HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Washington, Dec. 5.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, which was sent to the senate yesterday, is as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty King Edward the Seventh of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The president of the United States; John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America, and His Majesty Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King and Emperor of India; the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G.B.C., G.C.M.G., His Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th day of April, 1850.

Article II.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or by loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right for providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article III.—The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal the following rules, substantially embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th of October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez canal, that is to say:

First—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subject, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

Second—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised, nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Third—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all cases subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Fourth—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Fifth—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of each end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

Sixth—The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purpose of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Article IV.—It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

Article V.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by his Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in Duplicate at Washington the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

(Seal.) JOHN HAY,
(Seal.) PAUNCEFOTE.

Following is the letter of President Roosevelt transmitting the treaty to the Senate:

To the Senate: I transmit for the advice and consent of the senate to its ratification a convention, signed November 18, 1901, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the "general principles" of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention. I also inclose a report from the secretary of state submitting the convention for my consideration.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Washington, Dec. 4, 1901.

The text of Secretary Hay's report upon the treaty as made to the president was also submitted to the senate, but the language is practically the same as that in the president's letter of transmittal.

TO SEEK TREASURE

Strange Expidition of the Old Barkentine Blakely.

Whatcom, Dec. 7.—Fitting out in the port of Victoria, B. C., is an expedition, thousands of the like of which have left the Atlantic ports searching for Kidd's booty. The destination of this expedition is Cocos Island, a little patch of land four miles square, lying out in the broad Pacific, 280 miles north of the equator and about 380 westward from Callao, Peru. On this island, according to Capt. Fred Hackett, who is to command the expedition, is buried in the neighborhood of $32,000,000. The tales of how so vast an amount of treasure comes to be there takes one back to the days of the struggle of the Spanish South American dependencies for liberty, recalls the dark deeds of the Spanish Main, and brings from out of the shadows of the past, crimes unknown to the living generation.

Capt. Hackett was on the Sound for two weeks looking for a suitable vessel for his expedition, and finally heard of the Blakeley. He came and inspected her, and closed for her purchase from Capt. Woodin, of this city, immediately.

The Blakely has an interesting history of her own. She was built on the Sound thirty-three years ago for the Port Blakeley Mill Company, fitted with machinery, and used as a tug boat. Some years later her owners took the machinery out of her and put her in the carrying trade to San Francisco. Some sixteen years ago she was engaged in a filibustering expedition during the war between Chili and Peru, and there are those who think she is about to engage in another of these enterprises now, instead of searching for stolen treasure. Two years ago she was purchased by Capt. Woodin of this city and sent to Nome with a cargo of lumber. She went on the beach there during a storm, but was saved from destruction.

NO LACK OF RECRUITS

Plenty of Fresh Fighting Material for the Philippines.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The sight of over a thousand recruits answering to muster call at the Presidio this morning proved that the government will not lack fresh fighting material in the conflict with the Filipinos. As fast as the worn out soldiers retire from the ranks these new men go in to supply their places. In addition to the 1,214 recruits now here, 350 more newly enlisted men, with seven officers in command, will start from David's Island, New York, immediately, bound for the Philippines, via San Francisco, and small detachments of men from recruiting stations throughout the country report here at the rate of from 20 to 40 a day.

Col. Rawles is anxious to ship as many recruits as are available for transportation on the transports sailing from here early this month. According to the regular schedule, 433 recruits were to go with the Fifteenth Cavalry on the Hancock on the 10th of December with the first squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry and the first battalion, headquarters and band of the Twenty-seventh Infantry. But this schedule will be altered somewhat by the pressing need for hospital corps men, and instead of the recruits for the line, 300 or 400 hospital corps men will be substituted on the Hancock if they can be secured in time.

