

The Nugget Circulates  
From Skagway to Nome.

Vol. 4—No 99.

# THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

DAWSON, Y. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1909.

Nugget Advertisements  
Give Immediate Returns.

PRICE 25 CENTS

## AGREEMENT NOW IN FORCE

### Covering Shipments of Bonded Goods Through Canadian Territory—Will be Sealed at Skagway and So Remain Until Delivered at Lower Boundary. Will Avoid Difficulty.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
Washington, April 25.—Informal but highly satisfactory arrangements have been made between the United States authorities and Canada by which the transportation of dutiable merchandise between points in the States by way of the Yukon territory will be greatly facilitated. Hereafter, by mutual arrangement, goods shipped, for instance from Seattle to Eagle, Alaska, by way of the White Pass Railroad, will be carried through Canadian territory under the seal of the Dominion government as well as that of the United States without payment of duty at the summit. Merchandise if properly marked will be untroubled by the Canadian au-

## CLAIMS TO BE GROUPED

### Block of Ground Head of French Gulch

### Additional Hillsides and Benches on Hunker Are Relocated.

Quite a bit of mystery exists regarding the recent staking of a number of old benches and hillsides on the left limit of Hunker in the vicinity of the '90's below. As far back as the fifth and sixth tiers the claims have been quietly staked the number recorded each day averaging about a half dozen. Four were removed yesterday and two today, among the latest being John Scott and Chas. E. Taylor the well known stakers of the White Pass office.

## TERRIBLE OUTRAGE

### Inflicted Upon Children In St. Louis

### Are Taken In Charge by Humane Society—Burned With Hot Pokers.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
St. Louis, April 25.—The Humane Society of this city has taken George and Florence Migge, aged eight and seven years, from the home of John Earl and the latter is in jail charged with mistreating them. The boy's back was lacerated to his hips, both his eyes were blacked and four teeth were missing. The girl was in even a worse condition. On her right foot was a wound caused by the application of a glowing poker. Portions of her stockings had been burned into the flesh. Four fresh sores were left on her limbs and a deep scalp wound on the top of her head. The Humane Society charges that Earl inflicted the injuries as punishments because the children failed to perform acrobatic feats which he endeavored to teach them.

## Painless Dentistry

DR. A. VARICLE, From Paris.  
25 Years' Practice.  
DENTAL OFFICE: Queen Street, opp. Empire Hotel.

## LUMBER!!

ARCTIC SAWMILL  
All kinds of Dimension Rough and Dressed Lumber.  
Mining, Shale and Flume Lumber a Specialty.  
Office at Mill: Klondike River at Mouth of Bear Creek. Telephone—Mouth of Bear—City Office: Boyie's Wharf, Front St., Dawson.

## DATE ADVANCED

### Mail Will Not Leave Until Next Tuesday Morning

The next outgoing mail which was to have closed tonight and been dispatched tomorrow morning will not leave until Tuesday morning, as the date of the departure of the stage has been changed. The mail will now close at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. The incoming mail has not reported at Yukon Crossing yet and therefore is not expected until the first of next week.

## DETAILS OF DISASTER

### British Fought Against Frightful Odds

### Mad Mullah's Forces Numbered 12,000 Against Two Hundred British.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
London, April 25.—Details of the reverse of Col. Plunkett in Somaliland show that 200 British forces were attacked by 2000 horsemen and ten thousand spearmen. The British inflicted enormous losses on the Mad Mullah's troops while their ammunition lasted.

## STAMPEDER RETURNS

### Mr. B. Teryan of Vienna Bakery

### Corroborates Statements of Other Stampeders—Country Not Yet Ready.

Mr. B. Teryan a baker at the Vienna Bakery returned to Dawson from the Tanana on Wednesday last. Mr. Teryan became enthused over the report of the supposed strike and joined the ranks of the stampeders on March 5th. He went in via the Good Pasture route with a horse team and was 31 days making the trip in. Coming back he left Fairbanks on the 10th of April and made the trip via Circle with a team of four dogs in 13 days.

## TO SUBMIT QUESTION

### Will Determine Matter of Foreign Contracts

### Judge Advocate General to Decide Legality of Shipping Via W. P. Ry.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
Washington, April 25.—Although the leading officers in the quartermaster general's office believe that no military supplies for Alaska except perishable goods will be shipped over the White Pass & Yukon route, the whole question of legality in awarding any carrying contract to a foreign company will be referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army to decide. There is a difference of opinion in the quartermaster general's office and the fight in favor of the American shipping companies has not yet been won.

## TEMPLE OF PEACE

### Carnegie Makes Offer to Netherlands

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
The Hague, April 25.—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$1,500,000 to the government of the Netherlands for the establishment of an international library and temple of peace.

## IS LOUD IN HIS PRAISES

### President Is Highly Enthused Over Trip

### Advised Tourists to Visit Yellowstone Park Instead of Europe.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
Butte, Mont., April 26.—Yellowstone park has secured the first gentleman of the land for an advertising agent. The president went into the wilds two weeks ago, somewhat skeptical as to its wonders and lukewarm in its praise. He comes out ardent and enthusiastic and anxious to extol its beauties and endeavor to advise others to go and do as he has done and rough it among the geysers, canyons and herds of living creatures that abound from the electric peak on the north to Twine Tittons on the south.

## MARRIED IN LONDON

### Head of the Vanderbilt House Takes Wife

### Established His Residence in London Near Three Weeks Ago.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
London, April 25.—Wm. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Anna Rutherford were married today in St. Mark's church. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. H. Hadden. Mr. Vanderbilt personally secured the license and managed the affair. Three weeks ago he established his residence in London and last Wednesday personally applied for and secured a license from the Bishop of London while newspaper reporters were all watching the Archbishop of Canterbury's office. The marriage license sets forth all the details of the Vanderbilt divorce and the previous marriages of both parties.

