

SPICY ARIZONA KICKLETS.

Some News Items and an Editorial Policy.

Stirring Events in the History of the Paper During the Past Twelve Months of Its Life.

[From Monday's Daily.]

Maj. Bogardus relates that as he was returning from a trip to Lone Jack the other day he was pursued for over a mile by a large cinnamon bear and came near being overtaken. We don't believe the story. We don't say right out that the major is a liar; but, if pinned down to it, we would make affidavit that he couldn't tell the truth for money.

The little affair in the Kicker office last Thursday has been grossly magnified by our esteemed contemporary. A long haired, long eared compositor from the east, to whom we had given a week's work, formed our seven printers into a union and got up a strike. We had never had one before and didn't know exactly how to meet it, but finally took off our coat and sailed into the crowd. It was the medicine needed. We got a few thumps and bangs, but in the course of half an hour the strike was over, the union dissolved and the agitator taking a walk. We are for liberty, equality, high wages, shorter hours and all the rest of it, but the man who sets out to run our business has got to lick us first.

We were told on Tuesday that the physical and mental wreck whom we are obliged by courtesy to refer to as our esteemed contemporary had threatened again to shoot us on sight—being about the hundredth time in the last two years—but we were by no means prepared for his wonderful feat of Wednesday. He actually did stop us on Apache avenue and pull a gun. For some time we were in doubt whether he would shoot us or himself; but, finding that he was liable to accident, we picked him and his gun up and deposited them head first in a barrel in front of Skinner's grocery. The editor remained there, with his heels in the air, until some one extended a helping hand. We shall never draw a gun on our esteemed. We may jab at him with a toothpick, yell at him in low bass or barrel him up, but his life is safe with us.

The events of the past year as affecting us personally have kept us from feeling homesick. On New Year's day, 1899, we had 13 occupants of our private graveyard, which is the only editorial cemetery in the world. During the year we were obliged to add two to the number. In both instances we hesitated and hung back until it became a matter of painful necessity. It is needless to add that we were fully exonerated by the coroner's jury and that we paid all funeral expenses. In the year we delivered 12 orations, five political speeches and seven lectures. Two attempts were made to assassinate us, and we were twice held up and robbed. Four different men shot at us in our sanctum without serious results, and we were the direct cause of five bad men leaving town for good. For a small town Giveadam Gulch is a lively one. A young man who wishes to begin an editorial career cannot do better than to make his debut here. Each and every day brings its little incident or adventure and every time a bullet perforates his hat or cuts a button from his clothes he finds himself incited to renewed efforts. We were laid up for a few days on two occasions by stray bullets and were obliged to crawlish on two or three more; but on the whole we had a good time and made a gain on the struggle for fame.

It is needless to say to our readers that the course of the Kicker for the coming year will be onward and upward. We shall make it even more red-hot as a political organ. We shall probably advocate a war with Mexico and demand annexation of Canada. We shall have a "dark horse" of our own for the next presidency. We shall do our best to bust three or four trusts and speak many encouraging words to Sunday schools. Now and then, when the stage breaks down or a flood carries away a bridge, we may get out of ink and paper and be obliged to issue a half-sheet but that half sheet will be a corker. We have always led in politics and shall continue to head the procession. We are a hustler from Sunday morning to Saturday night and Uncle Sam may continue to depend upon us to help boom North America up into the tree tops and keep up a yelling. No weekly newspaper in America will be

more in evidence for the next 12 months and in our most insinuating manner we would observe that now is the time to subscribe. We don't issue but one day in the week while dailies come out seven times but we give you more than your money's worth and never tangle you up on the political situation. M. QUAD.

China in Congress.

Washington, July 10.—The state department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles.

It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up on the 30th of June and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the president and communicated to the powers concerned on July 3. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles and which the different powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The announcement by the president at the start that we did not consider ourselves at war with the Chinese nation and that all our efforts should be directed toward localizing the disturbance in the province of Chi-Li and from spreading throughout the empire, by enlisting on the side of peace the power of the viceroys of Central and Southern China, has now apparently been adopted by all the other powers.

It is too soon to prophesy the ultimate results, but thus far the indications are all favorable. It will be seen that no answer from the different powers was required or expected to the circular of July 3, but it is understood that it has been everywhere favorably reviewed and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of powers whatever. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France and the United States has been most constant and most cordial.

The circular which was sent to our foreign representatives is as follows: Department of State, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1900.

In the critical posture of affairs in China, it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done.

We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we propose to hold the responsible authors to the uttermost accountability. We regard the condition of Pekin as one of virtual anarchy whereby power and responsibility is practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property we regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship. The purpose of the president is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers, first in opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; and, fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire, and a recurrence of such disasters.

It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this result, but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may ring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principles of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the minister for foreign affairs.

HAY.

