

FRANK SATLER

Still on Trial in the Territorial Court Charged With Theft.

TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF

And Shows That What He Said Related Not To Dust.

BUT TO ORDINARY PILLS

Says He Was Never in Jail Before and Was Never Arrested for Stealing Horses.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

This morning the Satler case was once more before the territorial court, and after the testimony of Mr. Williams, who said he knew of the package of gold dust in the prisoner's pocket before the occurrence of Sept. 19th, had been heard, the accused himself took the stand in his own defense, going into the details of his life from the time he left Bennett till the time of his arrest. He explained in detail what he had done with his money from the time he arrived in Dawson to the present time, in order to show that he had never been in possession of as much as \$1500, the amount he had been accused of stealing.

Crown Prosecutor Wade explained that the sum of \$1500 had been named in the charge in order that the prisoner could elect to be tried by the court or by a jury, and that it did not bind the prosecution to show that the prisoner had taken more than the exhibit.

The accused then explained that the language which had been attributed to him, and which had been made use of by the prosecution and which he did not deny having used, consisting in the remarks, "I'm afraid I took too much," referred to pills, not gold dust. He had been sick he said, and some one had asked him if he had taken any physic, and he had replied in the language quoted.

Concerning how he came by the gold taken from his pocket, he explained that he had got it by panning at various places, and had wrapped it in a piece of paper and placed it in his pocket. At the time of his arrest or just previous to that, he had been rocking and the water from the dipper had slushed in his pocket and wet the paper. This he had thrown away and the wet gravel and dust found in his pocket was the result of his panning, and did not come from the rocker of the plaintiff. Crown Prosecutor Wade then began his cross-examination of the prisoner.

After questioning him for a time concerning his panning on the various claims in the vicinity of the scene of his arrest where he had stated he got the gold he had been accused of stealing from the rocker, the prosecuting attorney led the questioning around from the subject of gold dust, nuggets, etc., to cattle. He asked the accused if he would annex stray cattle roaming at large on a plain with as little hesitancy as he would pan dust from the claims of other people, and then asked him if he knew Judge Henry of a certain county in Montana.

The prisoner stated that he was unacquainted in Montana—knew nothing of it except that he had passed through there on the railroad when coming from Ogden, Utah, to Seattle. "He did not know Judge Henry."

"How long a term did you serve in the Montana penitentiary for stealing cattle?" asked Mr. Wade abruptly, looking the prisoner squarely in the eye.

"I call this an insult," said Satler addressing the court. "I was never convicted of a crime of any kind; was never arrested for stealing horses or cattle either, and was never arrested for anything before in my life."

That closed the testimony in the case and the morning session of the court. The case is on trial this afternoon.

There is Yet Time.

Under date of September 27th the Skagway Alaskan publishes the fol-

lowing statistical article regarding the closing of Yukon navigation:

Every indication points to at least another month of open river between Whitehorse and Dawson. Close observers and those who have made it a point in connection with their business to watch the conditions say that there is much more water in the Yukon and the lakes now than at this time last year. Another straw pointing in the same direction is the absence of snow on the mountain tops. A year ago there was snow in Skagway, while as yet there has been no snow fall in this locality lower than 5000 feet above the sea level.

Last year the Yukon closed up between Skagway and Dawson on October 22, and on the next day it closed at Dawson. There was open water at places in the river after this date but it did not last long. The Stratton went down on October 24, having been caught in an ice jam, and scows that were frozen hard on October 22, went down the river many miles before they were finally caught for the winter, the ice having partially broken up to close again in a few days.

The close last year was 11 days earlier than that of 1898, and 15 days earlier than 1897.

In 1898 the river was frozen hard at Dawson on November 3d. It had closed south of Dawson on October 23, but on the 27th it opened up again and navigation lasted another week. The last steamers to reach Dawson from Whitehorse, two years ago, arrived there on October 30.

