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UNCLE SAM

Writes Notes as to His Position on Chinese Matters.

TEN THOUSAND ALLIES WILL REMAIN

And Spend the Winter in Barracks at Peking.

NEW COMMISSION NAMED

To Investigate the Matter of Chinese Immigration—Big Fire in New York—Preacher Killed.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily. Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—The government has reached a final determination with respect to its attitude toward the Chinese situation. It's proposals will be made public after formal notification has been served upon the powers. One of the notes will be in answer to the proposal of the Chinese government that United States Minister Conger be clothed with authority to negotiate with Prince Ching upon terms of peace.

Allies to Winter.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—It is given out on the very best authority that 10,000 allies will winter in Peking. Extensive preparations are being made for barracks and accommodations. The preponderance of the troops who will remain during the winter are German, although there will be a large representation of Russians.

Commissioner Appointed.

Ottawa, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Prime Minister Laurier has appointed a commission to investigate the matter of Asiatic immigration. The commission consists of Hon. J. C. Clute, of Toronto; Hon. Daniel J. Munn, of New Westminster, and Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo. The last named was president of the late trades and labor congress and is a probable candidate for the Dominion house from Nanaimo.

Robt. Smith Dead.

Brampton, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Robert Smith, ex-member of parliament, died here today at the age of 84.

Church Wall Falls.

Ottawa, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—The wall of the new Presbyterian church now under construction, fell in today. Pastor J. McLeod was killed as was also one stonemason. Seventeen others were injured.

Big Fire.

New York, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Fire today destroyed Spring Lake Nursery. The loss will total \$300,000.

At Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—Conditions here continue to improve. The number of patients in the hospitals is much smaller than was anticipated. This is due to the fact that comparatively few who were injured at all were enabled to escape. A temporary bridge has been placed across the river and the first incoming train arrived today bringing all manner of supplies for the relief of the town.

Humbert and the Cholera.

King Humbert's personal fearlessness and sympathy with his people were well shown at the time of the cholera epidemic, when nothing could prevent him from mixing freely with the pa-

tients. Here are some characteristic stories of the year 1887:

I am sure (wrote a lady correspondent in Italy) I like the king and queen—everyone does; but it is hardly fair to call them rulers, when they cannot have so much their own way as other people. Sometimes the king will insist upon having his little, about his own affairs; he did last year, when the cholera was about, and everybody tried to make him stay out of danger. I saw a lady a little time ago married to a Piedmontese, who was at Busca, just where the cholera was worst, last summer, when the king went there, and she gave me an account of it all. She said everyone was in a panic and afraid to go near the sick people but the king took hold as if he had been an hospital nurse, going always where the danger was greatest, sitting by the beds of the sick, administering their medicines, rubbing them with spirits when the chill came, giving food, advice, or money, as they were wanted, sometimes sympathizing, sometimes laughing and jesting, to keep up their hearts, until others came forward to help just for shame. And in the evening, when he went to rest, tired out, and his servants came about him to change his clothes and fumigate him, he used to smile at their anxieties, and then raise his eyes to heaven as if to say, "There is where my safety comes from!" Of course, all this did not suit everyone, and there was some talk of passing a law to prevent "sovereigns" from risking their lives; but Umberto said if they did he should be the first to break it, and as everyone knew that he would keep his word, there was no more said about it.

It was on this occasion, we think, that King Humbert was invited to the races at Pordenone, just as he was starting for Naples, during the epidemic. His answer was: "At Pordenone they rejoice; at Naples they die; I go to Naples."—The London News.

Rivers Are Treacherous.

The rivers of China, like the people, are extremely treacherous. They have no fixed channels, but move in the impetuous floods that come pouring down from the mountains in the rainy season, sometimes as much as 100 miles from their old beds, leaving the intervening tracts buried deep under the sand, destroying life, making a desert of cultivated fields over an area of many hundreds of miles, and plunging the farming population into terrible poverty and famine. The enormous canals, constructed by the government to correct the evil, have been of no avail in this direction, although they have formed in the past great waterways crowded with craft, along which supplies of food and merchandise can be carried to the markets at a trifling cost. Modern engineering, when the break-up of China comes, will find the subjection of Chinese rivers a problem that will challenge all its genius and perseverance, and it may accomplish here what it has failed to do with other great streams where the alluvial soil is carried down by the current to block the mouth and place a tantalizing obstacle in the way of navigation.

The Pei-ho is as crooked as a pennon flying in the wind, and the present lowness of the water is due to the long drought that has prevailed in the high lands to the north, where it rises. Two years ago steamers that now anchor at Taku, 20 miles or more down stream, ran to Tientsin, where they could take their cargo and where passengers could go on board comfortably and conveniently. The change, under the present circumstances, constitutes the chief difficulty in reaching the capital. For at Tientsin the passenger landing at Taku must change cars, continuing the journey to Peking from the former point.—Ex.

Gossip From London.

