

The Nugget Circulates
From Skagway to Nome.

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

Nugget Advertisements
Give Immediate Returns.

Vol. 4—No 99.

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

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 Hillside and Benches on Hunker Are Relocated.

Quite a bit of mystery exists regarding the recent staking of a number of old benches and hillside 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.

Muslin, Bobinet and Swiss Applique Curtains, Muslin and Madras Curtains by the yard. Fancy Bobinet bed sets, etc.
SUMMERS & ORELL,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

LUMBER!!

ARCTIC SAWMILL
All kinds of Dimension Rough and Dressed Lumber.
Sizing, Slake 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 Tons 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

At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach a special sermon on behalf of the dependent Order of Old Men, taking as his subject "Frailty of Responsibility." The choir will sing, "Take My Yoke Upon You," Wagner Offering solo, "The Lord's Prayer," Sir Arthur Sullivan, "Our Father's Prayer," by the choir. Offertory solo, "But the Lord is Mindful," Mendelssohn, Mrs. A. H. Fysh. After the benediction, "Give Ear Unto Us," Hall, the choir.

Presbyterian Church

At tomorrow evening's service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, the following special music will be sung: Madames Walker and Mullen will sing "Smart's Sacred Song" entitled "The Lord is My Shepherd," and the choir will sing an anthem by Barby, entitled "Drop Down Ye Heavens From Above," with tenor solo by Mr. McMeekin, and quitted by Messrs. Higgin, Walker, and Thompson and Messrs. McMeekin and Booth.

From the records of the treasury

From the records of the treasury treasurer of the Congregational committee, being made up today, the affair was a huge success both from a financial as well as an artistic standpoint. The receipts from the sale of tickets amounted to about \$1800 and the expenses were approximately \$700 leaving a surplus in the neighborhood of \$1100 which will probably be voted to the committee having in charge the celebration of Victoria day.

Fresh Kodak Films, all sizes, at Goetzman's, 128 Second avenue.
Job Printing at Nugget office.

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.

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
Tahish, 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.

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.

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 melting 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
\$44.25
Send us your guess—Always lately free to all.

HERSHBERG & CO.
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
135 FIRST AVENUE

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 revolve 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 your worst!"

"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 Dr. Lanyon, the queen's physician, and Mr. 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 heart? 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.

After the return of the party to the castle there was an entertainment at which the christening cake was cut and each guest given a piece. The cake was as big around

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 his 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, relates 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 know the name of my mother 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.

FOR SALE—Good Dog Team—two first-class leaders. Apply 305 Duke street.

H. Pinkiert AUCTIONEER

And Commission Merchant. Front St. Opp. L. & C. Dock.

On Monday, April 27th, at 11 a. 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 poles, 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.

This furniture is all new, and of the latest style—as elegant as has ever been sold in Dawson.

Power of Attorney Blanks for Tanana-Nugget Office.

The White Pass & Yukon Route

RELAY STAGES TO WHITEHORSE

Our stages will continue to operate on runners as long as we last, but we will put on our fine Concord coaches. The same excellent service will be maintained until opening of navigation. For leaving dates and rates apply

G. E. PULHAM, SUPERINTENDENT. ORR & TUKEY, GRAND FORGE, Y. T. J. H. ROGERS, AGENT.

Alaska Flyers ...Operated by the... Alaska Steamship Company. Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway Every Five Days. FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 606 First Ave., Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent.

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Story of... The Albanian irregulars in the field to attack... The Turkish system... At least six small skirmishes... THE FIGHT... The Turkish government... The British... The Macedonian... The Bulgarians...

Story of a Stiff Battle

Salonica, Bulgaria, via London, April 24.—After an adventurous journey from Macedonia, from Salonica, by sea and trap, during which I have passed through the most dangerous parts 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 in the institution of the powers and the renewal of fighting between the Albanians, but these were 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 Albanians of the service in order to test the efficacy of the reforms, enlisting 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, armed with rifles and shotguns, fled to Presen, where the Albanians in hot pursuit, one Bulgarian was overtaken, and he was killed 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 prisoner. 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 could not 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's 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 explained, in order to return 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 beheaded, 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 was 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 adroitly endeavor to seduce 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 Deserted
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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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 Phisicator 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. This claim was staked on March 22nd 1901.

