

The Nugget Circulates From Skagway to Nome

Vol. 4—No. 31

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

DAWSON, Y. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

Nugget Advertisements Give Immediate Returns

PRICE 25 CENTS

QUESTION OF VAGRANCY

Case of Herbert Schofield Up on Appeal

Legal Arguments by the Counsel Take Up Whole of the Day.

Mr. Justice Craig this morning in the territorial court began the hearing of the appeal of Herbert Schofield who had been convicted in the police court of vagrancy.

What was and what was not testimony in the case was a matter of many discussions between the legal gentlemen and the bench, and the case was still being hardly fought on both sides this afternoon.

TOURNAMENT BEGUN

Large Crowd at the Pioneer Hall Watching the Contests

The ping-pong tournament opened at four o'clock this afternoon, in Pioneer hall, with thirty-three entries for the men's singles and sixteen for the ladies.

Mess' Singles—O. S. Finnie vs. Dr. J. N. E. Brown; J. Newton Story vs. winner of Finnie-Brown match; D. McNeil vs. R. W. Shannon; E. C. Smith vs. H. M. Martin; A. G. Smith vs. F. J. Stacpoole; Dr. Barrett vs. E. D. Finlayson; W. Barrett vs. J. P. McLennan; W. Gibson vs. R. W. Cautley; F. S. Long vs. Arthur Davey; C. R. Elderton vs. D. Doug; D. Pattullo vs. C. V. Shannon; D. Cameron vs. E. Ward Smith; H. E. A. Robertson vs. F. Wilson; W. Fairbanks vs. E. G. Crisp; J. McKinnon vs. Rev. R. H. Warren; W. H. B. Pinder vs. F. E. G. Berry; H. D. Hulme vs. C. H. Barry.

Dr. Strong's Mail The Dr. Zeta Strong received in the last mail all the necessary documents from Ottawa in regard to his office as territorial veterinary inspector.

We have still a good supply of beautiful Silk Blouses which we shall continue to sell at reduced prices.

Good Dry Wood! A. J. PRUDHOMME 211 Harper St., Nr. Free Library Phone 214-A

ON DUNCAN CREEK

Many of the Miners Are Bothered With Water.

William Potter is in from Duncan creek, the journey taking him five days from Duncan landing. He says they have good pay on No. 53, and are drifting on bedrock at a depth of 95 feet.

DELAYED PACKAGES

Are Beginning to Arrive in Dawson

Had to be Secured From the Dead Letter Office in Victoria.

A number of people in Dawson are rejoicing today over the receipt of long overdue packages from the outside.

During the summer tons of bundles were brought in by the mail but just as soon as navigation closed orders were issued to send nothing but first class mail.

The only way left to get them in was through the Alaska Pacific Express Company and it was through the efforts of the latter concern that the bundles arriving on yesterday's stage were secured.

An order may be given by the consignee to Agent Miles of the express company. The order will be forwarded to Victoria and on presentation the postal authorities will deliver the required package to the express company.

The Robt. Simpson Company of Toronto which does an extensive mail order business in Dawson, has written its customers that packages sent from their house, which were delayed in transmission as above noted, will be forwarded by express at their own expense.

The delay in receiving packages has caused much annoyance and inconvenience in Dawson but a great many people will be gratified to learn that they will receive their packages even at this late date.

WERE THIN NECKED

Last Collars Worn by Murderers Were Very Small.

Among the gruesome exhibits in Major Cuthbert's Museum of Criminology are the nooses which were cut from the necks of La Belle and Fournier after they were duly executed.

A singular thing about these is the very small dimensions of the noose. The one from the neck of Fournier is only about two and a half inches, and that from the neck of La Belle less than two inches.

Runaway Elevator Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 17.—Miss Caroline Kelly, a young society woman of New York, has suffered shocking injuries in an elevator accident in the Potter hotel.

Committed Suicide Berlin, Jan. 13.—First Lieutenant Von Lengerke of the German cruiser Vinete, whose death on board the passenger steamer Hispanio before her arrival at Bremen was reported Saturday last, committed suicide.

\$30 GIVEN AWAY \$30 Don't forget to send in an "ad." to Smith's before Feb. 10th.

"Bromangelon," simply delicious. Cheap jellies don't compare with it. 5 for \$1.00. N. A. T. & T. Co.



FREIGHTING HEAVY MACHINERY TO THE CREEKS.

Seven Deaths From Plague

Maratlan, Mexico, Jan. 17.—There were seven deaths from the plague today, and the number of patients at Lazaretto is fifty.

Storm at Valdes The latest news from Valdes says that on December 3 a severe wind storm caused much destruction in the town, and several Saagwayans suffered damages to property.

Allman's Bath House Allman's bath house, opposite the Regina, was leased today by a man who has recently come to town from California.

Subject on Expired A. P. Swinford, ex-governor of Alaska, when publisher of the Marquette, Mich., Mining Journal, on meeting some old friends joined them in a "friendly game."

Accused of Stealing It is rumored that charges of stealing have been preferred against a prominent business man of Dawson.

Noble in Court William Noble was brought up in the police court this morning charged with being drunk.

Grand Trunk Pacific London, Jan. 13.—In order to meet the fears that the Grand Trunk Railway Company's financial position might be jeopardized by the Grand Trunk Pacific commitments, it is announced today that the Grand Trunk Pacific will be an absolutely separate corporation.

Nickel Steel Rails New York, Jan. 13.—After two years' experimentation with nicked steel rails, the Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to place them on the heavy curves through the Allegheny mountains.

To See the King Mr. Thebo, the butcher, will leave about the 15th for an extended pleasure trip to Europe.

Try Hise Hibbon "Frankfurter and Kraut," 3-lb. cans. Finest in the land. 3 cans for \$1.00. N. A. T. & T. Co.

FOR SALE—One new "White" Sewing Machine with attachments. A snap. Apply R. Nugget office.

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RETURNS ALL IN

Official Information That Robert Lowe Was Elected.

Territorial Secretary Dr. Brown this morning received the official information from the returning officer of the Whitehorse district that of the three candidates there Robert Lowe had received the highest number of votes for the Yukon council.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

To Draw Up and Codify a Mining Code

Similar Committees to be Appointed From Other Points.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Ogilvie bridge last night, of the miners who are pressing upon the newly elected members of the Yukon council the importance of a codification of the mining laws of the district.

