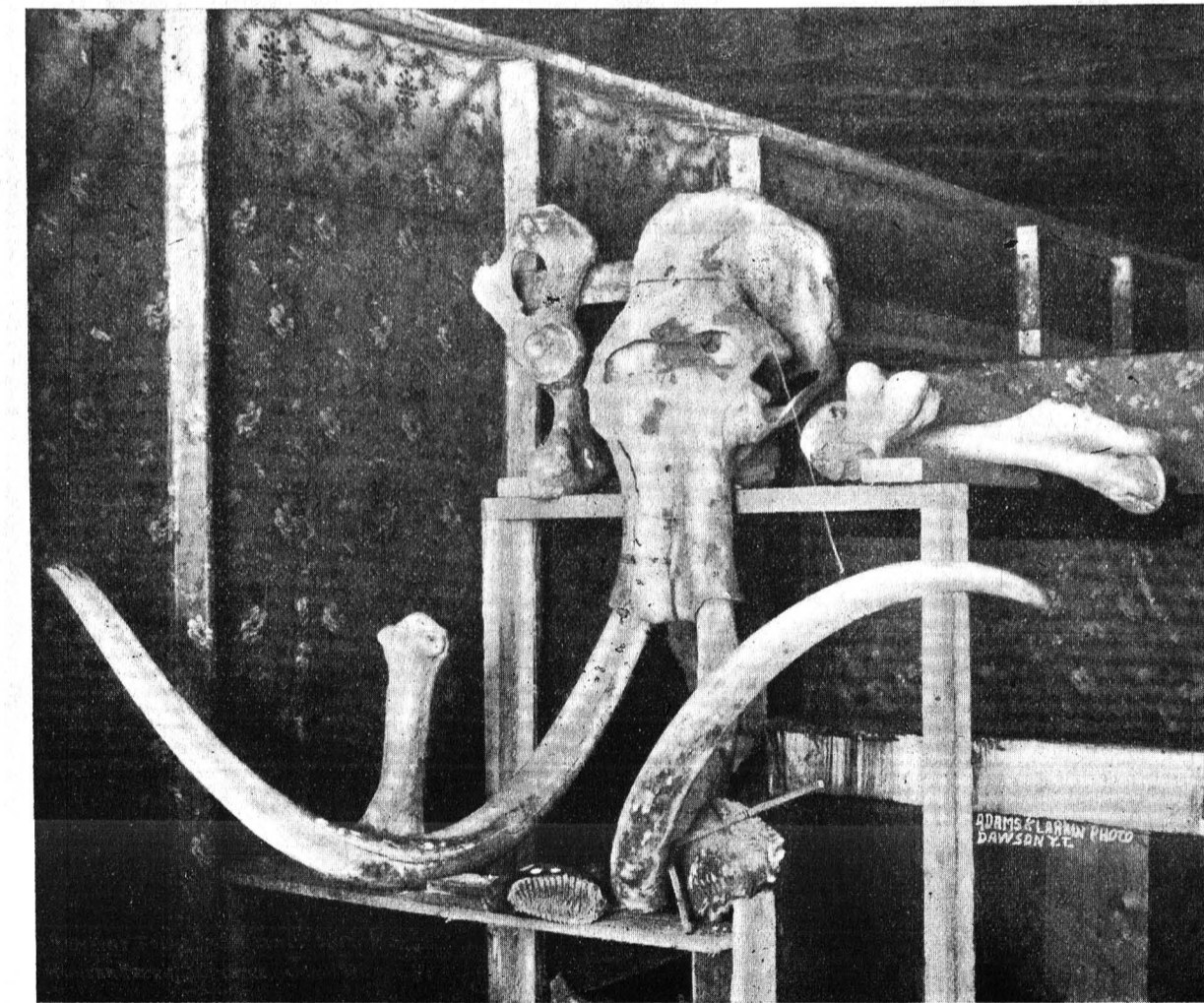
Q. How would you propose to make that arid region fertile?
A. By irrigation.

The Chairman — The government spent a large amount of money in that way.

The Witness—During the visit of the British Association to Canada some years ago a rather interesting illustration of their fertility took place in these very arid lands. At that time the conditions were very bad near Medicine Hat. The railway had just been built that year or the year before, and near Medicine Hat I descended from the train and pulled a big tuft of oats. I think there were about thirty stalks in the tuft, growing alongside the track where grain had fallen. I went to the end of the car—there were seven Pullmans on the train—and went through the train and said: "Gentlemen behold the products of the desert." These oats were 30 inches in height in all stages, and there were about forty professors on board, and I need not tell you I gave them lessons they never forgot. That was a revelation to them. Two years before that the revelation had come to me in the same way. I found that there was some cause for this wonderful growth, and I could not make it out, but I am satisfied that the statement I made at the first is correct.

By Mr. Cochrane:
Q. What would be the differences in leaching of the soil between the natural rainfall and irrigation?
A. That, perhaps, requires a man of more ability than I have to answer. But I can tell you what I do not believe in, that is what they are doing in British Columbia. Here is a land under a temperature of 100 degrees, and I have seen them run water that came down off the mountains, ice cold, on to that land, and I do not

(Continued on Page Six.)



MAMMOTH BONES FOUND IN KLONDIKE GRAVELS.

seven and nine inches, and that the total snowfall of autumn and winter is between 50 and 60 inches. Dawson being situated near the river with high hills or mountains on all sides, is well protected from the winds, and a feature of the town, and indeed of the neighboring country, is the long periods of calm weather which occur."

Now, when I read that, gentlemen, I said to myself, "You have not made the discovery you think you have." But I have made this discovery. What Mr. Stupart learned from meteorology, I learned from phenological observation, that is examination of the plant life; and it is just as easy for me to tell the climate of a country by the vegetation as it is for any gentleman in this room to take up a book and read common English type. But this opinion of mine about the Yukon is not mine alone. I have in my hand a lecture delivered by an American judge, Hon. James Wickersham, United States district judge of Alaska. I

Summer in the Valleys of the Klondike and the Yukon.

I have shown you about the climate, and if you will allow me I will now show you about the production. I have noted here in this book everything that I did, so that you will understand, gentlemen, I tried to do the best I could in the interests of what I went for. I examined the gardens in the valley of the Klondike and the Yukon, early in July, and found everything growing luxuriantly and wonderfully vigorous. On the 5th of August I examined the gardens in the Klondike, and I have that noted in my book for future reference. I found cabbage cut then, that on weighing were found to be from 3 to 5 pounds weight; these were being sold in the city. Potatoes had also grown; in fact everything was growing beyond anything that I had ever seen here. The reason was—I will give you the basis of it. The point I want to make is this: I tried to impress upon the

cold weather when the ground is fit will get caught. Should rains come and the ground be soaked he must wait for fair weather, while his neighbor's crop is growing.

By Mr. Chairman:
Q. As a result of twenty years' experience in the northwest, I may say that wheat is benefited by the June frosts, while oats and barley are both injured, more or less.

A. I was satisfied about wheat, and now I know about oats and barley.

By Mr. Wright:
Q. Does not that apply to pease as well?

A. I do not know anything about pease. Beans would be thoroughly killed. I am very glad to have the information which the chairman has given me about oats and barley. I am glad to be corrected, because my main point is to get at the absolute truth. Now, then, here is the point I want to make in this matter. The light rainfall gives clear sunshine, and

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DAWSON DAILY NEWS.

RICHARD ROEDIGER, Gen. Mgr.
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 New York, 153 World Building; Chicago, 182 Dearborn Street; Eugene Van Zandt, Eastern Representative.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

All changes in display advertisements must be received at this office not later than 12 o'clock noon, to ensure publication that day.

CURSORY REVIEW.

The official organ reviews the work of the royal commission from the standpoint of Yukoners, and puts forward for consideration the broad general issue, Are the so-called concessions beneficial to the Yukon territory. The Sun would have it appear that this is the old issue of capital and labor.

In Yukon this is not the issue, because there are concessions held by men of no financial standing, and who hold them altogether for speculative purposes, hoping at some time in the dim future to attract capital, and then they reap their profit. In the meantime the ground is kept idle, miners cannot find employment and therefore concessions are not beneficial to the country.

The argument produced by the official organ in support of the contention that if the territory is parceled out in concessions, so that the miner can no longer employ himself, then he will become an employe, and his wages will tend to a mere subsistence, is sound.

The implied deduction that when a miner works his own ground without capital and by primitive methods the scale of wages and price paid for professional services will come down is erroneous and contrary to the experience in the Klondike.

Money has never been so plentiful or so freely circulated as when its source of supply was the working miner. Men who control large areas of ground pay out little and the bulk of the surplus (if any) is remitted outside.

