

# DOUGLAS ISLAND NEWS.

VOL. 1.

DOUGLAS CITY AND TREADWELL, ALASKA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.

NO. 9.

## B. M. BEHREND'S

BANKER AND MERCHANT

Headquarters  
For  
**Holiday Goods**

The Largest Stock of Toys, Novelties and Fancy Goods  
in the Northwest.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Juneau, Alaska.

## The First National Bank

OF JUNEAU.

Paid Up Capital, \$50,000.00

Exchange Bought and Sold  
Drafts drawn on all parts of the world.  
Deposits Solicited.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

## CITY BREWERY

MATLOCK & FISHER, Prop's  
JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Steam and Lager Beer.

Bottled Beer, Ale and Porter our  
Specialties.

Improved bottling machinery just put  
in. Best Beer in Alaska.

## ALASKA FURNITURE COMPANY

Seward Street, next to Opera House, JUNEAU.

BEFORE PURCHASING, drop in and see our stock and  
get prices on  
BED ROOM SUITS, BUREAUS, CHIFFONNIERS,  
CHAIRS, ROCKERS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS,  
SPRINGS, MATTRESSES, COOK STOVES,  
COAL HEATERS, AIR TIGHT HEAT-  
ERS, GRANITEWARE, CROCKERY,  
TINWARE, and all kinds of  
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.  
We will give you good goods and good values.

G. A. KNIGHT, MGR.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH:

Mass with Sermon . . . . . 10:00 A. M.  
Sunday School . . . . . 3:00 P. M.  
Rosary, Lecture and Benediction 7:00 P. M.  
Priest, Rev. Father P. C. Bougis, S. J.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Loyal  
S. Wirt, pastor. Until the new church build-  
ing is completed, evening services will be  
held every Sunday in Ohman's Hall at 7:45 p.  
m. Sunday School meets in Odd Fellow's  
Hall at 11 a. m. Society of Christian Endeav-  
or in the same place, Thursday evenings at  
7:30. Ladies League every alternate Thurs-  
day afternoon.

FRIENDS CHURCH—Regular services at the  
Mission School house.  
Sabbath School . . . . . 10 a. m.  
Native Services . . . . . 11 a. m.  
Evening Services . . . . . 7:45  
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:45  
Teachers' meeting every Friday evening at  
8 o'clock at private houses.  
Any and all are cordially invited and wel-  
comed at all of these services.

Rev. C. N. REPLOGLE, PASTOR.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—At  
Peniel Mission, Wednesday evenings at 7:45  
o'clock. Scandinavian services at the Peniel  
Mission Monday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.  
A cordial invitation extended to all. Rev. C.  
J. Larsen, Pastor.

A. F. and A. T.

Masons of Douglas Island meet at  
Odd Fellows' Hall on the First and  
Third Tuesdays of each month. All  
Masons are cordially invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.

Alaska Lodge No. 1 meets at Odd  
Fellows' Hall, Douglas, on Wednesday  
evenings at 8 o'clock.  
Visiting Brothers are Cordially in-  
vited to attend.

J. G. McDONALD, N. G.  
C. A. WECK, Secretary.

DR. W. L. HARRISON,

DENTIST

Hunter Block, between Front  
and 2nd Sts. Douglas City.

FRED PAGE-TUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the District Court of Alaska.  
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

A. G. McBRIDE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with News Douglas City, Alaska.

Sheet Music, Studies,  
and Instruction books

Teacher of Mandolin, Guitar, and  
Banjo.

ALICE M. JORDISON

DEALER IN

Musical Instruments  
and Supplies

Bet. Main & Seward  
on Second St. JUNEAU, ALASKA.

## Douglas City Barber Shop.

Hair Cutting  
Shaving  
Shampooing  
Baths

FRANK VESTAL, Prop.