Moses McGregor, president of the Trades and Labor Council, and C. A. Carmichael, the secretary, appeared before the meeting, and said that they had attended for the purpose of inviting the newly elected members of the council to a conference on the 11th inst., and it was decided to hold such a conference at Union hall next Saturday evening.

A sub-committee of nine was then appointed to take into consideration the codification of new mining regulations, and to meet in conference with similar committees from other points in the territory.

NEWSPAPER MAIL

Merchants Stage Brings Another Large Consignment.

The Merchants line stage got in at ten o'clock last night with 334 lbs. of second class mail and the following passengers: Mrs. Cummings, Ray Atherton, Wm. Bell and Wm. Davis.

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STARTS FOR KOYUKUK

Charles Youngberg Will Leave on Saturday

Has Been There Before and Goes Back to Develop Promising Quartz Ledge.

Chas. Youngberg who came out from the Koyukuk country in November, will leave on his return Saturday morning. He will take five dogs and will start well provisioned for the trip.

On his way out in November Mr. Youngberg, who is a herculean young man of Norwegian lineage, stopped five days and assisted Mail Carrier Jack Carr to blaze and break a trail on the Chandelar, which trail is now being used for winter travel.

Mr. Youngberg's quartz property is located about 80 miles from the placer property of Chas. W. Bechtel, who is on a river which the maps call Hogatahakak, but which the miners have abbreviated to "Hog" river.

Mr. J. H. Hill of the N. C. Co., who arrived a few days ago from San Francisco, will also get away Saturday for Bettles and Goldfoot on the Koyukuk.

Will care for one or two good dogs for their use during the balance of the winter. Apply Nugget office.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE

Walter Wensky Sworn in to Protect City to Animals.

Major Cuthbert this morning signed the following document, and swore in who have been in the habit of molesting dogs and cats should be on the lookout for the wensky, for his heart is in his self-imposed duty and he means business.

At the request of the acting commissioner of the Yukon territory I hereby appoint Walter Wensky as a special constable without salary or remuneration to act for and on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the said Yukon territory.

Signed, A. ROSS CUTHBERT, J. P. I, Walter Wensky, having been appointed constable for the Yukon territory, do solemnly swear that I will truly, faithfully and impartially perform the duties pertaining to the said office according to the best of my skill and ability. So help me God.

Signed, WALTER WENSKY. Tom Gosman and John Patterson, who have been working on a above, Eldorado, started for the Tanana this morning. They had each four dogs, and took a big supply of provisions with them.

A movement to rejuvenate the Democratic party is another reminder of the manner in which history repeats itself.—Washington Star.

Sunday School Teacher—And it took Noah a hundred years to build the ark. Street Arab—What was the matter—was there a strike?

Morocco's sage monarch's a comical Turk. Who oft doesn't mean what he says. He looks in his hat with a cynical smirk. And asks, "What is doing in Peru?"

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says "The Democratic party has passed out of the eclipse." Perhaps, but dead moon as it is, it shines only by reflected light.—New York Tribune.

"I wonder if they have good cooks in Hungary?" "Why, Mabel?" "Well, I was just reading that the Hungarian Diet is always dining with someone."—Chicago News.

Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Wrappers, Petticoats, etc., are sold at a low figure at the fire sale at Mrs. London's.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium

\$50 To Whitehorse \$50

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
RELAY STAGES

No Night Travelling. Time 44 Days to Whitehorse

Stages Leave Tues., 9 a. m. Thurs., 1 p. m. Sat., 1 p. m.

Secure Seats Now
G. E. PULHAM, S. H. ROGERS, J. H. ROGERS, GEN. AGENT

Alaska Flyers

...Operated by the...

Alaska Steamship Company

Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway
Every Five Days.

FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent
606 First Ave. - Seattle.

Burlington Route

No matter what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read
Via the Burlington.

PUGET SOUND AGENT

M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WN

FOR SALE

Cheap for Cash

Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine

Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

The Great Northern "FLYER"

LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M.

A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments.

For further particulars and folders address the GENERAL OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASH.

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Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.

Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

Copper River and Cook's Inlet

YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL PORTS In Western Alaska Steamer Newport Sails from Juneau on First of Each Month

OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Yeager Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 Calloway Street

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12 (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, \$30.00 Yearly, in advance, \$300.00 Per month, by carrier in city, in advance, 3.00 Single copies, .25 Semi-Weekly, \$24.00 Yearly, in advance, \$240.00 Six months, 12.00 Three months, 6.00 Per month, by carrier in city, in advance, 2.00 Single copies, .25

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

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. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium—Why Smith Left Home

A SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

The list of cases set for trial before the territorial courts indicates a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Litigation is decreasing rapidly and at the same time the capacity of the courts for handling business has been substantially enlarged. There are at present three judges appointed for this territory, who together constitute an appellate court. By this arrangement there is no longer necessity of carrying cases on appeal to the supreme court of British Columbia as was formerly the procedure.

The present situation is in marked contrast to the conditions which prevailed in the territory in the early days. There was then only one judge before whom cases of all descriptions were heard. The docket was crowded with cases and it was not infrequently matter for six months or more to elapse before a hearing could be secured.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs which then prevailed was highly augmented by continually changing regulations and general disorganization in the community, which two factors combined to create unending litigation. Happily these days are in the past. Order has succeeded where chaos once reigned.

The great mass of cases which formerly weighed down the docket has been disposed of and causes now arising are assured a speedy trial. The conditions which brought about litigation have been remedied to a large extent, and the number of actions now pending is small even when compared with the records in long established communities.

The whole territory has been benefited by this healthful change in affairs, and much credit is due the federal authorities for remedying the evils which naturally arose in the rush and confusion of the early Klondike stampede.

Undoubtedly the legal profession has suffered from the decrease of litigation but the gentlemen of the Dawson bar are sufficiently patriotic and public-spirited to welcome the changed conditions as conducive to the general interests of the community.

BIG MACHINERY. From now on until the arrival of soft weather there will be a constant stream of freight teams engaged in transporting huge mining plants to the creeks. Boilers will be used running up into hundreds of horsepower capacity, and operations during the

coming summer season will be prosecuted upon a scale unprecedentedly large. The improvement in mining methods witnessed in the past four years has been something remarkable. The old process of sinking and drifting by means of wood fires has practically gone out of date. Not only was it slow but also it was too expensive to admit of use, only in ground of exceptional richness.