The prosperous days of the Klondike were when the miners were working and taking the gold from the ground placing it freely in circulation. The days of adversity came when the same ground was tied up by concessionaires who spend nothing and keep the ground idle.

The Sun is quite wrong in attributing the unworthy motives to the opposition. There is no desire to make political capital, but there is a desire to help the miner.

If the Sun will carefully examine every request made by any member of the opposition who engaged in the proceedings before the commission it will be found that the same was reasonable, although in some cases the questions put might not strictly conform to the rules of evidence.

This inquiry was to elicit information, not place upon record such points as might not be susceptible to a bill of exceptions. The lines drawn were too close, the rulings too narrow and arbitrary.

The question put to Judge Britton by the editor of the News was, as to whether general knowledge of the people would be accepted and the best plan to secure the information. It was in response to this that Judge Britton intimated he did not want general knowledge. Then if he did not want it, why was Treadgold asked for it?

The answer of Treadgold that his scheme might cost \$3,000,000, \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 was useless for the purposes of the commission. What the commission wanted was specific figures covering the scheme so that its substantiality might be attacked.

One man might laugh at an investment of \$5,000,000 in this country while the same man might incline favorably to one involving \$3,000,000.

Hence the general answer of Treadgold was not evidence.

There were no generalities offered by the editor of the News; on the contrary he applied for and secured a status before the commission, and in this regard Judge Britton violated his pledge given on the bench although faith on one side was kept to the letter.

REASONS FOR FAITH.

It has not been unnoticed that the News is gradually but surely enlarging its plant and increasing its stock. There are reasons for this.

The News has faith in the future of this territory and gives practical evidence of that faith by investing more heavily in plant, and thus keeping up to its record of leading the van.

Whatever pessimistic views the News holds as to the present condition of affairs, it has a consciousness that there must of necessity be a change. With its enlarged facilities the News becomes a greater power and will thus be able to aid more materially in bringing about a better condition of affairs.

The News has a double confidence. First it has faith in the future, and, secondly, it has faith that the battle waged against vicious policy will be won, and then it will share in the greater measure of prosperity that will come to all the people.

When the government does those things advocated for the people by the News the government will find the News a tower of strength, but so long as the people are oppressed and defrauded the News will throw its full weight against the oppressor, whether it be the present government or its successor. We are for the people all the time.

Klondike Garden.

Foichat & Son, proprietors of the Klondike Gardens, displayed one of the finest and most complete collections of vegetables and greens ever seen at an exhibition in any part of the world. Their exhibits were of such a high order that they came near carrying off all the prizes in that line. They received the following awards: First prize for best collection of vegetables; first prize best collection of greens; first prize for turnips, "White Pomerandum;" second prize for parsnips; second prize rhubarb, and second prize for beets. Such a meritorious exhibit is deserving of the highest praise.

HOW TO BE

Cured of Piles Without Pain.

First: Change from sedentary occupation to wisely chosen, more active work.

Second: From indoor to outdoor life.

Third: From wrong to right clothing.

Fourth: From unhealthy, rich living, to a mild hygienic diet.

Fifth, sixth and last, use Pyramid Pile Cure regularly, and according to directions, for it is the right cure for the trouble, and will cure you as it has hundreds of others.

Don't wait until you are a helpless invalid, for a seemingly simple case of hemorrhoids, or piles, may, if neglected, rapidly lead to worse. The unnatural formations become tumorous and permanent, and the inflammation grows until abscesses form; the disease burrows into the tissues, forming tubular growths which discharge pus; cancerous conditions, and general gangrenous degeneration appear.

What is needed at the start, or at any stage, is something to soothe this inflammation, reduce the swelling and distension; and at the same time restores the diseased parts to normal condition. These three things are accomplished perfectly by the Pyramid Pile Cure. It checks all progress of the disease, and rapidly returns the affected parts to health, besides relieving at once the pain and fearful irritation.

"I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and in order to make sure of a cure bought five packages; for the past six weeks I have not been troubled in the least, and I had been bothered for thirty-five years, and had spent more than fifty dollars for different remedies; this is the first permanent help I have had, and no one could feel more grateful than I do." L. M. Williams, Conneaut, Ohio.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally for fifty cents a package, and we urge all sufferers to write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their valuable little book describing the cause and cure of piles.

Try the pure liquors and choice cigars at the Sideboard. Better than ever.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Is Now Within the Reach of Every Yukon Family

Able food critics in the Yukon district have pronounced Malt Breakfast Food to be the most delicious, the most nutritious and purest cereal food ever introduced into the far north.

The steaming hot and palate-tickling dish of Malt Breakfast Food at the morning meal always adds to home comforts, and gives to young and old that true and natural digestive vigor so necessary for physical activity and good health.

Grocers here, who handle Malt Breakfast Food have decided to sell it at a popular price, so as to place it within reach of the humblest family. Ask your Grocer for a package, you'll like it.

NEW DENTAL PARLORS DR. VARICLE

Treatment of the Cavities, Extraction Without Pain Queen Street, DAWSON. All Dental Work Guaranteed Five Years.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Roadhouse 56 B Bonanza. Apply on premises.

LOST.

LOST—Large black dog, white feet, white breast, bobtail, one hind leg crooked; answers to Jumbo. Reward for return to Daily News office. 11-2d1w

New Goods! Latest in Ladies' Furnishings

NEW HATS at SUMMERS & ORRELL Phone 130. 112 Second Ave

Empire Hotel Opp. Bank B. N. A.

WOOD THE BEST IN TOWN In LENGTHS or SAWED. Birch and Spruce. Dominion Fuel Co. COAL. Tel. 165-B. Office, Yukon Stables. J. D. JACKSON, Agt.



WE ARE SHOWING
 The New Fall Styles in
SUITS AND OVERCOATS!
 A glance through our goods will convince you quickly where to buy your outfit.
HERSHBERG & Co
 Clothiers and Furnishers,
 135 First Avenue.

THE WHITE PASS @ YUKON ROUTE
 Operate TEN First-Class Steamers.
THE STEAMER "DAWSON"
 Will leave for Whitehorse Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. THROUGH TICKETS ON SALE
EAGLE AND FORTY-MILE ROUTE
 Steamer BAILEY will make two trips weekly between Dawson, Fortymile and Eagle, leaving Dawson Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M. For information apply to J. W. YOUNG, City Ticket Agent. J. H. ROGERS, General Agent.

CASCA
 Leaves Aurora Dock For
WHITEHORSE
 FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.
 Phone 171. FRANK MORTIMER, Agent, Aurora Dock

Just the dish for supper
CLARK'S
PORK & BEANS
 Plain or with Chili or Tomato Sauce.
 "They are Delicious."
W. Clark, Mtr., Montreal

Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes } **At AVERY'S**
 5th Ave., Cor. Dugas St. Telephone 141

YUKON HOTEL Reasonable Rates Comfortable Beds
 JOHN BORLAND, MANAGER.

PRIZE BEEF AT THE FAIR
 On Sale Saturday
B. Y. MEAT COMPANY,
 208 Third Avenue. Telephone No. 44.

Steel Ranges and Globe Coal Heaters AT COST
 We will sell the balance of our consignment of Heaters and Ranges at Cost
J. I. SEABROOK
 Phone 9-B. P. O. Box 802. Agt. ALBION IRON WORKS, 207 3RD AVE.

Gelatinized Hams and Bacon!
 (Swift's Winchester Brand) Packed in absolutely airtight cover. Retains the flavor and prevents a particle of mould coming in contact with the meat.
 This is the **newest and best smoked meat product** ever shipped to Dawson.
PACIFIC COLD STORAGE CO.
 Tel. 63.

N. A. T. & T. CO'Y

GROCERIES
 Cross & Blackwell's Jams, Jellies, Marmalades and Sauces

HARDWARE
 General Assortment of Builders' and Miners' Hardware

FURNITURE
 Brass Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Chiffoniers, Etc.

Gents' Furnishings
 Finest Imported Scotch Tweeds and Worsteds. English and Scotch Underwear

DRY GOODS
 Over \$20,000 worth of Imported Silks. Full Line of Ladies' Fur Garments and Tailor-made Suits

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY!

BUTTER

HILLS BROS. Celebrated "Vacuum Packed" CALIFORNIA CREAMERY BUTTER

An ideal package for preserving the sweetness of butter. Always opens fresh. Packed in 2-lb. "Full Weight" cans, with latest and best key opening device, leaving a perfectly tight-fitting cover after opening. THE VACUUM PROCESS has made it possible to preserve the butter in a more perfect condition than has been possible by any other method.

We are the Sole Agents for the Yukon Territory, and the great success of this butter is proven by the fact that Messrs. Hills Bros. have received orders from this district for many hundreds of cases; ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO US.

