## No Civic

Victoria West People Prepared to Fight For Craigflower Road in Court.

The Indian Reserve Extension Claimed as a City Highway.

excited among the residents of Victoria West by the movement to close the Craigflower road was reflected in the marked, "are evidently determined that this long standing vexed question must claim made by Mr. Beaumont Boggs,

burn was an interested spectator.

elected chairman and secretary respecgretting their inability to be present and expressing their willingness to do anything reasonable to most the relationship of the reached which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Rogge road a letter first factor willingness to do anything reasonable to most the relationship of the resonable to most the relationship of the reached which would be satisfactory to all concerned. thing reasonable to meet the wishes of the people of the suburb.

Beaumont Boggs explained that the movers in the matter numbered 130 ratepayers. The first petition sent in was signed by those who travelled over that road or owned property on it.

The Craigflower road question was a very old one, and dated from the incorporation of Victoria West in the city It was at one time intended to erect Victoria West into a district municipality. When, however, the western was taken into the city a fence was built across the Craigflower road and was promptly knocked down by the counter petition, and presented it to the Beaven, that the intention of the council was merely to straighten out the Esquimalt road the petition was dropped.

Mr. Boggs then described the charac ter of the road, which led from Metchosin to the new Esquimalt street. The present road from the old Hudson's Bay property to where it strikes the new Esquimalt road is only 1,500 feet. By the closing of the road, residents beyond the first named point would have to come by Russell street, which was a 33 feet street, six feet of which has been stolen (applause.) Langford street, and Henry street, a distance of 2,700 feet. Ap-Such an arrangement would be a gross breach of faith with the residents of that street who had purchased their property under the belief that the pres-

ent road was a public one. property affected, the speaker said the land had been transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company to Mr. Russell. who afterwards disposed of it to a surlaid the land out as he saw fit and registered it, but as the late chief justice had said, "in those days any one might hand public property. in an old umbrella and have it register-(Laughter.) Land transactions in loose way, and Mr. Russell himself said extension of the Craigflower road that the sale to Jerry Nagle did not inthat the sale to Jerry Nagle did not include the streets. He merely sold so the control of the city, and if not, it is value of gold susceptible of being washed many acres exclusive of the streets, sub- their duty to secure such control." ject to limitations outlined in the trans-

fer from the Hudson's Bay Co. to him. Craigflower road be put in good repair, The city had acknowledged the road to which was carried. A collection plank in the sidewalk, by allowing the meeting adjourned. water company to lay their mains there, and the telephone and electric light wires had been strung there. The city had no right to infringe on the people's high-

It had been suggested that if a barrier

Mr. Fairall wanted to know how much tions throughout the province. more Mr. Boggs knew of the question The principal business was the re-than the rest of those present. He had ceipt of reports as to the condition of had been accepting taxes from the ownable act to retain both taxes and land.

ers had asked those who opposed the sionary stations. petition to take the matter into court and they were afraid to do so. What were the facts? They were these: Mr. Russell had bought section 31, containing the Hudson's Bay Co. to the crown about 1869. These were facts which had spent money in improving their prospent? How much had the alderman who owned six lots on the road spent? No substitution of other roads would provide the residents with the same convenience and rights as are now enjoyed

on the Craigflower road. (Applause.) W. McDowell thought Mr. Nagle was ject for consideration. not a surveyor. Some one suggested that he was harbor master, but the chairman remarked that he could explain that-it

Mr. Fairall here wanted to know why

assed his place.
Mr. Jenkinson said if Mr. Fairall had buggy he would take no risks in driv ing on the neglected Craigflower road, and if he rode a wheel he would want two life insurance policies before ven-

turing on it. (Laughter.)
Capt. Gaudin' said he had lived in Victoria West since 1883, and they had in that time about a survey every year. In the early days, when he first knew way. Exception had been taken to the fact that Craigflower was not 66 feet wide. He would remind the audience that the best country roads were rot graded 66 feet. It was a great pity that the council could not see its

highway.

W. McDowell claimed that he bought and paid for land which was now on The intense interest which has been when he felt like it.

Mr. Boggs moved "that in the opinion of this meeting, the construction and maintenance of any other road will not meet the requirements of the residents ple's Hall last night. The people, as as the maintenance of the Craigflower Mr. Jenkinson, in a vigorous speech re- road." This motion was carried almost unanimously.

