

FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC

To be in the Hands of America and Canada

Capacity for Ocean Tonnage Will be More Than Doubled.

London, May 26.—A correspondent of the Mail, at Kobe, Japan, says: "In Japan here, 'the future of the Pacific' as a fact of the hour, is felt rather than perceived."

England seems too far away to come into the drama in person. Canada represents her. Germany, with her two great shipping corporations as champions, is soon to appear on this vast oceanic stage. Russia is on the Pacific; but a corner of the ocean, not the ocean itself, concerns her—so far as the present, at any rate. Australia has a part to play, but it must be in the Southern Pacific for the present, whereas the Northern Pacific is the Pacific of the future.

And then there is China—China the plot, the essential "interest" of the drama, the prize of the fight. Japan also offers prizes; but she wants rewards in return, and is playing for them.

There is a fascination in the vastness of the problem; in its importance, in the panorama of possibilities it offers—a panorama now opening as the panorama of the Atlantic's future began to open half a century ago.

But America alone, as it seems, as yet perceives the vastness and the importance of this panorama of possibilities. And there is, let it be said at once, what may be called a "geographical conspiracy" to give to America the very lion's share of the spoils of the fight if she enters into it with her own cunning energy, as indubitably she will.

Let us see how American men and American interests, and other men and other interests, are awakening to the future of the Pacific. Mr. Jas. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway of the United States—James J. Hill, a man of the mould of the better known J. P. Morgan—initiated the boom in Pacific "futures" which is now begun. His corporation is having built at New London, U.S., four steamers of 20,000 tons displacement each. They are for the Great Northern railway's trans-Pacific service—a service hitherto maintained in co-operation with steamship companies already on the Pacific.

The Pacific Mail Company is completing two steamers of 12,000 tons carrying capacity (even these are 5,000 tons bigger than the biggest vessels at present running regularly on the Pacific) at Newport, U.S.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the British champion in this fight for oceanic spoils. Its three fine "Empress" liners have the first fame among travelers in this part of the world. At the last annual meeting of the company it was announced that the company will build several new vessels, one of them, the largest trans-Pacific fleet, which means 6,000 tons more on the total trans-Pacific tonnage.

The leading Japanese company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (at present the ninth in the world in total tonnage), recently placed a new liner of 6,300 tons on their Japan-Seattle line, and there is a likelihood that another may soon be added. Another Japanese company—the Toyo Kisen Kaisha—is soon to place two great new vessels on its trans-Pacific line.

All this is new trans-Pacific tonnage of the immediate future. It means a certain addition to the total of that tonnage of perhaps 140,000 tons within two years.

The compass of the Pacific boom can be translated into the simple statement that, whereas in 1899 the trans-Pacific-steamship tonnage was, perhaps, 160,000, in 1903 it will of a certainty be 300,000, and in 1905 may easily be 350,000. This, be it understood, is exclusive of Australia's share in the present and future of the Pacific, and exclusive also of all speculations connected with the Nicaragua canal.

The question, of course, occurs on such speculations this boom, this run upon the futurities of an "ocean," is based. Is it a false bull movement on great expectations which may not materialize? Mr. Hill's leading idea is to fill his enormous Pacific carriers with American flour for China and Japan. So he has said, at least. This may seem distinctly a Pacific "security" for, at present, China

and Japan seem very much content with their national rice. But it is a fact that year by year there is a rapidly increasing consumption of American flour by the Japanese and Chinese peoples. The value of the imports of American flour into Japan itself in 1895 was rather over £40,000. In 1899 it was £133,000. It has more than tripled in six years, that is to say.

On the basis of the future possibilities of Chinese and Japanese trade alone, without reckoning the Philippine islands, the present Pacific boom would seem to be no mere manipulated bull movement. On the basis of past expansion, Chinese and Japanese trade may easily be multiplied six times in thirty years—doubled in five years, that is to say, though it will probably be more than doubled in that period if present signs can be trusted. Of course, it is not to be supposed that all the new trade is to be carried in trans-Pacific bottoms. Nevertheless, it seems inevitable that a fast increasing ratio of that trade, year by year, is to be a trans-Pacific trade, and this brings us to the "geographical conspiracy," which seems certain to work out immensely to the advantage of America—the United States and Canada—in "the future of the Pacific."

The Functions of a Poet.

I have long observed that the only way of addressing the American people that is agreeable to them is to do so with unhesitating frankness; and as that mode of address is, if we may say so, as congenial to the present writer as it is to themselves, he is going to avail himself of it on this occasion.

He finds that, on their side of the ocean as on ours, there are many persons who imagine that the office of poet laureate is a mere court appointment, and that the holder of it is expected on state occasions to publish courtly sentiments in verse; and, as this conception is calculated to prepossess American opinion against both, he wants to assure them it is a wholly mistaken one.

