

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

# TO KILL M'KINLEY.

Plot to Assassinate the President  
of the United States  
Made

BY 11 ITALIANS AND 3 AUSTRIANS

Who Were Willing to Sacrifice  
Their Lives for Principle.

DEWET CAPTURES 4000 MEN

Says a Cable to the New York Journal  
From Delagoa Bay—Thirty Police  
at Skagway.

From Thursday's Daily.  
New York, Aug. 18, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—The Evening World prints full details of a plot to assassinate President McKinley. The plot was formed in Naples, August 1. When lots were cast to see who would be the assassin eleven Italians and three Austrians were chosen and they sailed from different ports for America.

The plan was that each of the 14 was to arrive in Washington on a certain day when they would surround the president and deal death with knives and pistols.

The question of their own escape had not been considered as they were willing to sacrifice their lives for what they consider principle.

All of the 14 anarchists were placed under arrest as soon as they landed in New York. The last two to arrive are named Mareca and Weir.

It is believed all 14 men will be deported back to Europe.

## Heavy British Loss.

New York, Aug. 18, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—A cable to the Journal from Delagoa Bay says that Dewet turned on the British, defeating them and taking 4000 prisoners. It was a hard fought and desperate battle.

Lord Roberts wires that Col. Hare was defeated at Elands river, having 12 men killed and 48 wounded, Col. De la Rie being among the latter.

## Goebel's Murderer.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 18, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—Powers was found guilty of the murder of Gov. Goebel and sentenced to life imprisonment. The jury was out only 45 minutes. The jury was composed of eight Goebel Democrats, three anti-Goebel Democrats and one Republican.

## Thirty Police Coming.

Skagway, Aug. 23.—Thirty members of the N. W. M. P. arrived yesterday en route to the Yukon.

## To Honor Lord Minto.

Skagway, Aug. 23.—Capt. Horey, U. S. A., President Keller, of the chamber of commerce, and Mayor Hislop have gone to the summit today to meet Lord Minto and party. His lordship will be escorted to the city by American troops. It is proposed to give the party a "royal welcome here this evening.

## J. J. Ingalls Dead.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls is dead.

## The Man to Save China.

Ainslee's Magazine: It is probably fortunate that there existed at this time the very energetic, scholarly and able Kong Yo-Wai, whom the emperor had taken into his confidence. Kong had been educated abroad. He was a master of political history and an adept in statescraft. His brilliant mind foresaw the dissolution of the empire

which would follow the war, addressed many petitions to the emperor urging him to take radical steps to prevent the fatal process, and the emperor, struck with the wisdom of the man, summoned him to his council. What was done through the guidance of the statesman is a matter of history. Reforms of the most sweeping character were inaugurated and Kong-Yo-Wai fell from power, along with his superiors. Through shrewd planning, and aid of the self-sacrificing loyalty of the emperor, Kong escaped from the plots of the empress dowager and her adherents, and at once turned his restless and determined ambitions for the good of his country into new lines of activity.

