

PLANS OF THE BOERS

Will Soon Begin Constitutional Agitation

Defeated Generals Visit Holland Where They Meet With a Hearty Reception.

London, Aug. 20.—The arrival of the Boer Generals in Holland is described with a subdued and chastened spirit by the English press. No fault can be found with the evidence of Dutch hero-worship when London crowds have set the example of honoring the Boer commanders, and Dr. Clarke, also, as though they had been fighting on the British side. The generals evidently were under less restraint at Rotterdam and The Hague than they had been in England, and were not casting about for excuses for reticence and reserve.

NO BREAK WITH KRUGER YET.
Whatever may be the opinion of the Boer negotiators who conducted a safe campaign in Europe and America, they are not prepared to act independently of Messrs. Kruger and Steyn without holding a prolonged conference with Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, Wessels and other leaders. Mr. Fischer is the strongest and most influential Boer in Holland, Mr. Kruger alone excepted, and the generals are likely to follow him rather than Dr. Leyds.

THE BOER PLANS.
From information which comes to me from pro-Boer sources here, I am convinced that they will neither court favor nor excite resentment here, but go about their business quietly, make contracts with publishers for books, and sail for America late in the autumn. They will neither join in premature machinations against Mr. Chamberlain, nor consent to be smothered with magnanimity and kindness.

PRO-BOERS' FORECAST.
Pro-Boers, when they become prophetic, forecast in South Africa a policy of constitutional agitation, opening today with a Dutch coalition against the loyalists in the parliament of Cape Colony, which Sir Gordon Sprigg, trimmer as he is, cannot control, and leading up by easy stages, under confederation, to a self-governing Dutch Commonwealth under the British Crown. Men like Mr. Fischer are too discreet to talk about ulterior Boer politics, but they already advocate confederation as the inevitable result of the conditions of peace.

Sir Edmund Barton's departure for the United States and Canada today has been already announced in these despatches. He will go from Washington to Toronto, and will make several halts in Canada. It will be mainly a journey of pleasure, but Sir William Mulock will be in Ottawa to exchange views with him respecting steamship subsidies for the Imperial mail service.

ENTERTAINING THE SHAH.
The Persian monarch's entertainment in England is an Oriental blend of royal functions and variety shows. Last night he watched the Coronation ballet at the Empire theatre, and, after receiving the Garter on the King's yacht today, he will visit the hippodrome, and will still have in reserve the fireworks at the Crystal Palace.

MATTERS THEATRICAL.
The Duke of York's theatre was reopened last night for a special season of Marie Tempest. The play presented was the "Marriage of Kitty," a whimsical piece, written for her by Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, and adapted to her piquant musical comedy style. The other theatres will be re-opened next week and there will be a season of English opera at Covent Garden.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.
English hearts are touched by the Kaiser's eloquent speech at Hamburg yesterday when unveiling the statue in memory of his mother. The references which he made to the sanctity of her married life, to her careful tending of her husband during his fatal and protracted illness, to the dignity with which she endured her grievous loss, and to the patient fortitude under her own sufferings, all bore witness to the deep affection that existed between mother and son. The Daily Chronicle says that all Englishmen admire the Kaiser, and their admiration will be heightened by the tribute which he

has just paid to the memory of the Empress Frederick.

DISASTER IN RUSSIA.
An Express telegram from St. Petersburg says that the conclusion of the manoeuvres in the St. Petersburg district has been attended by a serious disaster, the full details of which are difficult to obtain. It is known, however, that a squadron of cavalry was ordered to make a desperate charge. The troops put spurs to their horses and galloped to the charge; unfortunately nearly the whole squadron fell into a river, and in the confusion 50 men were drowned.

Prophecies and Facts
For ten years the daily press of the northwest, with one or two exceptions, has made constant prophecy of dire things that were to happen under the railroad policy of Mr. Jas. J. Hill. But it is important to note that in not a single instance have the prophecies been confirmed. We repeat that it is important to keep this in mind. To do so will help in reaching a clear conclusion of just what is going on now.