Do they think, had such been the nature and responsibilities of the office, it would ever have been offered to a man of such manly independence of character as Walter Scott? or is it to be supposed that such men as Wadsworth and Tennyson would have accepted it without hesitating had any taint of courtly servility been attached to it.

But, as a fact, it was expressly understood when Southey was nominated to the post, that, whatever might have once been its supposed functions and obligations, these had altogether passed away, thanks to one of those unwritten but none the less operative modifications that are continuously taking place in the British Constitution and British society; and when the present writer had the honor, however undeserved, of being nominated as Tennyson's successor, it was in writing communicated to him, with that spontaneous graciousness of language which was one of the distinctive gifts of our late beloved and revered queen, that she was sure he would know when best, and how best, to give expression to national sentiment.

In this spirit the honor was conferred; in this spirit it was accepted. But, this being so, he feels that whenever the poet laureate expresses the racial thoughts and racial sentiments of the British people, he must perforce be expressing those of the American people no less.

How can it be otherwise? To enforce the answer to that question as succinctly as possible, may it not be said with absolute truth that "both speak not only the same language, but pursue the same ideal. Like the Knights of the Round Table of old, 'they both go in search of the modern Holy Grail—the freedom, the dignity, the intellectual evolution of mankind.'"

The present writer is no courtly convert to sympathy with the people and policy of the United States. He is gratified to be able to remember that search would in vain be made among his writings, whether in verse or prose, since first he began to publish what he wrote, nor nearly fifty years ago, for any sentiment or word of his wanting in appreciation of the American people.

That is why he has ventured to address them in the foregoing tone of, he trusts, pardonable and even welcome familiarity. That also is why he would wish what he writes to be seen by them as well as by his own fellow countrymen.—Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate.

An Aeronaut Drowned

Denver, May 26.—Ben Bowen, an aeronaut, made an ascension and parachute drop at Manhattan Beach, a suburban summer resort, tonight, and falling about the middle of the lake, was drowned before a boat could reach him. Bowen was 18 years old. He came here from Brooklyn, but his home is said to be in Baltimore. The body has not yet been recovered.

ARGUMENT NEXT WEEK

Dr. Bourke's Scrap With the Council

Efforts Will be Made to Land on the Solar Plexus of the Salary By-Law.

The steps being taken by Dr. Isidore McWilliam Bourke for the purpose of knocking out the salary by-law passed by the city council do not appear to be causing either the mayor or any of the members of the council any loss of sleep. In fact, several of the city fathers regard the proceedings something in the light of a farce comedy being played with special reference to securing the applause of the gallery. The matter is not, as many suppose, an action which will require the introduction of evidence and other things incidental to a law suit. The question involved is merely a point of law and will come on regularly to be heard before Mr. Justice Craig next Monday the 9th. Dr. Bourke or his counsel will present his argument which will be replied to on behalf of the council by City Solicitor Donaghy, his lordship will render his decision and that will end it. If the judgment is in favor of the applicant the bylaw which is so objectionable to him will be quashed, otherwise it will remain as it now stands.

Whom the Men Admire

Despite the claim that women are now far less dependent upon men than they used to be, that they prefer to stand alone in life, and find so many fields of occupation open to them that they can afford to turn a blind eye upon matrimony, the truth remains that the regard of the opposite sex is just as much a matter of importance to them now as it ever was.

Imagine, says a writer in London "Answers," a world in which the gentler sex did not strive to please men—did not try to make men admire, love and cherish them!

Fancy the desert such a globe would be, bereft of all the brightness of love's radiance!

The man of today is, in private life, a lazy individual, in whom the protective instinct on his own account is very highly developed. No longer has he a desire to act as buffer between the disagreeableness of life and the woman of his choice. He does not want to live on stilts in his own home, however high above his fellows he may like to rise professionally. What he asks for is the realization of being cared for, of being petted, of being made extremely comfortable. That is why, when he sees a girl in her father's house attentive to his fancies, unselfish in her devotion to her mother, first favorite with her brothers and sisters, universally kind, his heart swells with admiration, and he conceives forthwith the cruel scheme of depriving the family of their dearest treasure, so that he may appropriate unto himself so desirable a blessing.

Granted, therefore, that some of the fascinations once so powerful in the past have grown quite stale, what are the ingredients that now, in accumulation, compose the type of girl men find most irresistible? Rated excessively high in the category must be beauty. But still higher than mere faultlessness of feature is placed charm.

It is impossible to define precisely what charm is. It is magnetism undoubtedly—a quality that attracts and delights men, that pleases, soothes and satisfies them, that makes them feel cold away from it, but sunned in its presence. There is very likely a wonderful truth hidden deep down in the vague assertion so often made that magnetism in the human being is a power to be reckoned with like electricity.