Hills Bros. Butter may be kept for a year or more without deterioration of quality.

OUR STOCK IS ALL 1903 PACK

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Bamboo Furniture!

Something New!

This week we are showing a large line of BAMBOO FURNITURE comprising many Novelties.

Book Shelves standing 5 feet, with deep shelves, artistically designed, and large, heavy posts, strong, durable and stylish **\$12.50**

Music Racks with nicely arranged shelves, side pockets, backed with Japanese matting..... **10.00**

What-Nots, Corner Shelves, Stands, Brackets, Chairs, Settees, Etc., Etc. Nothing equals it for nicely Furnishing your home.

SPECIAL

For Ten Days we are offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES INLAID LINOLEUMS, PRINTED LINOLEUMS OIL CLOTH IN BLACK PATTERNS AND STAIR OIL CLOTH

LOWE & SICKINGER

THE HOUSEFURNISHERS

Phone 119-B

3rd Avenue, between King and Queen

THIS IS SERIOUS

River has fallen so steamers may not be able to ascend the Stewart again this year. Camp may have to be abandoned for the winter for want of supplies. Promising new locality with many new creeks set back. Government's policy of deferring road building and thus discouraging shipments by miners and merchants early in the season responsible for the crisis. Governor Congdon left up the river in the trap he has made and will have to come back on a log or hibernats in the wilderness.

The Duncan creek district is without supplies for the winter and the developments of the last few days indicate that it may be unable to get any this season. Such being the case, the cost of living and working there for the winter will be prohibitive, and the camp virtually will have to be abandoned for another season.

The steamer Prospector, which returned this morning from Duncan and

Mayo, was nine days making the trip up and two return this voyage. She had to lighten over one bar and drag herself and a lighter she picked up over ten or twelve others with cable and capstan. Serious doubts are entertained if the vessel can make the run up the stream again this season under the most favorable circumstances. The river is falling rapidly, and should a steamer start now it

might have a much more serious time than the Prospector did on the round trip just finished.

In addition the Prospector has broken down, and may not be fixed for days if at all again this season. Such an aggravated condition leaves the Stewart river run without a steamer for days and probably for all the rest of the season. With the difficulty of no water and no steamer the outlook for the Duncan district getting the supplies it wanted is extremely serious.

Since early in the season and even before navigation opened the people of Duncan have been agitating for a road from the Stewart river to Duncan creek. The petitions were laid before the governor time and again. Time and again they were deferred with the promise or the intimation that when money came from Ottawa a road would be built. The sliding promise scheme was worked all through the summer. Miners and traders deferred heavy shipments with hopes of the road being built soon. In the middle of August the hopes were still held out by announcement the Yukon council had decided to build over the route from Mayo to Duncan. A few weeks later Governor

Congdon said that since the proposed Yukon appropriations had not been passed at Ottawa the road could not be built. Proposed meetings of the Yukon council to consider the matter were postponed every few days, and finally fixed for October 1. Still no appropriation has been made, shipments have been deferred, the river has fallen, navigation appears to have come to a close on the upper Stewart, at least beyond any extensive limit, and now the demand for boats on the main Yukon and the mishap to the Prospector leaves the Duncan district cut off from the world.

Governor Congdon went up the river on the last trip of the Prospector and remained at Duncan, expecting the boat back soon. One of the men who came down on the Prospector says it appears the governor, now caught in the trap of delay, brought on largely by his own policy, will have to hibernate in the Duncan district without an ounce of grub, or come down the Stewart on a log and face the people as to why the road was not built in good season and why one of the most promising camps in the far north is threatened with abandonment for a winter.

Many news streams have recently

been discovered near Duncan, and promised to be worked extensively this year. Minto and tributaries were discovered early in the summer. Only a few weeks ago Ledge and Steep creeks were discovered at the head of Mayo lake, and are reported by the people arriving on the Prospector this trip to be rich.

On the way up the Stewart the last trip the Prospector could not get over a bar four miles this side of the Ogilvie dredge. She borrowed a scow from the dredge, transferred twenty tons of cargo to the scow, and pushed it all the way to Duncan. With the aid of the scow ten or twelve linings had to be made over shallow places.

In coming down the Prospector had to turn sidewise in order to flood the stream and get water to float over the bars.

Change of Time.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 14, Weld' afternoon stage will leave Dawson, 111 Queen street, at 3:30 instead of 5 p. m. Morning stage at 10 a. m.*

The Monte Carlo sells Old Crow, Hermitage, Seagram's Rye, Dewar's extra special liqueur. Billy Baird, prop.

STUDYING ECONOMY

Important for the Home

In these hard times thousands of smart and bright women in Canada find that the Diamond Dyes are great and important helps in economizing. With their aid, the husband, the children and the mother herself can be handsomely dressed, although nearly all the clothing may be old material dyed over.

Diamond Dyes make such lasting and beautiful colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new. Any one can use them, as the directions are so plain and simple that no skill is needed. The colors of Diamond Dyes never grow dim; they never fade or wash out. In order to secure the best advantages in dyeing, every woman should see that her dealer gives her the "Diamond Dyes," as other package dyes are only poor imitations.

Hair Goods—Complete line received. Beauty Parlors, over Summers & Orrell's, Second Avenue.

Hardware Dept.

1-inch, 5 and 6-ply Granite Steam Hose
50 Cents per Foot.

AMES MERCANTILE COMPANY

Hardware Dept.

Nails

8 3-4c. per Pound.

This year we have received the largest, finest and best selected stock of merchandise we have ever shown, and are better prepared in every way to give you the benefit of the lowest prices consistent with high-class **new** merchandise. It will mean a saving of dollars to you if we are given an opportunity to figure on your business. Our policy of refunding your money if you are not satisfied is one of the principles our business is founded on. Particular attention is given this season to our **Grocery, Provision and Liquor Depts.**, which are replete with the choicest goods money can buy. **Don't forget the saving** that attends all your purchases here. The closing out of our Dry Goods, Shoe, Hardware, Fur and Furniture Departments is making wonderful bargains in these lines for you. **Merely to give you an idea:**

Shoes.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid, Velour and Patent Leather Shoes; former price \$5, \$6 and \$7. Your choice **\$3.50**

Linens.

Fine Table Linen, bleached and half bleached, 56 to 66 in. wide; former price \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Your choice **75c yard**

Dress Goods.

Fine Black Dress Goods in Crepons, Serges, Henriettas, Armures, Vicunas; formerly \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50. Your choice **75c yard**

Fur Coats.

Ladies' and Men's; former prices \$35 to \$150; now **\$20 to \$60.** A fine assortment of **Fur Mitts** for everybody.

Furniture—Carpets

If we have what you want we can save you at least **one-half.** Worth your while to look over this department.

Men's Furnishings.

Fine Overcoats, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Underwear, Footwear, Gloves, etc., at 50 per ct. saving. Men's Rubber Shoes at **\$2.50.**

Climate and Soil—Continued

consider that very wise. I dared not tell them that. If I had done so I would have had trouble, but I mark down, "you don't know your business." I believe that if the water is fairly warm it is just as good as if it came down from heaven.

Q. You don't catch the idea. I want to find what would be the difference taking waters of the same temperature. You say the rainfall leaches. Why would not irrigation have the same effect in leaching?

Q. There is no leaching on land if you do not saturate it. If you saturate the land it is common sense to suppose that leaching will take place. Oh, I see the point you make, and is just the crux of the matter. The man who irrigates his land too much is a fool.

Mr. Cochrane—He does not know that until he is told.

Specimens of Cereals From the Yukon.
The Witness—Now, here is a specimen of what I was saying in reference to the vegetation in the Yukon. I went across from Dawson up to where a man named Munro had about 25 acres of oats last year. I got this specimen, which I now produce, growing in his field on the 6th of August. You may notice it is colored and beginning to ripen.

By Mr. Robinson:

Q. How near Dawson?

A. I think two miles from Dawson, only across the river.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I think you said it is used simply for feed and not for the grain?

A. Oh, yes, I will mention that when I show the specimen. Here is barley on the 6th of August. I have some wheat that I cut on the 6th of August, but in the meantime I will show you this mixed wheat and barley and oats which I cut. I cut this in the same field on the 23rd of August. This man just got the seed from California. I will say California, it may have been Seattle or Victoria, or somewhere on the west coast. The seed consisted of wheat of two or three kinds, barley and oats. He cut it for fodder—they cut their fodder last year from the 18th, and it was all cut on the 23rd, from the 18th to the 23rd. This was cut on the 23rd, when they were cutting the oats for fodder.

