

CREEK INDIANS WANT WAR

And Chief Mekko Sends Defy to McKinley.

Whites in that Portion of Indian Territory Are Arming for Impending Trouble.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 22.—Washington authorities have been requested to send federal troops into the Creek country to quell the uprising of full-bloods known as the Snake bands, who are creating depredations west of En-fala, and threatening the lives of whites and neutral Indians. The Indians threaten to finally enter the towns and burn and kill, and Chief Mekko has sent a message of defiance to President McKinley. The whites are arming, and serious bloodshed is feared.

United States Marshal Bennett sent 20 deputies and 10 Indian police to the scene but they were met by so fierce a fusillade that they were compelled to retire. One of the posse, named McNac, was captured by the Indians, and it is feared that they will take his life.

Marshal Bennett and Indian Agent Shoentel sent a message to the Washington officials requesting that federal troops to the number of 500 be sent there. They stated that it would be sure death for the deputies and police to attempt to interfere again.

Marshal Bennett and Agent Shoentel will, as soon as they hear from Washington, join the troops, invade the Indian camps and endeavor to put the leaders under arrest.

The Creeks threaten that after they have cleaned out all the interior whites they will visit the various towns in the Creek nation, destroy them by fire, and kill the inhabitants. They have threatened to kill Chief Porter and any of the members of the Dawes commission that attempt to interfere with them. Great fear is felt for some of the commission, who are surveying and allotting lands in that section of the country.

Chief Porter is now in Washington, and has been wired the condition of affairs.

Laptah Mekko, the insurrectionary chief of the Snake bands, has submitted the following ultimatum to President McKinley:

"Hickory Town, Creek Capital—To President McKinley, Washington—Sir: I have already informed you of the matter concerning the execution of the Creek laws. I am now executing my laws as I told you I would.

"LAPTAH MEKKO,
Principal Chief."

The Creek jurisdiction has been transferred to the United States court for several years, and the Snake chief's notification to the president that he will execute the old Creek laws is considered as merely a message of defiance.

The chief of the warring Indians is a halfbreed. He has just returned from Washington, and claims to carry with him the authority of the president and congress to run the Dawes commission and all white people out of the territory. He uses this argument to gain followers, who apparently place great faith in him.

So wrought up are the whites that an order has been issued allowing all citizens to protect themselves, and hundreds of people are arming.

No More Hazing.

West Point, Jan. 19.—The congressional investigation of the West Point military academy has borne fruit rather unexpectedly. Tonight, when the congressmen were hurrying their inquiries to a determination, the cadets of all four classes held a meeting in Grant hall, and unanimously decided to abolish hazing of every form, as well as the practice of "calling out" fourth-class men. This is exactly what Gen. Dick and the other members of the congressional committee have been trying to impress on the cadets who have testified before him, as the only course open to them if they desired to see the fair name of the United States military academy unsullied and above reproach.

The communication was addressed to Superintendent A. L. Mills, who returned from Washington only this afternoon, and he quickly brought it to Gen. Dick.

The committeemen are delighted at the action of the cadets and Gen. Dick, in a few words, said that they would all go back to the house of representatives feeling that in spirit and letter and agreement would be firmly adhered to by the cadets, who made it voluntary.

The first witness examined this morn-

ing was Cadet Paul D. Bunker, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the present third class.

Last night some of the "plebes" told the committee that Bunker had braced them and given them tobacco sauce during the encampment last summer. One of them, Cadet Dillon, said that he was compelled by Bunker to swallow from a half to a teaspoonful of the sauce given him in a camp spoon, which is about the size of a dessert spoon.

Bunker acknowledged having braced some of the plebes, but denies ever having given more than 15 drops of sauce to anyone, and when Judge Smith confronted him with Dillon's testimony, the witness said he did not recollect ever having given such a large quantity to Dillon or any other plebe.

Bunker, who said he weighed about 200 pounds, and measured 5 feet 11 1/4 inches, only remembered having hazed two men who were his equal in physique. The other plebes whom he hazed were small men. He had never engaged in fights, either as principal or assistant. His hazing repertoire was rather limited, as he confined himself to bracing, making men sing out their wash lists to popular airs, ride broomsticks, stand on their heads and charge sparrows with fixed bayonets.

Cards Led to Murder.

Abbeville, S. C., Jan. 20.—Sheriff Kennedy of this county, Wm. Kyle of Massachusetts, who has been superintending the building of a cotton mill here, and John Dansby, a United States marshal, are dead as the result of a shooting at a card game and an attempt to arrest the man who did the shooting.

Several persons were playing cards last night when Dansby threw two dollars on the table and said, "Play for this."

The men at the table refused and an altercation ensued. Dansby suddenly drew a pistol and shot Kyle in the abdomen. He then backed out of the room, declaring that he would shoot anyone who attempted to stop him. He was followed by two policemen, but held them at bay until Sheriff Kennedy and a number of citizens arrived.

The sheriff called to Dansby to come out of the house of his father-in-law, where he had fled, and surrender.

Dansby came out, and, with the remark, "Well, we'll all go to hell together," commenced firing.

Dansby was shot twice in the leg and once in the chest and the sheriff was struck near the heart and fell. Dansby walked 50 steps and was reloading his pistol when he was shot again, it is said, by the dying sheriff. The sheriff and Dansby died within a few minutes of each other. Kyle lingered until 2 o'clock today.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A wife is like an egg. You can't be sure it's sweet till after you get it for breakfast.

A woman can do most anything with a man after she has practiced so she can make her chin quiver.