Fortune seems to have favored the advance guard of the great Klondike stampede in more ways than one, for it was not until the 7th of November that the northern winter fastened itself upon the great golden highway in 1897.

Judging from these facts old timers in the north estimate that there will be open water for at least a month, and probably until after the 1st of November. However, they are unanimous in advising shippers of freight not to waste any time, as a cold wave might sweep from the north at any time after the middle of October.

Inadequate Schools.

The present arrangements for schools were known to be inadequate long before they were opened by all sensible people in Dawson. But now that they are opened, their inadequacy is apparent even to those who formerly contended that the arrangements were complete in detail. Already an overflow from the Mission street school has been started, the class room of the M. E. church being used for one grade of the primary department. Yet the main school in the big log-structure is so crowded in both rooms as to render the work most laborious on the teachers, strive as they may, and unsatisfactory to the pupils who are striving to obtain an education.

The Sisters' school in the north part of the city is also overcrowded and new pupils are being enrolled every day. Every effort is being made by the teachers without exception to make the best of the conditions as they exist, but it is uphill work and a constant trial on them.

And yet it is estimated that not to exceed one-half the school subjects in Dawson have been enrolled at either of the schools and when they are added, as many of them certainly will be, the conditions will be such as to make impossible the work of conducting the schools as they are conducted in other parts of Canada and where the best results are obtained.

From an educational standpoint Dawson is confronted with a condition instead of theory, and that condition at present is a grave one which admits of but one solution, to wit: Build school-houses commensurate with the demands of the present at least, if not of the future, and let it not be said in the future of the child whose home is here, "he is illiterate and an ignorant for the reason that he was raised in Dawson."

Young Men Who Sinned.

The police court on Friday presented a sad scene to the few moral minded people who were present without compulsion. Thirteen bright and intelligent looking young men, were lined up in a row on a bench under the watchful eye of a stern and fierce looking officer, who commanded them one by one to stand up before the magistrate and answer whether or not they were guilty of the charge against them. With shameful faces they made their confessions and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. His honor was lenient and fined them all \$10 each while he might have sent them to jail had he wished.

The charge against the prisoners was gambling, and in view of the possibility of their having wives and sisters who would be grief stricken to learn through the public press of their disgrace, their names are withheld from publication.—Whitehorse Tribune.

RECEIVED BY WIRE

BARE YOUR ARM

At Whitehorse and If You Are Not Already Vaccinated

PREPARE FOR TAKING THE QUILL.

American Customs Officers Demand Clean Bill of Health.

CONSUL CARRIED THE NEWS.

Railroad Doctor Examines all Outgoing Dawsonites—Strike Looks Ominous.

Skagway, Oct. 9.—United States Consul J. C. McCook, who lately arrived here from Dawson on his way to the outside brought news that smallpox is prevalent in Dawson and in view of his statements the customs officer here decided that all persons arriving from Dawson must be able to show clean bills of health, with the result that people from Dawson on their arrival at Whitehorse are examined by a doctor and if they have not already been vaccinated, are required to submit to the operation then and there.

At the summit the passengers are again stopped and subjected to another examination at the hands of the railroad's physician and surgeon, Dr. I. H. Moore, who issues a clean bill of health, which is given to the conductor who turns it over to the customs inspectors. The inconvenience to passengers, however, is not great, but it is well that Dawson people who contemplate coming out should be informed of what they are to meet in order that they may be prepared.

At Skagway there are practically no fears of infection from Dawson, but owing to the reports here, people en route to Dawson have considerable hesitancy about continuing on to that place.

Strike Still On.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, via Skagway, Oct. 9.—The strike of the coal miners has begun to assume a very ominous and threatening phase. The miners are as fully determined now, many of them more so, as on the day when the strike became effective. They seem determined to ignore all offers of advance in wages from the mine owners until the offers are made direct to the Consolidated Mine Workers' Union, and to the union the mine owners firmly decline to make overtures.

