

Fond of the Show

London, March 28.—Queen Alexandra has fallen a victim to the delectable of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Twice within six days her majesty went to Olympia to see the cowboy and rough riders of the show perform. The only part of the show her majesty did not approve was the storming of San Juan. The heavy firing of the guns made her head ache. So on both occasions that spectacle was put over on the program and finished before her majesty arrived. Not only the Queen, but the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria and Princess Margaret and Patricia of Connaught went to see the show. The King went only once. The Princess Mary of Wales had the great treat of accompanying her grandmother and accompanying her on both sides. But there is another side to the story—a sad tale that will cause many little boys in America to be thankful they are not grandsons of a King.

DISAPPOINTED PRINCES.
Upon the occasion of the first visit to Olympia the two most excited and delighted boys in the entire audience were Prince Eddie and Prince George of Wales. They regarded Colonel Cody riding easily and gracefully at the head of his Indians and cowboys as the greatest man on earth. To them the smiling gentleman with the gray-pointed beard, sitting in a box was not his majesty, King Edward VII, but only "grandpa." So Prince Eddie has several times explained. So, when a second visit was spoken of, the two little Princes were in great delight, but their father came to the conclusion that two visits to the Wild West in one week was too much dissipation altogether, besides, the excitement and remembrance of that evening's sights had interfered with their lessons. An appeal to a higher power proved futile, so they stayed at home, until Prince George went to the second show, so did the Queen, and with them went the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The performance rattled along merrily. The royal party was the merriest conceivable. They laughed, shouted and clapped hands, and the Queen was the most animated of all. Little Princess Mary looked solemn as she leaned, wild-eyed, sucking her thumb, against her mother's knee. When Colonel Cody came in he stood in his horse before the royal box and bent over his saddle with a sweeping bow. The Queen and all the Princesses bowed, and the Prince of Wales lifted his hat, but Johnny Baker, the great sure shot, was again the hero of the day. The Queen turned to the Prince of Wales to speak of him, and the Prince, as a crack shot himself, rose from his chair and watched Johnny's every movement keenly.

GREET INDIAN CHILDREN.
The performance over, the royal party, headed by Princess Mary, who held one of her mother's hands on one side and one of Major John Burke's on the other, moved from their private tearoom to the Indian arrangement. The Prince of Wales, flanked with Buffalo Bill, who did the honors. The Indians, cowboys,

Cossacks and soldiers were drawn up in line on either side and made a picturesque crowd.
Two small Indian children—little Moses Red Star and his smaller sister, Starlette—had strayed under the ropes and were shyly surveying the little Princess, who was equally shyly inspecting them. The Princess of Wales stooped.
"Would you like to shake hands?" she was asked. Princess Mary said, "Yes." So the little Princess and the little Indian shook hands. The Queen was particularly pleased, and laid great stress upon the necessity of, thanking Colonel Cody for all the enjoyments.

MATTERS OF ETIQUETTE.
There are likely to be many alterations, I am told, in the future dances at Buckingham Palace. The one which took place upon the King and Queen's wedding day was, it is true, very informal, their majesties receiving the guests like ordinary hosts, but they were not at all prepared for their guests departing at their own sweet will. About 12:30 o'clock not more than sixty people were left, much, I am told, to their majesties' expressed surprise and displeasure. I have heard, too, that the supper arrangements—or, rather, the seating arrangements at supper—were not quite satisfactory to the minds of some of the guests, which may have accounted for many disappearing so early. Including the King and Queen's table, there were altogether about fifteen tables, which were presided over by equerries.

Considering this number, it is surprising that a cabinet minister like St. John Broderick should have been omitted from those specially invited. As a matter of fact he was not invited, greatly, I am told, to that gentleman's annoyance, even indignation. It may have been an oversight, but cabinet ministers are not, as a rule, given to overlooking such forgetfulness. I am also told that the King was the only man present wearing trousers, every other man wearing the new orthodox knee breeches, silk stockings and shoes.