## CHURCH NOTICES

### Methodist Church.

### Presbyterian Church

### St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

## SUMMONS ISSUED

### For Appearance of Aubrey Simpson.

Aubrey Simpson was not present in police court this morning when his name was called, so a summons was issued for his appearance. He had been warned to court for riding a bicycle along the west side of Third avenue, contrary to the city bylaw governing such offenses and failed to comply with the warning. The summons was therefore issued by Inspector Rutledge upon application by Sergt. Smith.

## COL. COBBE RELIEVED

### After Engagement With Mullah's Troops

### About 2000 of the Latter Were Killed—British Loss Yet Unknown.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
London, April 25.—Bigadier-General Manning, after an engagement with Mad Mullah's forces, has relieved Col. Cobbe near Gumburra, Somaliland, 45 miles west of Gata. About two thousand of Mullah's men were killed. The British loss is not known.

## MILITARY OFFICERS

### Against Whom Charges Are Made

### Were Long Ago Transferred From Alaska to Different Points.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
Washington, April 25.—Reports of speculations by military officers in Alaska are rather overdrawn in the despatches emanating from Washington, according to Brigadier General Frederic Funston. There are but two officers against whom charges were preferred and neither of these is now serving in Alaska. Both have been transferred to posts within the states. Gen. Funston declined to reveal their names.

## HISTORIC MANUSCRIPT

### Will Hereafter be Kept From Public View.

### Original Copy of Declaration of Independence to be Placed Under Seal.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
Washington, April 25.—The declaration of independence will be seen no more by the public. An order has been issued that henceforth the historic manuscript will be kept under lock and key in the great fire and light proof safe.

### After making two trips overland with perishables this spring, Abe Stein left again for Whitehorse yesterday on horseback. He will bring down several scores at the opening of navigation.

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## DIFFERENT VIEWS ARE TAKEN

### By British Newspapers in Connection With Russia's Movements in Manchuria. Little Surprise Manifested at the Czar's Tenacity—Methods Characterized as Brutal.

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
London, April 25.—London papers while protesting against the cynical and almost brutal methods employed by Russia in Manchuria take different views as to how the czar's action should be met. Very little surprise is expressed at the tenacity displayed by Russia in holding Manchuria. The Daily News referring to the claim of the United States for treaty ports in Manchuria which Russia is opposing, says: "It is their quarrel, not ours. It is to our interest to come to terms with Russia in Asia and let her have Manchuria if she will leave us alone in India."

## WEATHER REPORT

The following is the weather report for today—  
Atlin, cloudy, calm, 38 above  
Tagish, snowing, strong wind, 22 above  
Leharge, cloudy, strong wind, 35 above  
Hootalingue, cloudy, calm, 40 above  
Big Salmon, cloudy, calm, 43 above  
Selwyn, cloudy, north wind, 38 above  
Dawson, clear, west wind, 27 above  
Fortymile, clear, west wind, 25 above

## HAPPY MARRIAGE

On Thursday evening Rev. Dr. Grant united in marriage Mr. L. H. Radcliffe, the well known transportation man, and Mrs. Peter Laurensen, both well known in Dawson. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride, near Seventh and Church street, in the presence of a few intimate friends.

## AND PAID SEVEN DOLLARS FOR THE PRIVILEGE—RESULT OF ARGUMENT OVER A HAT.

Richard L. Brown, better known as Waterfront Brown, the collector of bad accounts, was fined \$2 and costs in the police court this morning for striking Mr. J. L. Hershberg in the face on First avenue yesterday afternoon. Richard pleaded guilty of the charge when it was read to him but in extenuation of his act stated that the complainant had followed him down First avenue talking to him and making a noise about a hat and that he had struck him in the face. The magistrate informed him that such actions as that would not do and so imposed the fine.

## THE FINEST OFFICE WATCHDOG MAY BE SECURED AT THE NUGGET PRINTERY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The finest office watchdog may be secured at the Nugget printery at reasonable prices.

## STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHING TO FIT

Slim Men  
Stout Men  
Long Men  
Short Men  
Barrel-Shaped Men

Hanan's Fine Shoes  
Stetson's Hats  
Knox Hats  
E. & W. Shirts and Collars  
Fine Neckwear

To the one looking nearest to the time of the ice moving in front of Dawson we will give the following price:  
1 Stein Bloch Suit value \$35.00  
1 Pair Hanan's Shoes 3.00  
1 Stetson Hat 3.00  
1 Suit Underwear 3.00  
1 Shirt 2.00  
1 Tie 1.00  
1 Pair Half-Hose .75  
1 Collar .50  
Total \$44.25  
Send us your guess—Always truly free to all.

## HERSHBERG & CO.

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.  
125 FIRST AVENUE

the gold commissioner's office, who has been off duty since the 1st of the month on leave of absence, today submitted his resignation to the head of the department and it was accepted. It is understood Mr. Nash intends to associate himself with one of the large mercantile houses.

The hotbeds of the N.W.M.P. located by the bridge crossing the slough within the limits of the barracks grounds, are being put into shape for planting the seeds for this year's crop of vegetables. Last year large quantities of a variety of vegetables were raised and it is the anticipation that this year's crop will be much larger than last.

## EXPENSIVE FISTICUFF

### Richard Brown Struck J. L. Hershberg

### And Paid Seven Dollars for the Privilege—Result of Argument Over a Hat.

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The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12. (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily. Yearly, in advance \$24.00. Per month, by carrier in city, in advance \$2.00.

NOTICE. When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation."

LETTERS. And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

AVAILABLE GROUND HELD BY CONCESSIONAIRES.

The available virgin ground left within the immediate Klondike district is largely tied up in concessions. To such an extent is this the case that prospectors looking for new ground must go far up the Klondike or beyond Indian river before they can be certain of securing an opportunity to prospect without interfering in some concessionaire's rights.

