

JEFFRIES WINS

He Has Re-Affirmed His Right to the Championship Title.

CONTEST LASTED FOR TWENTY-TWO ROUNDS.

Corbett Gave a Wonderful Exhibition of Skill but Lacked Strength.

When the Ex-Champion Had Remained Ten Rounds The Spectators Had Confidence He Could Win--Jeffries Became Maddened in the Seventeenth--End Was Sudden and Unexpected.

From Thursday's 8 P. M. Extra.

Coney Island, May 11, via Skagway, May 17.—7 p. m.—In the fastest, prettiest and closest heavy weight ring battle ever fought in New York, James J. Jeffries again, tonight, asserted his right to the title of undisputed champion of the world.

In a fast and furious fight, which lasted 22 rounds he defeated James J. Corbett, once champion of the world, before the largest audience that ever assembled around a prize ring in the state of New York.

Corbett came out from years of retirement fresh and confident. His skill as a boxer was apparently undiminished and he received an ovation when he stepped into the ring. His foot work was wonderfully clever and his methods of defence were simply masterful. The ex-champion outboxed Jeffries at both long and short range, and if he had exhibited the required amount of strength he would have won an easy victory.

For the first ten rounds Corbett led his man at every turn and at the beginning of the eleventh sentiment in his favor veered completely around. Big sums were offered at the ring side on Corbett, and Jeffries' backers became very dubious of the result.

From the tenth to the seventeenth round honors were even, but it still looked as though Corbett would best his antagonist.

In the seventeenth round Jeffries apparently maddened by the danger to his reputation began a series of furious rushes with terrible fierceness. Notwithstanding his onslaughts, the beginning of the twentieth round showed Corbett smiling confidently and his face unmarked.

The end came with the suddenness of a great shock in the twenty-second round. Both men rallied for a final, supreme effort and came together like two gladiators. They followed each other around the ring, both fighting at long range. Suddenly they came together, both men fighting furiously. There was a loud report of a heavy blow and Corbett dropped. No count was required to demonstrate Corbett's defeat. He was carried immediately to his corner.

At the Ringside.

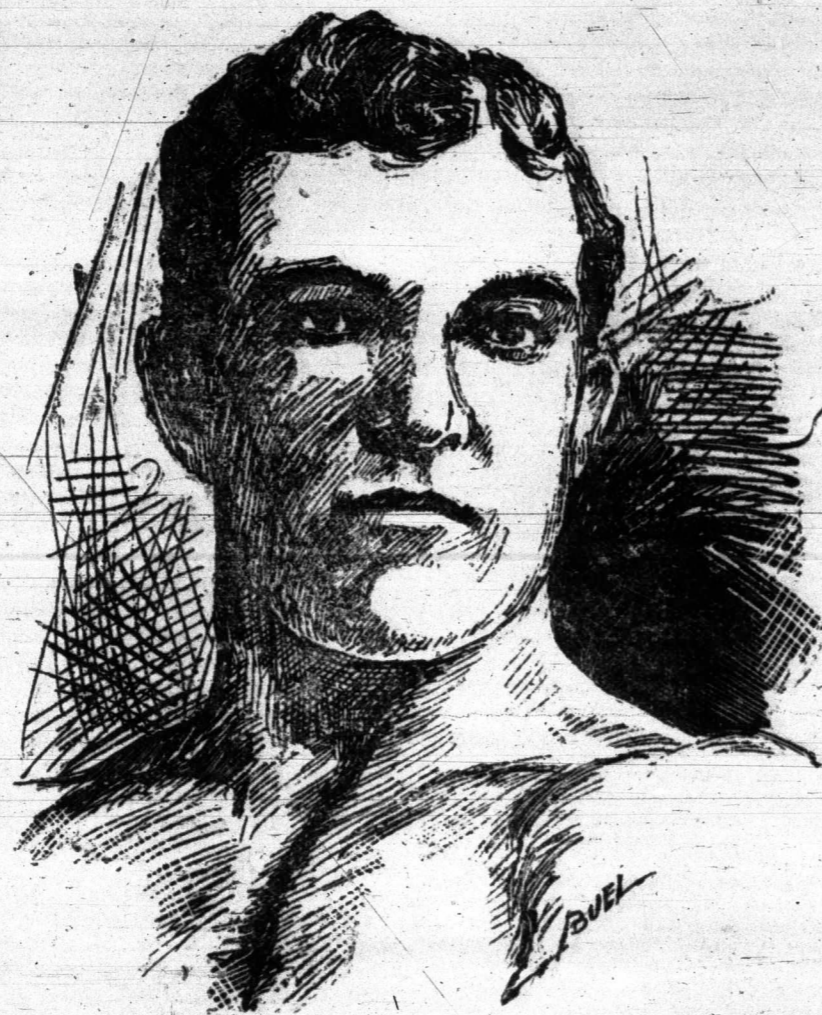
Coney Island, May 11, via Skagway, May 17.—A vast audience assembled to witness the ex-champion and his former pupil battle for the fistie honors of the world. Corbett was expected to make a better, showing than he did against Fitzsimmons; for the favorite of other days had trained most faithfully for the contest; no one, however, anticipated such a wonderful exhibition of skill and activity.