The home-coming transports will soon be bringing some more jubilant regiments who have completed their three years' unbroken service in the Philippines. The Fourth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Infantry have had orders to hold themselves in readiness to return to the United States, and their advent will be one of the military events of the beginning of the year. The regiments are being returned in the order in which they left for the Philippines, so that no one organization can complain of unfairness in being kept longer than the other in tropical climates. On the other hand, however, this system works a hardship to some officers and great good luck to others. Promotion or change of regiment might keep an individual officer in the Philippines for a number of consecutive years, while another would spend the same time wholly within the confines of the United States.

The body of the late Major Hugh R. Belknap of the paymaster's department, who died recently in the Philippines, is on the transport Thomas, which is due to arrive here about the 14th of December. If the interment takes place at the Presidio there will be many to do the dead officer honor, as he was on duty here in recent years, and has many friends in San Francisco.

A Prisoner Paralyzed.

New York, Dec. 7.—Almost at the point of death, with his right side paralyzed and both eyes blind, Geo. Trowbridge, alias William Keede, lay upon a cot in the United States court room at Utica, N. Y., when his trial for impersonating a United States officer was commenced, says a special to the World.

When Trowbridge was arrested in Ashtabula, Ohio, last August, charged with defrauding several pensioners in this vicinity, he was in apparent good health. While in the Utica jail a few weeks ago he received the paralytic stroke and since then he has rapidly failed. Trowbridge was taken from jail to court in an ambulance, demanding trial notwithstanding his physical wretchedness. Dr. Kinlock sat at his side, and said he would not be surprised if the prisoner did not live throughout the trial, which will end this week.

MR. DOOLEY ON DIPLOMACY

"Be hivens," said Mr. Dooley, "I wisht I'd been there."

"Where?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"At th' bankit iv th' Ancyent an' Hon'rable Chamber iv Commerce in Noo York," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis a hard fate that compels me to live out here on th' prairies among th' aboriginal Americans fr'm Poland an' Bohaymyn. Me heart at times is burstin' fr. to jine in th' festivities iv me fellow Britons in Noo York. F'r I'm a British subjick, Hinnissy. I wasn't born wan. I was born in Ireland. But I have a little money put away an' every American that has larned to make wan dollar shtick to anpther is ex-officio, as Hogan says, a British subjick. We've adopted a foster father. Some iv us ain't anny too kind to th' ol' gintleman. In th' matther iv th' Nicaragoon Canal we have recently pushed him oyer an' took about all he had. But our hearts feels th' love iv th' parent counthry though our hands is rebellyous an' ivry year me fellow merchants gets together in Noo York an' f'rgets th' cares iv th' wool an' tallow business in an outburst iv devotion to th' ol' land fr'm which our fathers sprung or was sprung be th' polis.

"Th' prisident iv th' bankit was me frind Morse K. Cheeseshop, a mimber iv an ol' Yorkshire fam'ly, born in th' West Riding iv Long Island befure th' Crimeyan War. At his right sat th' Sicrety iv State fr th' colony an' at his left me frind, th' Ambassadure to th' Court iv St. James. Why we shud sind an Ambassadure I don't know, though it may be an ol' custom kept up f'r to plaze th' people iv Omaha. He's a good man, th' Ambassadure, who is inthrancoon th' American joke in England. Hogan says th' difference between an American joke an an English joke is th' place to laugh. In an American joke ye laugh just aither th' point if at all, but in an English joke ye laugh ayether before th' point or afterr th' decease iv the joke. Th' Ambassadure hopes to inthrancoon a cross iv th' two that ye don't laugh at all that will be suited to th' English market. His experiments so far has been encouragin.

"At th' conclusion iv th' eatin', th' chairman, Sir Morse Cheeseshop, inthranooced th' Sicrety of State in a few well chosen words. 'Fellow colonists,' says he, 'I decire to presint His Majesty's representative in this counthry, who is doin more thin anny other man in th' plasthering business,' he says. 'Owin,' he says, 'to numbers iv th' Sinit lavin a hod iv bricks fall on his head recently he has not been abie to do much on th' job,' he says. 'But he has brought his trowel an' morthar here tonight an' if ye will kindly lave off singin' 'Brittanya Rules th' Prosperity Wave' I'll a minyit he'll give ye an exhibition iv how he wurrks.' Me Lords an' gintlemen, th' Sicrety of State.

