

The New Cuban Republic

Havana, Cuba, April 28.

The new Cuban republic will be ushered in with fitting ceremonies. Since the announcement of the date of the withdrawal of the American forces from the island, the committees who have the arrangements in charge have been busy perfecting the programme. On May 5 the congress will convene to scrutinize the legality of its membership, and to ratify the election of the president. On May 20 Gen. Leonard Wood, the military governor, will consummate the actual transfer of government to the authorities of the new republic. The manner of doing this will be brief and formal. He will state, in substance, that he has received notification of the election of the president and congress; that this newly elected legislative body has signified its readiness to undertake the grave responsibilities of government, and that the hour for the inception of its duties has arrived. In the name of the United States he will charge it with the significance of the Paris treaty, and call upon it to subscribe to a faithful compliance to the stipulations of the Platt amendment. The Cuban republic will then be declared in force, its flag raised, and the general with his staff, will be driven immediately to the wharf, where he will go aboard one of the battleships of the North Atlantic squadron and proceed to Washington. Gen. Wood expects to remain in Washington about two months, in order to complete his report, after which he will likely go abroad to make an extensive study of European military tactics.

IMPORTANT MATTERS.

Among the important matters that will engage the attention of the administration during the remainder of the American occupation will be the proposed removal of the wreck of the Maine. There are numerous reasons why this unsightly reminder of that awful tragedy should be taken away, the most important consideration being the fact that it occupies a prominent place in the harbor and is a constant menace to navigation. There is no division of opinion on the advisability of its removal, but the manner of getting it out of the way is what gives rise to controversy. The easiest and most simple manner of disposing of it would be to blow it to pieces with dynamite, but for the reason that the bodies of fifty or sixty American sailors are supposed to be entombed therein, this method is objected to as a harsh proceeding, lacking the proper spirit of respect for the nation's dead. The additional argument is advanced by those who object, for sentimental reasons, to exploding the wreck, that by raising it some light might be thrown on the mystery which still surrounds this dreadful catastrophe that so shocked the world, and which played such an important part in shaping its subsequent events. If public sentiment is aroused in the matter it will undoubtedly sustain those who insist upon proper respect being shown to the remains of our gallant seamen. The spirit of reverence which formed itself into the rallying cry, "Remember the Maine," and swelled in volume until it rose above the roar of battle at El Caney will not be slow to assert itself if any sacrilege is attempted under the guise of expediency. If the little company of heroes who are sleeping in Havana harbor must be disturbed, give them the tribute that a grateful nation owes to those of its sons who die in its service. Take them up with loving hands, wrap them in the folds of Old Glory, and give them their deserved place in the silent army which has been mustered out of life for the cause of country. National pride should enter its instant protest against the suggestion of dynamiting the Maine. Such a

proceeding would be an ineffable stain upon the memory of our soldier dead.

WHO WILL REPRESENT U. S.

All those who have American interests at heart will be glad of the announcement that special care is being exercised in the selection of the United States representatives who will serve in Cuba after the new government goes into effect. This is an important step in the direction of preserving American supremacy in the island. All of the foreign powers have very able representatives here, and we need men of force, power and intelligence to cope with them. In my travels throughout the West Indies during the past few months I have observed that which has been noted so many times by others—the inferiority of American officials as compared to those of other countries.

AMERICAN APATHY.

On the steamers which ply between the various tropical ports one naturally hears a large amount of shop talk. Every fellow has his own idea of the situation, which is generally prejudiced by his own personal experience. I have wanted very much to answer in these columns one important question, and, in order to get at a true understanding of the matter, have diligently plied inquiries to every authority with whom I have come in contact. That there has been a lack of proper effort in pushing American interests is disputed by none, and the reason for this is what I have endeavored to establish. "Why is there an apathy on the part of the American business men in pushing their trade?" This is the question I have asked over and over again. I think I can now answer it correctly. The United States has so many mouths to feed at home that it is a wonderful market in itself.

any other market. Germany is pursuing an altogether different plan of procedure. She is patting them on the back and making a strong play for their good will. She meets their requirements as if it afforded her the greatest of pleasure—no matter whether it is to her immediate interest and convenience to do so or not. The merchants of the emperor are looking to the future. They are laying the groundwork for greater things, and the wisdom of their policy is beginning to assert itself in the most uncontested manner. Their balances are gaining—gaining here, gaining there, gaining everywhere.

