

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET.

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ON TRIAL FOR LIBEL

Nugget Must Prove Its Statements Regarding Consul McCook's Sensational Doings

IN THE HIGHER COURT BEFORE JUDGE DUGAS

Messrs. Allen and George Under Bonds to Appear May 1st.

Magistrate Harper Rules That He Cannot Receive Evidence in Proof of the Preliminary Hearing—The Complaint Amended at the Eleventh Hour—Consul McCook Applauds the Judgment.

The celebrated case of James Church McCook versus E. C. Allen and A. F. George for criminal libel came up before Magistrate Harper for a preliminary hearing on Saturday afternoon. The complaint had been drawn up setting forth that the libel was published by the accused knowing it to be false. At the last moment the complaint was amended by withdrawing the "knowing it to be false," and thus taking advantage of the section of the law which says that "the magistrate shall not inquire into the truth of the libel." There was an argument against the amendment of the charge at the last minute, but his honor overruled Attorney Ridley for the defense and proceeded to hear the evidence for the prosecution in the case of E. C. Allen.

C. E. Clifford, an employe of the Dawson club, testified that on the morning of the publication of the issue of the NUGGET in question he called at the office of the NUGGET and bought a paper of W. P. Allen, the brother of the accused.

Walter Kurtz, a compositor, was examined and it was learned that he was employed at the NUGGET office, had worked there a day and a half during the week of the issue, had been hired by the foreman, Geo. E. Storey, and paid by the bookkeeper. When given a copy of the libelous articles to read he testified that to the best of his knowledge he had set neither article nor knew upon whose authority it was put in the paper.

Geo. E. Storey had been foreman of the paper since its first issue. Yes, he knew the name of Mr. Allen at the head of the paper as manager. Geo. M. Allen was editor, and A. F. George city editor. Remembered "making up" the articles in question, and believed he had set a little of the type. Had inserted the cut in question having charge of the mechanical end of the paper he took it upon himself to insert the cut when it was handed to him by the artist. No, he could not at this date swear of his own knowledge in whose handwriting the manuscript was. Mr. George was not the only writer upon the paper. Had been hired by Mr. Allen in the first place and paid by the bookkeeper. Could not swear to E. C. Allen's true status on the staff of the paper, though he always knew him as the manager and A. F. George as city editor.

Miss Kelley, compositor, was employed in the NUGGET office. Could not swear who wrote the articles, nor who ordered them in the paper. Had seen the articles in question, but could not swear whether she set any of the type or remembered them from simply reading.

Arthur Buel acknowledged making the picture alleged to be libelous. Had made it and handed it to the foreman. No, he had not read the articles in the paper first, nor knew who wrote them nor ordered them in the paper. Had designed the cut from common street report, as McCook's actions were the talk of the town.

The prosecution rested, and the case was continued until Monday evening at seven o'clock. On Monday evening the case of A. F. George was brought up, with the same witnesses. Neither one knew in whose handwriting the articles in question appeared. His name was at the head of the paper as city editor, but that he had anything to do with the articles in question was not shown.

No evidence was introduced by the defense, Attorney Pattullo moving for a dismissal upon the grounds that no connection had been shown between the accused and the libels. His honor held that this was only a preliminary examination, and the true merits of the case could only be gone into before the higher court. He thought that enough had been shown to hold E. C. Allen as manager and A. F. George as editor, and would therefore hold them in the sum of \$100 apiece. Attorney Ljsh, for the prosecution, protested that they did not require any bonds at all, but his honor said that was the law, and the bonds were volunteered on the spot by

Ike Schwartz, merchant, and E. H. Moran, newspaper man.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL.

There were numerous amusing features of the preliminary hearing which eventually tickled the risibles of the crowd of spectators until the magistrate had to loudly command order. In the first place, the prosecution supposed that it would be a very easy matter to have the printers cast their mind back two weeks and be able to swear out of a multitude of pieces of "copy" as to the particular handwriting of any particular part of the paper, and this notwithstanding that each printer explained that an article would be divided in "takes" among many printers. Each time Attorney Smith referred to "And He Had a Glorious Time," or "The Eagle's Drooped Wings," a loud murmur of amusement would go around the courtroom and all eyes would be centered upon the stolid face of the consul. Then there would be more amusement each time Attorney Smith ran against a snag in trying to get the printers to state more than they remembered. Once he protested because defendant George was laughing at his discomfiture.

However, Consul McCook was not without his own pleasures, as was testified by frequent applause with his feet.

"Yes, I believe E. C. Allen was manager when he hired me," testified one witness. [Applause from McCook.]

"I think Mr. George does most of the writing," said another witness. [Applause from McCook.]

"I hold them over in the sum of one hundred dollars," said his honor. [Applause from McCook.]

"I cannot take any evidence as to the truth of the charges," said his honor. [Applause from McCook.]

"It is surprising how little these witnesses know," remarked Questioner Smith. [Guffaws in the audience.]

"Your honor, the laughing of the accused has caused me to forget what I was going to ask," remarked Attorney Smith.

"Did you say that the manuscript was used to light fires after it had been set in type?" his honor asked. [Laughter from spectators and a remark *sotto voce*, "It's hot stuff, whether in the paper or in the stove."] "No, your honor," remarked Attorney Ljsh.

"We cannot agree to a postponement until Wednesday unless defendants will promise not to mention McCook in the paper. You see, there will be another issue before then." [Laughter from audience.]

Gates in New York.

A letter from Wm. Gates (Swiftwater Bill) has been received by "Easy" Moran, who shows Swiftwater to have been in New York February 5, and to be on the eve of departure for London, in describing the market conditions at that time, Gates points out that the bunching of properties improves the chance of a sale. He says: "There does not seem to be much of a market for mining properties in New York unless they are bunched together in one place. The more there are of these properties the better, and it makes them easier to handle. There is plenty of money here for propositions of merit and real worth." Mr. Gates has had a business offer made him which requires his presence in London at once. He expresses an intention of returning to Dawson early in the summer.

Joaquin Miller in Vaudeville.

The Klondike probably never had a more eccentric resident than was found in the person of Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierra Nevada," but even those who know him best will be in prepared for the statement that he is now appearing in a vaudeville performance at Palmer's theatre, New York. The information was brought in Sunday by R. C. Kirk, who attended the show and saw him. The old man appears each evening at nine o'clock, dressed from head to foot in furs and gives a short talk on Klondike affairs; and to show that his name is a popular one, says Mr. Kirk, the theatre may be held empty up to 9 o'clock, and then there is a rush, the place flies up to the doors, and the sea of poetry is lighted up in interested silence to the end, only broken, as the case may be, by occasional bursts of applause.

Benefit.

The Markus benefit entertainment given at the Monte Carlo on Sunday night was all that could be desired. The house was filled with people, the performance was varied, good, and without any waits, and the orchestra was excellent.

The following performers participated: Kropp and Flahaven, in solos and duets; Billy Birch, in banjo selections; Florence Clifford, in songs (some of them original) with Fred Creese; Fred Breen, songs and impersonations; Ben Trepanman, club swinging; the Newman children, character songs and impersonations; Ed Wilson, songs; Schwartz and Gardner, character songs; Myrtle Drummond, contortion dance; James Jones, aerial trapeze; Molligan and Linton, with Frank Howard, in humorous sketches. The orchestra consisted of Creese and Crum.

