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NAVAL BILL WAS PASSED

Uncle Sam Will Have New Ships

Submarine Ships Will Also Be Provided—Three Training Ships.

Washington, Feb. 19.—At the end of a protracted session the house today passed the naval appropriation bill. A great many amendments were offered to the provisions relating to the increase of the personnel, and the authorization of new ships to be built. The most important amendment adopted was one to authorize the secretary of the navy, in his discretion, to purchase or contract for submarine torpedo boats, after investigation of their merits, and appropriate amount for that purpose. The amendment was in the language of a bill introduced by Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, and it was stated on the floor that it had the support of all the members of the naval committee. It was adopted practically without debate. The words authorizing the construction of the new ships "by contract" were stricken out.

As passed the bill provides for three new battleships and an armored cruiser, two steel training ships and one wooden brig for training purposes in addition to ten submarines discretionally authorized. The increase in the personnel of the navy went through as reported by the committee, an effort to limit the increase to two midshipmen for each senior and representative to the period between now and 1911 having been voted down.

When the paragraph providing for the increase of the navy was reached, Mr. Mudd, of Maryland, a member of the naval committee, made a point of order against those portions of the paragraph providing that the machinery and materials used in the construction of the ships should be of domestic manufacture, and authorizing the secretary of the navy, in case of combination of bidders, to have the ships constructed in the government yards. Mr. Gillet, of Massachusetts, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. Kitchen, of North Carolina, appealed from the decision. The chair was sustained, 109 to 88.

An amendment was adopted reinstating the provision requiring the use of domestic machinery and materials in the construction of the ships. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, on behalf of the naval committee, offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy, in his discretion, to expend \$500,000 for submarine torpedo boats tested and found to be acceptable to the navy. Mr. Taylor said the amendment had the approval of every member of the committee. It was not in the interest of any particular submarine boat.

"Why did not the committee report the provision in the bill if it was acceptable to all the members?" asked Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts. "Because it was only agreed upon today," answered Mr. Taylor. "Rather late," observed Mr. Thayer. The amendment was agreed to, 84 to 41.

The proviso attached to the authorization is as follows: "That prior to said purchase or contract for said boats any American inventor or owner of submarine torpedo boats may give reasonable notice, and have his, her or its submarine torpedo boat tested before August 1, 1903, by comparison or competition, or both, with a government submarine torpedo boat or any private competitor, and thereupon the board appointed for conducting such tests shall report the result of said competition to the secretary of the navy, who may purchase or contract for such boats in a manner that will best advance the interests of the United States for a submarine warfare; and provided further, that before any submarine torpedo boat shall be purchased or contracted for, it shall be accepted by the navy department as fulfilling all reasonable requirements, and shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the department."

Mr. Cushman, of Washington, offered an amendment authorizing one of the battleships or cruisers authorized by the bill to be built at a yard on

the Pacific coast, unless the bid therefor was 4 per cent. in excess of the bids for ships of the same class to be built elsewhere. The amendment led to much debate. Mr. Cushman declared that the only independent ship-building concern in the United States outside of the trust, capable of building a battleship, was at Seattle. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. By unanimous consent the provision which had gone out on a point of order authorizing the secretary of the navy to construct the ships in government yards in the event of a combination of bidders, was restored.

BUMPTIOUS BEGGARS

Admiral Beaumont Describes Castro's People

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, of the British navy, who preceded Admiral Bickford in command of the Australian squadron, passed through San Francisco on his way to England this week. Referring to his arrival in that city the San Francisco Call has the following: "Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, of the British navy, calls the Venezuelans 'bumptious beggars,' and says they need a big, strong guardian. He suggests Uncle Sam for the position. The admiral arrived here yesterday on the Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Sierra. He has been for two years commander-in-chief of the British fleet in Australian waters, and is on his way home to London for assignment to a new and more important command. Lady Beaumont, who accompanies the admiral, was a Miss Perkins, of Boston.

"The admiral is a well-built Briton with clean-cut features, kindly eyes and a well-disciplined beard of that snowy whiteness which brightens the gold and deepens the blue of the uniform; his high rank entitles him to wear, and adds distinction to the appearance of the wearer. In the quiet civilian garb in which he arrived, the admiral looked the well-groomed man of the world, and when the monocle was fitted into place, every inch a lord. It was only when deep in thought that the titled sailor allowed the polished pebble to remain in place. When he spoke he swept his right hand across his starboard eye and dexterously 'palmed' the monocle.

"You people on this coast are very anti-British," he said, as he squeezed the monocle between two sturdy palms. "When I was in charge of the fleet at Esquimaux during the Boer war and before I went to Australia your papers were always making cheerful mention of anarchists, Fenians and other pleasant people who were going to Esquimaux to dynamite the ships and navy yards under my command."