SHORT SIGHTED MORTAL.

The American business man—short-sighted mortal—because he has had all the orders he could fill this month or this year, has leaned back in his easy chair and ignored the prospects of the future. All this time he should have been out fighting with his Latin neighbors while the

orders every day, and the trip is already an assured success. When I tell these fellows I am head of a big American manufacturing concern, and have come especially to see them, they will hardly believe me. They say that they rarely see American travelling men and samples, let alone the heads of firms. I find the foreign houses have been after their trade, and stand well with them. I interrupted the gentleman at this point to ask what country he competed with his particular line of goods. He laughed and said, "Who do you suppose it is? It is Germany, of course; dealers have been so accustomed to receiving no consideration from the American manufacturers that when I tell them I am ready and willing to make anything they want, and to not only meet foreign prices, but to go under them, they actually look at me with suspicion. They are not accustomed to that kind of talk from Americans and it takes some time to bring them to an understanding of the

truth of it. I am going into the campaign in earnest, and expect business men will wake up and pull together and get after this business, they can whip the Germans hide and hair. If they do not do something strenuous to check the onward march of this plodding, persevering, Tenton, he will one day have them out on a very long limb. He will do things to them commercially that will make their feet mightily blue. See if he don't!

FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Congo Dwarfs.

In certain respects, the great Congo forest of western Central Africa is the most wonderful region in the world. There are ape-like negroes and curious little Congo dwarfs. These dwarfs are less than five feet high, and their behavior is strangely like that of the brownies and goblins found in fairy stories. Their remarkable power of becoming invisible by adroit hiding behind herbage and rocks; their habit of making a home in holes and caverns, their mischievousness and good nature, all seem to suggest that it was some such race as this which inspired legendary stories of a little people having supernatural attributes, says the Pall Mall Magazine.

These dwarfs are good or bad neighbors to the ordinary natives, according to the treatment they receive. If their depredations on the banana groves, or their occasional thefts of tobacco or maize are ignored, or even if small gifts of food are left where they may easily find them, they will leave, in their nightly visitations, return gifts of meat, or skins and ivory. Sometimes they will even steal children, and leave their own tiny offspring in the place of those they have taken.

These pygmies live entirely by hunting, although they eat wild honey, as well as meat. They live separately, in tiny huts four feet high. Even to the children are given isolated huts as soon as they can leave their mothers.

Although they are in some respects quite near the apes in their physical characteristics, they are more civilized than the larger negroes. They learn languages easily, and the women, when they marry, make affectionate and dutiful wives.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Brewitt

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Has Removed Two Doors South of Old Location, 2nd Ave.

NEW LINE of Goods. SEE them before placing your order.

WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE.

Time Table of Rail Division.

North Bound	STATIONS	South Bound
1st Class		1st Class
No. 1		No. 2
Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday
9:30 a. m.	SKAGWAY	Ar. 4:30 p. m.
9:35	Shops	2:55
9:45	Boulder	3:25
9:55	Clifton	3:55
10:00	Glacier	4:25
10:10	Tuolumne	4:55
10:15	Switchback	5:25
10:25	WHITE PASS	5:55
10:30	Meadows	6:25
10:35	Frazier	6:55
10:45	Log Cabin	7:25
11:00		
11:15	BENNETT	12:45
11:25	Pavey	1:15
11:35	Pennington	1:45
11:45	Dundalk	2:15
11:55	Watson	2:45
12:00	CARIBOU	3:15
12:05	Langdowne	3:45
12:15	Lo-He	4:15
12:25	Minto	4:45
12:35	DeWette	5:15
12:45	Robinson	5:45
12:55	Vowley	6:15
1:00	Dugdale	6:45
1:05	Wigan	7:15
1:15	WHITE HER	7:45
Ar. 4:30 p. m.		Ar. 9:20 p. m.

