

GENELLE REMANDED

Will Be Tried by the Territorial Court

Charged With Having Incited McMillan to Burn Steamers for Their Insurance.

The preliminary hearing of Joseph Genelle, charged with having incited the burning of the steamers Mona and Glenora, which were destroyed last winter in the slough opposite Klondike City, was held yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Wroughton, resulting in the accused being bound over for trial before the territorial court.

The main witness for the crown was McMillan who by his own confession made some months ago applied the match which started the conflagration. The exact details of the confession have never been made known to the public and yesterday they came out for the first time. When the steamers were burned the police had already had an intimation that such was liable to occur, and, in fact, a week previous they were anticipating the event and lay in wait expecting to catch the incendiary, so when the boats finally did go up in smoke but little time was lost in placing McMillan, the night watchman, under suspicion. He was known to have disposed of a quantity of goods and stores that were aboard and had also remarked that there was liable to be a fire in the slough at almost any time. Within a week he was placed under arrest and after several interviews in the sweat-box with Detective Walsh made a complete confession, in which he said he had been employed by Genelle, the owner of the boats, to do the job far which he was to receive \$2,000. The plea of guilty was entered against McMillan but sentence was reserved until such time as the alleged inciter of the arson could be brought to trial. Genelle was then living in Vancouver and a warrant was issued here for his arrest. On being taken into custody Genelle resisted being brought to Dawson to answer to the charge, securing his release under a writ of habeas corpus. Later he was again arrested, the warrant was held to be good and he was finally brought to Dawson, arriving last week.

In telling his story yesterday McMillan did so with the same composure one would expect in the recital of an unimportant statement which did not concern the destruction of \$50,000 worth of property and the jeopardizing of the liberty of a fellow being. He appeared to have no regrets and was but little frustrated in the rigid cross-examination conducted by the defense. He said he had met Genelle the first time in 1900 when he was employed as night watchman on the boats. In speaking of the manner in which he had set fire to the steamers he said he had poured kerosene on the floor of

one of the staterooms and touched a lighted match to it. The job was arranged last September previous to Genelle going outside. The latter had told him the boats were insured for \$35,000 and the price of \$2,000 was agreed upon as the figure he should receive for their destruction. Prior to the fire he told of receiving several letters from Genelle relative to the job, each reminding him of his promise.

R. P. McLennan was the only other witness examined. He stated that he had known Genelle a number of years and that he had always regarded him as an upright and honorable citizen. Last September the defendant had placed a bill of sale of the two boats in his hands, the witness going his security for a loan of \$7,000 Genelle had secured from Falcon Joslin. Genelle had also placed his insurance papers in witness' hands as additional security and to indemnify him against loss. The insurance on the boats had not been collected though practically all of the loan had been repaid to Mr. Joslin.

Mr. Hagle, who is appearing for the defense, made a brief plea for the discharge of his client, but the magistrate considered the evidence sufficient to warrant the prisoner being bound over. Mr. Congdon appeared for the crown.

A Ten-to-One Bet

London, Aug. 2.—Tonight bets of 10 to 1 are being freely offered, with no takers, that May Yohe and Putnam Bradlee Strong will be together tomorrow and will be married in September, when Lord Francis Hope's divorce becomes absolute. There is a good deal of sympathy for the woman, Strong being generally denounced in clubs and by coarser mongers as a cad and scoundrel of the vilest type.

Several music halls made tempting offers to May Yohe today by letter, telephone and telegraph.

She has learned that Strong had no other woman in view, and all her revengeful feelings have vanished and she longs to meet him again. At the rate she is spending money in the quest she will be penniless ere long unless they meet soon.

The Scotland Yard officials to whom she applied for aid in finding Strong asked her if she had any charges to make against him. She hesitatingly said:

"No." The officers told her courteously that nothing could be done, and May went away, much disappointed, apparently, that the police would not set their detective machinery in motion to bring back her delinquent lover.

Seattle Dogs Go East

Seattle, Aug. 3.—Mr. Corrochan, owner of Go-Bang, probably the best fox terrier in the world, has written Mr. Jules Redelsheimer of this city regarding the latter's wire-haired fox terriers, and Mr. Redelsheimer in response will start Coldstuff, his wire-haired bitch, on her way East next week, to be exhibited in the dog shows to be held this fall in New York city.

Mr. Redelsheimer will be the first Seattle dog man to send his animals so far east. That he stands more than an ordinary chance of winning first prize is the opinion freely expressed by the owner of Go-Bang. Corrochan was recently in this city on his way to San Francisco, and went into raptures over Mr. Redelsheimer's kennel. In fact, he wanted to buy Coldstuff and send her east to show in the puppy class. He said she was the best of her kind he had ever seen.

Coldstuff derives her name from her mother, who was called Hotstuff. She may be accompanied on her trip east by Mr. Redelsheimer's bitch Crawfish. Redelsheimer has made a specialty of wire-haired terriers, and has the first kennel of that breed on the coast.

MARCONI'S PATENTS

They Are Not Worrying the United States

Neither the Army, Navy or Weather Bureau Had Planned to Use His System.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The United States government is not affected by the controversy with respect to the alleged defects in Marconi's wireless telegraphy patents.