Jeffries had made no particular preparations, but nevertheless he appeared a perfect specimen of physical development.

Excepting at long odds, no bets were

placed on the ultimate result, for the fact was conceded that Jeffries would win. Most of the money was wagered for and against Corbett lasting ten rounds.

Rily Grannon, Nat Goodwin and Harry Edwards, the Hoffman House bookmaker, dumped large sums on ac-



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

count of backing their opinions to the effect that the boilermaker would make quick work of the ex-champion.

At the end of the seventeenth round, several even bets were made that Corbett would win; and at this stage of the contest neither contestant appeared to have the advantage.

The excellent and honest effort which Corbett made to recover his lost laurels has gained for him the esteem of sports who for some time past have regarded him with disfavor.

Jim Jeffries was a resident of Los Angeles where he followed the occupation of boilermaker prior to his entering the ring. He has fought and conquered all the big fighters of the day and now holds the unique position of champion over all champions of the world.

While Corbett is now classed as a second rater in the pugilistic world his defeat at the hands of his former trainer emphasizes the ability of Jeffries and demonstrates the fact that no matter how clever an athlete may be, he cannot withstand the enervating influence of dissipation.

Depew on Honesty.

Honesty is too much talked about as if it were scarce in these days. The

business principles of today are better, purer and more universally honest than they were in the days of my boyhood. Then the motto of life ran something like this: "All is fair in love, war and trade." But this generation has tabooed that maxim, and business methods were never better or more reputable than they are at this very minute. Many immense fortunes have been made by men of this generation, who employed strictly honest means to attain their ultimate success and great wealth.

I have seen many men become wealthy through dishonest methods, and any experience with them has taught me this: That most men who gain wealth dishonestly, if they live long enough, get poor again. It is almost an invariable rule.

The main temptation with which the ordinary business man of today is beset is the temptation to misrepresent his capital or business prospects and thus obtain greater credit. But don't do it. It does not pay. The old, old, adage, "Honesty is the best policy" is the safest motto for every business man to follow. And I know what I am talking about, too.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Duke of Argyll Dead.

London, April 24.—George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of Argyll, died at 2.35 Tuesday morning at his residence, Inverary Castle, Argyllshire. He is succeeded by his son, the Marquis of Lorne, who married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of the queen.

The duke was the head of the great family of the Campbells, one of the oldest and bravest in the Scotch peerage. He had more titles than any other nobleman of Scotch descent, and he and Lord Roseberry shared the honor of being Knights of the Garter and Knights of the Thistle, a distinction

which no other noble possesses. At Inverary Castle, the ducal seat of the Campbells, is a priceless collection of pictures and historic relics. The duke for many years was very active in politics. In youth he was precocious (he was 76 at the time of his death), being an author at 19, a university chancellor at 28, a cabinet member at 29, a lord privy seal at 30 and postmaster general at 32. He was a voluminous writer upon topics political, theological and scientific. He probably will be longest remembered for his religio-scientific controversy with the late Prof. Huxley, in which friends of both great men claimed their side-victorious. Argyll's estate comprises more than 170,000 acres.

A Big Machinery House.

Mr. H. K. Olson is a recent arrival in Dawson from San Francisco. He is the representative of the Joshua Hendy Machine works of that city, the largest institution of the kind on the Pacific coast. Mr. Olson was formerly general manager of the Krogh Manufacturing Co., and is an authority on machinery of all descriptions, particularly machinery applicable to mining. His visit to this country will without doubt be of great advantage not only to the concern he represents but to the claim owners as well, as his experience and wide knowledge can be practically applied on the mines of this district.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
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ALLEN BROS. Publishers

"EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISES."

It has been some time since our contemporary, the News, has had anything to say regarding the subject of telegrams. Formerly, our contemporary was wont to devote columns of space to the topic. One day we would be told of the numerous exclusive telegraphic franchises which the News had bought. We would be given detailed recitals of the powerful influences brought to bear upon the various governments of the earth, to the end that the News should have the exclusive use for the Klondike of all the network of wires and cables that encompassed the globe. There would be dark hints of mysterious intrigues, suggestive of all manner of pressure brought to bear upon statesmen and legislators in aid of the News' "exclusive franchise" rights.