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 4th, 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 McRae bench was staked August 7th, 1897, and in the application it is described as one hundred feet square commencing at a point fifty feet down stream from the upper end of creek claim No. 2 Eldorado, one hundred feet, thence down stream one hundred feet. The McRae bench ran out in September, 1901. It was in existence at the time Mr. Rinfret made his survey.

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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. On looking at the authorities, I am of opinion she should be added a party defendant and that the injunction should be made perpetual as against her with the other defendants, reserving to her, however, the right to reopen this case if she sees fit to do so.

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. If this were done it would be a great protection to mine owners and reduce to a minimum cases where mine owners find out after the advertisement is completed that the survey of a subsequent location takes in a portion of his ground. Mine owners are often in a position where they cannot watch the advertisements of surveys of surrounding locations. In this case the descriptions of both the McRae and Tong benches conflicted with the Mossman bench and were prior locations. The interim injunction in this case is hereby made perpetual, and the plaintiff is entitled to his costs as against the defendants with the exception of the defendant Carrie Nelson.

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. This claim was staked on March 22nd 1901. Mr. Rinfret, D.L.S., surveyed this claim on behalf of the plaintiff in August, 1901, and said survey was published for twelve successive issues in the official gazette, commencing on September 11th, 1901. Before the last advertisement was published, one Howe, the owner of an one hundred foot bench claim known as the Tong bench, brought a protest against said survey on the ground that it interfered with his said claim. The protest was settled by Mr. Phisicator having his survey amended so as not to include any portion of the Tong bench. The amended survey was made by Mr. Green, and said survey, not including any ground outside of what was included in the original survey made by Mr. Rinfret, was approved by the director of surveys and accepted by the gold commissioner without further advertisement.

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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 and in the nature of a combined smoker and musicale. The rooms of the association on Second avenue by 9 o'clock were crowded to their utmost and that such an enjoyable time was had by everyone was due to the untiring efforts of Sergeant Bowdridge and Mr. Rod Chisholm who together constituted the committee on arrangements and were responsible for the excellent program provided.

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. J. J. Finnigan favored with a monologue that made a pronounced hit and another selection was given. Mr. Thomas Lane, tenor voice was heard to a good advantage in a solo, he is in turn giving way to Alderman Johnson in a French Canadian dialect reading which convulsed the audience.

A very pleasing number was the euphonium solo by Constable Winters, a novelty to a large extent as the constable has been heard but once before since the arrival this winter of the new \$200 instrument—he is now

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 last on the program was a toast to the king which was drunk standing and to the playing of the national air. Cigars and liquid refreshments were furnished lavishly and there was not a soul beneath the roof who did not congratulate himself on having been present. So well pleased were the members that other entertainments of a similar nature will probably be given during the summer at more or less regular intervals.

Protests Are Heard Gold Commissioner Senkler is today occupied in hearing a sort of four handed protest over water that two sets of applicants were proposing to take from the head of Eighty pup. The applicants in one instance are Charles Lamb et al and in the other Redmond et al, they being the owners of various benches on the left limit of Hunker.

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 gentlemen who form the committee of arrangements have been almost deluged

