

DAILY YUKON WORLD

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THE YUKON GAZETTE. Copies can be had at the office of the Yukon World. Price 25 cents.



DO THEY WANT MUD?

Do the friends of Mr. N. F. Hagel, K.C., think it is necessary to publish statements that Mr. Macaulay "poisons the air" to elect Mr. Hagel for North Dawson?

Does Mr. Hagel himself stand for such language?

If not, will he repudiate it?

Mr. Hagel has as much right to be in the Yukon council as Mr. Macaulay. But if the followers of Mr. Hagel think to elect him by "slinging mud at Mr. Macaulay without getting any back, if they think Mr. Hagel is politically immaculate enough to be placed in the position of the Pharisee of old by the temple pitying the unjust man, let them do it by all means.

But they have fair warning here that if they persist in this campaign of slander they may get one of the biggest political surprises that the Yukon has ever seen.

If Mr. Hagel's friends want to test this, let them trot out a few more remarks about Mr. Macaulay "poisoning the air he breathes."

THE BONANZA ELECTION

Two practical miners are the candidates for Yukon council for Bonanza.

That is as it should be.

The fight in Bonanza seems to turn largely on the question of whether or not the convention before which Gillespie and Reed appeared was a fair one.

It is for the miners of Bonanza to choose the best man, and it is up to them to resent any interference from Dawson or from any other source outside the constituency.

And, by the way, it is a pity that the issue of the Bonanza fight does not turn on something a bit larger than an alleged jobbed convention. However, that, too, is the business of the people of Bonanza.

The most satisfactory part of the fight is the fact that partisan politics does not enter. The best man, whichever he may be, ought to win on Bonanza.

GOOD ADVICE FOR ANYONE

Booker T. Washington is a black man but he talks as good sense as any white man needs. And many a white man needs just such advice as he gave his hearers at New Rochelle, N. Y., last Sunday. For example, he said:

Don't put a \$5 hat on a five cent head. Quit taking \$5 buggy rides on \$6 a week. Eschew cheap jewelry. Get a bank account. Get a home of your own. Get some property. Get a start in the world in some way. What good is it to you that you live in cities with paved streets if you don't own anything? Don't be satisfied with the shadows of civilization, get some of the substance.

This pungent way of inculcating the lesson of thrift will well adapted to penetrate the negro's brain and disturb his content with the present and dispose him to look ahead and make provision for the future, is not wholly unnecessary for many whites. While the white man has been for a much longer period under the necessity of providing for his future—the negro being held in slavery and provided for by his master—the fact remains that many white men fail to understand the necessity of living within their means.

To follow Booker's advice is to those who accept it to read the path to fortune, happiness and honor.

THE YELLOW MAN

One weekly newspaper in the United States from the beginning of the war between Russia and Japan has been in sympathy with Russia—has hoped for the success of Russian arms, has heard of her defeats and of Japanese

victories with regret, and has sought to stir the interest of its readers in the white soldiers instead of the yellow. That newspaper is one of the best edited weeklies in America, the San Francisco Argonaut.

That paper now admits that the war is to end in a victory for Japan, and that almost the whole population of the United States will rejoice over the result. The editor of that paper sees no cause for rejoicing.

Already there are about 100,000 Japanese in the United States. They are described by the California editor as less objectionable than the Chinese in outward seeming, but quite as unassimilable and fully as effective in reducing the standard of wages. When the war ends, when armies of several hundred thousands of men roll back to Japan and cannot be absorbed in to the economic system, even if the men were willing, as returned soldiers seldom are, to resume their humdrum existence; when the Japanese racially feel their greatly augmented importance in the world, and know that they have won the admiration of the people of this continent—will there not be a great emigration of Japanese toward the Pacific coast of America? If they come can they be excluded like the Chinese, by the imposition of a prohibitive tax? Would the Japan of tomorrow submit to such an affront?

The Argonaut puts it in this way: "What will Japan, arrogant in her strength, flushed with victory, full of pride at having beaten the biggest of all the white nations, say to a legislative endeavor in America to exclude her subjects? What a rebuff such an act would be to any European nation! How much more, then, to Japan? Would she, indeed, submit to it? Would she not resent by force of arms, if need be, such action on our part? It is not in the least improbable. With the Springfield Republican we quite agree that this is the most likely cause of war between the United States and Japan."

