

DISCOVERY OF TIN ORE

Made at the Head of Boucher Creek

Ledge is Three Feet Wide and Assays Well—Beaten out of His Find.

Still another discovery of valuable metal has been made in the territory which leads one to wonder if there is anything in the catalogue of mineralogy which will not eventually be unearthed in the rock-ribbed hills contiguous to Dawson. One of the stamperers who recently took part in the run to Boucher creek after staking the claim he had selected concluded to carry his investigations a little further before returning to the city to record. He was an old hand rock miner of years of experience and though he has been engaged in placer mining for the past five years he has never ceased to carefully examine any little piece of float that may have come his way. It is a mania with many quartz miners, particularly those who are acquainted with California and its history of the past fifty years, to be constantly on the lookout for the mother lode, the ledge from which all the gold found in the placer deposits has been derived, ground up during the progress of countless ages and finally deposited in the bars and stratas of gravel, there to remain until the end of the nineteenth century.

Such a man was he who made the discovery referred to. It was about two weeks ago when he was on Boucher and after he had staked his claim he said to his companions that he wanted to see what the head of the creek looked like. With a small pack of grub he set out alone on his errand of discovery. Ten miles from where he had left his friends and high up the divide at the head of the creek on the southern slope he accidentally came across a cropping that plainly showed mineral yet was unlike anything he had ever seen before in the States. Knocking off a corner of the ledge with a boulder the interior of the deposit where it was free from weather stains seemed to be fairly alive with a dull, grayish mineral, with little or no lustre though heavy in weight. Unable to determine the nature of his find he took several samples and after rejoining his companions they all returned to the city. To one of his party he made known his discovery and said he proposed having an assay made in order to ascertain what it was and its value if any. At the time the find was made he did not bother to stake off a quartz claim, concluding to return in the event of it proving of any value. The returns from the assay made stated the sample to contain blue tin containing a percentage so high that were the ledge proven to be continuous and of depth it would be of inestimable value. Then the fine Italian hand of the friend showed itself. Before the original discoverer had time to locate his own discovery the friend with eight men went out and staked everything in sight. What he who has been defrauded may do in the matter is not known; in fact, it is doubtful if he has any redress other than such as he might obtain with his fists.

Samples of the ore are on exhibition at Nick's barber shop on Third avenue near the postoffice. The ledge is said to be three feet in width which in a more accessible location would be considered a bonanza. Practically all the tin that supplies the world comes from Wales, whose mines have been worked for over a hundred years and the ledge followed out under the sea for a long distance. Tin has been found in South Dakota and a number of years ago an expensive plant was erected for the reduction of the ore, but the output has never figured very extensively in the world's supply.

Russian Policy Not Popular

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—Alexander Constantinovich Basily, a high official of the foreign office, died recently in Paris of pneumonia. M. Basily had a leading part in the peace conference at The Hague. After a varied diplomatic career, he became director of the Asiatic department of the foreign office, from which responsible position he was displaced by nominal promotion in April, 1900. A Pan-Slavic industrial and art exposition will be held in this city in 1904. Russian newspapers are displaying keen interest in the projected Alaska-Bering Straits & Irkutsk

railway. They report it to be backed by American millionaires, but do not mention the names of the promoters. A special government commission has recommended the construction of a railroad from Alexandropol, in Trans-Caucasia, to the Persian frontier, with a view to its being a branch of the Frivaline when that is built. The construction of another railroad from St. Petersburg to Patrozavodsk, on Lake Onega, and a short line in the Baltic district, has been recommended.