Chas. Jenkinson took up a point made be finally disposed of." Another feature closed. If the city assessor had taxed and as he was on the ground at work is of the evening's proceedings was the the people for full lots, the excess in taxes should be refunded them. Mr. Ellison had admitted that if this amount Whicher, Applenton, Balch and Carlson,

Mayor Redfern and Ald. Humphrey, in order that when the time came to Brydon, MacGregor and Cameron were decide upon it the council might come to Moose creek on September 26th. Writing name appears in large characters outside present, and Acting City Solicitor Brad- a fair and just decision. He was not from there on November 25th to Myron A. on the station building, evidently so that great a change it is, and the very fact messrs. Warner and T. Gold were had further data, He had not decided by the steamers Alpha, of Seattle, and St. James, temporary loss of memory can be remindchairman and secretary respectively read communications what course he would pursue. He of St. James, Minn., are frozen in at Moose trusted that when the question came up creek also, and the steamers Unity and for final adjustment a decision would Maple Seal several miles farther up the

Mr. Boggs read a letter from Mr. W. H. Lomas, Indian agent, asking that Ten miles above the latter stream, on Big his endeavors be used to improve the and Little Clear creek, 25 to 30 cent dirt extension of the Craigflower road has been struck in diggings only twelve through the Indian reserve. He comfeet deep. Moose creek and Carlbou creek was resulting almost weekly in acci-

Mr. Lomas said that if the road were not improved the Indians would close it up, repair it and exact tolls, "Now," said the speaker, "that road was in ex- fifty miles beyond. istence before the Indian reserve was there, and was used by the old settlers in carting supplies from the harbor. Toresidents. The council then inaugurated day it is largely employed in drawing the fields. The Hogatzakakat river paral- that "there is everywhere a hearty apa scheme for abandoning certain streets supplies to the marine yards, and the less the River Kowalk, separated only by and opening up others. Many of the cit- naval hospital. Why did not the coun- a mountain range. izens took the alarm and circulated a cil encourage industry by improving the road so that accidents would not haplegislature, asking that the council's re- pen? A load of sausages was upset quest be refused. Upon the assurance being given by the then mayor, Mr. establishment had prohibited their teams ering whites wherever found. The Moose from using it. Humanity also would dictate that a road to the hospital be fense when the letter was written. kept in good repair. Wheelmen had to use the sidewalk there as the track sembled that of a corduroy road to a logging camp. (Laughter.)

> disgrace to the city, and said that if not improved it should be closed. He had always been unable to reconcile the statement that the city had no jurisdiction over the road with the fact that they had laid a sidewalk through it.

Mr. McKay, of the Indian depart the reserve road. It was built in 1855, thirty miles.
and he sold the timber for the first Mr. Powers is now preparing to leave elevated walk near Turpel's ways. It for the Klondike, where the bench claims was a public road. It was surveyed be-fore the reserve was laid out. It was built from the foot of Johnson street to ed in this huge undertaking are the Cud the old Esquimalt road, and was built ahy Packing Company and the North Amfor the public. A road that had been crican Transportation & Trading Company, open for forty-five years was surely of Chicago. The series of bench claims lies

A resolution was then passed "that in the opinion of this meeting it is the those days were carried on in a very duty of the city council to repair the J. E. Painter then moved that the

INDIAN MISSIONS. Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Methodist Church in Session

Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., general were put up and torn down the offenders would be punished. He asked Canada, yesterday presided at a session why the council should punish the people of an Indian mission conference in the for asserting their rights, instead of pro- Metropolitan Church. Rev. C. M. Tate tecting them in them? The explanation acted as secretary and Rev. J. Woodsprobably lay in the fact that one of the worth, superintendent of missions for aldermen owned six lots on that road. Manitoba and British Columbia, was also in attendance. There was a large Mr. Boggs had been assured that the attendance of delegates, both clerical lots were laid out by Mr. Nagle himself. and lay, from the various mission sta-

led the audience to believe that tand was the missionary work on the east coast comparatively valueless at the time the of the island, on the Fraser river, trouble began. The city and the province Nitinat, Clayoquot, Cape Mudge, Bella Coola and Bella Bella. The needs of ers of the land on the street for twelve the various stations were considered, years, and it would be a most dishonor- with a view of arriving at a decision ble act to retain both taxes and land.