Through Kong-Yo-Wai's genius the Po Wong Woei, or reform party was organized. Seemingly the influence that had touched the emperor and opened his eyes to the possibilities of modern civilization had touched thousands of other individuals in a similar manner. For many years education and enlightenment had been making steady, although very slow, progress through the nation. The missionary, the trader, the traveler and the sportsmen had been almost everywhere among the people, and their influence had created a value, yearning for better things than those of the ancient exclusiveness. Many Chinamen had been abroad for education. Many had been in America and Europe in mercantile adventure, and had returned to their homes filled with ideas more or less modern. Many more had felt the effect of the immediate neighborhood of Hongkong and Macao, Portugal's little island near Canton. When, therefore, Kong-Yo-Wai was so dramatically deposed, a spontaneous sympathy for both him and for his ideas came to life in all the eastern portion of the empire. He became at once the natural leader. Chinamen rallied to him from everywhere. He had but to appear in the neutral port of Macao and make his purpose known in order to gather about him the nucleus of the great movement now known as the Po-Wong-Woei. This organization aims to be all that its name implies. It proposes to reform the Celestial empire, overturn the traditions and seclusions that have existed for 5000 years, open the door of the country to the civilized world, build public schools, construct a great navy, organize a merchant marine and make the nation one of the great factors in modern institutions and advancement. The program is an ambitious one. People order in the ways of civilization and progress than the revolutionary faction of China might well balk at it. But there seems to be tremendous determination in this instance which grows greater with every reverse. Already the membership of the society has extended to over 25,000,000 subjects of the empire, and its influence rami-fies through all provinces and all courts. Despite the deposition of the emperor, who was practically an element of the society, the power of the organization presses more closely upon the throne and it looks as if it might be only a question of time before the empress dowager either puts into the deposed youth's place a successor chosen by the Po-Woei or submits to the same fate as she has inflicted upon Kwang-Hsu.

which would follow the war, addressed many petitions to the emperor urging him to take radical steps to prevent the fatal process, and the emperor, struck with the wisdom of the man, summoned him to his council. What was done through the guidance of the statesman is a matter of history. Reforms of the most sweeping character were inaugurated and Kong-Yo-Wai fell from power, along with his superiors. Through shrewd planning, and aid of the self-sacrificing loyalty of the emperor, Kong escaped from the plots of the empress dowager and her adherents, and at once turned his restless and determined ambitions for the good of his country into new lines of activity.

## POLICE COURT NEWS.

That the police court is not behind in the upward and onward march of progress, also in preparing for the icy blasts of winter, a new stove was put in the room yesterday which, with 1000 cords of royal wood on hand and the slumber brand of hootch being unlimited, insures warmth and comfort to the officers and habitués of the court this winter.

Capt. Scarth occupied the magistrate's chair this morning, the first case being one against Mack Barry who had yesterday, after filling up on the popular brand, laid down to woo balmy sleep by the arch which spans the street near the bridge leading to the barracks and where his slumbers had been rudely disturbed by Sergeant Wilson, with the result that Barry finished his nap in the guardhouse. He was fined \$5 and costs which he paid; thus supplying no wood for the stove.

M. Bradley, a stranger in the city and probably thinking it a free and easy place, violated a Yukon health ordinance last night for which he paid \$2 and costs, and again was the new stove slighted.

The case of J. Meachem vs. Jas. Hepburn for \$100 alleged to be due as wages, will be heard tomorrow morning.

An elderly man named Nesbitt, who says his home is in Vancouver, who has been deranged in mind for several days past, and who has been in the guard room under the care of Police Surgeon Thompson, was so far improved this morning as to justify his release, which order was made.

The man Mattio who was up a week ago on the charge of insanity, at which time he was remanded to await developments, does not show any material improvement; in fact he seems worse today than a week ago. He was again remanded.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

# FROM OTTAWA

Came the Ordinance Which  
Clement Fathered, But  
Knows Little Of.

WAS PASSED BY GOVERNMENT REQUEST

It Having Been Forwarded by a  
Deputy Minister of Interior.

WADE SAYS IT'S ALL RIGHT

And Explains That the Ordinance Is  
the Usual Procedure Adopted by  
the Government.

The Clement ordinance, as it now appears, is not the Clement ordinance, but must be credited to the interior department at Ottawa, from whence it was forwarded to Dawson with the request that it be passed by the Yukon council. It was sent by James A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, according to the statement made by Mr. Clement yesterday afternoon, and perhaps that accounts for the celerity with which the council (all appointed members) passed it through its third reading and spread it upon the minutes of the meeting, marked "assented to Aug. 20th," but it does not explain why it was credited to the public administrator instead of its real author.

When asked yesterday afternoon for an explanation of the meaning of the ordinance and the motives which led to its introduction and passage, Mr. Clement said:

"I know very little about the ordinance excepting that it was sent here by Deputy Minister of the Interior Department James A. Smart, with the request that it be passed by the Yukon council, which was done in compliance with the request.