ARCTIC SAW MILL

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Sluice and Flume Lumber a Specialty.

ALL KINDS OF DIMENSION LUMBER.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE KLONDIKE.

City Agents: Shaw & Zilly.
BOYLE & SLAYIN Prop.

first violins; Hason and Jacobs, second violins; Monahan and Lyons, cornets; Stahl and Lyons, clarinets; Warnick, bass; Boyd, drums, and Quigley, piano. The selections given were of such a quality that at the conclusion of the performance the audience stayed behind and insisted upon a repetition.

Siegel is Safe.

While W. L. Siegel left for the outside with mail on Thursday last, there were not a few people who predicted that he would never be able to get through; but these folk evidently counted without a personal knowledge of the man. Charlie Lowe and party, who arrived in on Sunday, report that Siegel reached Stewart river the first day and that they met him 20 miles above there at 6 o'clock the next morning. He was confident of his ability to get through and Mr. Lowe was inclined to be of the same opinion, for such a rate of speed, if not seriously impeded for five days, would carry him to a safe district.

Mr. Lowe also saw "Windy Jim" en route, and the latter requested him to tell his friends, through the NUGGET columns, that he has recovered from the illness which overtook him the second day out and will reach the outside in safety.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The ice on the Klondike rivers is covered with a foot or more of water and crossing is not considered safe.

The bridge over the slough has been completed and proves to be a great public convenience.

It is reported that a nugget valued at \$142 has been taken from the Ranko claim, No. 32, below upper on Dominion.

Harry Edwards, of the Aurora, has been confined to his room for several days with a bad cold, the result of a fall.

Messrs. John Goodwin and John Miller arrived from the outside on Monday. Mr. Goodwin has a promising claim on Gold Hill.

Tom O'Brien is having the bridges removed from the tramroad, in order to prevent them being carried away by the spring freshet.

Bill McCord and James Jones are in Dawson and were just 9 days coming from Circle with mail. They report Thompson bound over to Sitka.

Reports from the trail are to the effect that the roadhouse along the way are being rapidly abandoned for the season, especially those below Lebarge.

Pat Galvin went up to his claim—No. 25a Bonanza—on Sunday and will remain there until the close of the wash-up. Mrs. Galvin preceded him by a day.

A body of 15 men lately went up the Klondike with a view of crossing over to the headwaters of the Farepan and prospecting that stream during the summer.

Dr. John Svendsen made an assignment on Saturday for the account of his creditors in James P. Daly. A bill of sale for the horse, harness and rig is held by Ole Finstad. The establishments will be sold at public auction.

The thousands of miners up the gulches will be interested in learning that they will probably be able to cross the Klondike with safety and without expense next summer, as Leo Pato has made arrangements to operate a free ferry at a point just below the mouth of Bonanza, the same as he did two years ago.

Mr. Nathan Tesky, the locator of the famous discovery claim on Skookum Hill, returned to Dawson last week from an extended trip about the outside world. Mr. Tesky is also interested with Mr. Neils-Peterson in numerous other Bonanza, Gold Hill and French Hill properties, a number of which are being worked and which have done much to give standing to this camp.

Late arrivals from the outside report that a large brewery plant destined for Dawson, has reached the foot of Lake George and will be down with one of the early boats. This information, together with the facts that two American brewers has arranged to ship several loads of beer into the country, would indicate that the rule of old King Bourbon is to be most vigorously assailed during the coming season.

A severe test of a man's endurance was made last week on Dominion. As the result of an argument, a bet was made that Joe Black, a man weighing about 140 pounds could not leave No. 2 below upper discovery on Dominion, and go from there to Gabove on Hunker and carry 200 pounds of flour back, making the round trip in 8 hours. The trail at the time was in very bad condition, making a hard range at the head of Lebarge. Black left the trip on a hard winter pack. Black left the trail at 10 a. m. and would have made the trip all right but he lost a half hour fixing his boots. As it was he reached No. 2 below upper when the night hours had expired. Two minutes short, but proving himself to be a man of iron endurance.

Wreck of the Topeka.

Charlie Lowe, who arrived in on Sunday, was a passenger on the steamer City of Topeka, which was wrecked in the narrows, about 30 miles below Wrangel. Alex. McDonald was also a passenger on the boat, and as both were coming in light they lost nothing by the accident, though others lost complete outfits. Speaking of the wreck, Mr. Lowe said: "We were running at a fair rate of speed just after leaving Wrangel, with an outgoing tide. When the narrows were reached the captain decided to hazard the run through. All went well until about half the distance had been covered, when she struck on the port side. She immediately rebounded and struck on the opposite rocks. Then she swung around and struck broadside to the channel, in which position she remained until the tide pushed her off the rocks, when she settled. Perfect quiet prevailed during the wreck, and although the wreck was undoubtedly the captain's fault, he deserves great credit for action after the wreck."

Public Notices.

All persons interested in the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, upon the 24th of May next, are requested to attend a public meeting to be held in the Dominion hall, above the Dominion station, on Friday evening next, the twenty-eighth instant, at eight o'clock. Everybody invited to attend.

FITTING FATE FOR RODENBACH.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude for a Term of Five Years.

Judge Dugas Gives Him and His Kind a Roast That is Fully as Bad as the Sentence—News Escapes Severity.

The case of the Queen vs. Emil Rodenbach, wherein the defendant was charged with having secured from Hermine Dupauv, by false pretenses, the sum of \$10,700, came to an end in the territorial court on Tuesday, when the court adjudged the accused guilty and sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Judge Dugas, in passing sentence, scored Rodenbach unmercifully for his mode of life which made him despised by all decent people in the community. The evidence proved beyond question that for years he had been living upon the avails of prostitution, and belonged to a class of men who are despised. Rodenbach became hysterical during the judge's roasting and frequently applied a handkerchief to his eyes. As he was led away by an officer many bystanders were heard to say, "served him right."

Josiah Newens, who was charged in Justice court with having sold rotten oysters and held for trial in the territorial court, pleaded guilty before Judge Dugas on Tuesday and was fined \$10 and costs. He explained that he did not know that the oysters were bad and that he had no means of knowing, as the bivalves were in sealed cans. The court said this would set aside the theory of a guilty knowledge and greatly mitigate the offense, but he contended that dealers should enquire into the character and quality of the goods they sell and have a reasonable knowledge of the same.

Laura Dupauv and Francis Perinnett, who were placed in jail on Friday owing to the discovery of perjury in the Rodenbach case, were liberated later on, though the investigation will be continued.

The criminal calendar of the territorial court was concluded on Tuesday, and civil cases will occupy the balance of the week.

A Battle of Owners.