Once the Japanese begin coming to this continent in large numbers the work people will demand their exclusion, caring nothing for diplomatic relations. If her people are excluded on the ground that they are of an inferior race—and no other pretext can be advanced—it will anger Japan, and to fight or not will be decided by expediency.

If Japan submits and bides her time, so far as the United States is concerned, what about Canada? Could the Dominion set up and maintain so serious an affront to so sensitive and formidable a nation—a first class power, an ally of Great Britain? Is it not out of the question? And yet—this is a white man's country, is it not?

New York is to have a ten-story church, which sky-scraper will be filled by some or other sky pilot.

Although little is doing in Manchuria it is safe to assume that General Linovitch is still making a bee-line for homeski.

The resurrection of that conspiracy editorial proves that people may have a musical education and still keep harping on the same old string.

Tomorrow being All Fool's day, Ross Rumball and his dog Ginger will probably retire into careful seclusion until Sunday morning.

After three days thinking the sage of Whitehorse grabs his pencil to announce that the autonomy bill is not now to be feared as its clauses are pared.

The commission to investigate the Canadian lobster industry has reported to Ottawa, but it is feared that it has omitted to get the views of Mr. Thomas O'Brien on the lobster that is opposing him in the coming unpleasantness.

By a Casual Observer

Every man would be satisfied with his lot if it wasn't for some other fellow's.

The hypocrite is the devil's right bowler.

All men may be born equal, but only a few get to the top.

It always pays to be polite. When you are shaking hands with a man he can't very well be picking your pocket.

It is easier to weep over some people's troubles than to laugh over other people's jokes.

A good resolution is always stronger at its birth than at any other stage of its existence.

A woman doesn't realize the difficulties that beset the reformer until she gets married.

STORIES OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

A New Variety (Philadelphia Post.)

A NEW YORK woman tells of an experience which she had recently in one of the large department stores. She was looking for some house furnishings, and, walking up to one of the floor walkers, asked where she could see the candelabra.

"All canned goods two counters to the left," answered the official guide, briefly.

Secret of Marital Bliss (New York Globe.)

"THE HAPPIEST married couple in the whole United States live right in the city of Washington," said Dr. R. B. Henderson of that city while at the Victoria. "I am intimately acquainted with them. They have been married now nearly thirty years, and during that time they tell me they have never even had the most distant approach to a misunderstanding, much less of a quarrel, and I can quite believe them. They are both deaf and dumb."

The Little Ad. Writer (New York Times.)

M. D. W. S. MILLAR conducts a court of justice in Scranton, Penn., and is one of the best known magistrates in that city. His popularity and the value of advertising were illustrated by an incident of recent occurrence.

Two little girls, who had evidently been reading the newspapers, were "playing theatre," and, incidental to their little show, planned a program.

"Now, we must have some advertisements for the cover," said one, and she wrote on a piece of paper: "Go to Brown's for your dry goods."

Her ten-year-old assistant then tried her hand at "ad." writing, and after pondering seriously for a few minutes, produced this:

"Ladies who fight should patronize Alderman Millar."

Debut of the Plug Hat (Toronto Mail and Empire.)

THE ST. JAMES GAZETTE reprints the following interesting article, dated January 16, 1797, regarding the man who first tried the experiment of wearing a silk hat of the "stove-pipe" variety:

"John Hetherington, haberdasher of the Strand, was arraigned before the lord mayor yesterday on a charge of breach of the peace and inciting a riot, and was required to give bonds for the sum of £500. It was in evidence that Mr. Hetherington, who is well connected, appeared on the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a silk hat, which was offered in evidence, a tall structure having a shiny luster and crowned to frighten timid people. As a matter of fact, the officers of the crown stated that several women fainted at the sight, children screamed, and a son of Cordwainer Thomas was thrown down by the crowd which had collected and had his right arm broken."

Cold Coffee Killed Him (Harper's Weekly.)

