

## SIR ALFRED MILNER

### England's Representative in South Africa

Remarkable Man Whose Name is Associated With Africa's Development.

No one has figured more prominently in South African affairs since the outbreak of the Boer war than Lord Alfred Milner, who has been governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa since 1897. While Sir Alfred's duties have not led to the fighting line, as the head and front of the civil government he has led a strenuous life.

The responsibility resting upon him by virtue of his position at the chief base of supplies and operations in South Africa have been very heavy and at times exceedingly trying. Yet he has discharged them all in a manner that has won for him the praise of his countrymen.

Lord Milner, who is now in his forty-ninth year, can lay no claim to blue blood, for while on his mother's side he is the grandson of a British general his father was a Dr. Charles Milner, a professor of the University of Tubingen. Young Milner was not only born in Germany, but likewise received his early training as a German boy at a German school before going to King's college, and then to Oxford, where he acquired much fame as a scholar.

After taking his degree young Milner studied law and was called to the bar in 1881. Not finding this to his liking he entered journalism and became a member of W. T. Stead's Pall Mall Gazette. He remained with the Gazette until 1885, when he entered politics.

His first essay in politics was disappointing. He stood for parliament as a Liberal and was defeated. For the next three years he was private secretary of Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was thus behind the scenes while the great operation of converting the English debt was going on and acquired a knowledge of finance that has since been of great value.

Lord Milner, on the recommendation of Mr. Goschen, entered the Egyptian service in 1889 and as under-secretary of state for finance played an important part in the development of that country. The book which he wrote on his return entitled "England in Egypt" ran through several editions and is recognized as the standard authority on the subject.

After a brief tenure of chairman of the commissioners of inland revenue Lord Milner was sent in the year of the Queen's jubilee to South Africa. There his duties were larger and more important than any he had yet undertaken.

To begin with, he was and is governor of the Cape of Good Hope, constitutional sovereign of a responsible colony, bound by the policies of colonial ministers. Then, as high commissioner, he is supreme ruler of a great native population in Basutoland and the Bechuanaland protectorate, governing the semi-independent native chiefs by means of local commissioners. He also has supreme authority over the territory of the Chartered companies, but with no direct share in its administration. When the Boer war broke out and the two Boer republics were annexed, he was appointed their governor, still retaining that office.

When Lord Milner visited England last year, he was made much of in ministerial circles and was raised to the peerage by King Edward, taking the title of Lord Milner of Cape Town. He is described as having a sharp, thin face, and as looking much older than he really is. Lord Milner is a bachelor. His salary at Cape Town is \$40,000 a year besides a liberal allowance for expenses.

Lord Milner is not wealthy, and it has been said that he is without any fortune. Notwithstanding his large

salary, like all English officials he regards it his duty to spend his salary and allowances in maintaining the dignity of his position.

Lord Milner is by choice a hard worker. He eschews the pursuit of pleasure except such as come in the course of work as a dreary nuisance. He is therefore classed as a good man—"good" as our fathers used the word.

The success of Lord Milner's career is due to hard work and singleness of purpose. Wherever he has been placed he has labored to the end that what he accomplished should be done right as he viewed it.—Ex.

## TOLL ROAD PETITION

### Henning of '98 Fame to the Front Again

Wants Exclusive Rights for Wagon Road From Dawson to Sixty-mile District.

H. M. Henning, he of toll road fame who was connected with Thos. O'Brien in the Forks railway of '98 is again after similar privileges, having presented a petition to the Yukon council which was read last night asking that he be given the right to construct a road along the west bank of the Yukon to a point near Swede creek, thence by the most feasible route to a connection with the mining districts of the Sixty-mile region. His petition which is for exclusive privileges and the right to charge toll is as follows:

"The right to construct a wagon road from a point at or near West Dawson up along the left bank of the Yukon river to Swede creek, thence up on either side of said Swede creek to the ridge at the head thereof, thence along the most feasible route or routes to Glacier, Miller or Boucher creeks or to any other creek in the Fortymile district of the Yukon territory. The exclusive right to use said road or any part of it for the hauling of wood, timber, freight or passengers either by animal, steam or any other power.

"The right to charge for hauling such freight at the following rates and no more: Less than two tons, \$2.50 per ton per mile; two or more tons, \$2.00 per ton per mile.

"Also, the free right of way for said road over any government land, such right of way not to exceed 25 feet to any side from the center of the road.

"Also, the right to cut and take from any vacant government land such timber as may be necessary for the construction of said road, such timber to be subject to the crown dues as specified by the regulations governing timber cutting.

"I beg permission to state that if the above mentioned rights are granted me I will begin construction on such road this fall and will have at least part of it in operation this coming winter, as it is well known that the government trail built along the ridge to the Fortymile district a year ago is next to impassable in winter owing to its exposed location."

The petition was presented by Girouard who moved its acceptance, but Wilson at once took the floor and registered a vigorous protest, saying that the people of the Yukon had already had enough experience with toll roads. He thought it should not be received at all, much less acted upon. Girouard quite agreed as to the merits of the petition but thought it as well as all other petitions that come within the province of the council should be received as such action was invariably the custom. The communication should be accepted and later could be easily enough killed. Wilson was agreeable and that was the disposition made of it. Mr. Henning may as well take out his hopes in that line and bury them as he nor no one else will ever be able to secure toll road privileges in the Yukon territory again. The experience in the past has proven sufficient.