When the merger of northwest railroads was announced the Commercial West stood alone in its defense. The people were told that with the merger a fact, monopoly would settle down on the northwest and slowly crush out her business life. What has happened? Mr. Hill has inaugurated one voluntary cut in merchandise rates and he has now proposed to the other railroads a reduction in grain rates.

Mr. Hill has stood quietly by through all the years and worked out the great plan that the merger completes. He has reduced freight rates steadily and without orders from railroad commissioners. He has made it possible for people to travel every year between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Puget sound for close to one cent a mile, without orders from railroad commissioners. He has carried a million people into the west and settled them on lands where they are a support to the great business interests of Minneapolis and St. Paul. And for all this great work he has been steadily pictured to the people by a narrow, unreasoning press as one who was deliberately seeking for private gain the downfall of the great states through which his roads run.

This false reasoning has about run its course. Not much longer can narrow interpretations control public sentiment. The benefits of a merger are going to be felt by the people, and Mr. Hill is going to close his career appreciated and understood. It has been his purpose always to build up, not to tear down. If he does not act in advocacy of such a policy from philanthropic motives, he does from motives of plain common sense.—The Commercial West.

Frick a Candidate.
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—The name of Henry Clay Frick has been suggested as a candidate for the United States senate, and a movement to have his name presented to the Republicans of Pennsylvania is said to be under way. The selection of Mr. Frick, it is said, has been made by some of the influential Republicans of the state who wanted a candidate who has not been entangled in any of the factional fights in the state. Mr. Frick's record as a business man and in the financial world, it is thought by those who are back of the move, would give him great strength.

Mr. Frick was out of the city today and it was impossible to get from him any expression in regard to the matter. Mr. Frick's name is made prominent owing to the growing feeling against Senator Penrose of Philadelphia. Three-fourths of Senator Quay's campaign efforts are confined in trying to re-elect Senator Penrose. This has turned the business element all over the state against the Philadelphia. The latter is also mixed up with treacherous political deals and methods all over the state. Every move, it is said, has been made to re-elect Penrose rather than look after the welfare of the Republican party.

The manufacturing and corporation element are backing Frick, knowing that he will not be led like Penrose. It is also believed that Frick would assume the same role as Senator Hanna toward the working classes.

Delayed by Russians
Pekin, Aug. 24.—The restoration of the Pekin-Shan Hai Kwan railway is being delayed by the Russians, who refuse to relinquish the New Chwang-Chan Hai Kwan section unless they are allowed to retain the machine shops and roundhouse at Chan Hai Kwan. The Russians also object to foreign officials participating in the management of the line.

Clothing cleaned, pressed, repaired and made to fit.—R. I. GOLDBERG, at Hershberg's.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

Who Take the Oath of Allegiance

Must Comply With Regular Naturalization Laws if They Wish to be Repatriated.

Dawson, Sept. 5, 1902.

Editor Klondike Nugget:—Dear Sir,—A number of United States citizens residents in the Yukon Territory have asked me for an opinion regarding the law of citizenship and naturalization, and I beg leave to submit my answer through the columns of your paper.

The question asked is: "Can a United States citizen take the British oath of allegiance and upon return to the mother country immediately repatriate without being compelled to conform to the law of the United States governing naturalization of aliens?" My answer is "No," and in support of my opinion I beg to submit the following.

The only agreement between the United States and Great Britain providing for repatriation of former citizens and subjects was by a convention held at London on the 13th day of May, 1870, the United States being represented by John Lothrop Motley, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Great Britain being represented by the Earl of Clarendon, S. S. F. A., and the supplemental convention held at Washington, D. C., on the 23rd day of February, 1871, the United States being represented by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Great Britain being represented by Sir Edward Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary. By the convention of the 13th day of May, 1870, it was provided:

ARTICLE I.
Citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become or shall become or are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof shall subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.
Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and

are naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th change of the ratification of the present convention.

Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens in the United States shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

ARTICLE III.
If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty should renew his residence in the United States the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty's government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may see fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV.
The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty and the ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

It will be seen that Article I. ratifies the acts of former citizens and subjects who have or shall have changed allegiance.

Article II. gives former citizens and subjects an opportunity to repatriate within a given time, to wit, two years by public declaration of renunciation of present allegiance and resumption of former allegiance.

Article III. gives citizens and subjects the privilege of resuming former allegiance on application and on such conditions as the two governments respectively may think fit to impose.

Pursuant to the last clause of Article II. and to Article IV., a supplemental convention as aforesaid was held for the purpose of providing the manner in which renunciation should be made and resumption of former allegiance declared, and of ratifying the first convention on the

23rd day of February, 1871, it being then provided:

ARTICLE I.
Any person being originally a citizen of the United States who had, previously to May 13th, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject may at any time before August 10th, 1872, and any British subject who at the date first aforesaid has been naturalized as a citizen within the United States may, at any time before May 13th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation by subscribing an instrument in writing substantially in the form hereunto appended and designed as annex A.

The remaining clauses of Article I. designate the officials before whom renunciation shall be sworn. Annex A is the blank form of renunciation of present allegiance and resumption of former allegiance.

Section 2165 of the revised Statutes of the United States provides "An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise," and then by clauses is provided the manner in which an alien may be admitted to citizenship, one of the requirements being a declaration on oath before a court of record at least two years prior to the admission of the applicant, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all former allegiance.

Section 2170 of said Revised Statutes provides that no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission resided within the United States.

It will be readily seen that the only manner in which one can now repatriate in the United States is according to Sections 2165 and 2170 above quoted.

Some argue that owing to the fact that the British oath of allegiance contains no renunciation the individual may elect which of two masters he will serve, but Article I. on the convention held on the 13th day of May, 1870, refutes such contention. Yours, etc.,

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Ready for Trial.

The present being the last month of the territorial court this year, the long vacation beginning October 1, every effort will be made to see nearly as possible clean up the docket before the final adjournment. Mr. Justice Macaulay will take his seat on the bench for the first time on Monday, the 8th, which will be an additional help in the disposition of cases. The court of appeal will sit on Tuesday, the 16th. The following are the cases down for trial next week:

- Monday—Chambers vs. Copping vs. Cribbs; Evangeliste vs. McCarthy; Orr vs. Merriman.
- Tuesday—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Syndicat Lyonnaise du Klondike; King vs. Margoules (criminal); West vs. Berry (jury); Johnston vs. McDougall.
- Wednesday—Yukon Sawmill vs. De Lion; Aubert vs. Klog; Goldstein vs. Sawyer.
- Thursday—Beckworth vs. Troughton; Eads vs. Levy; Starr vs. Hadley.
- Friday—Enlund vs. Stepovich; Perkins vs. Reilly; Leonard vs. Adams; Williams vs. McDonald; Haddock vs. Napier.

Anxious to Emigrate.

Rome, Aug. 15.—Members of the religious orders expelled from France especially the Sisters, are applying to the Vatican authorities for permission to settle in the United States. Several of them have come to Rome personally to urge their requests. A reply has been sent to them pointing out that there are no vacancies in the United States, and the difficulty arising from the fact that the expelled sisters do not speak English. Canada has been suggested as a better field, as sisters are comparatively scarce there and because French is spoken in a large area of the Dominion. The applicants, however, did not take kindly to the suggestion and persist in their request to go to the United States.

New Recorder Office.

Bids are being advertised by the government for the furnishing of the lumber and other material for the construction of the buildings at Stewart, Gold Bottom, Sulphur and at the Forks, which are intended for the use of the mining recorders at those points. The offices are being built in accordance with the recommendation of Commissioner Ross made last winter and have long been needed. At Stewart the quarters of the mining recorder have been in a ram-shackle log building whose dirt roof leaks like a sieve during the rainy weather. Mr. Bertrand, superintendent of public works, returned yesterday from Stewart where a selection of a site for the building at that point was made. All the structures will be finished before the arrival of cold weather.

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