The NUGGET has long advised its readers of the fact that the proper ownership of its contemporaries was vested in Mr. Thomas O'Brien. It took time for the facts to properly work to the surface, which was the case in the last issue of the NUGGET. The paper went to press containing the following notice on the fourth page:

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Mr. H. J. Woodside has been placed in charge of the Yukon Sun and all letters and communications should be addressed to him.
Mr. Woodside has now complete control of this paper, and is empowered to make all contracts for advertising and printing and to do all matters in reference to the said paper. All moneys and accounts due or accruing due to the said paper must be paid to Mr. Woodside or his order.
THOS. O'BRIEN,
JOHN MEIKLEJOHN.

Some hundred or two of papers had been run off when Mr. Somerville, the late manager appeared in the office, destroyed what copies had not already been circulated and extracted the notice. However, it is understood that Mr. O'Brien has since legally taken control.

Mr. James W. Logan, editor of the Star, was seen by a NUGGET man. He said:
"The notice in question was handed in by Mr. Woodside just as we were locking the last form. He said O'Brien and Meiklejohn were anxious it should appear, and knowing them to be the real owners of the paper I ordered the foreman to get it in type. Later in the evening Mr. Somerville had the matter destroyed. I am not prepared to discuss the merits of the case and much regret that my name has been brought into it."

Fawcett's Protege Wins.

An echo of the melodious rovine of ex-Gold Commissioner Fawcett was heard in Commissioner Senkler's court on Monday, when the official listened to the action of George O'Malley and Henry Harvey vs. the Klondike Gold Fields, Limited. NUGGET readers who followed the late investigation into some of Mr. Fawcett's doings will remember the name of this company and the incidents attached thereto, and the case then set forth before Commissioner Ogilvie was threshed over again Monday before Gold Commissioner Senkler. The Klondike Gold Fields, Limited, the story ran, purchased from J. M. Stevens and James Doherty in 1898 a number of claims in the Yukon district, including five on Bonanza and one on Hunker, the purchase price; it is understood, being something like \$20,000. They then sent Mr. McLain here as agent to look after the properties, but as the company had no charter, no miner's license could be issued to it, without which it could not hold property. Mr. Fawcett overlooked this evasion of the law, however, and awarded Mr. McLain not only protection for the properties, but such facilities for representing the properties that one man was enabled to work after a whole block of them. The free miners of the district didn't propose to stand this, and all the company's good claims were "jumped," the one on Hunker being staked by O'Malley and Harvey, whose action was used for a test case. Attorney Woodworth represented the plaintiffs as counsel, while Dr. Bourke appeared with a power of attorney from them. The case for Fawcett took exception to his attorney's conduct of the case, and after some heated remarks Woodworth withdrew from the Commissioner's court, eventually decided in favor of the defendant company, and Dr. Bourke, in behalf of O'Malley and Harvey, took an appeal to the Territorial court.

The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY
On Wednesday and Saturday

E. C. ALLEN, Manager
GEO. M. ALLEN, Editor
A. F. GEORGE, City Editor

SUBSCRIPTION-RATES

Yearly in advance	\$24 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city (in advance)	2 00
Single copies	25

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1899

NOTICE.

When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

The NUGGET has a regular carrier and express service covering Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Sulphur and Dominion creeks and tributaries. Mail orders taken and prompt delivery guaranteed on all the above. Orders for delivery of papers, mail or express may be left at the Nugget Express office or given to creek agents.

REMOVE THE CONSUL.

Britishers in California are not in a majority. Indeed they have to be hunted for very carefully in order to find them in any considerable numbers. Nevertheless the Britishers of that region have taken it upon themselves to protest to the home government against the continuance at Los Angeles of C. White Mortimer, British vice-consul. We need not enter into the doings of the consul for the point we wish to make is outside of his acts. Brought to a focus we find that the British colony refuses to be represented by a man they do not respect and whom they claim represents them in no particular. The home government has taken cognizance of the wishes of the colony with the result that the next papers will contain the notice of the appointment of a successor.

The foregoing principle can be applied to consular conditions as we find them in Dawson. Consul McCook has claimed that there are 30,000 Americans in this territory whom he has to represent. If there is one thing which Yukon Americans are unanimous about, it is that Consul McCook really represents them in no important particular except in being a regular appointee of the state department. There are but few who for the honor of their country are not exceedingly anxious to see him recalled and at once. He is an entirely unfit person for a consul at any place and especially so for a community where his countrymen preponderate over the natives and where there is more or less friction by reason of that fact. The peculiar qualities of McCook cause him to be so entirely engrossed with business interests outside of his consular office that the office should be at once taken from his hands and he be allowed to devote his whole time to his individual pursuits.

To his intimate friends Consul McCook has constantly complained of the lack of courtesy shown him by Canadian officials. When he first arrived here he made official calls upon them all which calls were not only ignored but were also never returned. They gauged him at his true worth upon his arrival and evidently have seen no cause to change their opinions. That the presumed American representative should be held in such contempt in the land to which he is accredited is one of the things that makes every true American in the land raise his hand in protest. Such a man should not have been forced upon them for even one moment.

There are several ways of effecting his removal. A large number of prominent Americans have taken it upon themselves to gather evidence of his peculiar unfitness and have forwarded communications covering the point to every member of the American government from President McKinley down to representatives from such distant states as Oregon and Washington. A number of gentlemen have proposed a mass meeting of Americans to pass certain resolutions for the benefit of the home government. Others propose a

monster petition to also back up the good work which has been commenced by mail. That McCook must and shall go is accepted by ninety-nine out of each hundred Americans as one of those inevitable propositions which are taken as a matter of course and as not needing demonstration.

That he should go and will go is accepted as equally self-evident. It is told of him that at one time he endeavored to stem the tide of public indignation by getting a presumed friend to circulate a statement endorsing him to President McKinley as a most commendable personage and as exactly the right man in the right place in the Dawson consulate. It is needless to relate what became of the self-proposed testimonial. The gentlemen whom McCook depended upon to give the lie to general public sentiment, turned a deaf ear to his prayers for help and so it happens that today, so far as we know, there has been no counter move in the attempt to secure his dismissal.

MORE DISCRIMINATION.

Canadian politics are about as uncertain as the development of an unknown seedling. It is ever a matter of guess work what the next day will bring forth. If one party espouses a cause it would seem as if the opposition is forced to take exactly the opposite position no matter what absurdities it may entail. The liberal party has maintained towards the American residents of Canadian territory a position of dignified toleration, which feeling has penetrated officialdom down from higher to lower rank until it has reached those in closest touch with the aliens and has prevented many such an one from displaying the antipathy which he really felt. It is true that many Canadians are of a broad gauge, cosmopolitan habit of mind, but it is also true that many are of smaller calibre and only the principles of the government hold them in check from the display of their illfeeling. From the following taken from the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, it will be seen that how a great party has elected to cast its fate upon the extent of Canadian anti-alien feeling:

OTTAWA, March 26, 1899.—In the Dominion parliament, during the course of his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Sir Charles Tupper denounced the course pursued by the government in respect to the international conference, and laid down the policy which the conservative party proposed to adopt toward the United States. It is distinctly retaliatory, and the conservatives will make an anti-American policy their election cry in the approaching general elections. In the Alaskan boundary question the conservative leader declared that the American proposition was a dishonorable one and an invasion of the principles of international law and justice. The United States took an attitude which no British subject on this side of the Atlantic or on the other would submit to. The course taken by the Canadian commissioners in obtaining the adjournment of the negotiations was a mere subterfuge. They should have broken off negotiations at once upon the refusal of the United States to settle the Alaska boundary, except upon the absurd terms offered that, no matter what might be the finding of an arbitration, the United States should remain in possession of the disputed territory, even though it should be adjudged Canadian.