A plain girl—even a so-called ugly girl—may own it, and gain more lasting and true admiration in consequence than the beauty who is cold and selfish, and repels rather than draws to her side, those who behold her. Indeed, in charm there is a large spice of unselfishness, of a true desire and intention to please, of a fixed determination to be loved. This last trait is in women sure evidence of the protective instinct, for there is life in love to many of them. But, however charming a woman may be in her manners, and appearance, she should never forget that if

she does not make her husband's home a happy one, she is a failure from his point of view.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that there are two separate types of girl who are favorites today among men. One is the type with whom it is charming to be merely friends and comrades, the other the type, just described, that a man prefers when marriage is the object of his quest. The athletic girl belongs to the first category, as a rule. Truth will out, and this is the truth. Though there are instances that can be brought forward of a similarity of taste for bicycling leading to more tender relations, or of a mutual craze for hockey fanning the flame of love, there are a multitude more that are traceable to far less heroic sources.

A woman cutting bread and butter in the long ago inspired one of the most romantic attachments the world ever heard of. And so it is today. Men hark back to very primitive allurements when love stirs in their hearts. In many cases, indeed, it would be very well were women to recognize the fact that domesticity is a far surer card to play than any other among the winning ones their pack contains.—Max O'Rell.

In True Irish Style.

Seattle, May 27.—With her little head nestling on a green satin pillow, on which was inscribed "Erin Go Bragh," little Mary Florence Clancy, 3 weeks old, slept sweetly, while her parents and two hundred of their neighbors and friends celebrated a christening party in true Irish fashion.

The reception took place at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Clancy, on the corner of Tenth avenue and Yesler way, last night, and was occasioned by the christening of their little daughter, the first child to gladden their household in the twenty-two years of their married life.

The christening took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Father Wood, with M. C. Cully and Rita Magee as sponsors. In the evening, at the house, the baby was carried out by the father into the parlor, where the walls were draped with American and Irish flags, and while a harpist picked out the beautiful notes of Killarney, the christening party were photographed by flashlight.

The spacious grounds were beautifully decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. Three vocal quartets, stationed in different parts of the grounds, sang the songs of Ireland and America, while the harpist played "The Wearing of the Green" until the guests could not keep their feet on the floor. There was an abundance of good things to eat and drink, and the enjoyment ran high until a late hour.

Mr. Clancy was determined to have the affair done up in true Irish style so, a quadrille was danced out on the lawn to the accompaniment of the harp. The little one was showered with good wishes, but she did not wake up to hear them.

Pat Crowe Interviewed

Omaha, May 10.—Pat Crowe, the man accused of kidnapping Eddie Cudahy, is near Omaha, the scene of the kidnapping. Last night he was interviewed near Fort Crook. This is the story as told the reporter by Crowe:

"I have been in hiding so long that I want to get to the surface again. Some people might think I have had a good time, but they are mistaken. I have spent a fortune already in order to keep in the shade. People, you know, soon tire of you unless you do the right thing. By the right thing I mean tipping them."

Speaking of the Cudahy kidnapping Crowe said:

"There never were but two men in that deal, and I am the fellow who rode the pony to Pacific Junction. I knew as well as could be that the pony would put the officials on my track, but I did not have the heart to kill it out in the woods, as I could have done, and then make my way on foot to some point where I could take the train. That would have delayed matters a good deal and I would not have been so closely pressed as I was shortly after I started."

"Was Callahan guilty?" was asked.

"He was discharged, wasn't he?" Crowe remarked with a smile.

"Then you will not admit that you and Callahan are the two men who did the job, I suppose?"

"I am not talking too much just now," replied Crowe. Then he added: "I will say this much, that if Mr. Cudahy had not raised such a row over the disappearance of his son, the boy would have been returned safe and sound on the night following the one he did return. I just had to have that \$25,000. I needed it to turn a trick which would have netted me \$100,000, and Mr. Cudahy

would have got every cent back that it cost him to get his son if he had kept quiet. But he spoiled everything for me. Further than this, Eddie Cudahy would never have been injured in any way, even if Mr. Cudahy had failed to put up the money."

"But that's admitting that you turned the trick?" was asked.

"I never said that I did," insisted Crowe. "However, I'll say this, that I am ready to come in and give myself up and stand trial for kidnapping."

"Are you afraid of anything else?" was asked.


"Yes, I am," replied Crowe. "I am a little afraid of being jobbed. Then there is something else which may bob up and make me trouble. It's a little deal I had with a money lender named Reed."

In talking Crowe wanted it made very plain that in no case would Ed-

die Cudahy have been injured, money or no money.

**Checking Up Accounts.**  
Denver, Col., May 23.—The executive boards of both the Western Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners convened today and will continue in session until Saturday night. They will audit the books of the officers, check up reports and in general arrange the records and make out the program for the conventions which will meet next Monday. President Samuel Gompers and members of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor are asked to be in Denver next week for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an understanding with the Western labor organizations, but it is doubtful whether they will be given a hearing.  
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