Chas. Jenkinson said that the petition
and the establishment of additional mis-

The statement made by the delegate from Bella Coola was to the effect that the tribe is rapidly diminishing, potlatching, potations and prostitution be-120 acres, from the Hudson's Bay Coming assigned as the principal causes for pany. The eastern half he disposed of Bella a more encouraging report was The title to the road passed from received, there being a constantly increasing population there and a school attendance of over seventy. Dr. Large, the medical missionary from Bella are indisputable. The residents on Craig-Bella, complained of being unable to flower who are petitioning for justice, obtain the necessary supply of drugs and medicine from the department, and How much had Mr. Ellison steps will probably be taken to bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities.

The conference is being continued this afternoon, the subject of potlatching, dealt with so fully in these columns a few days ago, being the principal sub-

home. They are without funds.

### **News Notes of** the Goldfields

Two Views of the Far Away Koyukuk Country--River Steamers Frozen In.

A Gigantic Scheme in Prospect to Secure Millions of Yukon Gold.

Two views of the character of the Koyuly published interview of James Dodson, better known as "Windy Jim," and a letlarge audience which almost filled Sem- of Victoria West in the same manner and illustrate fully the difficulty of determining the truth as to the value of Jim" while here gave the entire Koyukuk country a black eye. Malone, on the by some of those who wanted the road contrary, gives the most glowing reports, tions are of a peculiar kind. After close

probably the more accurate. Malone, with Clarence Littlefield, A. W. creek also, and the steamers Unity and plained of the bad condition of the road- are also staked, the former to 19 above and way, and of the failure in consequence 14 below. Altogether there are twentyto enforce the bicycle by-law, which five men at Moose creek, comprising the parties of the steamer named and of the steamer Iowa also. The steamer Marietta succeeded in reaching a point 100 miles farther up the Hogatzakakat than the Foreign Secretary, to present a memorial

Blackfoot, and its men are working claims The party at Moose creek has equipped one man to visit the latter diggings and the last three months to ascertain and ascertain the true value and extent of

brought news to Moose creek that a white nan having killed an Indian, the Kowalks ering whites wherever found. The Moose creek settlement was preparing for de-

Fine spruce timber grows in abundance all over the Koyukuk country, trees meaby Johnson and Store streets re- suring from eighteen to twenty-four inches across the butt. This was contrary to expectations, as the Moose creek is but about Mr. Turpel pronounced the road a twenty miles from the Arctic circle; it is 375 miles from the Yukon and 200 miles from the confluence of the Hogatzakakat Rev. Mr. McRae had been in back and Koyukuk. The winter trail leads from settlements, and had seen no roads to Fort Hamlin (above Rampart City) to Arccompare in vileness with that through tic City, and thence over a mountain range to the Togatzakakat.

Despatches from Portland tell of an engineering problem H. J. Powers, a Chicago mining expert, has in view. He proposes to raise 8,000,000 gallons of water a day

high up on the bluffs east of the Yukon river, some twenty-five miles above Dawson. Title to them has been obtained by nurchase from the Canadian government. The ground, Mr. Powers says, has been out is \$100,000,000.

Three Reidler pumps will be operated to hoist the water, which, at the third station, will pass into a sixteen-inch pipe be a public highway by laying a fourth taken up to pay for the hall and the This pipe will gradually become smaller in diameter toward the lower end, where four monitors are to be kept in operation day and night during the summer months The cost of the works, aside from the value of the claims, will be \$350,000, but in view of the enormous deposits of coarse and fine gold known to exist in the benches, the promoters feel more than justifled in the outlay. The pipe for the line is being made in Chicago, at a cost of \$1.35 per foot, and will be shipped via Seattle and St. Michaels during the ensuing summer. When in operation, the plant will give employment to some 200 men. Mr. Powers thinks everything will be in readiress for washing the gold from these benches early in the summer of 1900. Capt. J. J. Healy, general manager of the enterprise, at Portland, is expected from Chicago next week, and will proceed at nce to the scene of operations