Sir Charles announced that the policy which the conservative party intended to pursue in respect to the United States was one of entire independence. He would legislate against the exploitation of the rich gold mining regions of British Columbia, which were now only in their infancy, by the citizens of the United States. He would at once place an export duty upon saw logs, pulp wood and nickel matte. Moreover, he would enact for Canada precisely similar laws as obtained in the United States, so far as they affected the Dominion, and would raise the tariff barrier in every respect equal to that of the neighboring republic whenever it might be found to act prejudicially to Canadian interests.

The failure of the Washington negotiations had reacted, and, as the country now recognized the fact that nothing was to be gained from the United States, the demand throughout the country was that growing stronger and louder for an independent, anti-American stand toward the United States.

Sir Charles would have it understood that failure of the joint high commission to agree upon a boundary question shows worse than duplicity upon the part of

America. As a matter-of-fact it is extremely doubtful if so well-advised a gentleman believes anything of the kind. The exigencies of practical politics have simply suggested to Sir Charles that there is an opportunity for himself and his party to float into power upon a wave of popular prejudice. Only time can tell whether he really has his finger upon the Canadian pulse or is deceiving himself. It may be a case of the blind leading the blind, and indeed we are strongly of the opinion that he has played into the hands of his successful opponents, the liberals, in committing himself and the conservative party to a strong anti-American policy.

The United States is full of people of Canadian birth who have crossed the boundary in early life, have been reared with open arms, have taken industry, shrewdness and economy into their business and today are more or less wealthy men. In most cases their relationship with Canada and Canadians has never been wholly severed nor their influence upon home affairs completely broken. Many of them have afterwards returned to the land of their birth and have even taken a more or less prominent place in politics and government. These men are invariably opposed to the narrow, anti-American policy now being enunciated as the rallying cry of the conservative party. It is altogether probable that in casting about for a platform which should rally the voters of Canada to his standard, Sir Charles has made the mistake of thinking that Canadian prejudice is a more potent factor in politics than Canadian principle.

OPPOSE THE ALLIANCE.

The United States citizens of German extraction have recently brought themselves into temporary prominence by a movement to discountenance the good feeling which has occurred between Great Britain and America as a result of the recent Spanish war. Naturally the demonstration was concentrated in Chicago, which city has a large German population and where there is probably more German spoken than English. As a consequence of this latter fact there was little adverse comment or opposition to the demonstration, which took the form of hurrahs for Germany and criticisms for England.

Germans have migrated to America in swarms and have as a rule, taken to American institutions and principles as a duckling to water. In a great majority of cases the second, third or fourth generation finds all trace of German origin completely lost and nothing left but stalwart Americanism. This is as it should be and is demanded by America of all the various peoples she invited to her shores. For any one race to come forward and attempt a dictation of America's policy towards other nations of the earth is contrary to American sentiment and destined to call down the severest disapprobation. The American law makers can be depended upon to detect any ulterior motives if such there be, in the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and native shrewdness will prevent the consummation of any treaty which is not profitable to America. It appears natural that Germany should be opposed to such a formidable alliance, but Americans will hardly tolerate that recent German importations bring with them German prejudices and leanings so strong as to cause them for one moment to forget that they are Americans first, and German interests are entirely subservient to American interests. The Anglo-American alliance will not be consummated unless it is in America's interest; and that Chicago German-Americans should consider Germany's wishes at all in the matter will not be taken kindly by the people of the United States who have only one country to consider—America.

"POOR LO."

The Russian invasion of Alaska found the country fairly well populated with Eskimos and Indians and over-running with an abundance of fish and game. The introduction of fire arms gave to them more efficacious methods of securing their food supply and yet the mortality amongst those natives in-

creased exactly in proportion to their civilization. Kotzebue sound was populous last year with red men. Ten thousand white men appeared with flour and bacon and reports show the mortality amongst the inhabitants to have been frightful. Missionary reports just in from Forty-mile describe the mortality amongst the Indians there to be altogether unprecedented. The Christian pioneers account for the increase of the death rate as a rule partly from whiskey, still more from the introduction of disease which the Indians are unable to combat; and more than all from the introduction of civilized food stuffs. The latter is urged in all sincerity, and is very much of a surprise to students of racial problems. By the unthinking it might be passed over as of no weight or moment, or even as contrary to reason. A little thought, however, will convince one that there may readily be danger to wild barbarians in the strong, heating, concentrated foods of the white race. The grass-fed wild horse of the plains, whose ancestry likewise had been grass-fed for twenty generations, is readily thrown into a condition bordering on fever, and literally "burned up" by the very same corn diet upon which the town-bred draught horse has thrived through the same number of generations. The salmon-fed Indian purchases flour with the very first money he secures from the trading of furs, and then comes coffee, tea, tobacco, sugar, and the rest of the things which we have learned to subsist upon by a thousand years of use. Mysterious ailments begin to afflict the Indian as a result of his fevered condition, and he slides into the great unknown from some sickness about which his medicine men know absolutely nothing.

Thistle and Tulare.

A caller at the Nugget office Saturday was Mr. G. B. Erwin, of the Monitor company. The company, consisting of a party of 16 Chicagoans, is operating on the Stewart and the streams reaching the Yukon thereabouts. Mr. Erwin with President Maurice Gunderson, came to Dawson last week and brings reliable information of the interesting developments on Tulare creek, where they have secured property. It was one of their claims, No. 48 above, that the two nuggets were picked up, which gave the creek such a boom some weeks ago. One nugget weighed 4-oz. 3 dwts., and the smaller one 17 dwts. The gold was found on bedrock near the rim, with more or less gold through the gravel and yet not sufficient to constitute "pay." It has given an impulse to digging and profitable ground may yet be uncovered. From Mr. Erwin we learn of the bonding of most of the claims on Seroggy creek, by the discoverer, Mr. Seroggy, who has gone outside to interest capital in a large hydraulic scheme. This work this winter has shown the gold more or less scattered and in most cases unprofitable for the expensive method of burning and drifting, hence the slow plan.

On Thistle the company has seven men at work. Drifting has largely been abandoned in favor of ground sluicing, and extensive preparations are being made for the summer. On Eda's gulch, opposite No. 12 above, there is not being taken from the ground.

Black Hills creek has been largely abandoned. The boys cross-cut the creek in two places and sunk 40 holes to bedrock. The prospects failed to improve and not much is being done at present.

FOR SALE

FINE PROPERTY ON FIRST AVE.—Block B, producing \$500 per month revenue. \$10,000. Good terms.

Also large list of other choice properties on First Avenue at Bargain Figures.

FALCON JOSLIN, Broker, 111 2nd St

Send Your Letters and Collections on the Creeks through

THE NUGGET EXPRESS

The Service will be continued during the summer.