In many of the large cities, particularly in the manufacturing centers, coal is already becoming scarce and should the strike hold out 20 days longer many of the largest iron industries of Pennsylvania will be forced to suspend for want of fuel.

In the Lion's Den.

New York, Oct. 4, via Skagway, Oct. 9.—News comes from Nebraska, Bryan's home state, that the ovations with which Roosevelt is being met there excel in enthusiasm anything ever witnessed in the history of that state. The campaign is daily growing warmer and from all over the United States come reports to the effect that the old time fires of enthusiasm are being kindled.

Politics Getting Warm.

New York, Oct. 3, via Skagway, Oct. 8.—Politics are warming all over the country and as there is yet a month before election day, it is altogether probable that the usual enthusiasm will be

manifested before that time.

Mark Hanna is still at Cleveland, from which place he practically conducts the management of the Republican interests. He asserts that Bryan has promised all disposition of the New York state and city patronage to Dick Croker, and that this explains why the chief of Tammany is so zealous in his efforts in Bryan's behalf.

Croker has not replied to Hanna's charge, but squawks about Roosevelt's reference to the American Ice Trust. He does not deny his connection with the trust, and says Roosevelt's friends are in it too. Croker charges that Mayor Van Wyck has violated the law in that he has invested public moneys in the ice trust and that for Roosevelt to make mention of it is to shield himself and friends by calling other people black. Charges against Van Wyck have been regularly preferred, but no action will be taken until the return of Roosevelt who is on a stumping tour of the West. After spending four days in Nebraska, he will close his western tour in Chicago on the 6th.

Chas. Depew will make but one speech in the West during the campaign and that will be in Chicago on the 8th. The remainder of his political work will be done in the East.

President McKinley is still at his home in Canton, where many deputations are arriving the same as during the campaign four years ago when excursions were run to Canton from nearly every point in the United States. The president is quietly receiving them, but is doing very little speaking.

Bryan's next speech will be at Duluth, Minn., from whence he will come to Indianapolis and address the Democratic clubs of that city and later of the state.

Reading Co. Offers Advance.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3, via Skagway, Oct. 8.—The Reading Coal Company has offered to raise its miners' wages ten per cent, but the offer will not be accepted until consent is given by the general convention or the board of managers representing it. The mine owners made the offer to the men as miners and not as members of the Associated Mine Workers' Union. They refuse to recognize the union and believe the strike was made more to enforce such recognition than anything else.

Hungarians, Poles and other foreign miners are becoming very uneasy at the prospect of longer remaining idle. Many of them are practically destitute.

Beginning of the End.

The news from the upper lakes today is that the water is very low down as far as Fifty-mile river and that on the Yukon in the locality of Hellsgate only the small steamers dare to venture. On the 6th, 7th and 8th of October of last year fully 40 scows left Bennett for Dawson, everyone of which were caught in the ice, some above Selkirk and others almost within sight of Dawson. But none of them tied up at Dawson's water front. But as last season was fully 10 days earlier than the two preceding years it can be said to have been an exception and such being the case, there is every indication that the river will be open to scow navigation this year until the 1st of November, in which event, if the saw mills and builders can supply the requisite number of scows in time to get them all dispatched within the present week there is no reason to doubt that, with skillful management the square bowed fleet will all reach here in advance of the ice.

The managers of the large companies at Bennett were responsible for the stranding of a large number of scows along the river last year. When a scow was ready to start for Dawson a crew of four or five hoboes who were desirous of getting down at no expense to themselves, were given a few pounds of grub, 20 or 30 feet of light rope and told to float down the river, after being towed by steamer to the head of Fifty-mile, and tie up at Dawson. The result was that these irresponsible crews, on striking the first bar would, instead of making an effort to shove the scows off into the current, simply wait until another scow hove in sight and call lustily to be taken off in a small boat, and in cases where their cries were heeded, the scows were deserted by the hobo crews with the result that, in many instances the cargoes became the prey of pillagers until they were mostly carried away. But for this condition of affairs the agents were largely to blame in that they shipped cheap men and even then sent them out half provisioned for the voyage.