INJURED NAVAL MEN'S EARS. Terrific Concussion of the Big Guns

Cause Serious Injuries. "Since the Santiago compaign," said Dr. Charles Jamieson, an ear specialst of Philadelphia, who spent a couple of days in New Orleans last week, "I have been consulted by no less than five naval officers who were suffering from the effects of the terrific concussion of the big guns on the warships. To be sure, one sent another, but the fact that so many came to my office alone show how general the trouble must have been. In no case did I find any actual lesion in the organs of hearing, but all my patients exhibited symtoms of great nervous shock. They had had a frightful shaking up, to put the matter roughly, and it will be months, perhaps years, before they fully recov-Four of the officers whom I treated had been in the "hoods," as they are called, of turrets, while the largest guns was being fired. The effect in that confined space must be something awful. When the gun goes off, they tell me, the men in the turret feel as if they Several hundred soldiers who were had received a violent blow in the chest, discharged from the United States army and for a few seconds it is impossible fen, an American, who had commanded mean, that anything which injures those serves. (Cheers.)

the Chinese ship, the Chien Yuen, in the battle at Lalu river. During the engagement he had been wounded while standing on the superstructure, and fell fainting right in front of one of the twelve-inch guns. The piece was dis-charged right over him, and seemed to shatter and disorganize every nerve centre in his body. When I saw him he was a wreck, without any special malady, and later on, while he was under treatment at the Bellevue Hospital in New York, he committed suicide. was not in the least surprised when I heard the news. There is a limit to the jolting that the human mechanism will stand."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DUTCH RAILWAYS.

England has always prided herself on being the pioneer of the introduction of railways, and the Briton has always considered that the British railways were a long way ahead of foreign lines in the matter kuk go'd fields are expressed in the recent- of speed, convenience and safety. Within recent years, however, he has been grow ing uneasy, for it has been whispered that ter recently received from William Malone, the speed of some French trains compared more than favorably with that of many expresses in this country, while even the any district by popular report. "Windy Fatherland had loudly declared that the station of Frankfort-on-Main is the largest in the world. . . . Dutch railway staobservation I have come to the conclusion that either the Dutchman is a most ignorant individual, as he would appear not even to know the name of the place in

#### SENTIMENT IS FOR PEACE.

Balfour Compares the Record of This Century With the Last in an Important Speech.

The last English mail to hand gives British War Office and was received by Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the absence of the embodying the results of their agitation in favor of the Czar's rescript.

express the national sentiment showed proval of the action taken by the gov ernment in dealing with this question, An Indian runner from the Kowalk and a confident expectation that our representative at the conference will be in structed to give effective support to all practical proposals which will tend to essen the burden of armaments, to dimnish the horrors of war, and to extend the use of the principle of arbitration in the adjustment of international dis

> Introduced by Lord Aberdeen. The Earl of Aberdeen introduced the

Sanderson, Mr. Foley and other representatives of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Courtney, in the course of his chief representative at The Hague conto say. He hoped it would not be an impertinence to suggest that a represencould be secured to a country was to ource of pride if it should be found that at the conference our ministers were, like Lord Clarendon at the Congress in Paris which settled the peace of Europe after the Crimean war, foremost, in proposing a practical plan. (Cheers.) which had been held in various parts of world have been asked to regard themthe country, said their chief difficulty was that they had had an excess of good common interest, which, by mutual defeeling. If they had had somebody to bate, they may have some hope of furfight they would have got on even better | thering. This is the first time, so far (Hear, hear and laughter.) The meetings as I know, in which nations differing in were one long chorus of Lord Salisbury race, in creed, in geographical situation, and his despatches. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with cheers on rising to reply, said: I greatly regret that the minister who is to re ceive this important and most representative gathering should not be the Foreign Secretary, but that owing to his absence from the country, I should be obliged to present myself as his unsaying what he would desire me to say sentiments which you have put forward gatherings through the length and breadth of the land, have the heartiest (Cheers.) I am not surprised at the feeling which has been shown at these has been given by most of the speakers, but perhaps more by Mr. Stead, who, I dealt with them in more detail than any one else, who has addressed me. For, peace and in favor of finding some international machinery by which the inter-

whom they are pleased to term their rivals is necessarily of benefit to them-salves. The whole history of the world shows the folly of that principle. (Cheers.) Anything which conduces to the prosperity of another country does indirectly, but most truly and most really, conduce to our own interests-(hear, hear)-and to suppose that the world i divided up into a set of self-contained communities, who may indeed, profit by the loss of others, but cannot gain by their gain, is the most grotesque and most unhappy superstition which has ever misguided the councils of great nations. (Cheers.)

Lessons of the Past.