THE NUGGET EXPRESS
E. C. ALLEN, Mgr.

MAIN OFFICE: Nugget Building, next to the N. A. T. & T. Co. ware 94-95

NOT FIGHTING
The American Line
Four Days of Fighting—Natives Charge of the
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The advance of the American troops on Saturday morning up to the point of Gen. Otis, the heart of the Indian force, was broken up into two pieces and the one at a time; the other on Saturday afternoon were cut off but during the night of the American pitched battle finally resulted in retreat, and at the nature of the removed their own ten forces, straightened with this, the rebels and removed from the
MANILA, March 25.—Under Gen. H. Arthur advanced to look this morning long and ran from the American camp the country to was rough and well-protected covered with sharpshooters. The Americans firing fiercely, daily and sending enemy's entrenchments until they came galling. Like hail stones, but pressed forward and carried. When they had enemy's lines, the woods. At that mowed the rebel lines were result would be enabled. But this to another thick growth so thick their bodies thick, named from his fled in disorder were discarded. ed presented a As the American came to the Tul moved out from directly in front. On the of the ranks of Insurgents Calocan had been to be dislodged was selected for insurgent built the limbs from but the gallant across the river ments dripping trenches. It was pines to stand and had, leaving and wounded. While this was and Hale swept works at the front which triumph. Mac on the town of were closed off approach of n from deliverin The American wounded, whi 300. The fields corpses, white trenches. The American are estimated cents at 12 not far distant At this time the Valley to has his cap forces. Today's fight difficulties will contend. The bon, permit several hundred a few vol scuttle back tactics for gullies and and brush, cr
MANILA, M under whose captured the Tulunan river after the rising, clear river to the v intrenchment age, and wh sorts of the

HOT FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Americans Capture Line After Line of Trenches.

Four Days of Fighting, and What Became of It—Natives Always Retreat Before the Charge of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The fiercest fighting of the Philippine war has just taken place in an advance of the American troops, beginning at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last and continuing up to the present. It was the design of Gen. Otis, the commander of the Americans, to drive his army, wedge-like, through the heart of the insurgent force, dividing it into two pieces and then massing his troops against one at a time; this was partially accomplished on Saturday after fierce fighting, and 5,000 of the enemy were cut off from the force near Polo, but during the night they drew off and the plan of the Americans was defeated. A series of pitched battles extending through three days finally resulted in the insurgents taking up a retreat, and at this hour the campaign is in the nature of a stern chase. The insurgents removed their capital to Malolos, but the American forces are almost in sight of it and the stronghold will be theirs within 24 hours. Seeing this, the rebels hastily quitted the capital and removed further into the interior.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

MANILA, March 25.—The American forces under Gens. Hale, Hall, Wheaton and MacArthur advanced along the whole line at 6 o'clock this morning. The line was six miles long and ran from San Juan del Monte to Calocan. The enemy had been warned by the American campfires and were in battle array. The country to be crossed by the Americans was rough and open, while the insurgents were well protected by lines of tree-trunks, some covered with sheet-iron and provided with port-holes. It was a day of the utmost gallantry. The Americans advanced at double quick, yelling fiercely, dropping to the grass occasionally and sending volley after volley at the enemy's entrenchments. The rebels reserved their fire until the Americans were within 1,000 yards; then they broke loose and their fire became galling. Bullets flew through the air like hail stones. The Americans never wavered, but pressed forward steadily, yelling like demons and carrying everything before them. When they had arrived within 200 yards of the enemy's lines, the latter broke and fled for the woods. At that short range the American fire mowed the rebels down like grass, so that when the lines were reached it was found that pursuit would be over the bodies of dead and disabled. But they pressed on through the woods to another thicket where were trenches in a growth so thick that the soldiers had to force their bodies through while volley after volley rained from hidden barricades. The enemy fled in disorder, breaking their guns as they were discarded. The piles of dead and wounded presented a ghastly sight.

As the American line swung northwest and came to the Tulahoa river, Wheaton's brigade moved out from Calocan and swept the trenches directly in front, killing hundreds of insurgents. On the other side of the river were solid ranks of insurgents in trenches. The bridge at Calocan had been destroyed but the enemy had to be dislodged. The third Kansas artillery was selected for the dangerous enterprise. The insurgent bullets tore up the dust and cut the limbs from trees as they flew in clouds, but the gallant Kansans boldly waded or swam across the river in full armor, their garments dripping with water, charged the trenches. It was not in the nature of the Filipinos to stand such a charge and they broke and fled, leaving scores of their numbers dead and wounded upon the field.

While this was going on, the brigades of Otis and Hale swept the country clear to the water-works at the foothills and captured the railroad which hastened the climax of the day's triumph. MacArthur's right wing closed in on the town of Polo and 5,000 of the insurgents were closed off from the main army. Only the approach of nightfall prevented MacArthur from delivering the final blow.

The American loss was 25 dead and 150 wounded, while the insurgent lost not less than 500. The fields and woods are littered with their corpses, while 250 dead were found in the trenches.

The American forces engaged in the action are estimated at 10,000 and those of the insurgents at 12,000, with a reserve force of 18,000 men not far distant.

At this time the rebels are in full retreat up the Valley towards Malolos, where Aguinaldo has his capital and his strongest fighting forces.

Today's fighting furnished a specimen of the difficulties with which the Americans have to contend. The Filipinos never, except at Malalison, permitted their opponents to get within several hundred yards of them. They would fire a few volleys from their cover and then scuttle back to another cover, repeating these tactics for miles. Many of the trenches had gullies and connecting paths through the cane and brush, enabling them to retreat unseen.

THE SECOND DAY.

MANILA, March 26.—The American troops under Wheaton made an advance today and captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tulahoa river. This was accomplished only after the railroad bridge had been repaired. Rising, clear ground stretched away from the river to the village, half a mile beyond. Strong intrenchments had been made before the village, and when the Americans were within 300 yards of these the Filipinos suddenly volleyed

heavily. The Americans suffered considerably, but pressed forward in a semi-circle and the insurgents finally retreated. During this encounter, Col. Henry C. Egbert was fatally wounded. The enemy had an immense advantage in point of position, though their numbers were less than the Americans.

Gen. MacArthur's command joined Gen. Wheaton here, and after luncheon advanced toward Polo along the railroad. A series of entrenchments manned with hidden rebels, barred the way, but many of them were taken possession of. The advance along this way will be continued. The American loss was 7 killed and 25 wounded.

MANILA, March 26.—The Americans have discovered the important town of Polo to be deserted and burning. Malalison has also been deserted, owing to a severe shelling by the gunboats. The evacuation was a picturesque feat, thousands of people, women and children loaded down with household goods, some with their dearest treasures—fighting cocks—under their arms, poured across the swamps in the early morning. The second Oregon regiment encountered a thousand Filipinos west of Malinta, who were retreating from Malalison. The enemy had taken up a position behind four rows of entrenchments, but was driven out after an hour's heavy firing. One Oregonian was killed and five were wounded.

The Third artillery, acting as infantry, with two guns of the Utah artillery and the Kansas, had a sharp fight east of Malinta. The Americans had but slight losses. The Filipinos were found dead and several were taken prisoners.