"'Fellow Subjicks,' says th' Sicrety of State, 'diplomacy is a far diff'rent business thin it used to be. In th' days iv Bismarck, Gladstun an' Chas. Francis Adams, 'twas a case iv inthrigue an' deceit. Now it is as simple as sellin a pair iv boots. In nineteen years th' whole nature iv man is so changed that a diplomat has only to be honest, straightforward an' manly an' conceal nothing an he will find his opponents will meet him hail way an' take what he gives. Unforchnately diplomacy only goes as far as th' dure. It is unable to give polis protection to th' customer, so whin he leaves th' shop th' sthrong arm men iv th' Sinit knocks him down an' takes it off him anything he got inside an' more too. Diplomacy has become a philanthropic purspot like shop-keepin, but politics, me lords, is still th' same ol' sport iv highway robbry. But I done what I cud to protect th' intherests iv th' mother, father an' brother-in-law country an' between you an' me if I don't desarve th' Victorya cross fr presentin' that threats to th' Sinit nobody does. I will only say that hipeforth th' policy iv this Government will be as befure, not to bully a sthrong power or wrong a weak, but will remain thrue to th' principle iv wrongin th' sthrong an' bullyin' th' weak.'

"Th' Sicrety of State was followed by th' Ambassadure. 'I wish to tell ye,' said he, 'what a good time I had in England. Before I wint there I was sthrongly prejudiced agin England. I thought it was the noblest counthry on which, as Dan'l Webster says, th' sun niver set without hatchin' out a new colony. But I did it a great injustice. It is betther thin what I thought. It does not care f'r chaff or gush such as goes down in this counthry.' All an English gintleman demands is that ye shall be yerself, frank, manly, an' sincere. A little cry on th' shoulder, a firm grasp iv th' hand, a brief acknowledgement that we owe our language an' are payin' it back, our lithrachoor an' our boots to him, an' his heart opens. He cannot conceal his admiration f'r ye. He goes away. Ah, niver will I forget th' day I peeked out iv me bedroom window at Windsor Castle an' see manny iv th' sturdy lieutenants here befure me bein' received in th' back yard be th' King. I mind well th' wurruds that fell fr'm his lips whin ye left to take lunch in th' rile woodshed. 'Chote,' he says, 'those were a fine lot iv Americans,' he says, 'what thribe did ye say they belonged to?'

"So th' avenin' proceeded until 'twas time to go home, whin th' chairman proposed th' customary toast. 'Me Lords an' gintlemen, charge ye're glasses an' jine me in a toast,' he says. 'His Majesty Edward th' Sivinth, iv Gr-reat Britain, an' possibly Ireland, iv Injia, Egypt, iv Australia, iv South Africa in a sense, an' iv th' Dominjons beyant th' sea, includin' Noo York, King Definder iv th' Faith. I hope I got it all in.' 'Ye did,' said th' Ambassadore. An' th' toast was dhrunk with enthusyasm. Other toasts was dhrunk to th' rile fam'ly an' th' Protestant Succession, to th' Jook iv Argyle, who used to own Andrew Carnaygie, an' in manny cases th' rile merchants carried th' glasses away in their pockets. Jus' as th' company was breakin' up a man whose gaiters creaked rose an' said: 'Isn't there wan more toast?' 'Good hivens, have I f'rgotten somewan?' said Lord Cheeseshop. 'That was all there was in th' book. Who d'ye mane?' he says. 'I mane th' Prisident iv th' United States,' says th' man, who comes fr'm Baraboo. 'Oh, him,' says th' chairman, in a relieved tone. 'Well, annywan that wants to can dhrink his health at the bar,' he says.

"As th' comp'ny filed out a band was playin' in th' adjoinin' room, where they was a meeting iv th' Amalgamated Stoveposlish men fr'm th' neighborhood of Terry Hut. 'What is that outlandish chune?' says Lord Cheeseshop. 'Tis th' National air west iv Hoboken,' says th' man fr'm Baraboo. 'What's it called?' says Lord Cheeseshop. 'The Star Spangled Banner,' says th' man. 'Well,' says Lord Cheeseshop, 'tis very airthrest, in.' he says. 'Tis the only Indian music I iver heerd,' he say.

