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MINERS SERIOUSLY OBJECT

To Thistle Creek Being Given Away in
Concessions.

For the Reason That It Is Valuable
as Placer Property—Many Rich
Claims on It.

[From Monday's Daily.]

The miners who have been at work and prospecting on Thistle creek are justly very indignant at the prospect of a mining syndicate securing a hydraulic concession for the greater portion of that creek which, by the way, is about 20 miles in length. They assert that the creek, while but partially prospected, has given conclusive proof of being quite as rich as many of the better known and more extensively worked creeks from which millions of dollars worth of gold have been taken.

A number of Thistle creek miners and claim owners are now in the city among them Messrs. J. A. Dugas, Quackenbush, Ladd, Newman and others. Quackenbush and Ladd own claims 16 and 17 below discovery, and from the latter claim with one other man, they rocked out \$1500 within four weeks after starting to sink their first prospect hole. Quackenbush and Ladd have the money with them to show for itself. They leave tonight on the steamer Gustin for the outside for the purpose of stinging in machinery with which to work their two claims next winter. Single-handed and alone Newman, on his claim, a hill side, opposite lower discovery, rocked out \$800 in six weeks. J. A. Dugas, on claim 101 above discovery, has started a prospect hole from which at 2 1/2 feet below the surface he found 25 cents to the pan and \$6 80 as the result of one fire. He has not yet reached bedrock. On 164 above a fine paystreak has been developed and will be worked this summer. On 9 above a bar 80 feet wide has been struck, the pay running from 8 to 80 cents per pan. This claim will also be worked this summer.

In view of the many good claims, good beyond all doubt, proven to exist on Thistle the miners are very wroth that any syndicate should presume to gobble up the greater part of the creek, the concession sought embracing everything between 60 above and 160 above, or 100 claims which are alleged all to be good placer mining property. It is alleged by these horny-handed miners that the syndicate seeking the concession has procured affidavits from dis appointed ten feet who prospected and found nothing on Thistle, to the effect that it is not paying property in the line of placer mining, and that on the strength of these affidavits which are both misleading and false, an effort to take the best portion of the creek away from individuals is being made by the company. The gentlemen now in the city state that if the government wishes to dispose of its Thistle creek holdings it can do so to private individuals by sale without giving it away wholesale in concessions. They say if Thistle creek is permitted to be worked as it is entitled to be worked, a large amount of modern machinery will be operated here next winter.

A Pleasant Outing.

She is the "Queen of the Yukon," and can run right away from them all," such were the remarks to be heard as the fast and elegant steamer Yukoner, after being thoroughly rebuilt, went up the river Friday evening on what might be termed a trial trip.

She steamed away from the T. & E. Co.'s pier at 7.25, and thousands crowded the banks to see her when she steamed by the city, and why not? Speed and elegance in a boat endear her to the landsman, yet the man is to be found who, having seen her travel, but what will swear that she can beat anything that "wheels her way" on the water.

Friday night's trip verified this confidence, for the graceful craft slipped through the water with ease and seemed to spurn the efforts of the waters as they rushed against her sides in resistance. She was running with only three-fourths of her speed, the engineer saying he had new packing and wanted to run her easy at first.

After steaming to the head of Tenmile slough she was turned at 9.15, and 33 minutes after was tied up at her pier. Even running at only three-quarter speed she made a record for the time to Tenmile slough, and there is no doubt whatever but the title "Queen of the Yukon" may rightly be given to the Yukoner.

Among the invited guests, wife to be seen Commissioner, Ogilvie and Justice Dugas and wife. During the trip genial

Capt. Wood entertained his friends, and toasts were drunk to the success of the craft. Mrs. Wood entertained the ladies in the ladies' saloon and saw that everyone was served with a dainty lunch. A most enjoyable time was ended all too quickly and everyone went home delighted with the trip.

Capt. Wood says he is willing to wager \$1000 that he can make the Yukoner run from Dawson to Klondike City in 15 minutes, two minutes better than ever was done on any boat. On the lakes the Yukoner can attain, under favorable circumstances, 16 1/2 knots an hour, equal to 19 miles as measured on land. The boat will be run regularly this season once a week from here to Whitehorse.

Fear of Rain in Cuba.

The average Cuban is dreadfully afraid of rainwater. He believes that drenching in a rainstorm, followed by exposure to the rays of the sun, produces fever—not necessarily yellow fever, but an attack something similar to what is known as swamp fever in Mississippi or chagias in the isthmus of Panama.