with donations from the various business houses, every article of which is something of value and well worth competing for. From the present indications the evening will be productive of more fun than has ever before been seen on any one evening at the rink this winter. The hockey match between the two teams will be a sterner winner from start to finish as its duration will be sufficiently short, but twenty minutes, so that a full head of steam can be turned on from the first blast of the referee's whistle. The match will also have the distinction doubtless of being the one to be played nearest summer of any that have ever taken place in the history of hockey. The following is a list of prizes donated and by whom given with a number yet to be heard from: P. Burns & Co.—Turkey. George Murphy—Turkey. Pacific Cold Storage Co.—Turkey. Victoria Market—Turkey. Butler's Corner—Turkey. Palmer Bros.—Fifty pounds sugar. Standard Oil Co.—Case of kerosene. F. S. Macfarlane—Pair Burt & Packard Shoes. G. S. Goldman—Shaving set. H. S. Tobin—One hundred cigars. A. Allayne Jones—Accident insurance policy for \$1000 good for one year. J. L. Sagle & Co.—China clock. H. Landahl—Two pound box of candy. Holme, Miller & Co.—Rochester lamp. M. DesRivay & Co.—Five pound tin of coffee. Hershberg & Co.—Stetson hat. Zaccarelli—Box fine note paper. Rudy Kalenborn—Leather pocket book. G. H. McLeod—Pair Pitcairn shoes. Dawson Hardware Co.—Cigar tray. Sargent & Pinsky—Stetson hat. M. Ryan—Pair shoes. Yukon Hardware Co.—Set lunch dishes. Empire Hotel—Bottle wine. Sam McDonald—Bottle wine. Kelly & Co.—Silver mounted brush. Stanley Searge—Box apples. J. R. Gandolfo—One hundred cigars. H. J. Goetzman—Kodak. Monte Carlo—Two bottles wine. Rochester—Bottle wine. N. A. T. & T. Co.—Boy's suit of clothes made to order. N. C. Co.—Sweater. Wm. Barrett—Case of veal loaf.

All the prizes will be on exhibition in the windows of the Standard Hardware Co. on Monday and Tuesday. What additional events will be added to the program has not yet been decided upon, but among the number will be included several short juvenile races for both boys and girls. It is also announced that seats will be provided for all and that there will be general skating after the program has been completed, perhaps the last evening of the ice this winter as it is the intention of the directors of the rink to have it chopped out, next week.

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. Since the preliminary hearing first began there have been a number of enlargements at the request of both the crown and the defense, but now the old friendship has been poured over the troubled waters, peace has been declared and at the request of Hurd, acting crown prosecutor, the magistrate was induced to dismiss the action.

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 often in the dock for the manner in which he had behaved so at having both the cause of his friend's arrest and disgrace. In giving his testimony he gave as a reason for the incidents leading up to the climax, that is, as far as he remembered them, he had not been on Saturday evening, April 11, but had several drinks together, in a little "a la main" left at the end of the dancing-emporium and together the greater part of the night. At one stage of the proceedings Hurd's exchequer becoming depleted he was for going for money, an idea that did not meet with the approbation of Biggs who pressed a bill into his hand against the will of the latter.

The next morning while still under the influence of the champagne aboard the evening previous the recovery was made by the completion of the absence of his money as though such was promptly returned to the police. Biggs refused to sue time to swear out a warrant against his friend with the theft. Detective Welsh told of his investigations into the affair after Mr. Hurdley announced that they did not care to proceed with the case and asked that it be dismissed. The magistrate ordered the case disposed of as requested, but with understanding that the money had been recovered by the defendant. Biggs recovered nearly all the money he originally had with the exception of that which was spent in purchasing refreshments.

Barrett on the Warpath Again 300 crates of first-class glass BOTTLES at a price that will give heart failure to the bottle vendors. Must be sold in large lots. Call at the warehouse, Third avenue, and see them. Phone No. 1.

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.

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position of the part of anyone who is not familiar with that institution. 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.

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. The second stenographer would take notes for 45 minutes, when he would be relieved by the third man. By the time the third man had taken notes for 30 or 40 minutes the first stenographer had finished transcribing his notes and was ready to come back to the firing line.

During the noon hour, when the commission and the lawyers and witnesses were out regaling themselves at luncheon the stenographers would be wrestling with their potbooks and talking away briskly to the typewriter operators. Just before two they would take a few minutes to swallow a sandwich and a cup of milk, and then begin work for the afternoon. After the copy had adjourned at 4.30 the stenographers would find themselves possessed of enough material to keep them dictating until well on towards midnight. Then they would have to read the copy made by the typewriters, compare it with their notes, and correct all errors.

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. The details of the fighting have not been received. Captain Perry is pursuing the enemy. A mixed force of scouts and constabulary, numbering 175 men, defeated 200 insurgents in two fights near Idan, Province of Cavite, yesterday, killing seven of the enemy and wounding twelve. The government force had no casualties.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

THE CLEANUP

Every person in Dawson is talking about the cleanup. The police and merchants have their eyes on the gold dumps while the police and scavengers have their eyes on the garbage dumps.