"Admiral Beaumont was stationed at the West Indies some years ago, in command of H. M. S. Canada. He is greatly interested in the Venezuelan question. 'They're a bumptious lot of beggars,' he said, speaking of President Castro and his people; 'they ought to be disciplined once in a while, but will never be really good until taken in charge by some big nation.' "Admiral Beaumont's flagship on the Australian station was the Royal Arthur. He was succeeded in the Antipodes by Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe."

Director's Reply
Montreal, Feb. 3.—W. R. Green, one of the directors of the Canada Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, discussed today the claim of McGill University governors that the erection and operation of a Marconi station on the top of Mount Royal would destroy valuable instruments belonging to the laboratories of the university. He stated that the claim was an entirely erroneous one and insinuated that the objection was not based entirely upon a scientific basis, as several of the governors of the university are also directors of telegraph companies.

Likes Our Style
We are under obligations to J. M. Beelman, of 808 Warren avenue, Chicago, for a copy of the Christmas edition of the Daily Klondike Nugget, the subscription price of which is 25c for a single copy or \$30 per year. It contains twelve pages and gives a very interesting description of Dawson and the country tributary, and registers mercury at 17 degrees below zero on Christmas day. It is a very neat souvenir-edition and rivals many dailies of the States.—Plymouth Ohio Advertiser.

GRAND JURY IS AT WORK

Seattle, Feb. 20.—The grand jury yesterday voted to indict a number of law breakers heretofore engaged in conducting resorts where liquor is sold through the medium of women and several property owners who have rented their premises to such tenants. It also entered into a heated discussion on a phase of its work which has not heretofore been considered.

A number of members of the investigating body are strenuously opposed to indicting any more persons who are the product of a wide-open policy until the city officials who have made it possible for them to ply their unlawful occupation are made to suffer jointly with them. A discussion was precipitated among the members of the jury as to the advisability of returning indictments against the formulation of this policy by the discovery of a statute which makes an official who knowingly permits a crime to be committed jointly guilty with the perpetrator.

It appears that until yesterday the jury had no knowledge that such a law was in existence, and several of the body championed a policy which, if carried out, will probably result in true bills against at least two city officials holding high elective and executive positions. During the discussion it became apparent that the three men who have so far stood out against indicting a certain police official would continue to oppose the finding of a true bill against him. In fact, it is known that until Juror Elagistone returns, there is slight probability of the body's being able to indict this official for lack of the necessary twelve votes which must be cast in order to authorize the drawing of a true bill.

The existence of pool rooms in which bets are sold on races in distant cities was brought to the notice of the jury yesterday, and the body seriously considered the advisability of indicting their operators. It was finally determined, however, to give Chief of Police Sullivan an opportunity to enforce the law before returning indictments. Several jurors were of the opinion that Sullivan would order the pool rooms closed if the jury signified its desire to have him do so. When the jury adjourned at noon Foreman Pigott and Juror Hamilton called on Chief Sullivan in his private office, presumably for the

purpose of conveying the body's ultimatum. After they had gone the chief denied that they had insisted upon his closing the pool rooms, but said they came again to call his attention to the facts. Following the call of the members of the jury there were a number of callers upon the chief, among them being John Clancy, John H. Miller and others.

"I will consult with City Attorney De Bruler tomorrow on the matter," said Chief Sullivan last evening, "and it may be possible that there is a city ordinance under which I can close the pool rooms, but I do not think there is. So far I have not been able to find any references to such places either in the state or in the municipal law."

"In case you cannot find any law in point will you say that the places referred to will not be closed?" the chief was asked. "No, I will not," he answered. "We may file information against the proprietors under the state law relating to gambling, and leave the courts to decide the nature of the offense, if such it can be called. A court might hold that betting on these races is gambling as defined by the state statute."

When Mr. Pigott first conferred with Chief Sullivan on the subject, the chief consulted with the prosecuting attorney immediately. He now says he will have a conference with the city attorney today and probably will be guided by the advice which he receives. It is stated, however, that the city attorney before this rendered his opinion that the pool rooms can not be interfered with under the municipal ordinances.

While the chief of police does not admit there was anything mandatory in Mr. Pigott's stand it is rumored that the foreman attempted to force the immediate closing of the places. The proprietors themselves say their position is a legal one and that they cannot be interfered with by any specific law.

The grand jury examined few witnesses yesterday outside of Robert Moran, Frank Paul, William Martin and William Murphy, who were interrogated along the lines of alleged municipal corruption in the city council. Councilman Parry has not yet been summoned to testify. He has been in Portland for the past two

days and is expected to return home today. Under the circumstances, the councilman's friends were much surprised to read in a local evening paper an extended purported account of his appearance before the jury on Wednesday.