An instance is reported to the Nugget of two Swedish miners who determined to prospect a hitherto unworked tributary of Dominion creek. They bought an outfit in Dawson but on the way to the ground which they proposed to prospect they were informed that it was included within the limits of a concession.

The two men thoroughly discouraged, sold their outfits and joined the Tanana stampede. This is merely an indication of what may be expected to occur if the Treadgold grant is permitted to stand.

The territory is certain to lose a large portion of its hard working men, through whose efforts it is to a large extent that the district has reached its present stage of development.

Treadgold's concession, as also every other grant which covers ground which will pay for placer operations, should be attacked from every possible standpoint and with the united efforts of the whole community.

In the fight which is being made against the Treadgold octopus, the other equally obnoxious concessions must not be lost sight of. Each and every one of them is being held contrary to the spirit and intent of the regulations and in direct opposition to the welfare of the community which is dependent, to the largest extent, upon the success of the individual miner and prospector.

The district would revive in a wonderful manner if the ground thus illegally held were thrown open to the prospector whose rightful heritage has so long, and in so many devious fashions, been withheld from him.

OPPORTUNITIES STILL REMAIN. Mining men who have persistently and intelligently applied themselves to the task of mastering the practical problems of working the frozen gravels of the district are today reaping their reward. Methods have improved and cost of operation decreased to such an extent that ground long ago abandoned is now, under skillful management, being made to yield abundantly.

One of a number of instances may serve to illustrate the point. A certain claim on lower Bonanza which had been worked extensively in 1897 and 1898 was sold by its owner last summer for \$4000. During the time it had been worked by the old wood fire process nearly \$200,000 had been taken out. The owner was satisfied with what had been accomplished and thought he was making a bargain in selling the ground for the amount mentioned.

The purchaser immediately placed improved machinery on the property and during the balance of the season took out \$16,000, and during the present summer expects to recover three times as much.

Other opportunities equally as good

are presented to those who have the necessary experience, energy and enterprise to take advantage of them. It is the belief of those who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that every one of the rich Eldorado and Bonanza claims which were hurriedly stripped of their wealth by the crude methods which prevailed in the early days, will pay handsomely for reworking.

Some of them, as in the instance noted are already paying splendid returns and others will yield even more abundantly.

The facts in the case substantiate the view often expressed by this paper that opportunities are still presented in the Klondike for shrewd investors and they are not limited to those who possess extensive means.

Comparatively modest amounts in the hands of men who understand the conditions under which they must operate are being turned to splendid account, as can be established very readily by facts and figures, which speak more eloquently than all the words ever spoken.

WOULD AID THE INDIVIDUAL MINER.

The argument that a public water system would be detrimental to the interests of the individual miner is perfectly absurd. The theory advanced will not bear inspection. It is set forth that if such a system is established it will be brought within the use of large operators and therefore the small operators must suffer. One might as well argue against cheap electric lighting because it is brought within the use of rich and poor alike.

Those who remember the experience of the mining district during the summer of 1901 will not need any further argument to convince them of the advantage that would accrue to the small operator. In the year mentioned scores of claims owned and operated by individual miners were forced to shut down after a few weeks of stalling, simply because there was practically no water.

Last year conditions were much more favorable owing to heavy and continued rains, but there is no guarantee that the same circumstances will prevail this year.

Assuming that after the June freshets a protracted season of dry weather should follow, the same difficulties which were met in 1901 would again ensue.

But if the miners had access to an abundant and cheap water supply piped to their claims, operations would proceed with tremendous activity over the district without reference to weather conditions.

Such a system as is proposed would not turn the Klondike into a hydraulic camp in any sense of the expression. As long as individual miners own and operate the creek claims of the district extensive hydraulics are out of the question.

The individual miner would profit more than any one else from a water system, for the moment that cheap and plentiful water is supplied to him, his claim will take on a largely increased valuation.

It is unfortunate that continued efforts are made to stir up misunderstandings between the varying interests of the territory, but it seems inevitable that such should be done.

There is no conflict between the small miner and the heavy miner. Whatever serves the interests of one proportionately assists the other and vice versa.

It may be added, however, that by heavy miner we refer to the legitimate investor and not to the class known as concessionaires. The latter

we regard as a hindrance to the development of the district and as a distinct source of danger to every legitimate interest represented in it.

The Coming Wood Famine.

A French commercial journal discusses the prospect of a wood famine within the measurable future, and sounds a warning against the present apathetic state of the public mind with regard to the disappearance of the forests. Such efforts at reforestation as are made at present do not keep pace with the work of denudation. Britain imports wood of various kinds to the value of \$100,000,000 per year, Germany to the value of \$70,000,000, Belgium \$20,000,000, Spain and Italy \$6,000,000, and Switzerland \$3,000,000. France makes large exports of forest products, but the imports exceed them in value by \$2,000,000. The only European countries now having an excess of exports are Russia, Austria, Norway and Sweden. In the latter country the government has forbidden, in certain sections, the cutting of trees of less than a specified size. The writer points out the importance of a supply of wood in the near future, and urges the government to take means to preserve the existing forests and systematically undertake the work of reforestation.

There is a growing feeling both in Canada and the wooded states of the Union that there is too much complacency regarding the efficiency of present methods. The policy of selling or leasing timber limits has found its strongest impetus in the danger or fear of destructive fires. It was thought unwise to hold forest wealth that might at any time be destroyed. But in the questioning of existing opinions men of experience have lately declared that a virgin forest is virtually incombustible. The perpetual carelessness of the Indians never destroyed the forests. After lumbermen have cleared out the pine, leaving great heaps of debris to dry out, fire is almost inevitable. The destructive conflagrations of which there are many records have their abundance of fuel. Great fires have followed in the track of windstorms after a few summers had dried the fallen trees. But such fires have never spread very far, while the surrounding forests were still in their original condition.