The steam point gradually superseded the old process and there has been a steady increase in the capacity of the boilers employed. The fact has been clearly established that there is greater profit proportionately in working on a large scale, and the tendency will be in the future to continued enlargement of plants. The day of big operations has only begun and if the question of water supply is satisfactorily adjusted, the Klondike will shortly enter upon a new era of prosperity.

Canada bids fair to become the granary for the whole British empire within a very few years. The population of the United States has increased so rapidly that the available wheat for exportation from that country is yearly growing less. Meanwhile the Canadian surplus is designated by greater figures each season and presently there will be enough to meet the demands of the British market.

The vanguard of the army of returning Klondikers is on the march and will soon begin pouring into Dawson in an unending stream. No matter where he may roam for the time being, every Dawson man sooner or later finds himself impelled by some irresistible force to return. He can no more help it than the Good Samaritan can refrain from turning his head toward Mecca.

Not so many years ago the man who could make the trip to Whitehorse in less than 10 days was regarded as a marvel. At the present time the journey is being made in four days and no comment is occasioned. Xerily the world do move.

Strives are being made every day in this district which if they occurred four or five hundred miles away would create a terrific stampede. It is marvelous how distance lends enchantment.

It is a remarkable fact that men who are always complaining of hard times invariably find themselves able to stir up a few hundred dollars with which to join a stampede.

If some means could be devised for keeping in circulation the money annually taken out of Dawson, this would be the most prosperous camp in the world.

The morning and evening organs are once more engaged in mild hostilities. This idea of airing family linen is becoming decidedly tiresome.

When the plans for the Carnegie library are drawn, we trust there will be an apartment provided for noisiers.

Co-operation among the business and mining men will accomplish wonders for Dawson in the next two years.

After taking out the Collier and Roediger interest in the Sun there can't be a great deal left.

The star of empire is pointing northward just as surely as it once pointed toward the west.

The usual weekly debate of the Young Men's Institute takes place at the club rooms on Second avenue this evening, and the subject selected for debate is "Is Smoking a Pernicious Habit?" Sergeant Bowditch will lead for the affirmative and Mr. Carmac for the negative.

Midget Buried. Beaumont, Texas, Jan. 15.—The funeral of the Burmese midget woman, M. Gama-Sing-Hpoo, who died in this city, occurred at Mongolia Cemetery. Notwithstanding the midget's fealty to the Mohammedan faith, a Christian divine, in the person of the Rev. F. E. Robbins, pastor of the local Presbyterian church, conducted the funeral service in accordance with the customs of his religion at the Phipps & Brulin undertaking establishment, and also officiated at the grave. The funeral was private, only the members of the party traveling with the midgets and the newspaper men being invited. Smaun, the midget brother of the dead woman, attended the services. Several beautiful floral offerings, composed altogether of white flowers, tied together with white ribbon, were placed on the tiny grave after the last rites were said. The coffin was of immaculate white and was intended for a three-year-old child.

COMING PAPAL ELECTION.

Papal College to Elect a Successor to Leo XIII Who is Now Ninety-Three Years Old—Some of the Cardinals Who Are Possible Candidates.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Never has the interest which the conclave arouses apparently been so present or overpowering. I should not like to forecast in any way the vote of the sacred college. Now, more than formerly, the senate of the church is a supernatural body on which parties have no influence. Neither do I believe that the conclave is so near at hand that men's minds must be prepared for it. At the age of 93 years Leo XIII enjoys the freshness and elasticity of the Doge Dandolo, who came into power at an age rarely attained and died covered with glory after a vigorous reign of twelve years.

The present condition of affairs, however, excites imperatively the most legitimate of curiosities, that of foresight, concerning the conditions in which the public power of the papacy now sits. The world is renewed, and with it the immutability of the church takes a different form. At the very beginning of the pontificate the mouths of the church discussed the question of who the holy father's successor should be, for the house of Savoy looks only to the Vatican, just as England watched only Napoleon back their control in the form of Articles, essays and books appear



CARDINAL SERAFINO VENNETELLI, The New Vice-Chancellor of the Catholic Church.

and resemble each other. Diplomacy completes its approaches, parties consult and coalesce. In that Rome of "bougivous towns, where every cardinal has his court, every state its diplomats and its creatures, prognostics and combinations, promises and bets, underground wire pulling and public advertising have full swing.

Since the time of the duel between the monks Hildebrand and the imperial eagle which had become a bird of prey, the need of independence for the conclave is no longer insisted upon with such impetuous and general strictness. At present it is Pius IX and Leo XIII have guaranteed the freedom of the sacred college by bulls and regulations. It is no longer a question merely of legal security but of absolute inviolability that must be settled. The conclave approaches the period when it must be intangible and for that intangibility to be complete it must be maintained materially, diplomatically and morally, materially against the surprises of force, diplomatically against the abolished privileges of the "crowns" that is to say, the right of exclusion, and also against the influence of hostile states, and, morally, against confidential negotiations and secret inducements. Governments should have no weight on the sacred college, save, as in all other matters, through the irrefragable working of facts and of ideas.

Several events have lately shown how inaccessible cardinals are to external pressure. The anticlerical alliance at Paris, beyond the Rhine, the Kaiser's hope of taking France's place at Rome and in the Orient, a hope shown pompously in his speech, his actions, his courting the pope, the bishops, the Center, the newspaper, in his slow, circumspect advance, interrupted by leaps, for Wilhelm II's speciality is incidents, toward the bringing to the again, of the empire of the west, the closer relations with all governments of the house of Savoy, the divorce bill, which Victor Emmanuel III regards as the preamble to the decisive attack on the papacy's refusal to yield the temporal power of the Vatican, these episodes, among many others, upset the customary law of which the powers formerly made use.

