

GERMAN GUNBOAT Takes Hand in Haytien Rebellion

Business on the Island Paralyzed on Account of the War.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 7. — The gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, which was in the service of the Firminist party, has been sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaives by the German gunboat Panther.

The German gunboat Panther arrived at Port au Prince on Sept. 5, and received instructions from the German government to capture the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. She left immediately for Gonaives, the seat of the Firminist government. The Panther found the Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaives, and the commander of the German gunboat informed Admiral Killik, on the Crete-a-Pierrot, that he must remove his crew and surrender his vessel in five minutes' time. Admiral Killik asked that this time be extended to fifteen minutes. This request was granted, on the consideration that the arms and ammunition on board the Crete-a-Pierrot should be abandoned when her crew left her. The crew of the Crete-a-Pierrot left that vessel amid great disorder.

At the end of fifteen minutes the Panther sent a small boat, carrying an officer and twenty sailors, who were to take possession of the Firminist gunboat. When these men had arrived at a point about thirty yards from the Crete-a-Pierrot flames were seen to break out on board of her. She had been fired by her crew before they left her. The Panther then fired on the Crete-a-Pierrot until she was completely incinerated. Thirty shots all told were fired.

There is much feeling here against the Firminists, and their cause is considered to be a bad one. Soldiers are leaving to attack St. Maro. Port au Prince is calm.

The German gunboat Panther arrived at Port au Prince on Sept. 5. It was announced from Cape Haytien last week that the German Marko Mania, belonging to the Hamburg-American Packet Company, having on board arms and ammunition sent by the provisional government to Cape Haytien, had been stopped on Sept. 3 by the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot at the entrance to the harbor of Cape Haytien, and that an armed force sent on board the steamer from the gunboat took possession of the war munitions. In spite of the protest of Capt. Nansen and the German Consul. The seizure of the Marko Mania has been characterized by the German Foreign Office as an act of piracy.

Hytian papers give conflicting statements as to the cause of the rebellion there. It is, at any rate, connected with the fact that an election was constitutionally due. In May last the republic, which occupies the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, and has a population of about a million and a quarter, lost the services of its President, Tiresias Augustus Simon Sam. He retired because of his unpopularity. It is said incidentally that he took large sums of public money with him in his retirement to Paris. The citizens of the capital, Port au Prince, then installed a provisional government, to hold the election. The real head of that government is an old general, Boissonad Canal, with General Alexis Nord War Minister. The principal duty of the provisional government was to provide over the election for the Chamber and the Senate, which in turn were to elect the president of the republic. Everything moved quietly until a few days before the election, an operation which lasts a week in Hayti. The candidates for the presidency were directly interested in the result of the elections and deputies and senators. There were three of them, Messrs. Firmin, Foucard and Senque Pierre, every one of them having formerly occupied a prominent place in the administration of the republic. The provisional government tried to perform its duty in remaining absolutely neutral between these three candidates. It sent Gen. Nord to the second chief city, Cape Haytien, to see that the voting went on unhampered. This duty was the headquarters of Gen. Firmin, one of the candidates, and he became dissatisfied with General Nord's impartiality.

One of General Firmin's friends was Admiral Killik in command of the government warship, Crete-a-Pierrot. He threatened to bombard Port au Prince if matters were not arranged more satisfactorily. For Firmin, and finally, when ordered to give up his ship, went into open rebellion against the provisional government, which, on the other hand, talked of proclaiming him a pirate, and asking the French and American warships in port to capture the Crete-a-Pierrot. Killik landed his men at Cape Haytien on June 28,

THIRTY FATALITIES Result From One Forest Fire

District About Kalama, Wash. the Scene of Some Terrible Disasters.

Kalama, Sept. 13. — At least thirty fatalities are reported here as a result of the forest fires that have been raging in this vicinity during the past few days.

News has just reached here that the fires on Lewis river have wrought sad havoc.

D. L. Wallace, wife and two children burned to death. They were camping in the woods when caught by the fire. Their wagon was burned up and the charred bodies were lying near.

A twelve-year-old boy of Mr. Hanley's is dead also.

Mrs. John Polly and baby, a brother whose name is not known, and Mr. Newhouse and Mrs. Graves are dead.

Fifteen others were found without any clothing except gunny sacks. Five logging camps are burned out completely.

The following families have lost everything: Eli Street, O. S. Curtis, L. M. Chitty, Thos. Matthews, T. Wilkerson, H. E. Dart, Mr. Ellis and others.