POLITICIANS ANXIOUS.
As things stand at present there is little going on, but there is not the least doubt that very considerable anxiety exists in political circles as to the future. Two recent elections have caused dismay in conservative circles. More than one member of parliament thinks it will all end in a general election. If this should be the case then good-by to the season this year, for directly such a thing looms in the distance of go all parliamentary men to their constituencies, and their wives with them, to prepare for the fray. Such a thing has happened before now at the beginning of the season, with the result that nothing of importance took place in the social world in all the summer months. Parliamentary honors entail such very heavy expenses that those who think they may be called upon to face such expenditure will not be in a hurry to incur others in the way of entertaining or supporting a London house. This accounts a good deal for what may be called the present social depression, which is increasing every day.

Scandal Book is Suppressed.

London, March 28.—The sensation of the book publishing season was the appearance this month of "The Curse of Colonial Africa," which is the latest contribution to the sickening history of the Congo Free State, of which Leopold, King of the Belgians, is the autocratic sovereign. Before the book appeared, it is stated in the introduction, the administration of the Congo Free State applied to England for a legal injunction to prevent its publication.
The preliminaries to a libel act were also taken in behalf of three officials whose names in certain proof sheets had been sent to the Free State Company. These names were subsequently omitted in the book which appeared this month. Almost immediately a rumor came from Brussels that King Leopold had protested against the book to the English authorities.

BOOK IS SUPPRESSED.
Whatever may be the fact, an attempt made yesterday to purchase it resulted in the discovery that the book had been withdrawn from sale. This, however, may be only temporary. The authors of the book are Captain Guy Burrows, who resigned his commission in the Seventh Hussars to enter the service of the Congo Free State Company, to whom Henry M. Stanley had recommended him, and Edgar Canisius, an American, who also spent several years in the company's service.

The authors declare that they have absolute proof of everything in the book, and also of much that is not printed, because the book was intended for general circulation. What is in the book, however, is sufficiently horrible and revolting. It appears that the natives have only been delivered from Arab slave drivers to become the slaves of the Free State Company. The stories of cruelties practiced by its officials equal and surpass

the ghastliest tales from Armenia and Bulgaria.
The case against the authorities at Brussels is briefly as follows:
That they have for many years past been aware of the serious nature of the crimes perpetrated in the country which they were supposed to govern.
That they have taken every means in their power to avoid publication of facts damaging to themselves, and even went so far in 1898 as to circulate their officials—that they must use their greatest discretion in writing to their friends as to Congo affairs.
That they failed to punish the higher officials who instigated these offenses, and that the subordinates who were occasionally tried and convicted, were eventually suffered to escape.
That the administration of the Congo state has endeavored to protect itself from criticism by obtaining a local injunction against the publication of the present volume, claiming that pending this injunction no adverse reference to its misdeeds should be permitted in England.
These are very serious charges and it will be interesting to see if the authorities at Brussels will endeavor to contradict them.

On every page of the book, which is of considerable length, instances are given which go to show that certain of the officials on the spot, either through natural depravity or through the enervating effects of the climate and the want of proper control, have sunk to the lowest depths. The soldiers, who are collected in a very haphazard fashion, are without supervision and lack of discipline. Very often in punitive expeditions squads of men are sent out under black corporals to conduct war after their own hideous fashion, while the white officers sit playing cards in the villages.

NATIVES BEATEN TO DEATH.
The main trade of the Congo is

rubber. The villages are obliged to send a certain amount, which is so great that it takes up the whole time of the people. The villagers wear around their necks a zinc badge of servitude with their name and number. If they bring in at the fortnightly muster a quantity which the agent deems insufficient they are handed over to the soldiers, thrown on the ground and flogged with a hippopotamus hide whip, receiving from fifty to one hundred lashes.
The natives are reduced to this practical slavery by means of sending out a military force, which surrounds a village and shoots the men and such women as try to escape. The rest are taken prisoners and sent to distant plantations, where they are practically slaves. They cannot escape, for death in the jungle awaits them. Even if they could their villages would be utterly destroyed and soon completely overgrown with tropical growth.