The history of the papacy, is the story of the struggles for freedom of the vote in the conclave. First selected by the clergy and the people first submitted to and soon broke down the pretensions of Byzantium to have the vote confirmed by its officials. Between attacks of Roman partisans and the diplomatic supervision usurped by the Hohenzollerns, the church passed through the confused period that came to an end with the definite organization of the sacred college by Gregory VII. and Alexander III. A little later, in 1271, at Xiferbergo, the "forced conclave" was established by a trick and Gregory X. made it a permanent institution. At the very moment when the nations came into being the pope raised the conclave and the central government of the church in that higher region in which the papacy appears under the aspect of the great life power, the moderator of the world. When finally Gregory XV. drew up the laws that Pius IX. and Leo XIII. completed later, the emperor and the kings of Naples, France, and Spain, jealous of the glare and envious of the moral force installed in the Vatican, snatched as England watched only Napoleon back their control in the form of

privileges granted by concordats. In spite of these regulations historians and canonists take pleasure in upholding the privilege of "exclusion." This right has never been drawn up in a document. If the papacy out of prudence has tolerated its any way recognized its legal force Cardinal Wiseman said, "It is a privilege which the three great Catholic powers possess rather in virtue of custom than of any formal recognition."

A privilege that arises out of any condition ends when the condition ends. From Eugene II. and Lothar to Clement XII. the favor which the "crowns" demanded consisted in the prolongation of the right of patronage, which Rome recognized on all occasions in the case of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, the kings of Naples, France and Spain. "Substantia causa tollitur effectus," say the philologists, and here they speak wisely. M. Loubet is doubtless as good a man, or a better man, than Louis XV. and M. Combes can think himself superior to Pompadour or Marie de Pompadour, but both might perhaps find it awkward to act the part of the "bishop from abroad." If Francis Joseph respects somewhat the interests of religion and of the holy see, the pope, thanks to his alliance with behind him the fall form of Wilhelm II. who dreams of the empire of the west, and the frail figure of Victor Emmanuel III, who is building up the "third Rome."

Sovereigns are proper names, vague labels fastened on the reality of power, dots on the i, as the solemn Hegel puts it amusingly. Ministers are drivers for parliaments, and parliaments and drivers both feel the arduousness of such demands. A right presupposes a duty, where is the corresponding duty at present? A contract rests on reciprocal obligations. These would be sought in vain now. The vote, since a symbol of the close union between "the two halves of God," would clash nowadays against the anarchy of parties and the separation of the two authorities.

The maintenance of the right, the continuation of its medievalism amid our excessive modernity, would jar against our manners almost as much as the use of the pope's jurisdiction over kings and states. The sacred college, the conclave, the papacy, three constant realities, would become subject to the tides of passion and interest, tossed about perpetually on a sea of changes and of storms. The employment of the privilege might be conceived, even if the fields' diversity of parliaments and cabinets recognized the sixty of distinction above their infinite variations, but the transfer of anticlericalism into the reserved domain of general politics, the sense of argument, and greeds about the protectorate and the missions would introduce such a disturbing element that the dignity of the holy see as well as the independence of the Roman senate would receive a hard blow. In our period of democracy, sometimes, and even often, anonymous with mediocrity, the highest moral power of the world, the only tribunal respected by the general conscience, the sensorium commune of faith is the ideal and the future life would pass like a dream of intrigue through the low doors of intrigue.

To put the case concretely, let us imagine for a moment that at the conclave the Catholic nations, which would be joined through succession and through alliance by Italy of the quinquennial, by Russia, England, Germany, in short, a majority of "those not called," on whom would the exercise of the right of exclusion fall? Austria, Germany, England and the house of Savoy would exclude Cardinal Rampolla; that is to say, a saint, a soul of steel animating a firm mind. France and Prussia would set aside Cardinal Serafino Vennetelli, and Cardinal Gotti, that is to say, a man of experience and an austere friar. It would mean in the full force of the term the degradation of the papacy for it is only lofty souls that rise mountain tops, attract the lightning in our days when the holy see seems its mission spreading, and its burden growing heavier, the world would give the church a mediocre, of mediocre and head, copying the wire pullers of the Palais Bourbon or merely one that is good and gentle like the Abbe Constantini.

The basic reason, the persistent foot of the right of "exclusion," is found in the beginnings and in the course of the territorial independence of the pope's civil principality. The interference of parties and monarchs arises and grows with the fate of the external force which surrounds the ministry like a rampart. When the temporal power of the pope has reached its culminating point, "exclusion" and "exclusion" weigh all once on the action of the conclave. Through the interweaving of interests and the natural play of combination emperors and kings mark out themselves a guarantee in the abandonment of the papacy, a political power, and consequently in the direct control of the vote in the conclave. That human bulwark has crumbled. Until that temporal principality is renewed in proper proportions the right of "exclusion" fits in with no penetration, he follows the thread of intrigues, and, scintillating secret man-

euvers, he is preparing in silence the aegis that shall protect the intangibility of the coming election against solicitation. In spite of these regulations historians and canonists take pleasure in upholding the privilege of "exclusion." This right has never been drawn up in a document. If the papacy out of prudence has tolerated its any way recognized its legal force Cardinal Wiseman said, "It is a privilege which the three great Catholic powers possess rather in virtue of custom than of any formal recognition."

So long as two cities and two powers exist side by side at Rome the conclave and the pope are subject against their will to the accidents of the catastrophe, and until either brings a remedy or some extraordinary event puts an end to this state of things the papacy will remain matters for itself. Its excess of caution is justified by the excessive danger. When the enemy makes the preparations for war at the threshold the ruler closes the gates, takes precautions against entry and alone directs matters.

On account of the great weight upon it, the occupation of the Vatican Jerusalem suppresses the conclave, and modifies the constitution of the Roman senate becomes expedient, the more it is protected by guarantees which many men of the most different points of view can recognize.

Dawson's Woes. Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 10.—M. McLenan is not the only man troubled with telegraphic problems. In every country and just at this time there a riddle to be solved. A deeper appreciation of the work needed to keep the United States in telegraphic communication with Alaska can only obtain when one has a clear understanding of the difficulties which it is maintained between months of October and April.

Six years ago to have even suggested the possibility of telegraphic communication between Puget Sound and the point on the American coast of Alaska would have seemed a wild dream. Now, however, under favorable conditions of weather, heavy and even Valdes are within an instantaneous reach of this coast. As the wire runs Dawson is only 1750 and Valdes 2500 miles from Puget Sound. At this season of the year telegraphic communication with Alaska is frequently suspended owing to wind and snowstorms and generally adverse conditions of the atmosphere.