The worst of the fire is on Lewis river, about twelve miles above Woodland. The country is well settled and there are doubtless other casualties not yet reported. The fire has spread from Lewis river north to the Kalama river, and fifty sections of the finest timber on the coast is destroyed. It is impossible to give any estimate of the amount of damage done to property.

Oak Point, about twenty miles below here, on the Columbia river, is totally destroyed. There are no reports of lives lost, but loss of property is estimated at about \$300,000.

A great fire is also raging on the Cowlitz, in the northern part of the county. Everything combustible is consumed in its path. Nothing like it was ever seen here by white men. The air is thick with smoke and falling ashes.

Hill's camp is reported destroyed; Muckley Bros' No. 2 camp is also burned out. Moreland's camp is badly damaged. Seven donkey engines are reported ruined.

Two men from Barr's camp are missing; people are panic stricken and many are almost crazed from grief over the loss of property.

Cowlitz county thought it was going to escape until today. The reports, however, came thick and fast, and the last are worse than the early ones from there. Five people are dead and two missing, with only partial reports from the burned districts. The horrible news has cast a gloom over the entire county that cannot be described in words.

A courier has just arrived from Lewis river and states that there are only two houses left standing on Lewis river from Straits place to the head of the river, a distance of thirty miles, and that not less than fifteen persons have perished.

Walk Around the World
Washington, Sept. 13. — Morris M. Frankel and William Winkelman, 18 and 19 years old respectively, arrived in Washington last evening on a walk around the world. These globe-trotters will remain in the city for one week, during which time they will procure passports from the foreign consuls here and letters of greeting from the state department officials.

The boys have written to President Roosevelt in reference to their trip and expect to receive an answer during their stay here.

Frankel and Winkelman started their globe walk from the city hall in New York August 18. On their way here they stopped a week at Philadelphia and a week at Baltimore. Leaving here, they will go to Richmond, Va., then to New Orleans, thence to San Francisco, where they will take passage on an ocean liner for Honolulu. From Honolulu they will sail for Australia, thence to Manila, thence to Asia, landing at Hongkong. They will then wind their way through India, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, across the Red Sea to Africa, then through Europe and across the Atlantic to New York. The boys expect to complete their tour in from five to six years.

PLAY BALL IN SILENCE Suggestion for Today's Game

Speechless Nines at Philadelphia Sprains Thumbs and Bruises Fingers.

A noiseless game of baseball was played at Mount Airy yesterday. No one was heard to question a single decision of the umpire, the coaches plied their art silently and even the spectators failed to voice their enthusiasm.

The game was a close one, but the fact that it was between nines representing the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh delegates to the convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf may help to explain the mystery of silence. The eighteen players and the 500 spectators were all deaf mutes and the umpire conveyed his decisions by signs.

The umpire was easily the most picturesque figure in the game. His sign manual was a simple one. The first three fingers of his right hand represented strikes and the four fingers of his left hand stood for balls. A downward sweep of the right hand meant "out," and an upward movement of the left signified "safe."

The players showed their interest in the game by gestures. The Pittsburgh nine had come to Philadelphia declaring with all ninety fingers that they meant to bat out a victory that would make the Philadelphians heart sick. For this reason there was much soundless joy when the Pittsburgh men met defeat by a score of 13 to 10.

One blunder that was marked up against the Philadelphia team was due to the premature joy of the first baseman. Having stopped an easy grounder, he paused before running to the base to signal "you're out!" to the runner. Unfortunately he did his signaling with the hand that held the ball, dropped the sphere and the runner reached the base in safety.

When the game was at its height a peanut vendor drove up in a wagon with a clanging song. No one paid any attention to him. "Gee! This must be a graveyard," he was exclaiming when he saw a sign over the gate, reading: "Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

Two minutes later the fakir had learned, with the aid of a pencil and pad, how to say "peanuts-five a bag!" in the sign language, and was doing a great business.

With defeat staring them in the face the Philadelphia nines scored nine runs in the sixth inning, and saved the game.

After the game a dozen players surrounded the umpire, shaking their fists and making belligerent gestures. "What are they going to do to him?" a mute was asked in writing. Through the same medium he answered: "They're congratulating him for his impartial decisions."

After the game was over an enthusiastic spectator signaled to a friend: "I cheered so hard I sprained my thumb."

"That's nothing," responded the other, "I've got talkers cramped myself, but Sam crippled three of his fingers in the game and the doctor says he won't be able to talk for a week."

The convention wound up last night with a reception and banquet at the Hotel Hanover. All the toasts were drunk in silence. — Philadelphia Press.