The same belief prevails in Central and South America, but in a greater degree. On both coast lines of Nicaragua a light shower is the signal for a general stampeding indoors and a disinclination to come out again until the sky is perfectly clear. Up on the high plateau on which the city of Caracas in Venezuela is situated and where there should be little or no fear of fever the natives are afraid to get even their faces wet. At the first appearance of a rainstorm the cab drivers, of whom there are more than 400, put on oilcloth screens in front of them and direct the course of the horses through a couple of peepholes, avoiding even a slight splash in the face.

All strangers from northern latitudes visiting Caracas are advised that it is not only rain dangerous, but that it is not safe to take a bath within ten days after their arrival. Men accustomed to a daily plunge find this advice difficult to follow, especially in such a warm climate. Most of them disregard it and find that it does them no harm, and that it is a superstition based upon the laziness that follows a residence in an atmosphere so enervating that the dogs are too tired to get out of the way of the horses if the horse wasn't too tired to step on them.

The Cuban fear of rain, however, is based upon experience and is not a mere superstition.—New York Press.

Through Rates.

The Klondike Corporation, in connection with the Alaska Exploration Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, yesterday announced a through passenger rate of \$180 from Skagway to St. Michael first-class, and \$105 second-class. The local rate from St. Michael to Nome by the steamers of the Alaska Exploration Company or the Alaska Commercial Company will be \$20. It is ventured, the second-class fare may be further reduced.

The same combination yesterday announced a freight rate of \$65 a ton from Dawson to St. Michael, with regular freight tariff from Bennett to Dawson by the Klondike Corporation's boats added. Also, a rate of a cent a pound on freight from St. Michael to Nome. The freight and passenger rates become effective today. These are the first through rates from Skagway to Nome that have been announced, and P. G. Copeland, agent for the Klondike Corporation, announces that his company will immediately begin to book freight and passengers on through tickets and bills of lading for either Nome or St. Michael.

The first-class fares to St. Michael will include stateroom and meals all the way from Bennett to St. Michael. The second-class will include stateroom and meals to Dawson, and beyond there sleeping accommodations will be supplied, but passengers will be required to supply their own food.

The first steamer out of Dawson over which the new rates will apply, are the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Hannah, leaving Dawson June 1, and the A. E. Company's steamer Gustin, leaving Dawson June 3. After that bi-weekly connections will be made.

The new through rates have just been arranged on the part of the Klondike Corporation by McDonald Potts, general manager of the line, who arrived several days ago from Victoria, and is now in Bennett. He forwarded the rates from Bennett yesterday, and they arrived last evening.

Mr. Potts wrote that he had just received a telegram from Dawson that the steamer Flora of his line had left on her way up the river, and is expected to arrive at lower Lebarge May 24.—Alaskan.

We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

Short orders served right. The Holborn.

When in town, stop at the Regina.

WHEREAS AND RESOLVE.

Adopted By Alaska's Republican Con-
vention.

Swear Allegiance to the Parent Stem,
Endorse President McKinley and
Kick on Being Taxed.

At the recent Republican Alaska district convention held in Juneau, the following report of the committee on resolutions was submitted and unanimously adopted:

We, the Republicans of the district of Alaska, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our allegiance to and affirm the principles enunciated by the Republican party at its convention held at St. Louis in 1896, and hereby endorse the policy and administration of William McKinley.

Whereas, The form of territorial government has by experience proved to be the most satisfactory and desirable under the principles of our republic previous to arriving at the condition of statehood; and

Whereas, The conduct of affairs in Alaska under the present system is unsatisfactory and unsatisfactory, we being deprived of any right of participation in the creation or administration of the laws to which we are compelled to submit; and

Whereas, A vicious occupation and business tax has been imposed upon us without our solicitation, sanction or consent, the immediate effect of which has been to paralyze the industries of the country by draining it of its surplus capital, and, further, we suffer under an educational system which is inadequate, inoperative and ineffective; and

Whereas, Having no representative at the national capital we cannot make these grievances known; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the wish of the Republican party of Alaska that territorial government be extended to Alaska immediately with a division of the territory, and that in the official life of the district the principles of home rule shall govern, and that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to use every means in their power to have this plank inserted in the national platform.

3. That the commercial interests of Alaska make it imperative that the capital of Alaska and the land office for the southern district of Alaska be immediately removed to Juneau.

4. That the commercial interests of Alaska are now so important that direct cable communication with the Sound has become a matter of the most urgent necessity, that the immense travel through the intricate inland channels of Alaska's waterways, involving risks of life and property, demand that the lighthouses indicated in the many petitions which have been sent to the department should be erected forthwith.