*Alaska Time—1 hr. slower than Pacific Time (Meal Station).

A. B. ZWELL, General Mgr. J. F. LEE, Traffic Mgr.



The Building in Which the Cuban Congress Met on the 5th of May, 1902.

When one comes in contact with some of these light-weight consuls of ours, it makes one feel like singing mightily low. There are some men down here in the Antilles who are commissioned to uphold the honor and dignity of the great United States government who have not enough executive ability to run a country village in the back woods. Unless there is a sweeping reform along this line American interests will lose ground at a rate we can ill afford. If the commercial campaign is properly conducted in this part of the world American supremacy is certain to be both pronounced and permanent. But there is an indifference on the part of the Yankee which is all the more dangerous at the present time, for the reason that his foreign competitors are now doubting their efforts to monopolize the business of the tropics. This valuable trade is eventually going to those who make the greatest effort for it. This much is certain, and we need able, brainy men in every port to defend our cause and hustle for us.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

"There are certain lines of goods which need no alteration in their manufacture to make them eligible for foreign sale, and for which there is a strong demand, that have found a ready and profitable market abroad with comparatively little effort on the part of the manufacturers. It is this class of stuff that has made the balance in favor of American trade. Provisions, foodstuffs, etc., are our leaders and have put us to the front. If these lines were not considered the showing would certainly be against us. And, unless there is a general awakening and uniting on the part of American concerns we will certainly lose our advantage, for Germany is straining every nerve to overhaul us, and she is coming down the stretch like a 2-year-old."

The things we are selling our Latin cousins are those articles which we can let them have without any trouble to ourselves in the way of special preparation or alteration to meet their requirements, as well as job lots that are undesirable for

addition to his factory was being completed. As much as we regret to acknowledge it, it seems the Yankee genius for trade that he is has not been looking for any great distance beyond the end of his nose. This commotion about the "American commercial invasion" is, I think, the evidence of his awakening. Last week I had for several days, as a roommate on a Spanish liner, a gentleman from Batavia, N. Y., who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of pasteboard boxes. He is the head of his firm and I want him to tell his own story.

INTRODUCING OUR GOODS.

"I came down here to look over the ground personally before sending out our salesman. This is the first time an attempt has been made to introduce our goods in this field. Heretofore we have had all the business our plant could accommodate in filling home orders, but we have enlarged recently and expect to enter permanently into this trade. I did not expect to even make expenses on this initial venture, but I am getting

increased trade. Development is the story everywhere. The American business course of time have 'made in U. S. A.' stamped on most of the boxes used down this way."

TERRITORY IS OURS.

Now, that kind of talk has the right ring to it. If there were more heads of firms coming this way, it would not be long before we had the Germans hunting for cover. This territory is ours by every right, but we have got to look after it if we expect to hold it. The wealth of these islands is in the sugar that they produce, and the United States affords them their only market. Inasmuch as we are buying from them, they are ready and willing to return the compliment, provided they can get what they want cheaply as it can be procured elsewhere. The possibilities of the Antilles are beyond calculation. In a few weeks there will be trains running through Cuba from Havana to Santiago, and that means the internal development and enrichment of this fertile island. It means

N. C. Co.

Three Specials For One Week Only

N. C. Co.

Commencing Monday, May 26th, We Will Offer the Following Lines

Ladeis'

Silk Waists

\$3 Each

Worth from \$7 to \$15 Each

Bargains

Men's Furnishings

Bargains

Men's

Fedora Hats

25c.

Men's Neckwear

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\$2 Each

All Good Colors and Shapes

In Ties, Puffs, Bows and Four-in-Hands Value From 75c to \$1.50

See Display In Windows

Northern Commercial Company

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