The Tobacco Combine Ottawa, Sept. 7. — Sir Edmund Barton and party have been invited to Government House during their stay here, from the 4th to the 13th inst., and have accepted the invitation. It is thought likely that a reception will be held in honor of Sir Edmund, in order to give him an opportunity of meeting the citizens of the capital.

Change Must Take Place or China Will be Bankrupt.

San Francisco, Sept. 13. — Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts returned from the Orient yesterday on the steamer China, satisfied with his own work in revising the Chinese tariff to the benefit of the United States, and especially the state of California, but gloomy as to the commercial future of the Chinese empire under conditions now existing.

General Sharretts was the first diplomatic appointee under the administration of President Roosevelt. He was appointed commissioner with extraordinary scope, was given plenipotentiary powers to look after the interests of the United States in revising the Chinese tariff so that the empire could pay to the powers of the world for their intervention in the recent war the sum of \$400,000,000. Practically everything he proposed for the protection of America has, he says, gone through in spite of the bitter opposition from the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. The Pacific has been provided for at perhaps a lower rate of duty than any other article on the tariff, and in his opinion the trade with the Orient by the Pacific coast should increase largely under the adopted tariff. But — there is a black, gloomy "but" — China, in the opinion of Mr. Sharretts, is on the way to bankruptcy.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS. "The way things are now running in China, the trade will soon be of little importance to us," said the commissioner. "Her imports are in excess of her exports, which means that she is in the position of a man whose expenditures exceed his income. This \$400,000,000 is draining the empire of its currency, sifting out the last pieces of silver. The collection of her internal revenues is in the hands of the middlemen, who take as much as they can get and give the Chinese government as little as it will accept. Unless there is a change — well, inside of ten years — there will be a crash and China will be bankrupt."

"The only remedy," he went on, "would be for the powers to combine and force China to change her entire system of finance and compel her to develop and sell her minerals. She does not even mine her own coal. She buys nearly all of it from Japan, when there is enough of it in the Hoonan district alone to burn up the whole Japanese islands."

BRITISH OPPOSITION. The new tariff had not been signed by all the powers interested at the time General Sharretts left China, but he believes that it will soon bear all the necessary signatures. The English, who had controlled the customs of China ever since that country was open to the world, offered all sorts of opposition to the American diplomat. They claimed the right to prepare the tariff themselves without interference from other nations.

"I took the position," said he, "that if England persisted in her right to frame a tariff independent of the interest of the United States and other powers, I should myself, in conjunction with merchants of Shanghai, prepare a tariff, carry it to Peking, and have the administration of my other tariff. This was communicated to Sir Ernest Salow, the British minister, who about ten days later asked that I meet him aboard H. B. M. Talbot, where he informed me that England had acquiesced in my proposition. The other nations fell in line, and I was requested to prepare a provisional tariff, which I did. Representatives of all the nations met in May last to discuss what I had done, and the discussion at times was very bitter where American products were involved. I had thirteen gentlemen opposed to me, but the end not one of the recommendations was changed that I had made on articles from our country. Lumber, canned fruits and vegetables and wine from the Pacific coast were provided for at the very lowest rate; cigars, tobacco, cotton goods and other products of other sections of the country were listed at low rates of duty, and flour is on the free list. SIGNING THE NEW TARIFF. "Each representative placed his initials on the tariff, and the 8th of August was selected as the day on which it should be signed by all the nations. But on August 7, while I was at a banquet given by the Chinese commissioners, they read me a telegram from the tycoon in which they were refused permission to sign. Whereupon I wired Washington for permission to return home immediately. Before I left, however, there was a meeting, and England, Germany, Japan and other important nations decided to sign the tariff. I signed with them on August 15, and

CHINESE FINANCES Are in a Very Bad Condition

Change Must Take Place or China Will be Bankrupt.

San Francisco, Sept. 13. — Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharretts returned from the Orient yesterday on the steamer China, satisfied with his own work in revising the Chinese tariff to the benefit of the United States, and especially the state of California, but gloomy as to the commercial future of the Chinese empire under conditions now existing.

General Sharretts was the first diplomatic appointee under the administration of President Roosevelt. He was appointed commissioner with extraordinary scope, was given plenipotentiary powers to look after the interests of the United States in revising the Chinese tariff so that the empire could pay to the powers of the world for their intervention in the recent war the sum of \$400,000,000. Practically everything he proposed for the protection of America has, he says, gone through in spite of the bitter opposition from the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. The Pacific has been provided for at perhaps a lower rate of duty than any other article on the tariff, and in his opinion the trade with the Orient by the Pacific coast should increase largely under the adopted tariff. But — there is a black, gloomy "but" — China, in the opinion of Mr. Sharretts, is on the way to bankruptcy.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS. "The way things are now running in China, the trade will soon be of little importance to us," said the commissioner. "Her imports are in excess of her exports, which means that she is in the position of a man whose expenditures exceed his income. This \$400,000,000 is draining the empire of its currency, sifting out the last pieces of silver. The collection of her internal revenues is in the hands of the middlemen, who take as much as they can get and give the Chinese government as little as it will accept. Unless there is a change — well, inside of ten years — there will be a crash and China will be bankrupt."