By Mr. McEwen:

Q. Is that the full length?

A. No, it would be considerably

show was this, that it was not ripe when I cut it. I do not pretend it was ripe, but it was ripe enough to bring. That was on the 23rd of August. I came home, and when I opened it out I was reminded of the time when I was a boy, when we cut wheat with the shearing hook and the cradle and started in early, and did not wait until it was ripe as we do now, and let it ripen in the stook. This had ripened in the packet. When I came here and got Mr. Stupart's work I was writing my report to the government. I said, the next thing I will do will be to send some of this wheat to the experimental farm, and I took a couple of heads and sent them to the experimentalist there who has charge of the seed germinating progress, and he sent me the report that he had planted one hundred grains. The whole hundred grains grew and made a remarkably vigorous growth; in other words, there was not a weak seed in the lot, and there was not a failure, and what was more they vegetated very quickly.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. You don't know when that was grown?

A. On the 5th June. That is, this sample was got from one field, where fall wheat, spring wheat, oats and barley were growing together for fodder.

Q. They mixed them all together?

A. Yes. Up there they swear some. This man swore when I pulled up this (showing leaves and roots of fall wheat), and said, with an innocent looking face: "What in the world is that?" He said: "That is fall wheat. I wanted to get oats and spring wheat, but half of this grain has turned out to be fall wheat," and that is one of the specimens. Now, gentlemen, you see these stems. You are afraid the growth of the grain is not much. You see how thick these stems are; that is one of the native grasses of the country. There are about half a dozen species of that genus; it is called arctagrostis.

Pasture Grasses and Forests.

One of our pasture grasses here is called agrostis. That is the northern type of it; see how thick it is. There are half a dozen species of that, which grow in the valleys and on the hillsides, and as soon as the country is opened and it gets scope this will spread itself and be a fine grass on the hillsides. In fact it is there now.

MONARCH SHOE CO.

130 Second Avenue.

FELT SHOES--Dolge's high-grade double felt, for men and women \$6.00

Dolge's Special--Strong and durable 4.50

Dolge's Children's Shoe--Best quality 2.50

FELT SLIPPERS--For ladies, Dolge manufacture, with felt soles 3.00

Special Felt Slippers for men and women, at 1.00

Monarch Shoe Co., 130 2nd Ave.

F. S. McFARLINE, Proprietor.

Q. You think there would be no difficulty in ripening wheat in the Yukon?

A. When I came home I said there was nothing doubtful but wheat. Since I came home I say there is nothing doubtful about wheat.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. What is the feeding quality of that grass?

A. I do not know myself, but gentlemen there said it kept their horses fat and strong. Would you repeat your question, Mr. Wright.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. You think there would be no difficulty in ripening wheat in the Yukon?

A. Here is what has always been a puzzle to me. I was at Edmonton 31 years ago. You could scarcely ripen wheat there; in fact, when I left on the 7th of September the wheat was about three-quarters of the way, half anyway, smut, and the farmers said that they doubted whether it would ripen or not, and I wrote in my note book that it would not ripen. That is 30 years ago last August. Twenty years ago one used to hear a

and claim to know a little about it. My own impression is that the professor is a little astray. I do not think the wheat ripens earlier, but the farmers cut it earlier. They do not wait till it changes color. They get wheat which is not so plump, but it contains the same amount of gluten, and is equally valuable to the market, but is not as fine a sample. Well, that is one reason why we do not hear so much about frost. Last year I went through a large section up in my district, and saw grain cut that would not pay for drawing. It was totally useless, utterly destroyed by frost, and that was only last season, when we had such a wonderful crop; but in the large district of country reaching all the way from Qu'Appelle valley down to near Moosomin the crop was totally useless. You cannot tell where the frost may strike. Where the frost passed through that country in that way, and it is exceedingly difficult for any one to go in and settle successfully. You have to know the country before you can make it a success. You do not know all about the frosts in the northwest, gentlemen, and it does not always get into the papers because the farmers do not want to say too much about it. Four miles north of that district is my own province, and a finer crop of grain than we had last year I never saw in my life. It was perfectly matured. I am here prepared to say, after twenty years of experience, that I never lost a dollar by frost in that country, simply because we are on high rolling land, and on the north bank. I cannot say that our wheat matured earlier. I cannot say that our wheat matured earlier, but wherever people in that country experienced a difficulty with frost if they will sow earlier they will lose no wheat; certainly they will manage perhaps to get their grain off without frost.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. 150 miles northwest of Edmonton?

A. Yes. This is from the Yellow Head Pass. Now, the reason I brought this up, gentlemen, is to show you this, that according to my standpoint 31 years ago, that Edmonton was outside where you could raise wheat with safety. Now, here is grain raised up in the mountains, 150 miles northwest. Now, the Peace river country has been spoken of as unfitted for wheat-raising by some parties. I tell you, the Peace river country is well fitted, in fact, I reported the same year I was at Edmonton that the land in the Peace river country was better, and better suited for grain, than the Edmonton district. I wrote that 31 years ago, and it is true yet. Now, you will be considering railway matters. I am the discoverer of that Pine Pass, away up on the Peace river. I discovered it 31 years ago. Beyond that pass you begin to descend to the Pacific ocean, and along there through that part of the interior of British Columbia, I tell you, gentlemen, the day is coming when they will be growing any amount of grain up there, and away up into the Yukon. In my report on the Yukon, that is just now being printed, I have added 100,000,000 acres more to our available land for settlement than I could have 25 years ago, because our people are prepared now to believe it. I might talk about a great many other things, but I am tiring you. Now, if you have any particular questions to ask me, I would be glad to reply to them.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Do these cold waves follow the same route?

The Chairman—No one can tell what route they will follow.

The Witness—I know the country that you are speaking of, and in 1879 when I passed through that country north of Qu'Appelle I lectured in Winnipeg to about a thousand people, and I told them that there were 8,000,000 acres of land almost at their door fit for settlement, and no one seemed to know it. I can see the tract of country you speak of as being frosty, and it is a springy country; it is a country with cold subsoil, and you can depend upon it that any country with a cold subsoil is liable to frost.

Now we will leave that. I am glad that the northwest farmers are not as bad as I thought. I did not believe they were; I only wanted to strengthen my own opinion, and I have done so. There is not a wheat field in the northwest where grain does not ripen, some of it a little earlier, where some heads would not ripen a little earlier than some others. How easy it would be to take these heads that ripen a little earlier and use them for seed, and so extend their growth farther north by means of this. That is what I want to get at. Now Edmonton is the center of a wheat growing district, and 31 years ago from my standpoint it was unfit for it.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Before you leave that subject, does not the condition of the soil affect the wheat growth?

A. It is the aeration of the soil and the inclination of the land to the south that gives you freedom from the frost. The reverse is the case if you have it on the other side of the valley; where you have an inclination to the north there is chilliness. You were wise in your day and generation, Mr. Chairman, in taking land with a southern aspect.

The Chairman—From my experience in the northwest and in Manitoba I would say that what you regard as the most favorable condition for good farming is land with a southern aspect. As a general thing we look for the north and the northwest; we would rather have an inclination to

the north and the northwest. If we get protection from the frost it is where you have the land lying exposed to the current of air which keeps it moving and in that way there is less danger of frost, so that a southern inclination may be dangerous and the northern inclination is safe.

A Revelation as to Available Area for Cultivation.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. If you have a northern slope you do not get the sun's scald on the bark of the trees, but if you plant it on the south slope, where nearly everybody does, you will ruin your orchard.

A. In planting orchards in the west that is the way they must be planted—on the north side and not the south—but I do not want to go into that, because if I do I will get off my subject. What I want to do is to prove that 30 years ago I did not believe wheat would ripen at Edmonton from what I saw there, and I left there in September. Now this wheat (showing a sample) was grown in the Yellow Head Pass, 150 miles northwest of Edmonton, four years ago last fall.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. 150 miles northwest of Edmonton?

A. Yes. This is from the Yellow Head Pass. Now, the reason I brought this up, gentlemen, is to show you this, that according to my standpoint 31 years ago, that Edmonton was outside where you could raise wheat with safety. Now, here is grain raised up in the mountains, 150 miles northwest. Now, the Peace river country has been spoken of as unfitted for wheat-raising by some parties. I tell you, the Peace river country is well fitted, in fact, I reported the same year I was at Edmonton that the land in the Peace river country was better, and better suited for grain, than the Edmonton district. I wrote that 31 years ago, and it is true yet. Now, you will be considering railway matters. I am the discoverer of that Pine Pass, away up on the Peace river. I discovered it 31 years ago. Beyond that pass you begin to descend to the Pacific ocean, and along there through that part of the interior of British Columbia, I tell you, gentlemen, the day is coming when they will be growing any amount of grain up there, and away up into the Yukon. In my report on the Yukon, that is just now being printed, I have added 100,000,000 acres more to our available land for settlement than I could have 25 years ago, because our people are prepared now to believe it. I might talk about a great many other things, but I am tiring you. Now, if you have any particular questions to ask me, I would be glad to reply to them.