It has long been an open secret that the sugar legislation and policy of M. Witte, the finance minister, finds no more support in Russia, outside the ranks of the sugar producers, than they do abroad. This revolt appears to have extended even to Kieff, the center of the Russian sugar business. The newspaper, the Kievelanin, treats M. Witte's last diplomatic essays with just as marked coldness as did the foreign press. The Kievelanin observes rather sharply that M. Witte's appeal to the most favored nation clause in Russia's commercial treaties is of greater theoretical than practical value, since Russia has no commercial treaty with England and all her most important treaties will soon expire. Moreover, it supports the position taken by the United States that a general law directed against all bounty fed sugar cannot be regarded to be an infringement of the most favored nation principle. The paper sees no sense in embroilments such as M. Witte brought about between the United States and Russia for the sake of what it calls "a clique of favored manufacturers." It characterizes M. Witte's denial of a bounty on sugar as not corresponding to the facts of the case. "The Brussels conference," says the Kievelanin, "opened the door to the healthy competition of Russia in the world's sugar market and Russia proceeds to slam this door in the interest of an artificial system."

Uncle Sam May buy.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 24.—The investigation in Paris of the French Panama Canal Company's proposed sale of property and rights to the United States has proceeded far enough to justify a strong belief that clear title can be acquired, and that, in the event of a satisfactory treaty with Colombia, the Isthmian canal will be built on the Panama route. No official of the government is willing to say this in so many words, however, and those who are specially charged with the complex and difficult inquiry at the French capital keenly appreciate the fine questions in law and equity that must be solved.

The French court of law, which was charged with the protection of creditors of the failed De Lesseps Company, and by which the liquidator, or receiver, was appointed, has decided at least two of the main points which the president of the United States has to consider in his negotiations for the purchase conditionally authorized by congress. Inasmuch as the liquidator appointed by the French court is a trustee representing creditors of the former canal company, who were to receive sixty per cent. of the proceeds of canal operation from the Hutin Company, it becomes a serious question whether he has power to vacate the rights of these creditors and substitute therefor an equitable share in the proceeds of the present company's sale to the United States.

It was also questioned whether the court had the power to authorize the trustee to do this. The court has decided both questions in the affirmative.

Going to Philippines.

New York, Aug. 25.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles will sail for the Philippines within a few weeks, says a Herald dispatch from Boston. He is retiring as to the object of the trip. When asked if he was going in his official capacity, he replied:

"Well, I'm not going as a tourist, neither am I going for my health. I cannot tell until I get there what I will do."

"Will you take any part in the negotiations relative to the friars' lands?"

"No."

"Will you confer in any way with, or make any suggestions to the civil government there?"

"No, I will have nothing to do with any matters outside of my profession."

Gen. Miles declined to answer other questions relative to his trip. A Washington dispatch regarding the Boston report declares nothing is known in the office of the adjutant general regarding the intentions of Gen. Miles to go to Manila. The general would not have to report to that office his intention to leave the country, but it is not thought he would take such a step without communicating his intention to the secretary of war or the president.

Roosevelt's Boldness

London, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning publishes an editorial article discussing President Roosevelt's decision to appeal from party wire pullers to the people on the trust question. The paper says:

"This is a bold decision if President Roosevelt is ambitious of a second term, but he is shrewd as well as courageous. We cannot, however, venture to form a judgment of his chances of success against the strong forces arrayed on the opposite side. The American people themselves have no very clear idea on this subject and their political prophets are all at sea in their speculations."

"It is interesting to observe that in America it is frankly assumed that Mr. Roosevelt's object is to throw a protecting shield over the capitalists and that his attacks on the trusts are regarded with suspicion by American protectionists. 'The result of the struggle between a craving for protection and impatience of monopoly will soon be visible in the United States and Mr. Roosevelt apparently will have credit for having raised a great issue with conspicuous fearlessness.'"

CALLS IT ARROGANCE.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt's advocacy of government supervision of trusts has caused the Post of this city to discuss a "new trust danger. It says Germany, and indeed all Europe, must be on its guard."

The Kreuz Zeitung in a leader on "American Imperialism" says: "American arrogance is directed not only against Germany, but against all Europe. This arrogance is the outgrowth of the puritanical belief in the God-given mission and its own invulnerable position."

