

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET

GEO. M. ALLEN, MANAGER.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1901.

THE "EXPLANATION EDITOR"

Comes to the Rescue of the Daily News and 'Fesses Up—Two Statements, and How They Appear When Placed Side by Side.

[From Friday's Daily.]

The explanation editor of our always-get-it-wrong contemporary came down handsomely last evening. The News admitted that the Nugget's charge that the News was a "PLAIN, COMMON, ORDINARY EVERYDAY LIAR," is correct. It required a goodly number of words to accomplish it, but in the end the desired result was attained.

Divested of the verbiage by which the News sought to coat the somewhat bitter pill it was compelled to swallow, the explanation editor's apology for the News' bad break of Tuesday evening reads as follows:

"The News made the statement that the story of the inauguration as printed in the Nugget ~~HAD BEEN MANUFACTURED OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH IN THE NUGGET OFFICE.~~"

"Last evening the Nugget, on its first page printed in large black type a letter from Alfred B. Clegg, local manager of the Dominion Telegraph, stating that a message relating to the inauguration had been transmitted by him to the Nugget on the 7th inst., and that \$19.94 had been collected for it. With this statement to fortify it, the Nugget declared in a headline composed of large black letters: 'The Daily News is Just a Plain, Common Ordinary Liar—With the Accent on the Liar.'"

"In view of Mr. Clegg's letter," continues the guileless explanation editor, "it is evident the telegram was not manufactured in the Nugget office."

Now just for comparative purposes and to show our readers how beautifully the "explanation editor" can do his work when he takes a real, good, firm grip on the explanation pencil, and further to bring out the fact that ability to change one's mind is not entirely a feminine attribute, for we take it for granted the explanation editor is not a lady—we herewith reproduce side by side the two remarkable statements which the News has made in connection with the Nugget's inauguration telegram:

From the Daily News, Tuesday, March 12:

"It (the dispatch) was a fake prepared in the Nugget office out of a general knowledge of what might be expected to take place on such an occasion and of what was known of the preparations for the event, accounts of which have been published from time to time. It was nothing less than a fraud; a thing written in the Nugget office and printed under double column headlines, labeled 'Received by wire.'"

We offer the above for the consideration of students of psychology and kindred sciences. We apprehend that they will find therein food for much earnest reflection. It may be that hereafter a chapter will be found in works on mental science entitled "Psychological Somersaults," in which case we recommend the News office as a source of valuable expert testimony.

Now it will doubtless be considered by many people that the Nugget has a grievance against the News which should properly require the use of harsh language. We agree in part with this idea but we feel that it is a case wherein a display of magnanimity may well be shown. We have not forgotten that human nature is prone to error and that mistakes are bound sometimes to occur—particularly among beginners. We prefer therefore, to smother our natural resentment and to assure our contemporary that we freely forgive the wrong which has been done us—more particularly since that wrong has been so manfully acknowledged.

We were once young in this business ourselves and we can readily understand how the enthusiasm of youth occasionally leads our contemporary into serious errors of judgment. There is still, however, one little matter to be spoken of before we leave the subject and that may be disposed of in a very few words. The News is somewhat akin to the man in the witness box who assured his lordship: "Faith, yer honor, what I just said was a lie, but what I'm tellin' yer now is the truth."

Similarly the News has told us that it was wrong when it stated that the Nugget's telegram was manufactured in Dawson, but that it all happened in Skagway. Should we proceed to explain to our somewhat obtuse but well intentioned neighbor how the telegram was received in Skagway we would probably read in the News tomorrow night "that in view of such and such, and in consideration of this and that it must be said that the whole conspiracy originated in Seattle, and that Skagway had nothing to do with it." And when the Seattle end of the transaction was diagrammed and illustrated, to suit the News' understanding, the scene of all the Nugget's devilish machinations would be transferred to Washington City.

Of course, our contemporary's motive is to discover in what manner the Nugget succeeds in scooping the News with such regularity. We are sorry that we are unable to oblige the News in this particular. We have extended a helping hand to our neighbor on several occasions, notably by telephoning the news of President McKinley's election and by sending to the News office the first copy of our "extra" issued on the occasion of the queen's death. We do not think it would be quite the thing to tell all we know about the matter of getting news, to a paper which may some day become an active competitor, although we must say that we have none but the kindest of feelings toward our promising young friend.

From the Daily News, Thursday, March 14:

"Last evening the Nugget on its first page printed in large black type a letter from Mr. Alfred B. Clegg, manager of the Dominion Telegraph, stating that a message relating to the inauguration had been transmitted by him to the Nugget on the 7th inst., and that \$19.94 had been collected for it."

"In view of Mr. Clegg's letter it is evident that the telegram was not manufactured in the Nugget office."

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. A STEP TOWARD PEACE.