"The only remedy," he went on, "would be for the powers to combine and force China to change her entire system of finance and compel her to develop and sell her minerals. She does not even mine her own coal. She buys nearly all of it from Japan, when there is enough of it in the Hoonan district alone to burn up the whole Japanese islands."

BRITISH OPPOSITION. The new tariff had not been signed by all the powers interested at the time General Sharretts left China, but he believes that it will soon bear all the necessary signatures. The English, who had controlled the customs of China ever since that country was open to the world, offered all sorts of opposition to the American diplomat. They claimed the right to prepare the tariff themselves without interference from other nations.

"I took the position," said he, "that if England persisted in her right to frame a tariff independent of the interest of the United States and other powers, I should myself, in conjunction with merchants of Shanghai, prepare a tariff, carry it to Peking, and have the administration of my other tariff. This was communicated to Sir Ernest Salow, the British minister, who about ten days later asked that I meet him aboard H. B. M. Talbot, where he informed me that England had acquiesced in my proposition. The other nations fell in line, and I was requested to prepare a provisional tariff, which I did. Representatives of all the nations met in May last to discuss what I had done, and the discussion at times was very bitter where American products were involved. I had thirteen gentlemen opposed to me, but the end not one of the recommendations was changed that I had made on articles from our country. Lumber, canned fruits and vegetables and wine from the Pacific coast were provided for at the very lowest rate; cigars, tobacco, cotton goods and other products of other sections of the country were listed at low rates of duty, and flour is on the free list. SIGNING THE NEW TARIFF. "Each representative placed his initials on the tariff, and the 8th of August was selected as the day on which it should be signed by all the nations. But on August 7, while I was at a banquet given by the Chinese commissioners, they read me a telegram from the tycoon in which they were refused permission to sign. Whereupon I wired Washington for permission to return home immediately. Before I left, however, there was a meeting, and England, Germany, Japan and other important nations decided to sign the tariff. I signed with them on August 15, and

Just Received
A beautiful line of Men's Fall

OVERCOATS

In Cheviot, Chinchilla, Melton, Beaver and Nap.
Will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

FRONT STREET,
M. RYAN, Under the Ferry Tower.

FOR SALE Cheap for Cash
Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine

Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points

The Northwestern Line

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wa.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. SUCCESSION TO Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

Copper River and Cook's Inlet

YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL PORTS in Western Alaska Steamer Newport

OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Yester Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 California Street

Japan American Line

Carrying U. S. Mails to Oriental Points.

Steamer Every 2 Weeks

For Japan China and All Asiatic Points.

Ticket Office 612 First Avenue, Seattle

Unalaska and Western Alaska Points

U. S. MAIL

S. S. NEWPORT

Leaves Juneau April 1st and 1st of each month for Sitka, Yakutat, Nutchek, Orca, Pt. Lisianski, Valdez, Healy, Homer, Seldovia, Katmai, Kodiak, Uyak, Kenik, Chignik, Unga, Sand Point, Belkofsky, Unalaska, Dutch Harbor.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO—

Seattle Office - Globe Bldg., Cor. First Ave. and Madison Street
San Francisco Office, 20 California Street

ELL 2nd Ave.
ERS
en St.
ON 29 Dock
OR
N
m. Dock
S!
30
inspector
ng
nager
Whitehorse
PM. 2 P. M.
Agent
Route
eamers
pt. 25
Skagway,
Dawson.
w Type
Ltd.
y Days
trans-
converter
ton
y Agent

Job printing at Nugget office.

No less than 13 per cent of the factory employes in New South Wales are said to be engaged in the timber industry.

"I hold," said the good feeder, "that no man has any business to work on an empty stomach."

"I have to do it very frequently," said the stranger.

"Then I'll bet you've found it doesn't pay."

"Usually it pays as much as \$100,000 a surgeon."

EMIL STAUF
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND FINANCIAL BROKER
Agent for Hattie & Lillian, Valdez; Co. Carter & Addison, Monterey; Addison, The Imperial Life Insurance Company; Collections Promptly Attended to
Sole Real Estate, Home to Rent, Get Best Deal, Ask Price
N. C. Offer Bldg., King St.