Probably the snake had nailed a sign on the apple tree, saying that no women were allowed to pick anything.

Half the women in the world are taking medicine to get fatter, and the other half are trying some system that will make them thinner.

A woman may love her husband, but he very seldom gets the tender, yearning care that she gives to her sick pug.

The reason why so many men give up drinking after they get married is because they find it won't drown their misery.

A woman will talk about hanging up her stockings for three months ahead and then expect her husband to shed tears of joy when she tells him she is going to get the bath room papered for his Christmas present.—New York Press.

Made Up for Lost Time.

When President Kruger sailed for England some years ago, he was the object of much concern to his fellow passengers on board the liner from Cape Town, many of whom were consumed with curiosity when they noticed his absence from the dinner table for the first four days out.

On inquiry they found that the careful Transvaaler spent the dinner hour on deck, where he ate biltong and biscuits. When asked his reason, he festively replied, "I have no money to tool away on expensive eating, like you Englishmen."

The correspondent who tells the story and who was board at the time adds, "You should have seen the old man trying to make up for lost time when it was explained to him that his passage money included his meals on board."

For Rent.

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FOR THE NICARAGUAN CANAL

Will Be Built With the Coming Few Years.

Project Has Been Discussed for Two Centuries—Was an Old Spanish Plan.

The first decade of the new century will probably see the completion of one of the grandest engineering feats ever undertaken by man, the opening of a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If Great Britain and the United States come to terms over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the way will be clear for the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua canal. It will be a fitting end to a long series of attempts, disasters and enormous expenditures.

The project of a waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific was a favorite one with early Spanish explorers and geographers. They believed, however, that a natural route existed and spent much money in the endeavor to discover it. The unhealthy conditions prevailing in many parts of this region caused innumerable deaths and much loss of treasure. Other Spaniards of the early time believed that a waterway would have to be cut and that the project was practicable. Gomara, the Spanish historian, who died about 1560, indicated four routes where a trans-isthmian canal could be cut—the Nicaragua route, now upheld by the United States; the Tehuantepec route across the isthmus of that name in Mexico and two across the Isthmus of Panama.

The project was discussed all through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the need of an interoceanic canal was freely admitted on all sides, but nothing definite was accomplished until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1805 Alexander von Humboldt, the great scientist and traveler, declared a canal feasible, and in many succeeding years commissions appointed by the United States and Spanish-American governments surveyed routes for the canal. Not until 1881, however, was work of any importance done, and then it was on the ill fated French Panama scheme. The French are still digging away at their canal, but it is a matter of very grave doubt that a practicable canal will ever be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama. The difficulties are enormous and much greater than those attending the construction of a canal across the Nicaragua route. The latter has at any rate a chance of success, and, according to the recent report of the United States canal commission, a very good one.—Ex.

Telephones Under the Sea.

New York, Jan. 15.—The first under-sea telephone built according to the invention of Dr. Michael Pupin is to be put down between Florida and Cuba for the United States government, by the buyer of the patent, the Bell Telephone company. Last July Dr. Pupin, having secured his patents here and abroad, offered his discovery to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The company immediately bought an option on the invention, extending to January 1, 1901.

Then, under Dr. Pupin's direction, the company equipped a line from Bedford station, on the Harlem railroad, which ran partly under water, to New Bedford, Mass., then to Albany, and on to Pittsburg. There the wire ran overland, the coils were placed at intervals of about two miles, and were enclosed in glass insulators on the poles. The test was so satisfactory that about two weeks before the option expired the company paid the money and closed the contract with Dr. Pupin.

According to the statements of Professor Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics in Columbia university, the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has paid him, instead of the \$200,000 as originally stated nearly \$500,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephony is made possible. This is in addition to the annual royalty of \$15,000 a year during the life of the patents.

"The Bell company has tested the invention for six months," he said, "and express themselves as perfectly satisfied with it. The question of ocean telephony is solved from a scientific standpoint and there now remains only the commercial question."

"There is no doubt that as soon as the financial part of the matter is settled it will be perfectly possible to telephone to San Francisco and London and to send cable messages to Europe at far less cost than at present."

Briefly, the professor added, "the question had been to overcome resistance. In the Pacific ocean cables the line has so many obstacles to battle with that it is comparatively slow in traveling and becomes very weak before it reaches its destination, 3000 miles away."

His invention, when applied to land wires, he explained, will enable messages to be sent much further without relaying than at present and will make conversation between New York and San Francisco easy.

To Blot Out Bolivia.

New York, Jan. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Information has been received in an official quarter in Washington that Chile recently submitted the astounding proposition to four South American governments that Bolivia be partitioned among them. This proposition was promptly rejected by Peru, and the Lima government, as a further sign of its displeasure, has requested the Chilean government to recall its minister, Custodio Vicuna. The attitude of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay cannot be learned, but there is no expectation, in view of the determined refusal of Peru, that steps will be taken in line with the Chilean proposals.

his seat, touched his hat and motioned to a well-dressed lady to take it.

"Don't let me deprive you of your seat, my poor man," she said. He touched his hat and again replied: "Oh, take it; that's all right. No depravity at all, woman, no depravity at all," and he wondered why everybody smiled.—Louisville Commercial.

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Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

The fire never touched us. We are doing more business than ever. Murphy Bros., butchers.

Says It Wasn't So. Dawson, Feb. 7, 1901.

Editor Nugget: Sir—The person who gave you information relating to me in last night's issue of the Nugget under the Stroller column referring to my late illness in the Harper street hospital is absolutely false in every particular. Yours truly, CLEARHUR.

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