When expeditions go out to reduce fresh tribes the soldiers shoot all the men, women and children they possibly can and burn the villages, which are abandoned on their appearance. One practice on these occasions was for the soldiers to cut off the left hand of all the men, women and children killed and bring them to the commissary, who counts them to see that the soldiers had not wasted any cartridges.

CANNIBALISM AMONG SOLDIERS.
One reads of absolutely wanton murder practiced on women and children, of cannibalism among the soldiers themselves, and of looting which goes absolutely unchecked. Mr. Grogan in his book, "From the Cape to Cairo," speaks warmly on the subject of these Congo troops, and it is starting to find that his account of them does not seriously differ from that of Captain Burrows and Mr. Edgar Canisius.

The companies who have obtained public concessions are also severely criticized. They have practically a free hand, and use it to employ forced labor and to punish in the severest fashion any natives who object to their method of trading. The slave question among the chiefs, as might indeed be expected, continues almost unchecked. "It would be such a pity to interfere with native customs," say the Belgians, with a wink of amusement.
As the authors of the book conclude the Belgians are laying up for themselves a storm which, when it breaks, will be likely to involve them in a most terrible disaster. And not only the Belgians will suffer, for the hatred of millions of blacks toward all white men will hamper the steps of the successors to the Belgians, however different they may be in breed and morality and power of good government.

TALES OF CRUELTY.
A few typical instances of Belgian

misdeeds are given which the authors state are absolutely authentic.
"Of the many cruelties practiced or permitted by the notorious Major L. Lothaire, instances could be given without number. A few will suffice, some of which can be substantiated by photographs. On October 7, 1895, at Lusuna, Lothaire, then in command of an expeditionary column against the revolted Bataleles, detained some 400 men, women and children who came in with the intention of placing themselves under his protection.
"Of this number four chiefs and twenty-six men were selected and flogged and murdered. Two of the chiefs were tortured in a fashion so cruelly diabolical that it is scarcely possible to believe that it could have been the outcome of a white man's brain. To a cross pole, run along three upright posts put in the ground, the wretched victims were suspended by cords attached to the neck, the middle and the feet. A doctor, in the presence of Lothaire and the other Europeans accompanying the expedition, then proceeded to remove the scalps of the tortured men."
MEN AND WOMEN BUTCHERED.
A fortnight later, while the expedition was in camp near N'gandu, on the Lomami river, a dozen men and women were captured by the soldiers and brought before Lothaire, who said, curtly enough: "Take them away." They were then removed by the soldiers about fifty yards outside the camp and butchered with small knives. "The wretched people offered no resistance to the murderers, but stretched themselves on the ground and awaited the thrust of the knives with fixed stolidity."
At Stanley Falls, on August 28, 1895, two men were arrested on a short distance beyond the station on suspicion of having indulged in cannibalism. A corpse had been found in the bush, but without any traces of violence upon it. On the strength of this fact the Belgian officer commanding the post ordered the prisoners to be put in chains, and a leg cut from the corpse to be tied round each man's neck.
The men were then exposed to the fierce rays of the sun in the center of the station, without either food or water. That this outrage actually occurred is attested by photographs.
Stories of similar tortures of men, women and children are scattered through the book, with accounts of the general system of administration of this vast district of 802,000 miles, which give evidence of the existence of an appalling state of affairs. The whole conduct of affairs is a violation of the solemn pledges given to the European nations when the Congo state was created.

