

USES STRONG LANGUAGE.

Tupper Thinks an Alien Act Should Be Passed for Klondike.

Situation Over the Boundary Question Causes Canadian Statesmen to Exhibit Warlike Tendencies.

OTTAWA, July 25.—In the house to-day Sir Charles Tupper delivered an important speech on the question of the Alaskan boundary. He congratulated the government that the international commission would not meet on August 2.

The whole question at issue in this boundary matter was the interpretation of the treaty with Russia, and the United States was entitled to whatever the treaty gave it, and no more. He believed that the American commissioners had come to the conclusion that a tribunal of international experts would declare against them.

This was the reason they had proposed to submit the question to a tribunal of three on each side, or to have an umpire chosen from some state so subservient to the United States, that a decision in their favor would be a foregone conclusion. Their proposals that no matter what a tribunal of arbitration might decide, Americans should nevertheless continue to hold Dyea and Skagway, was pure impudence. The policy of the Americans was obviously to prevent this matter from being settled, and the reason for this attitude was plain: Americans were in possession along this coast, and by blocking negotiations they could hold on indefinitely, enjoying the benefit of the trade, while Americans in large numbers were pouring into the Yukon country to secure its gold.

In order to meet the situation he proposed that a railway be constructed from Kitimat to Dawson, and that the government take power to provide by proclamation of the governor general in council that no mining licenses be issued to any persons not British subjects.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Hay reported today in cabinet meeting the progress of negotiations with the British government regarding a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. Canada had again been offered what she had once refused at the hands of the high commission, a "free port" on the Yukon canal. There was a discussion of the matter at the cabinet meeting, and there probably will be none until it is generally known what reply Canada will make.

It may not be understood that the United States is making this offer without the expectation of getting something in return. Canada, if she accepts the free port privileges, must consent to the modus vivendi formerly proposed by this government, in which the boundary line remains practically where it has always been understood by the Americans to be. Furthermore, she must agree to let the ultimate and final delimitation of the boundary go to an arbitration court, of which probably the czar of Russia would be the head.

By the grant of a free port Canada is to be permitted to land goods intended for the Klondike without the payment of duties to this government, and at the same time have a right to assess upon such goods such duties as she may see fit to impose. The collection of duties and all other things relating to Canadian commerce would be solely in the hands of the Canadian government, so that to all intents and purposes the port, so far as Canada is concerned, would be precisely on the same footing as if it were in acknowledged Canadian territory, the difference being that she could not fortify it or exercise sovereignty, it being recognized that she will be there only by the permission of the United States and not because of any right which she may have claimed.

Although Secretary Hay expressed

considerable hope to-day of a favorable outcome of the present negotiations, well informed officials not connected with the state department assert that the contrary is the case. Nothing, they say, has been offered that Canada has not already refused, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too clever a politician to waste an opportunity like this to pose before the country as a leader who stands boldly for every claim Canada has ever made and refuses to yield in the slightest degree.

More About Jack Wade Creek.

Mr. Robert Bushby furnishes the NUGGET with further information concerning Jack Wade creek, which is becoming more valuable in the estimation of Forty-Milers every day. One pan on a bench on No. 7 above lower discovery recently yielded one-half ounce. There are three distinct pay-streaks located on No. 8. The diggings are shallow, and at present about 45 men are employed. Owners of adjoining claims have been helping to prospect No. 7 in order to determine the location and richness of the streak. They declare themselves satisfied with the result.

Wade creek is something like our own Dominion, having two discoveries, claims being numbered above and below each. Beginning at Walker's fork, the claims are numbered from 1 to 11. From that point there are nine claims below lower discovery. Then come 18 claims above lower discovery to the upper discovery. From the upper discovery there are 21 claims above. Napoleon creek is another promising Forty-Mile tributary.

The American officials have established a customs house at Sam Patch's cabin. There are at present two officials located there. They stated to Mr. Bushby that American manufactured goods, purchased in Dawson, would be allowed free entry. An affidavit as to the American origin of the goods must be made before the American consul.