The early settlers of southern Ontario received the pine with their land grants, and no timber has been more carefully husbanded. Pine was money in the early days, and was preserved with becoming and characteristic frugality. This early experience has suggested the advisability of adopting a policy under which the entire forest growth, pine, spruce, cedar and hardwood, of each district could be cleared off and marketed at once, thus preserving the pine and avoiding the danger of fire in partly-denuded forests. Such a policy supplemented by reforestation might give the Dominion an economic advantage that would be of prime importance a generation hence.—Toronto Globe.

Beyond Endurance

The slender woman faced the burly burglar's deadly revolver, without a tremor of terror, for, as is well known, the weakest are often the bravest.

"Tell me where the money is hid," he hissed, must truculently, "or I'll fire!"

"Never!" she answered, determinedly, and with a marked accent on the "r." "Kill me, if you will, but I will never reveal the hiding place of my husband's hard-earned hoard. Villain, do you hear!"

"I will!" snarled the scoundrel, baffled for the moment, but not beaten. "Tell me, instantly, or I'll drop this big, woolly caterpillar down your neck!"

In three minutes more he had bared the hoodle and was splitting the midnight darkness in a northeasterly direction.—Smart Set.

Bonanza Market will move to old Bay City Market, opposite Orr & Tukey, on King street, Monday, April 27th.

Power of Attorney Blanks for the Tanana-Nugget Office.

..King Edward as a Boy..

King Edward first opened his eyes in Buckingham palace at twelve minutes before 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning on the 9th of November, 1841. A little baby girl had come before him, but his advent made all England ring. His very birth was a matter of ceremony. When it was known that he was coming dispatches were sent out from the palace to the chief ministers and officers of state to be present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the bishop of London and a large number of others came post haste, and there were a score of eminent physicians in attendance.

The prince was born in a room in the northwest corner of the palace. The high officials were kept in an ante-room at the time and only Prince Albert, his father, and Dr. Lushington, the queen's physician, and Mrs. Lilly, the nurse, were in the chamber. The first person among the waiting nobles to see the baby was the Duchess of Kent, but a moment later he was brought out in the arms of the nurse and shown to the lords of council. The first person who had a good look at him was the Duke of Wellington, who bent his gray head down over the rosy-cheeked infant and asked, in tones of intense eagerness:

"Is it a boy?"

"It is a prince, your grace," replied the proud nurse.

As soon as the announcement was made cannon were fired in the parks and in the tower. The bells of London and all over England were rung for joy, and the following bulletin was posted on the palace gates:

"The queen was delivered of a prince this morning at forty-eight minutes past 10 o'clock. Her majesty and the infant prince are perfectly well."

James Clark, M. D. Charles Lockock, M. D. Robert Ferguson, M. D. Richard Blagden, M. D.

Buckingham palace, Tuesday, 11:30 a. m., November 9, 1841. "England went wild with joy at the birth of the royal baby. 'God Save the Queen' was sung at all the theaters. The lord mayor gave a banquet, at which the health of the prince was drunk three-times in succession, and Punch published a poem on the princelet, two verses of which were as follows:

"A roaring royal boy, And all day long the booming bells Have rung their peals of joy. And the little park guns have blazed away And made a tremendous noise, Whilst the air hath been filled since eleven o'clock And we have taken our little bell, And rattled and laughed, and sang as well—'Roo-too-too!' Shallabella! Life to the prince! Fallalderalla!"

Our little prince, when he grows a boy, Will be taught by men of lore, From the 'dusty tome' of the ancient sage. As kings have been taught before, But will there be one good, true man near To tutor the infant heir? To tell him the world was made for all, And the poor man claims his part? We trust there will, so we'll rattle our bell, And shout and laugh, and sing as well—'Roo-too-too!' Shallabella! Life to the prince! Fallalderalla!"

King Edward started in life as a duke. As the eldest son of the queen he became the Duke of Cornwall at his birth, and at first he was known as "the little duke."

The young prince was christened on January 25, 1842. The King of Prussia, Frederick William IV, was present and acted as godfather, and there were other royal personages at the ceremony. The baptism took place in Windsor Chapel, the font having been newly gilded for the occasion. The water used came from the river Jordan. It had been kept in a bottle fifteen years, having been brought from Palestine and made a present to the queen. It was perfectly clear and showed no signs of its age. The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock, the baby being brought in to the flourish of trumpets. No end of great people were present, and all wore their finest uniforms. The Duchess of Buccleuch handed the baby to the archbishop of Canterbury, who held him up and addressed the King of Prussia, as the child's godfather, saying:

"Name this child."

The kid loudly said: "Albert Edward."

Then the archbishop went on as he sprinkled him:

"I baptize thee, Albert Edward, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

He then read the baptismal service to its close. It is said that the baby raised his hand as the holy drops touched his forehead but that otherwise he acted very well. He wore at the time a rich white satin cloak, the lace upon which was worth \$5,000.

as a flour barrel and four feet in height. It was adorned with figures representing Britannia, Justice, Plenty and other mythological characters.

The festivities ended in a banquet in Windsor Castle, at which the royal gold and silver plate was used. There were covers for 140, and each guest had a servant in livery to wait upon him. The banquet concluded at 9 o'clock, with a toast to the Prince of Wales, which was drunk standing. At the same time feasting and drinking went on all over England. Diners were given to the poor and at these each guest had roast beef and plum pudding and a pint of porter to drink the health of the prince.

The royal children had all sorts of amusements. At Osborne-on-the-Sea, where the queen lived in the summer, each child had its flower and vegetable garden in which it worked. The future king had a carpenter shop in which he used a set of tools marked with his name. He had a little museum, where he kept botanical specimens, butterflies, stuffed birds and stones. He had also a boat to sail at low tide. Shows were held at the palace for the children and at one time Tom Thum came and performed for them and the queen. He danced the hornpipe, and sang American songs, the little Prince of Wales watching him, seated in his favorite oaken chair.