By Mr. Sherritt:

Q. Did you say that apples grow there?

A. I believe they will.

By Mr. Stephens:

Q. What about beans?

A. I have white beans here. There are some first-class beans which I got there. They can grow everything, pease, beans, potatoes. Potatoes are the poorest things that they grow up to the present, but I told them it was because they got miserable seed on the west coast.

By Mr. Thomson (Grey):

Q. It will not be a suitable country for the Irish?

A. Oh, there is whisky there, and they are going to raise barley there, and there may be some whisky that would not pay any duty, and then it would be Scotch whisky.

Q. About frost. There must be something in the cultivation of the soil that would prevent that. Perhaps forty or fifty years ago there were two or three seasons when the settlers near the Georgian bay thought they would have to leave the country on account of June frosts, but of late years we never hear of such a thing. Would that not be the cultivation?

A. Yes, the clearing of the land and the letting in of the winds into the country to make a better circulation of the air. I remember that 30 miles back of Lake Ontario they did not consider that wheat was even certain. Now I am speaking of Seymour township, one of your townships, Mr. Cochrane. That is where I had the honor of holding forth in the early part of my life.

By Mr. Stephens:

Q. Have you any experience with under-draining—tile draining?

A. No.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Judge Craig of the Yukon told me the finest tomatoes he ever ate were in the Yukon; that they had a better flavor there than here.

A. He had been eating canned tomatoes for a year before he got them. That is probably the reason the flavor was so good.

(Having read the above transcript of evidence, I find it correct.

JOHN MACCOUN,
Assistant Director and Naturalist of the Geological Survey of Canada.

W. Clark, Montreal.

W. Clark, Montreal, on tinned meats or Pork and Beans stamps the contents as excellent.

mense quantity, and those blueberries covered the hills. They were a great crop. There is one thing I might mention now about the growth in the creeks, but it is outside the scope of my talk. This is just one plant I brought to show you. It is called by the farmers on the prairie the crocus. That plant was gathered at Fort Yukon, at the junction of the Pelly and Lewes rivers, on the 24th of April, 1899, and I may as well tell you that particular species flowered on the farm two days ago (April 15th) and we call this an early spring here. This was gathered in latitude 62 1-2 on the 24th of April, 1899.

Mr. Wright—Almost as early as here.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. Are most of the small fruits plentiful there?

A. I have written in my notes that all kinds of small fruits would grow there, and I think, indeed, the Siberian crab will succeed there. As regards vegetables, you have no conception of them at all from seeing them here. I saw a cabbage on the 23rd of August weighing nine pounds, and I took the leaves, great oblong leaves, at the base, and I measured them, and each one was two of my feet, 22 inches, across, and you can understand what a garden would be like with cabbage each covering an area of four feet. They told me that turnips and the late cabbage grow far better when it gets dark. They don't do so well in the summer as when the nights come and in the latter part of August and September they do best.

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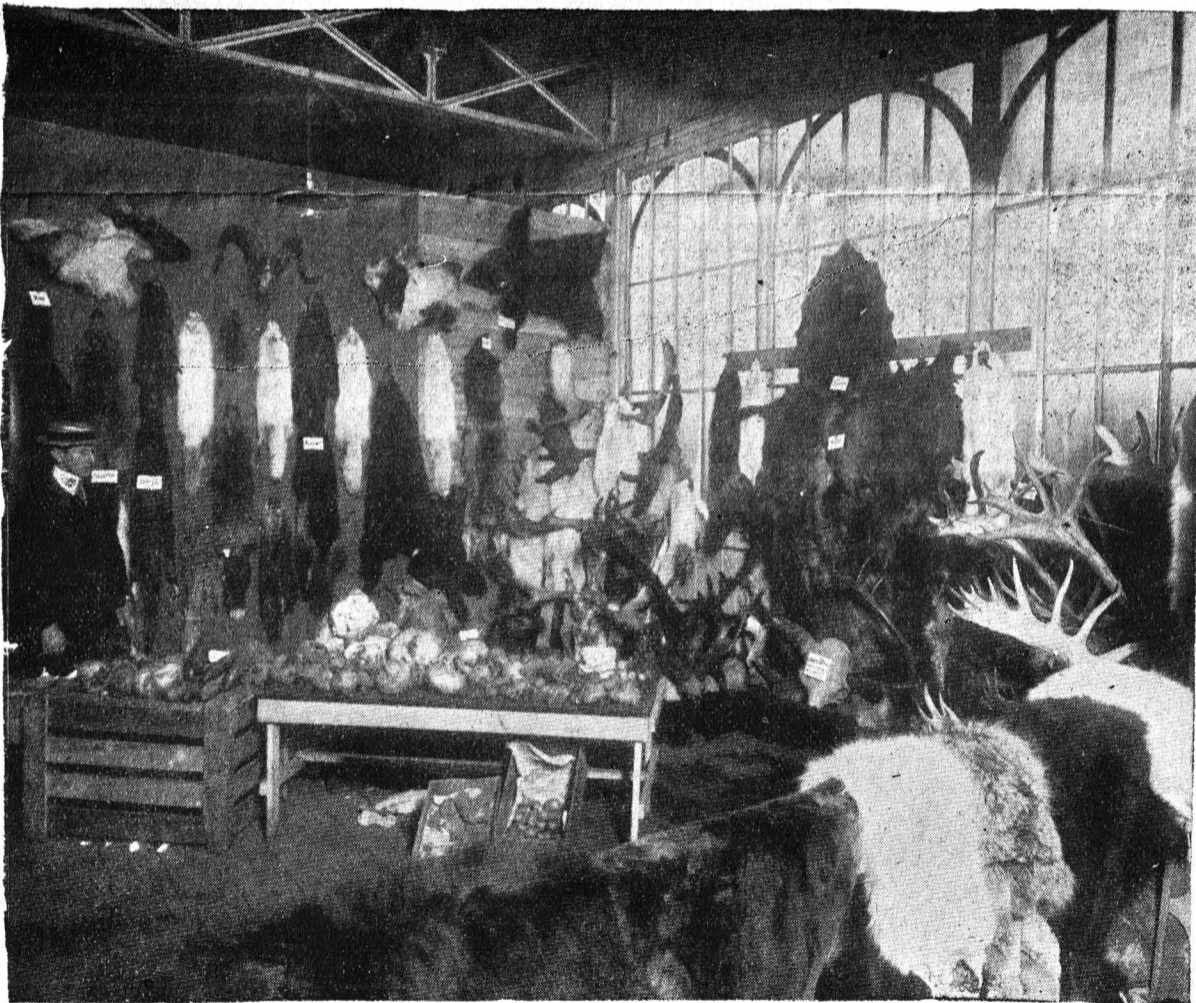
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DISPLAY OF YUKON FURS.

longer. You need not worry about the length. It depends altogether on the condition of the field. It might not be more than thirty inches and it might be four feet. I found where the soil was broken the second year a little bit of it had been broken the year before, and it might be called a fair crop, and it is nothing extraordinary as regards the size of the stock or anything; but you may notice there is no want of vigor in it. You will see the firmness and strength of this (producing specimen). I did not take it for the purpose of showing much of it, but I believe it is a fair specimen. Now this barley had been sown at the same time. That barley I pulled out of the field just when they were cutting it. That was sown on the 5th of June. From my standpoint it should have been sown a great deal earlier. It should have been sown as soon as the snow went off the ground. You see that is right.

By Mr. McEwen:

Q. That is the full length?

A. That is the full length; that is ripe.

Now, that is some of the wheat I pulled out of the field. If there is any gentleman here from British Columbia he will recognize the head, because I have seen it in the oat fields around Vancouver. It belongs to the crop. At any rate what I wanted to

So the matter of native grasses is sure. I got more than fifty species of grass around Dawson. Another thing that struck me as more remarkable than anything else: I did not see a weed at Dawson that did not grow with the utmost vigor. It was wonderful.

By Mr. Richardson:

Q. You say when it gets scope; what do you mean by that?

A. When the forest is off. When the white man first went there there was only a little bleak place here and there. Now the forests are beginning to come off, owing to being cut down for timber for mining and building purposes, and also through the occurrence of fires.

Q. The country is largely covered with forest?

A. Largely covered with forest such as it is.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. When a fire burns over a forest there it will not burn off the virgin soil?