RICHARD GUILDS

Has a good force of men and will remove these garbage dumps cheap, quick and satisfactory.

Office No. 111 Third Avenue. Telephone No. 2004.

The First Years of a Man's Life Must Make Provision for the Last.

Can this be accomplished in any better way than by an Endowment Policy in the IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY?

STAUFF & PATTULLO, Yukon Agents. N. C. Co. Office Building.

NOTICE! To Tanana Stampeders...

Why haul your Outfit One Hundred and Ten Miles farther when you can buy them from us at Eagle City, Alaska, directly on your route via Circle City to the Tanana. We have a large stock of Fresh New Goods in everything you need excepting Teak, Birch, Picks and Rubber Boots, at prices much lower than are quoted from any other point. We are the nearest to the new Tanana-Sigatona where supplies can be had. No Customs duty to pay or inspection to be bothered with.

PEOPLES & WOODRUFF

EAGLE CITY, ALASKA.

The Nugget Circle From Skagway to

Vol. 4—No 100.

CHARGES DISMISSED

Crown Has no Evidence in Percentage Case

In the police court yesterday Justice Macaulay presided over the trial of the "percentage" charges against the Monte Carlo, Murray of the Donanza, and Cook of the Del Monte, who were charged on the evidence of witnesses in the most sensational case of the season.

The case against Joseph was first called, the charge was on April 4 instead of April 3 and for previous to that date. It was charged, the specific date being on April 4 the defendant did allow percentage to be taken in his place of the four cases upon the legal lights of Dawson and as the cases were less similar all the law cases extent took a human and the result was many times raised in a regular case.

Shirley Alock was the first in the Crown case. He was in the service of the Standard Hardware Co. on the 4th he was out in evidence against salmon inspectors of paying per cent on his drinks. Sold. Young man named Haddock and Craban's place about twelve o'clock of the night when he had seen a big drink to girls in a hotel. Long checks laid down and had heard the out of the bartender. Julie Mitchell, Annie McKim and Nellie James. Julie Gray had not been in the world probably have been. Alock was not found.

W. Ernest Haddock, well-mannered youth, witness but his evidence particularly different from Alock and he also was not long cross-examined. His reap, a waiter change, was next called. He was charged with allowing percentage of his work to serve drinks. Nora Kirk testified the meat ball singer, that with everyone who asked her never refused a question by Sergeant St. Lawrence. He way conducted the case, as he is paid for her services and change brought Attorney to her with an objection that by answering the witness would incriminate. He cited authority to point and the court saw for one week. In the point raised will be the Monte Carlo called, Detective Alfred the first witness. He was after preliminary hearing March 19th, he went to Court to have a drink. Vera Ford. As it was the first preliminary hearing at both the last days. While the preliminary opened by the finding of the bar and he was being paid (charge of objections) and by Attorney Clark he was not drunk on the question, having only drunk up to that time. Vera Ford was the one in answer to the question. Asked by the witness she said "I was fettered because to testify, in this case I have been kept back and have probably lost my fortune. I expect to go to my mother. I'm one of those people who wants her pay. The honor inquired of woman had been returned by the crown. Would see what could be done by her expenses. Recollection of having percentage at the Monte Carlo was not found.

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Advertisements on the right margin including 'The Nugget Circle From Skagway to...', 'CHARGES DISMISSED', 'Crown Has no Evidence in Percentage Case', 'Women Testify to Never to Drink When Invited is Extended.', 'Job Printing at Nugget office.', 'THE CLEANUP', 'RICHARD GUILDS', 'The First Years of a Man's Life Must Make Provision for the Last.', 'NOTICE! To Tanana Stampeders...', 'PEOPLES & WOODRUFF', 'EAGLE CITY, ALASKA.'

N. C. CO. Spring Overcoat Sale N. C. CO. NEW AND STYLISH Spring Overcoats \$10.00 ON SALE MONDAY. See Display in Show Window. Northern Commercial Co. Dawson's Favorite Store.