Now and then Prince Edward went out to see the ships, and when he arrived at the age of six he was made a midshipman and a uniform was given him. He appeared in his new suit before his officers and sailors and then began to play about the deck. The suit was of white duck and it soon became soiled. This was Saturday night, and the captain of the ship knew that the queen expected the little prince to wear his white suit at muster the next morning and that he had no other, at least Prince Edward told him. The captain solved the question by putting Prince Edward to bed and washing the suit himself. He dried them by the fire and then sat on them to iron them so that his future majesty came to muster in proper attire.

King Edward had his first pants on his sixth birthday. The cloth was very light and fine, the jacket being of a bright blue lined with silk. The trousers were of the same color, made plain with plaited fronts. He had also a white satin waist cloth and later on a Highland suit of plaid.

The prince was early taught to ride, and had almost as many accidents as other boys. A visitor to Windsor castle when he was eight years old says that Edward had then disfigured his face by falling on an iron-barred gate. In the fall he blacked the bridge of his nose and both eyes, but luckily broke no bones.

He was a boy of spirit, and it is related that once when he was running about on the beach at Osborne he noticed a lad picking up clams. The lad had his bucket already full, but Prince Edward in looking at it accidentally kicked it over. Thereupon the fisher boy grew angry and gave the young prince a kick. The prince, although he was not so large as his opponent, went for him with his fists, and in a moment the two had clinched and were rolling over and over. The prince was getting the best of the fight when the gardener came up and separated the combatants. Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, had seen the fight afar, but did not interfere. When the future king was brought to him he reprimanded him for having meddled with the lad's basket, and thereupon, so the story goes, Prince Edward took some of his own pocket money and gave it to the fisher boy.

A somewhat similar incident of paying money for trespassing is told in connection with the Prince of Wales when he was a little older. It was while he was doing his first hunting not far from Windsor castle. He and a number of other boys were riding across country and they got into the estate of a farmer named Hedges. Hedges objected to anyone

coming into his fields. He penned the boys in and demanded a fine of a sovereign for damages before he would let them out. One of the boys told him that he was detaining the future king of England, but he replied:

"I don't care for that. Prince of no prince. I will have my money." The farmer had a pitefork in his hands and the boys naturally concluded that the safest thing was to pay, and pay they did.

Wasn't Acquainted. "Waiting in the bank directly in front of me was a charming woman of 20 or so who was having her first experience in banking," said the merchant as he lighted his cigar after luncheon, relapsing the New York Times. "She was asked the questions usual for one who is opening an account, her name, address, whether married or single, and her father's and mother's name. She got along all right until the clerk asked:

"Mother's maiden name, please?" "I don't quite understand, I'm afraid," she said, hesitatingly.

"I mean your mother's name when she was a girl," explained the clerk.

"How should I know? I don't like impertinence, sir! How should I know? I didn't know her when she was a girl. The idea! Are you trying to make fun of me, sir?"

The Nugget's stock of job printing materials is the best that ever came to Dawson.

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H. Pinkiert AUCTIONEER

And Commission Merchant. Front St. Opp. L. & C. Dock. On Monday, April 27th, at 12 P. M. I will sell at public auction the entire furniture of Mrs. Sommerfeld at 116 Third Avenue, comprising 1 upright piano (Williams & Son), lounge, upholstered chairs, extension table, mirrors, pictures, lace curtains and pokes, portieres, carpets, 1 rug, solid oak sideboard, dresser, bedstead, bedding, stoves, kitchen utensils, crockery, and silver ware.

The above are to be sold to the highest bidder and will be on view the day of sale. For particulars inquire at H. Pinkiert's auctioneers, Front street, opposite L. & C. dock.

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Story of

Saba, Bulgaria, via London. An Albanian adventurer arrived in Macedonia, from Saba and trap, during his passage through the most mountainous of the Albanians.

I have returned with detailed information of the local hostilities at war between the Albanians and the Bulgarians. The Albanians were filled with dynamite and the recent Bulgarian advances from irresponsible sources were met with a clear and a witness and inventor, Lush and Mitrovitch.

BENTON MURDER. The enlistment of Christians began in the village of Saba, Bulgaria, in the middle of the year. Thirteen Christians had been slain in the village of Saba, Bulgaria, in the middle of the year.

The railway from Saba to Sagonica. A thousand Albanians took to the mountains, and the natives were in the village of Saba, Bulgaria, in the middle of the year.

The object of the Albanians was to murder the Bulgarian. They entered the village of Saba, Bulgaria, in the middle of the year.

STOPPED BY TURKISH DEERS. The Albanian irregulars in the field to attack the Bulgarians, and when the Bulgarians dispersed, their respective villages were in flames. The Albanians were in the village of Saba, Bulgaria, in the middle of the year.

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# Story of a Stiff Battle

...Bulgaria, via London, April 24, after an adventurous journey from Salonica, by sea and land, during which I have seen through the most dangerous of the Albanians and Bulgarians. I have returned to Sofia with detailed information of the outbreak of hostilities. It was my good fortune to be on the ground when the Albanians made their first protest against the institution of the reforms demanded by the powers and were filled with dynamite tales and promises of the renewal of fighting against the Albanians, but these were from irresponsible sources and were contradicted with contradictions. I was at least given a clear account of what I witnessed and investigated at Istip, Istip and Mitrovitza.