A. No, because there is no time for stuff to rot. There is time for stuff to decompose, but rotting is not in it.

Q. Here in eastern Canada fire would burn the vegetation?

A. Yes. But there is not anything like rotting there, as we understand it, because it rushes into summer, and when the night lengthens the cold strikes it.

great deal of talk from the people around Winnipeg and the sections of the west then settled that there was so much frost, but you remark there is not any talk about frost now. Here is a question I want to ask farmers there. Does the wheat not ripen earlier than it did when you went there?

By the Chairman:

Q. No.

A. I say it does.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. Becomes acclimatized. We have grown early pease for the American market. You take a bag of seed down to Maryland and sow it, and the other half take up, say, to Illinois. The pease I sow this year will become acclimatized, and the next year I will take them down to Maryland and they will ripen two weeks earlier than theirs. We can get \$5 a bushel more than theirs for that reason.

A. Now you give me the whole question I was coming at. That was the wonder to me, why our people won't see these things, especially the northwest men. Now, here they have been growing wheat in the northwest for 25 years. What I wanted to know was that this red we are sowing now had got acclimatized and was ripening earlier than it did in the early times.

By the Chairman:

Q. We have been growing wheat for twenty years in the northwest,

Second Day of the Fair

The second day of the Dawson horticultural and industrial exposition was the banner day of gaieties in the Klondike. Between two and three thousand people were present yesterday afternoon and evening.

The children's entertainment yesterday afternoon was one of the prettiest features of the fair, and is being repeated this afternoon.

The minstrels last night were the most amusing feature thus far presented aside from the various exhibits. The show opened at 8 o'clock and lasted until midnight.

Today's Program.

The big special feature on for this afternoon is the baby show. It opens in the fine arts hall at 3 p. m., and continues an hour. Many thought the show was to be held yesterday, and a great array of youngsters were present. E. Wells, Mrs. G. A. C. Rochester and Colonel Charles Reichenbach are judges of the baby show.

The repetition of the minstrels this evening and of the children's entertainment this afternoon are the special features of the day.

The making of awards was nearly finished yesterday. The last work of making awards will be done today.

Minstrel Show.

In the minstrel show last night the best work came at the last. The cake walk and the dancing of the Highland fling and the hornpipe to the music of the bagpipe by Dr. A. F. Edwards were the two most interesting and amusing features of the evening. Edwards gave a side splitting burlesque of the manner in which the "Scotties" trip the light fantastic. He was dressed as a dilapidated yet picturesque Scotchman.

In the cake walk, four couples entered. The cake was won by Mrs. J. L. Timmins and Alex. McLachlin. They were gorgeously attired in black and red, and carried a wealth of gay ribbons of the same colors.

The others participating in the cake walk were Mrs. C. F. Rhind and Fred Salisbury; Miss Freda Nelson and Henry Ehlen; Mademoiselle Adelhelmina Ask and Count Hughey McDiarmid.

At the opening of the minstrels a session of singing and joke cracking was the order. Fred Atwood was interlocutor, with William Ask, W. A. Beddoe, H. A. Weld and Alex. McLachlin as end men. Numerous good jokes were gotten off by all the end men (Mr. Beddoe engaged in a catch-as-catch-can with one joke), and songs were sung in duets, quartets, solos and choruses as follows: Opening chorus, "Hiawatha," solo, "Just to Remind Me of you," Mrs. P. R. Ritchie; song, "Ain't it a Shame," A. McLachlin; solo, "The Moon and Crescent," Mrs. P. Mullen; song, "Kiss Yourself Goodbye," W. Ask; quintet, "Lullaby," Messdames Mullen, Maltby and Ritchie, Messrs. Finnie and Bozart; tenor solo, "Little Black Me," George H. McLeod.

In the second part Corporal Winters gave an ephonium solo. Mr. Forrest, of the N. C., gave a splendid rural recitation from one of Reilly's works. He was dressed in hayseed costume and came from among the audience with a pumpkin under his arm, and mounted the steps in true "Reuben" style amid the cheers of the admiring multitude of horticultural exhibitors and friends.

The Squabtown Hussars, comprising Messrs. Timmins, Godfrey, Ask, McCormick, McDiarmid, McLachlin, Becker and Salisbury led by Batonist Henry Ehlen, gave a splendid drill, and were recalled.

Ben Trenneman appeared in fancy club swinging, and Messrs. Cowan and Rhind were the bagpipers for Dr. Edwards, the Scotch dancer.

Children's Drills.

More than 200 school children participated in the drill and songs yesterday afternoon, and will reappear in them this afternoon. Great applause greeted the efforts of the children in each event.

Miss Wilson drilled the kindergarten youngsters and the other children in marching, and Miss Hogge, Miss Burnett and Mrs. Douglas in singing. The children sang in full chorus and then were grouped in eights, and sang different national airs. Colonel Donald McGregor, who has taken a prominent part in arranging the exercises, was conspicuous in their midst.

Little Bessie Miller acted as queen, and sat on a throne in the middle of the stage.

The songs and the names of the singers and the countries represented in the songs were as follows: England, "Life on the Rolling Deep"—Don McKee, Joe Farr, Arthur Lutro, Harry Lobley, Bartley Craig, Alfred Townsend David Waxstock, Roy Fish.

Ireland, "Dear Little Shamrock"—Marguerite Cunningham, Mary Rendall, Louise Forrest, Edith Waite, Dorothy White, Hazel Henry, Moe McLaren, Louis Porter.

Scotland, "Scot Wha' Hea"—Will Watt, Floyd Sawyer, Raymond Schaefer, Harry Welsh, John Brown, Athol McFarland Charles Sutherland, Roy Porter.

Wales, "Men of Harlech"—Olive McLennan, Norma Macfarlane, Madeline Schuman, Lily Thompson, Lucille

Mackay, Lena Kraus, Ethel Webber, Elsie Craig.

Canada, "The Maple Leaf Forever"—Lillian Meyes, Goodrun Anderson, Winifred Congdon, Viola Kelton, Margaret McCarter, Margaret Fawcett, Florence Smith, Ferne Griffith.

United States, "The Star Spangled Banner"—Annie Biffi, Hazel Robertson, Laura Sawyer, Jennie Anderson, Cecelia Barry, Theos Rossman, Roda Griffith.

New Exhibits.

A number of noteworthy new exhibits were placed in the fair yesterday. William Swinehart, of Selkirk, entered oats five feet tall and heavy with grain, and wheat six feet tall. The specimens are among the finest of the kind ever produced in the Yukon.

Native products that are new to the North and something which attracted much attention among those acquainted with the fact were two horses born on Gold Run. They were born of imported animals, but are the first matured horses known to have been born and raised here. They are between two and three years old each.

Many dogs which had not been entered the day before were entered yesterday. A second judging of dogs was held, and diplomas awarded several entered yesterday. Several head of cattle also were entered.

The main pavilion is more brilliant and animated than any other scene ever presented before indoors in the Klondike. Not a square inch of available space is untaken. The booths are crowded as close together as possible around all sides. The gay pennants and streamers hang everywhere and flowers, electric lights, fountains, bunting and the stacks of vegetables, grains and other unique and more picturesque exhibits make the whole seem from a sweeping bird's-eye view a vision of some fantastic fairyland.

N. C. Display.

The Northern Commercial company has one of the most enterprising displays under the big roof. In the machinery hall it has several tons of pumping, steam thawing and other machinery of great interest to miners. The practical operators who are visiting the fair find this one of the most valuable places in which to spend their time. An engineer is there to explain the workings of the machinery, and to tell of the relative merits of equipment.

In the main pavilion the N. C. has a display of fancy goods and articles from its big department store.

N. A. T. & T. Exhibits.

The display of the N. A. T. & T., occupying a position near the entrance to the main pavilion, covers more space than any other in that part of the building. The booth is beautifully arranged with a canopy of gay bunting caught in a graceful knot over the top. The displays in the booth represent the excellent lines of clothing, shoes and fancy groceries carried in the wholesale and retail departments of the company's giant Dawson stores. The canned fruits are piled in pyramids, and the shoes and other garments made to stand out prominently against a background of furs and rich tapestries.

Sargent & Pinsky.

Sargent & Pinsky, the energetic second avenue clothiers and men's furnishers, have one of the best exhibits in the main hall. Their place is lavishly decorated on the interior with furs, robes, overcoats, and gauntlets of tropical suggestion in their great warmth appear on all sides. Felt shoes, leather shoes, hats, clothing, everything needful in masculine wearing apparel is represented, and as displayed in the big booth well deserves the attention of the visitor to the fair. The booth is beautifully ornamented with draperies and flags. Sargent & Pinsky will have a big stock of new goods for winter wear and ask their friends and the public to examine the samples at the fair, and be convinced of their excellence.