"It is an ordinance for the protection of officers of the crown against legal action which would work an injustice upon them. The ordinance in no way prohibits the institution or prosecution of criminal charges, and in no way affords protection from criminal charges.

"It merely covers civil proceedings and acts in a way to put the government between officials and those who would bring civil actions against them individually for acts done in pursuance of the duties of their office. For instance there are a number of suits now pending against officials for things done in the course of duty which, if action is justifiable, should be against the government and not against the official."

To those who are of a skeptical turn of mind, however, it might appear a matter worthy of investigation to learn, if possible, why, if officials are always within the protecting confines of their duties as legally prescribed it should be necessary for the government to stand between them and the citizen, who is thus given the semblance of a ravenous creature seeking the poor and unprotected citizen whom he may devour without cause. At least that is the view taken of the matter by many citizens who are not sufficiently versed in the wondrous flexibility of legal phraseology, to see it differently.

Commissioner Ogilvie was asked to express his views of the much talked of ordinance, but said that beyond the fact that it had been sent here from Ottawa in the manner already stated by Mr. Clement, he knew nothing whatever about it or the meaning of it.

When asked for his views of the matter, Attorney F. C. Wade said:

"I think you have misunderstood the ordinance and the effect it is intended to have. It is by no means without precedent.

"The object in passing the ordinance is clear enough. Some 3000 people, I understand, claim that they had lost mining property through mistakes in the gold commissioner's office. After a great deal of impartial judicial investigation only a few dozen of these claims appeared to be well founded. In the rapid organization of new and distant territory like this, where a handful of officials had to attend to the wants of tens of thousands of people, mistakes were bound to occur through no fault

of the government or of the officials. Hundreds of mistakes may be alleged where but few occurred, as in the gold commissioner's office. The mistakes were a necessary result of the condition of things existing, and it is not so very surprising that the government should protect itself by legislation.

"I see that Mr. Woodworth is very much shocked and thinks that nothing of the kind has been done since the time of Charles I in England. Mr. Woodworth need not have gone as far back, nor so far afield. He comes from the Northwest territories, where a similar law was passed seven years ago, was in force while he was there and is still in force. I allude to section 536 of the judicature act, which is as follows: "All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of his duty as a public officer (unless otherwise ordered by the judge) shall be commenced and tried in the district wherein the act was committed and must be commenced within six months after the act was committed, and not otherwise, and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof must be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action."

"Attorney McGowan is right in stating that vested rights cannot be interfered with in the United States. The federal constitution, I believe, makes it impossible for any state to pass legislation affecting vested rights. There is no similar legislation in Canada.

"The insinuation that the object of the ordinance is to protect official misdoing is nonsensical. No Yukon ordinance can affect the criminal law, and no known code of law makes more ample provision for the punishment of official misdoing or corruption than the criminal code of Canada.

"Why Mr. Clement is brought into the matter I cannot see. The ordinance was, I understand, sent from Ottawa to Mr. Ogilvie with instructions to have it passed by the council here. Mr. Clement cannot have known anything about it. In any case it would be no protection in case of official wrongdoing."

## Metzger Captured at Eagle.

Another layman who wanted to be sure to get all there was coming to himself and those working for him, took the precaution of departing down the river in a small boat just a week ago this morning, but was overhauled at Eagle and compelled to disgorge.

The absconding layman was Louis L. Metzger who held a lay on Lewis & McKay's claim, No. 32 below, left limit, Bonanza creek, and the manner of his flitting, as stated in the Nugget at the time, was briefly this: The lay was nearly worked out and something over \$2000 was due the 16 or 18 men who had performed the work for him. Metzger came to Dawson ostensibly on business and quietly dropped down the river in a small boat as far as Eagle.