WHEN DAKOTA territory was first organized, Captain J. B. S. Todd, then post-trader at Fort Randall, on the upper Missouri, took a prominent part in active politics. He had twice been elected to congress, and was making a triumphant canvass for a third term, against Judge Kiddler. He traveled all over the territory on horseback, meeting the electors, by appointment, at various ranches and stores (towns then were very few in Dakota). All had gone well until very near the close of the canvass, when the delegate met a number of frontiersmen at the ranch of one Brown on Dry Choteau creek. All came out of the store when General Todd rode up. A hearty welcome was followed by a handshake all around. The general, putting on his best smile, opened his saddle-bags, and taking out a canteen passed it to the man on his right, with an invitation to sample the contents.

"After you, general," uttered by the man with true western politeness brought the reply:

"You must excuse me, gentlemen; you know I am a victim of dyspepsia and Mrs. Todd always puts up some cold coffee for me when I start out on my trips."

Then passing around the horse the general took out a flask from the saddle-bag on the off side, pledged his regards to his friends, who partook graciously of the contents of the canteen, and then all adjourned into the store.

While busy there discussing the political situation, a man among the electors—perhaps an emissary of the opposing candidate—slipped out and examined the cold coffee flask in the saddle bags. It contained a rare brand of French brandy. Quietly returning into the store, the incisive look others into his confidence, who likewise stepped out to investigate. The story of this discovery, corroborated by unimpeachable testimony, spread over the white territory, and General Todd's political prospects were ruined forever. The verdict of the electors was:

"Cold Coffee Killed Him."

Judge Kiddler went to congress.

Over \$8000 has already been subscribed to the E. F. Clarke testimonial fund.

300 FIGHT IN GOTHAM FOR WORK IN THE SNOW.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A newspaper advertisement offering a day's work to fifty snow shovelers brought such a crowd of applicants to a point in Fifth street today that the police reserves were called out to quell an incipient riot which attended the scramble for work checks. Three hundred men were tossed right and left in the scramble to reach the holder of the checks, and within a minute the last one of the bits of pasteboard had been given out. More than a score of couples were fighting hand to hand for the right to shovel snow all day for \$2.

BOILER BLOWS THREE MEN TO NEXT WORLD. (By Associated Press.)

HUNTINGDON, W. Va., March 30.—Three men were killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler of a sawmill near Matawan today.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL, D. A. A., FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—"Please, please take the ropes from the hands of me and my people and let us be free," was the tearful plea of Geronimo, the old Apache warrior, to the president this afternoon. Tears streamed down the seamed and painted cheeks of the old fighter as he begged that he and his warriors be released from the captivity in which they are held at Fort Sill, Okla., and allowed to return to their old hunting grounds in Arizona.

"We are tired of living in a strange land," he pleaded, "and want to go back to our old home. We will be good."

Mr. Roosevelt was not convinced by the tearful argument. In replying to it he fell into the Indian style of talk.

"You had a bad heart when you were in Arizona," the president told Geronimo. "You tortured and killed the Great White Father's people and burned their houses. I am not sure that you have a good heart. I have appointed Mr. Leupp to watch over you, and he will report to me. If you prove that you now have a good heart we may, perhaps, let you go back to your old home, but not now."

Geronimo wanted to prolong the argument, but the president shut him off. The grizzled chief was still weeping bitterly when he left the president's office. He begged to be permitted to return to finish what he had to say. He insisted that if the president would hear him out he would release him from captivity as a prisoner of war.

Geronimo was accompanied to the White House by Hollow Horn Bear and American Horse, of the Sioux; Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanches, and Little Plume, of the Blackfeet. The Indians tried to see the president yesterday, but were turned down, as they had not first paid their respects to Commissioner Leupp. Mr. Leupp went with them today and presented them to the president.

Wonder Who He Means (Dawson Daily News.)

We observe that for the benefit of ignorant contemporaries we shall heretofore have to append the name of our special correspondent to our Ottawa specials, or the said contemporaries will yet be having Dr. Thompson writing his own obituary.

Genl men's Digestions (Sydney Smith's Confessions.)

All people above the condition of laborers are ruined by excess of stimulus and nourishment, clergy included. I never yet saw any gentleman who ate and drank as little as was reasonable.

Looking back on my past life I find that all my miseries of body and mind have proceeded from indigestion.

That Ca need Acc nt (Toronto Star.)

If the canned accent brought to Canada by tourists returning from England were included in our imports at the valuation those who bring it out would attach to it, an equality of trade would be established with the mother country.