London, Sept. 8.—The week was prolific of discussion, but the main question of international and national interest, while they seem to be profiting by the general desire for peace, which remains the strongest factor of international politics and appears to be approaching a solution, have not yet reached the point of finality which Great Britain so earnestly desires in order that she may attend to her private concerns. Among the latter stand out most prominently the South African question and the general elections. By the help of the desire for peace dominating all nations, Great Britain has been enabled to achieve, without hindrance, the formal annexation of the South African republic. Lord Robert's "proclamation," however, has not advanced matters much. In spite of the disconcerting persistence of the burghers, the British government apparently has determined to carry out the scheme for an early appeal to the country. Everything appears to be shaping for an October election, and the return of England of Lord Salisbury during the

coming week will probably be speedily followed by a definite pronouncement of the date of the dissolution, as well as British views on far eastern matters. Among interesting features of the election news is the movement on the part of Liberal Unionists to return to the Liberal fold and to be again what Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt described himself to be in his speech of September 4th, a "Liberal without any adjectives."

Mr Anthony Hope (Hawkins), the novelist, is again a candidate for a seat in parliament. He has been adopted as the Liberal champion for Falkirk. "I never knew so many improvident Americans in London," said United States Vice-Consul Westcote to a representative of the Associated Press. "At this time of the year you are sure to find many who have taxed their financial resources, but the supplications for relief here outnumber anything in the history of the consulate. Of course there are no means in our hands to finance stranded travelers, and if there were they would long since have been expended. Guests at the leading hotels say they cannot go into the streets without being besieged for financial aid by impoverished compatriots."

Special dispatches from New York have sufficed the reading public here with more or less circumstantial details of the acute crisis in the affairs of the Carnegie company and its organization, etc. But Mr. Andrew Carnegie characterizes the reports as devoid of foundation in fact. In a telegram to the Associated Press, he says: "We are a harmonious, happy family. No changes are desired or contemplated." Mr. Carnegie is making extensive alterations to Skibo Castle, his Scotch estate. He is going to have one of the finest castles in Scotland when the repairs are completed.

The visiting members of the Kansas City fire brigade are entertaining crowds at the Crystal Palace. The smartness of the firemen has called forth unstinted praise from London newspapers.

Sweedish Philosophy.

Naver peck fuss met man ven hes moder-law es visitin him.

Big head an lectla corset seem to be in fashion met gerls des yar.

People vot get ful many times get empty, too.

Et es te faller det keep hes eyes open vat get best end of horse trade.

Somtimes a strickly cash saloon es only teng vat can mak faller gif opp drenkin.

Always tal yore wife te truth ef yo vant her to haf confidence in yo.

Et pays to be gute faller just as long as yo can keep in gute crowd an' be soth a teng.

Vat profit es et to faller ef hae gain hull world if some odder faller get hes gerl.

Et es te faller vat can mak hessal tauk hae es happy vat mak best faller en des man's country.

Dis world is a riddle, but Aye notice det man vot work an save his money can always guess it.

Naver ask faller to yap vat hae owe yo ven yo see him celebrate te loan yo made hem.

Et take sum fallers long tem to tank, bat dey es always nearer right as faller vat tank too soon.

Et a man's liver es out of order dector most naver present big bill till hae get et cured up gute.

If evr'yone vould tend somebody else's business only ven hae is hired to et vould leave gute many jobs open.

How Slavers Got Cargoes.

The story of the first American voyage to Africa, of which we have a definite record, tells us somewhat of the methods employed in obtaining slave cargoes. A Boston ship, commanded by one Capt. Smith, went to Maderia with salt fish and staves. Sailing thence, with the proceeds of her sale, she "touched on the coast of Guinea," for slaves. She found some London slave vessels already there, with their captains very much disgusted because trade was dull. There were very few slaves for sale, that is, and to live matters a little, the Yankees and the Londoners united, and "on pretence of some quarrel with the natives landed a 'murderer'—the expressive name of a small cannon—attacked a negro village on a Sunday, killed many of the inhabitants, and made a few prisoners, two of whom fell to the share of the Boston ship."

That was in 1645—just 26 years after the "Dutchman" landed the slaves in Virginia, as recorded by John Rolfe, the first American squaw man. False pretence, outrage, and the slaughter of innocents characterized the first recorded gathering of slaves in which an American ship had part. They "killed many of the inhabitants," and got two slaves for their share of the plunder.

That Capt. Smith's act was not according to the ordinary usages of the

trade may be inferred from what happened when he returned to Boston. A quarrel with the ship's owners over the proceeds of the voyage resulted in a lawsuit. The story of the voyage was told in court, and although it was not a criminal trial, one of the magistrates "charged the master with a threefold offence, murder, man stealing, and Sabbath breaking." The captain escaped punishment on these charges, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over crimes committed in Africa (a decision that was typical of what was to come) but the two slaves were returned home.—From "The Slave Trade in America," by John R. Spears, in Scribner's.

Nome Beach Output.