## THE ALASKA JUDICIARY.

### Short Biographical Sketches of the Men Who Run the Courts.

#### UNCLE SAM'S SERVANTS.

Our readers hear much concerning  
the Alaska courts and the names of  
the men who keep the complicated ma-  
chinery running are familiar to all Al-  
askans, but further than this but little  
is known of the men from Judge to the  
Clerk of the Court. Realizing this to  
be the case the News, which is always  
on the alert for matters of interest to  
its readers, concluded to get some of  
the early history of the men that Uncle  
Sam has sent to us to administer our  
laws and keep the inhabitants of the  
district within due bounds. Our task  
should not have been surrounded with  
any difficulties and yet, owing to the  
hurry and bustle that always exists dur-  
ing court, we have spent considerable  
time in collecting the matter which we  
now present to our readers.

HON. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, JUDGE.

Charles Sumner Johnson, the judge  
of the United States District Court,  
was born in Jones county, Iowa, in a  
log cabin on the Iowa prairies in the  
year 1854. At the age of thirteen he  
removed to Clarinda, of that state, and  
graduated from the high school. He  
then learned the printer's trade after  
which he attended the Agricultural  
College at Ames, Iowa, but was not  
permitted to graduate from that school  
owing to the lack of means with which  
to finish his course. Some time after  
this he attended the law department of  
the Iowa State University, and gradu-  
ated from that school in the class of 1877.  
He then moved to Wahoo, Nebr., where  
he entered upon the practice of law. In  
1879 he was elected city attorney and  
was elected a member of the Nebr-  
aska legislature in 1882. In 1885 he  
removed to Nelson, in the same state,  
and the year following was elected  
prosecuting and county attorney and  
was afterward reelected to that office.  
During the year 1889 he was appointed  
U. S. District attorney for Alaska, which  
position he held for four and one-half  
years after which he removed to Juneau  
and engaged in the practice of law with  
Mr. John G. Heid one of the leading  
lawyers of Alaska. In 1897 he received  
the appointment of U. S. District judge  
and was confirmed by the senate.

Judge Johnson attended three national  
conventions, in 1884, 1888 and 1896  
and was chairman of his delegation in  
the last convention and also a member  
of the committee appointed to notify  
President McKinley of his nomination  
and visited Canton, Ohio, when the  
committee met there for the perform-  
ance of its duties. The Judge is at  
the present time the national commit-  
teeman for Alaska.

Judge Johnson is well fitted for the  
responsible position he holds. He pos-  
sesses that cool, deliberate make-up  
that is not only desirable in a judge,  
but should in fact be possessed by every  
judicial officer who presides over a trial

court. In personal appearance he bears  
quite a resemblance to Senator Foraker  
of Ohio. He is over six feet tall,  
weighs about 200 pounds, is socially a  
most pleasant gentleman and will al-  
ways attract attention wherever he may  
be by his pleasing manner and fine  
personal appearance. He has never  
forgotten that he was once a practicing  
attorney and is a good friend of the  
profession.

GEN. ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH, DIST. ATTY.

The subject of this sketch is fifty-  
eight years of age and was born in the  
state of Kentucky. His father was for  
years an officer in the Prussian army.  
He removed from his native land to the  
state of Kentucky, where he married a  
lady who belonged to one of the first  
families of that state. His son Robert  
was educated in his native state and  
graduated from the law department of  
the State University. He removed to  
Topeka, Kansas, where he entered upon  
the practice of law in 1872 and remained  
at that place until 1889. At Topeka  
Gen. Friedrich enjoyed a good practice  
and was one of the leading lawyers of  
the state. He has always been a repub-  
lican while all his friends and relatives  
in his native state were radical democ-  
rats. He was in deep sympathy with  
the union cause during the "unpleas-  
antness" while his relatives were equal-  
ly as ardent in their support of the  
Southern cause. While in Topeka Gen.  
Friedrich was employed by the state to  
assist the county attorney in prosecut-  
ing liquor cases under the prohibition  
laws of that state, in which he was very  
successful, securing convictions where  
all others failed. He was appointed  
Brigadier General of the Kansas National  
Guards and also held the position of  
Adjutant General of that state. He re-  
moved to San Francisco in 1889 where  
he continued the practice of law. Gen.  
Friedrich was one of the leading law-  
yers and republican politicians of Cal-  
ifornia while he resided there. He was  
twice elected Commander in Chief of  
the Army and Navy League of Califor-  
nia, and was also chosen as chairman of  
the Union League Club, the high-toned  
club of San Francisco.