### The Surface of Gold

The surface of any given quantity of gold, according to the best authorities, may be extended by the hammer 310,814 times. The thickness of the metal thus extended appears to be no more than the five hundred and sixty-six thousand and twentieth part of an inch. Eight ounces of this wonderful metal would gild a silver wire of sufficient length to extend entirely around the globe.

The Senator—at Auditorium.

## HOME OF THE KING

### Description of Famous Buckingham

Marvelous Grandeur of the Palace in Which Edward VII Lives.

Buckingham palace from the time of the coronation will be the home of England's king. Marlborough House, so long his residence, will probably go to the Prince of Wales.

During Queen Victoria's reign, especially after the death of the Prince Consort, the silence and somberness of Buckingham were rarely broken by visits of her late Majesty, but with the coming of Edward VII. and his queen the stately palace has been re-awakened and transformed.

For some months a large force of workmen has been at work preparing for the reception of the new monarch. One huge wing has been entirely remodeled, its old fashioned rooms giving place to more modern and useful apartments. Decorative artists have been busily at work in beautifying the king's private apartments. In the new wing are several elevators and the building throughout is now lighted with electricity.

Buckingham palace stands on the site of the mansion built in 1705 on crown land for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire. George III. purchased the property from the natural son of the duke, Sir Charles Sheffield in 1762, and settled it upon Queen Charlotte. In those days it was known as the Queen's House. In 1825 George IV. commissioned his favorite architect, Nash, to practically rebuild the Queen's House and make of it an abode more in keeping with his somewhat florid taste. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, Blore, the architect, vastly improved the structure.

Buckingham palace, as it exists today, is but little known to the king's subjects outside that small circle which includes the court, the diplomats, the favored guests of state ball, concert or garden party, and the debutantes who crowd there for presentation. To them the beautiful gardens that stretch to Hyde Park corner, between Grosvenor palace and Constitution hill, are familiar, as well as the carving and gilding, the mirrors and the marbles.

The throne room, where presentations take place, saw but little change, during the long rule of Victoria the Good. The crimson of the walls, the heavy gilding of the ceiling, the great crystal chandeliers, are almost as they were in the forties, though electric light has superseded candles, and during her later years the queen occupied a chair of state instead of the more imposing throne before which it was placed.

The throne room, which is only some sixty feet long, has a fine frieze by Stothard illustrating the wars of the roses. A room more worthy of admiration than the throne room is the really beautiful drawing room, whose pillars of imitation onyx with their richly gilt capitals have a fine effect against the hangings and upholstery of blue brocade. Here are life size portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort painted soon after their marriage, and here above the doorway is a fine painting of three royal princesses in powder by Gainsborough.

The room familiar to the guests at state balls and concerts is large, handsome and heavy looking. A large organ occupies one end, in front of which a temporary orchestra finds a place on the occasion of a state concert. By daylight it is a somewhat gloomy apartment, but when the great gilt standards with their swarms of electric lights flash on uniforms, orders and dazzling jewels the scene is brilliant enough.

The picture gallery with its fine collection, principally of Dutch art, is well worthy of attention. Rembrandt, Vandyke, Hobbema, Rubens, Ruysdael, Teniers, Cuyp, Ostade, Terburgh, Gerard Douw, Paul Potter, all are represented in the collection.

Buckingham palace will in the future be the London abode of England's king, and the balls and salons so long silent will again be the scene of the brilliant functions of a royal court.

Before buying your Winter Underwear call at Mrs. Anderson's, Second avenue. Outside prices—\$2, \$3 and \$4 per suit.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

### Capitalists Interested

New York, Aug. 29.—Sir Edmund Barton, premier of Australia, has visited the leading financial institutions, and met many leading business men. He is much interested in the progress of the anthracite coal strike in this country. He considered the frequency of great strikes in the United States a serious matter, one which requires careful study on the part of the people and of congress.

"I think," he said, "that we in Australia are very much in advance of your country in the matter of dealing with industrial conditions. By the terms of our arbitration law, great strikes are made practically impossible. Arbitration is compulsory, and when disputes arise between employers and employed, both parties are required to submit the issue to a board of arbitration, which is under government control. A judge of the supreme court is the head of the board, and two assessors are named to act with him, one appointed by each side.

"A money deposit, sufficiently large to make both parties to the dispute unwilling to forfeit it, is required to be paid into the court before the arbitration begins. The deposits guarantee that both sides will abide by the finding of the board. Since the enactment of this compulsory arbitration law strikes in New South Wales are unknown."

Sir Edmund and his party will visit Washington and will sail from Victoria on September 19th.

### Report Denied

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Elbert H. Garry, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Company, has returned to Chicago from the east. When asked as to the truth of the reports that John W. Gates is trying to get possession of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Garry said: "The United States Steel Corporation has nothing to do with the matter. About a year ago we did try to get possession of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. to the extent of making an offer for the property. They made us a counter offer, and neither proposition was satisfactory to the other party. That ended the negotiations, and they have not since been renewed. Mr. Gates is not acting for the United States Steel Corporation."

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