"'Ah, well,' said Mr. Hennessy, 'who cares?'

"'Faith, I think some wan might,' said Mr. Dooley. 'A man will wallow annything with a good dinner. What is good f'r what Hogan calls the Monthry canal has nawthing to do with th' Nicaragoon Canal, sir. I'd be more afraid iv Lord Cheeseshop if he thought th' Sinit an' didn't say it. Our Anglo-Saxon relations is always a give away on some wan.'

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Our December Day.

If you listen for a moment
And your kind attention pay
I will tell you of the glories
To be seen upon the way
Walking on our hills and valleys
On a short December day.

Have you seen the Rocky Mountains
In the morning early light
When our three-hour sun is rising
To dispel the clouds of night
With its golden splendor adorning
Their snowy peaks so wondrous bright?

When a gorgeous flame of yellow
Is breaking through the field of blue
Then changing into gold and purple
Until the heavens are aglow
With colors of such splendid beauty
As a painter's brush did never know.

And the trees upon the boulevards
All clothed in earth's snow
Looking soft and pure and white
In the morning's tender glow
Seeming like virgin vestals praying
In the morning days of old.

Though his heart is dull and heavy
In this cold and friendless world
I am glad, yea almost happy
Trudging on my lonely road
Glad that I have seen the beauty
Of our short December day.

—Emil Strasser.

December 25th, 1901.

DYING IN A GARRET

The Once Famous Baronne Jennie Von Raden of Paris.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The toast of the Jockey Club, the beautiful woman who queened it over the beaux of the French nobility with the same dazzling charm that won her fame in spangles and tights in the ring at the cirque, the dark-eyed beauty for whom four men gave up their lives after she had tossed their love away carelessly, the famous Baronne Jennie von Raden, blind and penniless, is slowly dying in a shabby little garret at Neuilly.

Society is shocked over the revelation.

Offers of aid, many of them from the men whom she laughed at when life was kinder than now, are pouring in all too late to save her.

The Baronne's stable of thoroughbreds, which she exhibited in Paris and London, has been sold long ago. She lost her balance on the ladder of fame and riches and the fall was abyssmal.

It was as the most dashing pupil at a famous equestrian school that the girl, then the beautiful Jennie Wriss, first met the Baron von Raden. He was a Russian cavalry officer. He loved her madly. Well, they were married. But misfortune came. His riches were swept away and his regal wife was forced, against his wishes, to go upon the stage and exhibit her horses to the society folk with whom she had mingled upon equal terms a few months before. It was bravery, but the sort of bravery that society on the continent did not understand. Then her success on the stage made her husband jealous.

Four men in quick succession—Vienna and Paris—fell before his blade because of attention paid to the Baronne. After that admirers ceased sending her flowers and jewels. It is said she never cared a snap of her fingers for these tokens, but loved the Baron till the end three years ago. He died. Last January she appeared at Nice. She went to bed at her usual hour one night, and when she awoke she could not see. She was stone blind. Where were her friends? Gone. They deserted her. Her rings and even her beloved horses went to buy her bread, which she could no longer earn.

Now the end is near. She is praying for death. And tackle Paris for the moment is sorry.

Anyone having a copy of the Daily Nugget of April 29, 1901, will confer a favor by mailing or bringing same to this office. The paper of that date is required to complete files.

Gunther's Allegretti, Lowney and Huyler candies at Gandolfo's.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

R. L. Goldberg, tailor for Hershberg, cleans, presses, repairs or dyes clothing for men and women.

The Nugget's facilities for turning out first-class job work cannot be excelled this side of San Francisco.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

They are warm numbers—the cartoons at the Pioneer saloon.

Shoff, the Dawson dog doctor, Pioneer drug store.

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Glace fruits at Gandolfo's.

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