

GERMANY'S BUSINESS EMPEROR

How Kaiser Wilhelm Is Busying Himself in Extending the Trade of the Empire—His Relations With Uncle Sam as Seen by a Correspondent

The German emperor is the greatest drummer on earth. He is the manager of that vast department known as the German empire, and his customers are all the world. He has his commercial court on every road, his traveling office in every sea. He begs business on every shore. He is the one country with the oleaginous mouth of the diplomat, and the one country with the dynamo of the diplomat, and the one country with the dynamo of the diplomat, and the one country with the dynamo of the diplomat.

A BUSINESS EMPEROR.
The kaiser is a good business man. One of the chief manufacturers of Frankfort on the Main thus expressed it to me the other day:
"He is the business head of this business nation. He knows more about our German industries than any other man, and he does more than any one else to push German trade. It is he who keeps us alive by his brains and farsightedness. The trouble is he has no money, and the country is poor. If he were king of England, or had a country like the United States, he would make it boom, and in time he would commercially conquer the earth. As it is he is managed by lack of resources and lack of capital. What he wants is more money, and for this reason he is anxious to have colonies."

Said Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt:
"The kaiser is not appreciated in America. He is a genius, not only from a business standpoint, but from almost every other standpoint. He can paint, write poetry and compose music. He is a great thinker and an everything a leader. I have never known a man to work as he does. He frequently comes to the watering places near Frankfort for a vacation. At such times he gets up at 6 o'clock and goes to work. He keeps at it all day, and often far into the night. The next day he is up again at 6 as bright as a dollar."
In many of the factories I visited throughout Germany I have been told that the kaiser knows all about them and that he often visits the industrial centers. He had close connections with the Krupps and frequently studied the gun factory. He makes the crown prince go to such places and plans tours for him by which he is acquiring a practical view of industrial and commercial as well as military Germany.

THE KAISER COURTING UNCLE SAM.
There is no doubt but that the kaiser is courting Uncle Sam in order to get a big share of the American trade. The visit of Prince Frederick, the son of the kaiser, to the United States, and the fact that the kaiser is sending his daughter to the United States, are signs of the kaiser's interest in Uncle Sam. The kaiser is also sending his son to the United States, and is also sending his daughter to the United States.

THE KAISER AND THE PRESIDENT.
Indeed, the emperor of Germany and President Roosevelt are much alike. They are about the same age and of the same nervous organization. Roosevelt has an iron jaw, so has the kaiser. Roosevelt is brown from exposure to the air and sun, so is the kaiser. The president has a piercing eye, and so has the emperor of Germany.

OF SIMPLE HABITS.
Both Mr. Roosevelt and the kaiser are plain in many ways and extravagant in others. They both believe in physical development, both like plain meals and both can be satisfied with little. Roosevelt has a plain breakfast with his family, the kaiser eats with the empress, and is satisfied with an egg, a roll and a cup of tea. Their lunches are more generous, and each can sit down to a banquet of many courses and enjoy it. I doubt whether either ever had the dyspepsia, and if he should have it, he would not go to a doctor, but

would jump upon his horse and ride it off.
Both Roosevelt and the kaiser are fond of horses. Both ride often and ride hard. Roosevelt keeps a number of saddle horses. The kaiser can afford more and has more. His saddle horses are carefully selected. They are noted for their speed and staying powers. They must obey quickly, and they must be exercised daily in order to stand any kind of a strain put upon them.

Both the president and the emperor are good family men. They are good husbands and good fathers. They rule their own households, and, as far as I can learn, neither will have any foolishness as to the education or training of the children. Some of the Roosevelt little ones go to the common schools in Washington. They have limited allowances, and do some of their shopping at the Seventh street stores.

The kaiser's children are brought up to work. They have to mind their teachers. They are trained in gymnastics, sleep upon hard beds and eat plain food. They are made to mind, as is evidenced by many of the stories which are told in Berlin. One such relates to the crown prince. It happened years ago, when he was much younger than he is now. He was drilling his little brothers, and when one of the boys did not keep step he marched up to him and wrung his ear. The kaiser saw this and objected. The boy replied: "I am the crown prince, and according to law my brothers are bound to obey me." "Yes, that is true," said the kaiser, "as crown prince your brothers must obey you, but you must also remember that I am the kaiser, and as such you have to obey me. I order you not to do that again."