I myself, though I do not think I am a very sanguine person, take a most sanguine view of the diminution-I will not say the extinction, but the diminution of war in the future, and I base that conclusion partly upon the obvious lessons of the past. Since the conclusion of the great revolutionary wars this country has only once been at war with of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.'s Siam a civilized power. That is to say, in a and Borneo fleet of British steamers to period of more than eighty years our peace with the civilized nations of Europe has only been disturbed for a single period of about three years. Compare that with what went on in the last century. A man of forty at the present time has never seen war in this country. A man of forty in the last century-put that period of forty years where you will in the century; put it anywhere you supported in a letter from Mr. Lomas, Indian agent, and Mr. McKay, that the Indian agent, and Mr. McKay, that the matter. He knew very well that he had in the little steamer Blackfoot, and reaching road through the reserve is not a part of that territory and ought to be kept in repair by the city.

Ro right to the property.

Ro right to the property. an enormous one. (Hear, hear.) I think we do not sufficiently recognize how that we spend so much upon armaments and talk so much about them-having. indeed, in the present unhappy condition of things to spend so much and to talk so much about them-that very fact con- cate. ceals from us how great is the reluctance of the civilized nations to go to war with each other, and how strong has It should be noted that while the Ger been the growth of that sentiment in fa- mans spare no expense in upholding the vor of peace, which seemed so feeble on- great distributing ports, whose trade y 100 years ago, but which is now, I they are rapidly seizing, they have the think, one of the strongest guiding principles in national policy. (Cheers.) I risons and squadrons, and they do not fuller accounts than the cable of an im- think we may claim for ourselves that pay income-tax on the huge profits remit portant deputation which attended the we have always, as a nation, through ted by them to Germany, although Engour accredited representatives, done our lish mercantile firms in the East have to best to promote the establishment of pay income-tax in London. schemes of arbitration-arbitration either as regards individual subjects of con- known as the East Indian Ocean Steamtroversy, or more general schemes of ship Company, Limited, which carries arbitration, which we have, indeed, proposed, though we have not as yet been

> them in any single case. Britain and the United States There are few things I regret more than the failure of the scheme of general arbitration with the United States -(cheers)-to which Mr. Stead made allusion just now. I think that was a most promising scheme, a scheme the failure of which is all the more disappointing because it appeared so very near success at one moment of the negotiations. But I am well convinced that when two communities like the United States and ourselves, having so much in common as redeputation to Mr. Balfour, who was accompanied by Mr. Broderick, Sir T. H. mon as regards those moral forces which mon as regards those moral forces which | I ought to unite great communities-I feel sure that the scheme though deferred, is not defeated-(cheers)-and that a time speech, said that if they could hope that | must come when, even if a plan of gen-Lord Salisbury would be Her Majesty's eral artitration is not universally adopted, it will be at all events adopted so far ference he should not have a word more as the two great sections of the Anglo- the United States at Dawson, But, what is so important, so striking, Klondike Nugget. The trouble started Saxon race are concerned. (Cheers.) Mr. McKay, of the Indian depart out of the Yukon river to a height of 2. tative should be selected who was purged from that most frightful fallacy which it at the Emperor of Russia is that the farevell from that most frightful fallacy which it at the Emperor of Russia is that the Emperor of Russia is the the injury of another, and that, in mai- great commercial communities to whom ters of trade, the greatest advantage that peace is an obvious and plain interest, that it is not confined to them, but that it exclude from it the commerce of another has been started by the head of the country. (Cheers.) It would be a great greatest military nation in the world; and that to the conference are invited, not merely Europe, not merely Christendom, but every power with any claim to be described as civilized, wheresoever that power may be situated. (Hear,

fortunate enough to have established

hear) This so far as I know, is the Stead, alluding to the meetings first instance in which the nations of the selves as one family, having a great and in tradition have yet been called together and asked to consider together a matter so intimately bound up with the future prosperity and development of the world. (Hear, hear.)