Tragedy as Well as Romance

In the dispatches from Cripple creek during the past few days there was hidden between the lines a story which has escaped the correspondents and which might have furnished good material for a yellow sensation.

An old-timer in Cripple creek owned a claim on one of the northern hills, which he held for years only under the greatest difficulties. He tried to sell it, but could not—the location was not considered desirable. He was able at the last to do only sufficient work upon his claim to meet the requirements of the law. The property eventually passed from his hands, and is now owned by a millionaire. Whether the original owner received anything for his claim, or simply lost it, we are not informed.

Not a very great while since this old-timer ended his own life in a fit of despondency—a suicide. He died penniless, and would have been buried in a pauper's grave but for the fact that other old-timers of the great camp, with characteristic charity, gave him a decent burial. No clergyman officiated at the funeral ceremonies. By a novel arrangement various city and county officials, lawyers and others informally discussed the life of their dead friend, and behind the puffs of smoke from their cigars regretted his untimely end. Later a procession was formed for the graveyard, where the old-timer was laid for his long last sleep.

One of the richest surface strikes made in the camp in many months is now reported from the claim formerly owned by the old-timer, now at rest in Mount Pisgah cemetery, in Cripple creek. The indications are that the discovery will develop into a good producing proposition. Made right at the surface, who can tell how often the old man may have passed over his hidden fortune? Perhaps he had dug in the vicinity and missed striking it by a few feet or even inches. All we know is that he failed to open the ore, and, despondent, penniless, and thinking himself friendless, he departed with his claim and took his own life.

Mining is regarded as the romantic business. It is fascinating to many on account of its romantic features. Sometimes there is tragedy as well as romance in mining.

Big Strike Threatened.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—The Sentinel this morning says:

"By September 15th large railway systems of the country will be confronted with a demand by 100,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for an increase in wages which will mean an additional outlay of \$1,000,000 a month for wages by railroads in the country or the alternative of a strike which will eclipse in its extent all previous strikes, including the demonstration of the American Railway Union in 1894. The demands which have been formulated, but not yet presented, are for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages."

FOUND.—One black curly dog, white breast; and one brown curly dog. Owner can have same by calling at Tardell Bros., 61 below Bonanza, and paying charges.

ACCOUNTS ARE SHORT

A Trusted Official Has Gone Wrong

Several Hundred Poor People Suffer on Account of Shortage

New York, Aug. 21.—Several hundred poor people in Passaic, N.J., are panic-stricken because of the announcement that Secretary William Malcolm, of the Mutual Building and Loan association, has admitted that he is short in his association accounts about \$100,000.

The Mutual Loan & Building Association, is the largest in this part of the state and the oldest in Passaic. Many of the stockholders are poor people and their savings of a lifetime are involved. The state banking examiners have taken charge, and for the present the association has suspended payments. The directors say they cannot pay all its claims in full and it will take many years to wind up its affairs.

A few months ago State Bank Examiner Conklin, while examining the books of William Malcolm, discovered that there was a shortage of some \$80,000.

Malcolm thereupon turned over all his property, including his big store and his home here. His wife's property was also turned over, all of which was estimated at \$92,000.

He was re-elected secretary and then the announcement was made that there had been found another shortage, said to have been contracted within the past few months, amounting to about \$20,000. This was a sensation and the directors were dumfounded. They sent for Malcolm, who was brought to the meeting. He was confronted with the evidence of his shortage, and refused at first to admit it. Then he broke down and cried and admitted all. He was city treasurer and his accounts are now in course of examination. There has

been no shortage found, but the accounts are badly muddled up. Malcolm will probably be arrested today.

Fire Reging

Hamilton, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The dry goods store of T. V. Howell & Son caught fire in some way last night, and the entire stock, valued at \$150,000, was destroyed or badly damaged. The fire spread to other buildings, and a very destructive conflagration was threatened. Cincinnati was asked for aid, and sent two engines early this morning. The carpet store of Creighton & Hoyer was then burning. Both the First and Second National Bank buildings were in danger.

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