The Boers have begun to realize the fact that Kitchener's hand is extremely weighty. The beginning of the end now appears to be in sight and one or two more engagements should effectually wind the Boers up so far as fighting capacity is concerned. Their resources are practically exhausted and they have no way of securing more, beyond what they are able to capture from British supply trains. This method of obtaining arms and supplies cannot be prosecuted successfully for any considerable length of time. The day is not far distant when, the Boers, if they are not compelled to surrender beforehand, will be forced to discontinue fighting for lack of anything with which to fight.

This Boer war, insignificant as it may appear in comparison with the great wars of history, and absolutely certain as the outcome has seemed to be from the beginning, has been productive, nevertheless, of much serious reflection on the part of students of international relations.

It seems to be the accepted belief that the ultimate result of the war will be a step taken in the direction of universal peace.

It has been demonstrated that wars are expensive undertakings. It has cost \$5000 for every man killed since the opening of hostilities and in this material age when people like to get the value of their money, it seems a veritable extravagance to set out to kill men at an expenditure of \$5000 apiece.

Parliament has appropriated hundreds of millions of pounds sterling for the prosecution of this little war, and when one contemplates what the costs would amount to, in case two of the great powers should come together in conflict the result is simply staggering. Theorists are arguing, therefore, that at no distant date wars will become an impossibility—simply for the reason that they are luxuries in which no nation will be able to indulge.

This is an argument which will appeal to the modern age as it would appeal to no other. We believe that if the matter were left to the decision of the people of the civilized world there would be no more wars.

When the people rise up in their majesty and declare themselves, war must cease, for the time is past when governments may fly in the face of popular opinion, and continue to govern. If the Boer war brings us a step nearer to universal disarmament, it may be said in perfect truth that good has been brought out of evil.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

People are flocking into Skagway on every steamer. Nine-tenths of them are en route to Dawson, either for the purpose of looking after their interests here or bringing in goods for sale when spring trade opens up.

This increase in travel is a splendid indication of what the coming summer has in store for Dawson and the territory generally. There is no questioning the fact that more real, substantial activity will be shown in the way of mining development than has been displayed in any previous season.

The country is wide open to the pick and shovel of the prospector, and present indications point conclusively to the fact that the prospector is keenly alive to his opportunities.

Creeks which have never before been heard of or which have never been prospected at all, are now being reported as coming within the list of gold producers. On all the older creeks preparations for summer work have been made on an immense scale which means during the working season about to begin, the employment of more men than ever before.

The reflection of this activity will soon be noticeable in Dawson, and will become more and more pronounced as the season advances. The condition of business in Dawson may always be accepted as a fair indication of the situation of affairs on the creeks.

When business in Dawson is rushing, it may be taken as an indication of a

promising state of affairs in mining circles.

The winter just approaching an end has been quiet in Dawson for the reason that it has been what may be termed the closed season on the creeks.

Within a very few more weeks active work will begin all along the line and every man who wants work will be able to find it. The stimulus which will thus be conveyed to Dawson will give this city an unprecedented season of prosperity. The increase of travel in this direction is significant of the fact that "outsiders" are pretty well posted upon the condition of affairs in Dawson and the territory.

It is a pleasure to note the fact that the Board of Trade has once again resumed its meetings and is taking an active interest in matters pertaining to Dawson's welfare. It is unfortunate that the board has not been thoroughly alive to its opportunities during the winter. There have been a number of occasions when such an organization might have been of considerable assistance to the local council in determining the lines upon which to enact local legislation. It is to be hoped that the reorganized board will grow and develop into a vigorous and useful body.

It is not necessary to wait until a dozen or more men are killed before taking measures for the protection of men working in mines. An ounce of prevention beforehand is worth all manner of cure after a while.

If you have not already observed the fact, it may interest you to know that a few more flakes of snow have been added to our already abundant supply.

Our never-get-it-right contemporary has ably sustained its reputation during the past few days.

A Loyal Address.

Miss Teresa Wilson, corresponding secretary of the National Council of Women, sends the following:

The National Council of Women of Canada, in compliance with the wishes of a large number of women, both members of council and others, have decided, with the hearty approval of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, to send the following message to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra: "May it Please Your Majesty:

"As women of Canada, we would humbly convey to His Majesty King Edward VII and to you, His illustrious consort, through the National Council of Women of Canada our sincere congratulations on your accession to the throne, and the assurance of our perpetual love and fealty.

"We have the greater confidence in making this approach by reason of the gracious message sent by our late beloved sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, on the 7th day of July, 1897, to the National Council of Women of Canada, in response to their congratulations on the completion of the 60th year of her majesty's reign. Words fail us to tell of our love for her. We praise God for her long and glorious reign, and we enshrine her in our heart as one who bore, through a long tale of years as queen and woman, a stainless sceptre.