Meantime the two foremen, R. Bushby, the day foreman, and Gus Marshall, the night foreman, became suspicious and came to town also. Upon arrival here they learned that a man answering Metzger's description had gone down the river in a small boat, and so, when the Gustin sailed they also went down the river. Arriving at Eagle, Bushby slipped ashore and soon had the satisfaction of seeing his man making for the Gustin, where he walked almost into the arms of Marshall, who was waiting for him, gun in hand. Both the foremen were of the opinion that Metzger was a bad man, as he had himself created the impression that he was a gun fighter, and they took no chances, telling him plainly that any move in the direction of his gun would result in a coroner's inquest. Bushby came aboard and threw his arms around Metzger, who soon found himself in the hands of the American soldiers, who, under the orders of Lieutenant Rogers, put him in the guard house, notwithstanding his loud protests and demands for the protection of the flag which he claimed.

Nine hours of guard room discipline brought him to a different way of looking at the matter and he sent for his captors and effected a settlement with them, giving them on behalf of the men, an order to work out the balance of the lay in order to pay wages, and paying them each nearly all the money due them.

Bushby and Marshall returned last night on the Barr and this morning went back to the claim to report progress to the miners. Both men are warm in their praise of the captain and officers of the Gustin who afforded them all the assistance in their power.

## Missing Persons.

Andrew Stevenson, Prince Edward Island; Alice E. Stanhope, Spokane, Wash.; Emile Lecoute, James Babcock, Knabier, Toronto, Canada; George Graham, Providence, N. J. The above persons are inquired for by the N. W. M. P.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

# FORCES ARRIVE

At Peking and Find Legations  
All Safe and  
Sound.

JAPS MAKE THE FIRST ENTRANCE.

Chinese Troops Fled Several Days  
Before to Join Empress.

THE CHINESE MUST PAY

Heavy Indemnity to American Gov-  
ernment—London Papers Say  
the End Is Not Yet.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—Admiral Remy cables from Taku that Peking was captured on the 15th inst. The foreign legations were found in safety. Details will be cabled as early as possible. Fowler cables from Chetoo a report sent by the Japanese admiral. The report states that on the 15th inst. the allies attacked Peking, meeting with assistance of a most determined nature.

In the evening the Japanese troops succeeded in entering the city. The foreign legations were immediately surrounded and it was ascertained that the inmates were safe.

The Japanese loss amounted to over 100. The Chinese loss was over 300. There is much rejoicing in London and New York. The newspapers of the latter city say there is occasion for rejoicing among all powers and most of the dailies advocate strong retaliatory measures.

## In Berlin.

London, Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—The Berlin papers state that the work in China is not completed. A greater work is required before the powers will be satisfied. Germany is making all preparations for a winter campaign in China.

## An American View.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—An American cabinet officer is responsible for the statement that native Christians in China will be protected at all costs. Also that suitable indemnity will be required of China for all American property destroyed and for the lives of missionaries. The amount involved will give China considerable financial embarrassment.

## Chinese Army Fled.

London, Aug. 17, via Skagway, Aug. 23.—A cable from Shanghai states that when the allies entered Peking, the Chinese troops fled to protect the dowager empress and Prince Tuan who fled with the main army on the 7th to Hsiauer.

## Election Date Chanced.

At the meetings of the Yukon council yesterday afternoon and last evening the voluminous election ordinance upon which the council has been working was finally passed.

Only one important change was made in the original draft, and that was affecting the date of election, which was set over from the tenth of October till the 17th of the same month, as it was deemed advisable to allow more time for preparation between the time of nomination and polling. The fees of officers and deputies of election have been fixed as follows:

Returning officer, where no pole is held, \$200; election clerk, where pole is held, \$50; returning officer, where pole is held, \$500; election clerk, where pole is held, \$150; deputy returning officer, \$25; pole clerk, \$15; interpreter, \$1.

Deputy returning officer and justice of the peace sitting as court of revision, \$15 each. For each mile traveled by officers in the discharge of their duty, 25c.