In reply to instructions of the secretary of war of July 7, Gen. MacArthur cabled the adjutant general the following under date of July 9:

"Daggett's regiment (Fourteenth United States Infantry), Reilly's battery (Fifty Artillery), will leave 13th for Taku on transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyfield. Taylor in Samar, not available. For other infantry regiments for Chinese service, recommend first one leaving States. Make a nicely cared for, until arrival of new troops without drawing on Anderson, Bullard or Sargent, which is now impracticable.

"In addition to one month's subsistence supplies with the troops, send

with Daggett to establish depot, three months' subsistence for 5000 men. Regiments have 500 rounds ammunition per man. Crozier carries 1,000,000 reserve and such miscellaneous ordnance supplies can be spared from here. With view to medical supply depot stores three months for 5000 men go with Daggett; there will be eight medical officers in China from Philippines. Send three months' forage, 350 animals and partial supply winter clothing for Ninth Infantry. Shall keep Indiana and Flintshire in China waters for local services therein. Order all large transports home to expedite transfer of troops here. Foregoing arrangements easily changed if department's wishes cable quickly. Seven companies Hardin's regiment, Taylor's battery, have been sent to Samar, replacing Hughes' troops there, which have been concentrated at Leyte.

"Request authority to permanently transfer Samar department to Southern Luzon."

Will Not Support Bryan.

New York, July 11.—Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury in the first Cleveland administration, says that under no circumstances will he support Bryan. Abraham S. Hewitt, of New York, formerly prominent in Democratic councils, declares that he would not vote for Bryan whether free silver was indorsed, ignored or repudiated by the Bryan platform. He rejects the claim that Bryanism is Democracy, and declares that its tendency is toward anarchy. Another Empire state Democrat of local prominence says that Bryan is no more worthy of the support of sound money men than he was four years ago. "Are we to suppose," says this Democrat, "that in the four years that have elapsed he has so changed as to be a suitable candidate for president? Had he done anything of value during that four years, made any effort to learn wisdom or acquire experience, we should incline to give him the benefit of the doubt, but his career has been that of the political agitator, and such a training is not what is necessary to remedy Mr. Bryan's faults." He declares it is Mr. Bryan's absolute lack of training in any business, his ignorance of affairs, in short, his whole make-up as a brilliant but shifty rhetorician that makes him the undesirable candidate that the national Democrats declined to support in 1896 and that they should decline to support in 1900.

There are a great many Democrats in the country of this way of thinking. They do not approve of all that the present administration has done. They object to some of the policies and acts of President McKinley; but they feel that there is such great danger to the interests and welfare of the country involved in the success of Bryanism that they prefer a continuance of the McKinley administration in spite of what they regard as its errors and faults.

This element is perhaps stronger in New York than in any other state, and there is no doubt that its influence and much of its vote will be given there for the Republican ticket.

Will Speak but Little.

Canton, O., July 11.—The campaign of 1900 in Canton will not be a duplicate of the campaign of 1896. It is not the intention of McKinley to make speeches to delegations who may visit Canton during the summer and fall, even if he remains here all the time. The president will be so much occupied with public business that he will have little time to devote to the campaign. He says his position is much different from four years ago. Then he was a private citizen, and as the candidate of his party felt justified in taking the active part he did in the campaign.

Now he is president of the whole people, and feels that he should give his attention to the many questions of government pending and constantly arising. It is the present intention of the president to confine his participation in the campaign to his speech tomorrow and his letter of acceptance. Various clubs and delegations have telegraphed asking when they can be received by him. The replies have said that the length of the president's stay in Canton is indefinite, and he can make no appointments for the reception of the delegates. Those who call to pay their respects will be received at times when the president is not engaged, as they would be were he in Washington. But the president will not make speeches from the front porch to delegations.

A Family Arrives.

The steamer Ora brought to the city Saturday evening the family of Mr. R. K. Latimer, who is at present conducting a boarding house on Chechako hill, consisting of his wife, three daughters, Misses Millicent, Marchia and Lucille and son Kurt. They were guests at the Fairview until today when they started for Chechako hill.

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

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.
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LORD MINTO'S VISIT.

The announcement has been made that Dawson is to be honored by a visit from Lord Minto, the governor general of Canada. On previous occasions, when members of the government have come into Dawson, but little effort has been made to inform them of the real condition of affairs as they actually exist in this territory. Several members of parliament have visited Dawson on different occasions, only to be wined and dined by government attaches, who seized every possible opportunity to pour into ears only too willing to receive them, all manner of fairy tales, which sent the legislators on their way believing that both laws and officials in the Yukon territory were better than they should be.

The governor general of Canada is independent of, and above all considerations of party politics. His influence is felt, however, in matters of legislation, as witness the recent occasion when the question of Yukon representation was brought up in parliament by direct command of his excellency. It is doubtless by reason of the interest manifested in the matter by the governor general that Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, was led to announce that representation on the Yukon council would be granted very shortly.

Beyond doubt the present visit of his excellency is made with the intention and desire of securing information at first hand respecting prevailing conditions in this country. He has at various times manifested considerable interest in Yukon affairs and the fact that he has undertaken the journey hither indicates that his interest has by no means waned. Every effort should be made to take advantage of this visit. Outside of whatever ceremonial functions may be planned for the reception of his excellency the main fact should not be overlooked that most important legislative measures are required in order that prosperity may be revived in this territory.