Ashcroft, B. C., which is far west of Vancouver, is the point of landing of the British telegraph system extending to British and American Telegraph points. From Ashcroft to the national boundary at Fort Yukon, a distance of 1820 miles, the British telegraph system extends to Eagle City, the American. From latter point the northern telegraph wires extend up the Tanana and the Copper River valleys to Valdez a distance of 400 miles or thereabouts. Save two, this is the only telegraphic seaboard terminus in Alaskan American soil, those being at Skagway and Juneau.

The difficulties besetting telegraphic operation in Alaska are almost innumerable. Snow, wind and late frosts are the principal ones. In severe cold, too, repairs are very difficult of winter the work is in repair in between the months of Telegraph Creek. There is a mountainous country and heavily timbered. The line runs through a section of the country which is still unsettled and the line is often cut by snow drifts and ice. The line is often cut by snow drifts and ice. The line is often cut by snow drifts and ice.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium. The list of cases set for trial before the territorial courts indicates a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Litigation is decreasing rapidly and at the same time the capacity of the courts for handling business has been substantially enlarged. There are at present three judges appointed for this territory, who together constitute an appellate court. By this arrangement there is no longer necessity of carrying cases on appeal to the supreme court of British Columbia as was formerly the procedure.

PEACE OFFERINGS EXTENDED

English Conservatives Make Unlooked for Overtures to Ireland and Her Champions—Liberals Withdraw From the Home Rule Alliance.

London, Jan. 17.—The Quarterly Review has a remarkable article on Ireland, which illustrates the transformation of Tory opinion silently wrought under the Unionist administration. It does not contain threats of coercion nor an exposition of the justice of the redistribution bill by which Ireland will be deprived of a considerable share of political influence at Westminster. It foreshadows a speedy settlement of the land question, which will exercise a beneficial effect on the Nationalist party, and the working of local government in Ireland and to equip the Irish people for taking a proper place in the federated empire. It takes up the human problem, formulated with lucidity in Matthew Arnold's "Irish Essays," and anticipated the softening of anti-English animosities which follow the cessation of the land war. It credits George Wyndham, Sir Anthony MacDonnell and the lord lieutenant with trying to be something different from what British rulers have been hitherto, and to convince the Irish people that, whatever else happens, Ireland will remain Irish. The present tendencies in the direction of the settlement of the land question are commended, and Irishmen are asked to believe that connection with the empire does not mean the stamping out of the national individuality, but, on the contrary, a full development of what is worthy and admirable in it.

Homilies like these in the magazines of Tory Quarterly are proofs that the predominant partner is prepared to take up the Irish question in a tolerant spirit and supplement the establishment of local administrative bodies with some form of extended provincial government in connection, a comprehensive scheme of imperial federation. Generations will be required for these visionary projects, and meanwhile the Liberals are aided by the Tories themselves in withdrawing from the home rule alliance. The Conservative state is covered with figures respecting the cost of the new scheme of Irish land settlement, whereas Lord Rosebery's state is clean, so far as Ireland is concerned. This means that the Unionist, who came into power as an anti-home rule party, will carry the new series of Irish questions into the next general election, whereas the Liberals will exclude them under Lord Rosebery's direction. His vigorous speech at Plymouth did not contain a single reference to Ireland, although it was otherwise an effective indictment of the government, with many counts, as he is unmistakably the only Liberal leader who can rally the opposition at the next election, and is working arduously to that end. This omission is highly significant. The Irish vote in England, unless all signs fail, will be thrown for the Conservatives, but Lord Rosebery will have large accessions from Unionist ranks in appealing to the country on the main issue of the inefficiency of the government, which has increased enormously the burdens of taxpayers.

Mr. Chamberlain, who is Lord Rosebery's natural antagonist, who ever may be prime minister or who ever is leader of the opposition in the house of commons, has been working assiduously in South Africa in the interests of the British taxpayers. His success in procuring the withdrawal of Natal's war claims is followed by an arrangement for a large contribution to the expenses of the South African campaign from the Transvaal by a loan based on an imperial guarantee. The Rand financiers would have agreed to even a greater levy upon the mining industry if unrestricted license for the employment of Chinese labor could have been obtained, but Mr. Chamberlain has recognized the temporary obligations of the imperial government as a trustee for the new colony, which will ultimately decide the labor question on its own account when fully armed with the power of self-government. Mr. Chamberlain has shown himself equal to every emergency in South Africa, but his most difficult task awaits him in Cape Colony. So successful has he been that his admirers advocate his employment as an imperial missionary on a large scale, with circuits in Australia and Canada, but the exigencies of the Unionist government will require a speedy return of the ablest politician and campaigner to active work in the home field.

Lord Rosebery made a minor point in the Plymouth speech when he ridiculed the dispatch of an expensive mission to Persia to bestow the Garter upon the shah, who might more easily have received it here a few months ago. Obviously there were late reasons for the deferred compliment which the foreign office has not disclosed.

Lord Rosebery was on safer ground when he contrasted the process of debt collection in Nicaragua and Venezuela, and illustrated the danger of a German alliance by a reference to the intervention of England,

Texas into four commonwealths, we must humbly petition your honorable body to look with care to the interests of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and out of said domain create but one commonwealth and two United States senators. And thus we ever pray."

IRISH IN BOER WAR.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 17.—Before the members of several Irish societies, at a reception given in his honor to-night, Col. John Y. F. Blake, leader of the Irish brigade in the Boer war, made what he said was his first statement as to the financial assistance given to Irishmen in the field by societies in this country. The statement came as a surprise. He said that the Clan Na Gael claimed to have appropriated \$10,000 with which to bring home the Irish brigade from South Africa, and that the people now are inquiring about the expenditure of that money. He disclaimed having received any money from the organization, and had knowledge of only two sums of money sent to the Transvaal. He said he understood that \$4000 was first sent to Ireland from a detachment of the Chicago ambulance corps, but this was not a fact. The Boer government said the passage of the detachment from Delagoa bay to New York supplied each man with an additional \$20. Shortly after the detachment left Delagoa bay the \$4000 was received by United States Consul Hollis at Delagoa bay, but as the detachment sailed before the money arrived, Mr. Hollis returned the money to the man who sent it and got a receipt.

Col. Blake further said that after hostilities ceased he wrote a letter to Hon. John P. Finnerty of Chicago requesting him to forward \$4000 to pay the passage back of a detachment of men from South Africa, promising repayment and interest. Just before leaving for Cape Town Col. Blake took twenty-two men to United States Consul Gordon at Johannesburg and gave him power of attorney, so that if the money came back to America, he got word from United States Consul Gordon that the money was received, and later he laughed that his men received second-class passage, and each took \$25 for expenses, and that United States Consul Gordon returned \$131 to the Clan Na Gael.