A week ago it was announced that the navy department had decided not to take the Marconi patents. Rear Admiral Bradford then made the statement that the navy department had sent its agent, Lieutenant Huggins, to Europe to examine into patents and bring back the ones which could be safely used.

The statement of the navy department was that it had decided on the German and French patents, and had purchased two sets, one German—the Slaby-Arco—and the other set of French design.

Marconi wanted \$1,500 for a set and \$500 annual rental. It is not known here whether Lieutenant Huggins declined this offer by reason of anything that has come out since or because of the expense. The latter reason was given out by officials here.

There was published some time ago a full account of the experiments that were being made by the weather bureau of its own devices and designs off the coast of North Carolina. It is known as "the weather bureau system." The experiments were by Professor Fessenden.

The war department has its own system, which is being perfected by Captain James Russell and General Greely, who are out of the city. The war department, however, is now putting up a weather bureau system in Alaska.

The navy department will soon test the systems bought by Lieutenant Huggins, and from these selection will be made for stations at Newport, San Francisco, Annapolis and for ships of the navy.

The experiments of Professor Fessenden, who is now at Natick, were eminently successful. The secrets of the army and weather bureau systems have not been given to the public.

Professor Elmer Gates said this evening: "I see by the dispatches that Marconi's statement to the British patent office that his devices for wireless telegraphy were communicated to him by an Italian, Luigi Solari, have been denied by Solari. As far as I know Marconi's devices can be patented. They are so numerous and such an improvement on devices formerly patented that I do not see how he can be denied a patent."

"To my mind the wireless telegraphy will not be a commercial success until Lodge, Slaby, Fessenden and Marconi have united. Take, for instance, the telephone. It's a combination of the work of three men, Blake, Bell and Edison. If these inventors had not united we would not have the commercial telephones of today."

James L. Norris, the patent attorney, says: "The absolute essential in all applications for a patent under the United States laws is that the person making the application must be the inventor or discoverer himself. In that respect our laws differ radically from the English law, which permits the very declaration Marconi has made."

"I have not watched the patents on wireless telegraphy closely, but if it be true that the application made in England containing the declaration Marconi is said to have made relates to the same appliances that may have been patented in this country, those patents will be invalidated, for the declaration that he is not the inventor removes Marconi at once from under the protection of the American law. If, on the other hand, Marconi should seek to patent in this country the appliances set out in the English declaration, the patent office here would refuse to issue letters to him."

"Of course, there is much in this that can be only guessed at. The declaration of Marconi may relate to some one feature of wireless telegraphy apparatus and may not strike at principles involved in those things upon which patents have already been issued. No one can discuss the question intelligently unless he is possessed of all the details and knows exactly with respect to what inven-

tions so far claimed by Marconi his declaration that they were communicated to him from abroad is intended by Marconi to apply.

"On the main question, however, there can be no doubt. No person, either native or foreign, can secure a patent under our laws unless he makes oath that he and he alone is the inventor or discoverer and is able to prove his claim should it be contested when the application is pending."

The Philippine Campaign.

Washington, July 24.—Major James Parker, of the Adjutant-General's department has compiled statistics regarding the insurrection in the Philippines. There were 2,156 engagements with the enemy, more or less serious, between February 4th, 1899, the date of the battle of Manila, and April 30th, 1902, fixed as the virtual downfall of the insurrection. The larger portion of these fights were attacks from ambush on the American troops or skirmishes in which only small detachments took part.

"In almost no case in these engagements," says Major Parker, "did American troops surrender, or have to retreat, or have to leave their dead and wounded in the possession of the enemy, notwithstanding that in many cases the percentages of loss was high. The number of troops that have been transported to the Philippines and have arrived there up to July 16th last was 4,135 officers and 123,803 men. The average strength taken from monthly returns for the period of the insurrection was approximately 40,000."

Major Parker summarizes the casualties of the American army as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, 69 officers and 936 enlisted men; death from disease, 47 officers and 2,535 enlisted men; deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; drowned, 6 officers and 257 enlisted men; suicide, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men; murdered, one officer and 91 enlisted men; total deaths, 139 officers and 4,016 enlisted men; wounded, 19 officers and 2,707 enlisted men, a total of 2,726 killed and wounded, and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4,188 enlisted men; total, 4,470.

A large portion of the deaths by drowning occurred in action or in active operations against the enemy. Major Parker makes the percentage of killed and wounded to the strength of the army, 9.7.

Strong's Statement

London, July 24.—Capt. Strong, accused of stealing May Yohe's jewels, has arrived in London. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press this evening, Capt. Strong said that he had pawned about \$8,400 worth of May Yohe's jewelry at her request and for her benefit after they returned from Japan, and that Miss Yohe had received the entire proceeds from him at the time the jewels were pawned. "I have never had one dollar of May Yohe's money, and no person knows it better than she. The money on which I am now travelling was received from the sale of my library, and of this fact May Yohe is also aware. I have done many foolish and unwise things, but I have not been a criminal. As to my future movements, I do not think they should interest you greatly, but I will say that I purpose living quietly and endeavoring to redeem my good name. As to the story that I rifled her safety deposit box, that is an absurdity. May Yohe never had a safety deposit box, that I know of, and if she had one, any banker could tell you that without her authority I could never have had access to it. I had one in my own name at the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which I suppose my family has opened, for I gave them full authority to do so."