On Poker creek a number of claims are paying from \$2.50 to \$16 a day per man. Owners of minority interests in the Forty-Mile district are allowed to go to work on their claims, receiving \$10 per day for their labor and dividing anything in excess of that amount among all the owners of the property. The route from Forty-Mile to Jack Wade is via Canyon creek, involving a pack of about five hours.

Mr. Bushby is from Australia. He intends putting in next winter on Back Avenue and is interested in the

The Sporting World.

Tommy Sharkey has engaged Peter Jackson to train him for his coming fight with Champion Jeffries. He shows good judgment in securing Jackson, as there are very few men in the ring who know more about the scientific principles of prize-fighting than Jackson. Jackson, however, will have a hard time bringing Sharkey up to the type that Jeffries represents. It is said that Sharkey has made the remark that he could do Jeffries in six rounds. This was probably a day dream resulting from the fact that he had secured Jackson to coach him and had the utmost confidence in Jackson's ability. Sharkey may realize that, as a scientific fighter, he is not the equal of Jeffries and hopes to learn many things from Jackson. Jeffries, however, has defeated Jackson once, and probably is fully posted on the famous colored fighter's ring maneuvers.

Jeffries, who is matched to box Charlie Mitchell in England, will leave New York July 27. Jeffries will be accompanied by Jim Daily and his brother Jack. Jeffries will trail for the contest with Mitchell at Brighton, England, and the California Hercules is confident that he will polish off the former English boxing champion inside the prescribed limit. Since his victory over Fitzsimmons, Jeffries has been taking the best of care of himself, and if he continues to observe the rules of health should remain champion for many years to come. His action in making matches with Mitchell and Sharkey so

quickly after winning the championship has made him many friends, and as the public prefers a fighter who likes to fight better than to talk, the Californian bids fair to become as popular as John L. Sullivan.

An outside newspaper reports the arrival on the Pacific coast of Frank Raphael, late of Dawson. Those who remember that he fought one draw with Agnew and won their second bout on a foul will read with some interest the following from the Seattle P.-I.: "Frank Raphael, the young Californian who defeated Con Agnew in eleven hard-fought and fast rounds in Dawson City on June 12, came down from the north last week. Raphael looks like a good fighter, and is now in first-class condition. He will probably be heard from in San Francisco pugilistic circles before long, as he intends so arrange for several matches while in that city."

At Butte, Mont., on July 21, Dan Grindrod, of Helena, ran 100 yards in 9.35 seconds, thus equaling the accepted professional record for that distance. A local sprinter was his competitor, and was given six yards. Grindrod is a little man, weighing 130 pounds. He was discovered three years ago by H. E. Riley, the former trainer of several men with world's records.

Denver Ed Smith and Costello, of the battleship Iowa, were to fight at Tacoma on July 21, and a great mill was expected.

At Chicago, on July 21, Joe Choynski, of California, got the decision over Jack McCormack, of Philadelphia, heavyweight, at the end of a six-round contest. Choynski was knocked down in the first round, but from that until the sixth he had the decided advantage. In the last round McCormack tried to overmaster, but Joe was too clever, and easily ducked half a dozen vicious swings. The bout ended with both men in the middle of the ring fighting like demons.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Peter Jackson says he is desirous of fighting the winner of the Jeffries-Sharkey contest.

Col. McLennan's Speech.

The Cornwall (Ont.) Standard published a supplement containing a speech delivered by Col. R. B. McLennan, M. P., in the house of commons, in the debate on the address. The speech, which deals with all the vital questions of the day, is admitted to be one of the most practical and telling delivered during the session. After the first copies of the supplement reached Ottawa, George Taylor, M. P., the chief Conservative whip, sent a request to the Standard to keep the type blank, as a special edition might be required. An order was later received by the Standard for 10,000 copies for distribution from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Col. McLennan will be remembered as the most noted athlete of his time. After he won the laurels from Jimmy, the world's champion hammer thrower, he retired, but his record still remains unbroken.

Col. McLennan, who has since been a successful railroad contractor, now represents his native county, Glengarry, and is also commandant of the 150th battalion (Stormont and Glengarry) Canadian Forces.