In the statement issue is taken with officers of the Clan Na Gael over their failure to help the Irishmen in the field. In conclusion, Blake said: "I would like to know why the Irish in America did not do something for the Boer cause. The Clan Na Gael is claiming the credit of sending out the Chicago ambulance corps, when, in fact, the corps was sent out by money raised by private subscription, independent of all organizations."

GRAND PROMOTER

Major Crofoot Turns Sahara Desert Into a Rabbit Warren

It was a woman with a book under her arm—a book entitled "Mother, Home and Heaven." She was selling it by subscription, and as Major Crofoot opened his office door in response to her knock she began her stereotyped speech in praise of the volume and wound up by asking that he put his name down for a copy.

"Certainly, ma'am—certainly," he promptly replied. "If you had come here with a thousand books this would have been my choice over all I once had a mother, but she has long been dead. I once had a home, but it was long ago broken up. The only thing left me now is to live in such a way that I may reach heaven. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for bringing my attention to this book."

"Then you will put your name down for it?" she asked.

"Twice over, if you wish, and I will take great pleasure in calling the attention of my friends to it. Poor old mother! Poor old broken up home!"

The major turned away as if to conceal the tears in his eyes, and the canvasser decided that she had stumbled upon a soft thing. The emotion of the Grand Promoter was so deep that it was sixty seconds before he turned to her and said:—

"My dear woman, perhaps you do not know what good fortune awaited you when you knocked at my door. Let me say to you that I am a promoter of enterprises and an organizer of trusts, corners and squeezes. In the last year I have promoted no less than sixteen different enterprises, each with a capital of millions, and the seventeenth is now in hand and almost ready for launching."

"You—you are not J. Pierpont Morgan?" she hesitatingly asked.

"Not exactly, ma'am. I am only the man who gives him hints and backs him up with cash. I tell you this in confidence, and ask that it go no further."

"I won't say anything, of course. Will you put your name down for the book?"

"With the greatest cheerfulness, but before doing so let me ask you a question. Do you know anything about rabbits?"

"I have one once for a pet."

"Capital! Capital!" exclaimed the major. "I had an idea you knew all about rabbits; but wasn't sure. You are, indeed, the woman I want and must have. Have you any objections to earning \$10,000 a year?"

"Mercy on me, no!" gasped the woman, as she turned pale.

"Then consider yourself engaged at that salary. Let me explain. You have heard of the Great Sahara Desert?"

"I think so."

"It is a great waste covering 248,000,000 acres of land. At the present time it does not produce one cent's worth to the acre. The land is too sterile to grow anything. Thousands of deep-thinking men have wrestled with the problem and given up in despair, and it has been left to me to find a way out. I have found it. The Great Sahara shall be made a gold mine."

"Dear me, how wonderful! And you will take my book?"

"I will take the book. I shall today file articles of incorporation of The Great Sahara Desert Improvement Company. I shall be president, of course, while you will be secretary. Your salary, as stated, shall be \$10,000 a year, and if you want money to buy a sealskin sacque of a pair of diamond earrings I'll draw a check, this minute. I was looking for a woman who knew all about rabbits, and lo! I have found her."

"But—but I can't realize it," replied the canvasser, as she looked around in a helpless way. "You can't mean that I am to get \$10,000 a year?"

"Ten thousand, my dear woman—\$10,000 a year. My idea is to stock the Great Sahara with American rabbits. I shall send over 5600 this year. Next year the 9900 will have become 75,000. In two years there will be half a million. In five years I shall be able to sell 4,000,000 skins a year at 20 cents apiece. The cost of keeping the rabbits will be nothing. The cost of killing and skinning will be a cent each. Nineteen cents clear profit on every skin. No gold mine will produce such an income. Madam, let us congratulate each other and shake hands on it."

"It is wonderful—wonderful!" whispered the canvasser as they shook hands. "It doesn't seem possible that such good fortune has come to me."

"No? Well, it is here, and you may enter upon your duties Monday next. Only one thing remains. As a token of the earnestness of your intentions, I shall require a deposit of \$2 in cash. This money will be used to print letterheads bearing your name as secretary."

"But I—I don't know about it. This is so sudden, you see."

"Good luck always comes suddenly, and it should be grasped before it can get away. You have \$2 about you, I presume?"

"Yes, but—but—"

"Then I will take it and order the letter heads this very day. Salary

\$10,000 a year, and all you'll have to do will be to answer the business letters required. Rabbits will be offered us by thousands of persons, but you must insist that all be bottled. The \$2, please."

"Here's the money," said the woman, as she handed it over, "but—I—I don't understand. I ought to have time to think it over. I feel all mixed up over it."

"It is a surprise, of course," replied the major, as he pocketed the greenback, "but you will soon figure it out to your satisfaction. Can you call again tomorrow—next day—the day after? I shall expect to see you within a week anyhow, as we must get the rabbit business started soon. Remember, only bottled rabbits, and their hind legs must have the right crook to them. That is all to-day, and now good-bye—good-bye—so-long."

"I want to talk more about it," called the woman, as she fayed herself on the outside of the door.

"No answer."

"You didn't subscribe for the book?"

"No answer."

"And you've got my \$2."

"No answer."

She tried the door, but it was locked. She rattled it, but the major had lighted the stub of a cigar and sat down with his feet on his desk, and he was undisturbed.



"THAT LOOKS LIKE MARIE." WHERE IS SHE? In yesterday's puzzle Ethel, that of the picture as a base. She is the one on the right-hand side in the lower right-hand part.

service on the elevated was stopped for half an hour.

Early in the forenoon waves of flame were rolling across the down-town tracks of the elevated, an electric train came along at 100 speed and in the surprise of everybody went right through the flames. Catchers in the street were certain that some one would be burned, but the train came out without harm.

Aged Man Dead.
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Albert Williams, a colored man who had reached the remarkable age of 101 years, died on Wednesday afternoon at 118 Adelaide street west, where he had roomed for three years. The old man slept peacefully away. His friends who were at his bedside summoned Dr. Leslie, but before the physician arrived Williams was dead.