In Kansas Gen. Friedrich achieved  
his greatest reputation in criminal law,  
but in San Francisco his practice was  
principally corporation law.

During the month of September last  
Gen. Friedrich came to Alaska, having  
been appointed District Attorney in  
July, and at once entered upon the dis-  
charge of his duties. His previous ex-  
perience in criminal law has been of  
great benefit to him, for he has been  
successful in his criminal cases from  
the first. Gen. Friedrich is a strong,  
forcible talker, an eloquent speaker,  
and it matters not whether it be before  
a jury or addressing a political meet-  
ing, he is one of the best to be found  
anywhere.

Gen. Friedrich is about six feet tall  
and weighs over 200 pounds and is well  
proportioned. He is a genial, social  
gentleman and can entertain a friend  
or a crowd in conversation in a pleasing  
manner. His hair is dark and he wears  
a mustache of the same color. We re-  
gret to say that he, like Judge Johnson,  
parts his hair in the middle. He has

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 4].

## There are More Ways than One of Saving

Gold

AND THE MINERS KNOW IT

They are coming from JUNEAU, SHEEP CREEK, and all parts of  
the ISLAND to buy their

Underwear, Over Shirts, Boots,  
Shoes, and Winter Supplies from **O'Connor.**

## THE FIRST WOMAN IN ATLIN.

How a Woman Should Dress for  
a Trip to the Interior.

THE WOMAN IN TROUSERS.

Mrs. Jno. Merrifield, the first white  
woman to get into Atlin was a passen-  
ger on the Dirigo, on her way to Skag-  
way, where she will meet her husband  
after an absence of three months. Mr.  
Merrifield is one of the former Cassiar  
miners, but is now engaged in running  
a pack train from Skaguay to the lake.  
Mrs. Merrifield is a small black-eyed,  
good-looking woman with more nerve  
than is necessary for one person to  
possess. She has been all over the  
northwest, including Dawson City, but  
apparently has not made as much  
money as she wants, for she says she  
and her husband will remain in Alaska  
until they make a big strike, or die  
here. The News man was told that  
Mrs. Merrifield was on board and ap-  
proached her for an interview for the  
News. With some reluctance she con-  
sented to give us a few pointers, and  
the most important to us was the prop-  
er dress for women to wear while mak-  
ing the trip in.

"What is the proper dress for a wo-  
man to wear in making the trip into  
the interior?" asked the News man.

"There are but two ways for a woman  
to dress and be comfortable," was her  
reply. "To wear a suit of men's clothes  
is probably the best and most conven-  
ient. Of course a long dress is entirely  
out of the question. The second is to  
wear a dress not longer than your  
knees and men's trousers to protect  
your lower limbs. If a woman wears a  
dress it should be lined with chamouis  
or buckskin. A great many, perhaps  
the majority, wear men's clothing and  
one cannot always tell the women from  
the men in a party. I was over to the  
lake with my husband one trip. I  
wore men's clothes and my husband  
and I retired for the night. The next  
morning I put on my short dress and  
we went to breakfast. While eating,  
the landlord was enquiring for the boy  
that was with our party. He was sur-  
prised when my husband told him  
that I was the boy that came with the  
party the evening before. Yes, many  
comical little incidents occur to wo-  
men wearing men's clothes, but in go-  
ing into the interior nothing is thought  
of a woman dressing in the most com-  
fortable manner.