KAISER AND THE ARMY.
This comparison holds as to military matters. Both the president and kaiser are fond of the army. Either would rather be combated than rule peacefully. Both believe in fighting, and both are proud of their association with their soldiers. The kaiser is always courting his army. He takes pains to get close to the men, and it is said that he knows more than 10,000 of his officers personally and can call them by name. He spends a large part of his time at the army parades and always attends the maneuvers. He wears the uniforms of the different

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HASTINGS GOLD FIELDS
A Yield of \$8 Per Ton Gives Good Profit

Belleville, Ont., March 20. — Whilst gold exists in paying quantities, as has been shown in the mispickel of the Hastings district, it is also found in many localities in the quartz, dolomite and syenite. The ore is usually low grade, carrying about 15 per cent of sulphur, and the average yield may be set down at \$8 per ton, which is sufficient to give a handsome profit when the vein proves true and the operations are on a large scale and properly conducted. True, there have been many failures, but all are directly traceable to one or other of the causes above assigned.

A convincing demonstration of the profitability of working the free gold deposits in this district is afforded by the operation of the Belmont gold mine in the township of Belmont, Peterboro county, by the Cordova Exploration Company, an organization composed chiefly of English capitalists, with a capital stock of \$600,000. On this property are three veins, varying in width from three feet to forty feet, and on these eight working shafts have been sunk. The deepest shaft is four hundred feet, and the vein, which gradually widens, has shown a steady yield of \$8 per ton during the five years that it has been worked by the present proprietors, whose entire plant shows that the superintendent is a master of his business.

The reduction works consist of a mill of thirty stamps, driven by compressed air to the extent of 700 horsepower, furnished from Deer falls over two miles distant, and conveyed in a twelve-inch pipe. The ordinary mill process is supplemented to a certain extent by the cyanide process and the result has proved very satisfactory. All the shafts are connected by tramways with the crushing mill, the premises and mines are lighted by electricity, and everything that skill and ingenuity can suggest or devise for the economical and efficient work-

ing of the mine seems to have been done.
Mining men are proverbially difficult to obtain information from, but it has been learned on very good authority that the amount of rock crushed is some eighty tons per day, or about 2,500 tons per month, giving at \$8 per ton \$20,000 per month.

On the company's property are two or more veins of mispickel, but no steps have as yet been taken towards their development.
The importance to the locality of the company's operations is shown by the fact that a prosperous village has grown up near their works. It already contains two stores, two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), a blacksmith shop, and other small industries. Cordova, as the village is called, is distant nine miles from Marmora, and is a few miles from Havelock station on the C. P. R. The Belmont & Northern Railway is also quite close to the village.

Preparations are being made for the revival of work in some of the long closed "free gold" mines in the district, and it is probable that the present may be a very busy year in the Hastings mining region.
The provincial assay office, established and maintained here by the Ontario government, has been, it is proper here to add, of very great service to the mining men and prospectors in this part of the province, and its usefulness is by no means decreasing.

The Montreal Flood.
Montreal, March 25.—Never but twice in the history of floods in the city of Montreal has the water reached the figure attained today. At midnight last night the gauge at the harbor office indicated 42 feet 3 inches, which is 2 feet 2 inches lower than the highest mark attained in the flood of 1886, and 1 foot 14 inches lower than the highest mark in 1887. Fortunately the facilities for handling higher water have been greatly improved else the lower portions of the city would be under several feet of water. The new granite wall, which now encircles the

harbor front protecting the city from one end to the other, has given ample proof of its stability, for now the water washes against it to a depth of two and one-half feet, and still there is no leakage to speak of, and the gates which are also new are holding against tons of water in a manner which is most reassuring.

The ice jam, which extends from Ile Ronde, well down the river to a point opposite the House of Industry and Hejzege, is one solid mass of unknown thickness, and from present indications it looks as if it would be some days before it gives way. Men connected with the harbor board, who have watched the movements of the St. Lawrence for many years past, are of opinion that the ice is likely to hold for some time yet, perhaps a week or ten days. Men and teams were crossing the river at Longue Pointe as late as Friday last, and even on Sunday the ice at that point looked solid and fine. The damage done so far is limited.

"My dear, here is a very interesting piece of information in the paper. It says that a brick chimney 115 feet high can sway ten inches in the wind without endangering its safety."
"Of what interest is that? Are you going to build a chimney?"
"Why, no, dear. It's the interesting character of the item that attracts me. You see what it leads to?"
"To the asylum for the insane, I suppose."
"No, my dear, not at all. But if a chimney 115 feet high safely swings ten inches, one twice as high can get out of plumb twenty inches. Then one twelve times as high can sway ten feet, and one 120 times as high can wobble 100 feet, and one 1,200 times as high can swing 1,000 feet, and—there, she's gone! You can't interest that woman in anything that's really scientific."
"O'Brien sez he has bin carryin' the same stick ever since he has bin on the force."
"How long has that bin?"
"Sivintane years."
"Bedad, ut must be a sivintane year locust!"

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