5. That what has heretofore been regarded by the United States as the boundary between the United States and Canada shall be maintained in its entirety.

Mr. Tewksberry Departs.

Mr. David B. Tewksberry, who for several months past has ably filled a position on the reporter's staff of this paper, will leave tonight on the Rock Island for Nome, where he will swing a shingle to the breeze and resume the practice of his chosen profession, that of law. Before being seized with the lust for gold, Mr. Tewksberry had a lucrative law practice in Salt Lake City. He leaves Dawson with the best wishes of a host of friends, those who know him best experiencing most regret at his departure. That his pathway on the high road to fame may be strewn with nugget-laden clients is the wish of his associates left behind. Mr. Tewksberry will also act in the capacity of correspondent for outside newspapers.

Demand for Mutton.

Ten days ago 340 head of sheep arrived here in scows from up the river, they having been shipped from Hootalinqua, to which place they were driven over the ice. The sheep were discharged on the west side of the river and on yesterday there were but 32 head of the original 340 left, the remainder having been slaughtered and sold within the few intervening days.

Lay System a Failure.

Editor Klondike Nugget.
Dear Sir: Another winter will see a great change in mining on the outer creeks and all hillside claims. In fact the day of lay letting is past. There are today more miners busted and walking their creditors and trying to get away quietly, than ever before in the history of the Klondike.

It was thought early last winter and last fall that all that was necessary to make money out of a lay was machinery, and Dominion, Sulphur, Hunker creek claims and Bonanza and Eldorado hillsides and tributaries were covered with thawers and great were the expectations of the laymen most of whom had a 50 per cent lay.

The winter's work has shown without a doubt that machinery is not a success on a small proposition; the dead work

is greater, the number of men who must be employed is larger if the machinery is to be labor-saving, than would be needed in old style mining, for two or three men can drift when pay is short, but with machinery a full force must be employed. Hence grub bills, freight bills, wood bills and various other items of expense pile up until the laymen have been snowed under. Who suffers? Not the laymen alone, but his laborers, his creditors in general who bear the brunt of the failure.

Claim after claim have paid from ten to sixty cents on the dollar and many laymen have been unscrupulous enough to defraud their employees as well as other creditors—canoe, a little grub and a stampede to Nome is the result.

Sulphur had more machinery and more lays and is the scene of more woe and gnashing of teeth. Dominion has many, and numerous hillsides on Bonanza have their tales of woe.

The only conclusion that is to be reached is a 50 per cent lay is a failure on the general Klondike claim. The ground cannot be worked for 50 per cent on a small scale and where the worker has suffered this winter, the claim owner must be responsible hereafter.

LAYMAN.

Comparison of Losses.

Washington, May 10.—In comparison with the casualties suffered by the British troops in South Africa, those sustained by the American forces in the Philippines seem very small. A statement just compiled by the war department shows that from July 1, 1898, when the American troops reached Manila, until April 27, 1900, these deaths have occurred:

Killed and died of wounds, 43 officers, 552 men; died of disease, 26 officers, 1635 men; total, 69 officers, 2187 men; grand total, 2256.

Several thousand men have been wounded, but only a small percentage have died of wounds and most of them have returned to duty.

The war department has just issued a complete table of the casualties in the Fifth army corps, in the operation against Santiago, from June 22 until July 17, 1898. The losses are given: Killed, 21 officers, 222 enlisted men; wounded, 101 officers, 1344 enlisted men; total, 1688 officers and enlisted men.

The total strength of the forces operating against Santiago is given as 869 officers and 17,349 men. The Seventh regular infantry lost the greatest number of men, its killed and wounded numbering 132. The Sixteenth regular infantry lost 129 men, and Gov. Roosevelt's regiment and the Sixth regular infantry each lost 127 men.

The Best Laid Plans.

"When I was a young fellow, I was a dreamer," said a benevolent citizen. "I thought that my greatest pleasure would be to give money to the poor and live a life of simple, unworldly devotion and gentleness. That was when I was about 20.

"At 25 I came into some money rather unexpectedly. The first thing I did was to give a dinner. I got tipsy—the first time in my life. I had a fight with a waiter and nearly punched his eye out. I was arrested and had to be bailed out by my lawyer. The waiter sued me for damages, and I was so angry with him and myself and the downfall of my great ideals that I refused to compromise—as my lawyer advised. The waiter lost most of his savings in fees and expenses, and his family came wailing to ask me to pay his doctor's bills and help him get a position and they would drop the suit.

"I came to my senses and did more than that for them. My old ideas, modified and modernized, took hold of me again, and while I am a hard headed business man today most of my friends are poor people. But my first use of money shows how flimsy the pedestals of most ideals are and how foolish it is to say what we would do if we could."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Caribou Drawbridge.