Among the dead are Capt. George H. Fortson, of Seattle, Wash., and Prince Ludwig Carl Lowenstein. Capt. Fortson was one of the most gallant of soldiers and had won, by his daring, the sobriquet of "Terror of the Pasig."

THE THIRD DAY.

MANILA, March 27.—The third day of the fighting north of this city was expected to be of the severest nature, and in that feature there was no disappointment. The action opened immediately upon the Americans beginning their advance, the insurgents opening a heavy fire upon Otis' advance guard. The artillery men responded so heartily that the enemy were driven helter-skelter across the river to Malalison. Here the rebels retired within their trenches and made a stand. It was a fatal last, for under repeated volleys from the Utah battery and automatic coils they were completely routed, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

In the meantime the men of the First South Dakotas had performed one of the most notable feats of the campaign. Charging justly they charged across an open field against the main line of the insurgent forces which were lying partly concealed in the thicket. It was a daring act, for across the plain the insurgents poured a perfect rain of bullets. Two of the gallant men were killed and eleven wounded, but they dispersed the enemy with a known loss of 88 captured and wounded many more. The survivors fled in disorder toward Malolos.

The pursuit will be maintained throughout the day and it is hoped MacArthur will bivouac tonight within sight of the insurgent capital. It is believed that Aguinaldo commanded his men in person this morning.

MANILA, March 27.—The advance of the American forces under Generals Otis and Hale was again temporarily stayed this afternoon at a little town surrounded by groves. The rebels were entrenched and the nature of their fire indicated that they were veterans, probably members of the native militia organized by the Spaniards. The American artillery soon put a dramatic end to the battle. The fire soon routed the rebels and most of them broke into flight. A body of one hundred raised a flag of truce over their entrenchments and also shouted "amigos" (friends). Col. Funston and twenty Kansas men swam the river and captured 50 prisoners, with all their arms. The Pennsylvania regiment captured forty prisoners.

7:30 p. m.—The Americans refrained from burning the town captured this afternoon and are resting here tonight.

Some disappointment is experienced by the Americans because the rebels wriggled from the trap set to split their forces; but it is confidently believed they cannot hold out long. They will be given no rest by Otis and must eventually be worn out. It is simply a slow, dogged retreat of the rebels toward Malolos, the capital, and a steady advance of the Americans.

THE FOURTH DAY.

MANILA, March 28.—The main portion of the American army made only a slight advance today owing to the necessity of building pontoons for the crossing of the river. MacArthur's advance guard reported yesterday afternoon that the town of Bulacan had been deserted and partially burned; it was feared, however, that the rebels were concealed in order to deceive the Americans and this belief was justified when the gunboats Laguna de Bay and Napitona proceeded up the Bulacan river, shelling the jungle on both sides. The enemy were dislodged in large numbers and sustained heavy losses. Three men on the Laguna de Bay were wounded by riflemen on shore. The clearing of the country by the gunboats will materially aid the advance of the army when it is renewed. The army only advanced two and a half miles this morning. Twenty insurgents with their throats cut were found. It is believed the men were slaughtered because of their refusal to continue the fight against the Americans.

MANILA, March 28.—The insurgent capital has been removed from Malolos to San Fernando. Aguinaldo is also sending his family there. This action is looked upon as very significant. It is known that the Filipinos are fast losing faith in their leader and many refuse to longer follow him.

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THE EXPRESS ALLEN, Mgr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE YUKON COUNCIL

An Exclusive Privilege for the Sale of Boiled and Filtered Water.

Unauthorized Persons Who Sell the Elixir of Life Will be Punished—Council Heeds the Cry for More Sidewalks.

The Yukon Council held an important session on Thursday, and several matters of importance were disposed of.

A committee of dentists appeared before the council and discussed the question of qualification of members prior to the enactment of an ordinance respecting the profession, and it was decided that the gentlemen would present a petition setting forth their status and their desires regarding the matter.

A letter was read from the United States consul, stating that he could not assist the needy Americans who are desirous of leaving the country.

A communication from Chief Fletcher set forth the necessity of procuring new quarters for the fire department after June 1, and recommending that a series of reservoirs be constructed in the drainage ditches for use in case of fires. Referred.

The legal adviser was instructed to draw up an ordinance respecting the establishment of sidewalks in the city.

Messrs. Carlin, O'Connell and Smith petitioned for the privilege of selling distilled water. Laid over.

Lewis O'Connell petitioned for the appropriation of \$500, to be used for the construction of a trail from a point just above Bear creek to the mouth of Hunker. This is considered the worst part of the trail between Dawson and Hunker.

A communication from Mr. White suggested that the council pass an amendment to the legal ordinance, permitting advocates of the Northwest territories to enroll as advocates of the Yukon territory on presentation of the necessary credentials. Referred to Judge Dugas.

A discussion was had on the subject of the formation of a Chamber of Mines, concerning which a communication from H. G. Herbert was read. The gentleman outlined the plan as follows: The chamber to be an institution designed to advance the interests of mining and to promote its permanence in the Yukon territory; to collect statistical and general information in regard to mining in this district, to be published in book form from time to time; to collect mineral and geological specimens; to encourage the introduction of capital; the chamber to be conducted by certain officers and a council of seven, two of whom shall be named by the government; the membership to consist of subscribers, who shall pay a certain sum annually, and in addition the government is asked for an appropriation. The council unanimously expressed sympathy with the project and the proposed constitution, and agreed to give it further consideration after the chamber had been organized.

The petition of the Yukon Hygeia Water Supply company was presented for the exclusive privilege and right, during a term of two years, to manufacture and sell in Dawson, filtered, boiled and germless water. The rate at which such water shall be sold shall not exceed ten cents per gallon delivered, and any person not authorized by the company, who shall sell within the city, water purified by filtering and boiling shall be fined \$30 and costs for each offense. The petitioners, who constitute the company, are Miss Belinda A. Mulroney and J. H. C. Ogilvie, of Dawson, and J. J. Mulroney, of Ottawa.

From the Creeks to the Outside. The letter service to the outside inaugurated last fall by the Nugget Express, and its reliability during the winter has encouraged the management in continuing during the coming summer. Regular express messengers will be provided with letter pouches, and personal attention given the posting of all letters at Victoria and Seattle. Hand your letters and fifty cents to the agents of the Nugget Express on the creeks, and we will do the rest.

Klondiker's Worst Enemy.

Messrs. R. C. Kirk and Charlie Lowe and Col. S. S. Wright, all of them old timers in Klondike, arrived on Sunday from the outside. They reported the trail as almost done up, and the wet, bedraggled condition of their clothing and sleds went far in confirmation of the statement. Judging from their description of the trail and the people found along it, the trio will be among the very last arrivals from the outside world until the ice goes out. Mr. Kirk, who left Dawson Sept. 28 last, went to London with 35 bonded claims. In reference to this, he informed a Nugget reporter that he sold all the claims and that the purchase money, amounting to \$100,000, has been deposited in a London bank pending examinations of title for which Mr. Kirk will at once arrange.