Then there came the stories of the immense sums of money which our contemporary was expending in perfecting its "exclusive" system. The News, according to the News, was the only really substantial patron the government wire had. It was only through the patronage of the News that the line could exist and do business. Had it not been for the large amounts of money which our contemporary was contributing to the governmental coffers, the telegraph line would long ago have been bankrupt, and Dawson again cut off from all communication with the outside world.

But this was not all. Will Dawson ever forget the dramatic recital of the doings of the News' Skagway correspondent? Will the vision of those midnight dashes from the Skagway wharf to the telegraph office ever fade from our minds? Can we ever forget the feeling of awe with which we were inspired when we were told how the swiftest and most expensive livery turn-out of which Skagway can boast raced at railroad speed up the wharf, while the News' correspondent guided his galloping steed with one hand and wrote down his messages with the other?

It was like a tale from the Arabian Nights, and left us simply astounded.

But, as noted above, a long time has elapsed since our contemporary last referred to the subject of telegrams. It has, for some peculiar reason, ceased to dilate upon the matter of "exclusive franchises." In fact, it has come to pass, in the fullness of time, that the News is as careful to avoid the telegram question as it was once eager to expound thereon. Why this should be so, is a matter entirely of speculation. It is apparent, however, that "exclusive franchises" sometimes fail to exclude. They are, at best, uncertain quantities, and will at times fail to operate. We imagine that something of this kind is what ails the News' "exclusive telegraph franchise."

It may be that there are no more expensive rigs to be had in Skagway, or it may be that the News' Skagway correspondent has punctured his bicycle tire. At any rate, the Nugget is getting all the telegrams it wants, and publishing them ahead of all "exclusive franchise" holding contemporaries, our revered neighbor, the News, not excepted.

Last night, for instance, news of the Jeffries-Corbett fight came singing over the wires at 7:30,

and 30 minutes later was published exclusively in the Nugget, which never had, nor claimed to have, an "exclusive" right to the telegraph line. We can't imagine how these things can happen, as we are positive that our correspondent at Skagway owns no thoroughbred racing stock, nor have we furnished him with an automobile machine or any other of the numerous distance-annihilating devices to which our contemporary has resorted. Perhaps our contemporary, which excels at explanations, if it does lack capacity in other directions, can tell us all about it.

RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Several inquiries have recently been made at this office respecting the rights enjoyed in Alaska by parties not American citizens. As a matter of fact, such rights at the present time amount to nil.

There is in existence a sort of preferential statute in favor of Canadian citizens, by virtue of which rights are granted to the latter similar to those enjoyed by American citizens in Canada. The law, however, is inoperative, by reason of the fact that it does not grant to Canadians any rights which Americans do not enjoy in Alaska.

In this country, title to mining property is in the nature of a lease from the government. According to the United States statute, therefore, Canadian citizens would be entitled to lease mining property in Alaska. But, as Americans are not given this privilege, therefore, according to the terms of the statute, Canadians, as well as citizens of other nations, are practically without rights, so far as Alaska is concerned. These facts should be borne in mind by parties other than Americans who purpose making a prospecting tour into our neighboring territory. There is no magistrate in the northern part of Alaska at the present time, before whom a declaration of intention to become an American citizen may be made, and, without such declaration, claims staked by foreigners are liable at any time to contest and forfeiture. This would not be likely to happen, unless the claims should be valuable ones, but, as a claim without gold is of no value to anyone, the dilemma is not greatly relieved.

As published elsewhere, in the telegraphic columns of the Nugget, today, Judge Brown, of the district of Alaska, is now in Skagway, and undoubtedly will proceed down the river during the summer. He will be empowered to receive declarations from those who intend becoming American citizens. Meanwhile, the staking and recording of claims in Alaska by foreigners is done at considerable risk of ultimate loss.

Kroonstadt, the much-vaunted Boer stronghold, has fallen, with little or no opposition. The Boers appear to be entirely demoralized at the ease with which Roberts turned their positions, and have beaten a hasty retreat. It is not likely that strong resistance will be encountered at Johannesburg, and the way should now be practically cleared for a direct advance upon Pretoria. At the latter point, the Boers will be able to withstand a prolonged siege, unless the moral effect of Roberts' successes is such that Kruger will be forced to give up the fight.

Man Wanted.

The police at the town station are inquiring for A. C. Strathder of Chicago. Anyone having information concerning him is requested to report same to police.