**BENT ON MURDER.**  
The earliest of Christian gentlemen began in the village of Mitrovitza about the middle of March. Christian gentlemen had taken the oath of the service in order to test the efficacy of the reforms, enlisting in the little town of Vuchitrya, not far from the railway line leading from Istip to Salonica. About three hundred Albanians took action so early that even the natives of their own village were surprised. The object of their conspiracy was to murder the Bulgarian general who entered the village Sunday morning on March 29, but the general was warned a few minutes before he appeared. The Bulgarians scattered and fled to Presen, where the Albanians in hot pursuit, one Bulgarian was overtaken, and he was riddled with bullets. The Albanians spared the villagers, and marched toward Mitrovitza, a town on the Serbian frontier, where they remained not long ago to kill the general. Whether they would have taken decisive action against them if they had entered the town is a matter for conjecture. They were not allowed to follow the fugitive general, and menace the foreign consuls. Two regiments of Turkish troops with hundreds of guns, blocked their passage in the mountain passes.

**STOPPED BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.**  
The Albanian irregulars were not allowed to attack the sultan's troops, and when resistance was offered they dispersed, returning to their respective villages as they had done. In their expansive Oriental language, their leaders exclaimed, "The sultan give us a million who we will fight against his enemies." The Turkish soldiers have been reported as either in sympathy with the Albanians or as afraid of them, but the command was certainly given to lead off the lawless irregulars and capture them. Only twenty Albanian marauders were taken prisoners. Hilmi Pacha, inspector-general of the sultan's reform movement, in an interview with me, said that the Albanians taking part in this outbreak would all be severely punished. The foreign consuls, however, expressed scepticism, remarking that they did not believe the sultan's soldiers would either desire or be able to punish the Albanians.

**VILLANT STRUGGLE AGAINST ODDS.**  
At least six small skirmishes have taken place in the course of the week. It is perfect that little news is communicated from one village in Macedonia to another, and when reports come out of the country there is a mass of contradictions and irreconcilable versions. Although I was prevented by the force of Turkish soldiers under the direction of the governor of Istip from being personally on the scene, I was only distant about a half by horse from the village of Granitza, where for thirty hours of Bulgarians held at bay four regiments of Turkish troops, and one who was taken prisoner when the house was set on fire and burned over his head. There is a strong force of Turkish infantry, cavalry and artillery at Istip, but they stand about unless they can muster a strong force. Experience during the last month has shown that death will be meted if two or three Turkish regiments venture to enter these villages.

**THE FIGHT BEGINS.**  
The Turkish governor at Istip learned through spies that a large amount of ammunition for distribution in the neighborhood had arrived at Granitza, a hamlet of fifty shepherd houses. Under his orders two companies of Turkish soldiers, two machine guns, were despatched from Istip to search the village. They ransacked every house, tore open every window and pulled up the floors, compelling women and children, but accomplishing any other result. The soldiers moved in a body from house to house a band of Macedonian men who had brought in arms and ammunition crept out of sight. When the search was ended a bugle was blown, as the Turkish commander subsequently explained, in order to draw the men in line for the return march to Istip. The troops happened to be directly below the last Albanian refuge. The Macedonians had thought the bugle was a signal for

# Slaves of High Treason

**MOST FAMOUS CASES OF MODERN YEARS**

The crime of high treason has become so rare an offense in modern times, the very term itself being redundant of the medieval period, that there are many people who are now prone to regard the trial and conviction of Col. Lynch as a monarchial anachronism which ought not to have been tolerated.

By the statutes of Great Britain high treason—the most heinous of all offenses—embraces a considerable number of felonies, for the committing of which the extreme punishment of death is reserved. But so seldom has this been resorted to in later years—the last instance dating so far back as 1830—that the term high treason, and the offenses which constitute it, have become almost entirely forgotten.

The statutes on the subject of treason date back to 1352, and one of the clauses then inserted as defining treason was "adherence to the king's enemies in his realm, giving them aid and comfort in the realm and elsewhere." But the penalty for such an offense has since those days been greatly moderated, if not in substance, certainly in the methods of carrying it out. On a conviction for high treason in the fourteenth century the punishment was, if the culprit were a woman, burning at the stake; and if a man, slow hanging, cutting down before death, drawing and quartering.

During the subsequent centuries, however, the laws of treason were added to in a manner so as to comprise all sorts of petty offenses against the sovereign and state; but by the acts of parliament of 1817, 1848 and 1870, treason was more positively defined and brought within more reasonable limits. The punishment by burning was done away with, the drawing and quartering were abolished, and hanging or penal servitude were established as the only penalties in the case of conviction.

According to the "statute of treasons" now standing, the principal offenses for which punishment is provided are the assassination of the sovereign, of his consort, or of the heir apparent; the attempt to assassinate, or the conspiring to do so, and even the endeavor to do them bodily injury are included in the act as treasonable offenses. It is not generally known that any attempt, whether successful or not, to imprison, restrain or abduct the monarch, or to engage or help in any way of these objects, constitutes high treason; so, too, do acts of warfare or rebellion committed by any British subject against the established government.

It is twenty years since the last trial on the charge of high treason previous to that of Col. Lynch, took place in England, that was when MacLean was tried by a court presided over by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston at Reading.

The charge on which MacLean was indicted was for shooting at the late Queen Victoria as she was leaving Windsor railway station. There was no question of the man's guilt, but on the grounds of insanity he was not hanged, but ordered to be confined in Broadmoor criminal lunatic asylum "during her majesty's pleasure."

In MacLean's case the charge of high treason must not be confounded with the so-called "treason felony," for which the Fenian dynamiters were sentenced to penal servitude for life in 1887.

Perhaps one of the most famous high treason cases of modern years was the charge brought against Mr. William Smith O'Brien, the leader of many bloody encounters between the Irish rebels and the police during the year 1848. Mr. O'Brien was found guilty at Clonmel, County Tipperary, and sentenced by the lord chief justice to be hanged, afterwards he headed, then quartered. But the late queen commuted this awful sentence passed upon "the best man in the Ballingarry fight" to one of penal servitude for life. Fifteen years later O'Brien was pardoned.

The case of Frost, the Chartist leader of 1849, is another instance of a man being found guilty of high treason, sentenced to death, and afterwards pardoned. In fact, not since the year 1820 has an execution for the crime of high treason taken place. This was the now historical case of the famous Cato street conspirators, who, by a fortunate chance, were arrested when on the point of murdering the members of the cabinet.