Mr. Kirk says that the people of England are still wonderfully interested in the Klondike and instances the fact that, at the Alhambra theatre in London, a series of stereopticon views of Klondike people and things are shown nightly with unbounded success. But Klondike interests are continually harassed by a set of capitalists whose wealth is invested in Australia and South Africa, and who do all they can to deery this country and its resources. No lie is too great or too glaring for their use, and they continually keep the people in a state of doubt and apprehension about the Klondike.

As a sort of set-off to this picture, Mr. Kirk says that Frederick Palmer, who spent a part of last summer and the preceding winter in the Klondike, has described "A Winter Journey

to the Klondike" in Scribner's Magazine for April and is now writing an elaborate history of the country for the same periodical; while Mr. Adney, who was also here last summer, is preparing a similar work for Harper's. Mr. Kirk also has a similar publication in the hands of a London firm.

Uncle Sam in a New Role.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Associated Press Dispatch.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington City says:

"There is reason to believe that an important proposition looking to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration will be advanced at the coming disarmament conference by the American delegates.

"It is learned on high authority that the credentials for and instructions to the American delegates are now being prepared by Secretary Hay, and will be ready for submission to the president for his approval when he returns to Washington City from his southern trip. These instructions will be a complete exposition of the position of this government on the question of disarmament and arbitration.

"The British minister to the Hague will also be a member. Mr. De Stael, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and leading representative of the Czar at the conference, will be assisted by Prof. Martens, professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, and probably by the Russian minister to the Hague.

"Following the policy which it seems likely that all the nations will adopt, President McKinley will accredit the Minister of the Netherlands as one of the American delegates. Ambassadors White and Tower will probably be the other members of the American delegation.

"The most important result which the officials expect of the conference will be the adoption of some plan for the reference of disputes to general arbitration, and the United States will have a plan of this character as well as other nations.

"The administration is strongly in favor of arbitration as the means for the settlement of disputes between nations, and while it appreciates that there are a number of controversies that can only be settled by war, it is still believed that many questions which arise and are causes of much friction, may be adjusted by arbitration.

"The president is committed to international arbitration by his inaugural address and by subsequent declarations, but his administration has not attempted to negotiate arbitration treaties for one reason, because of the imminence of war with Spain and the occurrence of the war. In view of the assembling of the conference at the Hague, it is thought by the officials that the time has come when the administration can put itself on record before the world as favoring arbitration."

McCoy-Choyinski Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—With a superiority in cleverness, quickness and ring generalship that was apparent from the first round, Kid McCoy was very properly awarded the decision over Joe Choyinski at the end of the twentieth round before the National Athletic club, in the Mechanics' pavilion, tonight. It was a very pretty fight, but it was almost entirely in favor of the younger man. McCoy won easily. He had the fight in his hands, and at any one of the half-dozen opportunities could have administered a decisive and knock-out blow, but again and again he failed to follow up his advantage, and Choyinski was considered lucky to be able to stay twenty rounds. Joe could never effectively reach the Kid, and when he did land it was usually on his little round head, where he did more harm to his own hands than he did to McCoy. On the other hand, McCoy landed when he chose, and Joe was actually going under a rain of blows in the fifth round, only being saved by the sound of the gong.

OUTSIDE NEWS IN BRIEF.

California's drought has been broken and heavy floods are reported.

The steamer Tees went ashore off Thorborne island, Alaska, on March 25.

Brunn, Austria, has 20,000 cases of influenza and the death rate is enormous.

The Indian population of the Dominion was 100,000 souls in 1898, according to a report just issued from the Indian department.

The marriage of Robert Burdette, the humorist, to Mrs. Baker, of Pasadena, Cal., occurred on March 26th. Mr. Burdette has accepted a call to one of the Pasadena pulpits.

The California legislature finally adjourned without electing a United States senator, and the state's quota will now be short until another legislature is convened. The late election was bitter and prolonged, and not a bit of scandalous gossip resulted.

The Prince of Wales was paying a visit to Monte Carlo during the end of March. The princess has arranged for a prolonged stay away from her husband; it is said her disposition is becoming noticeably gregarious, and that she is exhibiting religious tendencies, with a leaning toward Catholicism.

Charles R. Corey, a Tacoma druggist, shot his wife dead as she stepped on the night of March 25. He explained that while in a dream he thought his wife was pursued by a man with a dagger, that he secured a revolver and shot at her assailant, only to find, upon being awakened by the shot, that it was all a dream, and that he had killed his wife. An examination showed two bullet holes in the woman's head.

Boat Building at Bennett.

"Conskin" Billy McDonald, a Yukoner of six years' experience, and who arrived from the outside on Tuesday, favored the Nugget with a call on Wednesday. He reports that the river trail continues remarkably good, except at the mouth of the Little Salmon river which has been overflooded. Pete Nelson and Old Antone were coming in at the same time, but they were deterred by reports of a bad trail and laid up for the boats. President Falda, of the A. B. company, passed him just five days travel from Skaguay and was confident of making the trip

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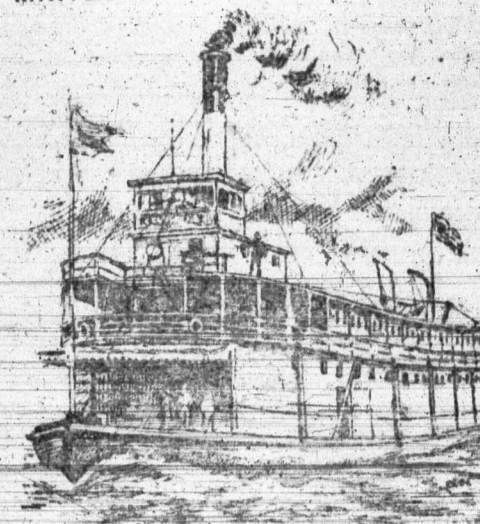
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from Dawson in fourteen days, which confirms a recent statement by the Nugget that the gentleman would make a creditable record. James Bullard, Charlie McGabe and Charles Wogg, other well-known Dawsonites, are encamped at the port of Bennett, awaiting the resumption of navigation. Four steamboats are being built, one each by Captains Spencer, B. L. & K. N. Co., Mr. Bailey of the Northern hotel, Seattle, and Captain John Irving, formerly of the Yukoner. McDonald left on Thursday for Circle city with the United States mail and expects to return to Dawson in the spring as pilot of the Sovereign.

A Novel Mining Proposition. Henry Baatz has secured possession by purchase of the hillside claim below his bench claim on the right limit opposite No. 7 below on Hunker. The claim was needed for a dumping ground and also for an opening for the tunnel which will tap the bench claim. A 1,400-foot ditch from a small side stream will conduct the water to the bench claim where it will be run down a shaft and then through boxes in the tunnel to the surface again. In this way all hauling of the pay dirt or waste dirt will be avoided, as it can be shoveled into boxes from the face of the drift, and that is the best of it. The work will be watched with extreme interest this summer as not only is it a distinct novelty but may prove to be a good method of handling such ground.

Get Your Letters. Owing to late reports from up river and unavoidable delay of 24 hours in starting the Nugget Express decided not to send out their last issue as advertised. Parties who left letters will have money returned on application.