MATERIAL ARRIVED
For Establishment of a Postal Saving Bank
To be Opened in Connection With Post Office May 1st.—Splendid Institution

The material for the establishment of the Postal Savings Bank in connection with the local postoffice arrived on Monday night's mail and the department will be established and ready to receive deposits by May 1st. This department will be run in connection with the money order department, which is located in the office formerly occupied by the telegraph office.
Deposits will be received in any amount from \$1 to \$1000, but no single individual can deposit during the course of a year more than \$1000, and no one can have on deposit at one time more than \$3000.
When a deposit is made credit is given the depositor on the books here and the credit slip is forwarded to Ottawa where the account is opened. If a person wishes to draw out his money he places an application with the postoffice but the application has likewise to be forwarded to Ottawa, where the check for the amount will be issued. No money can be drawn here until the returns come back from the home department. After the first month money placed on deposit draws interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

It is a good institution for people who are inclined to be extravagant with their surplus cash as it prevents an immediate use of it. One feature connected with the system which will commend itself is the fact that the money can be drawn at any postoffice in Canada. Application must be made here by the party going outside and an order will be given for payment at any town or city in Canada where a similar institution is established.
The system is in general use throughout Canada and is very popular, and there is no question but what a large volume of business will be done through the Dawson branch.

J. G. McDougall and Dominick Cardinal, two patients who have been held for some time for treatment at the insane asylum, have so far recovered their mental balance as to receive an order for release upon the recommendation of the police surgeon.

Something to Worry About.
Cincinnati, March 28.—The dinner party given last Saturday night by a wealthy Hebrew, at which prominent Republicans were present and witnessed actresses, garbed, it is claimed, first as nuns, then in vaudeville stage clothes, dance and sing, is still the dominant sensation in political and other circles, and is expected to have more or less effect on the results of the mayoralty contest between the present Republican mayor and M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, and mayoralty candidate on the citizens' ticket.
The following resolutions have been adopted by the leading Catholic organizations here:
"Whereas, We consider that this was a cowardly insult to a noble class of self-sacrificing women, who are looked on by all denominations with respect and admiration all over the land; therefore,
Resolved, That this Central Federation Council, the duly elected representatives of the Catholic societies of surrounding counties, do hereby express our indignation at such an exhibition in the most unqualified terms; and be it further,
Resolved, That as there is no way to reach such people legally we leave it to the sense of decency of the whole community to look to their own judgment as to the punishment merited for such proceedings."
The affair has aroused the attention of other ministers, those of the Catholic faith. Rabbi David Phillipson, the leading Jewish rabbi here, took up the matter at the Mount Street Temple today.
Following is an extract from his sermon:
"A disgraceful occurrence has taken place in our city during the past week which has agitated and righteously agitated, commentators of the Catholic church, and the chief offender is pointed out as a Jew. Unfortunately, as the usual thing no Jew

can-do anything reprehensible but the fact of his being a Jew is called attention to. We have protested against this time and again, but the world has not yet learned the lesson that the individual Jew who offends should be judged and denounced as an individual and not as a Jew."

LOCAL BREVITIES.
Water in the Yukon is rising rapidly, and there is already quite a stream on the ice on the west side of the river extending down from the mouth of the Klondike as far as the ferry landing.
The court of appeal will resume its sittings on May 1 when the case of Carboneau vs Letourneau will be reviewed. On the 4th and 5th that of Fraser vs Giandolfo will be heard.
Recent transfers in the police force include that of Staff Sergeant Sullivan who has gone to Selkirk to relieve Sergeant Beys, the latter coming to Dawson. Constable Wright has been sent to the Forks to relieve Constable Carter who is also returning to the city barracks.
The Bank saloon which has been conducted on the corner of King and First avenue for some time by Peter McDonald will close its doors under the old management on Thursday night, the lease expiring on May 1. Mr. McDonald is one of the veterans of '97 who in those days made a record of paying top notches for everything that was needed or desired in his business. In the days of Tammany hall he paid dance hall fares \$100 a week, and percentage and at that time gave up \$150 for a case of whiskey. He is undecided as to his future movements, but is seriously thinking of making a personal investigation of the Tanana as soon as the river opens.
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