RECEIVED BY WIRE

ROBERTS ADVANCED

To the Position of Commander in Chief of the British Army.

SUCCEEDED IN AFRICA BY BULLER

Kitchener Coming Home to Assist Roberts in New Position.

TROUPE ARE LEAVING CHINA.

Many Literary Men Are Candidates for Seats in Parliament—Conan Doyle in the Field.

London, Oct. 3, via Skagway, Oct. 8.—Gen. Roberts has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British army. He will be succeeded in South Africa by Gen. Buller. Kitchener is coming home to assist Roberts in his new post.

Roberts is now actively arranging for the return of a large portion of the army now in South Africa, as there is practically no further use for troops there other than a small detachment. The Boer leaders have all left the country and the people are anxious to turn to peaceful pursuits.

Troops Leaving China.

Tientsin, Oct. 2, via Skagway, Oct. 8.—The Russian minister cables of his departure from Peking with his entire legation.

Gen. Chafie is sending all the American troops home by way of Manila except one regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battery of artillery which is being kept for the purpose of protecting American interests in Peking.

From Germany's present attitude war between that country and China seems now unavoidable.

Literary Men After Office.

London, Oct. 3, via Skagway, Oct. 8.—Never before in the political history of England have so many literary men aspired to seats in parliament as at present. Parker has a good chance of election; Winston Churchill is making a hard fight; Henry Norman is exhibiting his characteristic energy, and Conan Doyle is working hard to overcome a majority. The unopposed list is growing and now shows: Conservatives, 78; Unionists, 28; Liberals, 8; and Nationalists, 6; and from this the political complexion of the next parliament is clearly seen.

A Sour Dough's View.

Dawson, Oct. 5, 1900.

Editor Nugget:

I would like to say a word in favor of Tom O'Brien as an old sour dough like myself. I have been in the Yukon country since 1886. He came here later. In 1894 Constantine came in to Forty-mile and there was some trouble about the difference of length of claims in the American and Canadian sides. All the miners insisted on staying on the American side on account of the more liberal laws. O'Brien and a few others, with Constantine made application to Ottawa to change the regulations so that claims were increased to 500 feet. The result was that the prospectors returned from the line to the Canadian side again and the most important result was the recovery of the great Klondike district.

Men like Constantine, Tom O'Brien and other old times have made the country and should not be abandoned made light of when they offer their names for votes.

Tom O'Brien has done a good deal for this country, and if he can't get an office in which he can do more, I see no reason why he should not be given a chance. As an old timer, I am going to vote for him.

FRANK BUTLER

The Klondike

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

We have heard talk during the past week of the necessity of capital to come into investment. We have heard of this or that means on the outside capital in the investment.

The Nugget has foreign capitalist into Dawson or Colorado. It is a possibility that is brought forward by men of means who conditions will be made it. If there can be advanced it is the fact that he has taken hundreds of dollars out of single reinvesting a few more than a few sent every day. Undoubtedly it is every man to do his bit. The money is scattered onto by that he happened to placer ground, money, just as the ordinary hard seem, however, that investment for world-naturally to the country in the Yukon for better or more investment is offered sufficient capital any rate enough to furnish the de sources. All that is the attention of money the fact capital back in the country they are served preference at the same time. There is interest in this manner. There are old timers who have this territory to do not apply. The Nugget's knowledge available surplus rents both in creeks and few do regret so doing general manifestation should soon leave running after

SHOULD

Some time ago organized in Dawson a local objects of which develop placer in this district. The result at the time of the results, the right lines headed by the soldiers men of the strong inducement local capital for would also present persons of small their savings with share in the riches whereas under the remaining investment men of large make. The Nugget a company share little or no necessary provided only the