Who Knows Their Whereabouts. Information is wanted by Col. Steele of the following persons: Wm. H. Stoll of Syracuse, N. Y., reported to have at one time been part owner of No. 11, Colorado gulch. Henry G. West or Westell, a swede, last heard of on the Stikeen March 21, 1898.

Dennis McCarthy of Chicago, Ill., 24 years old. His mother, Mrs. Bahagan is nearly distracted and anxiously awaiting news.

You won't have to push on the Flyer. We will do all the pushing.

Hygeia Water for Dawson. The Hygeia Water Co. have their plant well under way, and expect to begin delivering water Monday, May 1st.

They will have several delivery wagons, and will make daily deliveries to stores, offices, saloons or residences, and will deliver any amount from a gallon up, and at such a low rate that every one may have pure water this summer.

The treatment of this water makes it absolutely free of all disease germs, and the plant and water are subject at all times to a rigid inspection by the health officers.

On the banks of the Klondike, just below the Williams sawmill, the public is cordially invited to come up and inspect it for themselves.

F. F. Manchester, who is one of the company and has charge of the business, will solicit orders, but as he may miss some who want water, parties may be sent to the Pioneer saloon at the Fairview hotel, and they will receive prompt attention.

The Flyer is the line and Reilly is the man to see.

Go to Dr. Rystrom for first-class dental work Chisholm block.

New Faces at the Monte Carlo. Manager Jack Cavanaugh is never happy unless he is giving his patrons the best to be had and the new faces at the Monte Carlo are augmented this week by the addition of Miss Maud Brymond, a clever song and dance artist.

The opening night also saw the appearance of Marie Robinson, who makes an attractive picture in lights and silhouettes. Myrtle Drum money and Arnie Merrifield are growing in favor, and on Monday night their efforts were rewarded with a shower of silver pieces, the audience in addition to the usual make-up approval.

Lillian Molein is recalled nightly with much cordiality, indicating that a good piece of elocution is appreciated by Dawson audiences. Florence Clifford's ballads remain one of the strong features of the performance, her recitations being characterized by much sympathy (expression). John Mulligan and Billy Birch have a batch of new jokes, while Blanche Lamont, Carrie Linton and the others, maintain their old-time popularity.

The Tivoli. The Tivoli theatre is having its capacity tested these days. A first part with the entire company in a bonfire drama is a "scream" and gives every opportunity for the varied talents of the performers. Indians, tenebrec, plainmen and a rescued maiden, and there you have the ground work for the ever popular

drama. The olio maintains its uniform degree of excellence with the dancing of the O'Leary sisters ever varied and seldom repeated. Fred Green, Maurettus, the Newmans, Brown, D'Avra, Carl Wilson and the other favorites give an endless variety and a good show.

Dr. Rystrom, Dentist, Chisholm block. Patronize the Yukon Flyer. The miner's line. Every five cents buys the best meal in Dawson, Rainier House, water front opposite A. C. Co.

Take the Flyer—a foretaste of home. Gold crown and bridge work done by Dr. Rystrom. Chisholm block.

We will do as we say. Take the Flyer and trust us. Sargent & Huska have a fine line of clothing, 206 Front street.

Removed, Louis Pond & Co., two doors north of Monte Carlo.

Notice to the Public. Having been informed that some persons are soliciting trade on the creeks and elsewhere in the name of the Alaska Commercial Co., we would respectfully caution our patrons against dealing with such parties unless they are able to show credentials from us substantiating their authority.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. Teeth extracted without pain by Dr. Rystrom Chisholm block.

Great clean banks, good ventilation, Rainier House, water front, opposite A. C. Co.

When you get to Seattle Jos. Mayer & Bros. will buy your dust at full assay value. Full returns within 24 hours. P. H. building, Cherry street.

Feed well and enjoy life. Good meals 75c. at Rainier House, water front, opposite A. C. Co.

Purify your blood in the Spring with Shoff's Blood & Liver Bitters. Pioneer Drug store.

Fine gold and silver fillings by Dr. Rystrom Chisholm block.

FOR SALE. The Bonanza King and Eldorado are the Flyers.

MASSAGE. MASSAGE—Mrs. A. Wilson, graduate of the Massage Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, and late with Dr. Mitchell of Philadelphia; is now established in rear of this office, opposite old place.

ELECTRIC BELTS. HOW IS YOUR BACK? Liniments and poultices don't do the work; try an Edison or Edison electric belt; a guaranteed cure for lame back, kidney troubles, rheumatism and preventative against fevers. Office next to Benji Joe's restaurant.

FOR SALE. B. O. S. M. E.—New steam hose and fittings just arrived from the outside. Dawson Machine shop next to Ames & Wilkins, Dawson.

WANTED. A woman to do a few hours' housework each day. Apply to this office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. LAWYERS. C. M. WOODWORTH, M. A., J. L. B. Advocate, Solicitor, Commissioner, Notary, etc. Five years' practice in Northwest Territory. Room 2, A. C. Office Building.

BURRITT & MCKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Offices, A. C. Office Building. Safety deposit box in A. C. vaults.

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers, Offices, opposite Monte Carlo, Front Street.

CLEMENT PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Barristers, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. Offices, McDonald building, Dawson.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. DR. J. H. KOONS, Physician and Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. Proprietor Minors Hospital, Eldorado City.

DENTISTS. DRS. BROWN & LEE—Crown and Bridge work. Gold, Aluminum or Rubber Plates. Fine gold and alloy fillings. All work absolutely guaranteed. Room 13, A. C. Office Building. H. AMUNDSON, souvenir jewelry and diamond setting.

AEBIN & SMITH—Dentists. All work guaranteed. Office with Nugget Express Co., Eldorado City. MINING ENGINEERS. J. R. TYRRELL, M. A., B. Sc., F. G. S., Consulting Mining Engineer, 15 years geologist on the Geological Survey of Canada. Dawson.

TI... VOL. 2 No 3... Ex... DAWSON... Queen o... THE CITY... One Hun... Incompetency of the Some One T... It has come... which Dawson... a genuine ins... penituous drea... fragations, the... sink into insig... ashes that the... all but took the... unspired last... the wind, the ho... seemed to favor... within half an... smoke of warni... to question the... then impending... that welled fro... and how nearly... is witnessed by... ing, steaming ru... the destroying e... THE fire found... Helen Holden, b... the Bodega salo... nue. Of this th... ports to the co... first jet of smok... about half-past... most immediate... ran with lightn... turned in an ins... The respons... favor of all who... boys, and hope... time was lost in... sition on the riv... wait for water... Five minutes... nies, more slow... the waiting lin... hearts of the ga... zes in hand, f... 25 minutes befo... to the fire ar... ful period that... Fazzell had seen... the little blaze... become a roarin... water came it... in the course... devastation dep... of material lyin... THE fire star... upper apartme... was from the... tion. The exas... in getting wate... to be seen, that... doomed. First... Northern-on t... thinks of mos... buildings on th... the south and... Still no water... eral alarm gre... for moving fro... bazaar and lib... followed rap... The Tivoli the... intense heat th... opposite side o... ranceously, thud... the water su...