"It would be interesting to know the output of gold from the beach this year. It will be much greater than anyone imagines," said a rocker man the other day. "Hundreds of men have been rocking steadily, and many plants have been and still are working. While the rocker men have not done very well, still the aggregate will amount to a sum that will surprise many people. I have made as high as \$100 a day this year, but it was only a pocket, and didn't last days enough. I have also made only about \$2.50 or \$3 for many days, but the average tutes up fairly well, and I have no kick coming. But there are any number of men who have not made much. They were not content with small wages in the hope of running on to a rich spot here and there, and thus getting even, but spent their time looking for spots they never found.

"I know of one man who has averaged an ounce a day for the past 60 days; he didn't say anything about it but he made it just the same. I am of the opinion that the total output from the beach this season, say between Nome river and Penny river, will easily reach \$1,000,000. In view of the fact that the beach is claimed to have been exhausted last year, this seems a big amount, but I am ready to gamble that the product will be over rather than under the million mark.

"There are scores of men who will tell you that they aren't 'making their salt,' don't you believe them; they are doing better than they could do back in the States, and that's why they keep on rocking, even if they do say they are making nothing. The same is true of the machinery men. Some of them I know, didn't make expenses, but others made money."—Nome News.

School tablets 25c; Nugget office.

The Council Awake.

The fact that several new smallpox suspects have been discovered recently has led to considerable action on the part of the local authorities.

Yesterday Dr. McArthur, in view of the cases of the disease which have been passing through his office from the creeks recently, recommended to the Yukon council the passage of an ordinance, or amendment to the present health ordinance which should include within its jurisdiction the whole of the Yukon territory instead of a little spot two and a half miles square.

At the meeting of the council last evening this suggestion was acted upon and the health ordinance amended so as to take in the territory.

Also, \$10,000 was voted to build a permanent isolation hospital on the island.

When Dr. McArthur was seen and shown the headings of the board's action on the different matters coming before it he said: "That is all right, but it is what should have been done in the first place."

"Since July the city has been free from infection, but whether it will escape now is another matter. Of course this amendment to the health ordinance give us the same powers on the creeks as we have in the city, and we will at once take advantage of that fact to do all we can to stamp the disease out there without allowing it to spread further, if that is possible. If within the next few days the fact that it is spreading should develop, more stringent measures will be adopted at once."

The council decided to send 25 small children now attending the public school on Mission street to a separate building, where they will form a kindergarten.

T. A. McMartin was employed and appointed principal of public schools.

Capt. Primrose, of Whitehorse, will from now on be enabled to act the part of cupid in a practical way, in the interests of people who want to unite their hands and fortunes. The council last evening appointed him an issuer of marriage licenses.

The Whitehorse bill of rights is to be copied and sent by the secretary to each member of the council, and will come up for discussion at the next meeting.

School tablets 25c; Nugget office.

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5,000 CHINESE

Hurled into the Amur River by Russians at Blagovestchensk

AND SHOT, STABBED AND CLUBBED

When They Endeavored to Save Their Own Lives.

NERO THE CRUEL OUTDONE

Semi-Annual Profits of Bank of England Over £700,000—Big Offers for Transvaal Privileges.

London, Sept. 22, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—A most horrible massacre is reported to have taken place at Blagovestchensk, Russia, and was undoubtedly directed by the Russian authorities. All the Chinese inhabitants of that town, over 5000 in number, were escorted out of town and five miles up the Amur river. They were then taken in batches of a few hundred at a time and led to the bank of the river and ordered to cross to the Chinese side. No boats were provided and the river is a mile wide. The Chinese were hurled alive into the river, and when they attempted to save themselves by climbing up the bank they were clubbed, stabbed and shot without being given a chance to resist. They were all killed and their bodies thrown back into the river. Not one escaped, and the river bank for miles is strewn with the corpses of the shot, stabbed, clubbed and drowned Chinese.

Encouraging Bank Reports.

London, Sept. 22, via Skagway, Sept. 28.—The semi-annual report of the Bank of England, Governor Stewart Gladstone, shows profits for the past six months amounting to over £700,000. The report speaks very highly of co-operative financial relations existing between London and New York in managing the issue of the South African war loans.

The London bankers' fund for the benefit of the Galveston tidal wave sufferers already amounts to £35,000. The stock exchange has also been very liberal in its donations to the people of the devastated city.

The London Standard publishes a statement that the government has already received offers for underground mining rights in the Transvaal sufficient to pay all the costs of the South African war.

A Dawson Poet.

Deputy Sheriff Seamore has been having dreams and visions, and has heard strange voices speaking to him in unknown tongues, and about these things he is much troubled and filled with strange thoughts.

His chief says it is due to too close study of political affairs and overwork, and is much alarmed—and it would seem not without cause—at the turn his malady has taken.

Yesterday he shattered his typewriter producing the following:

"We don't believe in kicking. It never brings us peace. Still the wheel that squeaks the loudest is the one that gets the grease."

On the Chistachina.

Chistachina river, about half way between Eagle City and Valdez, is reported by the Fish Brothers, government mail contractors between the points named, as being the scene of a recent placer strike.

Four men, whose names are not given, are said to have gone out by way of Valdez, after a brief stay on the Chistachina, with 30 pounds of dust. It is stated authoritatively that they found the gold there and that the strike is bona fide.

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