Notwithstanding the fact that the chief of police professes to believe that the alleged assault and robbery of Mrs. Powell Reeves by two young women attired in men's clothing is a joke, the jury spent the whole of yesterday afternoon investigating the facts surrounding the mysterious occurrence. Mrs. Reeves appeared before the body and told them how she was assaulted and beaten almost insensible by the young women. She expressed no opinion as to the motives which prompted her assailants, but confessed that she failed to see the joke.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Ed. Butts and her sister, Miss Creston, admitted that they assaulted Mrs. Reeves and took her diamonds, but contended that it was done for fun, to teach Mrs. Reeves to take better care of her valuables in the future. Both women were before the jury after it had finished with the victim of the alleged robbery and gave their version of the affair. Miss Creston faintly twice in the corridor of the court house while awaiting her turn before the jury.

The true bills which the jury voted yesterday number twenty-two in all. Ten are for men already in custody for burglary and other acts committed since the jury convened. The remainder are against vaudeville house proprietors and property owners in whose premises the former have maintained their resorts. No councilman or other city official is included in the list. The indictments will not be placed in the hands of deputy sheriffs until today.

Jump for Their Lives
Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 20.—The Clifton house, containing 100 guests, is on fire, and many persons have jumped from the windows, and it is thought some may have lost their lives in their endeavor to escape from the burning building. Two guests have been taken to the railroad depot, near by, with severe injuries sustained in jumping from windows. The fire probably will be confined to the hotel building.

WANTED—Clean rags at Nugget office for wiping machinery.
Job Printing at Nugget office.

Bible School Lesson for Mar. 8

Title.—Paul at Ephesus. Acts 19: 13-20.
Golden Text.—"The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified." Acts 19: 17.

Ephesus was in Paul's day the most important city of Asia Minor, and the centre of its commerce. It was most notable throughout the world for its temple and worship of Diana. So magnificent was the temple of this heathen goddess that it was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. "The site of the once splendid Asian metropolis is now utterly desolate."

Paul visited Ephesus on his third missionary journey and after instructing the band of Jewish Christians there, as noticed in our last lesson, he entered the Jewish synagogue and boldly preached the Gospel of Jesus the Christ. The ministry of Paul was markedly successful for apart from the record in this chapter, Pliny the Roman Governor in a letter to the Emperor Trajan refers to the widespread diffusion of "this superstition," as he was pleased to call Christianity.

The influence of Paul was miraculously manifested. The influence of a good man in a community is always helpful healing. True Christianity always lends itself to the uplifting of humanity. It is evident that a large amount of superstition was associated with the faith of the people who came to Paul with "handkerchiefs or aprons" to carry away the healing influence. At Ephesus there was a school of pretended Jewish healers—Yagoband, "Exorcists," "Strolling Magicians," who professed by charms and spells and incantations to cure diseases. These men looked upon Paul as one of themselves, and upon Christianity as a species of magic. The sons of Sceva, the chief of the local synagogue, attempted to practice sorcery with the name of Jesus. Men who lack the power of the Christ and of the Christ life, still endeavor to conjure with the name of Jesus, and with the same lack of results. The influence that alone counts is the influence of a life in Christ and from Christ in the soul. What is meant by "possessed with

devils" or "evil spirits" is not clear. Possibly a condition of lunacy superinduced by a life of sinful indulgence. Are men "possessed" of devils today? What of the man whose reason is dethroned by drink or morphine? What of the man whose craving for the excitement of the gaming table is like fire in his blood? What of the one who has given himself over to some base passion until it controls him? At least science looks upon him as a monomaniac. And the work of "casting out" such devils is a work that Christ alone can perform in the moral regeneration of the individual.

The unsuccessful attempts of these Jewish sorcerers convinced many of the superiority of Christianity. The medicine-man, the sorcerer, is a part of heathenism with which even today we are familiar with. The superstitions of a barbarous age are hard to get rid of. But Christianity is not the source of superstition; they are the remnants of heathenism, infidelity is lost in its denunciations, but it has no answer for eternal questions, and where it exists, leaves a night and a shadow. "Where are the nations made better by infidelity? Where are the communities made moral and cultured and prosperous under it? Where are the men redeemed from sin? Where are its missions, its benevolences, its schools, and its colleges? Christianity proves its divinity by the marvellous superiority of its work."—Peloubet.

Shortage is Verified.
Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.—J. G. Cassatt, head of the banking house of Cassatt & Co., today gave out a statement in which he says that Howard T. Goodwin, formerly confidential clerk of the firm, who committed suicide last December, was a defaulter to the extent of \$60,000 to \$80,000. Goodwin killed himself in the company's office, and the cause of his act was never made public until today. The A. B. dances are always enjoyable. The sheet and pillow case ball Friday night will be no exception.

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