In every case death by hanging is the penalty, but the guilty men were spared the ignominy of further mutilation after death.

At a time when England may be in active warfare with another country there are many offenses which may be classed as treasonable. But according to the prerogative of the British crown such offenses are dealt with by means of a court martial.

In the King's Regulations it is laid down that sections 4 to 44 of the army act are to be read once every month at the head of every corps.

The fourth to the sixth sections of the act deal almost entirely with treasonable acts, for which the extreme penalty is death on conviction. After the conclusion of the reading of sections 4 to 44, it is laid down that the following notice also be read:

"Under the existing law, any person who shall maliciously and adversely endeavor to reduce any person serving in his majesty's forces by sea or land from his or their duty

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and allegiance to his majesty, or to incite or stir up any such person or persons to commit any act of mutiny, or to make or endeavor to make any mutinous assembly, or to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, may, on being legally convicted of such offense, be sentenced to penal servitude for the term of the natural life of such person."

In times of peace there are only two methods by which a charge of high treason may be tried. First, by the house of lords, as in the famous case of Warren Hastings; and secondly, by a court composed of the lord chief justice, two other judges, and a jury.

Sixty years ago high treason cases were dealt with in much the same manner as the recent charge against Col. Lynch, many months elapsing before all the evidence could be collected. But according to a well known authority the members of the house of commons had a very summary way of dealing with traitors.

One particular instance was the case of Mr. Bradshaw, M. P., who, when speaking at Cockermouth in October, 1839, made insulting references to the little Queen Victoria. A certain Mr. Horsman, M. P., at once denounced Bradshaw from the floor of the house as a traitor, and as "having the tongue of a traitor, but lacking the courage to be a rebel."

As a result of the speech a duel was arranged and fought at Wormwood Scrubs, and after shots had been exchanged, Mr. Bradshaw apologized, and Mr. Horsman withdrew his charges.

On March 12, 1812, Horsemaner lane, London, was the scene of the hanging of William Cundell and John Smith, two of the fourteen British subjects who were taken prisoners while "serving with the king's enemies" on the isles of France and Bourbon.

This case, which aroused intense interest at the time, was one of the most flagrant instances of high treason in modern history.

The case was tried before the lord chief justice, Lord Tenterden, and Sir Vicary Gibbs, the attorney gen-

eral, prosecuted, and Lord Brougham defended. In his defense Lord Brougham argued that the prisoners had assumed the French uniform in order to escape to England, but they were found guilty and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, which sentence was carried out.

**Two Infants Deserter**  
Toronto, April 6.—Two cases of child desertion were investigated by the police on Sunday, and in connection with one an arrest was made by Detective Mackie. The accused woman is Martha McCandlish, who lives in the rear of 11 Catharine street, and the police assert that she admitted deserting her child, who was but a day old.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Theodore J. Smith of 7 Catharine street was awakened by the baby's cries. The child was on her doorstep and was cradled in a skirt, which was trodden to the planks. Mr. Smith took the foundling in and communicated with the police, who had the youngster, in the Infants' Home. Detective Mackie investigated the matter early on Sunday morning and traced footsteps in the snow from Mrs. McCandlish's home to that of Mrs. Smith. The officer had a talk with her, and after a little questioning, took her into custody. She was taken to the jail in the police ambulance.

The second case of child-desertion was brought to the notice of the authorities when a colored infant, was found on the steps of an Agnes street house and taken to the Infants' Home. There is no clue to the mother of the second child, who was about nine days old.

Toronto Junction, April 5.—James Andrews, Jr., was arrested last evening on a charge of attempted burglary. A policeman found him in the back yard of Huber Bros' bicycle store, with a ladder, leading up to an upstairs window, through which a burglar had entered the night before and stole \$250. There have been several cases of snafu-theft in the same neighborhood lately. Andrews was locked up all night and liberated on bail this morning.

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First of Each Month  
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SCORES THE SURVEYORS

Should Use More Care in Surveys

Great Deal of Litigation Could be Avoided Says the Gold Commissioner.

Yesterday afternoon the gold commissioner handed down a decision in the case of Frank Phiscator vs. J. J. Doheny et al. the action concerning a protest over the boundary lines of what is known as the Mossman bench opposite No. 2 Eldorado on the left limit now owned by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is the owner of claim known as the Mossman bench adjacent creek claim No. 2, Eldorado creek opposite the upper half, left limit.

The defendant, Doheny, staked fractional claim one hundred feet by three hundred feet on the upper end, left limit, of No. 2 Eldorado on June 14, 1902, said claim being further described as the McRae claim and vacant ground two hundred feet back of same, that is, vacant within boundaries and connected.

The letter, he said, had been referred to the board's standing committee on harbors and navigation, who, after fully investigating the matter, had reported in favor of Carmanah, or some neighboring point.

The defendant, Doheny, staked fractional claim one hundred feet by three hundred feet on the upper end, left limit, of No. 2 Eldorado on June 14, 1902, said claim being further described as the McRae claim and vacant ground two hundred feet back of same, that is, vacant within boundaries and connected.

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defendant is not entitled to any portion of his location that conflicts with said survey.

The plaintiff asks that Carrie Nelson be added a party as a transfer of Doheny's interest in the Doheny claim was placed upon record shortly before this protest was started.

The question of the duties of surveyors has arisen in this case, and I am of opinion that it is the duty of a surveyor to examine the records carefully before every survey is made and if the description of any prior location is such that if correct it would interfere with the claim to be surveyed by him, he should satisfy himself either by examination of the ground or by enquiry that it does not conflict with his survey otherwise he is not in a position to make the required affidavit on the plan that is submitted for approval.

The plaintiff is the owner of claim known as the Mossman bench adjacent creek claim No. 2, Eldorado creek opposite the upper half, left limit.