"I suppose you used a sleeping bag  
nights?" said the News man.

"No indeed," was the reply, "I do not  
like a sleeping bag at all, I lie on a  
rubber blanket and have woolen blan-  
kets and canvas over me, which is  
much the best. That makes me think  
of a little experience I had in a sleep-  
ing bag. When I first came to Alaska  
I used one. We were out on a trip and  
I did not get up early in the morning.  
I was awakened by some one taking  
hold of the bag and dragging it toward  
the sleds. The noise I made could  
have been heard for several miles, and

the frightened man let go and I crawl-  
ed out. The party had considerable  
fun over the matter at my expense."  
"With all the hardships I suppose  
there is some enjoyment connected  
with this rough and ready life?" said  
the writer.

"Oh yes, to me it has been very fasci-  
nating. I even helped my husband in  
taking things over the trail. At first  
the sled would upset too frequently to  
suit my huge load, but I soon got used  
to handling a loaded sled and was  
quite a little help to him. I have been  
visiting friends in Victoria and Van-  
couver for three months, but really I  
am glad to get back again to enjoy the  
frontier life."

The World's Bill of Fare.

The reader will find in the following  
many surprises, and an answer to many  
an enquiry, mental and expressed. The  
figures are from an interesting illus-  
trated article by George B. Waldron, in  
McClure's Magazine for November.

Ireland, as may be expected, leads in  
the use of the potato, consuming 1,467  
pounds per capita; Germany 1,300; Rus-  
sia 850; Netherlands 840; France 700;  
Canada 690; United States 200; Great  
Britain 168; Italy 48 pounds per year.

In wheat, France uses 467 pounds per  
each inhabitant; Canada 360; Italy 306;  
Great Britain 250; United States and  
the Netherlands 240; Germany 180;  
Russia 93; Japan 22.

Rye is used in Russia to the extent  
of 307 pounds per capita; Denmark 320;  
Sweden 314; Norway 224; Italy 29;  
France 53; United States 22.

Oats, Norway 112 pounds; Germany  
77; Russia 30; Italy 46; United King-  
dom 12; Canada 51; United States 77.

In meats the United States leads,  
147 pounds; Great Britain 100; Ireland  
56; Norway 84; France 77; Spain 70;  
Germany 61; Russia, Portugal, and the  
Netherlands 50; Italy 24.

In the use of eggs the United States  
stands first, 133 to each person; Cana-  
da 90; Denmark 80; France 78; Ger-  
many 75; United Kingdom 39; Italy 47.

Rice, United States 4 pounds each;  
Great Britain 3; Spain 5; Italy 14; Ja-  
pan 300; India 200; Bombay 557.

Great Britain leads in the use of su-  
gar, 80 pounds to each person; United  
States 73; France 25; Germany 18;  
Sweden 20; Norway 12; Spain but 7.

In the use of tobacco Belgium aver-  
ages 120 ounces; Switzerland 80 ounces;  
the Netherlands 51; Germany so noted  
for the use of the weed 48; United  
States 43; France 29; Spain 32; United  
Kingdom 23; Italy 22, and Russia 24  
ounces.

Tea, Great Britain 88 ounces; Cana-  
da 70; United States 24; Russia 9.

Coffee, Denmark 247 ounces; Bel-  
gium 176; United States 155; Russia 3;  
Spain 9; Great Britain only 11; Ger-  
many 78; France 53; Italy 17.

In the use of beer the United King-  
dom uses 30 gallons to each inhabitant  
each year; Germany 27; Denmark 24;  
United States 15; Switzerland 14;  
France 6; Norway and Sweden 7; Can-  
ada 4; Italy less than 1 gallon; Spain  
1 pint.

In the use of wine Spain leads with  
35 gallons; France 29; Italy 24; Ger-  
many 1; United States, and Great Brit-  
ain 2 quarts; Russia 1 gallon; Canada  
1 pint.