New Route to Dawson.

Joseph T. Cornforth, of Denver, representing a syndicate of Colorado and Pennsylvania capitalists, has secured a charter from the Canadian government for the establishment of a passenger and express line from Lake Bennett to Dawson. The plan involves, also, a branch line to that vast unexplored and unprospected territory known as Central Eastern Alaska.

Beginning at the mouth of Watson river, near Cariboo crossing, the route extends across country on the west side to Rink rapids, on the Lewis river; thence it crosses the Lewis and down the east side to a point 60 miles below Fort Selkirk; thence across Stewart river on overland to and across Indian river, and thence in an almost air line to the head of famed Eldorado creek,

down Eldorado and Bonanza and on to Dawson.

The branch trail, and the one which pertains specially to the exploration and development in a prospector's way of Central Eastern Alaska, leaves Lewis river near Five Fingers, continuing in a general westerly course to a point midway between the 62d and 63d degrees of latitude. This route is said to be 200 miles shorter than the present one, and the company claim they will make the trip from Dawson to Bennett in five days, using horse sleds.

A Canteen at the Barracks.

The prospects are that the familiar figures of the N. W. M. P. and the red-coated forms of the soldier boys will be less numerous about town in the near future than they have been in the past. It is not that they are to be withdrawn from the country, but because Colonel Steele has given his consent to the establishment at the barracks of what is known among military men as a "canteen," and is, in reality, an establishment where liquor is retailed to the soldiers under the auspices of the government. Soldier boys and policemen are like other men in their habits and dispositions, and when their duty for the day is over they like to congregate in a congenial way and seek recreation or relaxation in the popular forms of amusement. Hence it is that they are much down town in the evening and, as a natural sequence, are found at the only places of amusement in Dawson—the saloons and variety theatres. These visits cost money and lots of it at 25 and 50 cents for a drink of liquor, and the boys hit upon the plan of asking that a canteen be established at the barracks.

At the canteen liquor will be furnished to the men at exactly what it costs the government, which means that they will be given a schooner of beer for 10 cents, whereas a small glass at the downtown saloons costs 50 cents, and that they can get several glasses of whisky or other liquor for the price of one elsewhere.

The canteen will doubtless serve to keep the boys' riot home more, and they will be missed from town in more ways than one, for they are a good lot of fellows socially, and are good spenders when feeling that way. It is understood that they will not be allowed to buy liquor at the canteen.

New Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Philip Root of New York was tendered and has accepted the position of secretary of war, from which Alger lately resigned. He is a well known lawyer and reformer.

A Klondiker's Hand-Luck.

FRATERS, July 21.—W. H. Black, a recent arrival from the gold fields of the north, reported to the police yesterday the loss of a money belt containing \$1,000 in nuggets. He offers a reward of \$500 for the return of the belt and contents intact. Black is not certain, but believes he left the belt on board the Steamer.

After the North Pole.

New York, July 24.—A steamer has just left this city with supplies for Lieut. Peary, who proposes to stay in the Arctic till he walks over the north pole or climbs it. The plan is to have caches gradually distributed along the route he pursues, with extra and ample supplies forwarded to each station every year.

Place your orders for Hunker freight with Nash Bros., City Dock.

Mr. J. T. Hawley of the Nugget Express is just in from Seattle with about three tons of general express matter. Mr. Hawley will go up the creeks Monday to take orders for thawing machinery, outfits, etc. Any one expecting to buy on the outside will do well to have a talk with him. Mr. Hawley leaves for Seattle about the 15th and will personally purchase and bring in any orders entrusted to his care. Call at the Nugget Express office and get figures.

Notice of Dissolution.

DAWSON, July 26, 1899.
To Whom It May Concern:
Take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Peterson, G. S. Bakke and J. T. Wilson in the Opera House, in Dawson, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Peterson having sold his interest in the business.
Messrs. Bakke and Wilson will continue to run the Opera House, and will collect all accounts and pay all indebtedness of the said partnership to this date.
G. S. BAKKE,
J. A. PETERSON,
J. T. WILSON.