Forty tons of material for the big steel draw bridge which the railroad is to put in at Caribou Crossing, arrived yesterday on the Dirigo. The material is all steel, and includes some of the heaviest pieces ever brought to this port.

The bridge, when completed, will be one of the finest, if not the finest, in the north, and will have the distinction, without a doubt of being the only railroad draw bridge in the north, and at the same time the most northerly structure of the kind on the American continent.

The bridge will rest on concrete pillars and will be in place and ready for use by the latter part of July. It is necessary to have a draw bridge at Caribou to make it possible for steamers to pass out and into Lake Bennett.—Alaskan

STEAMER HANNAH ARRIVES.

Brings News From the Lower River
Country.

Conditions at Rampart—Great Rush
to Nome—Nothing in Koyukuk—
Other News From Below.

The steamer Hannah arrived in Dawson this morning. She left Andrefski on May 19th, and experienced an uneventful trip up the river. The deck-hands were comprised exclusively of Indians, for it was impossible to employ the services of white men, most all of whom in the lower river country have started to Cape Nome. The register of the Hannah included a list of 25 passengers and three sacks of mail, the former boarded the boat at way stations between Andrefski and Dawson.

Capt. Newcomb, the master of the vessel, speaks entertainingly of the condition of affairs on the lower Yukon. He says: "At Rampart, there is about \$250,000 in gold dust awaiting shipment to the outside. This amount represents the season's production on Little Minook, Little Minook, jr., Hoosier and Eureka creeks. During the past winter there were 400 people who resided at Rampart; but recently the place has been depopulated on account of the inhabitants having departed for Nome. If it were not for the wonderful tales of the wealth of the new district on the Bering sea, Rampart would probably enjoy a small sized boom of its own."

Among the passengers on the Hannah were: R. D. Wiggins, M. E. Wiggins and Miss Spencer, from Rampart, and Sergeant Mills from Fort Egbert. Mr. Wiggins is the United States land commissioner at Rampart; he is on his way to Washington, D. C., on official business.

None of the arrivals on the boat had heard of any recent strikes in the Koyukuk district, and they discredit the reports of rich discoveries there. The sailing date for the return trip of the Hannah has not been fixed, but she will remain here only a short while.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Capt. Starnes presided in police court this morning, his first case being that against Wm. Munger who bade dull care begone by taking aboard an overload of booze. He pled guilty this morning and paid a fine and costs, in all \$10.

Sam Blackburn had followed Munger's smoke until he likewise became mixed as to port and starboard. Ten dollars in hand paid enabled him to once more become a free and unobstructed man.

Geo. Hickey conceived the idea Saturday night that Alice Da Varley, a fourth avenue amazon, had stimulated him out of from one to three dollars' worth of gold dust in a business transaction. Alice demurred to the charge and George, as he said "goodby," according to Alice's evidence, hit her a swat in the right eye which this morning looked as though it had come in contact with the bumper of a coal car. Alice further testified that she followed Hickey from her room to the street that he kicked her. In his own behalf Hickey said he struck Alice in the eye for the reason that she and her "lady friend" were coming at him, each armed with hat pins a foot long, and he used his fist in self-protection. The court, though he had acted in a manner wholly unbecoming and levied a fine of \$20 and costs, which was paid.

In the case of Geo. Chant vs. Langdon & Grout for \$194 alleged to be due for labor performed on a mine on King Solomon's Hill, an order was made that the amount be paid in 10 days.

Jack Cavanaugh, Cook and Clapp, were to be heard this afternoon on a charge preferred by Mrs. Addie Butler of selling an unexpired liquor license which they did not own. The parties were arrested yesterday and released on bond until today.

The New Woman.

James McNamee is the owner of claim No. 26b above on Bonanza, and Miss Mulrooney has a lay on it. This being the season of the cleanup, Mr. McNamee's interests on the claim are being looked after by J. B. Fields. In some way or other, Fields has not endeared himself to the men employed by Miss Mulrooney, neither has he endeared himself to that lady herself.

Last Friday morning Miss Mulrooney and Fields had a dispute which ended in the latter being utterly vanquished for the time, the woman striking him over the head with a club, knocking him out in the first round and causing bright red blood to freely flow.

A Serious Case.

Thos Kains, C. E., who has been attached to the Yukon government as consulting engineer, received a stroke of paralysis yesterday and is now in a serious condition in the Good Samaritan hospital, where he is being given all the care possible, Dr. Duncau being his attendant physician.