The old man was a familiar figure on the streets of Toronto, and many have been entertained by his stories of slavery days. Inmates of the house in which Williams died have given the following particulars:—

Try Blue Ribbon "Frankfurter and Kraut," 516 cans. Finest in the land. 3 cans for \$1.00. N. A. T. & T. Co.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, interest in creek claim No. 143 below lower end Dominion? Inquire E. C. Stahl, this office.

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

DOWNING'S EXPRESS
..For Fortymile and Eagle City..
Carrying mail, passengers and express, leaves every
TUESDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK
From Caldwell's dock, Dawson. Four-hour stages, plenty of fur robes, careful drivers, insuring a fast, comfortable service. All road house stations on this route are strictly first class.
For rates apply at office of
Merchants Mail & Express Co., L. & C. Dock, Dawson.

CASTRO'S POW R WING.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 17.—President Castro, is losing favor every day with the Venezuelans. The results of his ignorance and arrogance are plainly visible in the unremitting blockade of the ports by the foreign fleets. Reports from Caracas and La Guayra say that many stories of the president's mad humor at La Victoria during Christmas, when his excesses were not confined to intemperate language, are now in circulation among the people, with many exaggerated additions. The respectable part of the nation resents being ruled over by a president of questionable morals, the poor, who are feeling the bitter pinch of starvation more keenly as the blockade continues, are loud in their denunciation of the president for his feasting and riotous living.

It is the general belief in Trinidad that Castro will be overthrown within three months, should the blockade continue. At the close of the last fight around La Victoria his troops ran short of ammunition, and, although he captured several thousand rounds from the revolutionists, that will not last forever. He is in other ways poorly supplied with means for carrying on the conflict. The revolutionists, on the other hand, are smuggling all the arms and ammunition they want. Castro's forced resignation is talked of on every hand, and it is certain that nothing but force of arms will compel him to relinquish power. In the Parish Littoral the forces of the government and those of Gen. Matos have agreed on an armistice. Should Matos succeed that region will be declared as in his favor. If Castro should prevail the revolutionists will submit to the president's rule.

MAKE FUN OF JOE

Washington, Jan. 17.—Four citizens of Oklahoma, who have united in a petition addressed to the United States, are inclined to be facetious with Senator Bailey of Texas for the ground taken in his advocacy of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states. That such action would more evenly balance the power in the senate between the east and the west. The petition bears the signatures of F. M. Gault, J. S. Laughmiller, D. G. Launse and W. C. Brisson, and reads:

"Whereas Hon. Joe Bailey, United States senator from the great Lone Star State of Texas, has placed himself on record as being in favor of an increased number of senators in the west and south, in order that the senate of the United States may be more evenly balanced as between the east and the west and the south; and

"Whereas, as a method of balancing the United States senate with the west and the east, Hon. Joe Bailey favors the creation of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory into two states or commonwealths, in order that there may be four United States senators, where but two ought to exist, and

"Whereas, at the time the great Lone Star State was admitted as one of the commonwealths of the United States, there was provided in the act of admission, among other things, that whenever it so saw fit, the great state of Texas might be divided into four states, which would result in the election of eight United States senators, where but two now exist, which increase from two to eight, consequent upon the division of Texas into four states, would to a large extent balance the west and the south with the east, in senatorial strength.

"Now, therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of the territory of Oklahoma, hereby most respectfully petition your honorable body that you will at once take such action as may be commensurate with the subject looking to an early division of the Lone Star State into four commonwealths, in order that there may be that proper balance created between the east and the west as desired by Hon. Joe Bailey, United States senator from said great commonwealth; but, while looking toward a division of the great state of

FOUR CARLOADS OF JOB PRINTING MATERIAL

The finest and Largest Assortment Ever Brought to Dawson.

DO YOU NEED PRINTING?
IF SO THESE PRICES WILL GET YOUR WORK:

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| Letterheads | PER THOUSAND |
| Business Cards | 3. |
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THE KLONDIKE NUGGET
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

the lost covering of... The install... organization... of a dynasty... of the nation... all privileges... protection of... of the "pope... of Christendom... of the moral... as checks that... Today the... possibility of pe... to the very san... of consciences... enance and a dan...

to cities and two... side at Rome... pope are subject... to the accidents... until either time... some extraordinary... to this state... will regulate... its excess of pro... by the excessive... enemy makes all... for war at the... closes the gates... against entry and...

great weight put... of the Chris... presses the vio... institution of the... the intangibility... becomes expo... protected by guar... men of the hon... how can respect...

NEWS
Jan. 10.—M. Man... man trou... problems. In the... at this time... solved. A po... the work requir... States in tele... with Albin... one has an un... difficulties und... and April.

have even sugg... telegraphic com... Puget Sound an... American or Brit... seemed a wild... over, under favo... are within all... of this country... Dawson is nearly... 2500 miles from... this season of the... in communication... suspended owing... and general... of the elements... which is far north... point of begin... system extend... American Yukon... Fortymile is... Fortymile is... From the... and down... valleys to Valde... miles or there... this is the only... terminus on... soil, these being... getting telegraphic... are almost in... wind and falling... pal ones. Excess... repairs work... During the... stretch of... line to keep... Hazelton and... This is a man... heavily timbered... a section prob... before until su... three years... in and staked...

but the winter... falling great... stretches be... brigade of line... the wires in r... regions were estab... twenty miles... and the trees fell... this winter.

FINANCE
13.—A romance... this week at... Dover, in the... Aveyr be... Ashby, of Bos... and Mr. ... the American... They be... strong friend... Through... became very... the sister in... wrote her bro... letters. Both... in the army... homes. Christ... from Boston... Dover. He then... he loved but... when he started... with him as...

erty days J. P... receiving over... large and care... of spring goods... in ladies'... and wraps, new... anything dear... Mr. McLellan... importer of... bearing apparel... efforts in that... of any pre... Auditorium

INCREASE OF TRAVEL

Working Miners Coming in Numbers

Low Rates Afford Them Winter Vacation on the Outside

"It is a noticeable fact," remarked a local transportation man this morning, "that the great number of men who have thus far arrived over the ice from the outside are miners who ordinarily work for wages."

"They are returning inside to work during the spring and summer and many of them leave the stages at the Forks, not even taking advantage of the fact that their ticket entitles them to come through to Dawson."