An Epoch in History. Surely that alone would mark this as a great epoch in the history of the sentiment in favor of peace. (Hear, hear.) the interesting re-Mr. Maddison, in worthy substitute. But I am sure I am marks which he made just now, said he hoped this conference would not content on his behalf when I tell you that the itself with merely expressing pious opinions. I share that hope. But, even if this afternoon, and which you have col- that were the only apparent and immelected from this long list of important diate result of the conference, I. for one, could not regard it as having been called to be sent to relocate those Mound in vain. (Hear, hear.) It is easy enough and because I refused, he threatening sympathy of Her Majesty's government. to suggest difficulties in the way of any ly said 'I will report you to Washing practical solution of the problem; and ton' and made insulting remarks, a very small expenditure of ingenuity alacrity with which that Son of E meetings, a feeling to which expression will enable any man to ask questionswill enable a very foolish man to ask had felt My Shoe was a Caution, No questions which a very wise man will Mr. Editor I have attended Services think, has been at most of them, and has find it difficult to answer. But whether the difficulties, and the obvious difficul- terian, the Church of England and ties, which lie in the way of any pracafter all, this strong feeling in favor of tical scheme prove to be for the moment If I ally myself too closely to One y insuperable or not-and I am far from may object, what shall I do Sir. anticipating any such result-even if "You Mention the rights of American the rights of American the rights of the state of the sta anticipating any such result even if ests of peace may be secured, is not one that were the case, I should hail the of to-day or of yesterday, but has long great movement which the Emperor of States citizens The Same U. S. a taken deep root among almost every sec- Russia has initiated, and which has ing to the latest Canadian tion of British society. (Hear, hear.) found an echo in every civilized coundo not know whether it would be pos- try, but I think in no country a louder American continent, let me assure sible to carry out Mr. Stead's suggestion or more immediate response than in this of having embodied in a blue-book all country—(hear, hear)—I should, I say the official utterances made by various hail that movement as a great landmark foreign ministers and prime ministers on | in the progress of mankind, and as a these subjects for many years past, but step which brings us perceptibly nearer whether that scheme be practicable or to the great idea of universal peace. I not, no man I think, with any acquain- thank you very much for the way in tance with the currents of public opin- which you have laid your views before ion or the forces that move public opin- me. I am sure Lord Salisbury will reion, can for a moment doubt that the ceive the account of this conference with whole country feels that not only is peace the greatest interest, and will reciproone of the greatest interests of the Brit- cate in the heartiest manner the wishes ish Empire, but that it is also one of the you have expressed that the Emperor of Cape Town a caravan under the greatest interests of the world at large. Russia's scheme may, in the immediate (Hear, hear.) Mr. Courtney has repud- future, bear all the fruit which, from attacked near the headwaters of (Hear, hear.) Mr. Courtney has replied in accents of passionate feeling the integration of the motives which have animated it, and Revuan river, east of Lake Nyassa, the motives which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen killing fifty porters and cap the unsparing efforts which have been tribesmen didn't take much for to make a survey three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling the surfer three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling the surfer was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. Some years ago I was calling three weeks ago are at San Juande to breathe. view which has unfortunately too often made and will be made to bring to a sucturing all the goods

# a Fleet

How Germans Are Seizing East. ern Shipping Routes -- Serious Consideration.

British Officers . Will Be Ousted and Germans Given Their Positions.

According to news received from Singapore by the Riojun Maru, the transfer the North German Lloyd and the Ham. burg-American Syndicate will have one certain ultimate result. That is, the gradual ousting of about one hundred British masters, mates and engineers. and the substitution of Germans. This misfortune should seriously en-

gage the attention of trade unions and of the entire shipping interest in Great Britain, because the present instance of the capture by the Germans of the distribution of the trade of Singapore will probably turn out to have been only an earnest of similar operations along great trade routes elsewhere.

The splendid German mail service with the East will shortly be increased from monthly to fortnightly sailings, with the absorption of the King Sin line of steam ers by the North German Lloyd Syndi

This throws the entire trade from the East to the continent into foreign ships.

The fleet sold to the Germans on a coasting trade between Singapore, Straits Settlements, Java, Siam, and Borneo, having accommodation for both passengers and cargo, the headquarters

being at Singapore. The following are the names and ton-

THE TORIO WILL CHE MENTER	
nage of the fleet as given in Llo	yd's list
Vessel.	Tonnage
Banjermassin	26
Cantuar	
Oerberus	
Charon	
Deucelion	
Gorjon	
Hegate	60
Hecuba	
Hydra	
Medusa	
Memmon	
Ronee	
A NEW HUMORIST	
A NEW HIIMODIST	

S. Consul McCooks Writes "Sarkastic" in the Dawson Nugget.

Consul J. C. McCook, who represent Thomas Fawcett and objected the Consul associating with him. following remarkable letter was sent the Nugget and is reproduced exactly as written

"Epistle 3 for Pub in full "Dawson March 27, 1899, "Editor Klondike Nugget, "Dear Sir:

"Your Communication of the 25 inst before Me, in which you State, 'We recognize the right of no one outside this office to dictate what we shall or Shall not publish.' Part of your Statement is evidently born out by your actions. viz 'you recognize the right of no one.' You, sir, Want to take away these Very rights from a Citizen of no mean Country by a scurrilous abuse of united States citizen for his attending a Sociable and good bye meeting given by an exofficial of this Dominion. you not make it convenient to Spend an hour or so with Me each day as an adviser as to what I Shall do or Shall "I am Consulted daily by Citizens of

all Countries as to the proper Course

to pursue in certain affairs. At this writing I have had to stop and giv advise to one ,Anton Switzerland as to his disposing of t property in Switzerland; recently Irishman who never Swore allegiance any Prince or Potentate but his ow 'Auld Sod' called Stating that he the origonal discoverer of Russia Boundary Lines, and requested of flew down one flight of stairs after Dawson at the Catholic, the the Salvation Army places of worst

citizens, I presume you Mean Uni stamp is but a speck on the Sun that protects the rights of it izens better than Uncle Sam and back its protection up with More but what's the use expiating on subject: every school child from California Knows that, Not with to trespass on your valuable space much this time. I am. Yours very truly,

According to information received mand of two Europeans was rec three days in the bush.

### A Stream

Will Soon Begin to From Dawson-Esti the Output.

Fight Over Claims boun--Avalanche D Trail on White

According to news just r Dawson the estimates mad the output of the mines this been considerably below the largest estimates of the K yield this season ranged fro wenty millions. The Klon of April 8th says: "The out been more than doubled. that royalty will be paid over \$8,000,000. Exemptio sions will give about double as the production of the terr year ending in the summer primitive methods used in claims made it very unlik washup will give more th fifteen millions on the out vestigation shows that it bigger."

As compiled by the Yul Sun, this season's yield w twenty millions, made El Dorado, \$5,500,000.

Bonanza, \$5,000,000. Hunkers, \$3,000,000. Dominion, \$3,500,000. Gold Run, \$300,000. Sulphur, \$500,000. Quartz, \$250,000. Eureka, \$250,000. All other creeks. over \$1,000,000.

News is given from the U of new finds there. On John Coyne reached Hain district. He brought with h rich specimens of gold and upper Calhoun is one of the gold camps. He states tha rospectors had arrived Calhoun on February 10 at their arrival they have be doing prospect work, such holes, drifts and building and in so doing had neglec their locations. Another I pectors who arrived about came aware of this fact and ceeded to jump the claims nal locators. This resulted royal in which all concerne well used up, but the ori were declared the victors, t niners agreeing to guard while the owners went av

The store of S. Weizman was robbed of a large amot one day last week. The ba been forced open, and the have been pretty well acq his surroundings, for he away the money during a that the employees were ab building. The exact amou Work has been commen wharf at Haines, and th soon be ready for the larg to land both freight and pas

Avalanches. The usual springtime avoccurring on the White Pa 27th a small avalanche earth came down over the and Yukon Railway track, a between Glacier and the struck an engine standing and derailed it, but other damage. This led to a car engine had been totally der large mass of snow cover for some little distance, l will be open by this evening have been made at the scene dent so that the moveme

have been uninterrupted. A Long Dive. While at work in the Tre at Juneau. Charles Johnson down the shaft and, strange almost uninjured. Fellow down at once in the bucket bring up his body, but much prise they found him aliv The first question he asked up was as to the whereab boots, which from the con rocks had been completely feet. A careful examination one bruise upon the body,

the knee. A careful survey of the shaft, where Johnson had la eight feet of water, which age of the mine from the ra fallen the day before and gregated there on wet day Johnson had fallen head came whirling through space can account for the reason was not broken. He went the following morning. bound up to Juneau on the Another Gravel Dist

According to news broug

arrivals from Dawson, what

to be one of the most remai its of wash gravel in regions was found upon the mountain dividing the Klond Lovett gulch. Three differ each carrying gold in lesse quantities, can be traced. Some time in last July man named Clarke comme into what is now the lower 86, striking prospects from Many persons passing alon laughed at him, but he spite of them, till his hopes He quietly recorded his o's began practical develop drift reached into the hill h grew until he had actually deposit of pay dirt at the de teen feet, averaging 25 cent 'As the information spread

ble claims were staked out. At about the same time a on the Klondike side of the a short time he recorded dis claim. Recent investigation that the Klondike deposit