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ENJOYABLE SMOKER

Young Men's Institute Entertains

Club Rooms Were Crowded With Members and Their Friends, All Pleased.

One of the most pleasant evenings spent in social entertainment for many months was that afforded by several of the most active workers in the Young Men's Institute last night, given to their fellow members and friends in the nature of a combined smoker and musicale.

The police orchestra under the direction of Constable Winters had kindly volunteered their services and furnished several of the numbers on the program, the first being an overture. Following came a song by Mr. Wm. Sheridan, for several years choir master at St. Mary's church.

WEALTH OF PRIZES

Event Tuesday Evening Will be a Treat

More Races Will be Added to the Program That Has Been Already Arranged.

The athletic entertainment being arranged by the City Eagle and D.A.A.A. hockey teams for next Tuesday evening is progressing so famously and so many prizes have been contributed that it has been found necessary to add more events to the program already arranged in order to dispose of the trophies.

The happy possessor of Mr. Turbull gave a song, Rudy Kalenborn a reading, Harry Burrell a song and then there was another selection by the orchestra. Chris Moran proved himself as agreeable an entertainer in private as he is in public, singing one of his parodies that never fails to make a hit.

The steno-graphers began work taking down notes at ten o'clock in the morning. The first reporter began by taking shorthand notes for 30 minutes. Then another stenographer took a seat at the table, and as soon as he began taking down the proceedings the first man beat a hasty retreat to a small room in the rear of the hall, where he dictated his notes to a typewriter operator.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED

Does Not Care to Prosecute Hurd

Biggs Recovers His Money and is Repentant of Having Caused His Friend Trouble

Through the desire of the prosecuting witness and the willingness of the crown the case against Hurd, the young man who was accused of lifting several hundred dollars from his friend Geo. Biggs while on a spree, was yesterday afternoon dismissed.

On the witness stand Mr. Biggs completely exonerated his friend Hurd, the accused, saying that the entire trouble arose over the fact having looked upon the fellow who had been so treated as a friend, he had not been in the mood to prosecute.

RIOTING AT BELGRADE

Belgrade, Serbia, April 6.—The gendarmes had to be called out to suppress the rioting which took place here yesterday as the outcome of a demonstration against an objectionable police regulation, and two gendarmes were killed, and many wounded on both sides. One hundred and thirty arrests were made.

TO REPORT ALL INCOMING SHIPS

Victoria, April 5.—It is quite within the bounds of probability that the not very distant future will see the establishment at Carmanah, or some contiguous point, a wireless telegraph station similar to those on the Atlantic coast.

The letter, he said, had been referred to the board's standing committee on harbors and navigation, who, after fully investigating the matter, had reported in favor of Carmanah, or some neighboring point.

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THE KING IN SPAIN

Lisbon, April 3.—King Edward and King Carlos, accompanied by their suites, and with an escort of cavalry, today visited Cintra, the summer residence of the Queen Dowager, and other points of interest in the neighborhood of the capital, returning here this evening.

INSURGENTS ROUTED

Manila, April 3.—A force of troops and constabulary, commanded by Captain Perry, overtook and routed on the shore of Lake Kainit, March 31st the insurgents who recently attacked and for a time held possession of Surigao, Island of Mindanao.

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THE NUGGET CIRCUIT FROM SKAGWAY TO

CHARGES DISMISSED

Crown Has no Evidence in Percentage Case

Women Testify to Never to Drink When Invited is Extended.

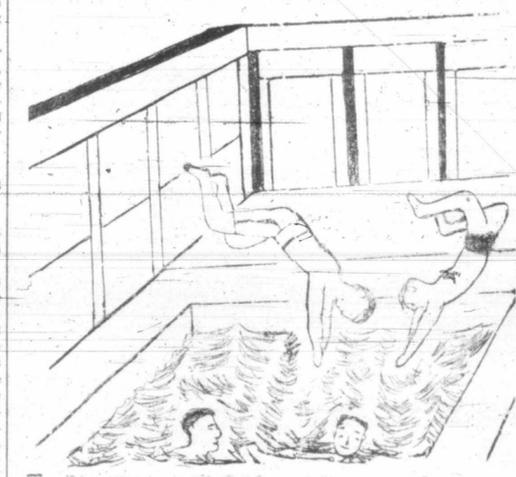
In the police court yesterday Mr. Justice Macaulay presided over the trial of the 'percentage' charges against the Monte Carlo, Murray of the Bonanza, and Cook of the Del Monte, who were charged on the evidence of witnesses in the most successful prosecution of remarkably many cases.

The case against Jose was first called, the charge was on April 4 instead of April 3 and for some reason that date was not charged, the specific charge was on April 4 the defendant did allow percentage to be made in his place of the four cases upon the legal lights of Dawson and the result was that many were raised in a very many times.

MOST POPULAR INSTITUTION.

Increasing Patronage of Horkan's Library, Restaurant and Bath House.

Horkan's baths with swimming tank connection have become a feature in the life of the average Dawson-man. If there is any real virtue in the old maxim which teaches that cleanliness is akin to Godliness, then Horkan may be classed way up among Yukon missionaries.



Under this policy his business is constantly increasing, as is well shown by the large crowds always in the various departments.

FOR SALE—New complete outfit summer working mining machinery, except boiler—GEO. B. CLAY, Judge Street.

Big Stenographic Feat. Three stenographers, and sometimes only two, in two weeks' time took down almost 900 newspaper columns of the proceedings of the anti-trust strike commission.

The steno-graphers began work taking down notes at ten o'clock in the morning. The first reporter began by taking shorthand notes for 30 minutes. Then another stenographer took a seat at the table, and as soon as he began taking down the proceedings the first man beat a hasty retreat to a small room in the rear of the hall, where he dictated his notes to a typewriter operator.

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Job Printing at Nugget office

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