We venture the opinion that Lord Minto is not coming to Dawson for the sake of being tendered a banquet or two, although we should heartily endorse any plans which may be brought forward for thus honoring him.

We believe his excellency is coming to Dawson very largely for the purpose of securing information about the territory. At any rate we believe it is fair to act upon this assumption. It would be eminently fitting and proper, therefore, that such bodies as the citizens' committee and the Board of Trade should prepare memorials in keeping with previous action which both organizations have taken and to contain a digest of such measures as it is generally agreed are required. Undoubtedly an effort will be made to impress upon the governor general a belief that the mining regulations and the methods of administration now in force in the Yukon territory are entirely satisfactory to the people at large. As noted above this has been done in the case of every other prominent member of the government who has visited Dawson and there is no reason to believe that the present instance will in any respect prove an exception to the rule. The citizens' committee and the Board of Trade have both memorialized parliament a number of times. It rests now with these bodies to take every action possible to strengthen their position and prove to the satisfaction of his excellency the justice of the various petitions which they have addressed to the government.

The wreck of the steamer Florence S. emphasizes the necessity of having all boats plying upon the Yukon manned with skilled and licensed pilots and engineers. In the early days of navigation upon the upper Yukon, steamboats were accustomed to leave Dawson with any sort of crew which could be icked up. The newness of the country and the difficulty of securing men such as were required fur-

nished a reasonable excuse for the slack methods of conducting affairs, which excuse, however, is no longer valid. The matter of the wreck of the Florence S. should be made the subject of careful investigation in order that accidents from similar causes may be avoided in the future.

The energies which the local clergy, assisted by a number of very estimable ladies, are putting forth for the suppression of various evils which flourish in Dawson, as in other cities of the Dominion, are not likely to reach the results which they hope. There are certain sore spots in our social and political system which the history of centuries has amply proven cannot be eradicated. They are an outgrowth of natural conditions and it is as impossible to do away with them as it is to prevent stealing by making it a crime. The best that can be done with these evils is to recognize them as being necessary if not desirable, and to take such means as may be within reach for their control and regulation.

Two Matches Are Made.

New York, July 10.—Two heavy-weight boxing matches between first-class pugilists were arranged today, to take place before the repeal of the Horton boxing law, which goes into effect the 1st of September. The first match will be on Aug. 10 between Bob Fitzsimmons and Gus Ruhlin, who recently defeated Sharkey, and the second will be between Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey, on or about Aug. 25.

The articles of agreement for the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin bout call for a boxing contest of 25 rounds under Marquis of Queensbury rules, before the club offering the best inducements, the winner to receive 75 per cent and the loser 25 per cent of the prize money. Bids for the contest are left open for one week. Charley White is named as the referee and Harry Breyer was made the final stakeholder, with whom each side today deposited \$2500 forfeit money. The articles, which were signed by Fitzsimmons for himself and Billy Madden for Ruhlin, who was not present during any part of the conference today, are practically the same as those which governed the last bout in which Fitzsimmons and Jeffries met, with respect to gloves, bandages, forfeits, etc. The draft was submitted to Fitzsimmons and was readily accepted by Madden, after the date was agreed upon.

Among those present when the agreement was being considered was Tom Sharkey and his manager. They had come to see if a match could not be arranged for Sharkey with Ruhlin or Fitzsimmons before the boxing law should become null and void. Fitzsimmons quickly replied in the affirmative, when Sharkey leaned toward him and asked Fitzsimmons if he would give him (Sharkey) a fight after the contest with Ruhlin. "Yes," replied Fitzsimmons. "I will fight you when I get through with Ruhlin."

Immediately after the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin agreement had been signed, similar articles making the date for the contest Aug. 25, or some day between that and Aug. 31, were written out and signed by Fitzsimmons and Sharkey. The time for the bids for the contest will be left open until Aug. 13. A referee was not named. The leeway in the time for the bout was so arranged that should Fitzsimmons incur any great injury from Ruhlin he would have time in which to recover.

Should Be Changed.

In the eddy back of the Standard Oil Co.'s warehouse is something which those who have noticed it are in favor of having stopped. It is the collection of the city's garbage.

All the refuse daily dumped into the Yukon by the scavenger wagons and others, is carried by the current to a point just back of the big iron warehouse where it is piled in a huge pyramid, and only a few scanty inches of water cover it. If the present system of dumping the garbage is followed up much longer the entire year's dump will be found there when the water falls.

Saw the Mines.

Yesterday Attorney R. W. Jennings and D. McGuire, of Skagway, who are in the city on a short visit, met and were introduced to the Hunker king, Mr. Johansen. The latter insisted upon the chechakos accompanying him to his claims and, securing a couple of Flannery's steeds, the party proceeded to Hunker yesterday evening, returning to the city today. The strangers are delighted with what they saw and at the treatment accorded them by the midget king, whose heart is the largest portion of him.