"Your majesties have been endeared to your subjects in all parts of your dominions by the breadth of your sympathies and your many activities for the general good. You have long been held in honor for the untiring devotion and constant self-forgetfulness with which you have fulfilled the onerous duties devolving on you in ever increasing measure by the advancing years of our late beloved queen, and as we thank God for her, so we pray that this empire may enjoy the beneficent rule of his gracious majesty and of you, his illustrious consort."

All Canadian women are invited to join in this expression of appreciation and loyalty by attaching their signatures thereto.

Where there are federated associations of the council, the officers of the same will make provision for the writing of names on sheets specially supplied for this purpose. Women, where there are no such associations, are asked to send their signatures to the provincial vice-presidents of the council, namely: For Ontario, Mrs. Boomer, London; for New Brunswick, Lady Tilley, St. John; for Nova Scotia, Mrs. R. L. Borden, Ottawa; for Quebec, Madame Thibault, 837 Place Street, Montreal; for Manitoba, Mrs. D. McEwen, Brandon; for Assiniboia, Mrs. N. Flood Davin, Regina; for Alberta, Mrs. Dougheed, Calgary; and for British Columbia,

Miss Perrin, Victoria. Anyone willing to obtain signatures on their own account may also apply for signature sheets to the secretary at the central office of the council, 71 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

The address will be engrossed and, together with the signatures, handsomely bound in morocco. In order to meet the considerable outlay which this will involve, all those signing the address are requested to contribute two cents or more towards defraying the expense; these contributions may be in stamps. Signatures received up to March 13th.

Aguinaldo Interviewed.

New York, Feb. 16.—The World tomorrow will publish what it claims to be a well authenticated interview with Aguinaldo obtained by an American, a trusted agent of Carlo Rubino, a prominent merchant in Manila. It was forwarded here through the mails.

Aguinaldo was found in the Philippine capital by Senor Rubino's agent, the identity of whom is thought to be an inviolate secret, but it is known to be an American. In years gone by he was a high salaried employe of Russell & Co., of Hong Kong, Manila, Yokohama, Canton, Shanghai, San Francisco and New York. The firm was the oldest American house in the Orient and the richest. It went down in the crash of 1893.

"My letters to Aguinaldo," Senor Rubino's agent says, "were carefully scrutinized by him and his aides de camp before I was taken fully into his confidence. But as they were from those whom he knew to be his trusted friends he received me without restraint or hesitation. I remained there for four days and was the recipient of his full confidence and had from him the most unreserved expression of his sentiments and purposes as well as his ideas concerning the condition of his country and the great struggle now on there."

"I was astonished at his knowledge of the history of the United States and its great statesmen since the war of the revolution. The subject of amnesty was gone over thoroughly. I asked him if he would accept amnesty offered by the commissioners sent out by the United States government."

"He replied: 'No, I will not accept amnesty. I would not trust them. I have not forgotten the professions of friendship and of support given me by Dewey and Otis and all of them, especially Wildman. My army fought with and furthermore beat the Spanish, and promises most solemnly given that we were to have independence were made. These solemn promises have been repudiated by them all. No, amnesty means slavery and obedience to the will of McKinley.'

"How about the people? I asked. 'Do you believe the condition of your people would be improved if they accepted amnesty now offered?'

"No," he replied, "to accept amnesty means slavery and degradation. Personally it means imprisonment for me. What else am I to expect for my people but serfdom? What would your forefathers have said of George Washington had he accepted amnesty from George III? He fought from 1776 to 1787 and offers of amnesty were very properly treated with scorn. They can offer me what they like. I reply liberty, the right of the Filipinos to govern themselves, a government of our own."

"But," said I, "here are assurances." "Assurances and promises," he interposed, with great warmth, "given only to be disregarded and repudiated. I tell you I will never trust them, nor will any of my people. Neyer! Say to them that their amnesty will not be considered. My people would no longer respect me were I to do so."

"Then it may be war for many years," I said. "You must know that the American government is strong, powerful and rich."

"Unquestionably," he replied, "and it may be a long and terrible struggle for liberty. But until the Philippine Nation shall have a government of its own this war will go on."

Wants a Gun Club.

Editor Nugget: There was brought to my notice a few days ago a challenge by letter in your paper. Now, would it not be a good thing if the sporting blood of Dawson would put their heads together and give a cup for competitors to all corners, calling it the championship of Northwest America. I am sure with so many good shots in this country there would be a good response. Yours truly, JAMES MILLER.

Mrs. Lancaster in Seattle.

Mrs. J. S. Lancaster, who left the outside the latter part of January and who is now in Seattle, writes to Dawson denying that she stated in Skagway that her missing husband had once before disappeared and had later showed up all right. She says she was entirely misquoted and had never said or thought of saying anything of the kind while at Skagway.