Ladue Company.

The Ladue company has the first booth at the right of the entrance to the main pavilion. It is making a specialty of the display of creams and milks. These valuable staples which cut such a prominent figure in the Klondike at all times of the year attract the serious attention of those who deal in big commodities in the camp. Other fancy canned goods also are displayed by the company. The Ladue people carry a heavy line in the wholesale department, and are receiving and storing a splendid fresh stock. The booth is open on three sides, and is so arranged it cannot be passed without attracting attention.

Elmer F. Botsford, general manager of the Ladue company, has been one of the most active workers in promoting the fair. He is vice-president of the organization, and has been devoting nearly all his time to the welfare of the fair the last week.

Mr. Botsford has done a great deal to advertise Yukon resources outside in the way of lecturing. He has perhaps done more to advertise the Yukon in this way than any other Yukoner.

The bicycle display by Palmer & Peterson, the Second avenue wheel

dealers, is one of the most striking exhibits of the kind ever presented in the North. All kinds of first class wheels and wheel equipment from the factories of the United States and Canada are on display.

The booth is one of the most brilliant in the building. Numerous lights make the place resplendent. Over the roof and sides are hundreds of bicycle tires and rims.

The company does repair work as well as deals in wheels of all kinds, and a representative is present at the booth ready to talk "bike" and give information to any who may desire.

Palmer & Peterson.

A striking feature of Palmer & Peterson's exhibit is the brilliancy of the light afforded by the 700-candle power gasoline lamps by which the booth is illuminated. These lamps give out a steady, mellow light, before which even the large electric arc lights look like ordinary coal oil lamps.

Monarch Shoe Company.

Anyone desiring to know what kind of an assortment of first class shoes and other wearing material there is to be had in the Klondike should visit the Monarch Shoe company's booth. A splendid display of felts, for men, women and babes, is one of the features. Several lines of the best leather shoes for men and women carried in the city and other footwear of all imaginable weights and makes are there ready for inspection and conviction that the Monarch Shoe company is deserving of a call. The miner will find rubber boots and winter shoes to please him. At the store is a stock to supply all through the coming winter.

Ames Too Late.

The Ames people were too late to get space to make a display in a booth in the fair, but are among the heavy dealers, who have a big interest in the affairs of the territory and have given material aid to the fair and are represented in other laudable ways than through the display method at the fair.

Awards Given.

The awards made thus far are as follows:

Ladies' Fancy Work.

Point lace—Mrs. J. S. McKay, first; Mrs. McMillan, second.
Battenberg—Mrs. J. A. Sutherland, first; Mrs. J. C. Zimpel, second.
Collection fancy needlework—Mrs. J. H. Holmes, first; Miss J. Keating, second.

Crochet work—Mrs. William Keitn, first; Mrs. J. Albert, second.

Embroidered linen—Mrs. E. C. Hancock, first; Mrs. Harry Langdon, second; Mrs. Robinson, diploma; Mrs. Ellbeck, diploma; Mrs. A. M. Thornburg, diploma.

Drawn work—Mrs. F. E. Cleveland, first.

Dainty handkerchief—Mrs. A. K. Cuthbert, first; Mrs. Macaulay, second.

Sofa cushions—Mrs. Clazy, first; Mrs. W. H. B. Lyon, second; J. O. Nutter, diploma.

Tea cozy—Mrs. Hagel, first; Miss Craig, second.

Crochet bed slippers—Mrs. Craig, first.

Netting display (special)—Mrs. Ellbeck, first.

Jars and plates (special)—Mrs. R. M. Brown.

Bed spread—Mrs. R. Gillespie, first; Mrs. C. Munroe, second; Mrs. Joseph Albert, diploma.

Crochet afgan—Mrs. J. Albert, first.

Embroidered linen frame—Miss Belle Craig, first.

Baby's wardrobe—Mrs. Cuthbert, first.

Smoking jacket—Mrs. Taylor, first.

Flowers and Plants.

Collection flowers, outside grown—Turner Townsend, first; Mrs. Harry Cribbs, second.

Bouquet cut flowers—Mrs. Cribbs, first; Mrs. George Layfield, second.

Bouquet wild flowers—Miss S. Miller, first.

Pansies—Mrs. Harry Cribbs, first; Mrs. Brockmiller, second.

Sweet peas—A. E. Lee, first; Miss G. Hagel, second.

Geraniums—Mrs. F. T. Congdon, first; A. E. Lee, second.

Poppies—Mrs. John Brown, first; Mrs. Harry Cribbs, second.

Roses—Mrs. E. W. Mutch, first; Mrs. Harry Cribbs, second.

Asters—Mrs. Harry Cribbs, first; Turner Townsend, second.

Stocks—Turner Townsend, first; Mrs. John Brown, second.

Pinks—Turner Townsend, first; W. Du Bell, second.

Nasturtians—Turner Townsend.

Lily (special)—Mrs. Brown.

Tobacco plant (special)—Mr. Hagel.

Heliotrope (special)—Mrs. Cribbs.

Caster bean (special)—Mrs. Brown.

Hanging basket—Mrs. M. J. Brown, first; Mrs. W. F. Thompson, second.

Fossils.

Best collection—William Friedo, first and diploma.

Mammoth tusks—C. H. Croyden, first.

Thighbone and rib of mammoth—Louis Blonder, diploma.

Musk ox head—E. F. Botsford, diploma.

Vegetables.

Eagle exhibit—Special prize to Catholic mission for best assortment; Reynoldson and Robinson, second.

Early cabbage—Jules Jacquemin, first; P. Ritsma, second.

Late cabbage—E. H. Suskey, first; Jules Jacquemin, second.

Red cabbage—Jules Jacquemin, first and second.

Cauliflower—P. Ritsma, first; W. K. Du Bell, second.

Carrots, long rde—Klondike Garden, first; E. H. Suskey, second.

Carrot short horn (special)—C. B. Sweeney, first; Jules Jacquemin, second.

Cucumbers, greenhouse—W. K. Du Bell, first.

Cucumbers, grown in open—Henry Dawn, first.

Tomatoes, greenhouse—Henry Dawn, first; W. K. Du Bell, second.

Tomatoes, grown in open—W. K. Du Bell, second.

Lettuce—Klondike Gardens, first; Mrs. E. Warren, second.

Onions—Klondike Gardens, first.

Radish—W. K. Du Bell, first; E. H. Suskey, second.

Rhubarb—P. Ritsma, first; Klondike Gardens, second.

Parsnips—J. G. McLaughlin, first; Klondike Gardens, second.

White carrots (special)—John McLaughlin.

Beets—Jules Jacquemin, first; Klondike Gardens, second.

Celery—W. K. Du Bell, first; E. H. Suskey, second.

Turnips, yellow—C. B. Sweeney, first; P. Ritsma, second.

Turnips, white—Klondike Gardens, first; Mrs. J. E. Deslaurier, second.

Turnips, Swedish—Jules Jacquemin, first.

Turnips, purple top—J. McLaughlin, first; J. Jacquemin, second.

Rutabaga—C. B. Sweeney, first.

Potatoes, early rose—J. G. McLaughlin, first; J. Jacquemin, second.

Potatoes, Burbank—E. H. Suskey, first; Sixty Mile Lime Co., second.

Peppers, greenhouse (special)—W. K. Du Bell.

Collection of vegetables—Klondike Gardens, first; John Consident, second.

Collection greens—Klondike Gardens, first; Mr. Fisher, second.

Mushrooms, cultivated—W. K. Du Bell.

Mushrooms, native—Mrs. C. E. Gilbert.

Squash—George Hatch.

Vegetable marrow—C. C. Chataway.

Outside tomato plants (special)—J. Jacquemin.

Hay and Grain.

Oats, sheaf—C. R. McLeod, first; E. H. Suskey, second.

Wheat, sheaf—E. H. Suskey, first and second.

Barley, sheaf—E. H. Suskey, first and second.

Timothy, sheaf—E. H. Suskey, first; G. W. Osborn, second.

A·B·C·BEERS

Guaranteed Pure. None So Good.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Alfalfa (special)—George Osborn.
Maple tree (special \$5)—Master Wallace Mutch.

Indian Curios.

Collection—E. F. Botsford, first; Mrs. C. D. Macaulay, second.

Collection by Indians—Chief Isaac, first.

Collection baskets—Miss Roediger, first.

Collection imported curios—Miss Cuthbert, diploma; the judges recommended this collection as being the best in the exhibition and therefore should be awarded a prize.

Carving.

Hand work—Mrs. J. L. S. Fall, first; Mrs. C. D. Macaulay, diploma.

Ivory—Miss Cuthbert, first; Mrs. Joseph Albert, second.