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INDIANS TO ROOSEVELT

Apache Chief Wept Before President

WANTED TO GO HOME

Roosevelt Chatted in "Indian Talk" But Wouldn't Release the Old Fighter

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NEW DENTAL PARLORS. DR. VARICLE PAINLESS DENTISTRY QUEEN ST., Opp. Empire Hotel.



SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS For the Disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in the Yukon Territory.

GENERAL.

Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$7.50 per annum for an individual and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

Any person or company having an interest in a claim must hold free miner's certificate continually from time of staking, or from the time they otherwise become interested in the property. Any person allowing his free miner's certificate to expire for ninety days without obtaining a renewal thereof running from the date of expiration shall forfeit to the crown all right he has in any mining property of which he may be the sole owner; and in case he is only a co-owner then his share will accrue to his co-owners pro rata to their former interests.

PLACER MINING. Creek, gulch, river and hill claims are 250 feet in length, measured on the base line in the general direction of the creek, gulch or river. Creek and gulch claims are 2000 feet in width, river and hill claims 1000 feet and all other placer claims are 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two posts, one at each end, with notices containing number of post, number or name of claim, description of claim, date of location and full Christian and surname of locator. Entry must be obtained within ten days if the claim is within ten miles of the Mining Recorder's Office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a creek, river or hill claim 1000 feet in length, and a party of two discoverers to two claims 1500 feet long altogether. Entry fee is \$10.00 from the 6th of May, 1903, inclusive. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of all gold shipped from the Yukon Territory shall be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant for more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase and miners may work the claims in partnership up to the number of ten, by filing notice and paying fee of \$2.00. A claim may be abandoned, and another claim obtained on the same creek, gulch, or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

A part owner in a claim may on application file a lien against his co-owner's interest for his share of the representation work.

The holder of a creek, river or gulch claim may within sixty days from the date of location purchase from the Government an adjoining hill claim for \$100.00.

In case a number of miners locate claims more than 100 miles from a mining recorder's office they may appoint one of their number a recorder, who shall take their applications and fees; this recorder must deliver the applications and fees to the nearest Mining Recorder within three months. Work must be done on the claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that representation work has been done must be obtained each year; if not the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

If a claim is not renewed within three months subsequent to the date up to which it was recorded the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notices in the

Yukon Official Gazette for twelve successive issues, but the survey must be first approved of by the Commissioner of the Territory.

A claim may be located on Sunday or any public holiday.

Any number of adjoining placer mining claims may be grouped to be worked by hydraulic process provided the Government mining engineer reports to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory that the claims are suitable to be worked by such process in the opinion of the Government mining engineer with the approval of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

SCHEDULE OF FEES TO BE CHARGED. For a free miner's certificate (for each year), \$7.50. For a free miner's certificate to a joint stock company having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000 (for each year), \$100.00; under \$100,000 capitalization, \$50.00. Each substituted certificate, \$2.00. Recording every claim, \$10.00. Recording every certificate of work, \$2.00. Recording every abandonment, including memorandum written on the record, \$2.00. For a certificate of partnership, \$2.00. Abstracts of titles, \$2.00 and upwards. Registration of assignments, \$2.00. Registration of other documents, \$2.00 and upwards. For changing number of claim and name, \$5.00. For renewing a free miner's certificate during the ninety days following the date of its expiration so as to have it run from said date of expiration, \$5.00.

QUARTZ MINING. A free miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet by marking out the same with three legal posts, one at each end of the line of the lode or mine, and a third at the spot where the mineral in place has been discovered. All three posts must have the name of the claim, a description of the ground, date of location and locator's full name written legibly upon them. The discovery post shall be marked "Discovery Post" and the No. 1 post shall be marked "Initial Post."

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a Mining Recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.00. At least \$100.00 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500.00 has been expended, the locator may, upon having paid \$1.00 per acre, and permission may be granted to group any number of adjoining claims up to eight in number for representation work, upon taking out a certificate of partnership before the commencement of the work.

COPPER. Copper locations of not more than 160 acres in a square block will be granted to applicants, and not more than one location within an area of ten miles.

The grant for such location shall not give the right to mine any other minerals (except those that are combined or mixed with copper or copper ore), and in no case shall include free milling gold or silver.

The fee to be paid for such location of 160 acres shall be \$20, and the same fee for each renewal.

DREDGING IN YUKON TERRITORY. Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free