District Court Reversed

Helena, Mont., Aug. 2.—The supreme court today reversed the action of the district court of Silver Bow county, which refused to grant the Anaconda Company an injunction restraining F. A. Heinze from working the Snowbird mine at Butte. The case is remanded to the district court, the supreme court holding that the evidence on which the injunction was refused is not sufficient.

Heinze claimed that he bought the Snow Bird from J. B. Haggin when the latter was president of the Anaconda Company, and paid \$100,000 for it. The supreme court holds that Haggin had no authority to make the sale.

Another decision was given by the supreme court in the Heinze litigation, this time in favor of Heinze. It refused to dissolve the injunction obtained by John Macginnis to prevent the Boston and Montana Mining Company from paying dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company on the Boston and Montana stock held by the latter. Macginnis is manager of Heinze's smelter.

PAPER MEN PLAY BALL

But Umpire Said It Was No Game.

News Throws Up Sponge at End of Fifth Inning—Score 9 to 7 in Favor of the News.

Probably the most intense game of baseball ever played in the Yukon was witnessed on the barracks grounds yesterday evening when the Nugget and News teams met in deadly ballbat. There was a good crowd present, the grandstand being comfortably filled, besides the upwards of 100 assistant umpires who crowded around home base like flies around an open spray pitcher. Casey Moran who does not distinguish between a foul and a compound fracture, alleged to act as umpire and as he was needed to push the baby buggy home he was not slain.

The entire game was a series of features from start to finish which was at the end of the 5th inning when the score stood 9 to 7 in favor of the News, when the latter team declined to continue, seeing that the old "Silver Flints" of the Nugget team were just beginning to warm to their work and were liable to make 20 or 30 scores in the next inning.

It is an old saying that you can never judge a man by the coat he wears; neither can the skill of a baseball player be determined by the pants he wears.

In view of the fact that the News push declined to go on with the game the umpire decided that it was no game and declined to declare a victory.

There were some players in the game who had a decided advantage over others, having tackled so many doughnuts that the baseball felt soft to them. The very best of feeling prevailed throughout the contest which was enjoyed fully as much by the participants as by the spectators.

Typographical Errors

A New York newspaper in May, 1869, incurred the enmity of a patent-medicine firm by heading up their advertisement of an internal remedy with the startling headline "Infernal Remedy."

A correspondent has directed attention to the following mixup in an old Scotch newspaper, which puts King Edward, then Prince of Wales, in an unenviable light. The paragraph reads as follows: "The Prince of Wales, who had accepted an invitation to shoot in France with the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, has telegraphed that owing to imperative circumstances, his visit must be postponed. Magistrate has issued a distress-warrant against his goods."

A theatrical troupe, playing "The Woman in Red," came to an English town which did not have much of a reputation as an ardent supporter of the drama. On the night of the performance the manager was astonished to find the house packed. He discovered next day that the play had been announced as "The Woman in Bed."

There was a wavering in the ranks of the temperance party in an English town, and a famous temperance-advocating bishop was asked to speak. A local paper in briefly noticing the meeting, stated that the bishop had exhorted his hearers on no account to give up the bottle.

A Montreal paper of a recent date is authority for this astounding statement: "Mrs. —, wife of one of —'s retired merchants, died last night after a lengthy illness, aged 5 years."

A Seattle Author

Seattle, Aug. 4.—F. D. Wismer, a young journalist of Seattle, has taken advantage of the popular excitement over Mr. Cudihoe's friend Tracy to publish a book entitled "Harry Tracy, the Convict Outlaw." The book consists of 127 pages, and covers Tracy's career from the time he appeared before the public at the time of his birth in New York state until he vanished like a will-of-the-wisp from the King county mountains.

For years to come the lurid tale of the desperado's hairbreadth escapes will be sold on railroad trains all over America, much to the edification of the public, and the financial betterment of Mr. Wismer, who has already received a telegraphic order for 5,000 copies of his production from a Chicago news company.

Every one a star at Auditorium.

Two Years for Berger.

Daniel Henry Berger who on last Friday pleaded guilty in police court to robbing a suitcase box of gold to the approximate value of \$50 on discovery claim on Lovett gulch, was yesterday afternoon sentenced by Magistrate Wroughton to a term of two years in the Yukon penitentiary. In passing sentence the magistrate said:

"There have been too many suitcase box robberies in this country. Many have escaped conviction because the gold dust was so hard to recognize. There is no special legislation in this country for the gold dust question, but down in the cattle countries, where cattle are the principal resource, like gold is here, they give men as high as fourteen years, for the theft of cattle. Your friends have spoken of you in a very good light, and considering the fact that you pleaded guilty and made restitution of part of the money, I will let you off with two years at hard labor."

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