Ship model—J. E. Clark, diploma.

Inlaid casket—R. A. Fox, diploma.

Birch box—Segfrid Miller, favorable mention.

Live Stock.

Team colts—J. A. Chute, diploma.

Assortment pigs—G. W. Osborn, diploma.

Herd cattle—Klondike Dairy, diploma.

Assortment chickens—G. W. Osborn, diploma.

Jersey cow—G. W. Osborn, diploma.

Horse bred in Yukon—"Paddy," 1320 pounds, J. A. Chute, first; "Prince," 1220 pounds, J. A. Chute, second.

Yearling—"Nellie, Sam Henry.

Durham bull—Klondike Dairy, first.

Milch cow—Klondike Dairy, first.

Herd of stock (21 head)—Klondike Dairy, diploma.

Durham cow—Klondike Dairy, first.

Holstein cow—James Conta, first.

Jewelry, Burnt Leather and Japanese Work.

Japanese work—Mrs. J. Kawakami, first.

Collection native jewelry—J. L. Sale, first.

Burnt leather work—Max W. Kollm, first; Miss Belle Craig, second.

Canines.

Best bred litter collie pups—Captain Graves, first and diploma.

Best bred little retriever pups—E. Shoff, first; G. Osborn, second.

Dog team (6)—C. B. Sweeney, first.

Sky terrier—Martin Trobitz, first and diploma.

Cocker spaniel—Mrs. J. T. Nutter, first.

Porcupine huskie—G. Osborn, first.

Mackenzie river malamute—G. Osborn, first; J. A. Davison, second.

Huskie—Cautley, first; F. Minarty, second.

Setter—F. S. Long, first; E. F. Cline, second.

Terrier—Mrs. N. F. Hagel, first.

Collie—Charles Roediger, first; Thaggard Buchholz, second.

Brd dog—F. Minarty, first.

Cats—Mrs. F. E. Cleveland, first; Mrs. George Craig, second.

Taxidermy.

Moose—J. L. Sale, first.

Cariboo—J. L. Sale, first.

Stuffed birds and animals—Mrs. Ellbeck, first on owl and ptarmigan.

Pressed Flowers.

Largset collection—E. Shoff, diploma.

Flowers in frame—Mr. Fox, diploma.

Art album—Mrs. M. H. Craig, diploma.

Systematic collection—Miss Olive McLennan, first; Percy Snyder, second.

Breads, Pies, Cakes, Fruits, Butter.

Home-made bread—Mrs. R. J. Ellbeck, first; Mrs. W. N. Couch, second.

Miscellaneous display—Mrs. A. M. Thornburg, first; Mrs. J. E. Deslaurier, second.

Jellies—Mrs. E. W. Mutch, first; Mrs. W. D. McKay, second.

Jams—Mrs. E. W. Mutch, first; Mrs. W. N. Couch, second.

Pastry exhibit—Mrs. E. W. Mutch, first.

Cakes—Mrs. W. D. McKay, first.

Pickles—Mrs. W. D. McKay, diploma.

Butter and cheese—Klondike Dairy, diploma.

Beer—C. B. Sweeney, diploma.

Syrup—Mrs. E. Warren, diploma.

Eggs and milk—G. W. Osborn, diploma.

Mineral water—Z. Lindahl, diploma.

Pastry (special prize)—Mrs. E. W. Mutch.

Rose preserves—Mrs. E. Warren, diploma.

Collection native fruits (special)—Mrs. E. Warren.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant

BURLEY AND BATES TO MEET THIS MONTH.

Nick Burley and Billy Bates will meet in a ten-round go at the D. A. A. A. September 28. All the arrangements for the contest are completed. The men have signed the articles and put up their appearance money with the boxing committee of the club. The bout will be with no hitting in clinches and clean break-aways.

The committee is working to make the affair the biggest and best of the season. Inquiries for tickets are already being received. What is promised to be the best preliminary ever put on in Dawson will precede the big bout.

COMMISSIONER BELL DESIRES CORRECTION.

Was Not Quoted Correctly With Regard to Thibedeau.

Commissioner Bell called at the News office last evening and desired us to correct a statement published in the proceedings of the royal commission on Tuesday.

Mr. Bell was reported as stating that Mr. Thibedeau's figures for a water supply were inaccurate. Mr. Bell stated to the News that at Mr. Thibedeau's request he was not called as a witness because he had informed the commissioners that whatever figures he had in his possession were incomplete, and as such would be unsuitable for the purposes of the commission.

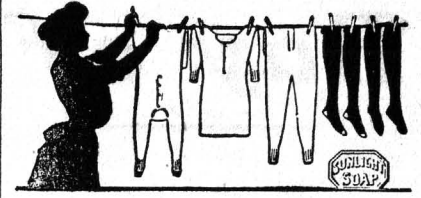
SHOW TOMORROW.

The fair will continue tomorrow and the full military band will be in attendance.

Go to the Hotel Cecil for winter rates. *
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Go to the Hotel Cecil for winter rates. *

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Get shaved at Comet, 25c.
Baths, 50c, Pioneer Barber Shop.
Porcelain baths, 50c. Comet.
Baths, 50c, Pioneer Barber Shop.
Go to the Hotel Cecil for winter rates.
Wanted—A city salesman acquainted with the local retail grocery trade.
A permanent position for the right man. Address, with references, stating qualifications, "Salesman," this office.



You won't harden or shrink woolens with Sunlight Soap. The purity of the oils and fats and the absence of free alkali prevent that.

New Rifles
All Calibers
SHOT GUNS, TRAPS
Ammunition, "Files,"
1903 "Rambler" Wheels.
Shindler, The Hardware Man.

NOT FAR DISTANT!

Just Arrived!
MRS. ROBT. S. HUTCHEON

Direct from London, Paris and Berlin with a large and personally selected importations of

LADIES' WEAR

Also every LATEST THING in EVENING WEAR

Second Avenue, opp. Sargent & Pinska

Klondike Market!

Fresh Meats and Groceries.
First-Class Goods. Bottom Prices. Miners' Orders a Specialty. Quick Delivery.

Cor. 5th Av. and Dugas St., So. Dawson



The "Seneca"



The "Kenwood"

The time for warmer **Clothing** and **Footwear** is not far off. When deciding to make your purchases, bear in mind that we have the best selected stock of **Clothing, Overcoats, Underwear, and Felt Shoes** that has ever been imported for the Yukon trade.

Cohn, Wampold & Co. Warranted Clothing.

Stilenfit Co. Hand Tailored Trousers and Suits.

Britannia, "Two Steeples" and Wolsey Pure Underwear--will not shrink.

Dolge Felt Shoes and Slippers, for Men, Ladies and Boys.

Fur Coats, Caps and Robes, from the best manufacturers in Canada.

In Miners' Outfits, a Complete Stock of the Most Desirable Goods.

Fall Shape in the Celebrated Dunlap Hats.

SARGENT & PINSKA, The One Price Clothiers

110 SECOND AVENUE, DAWSON.

Opens at 7 A.M.

GRAND EXHIBITION

Closes at 8 P.M.

AVERY'S GROCERY!

5th Ave., Cor. Dugas Street

SOME OF THE BEST GOODS OBTAINABLE

Whitehouse Coffee

Most Delicious

75

Cents per Pound

DURKEE'S SPICES

Absolutely Pure

A Complete Assortment

Heinz's Pickles

50c per Quart

Griffin's Preserves

in Glass, \$1.00 each

Largest variety of **Breakfast Cereals** in Dawson—**Farina, Germea, Grape Nuts, Vim, Force, Malt Breakfast Food, Carolina Rice Flakes,** Ralston Breakfast Food, Cero-Fruto, Wheatine, Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits, Cream of Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Quaker Rolled Oats, B. & K. Oatmeal.

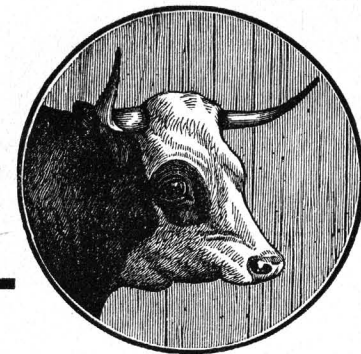
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CALIFORNIA MARKET!

REHM & McMILLAN, Proprietors.

Fifth Ave., Bet. Craig and Dugas.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



MEATS AND PRODUCE

We are shipping in our own Meats and our own Poultry for the winter. Miners wishing to contract for their winter supply of Meats will do well to call and examine our stock.

We will carry a quantity of Celery, Cabbage, and other Vegetables in warm storage to supply our winter trade. Call and see our stock.

Fifth Ave., Bet. Craig and Dugas Streets.

CALIFORNIA MARKET