"These men are all old timers in the country who went to the outside at the close of navigation, taking advantage of the cut rate tickets sold. Most of them had a small poke running from \$500 to \$1000, which was enough to take them out and give them a nice vacation in Seattle or some other of the coast points."

"From now on the stages will be crowded to their fullest capacity with the returned wanderers who are coming back to the Klondike for another summer's work."

"In a few weeks the 'big fellows'—that is the heavy operators—will begin arriving, and there are a lot of them when you get them all together."

"Most of them want to reach Dawson in plenty of time to get ready for their summer work."

"The outlook for travel is certainly good and with the low rates of travel there is bound to be an astonishing amount of business handled by the overland stages. Winter traveling is almost as cheap as by boat and it requires but very little more time to make the trip now than when the steamers are in operation. By making close connection the trip from Seattle or Vancouver to Dawson can be accomplished in 10 days and at a cost of about \$125, which is only slightly in advance of the regular steamboat fare. There is no inducement, therefore, for anyone to await the opening of navigation and on this account it may be expected that nearly all the Klondikers now outside will return to Dawson before the opening of navigation."

A Quebec Shooting
Quebec, Jan. 13.—Mr. Charles Shirley, a former member of the city police force, and now proprietor of a hotel on the St. Louis road, lies at the Bellefleur hospital with four bullet wounds, two in his head, one in his left shoulder, and one in his arm. About noon today while Mr. Shirley was working in a stable in the rear of the hotel, John Guard, a waiter at the Chateau Frontenac, entered the stable and, without warning, opened fire upon Shirley with the above result. Shirley was immediately removed to the hospital, where the doctors set to work to extract the bullets. Guard was arrested and lodged in jail. The would-be murderer is a young Englishman, about 24 years old, and five feet eight in height. He is one of a batch of English waiters that arrived in Quebec some two years ago, and has since been employed at the Chateau-Frontenac. He was also a member of one of the South African contingents. His motive is not known. The doctors do not consider Shirley's wound as necessarily fatal, and he may recover if blood-poisoning does not set in.

White Slave Trade
Vienna, Jan. 17.—An American gentleman going from Krakow to Prague learned that sixteen young girls, between the ages of 15 and 18, who were on the same train, were bound for New York. Inquiry showed them to be pretty Galician Jewesses; they traveled under escort of a man of 30. Arriving at Prague, the American told the police inspector at the station he feared the girls were taken to New York for improper purposes. The inspector agreed with him, but refused to act. He said that such suspected white slave transports passed through Prague every little while, and that Galicia sent at least 200 girls per week to the United States and South America, traveling via Hamburg and Bremen.

Blank Shots Fired
La Guaira, Jan. 12.—The Russian barque Quador, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal for the La Guaira Caracas Railroad, arrived off the port during the morning and was notified to heave to. But the barque continued heading for the port until the British cruiser Tribune arrived, fired two blank shots and signalled to the British despatch boat Columbia to approach. The Quador then anchored outside the port, and her captain was allowed to land and communicate with the consignees.

Use "Grape Nut," the health food. You are cheating yourself if you don't have it for breakfast. 3 packages \$1.00. N. A. T. & T. Co.

MUSHERS IN PLENTY.

Nearly All the Stray Dogs in Town Put to Work.

There were about ten or a dozen started out this morning for the Tanana, with dog teams, most of them with either four or five. There were also several who started for Duncan and a few for Boucher, all with dog teams. One man was driving round the streets today with no less than 15 dogs harnessed up to an empty sled. Two men started with a five dog team each for the other side of the Rockies. If this activity should keep up for a few days dogs will once more be at a premium.

Fought to the Death.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—First Lieutenant Werner von Grawert, son of the lieutenant general of that name, shot Dr. Aye, a lawyer of Plensburg, through the neck, cutting the spinal cord, in a duel fought in the Grunewald forest yesterday. Death ensued immediately. The deceased, who was an officer of the army reserve, leaves a widow and five children. The cause of the quarrel was obscure, but of long standing. The duel occurred in pursuance to the findings of a military court of honor. Lieut. von Grawert surrendered himself to the military authorities.

Going to Tanana

Mr. McCarney, of the Forks, left this morning with a team of four dogs to try his fortunes in the Tanana.

SOUR DOUGH BILL DAVIS

In Dawson After an Absence of Four Years

He Went to Nome Early in '99 Arrived on Stage Yesterday Evening.

Among the passengers arriving on the Merchants stage from Whitehorse last night was Mr. William Davis, a Yukon pioneer of the vintage of '94. At the time of Mr. Davis' arrival in the country the Klondike was unknown, Dawson unthought of and Circle City the Yukon metropolis. Davis located at the latter place, coming here after Carmaek's discovery of gold on Bonanza.

In June of 1899 Mr. Davis left Dawson for Nome and after considerable prospecting in that country came back to the lower Yukon, later going into the Kuskoquim country which he has carefully prospected for several hundred miles, finding nothing, he still, however, owned valuable property at Circle and it is to look after it that he will leave Dawson for that place in a day or two.

Mr. Davis was accompanied from San Francisco on his trip in by Chris Harrington, another pioneer who has spent probably a dozen winters in the Yukon. Mr. Harrington stopped last night with friends at Grand Forks and will come on to Dawson this evening. Last year Harrington sent a number of men from Circle into the Tanana country and it is in answer to letters from them telling of wonderful wealth discovered there that he is now en route to that country. He will accompany Davis to Circle and after stopping there for a few days they will both continue on to the new Tanana diggings. Davis says the letters received by Harrington confirm the most glowing reports of the recent Tanana strike.

Not having been in Dawson for nearly four years—Davis was completely lost on his arrival last night as he could not see why First avenue should have a solid row of buildings along the river bank. He asked to be piloted to the place of his old friend George Butler, but even George declared, has changed since he last saw him. This morning he was out early striving to get his bearings, out to a Nugget reporter he remarked, "This bears very little resemblance to the town I left four years ago."

New York Corruption

New York, Jan. 17.—The confession of George Bissert, for many years warden and collector of tribute from disorderly houses, dives and criminals in the Fifth street police precinct, is regarded by District Attorney Jerome as the most important proof against the police "system" he has ever obtained. The revelations of blackmail and "protection" on the East Side, which are to follow the indictment and trial of police officials and others, it is said, will rival the exposures of corruption made before the Lexow committee in 1894.

The former warden, betrayed by superiors, accuses them in an amazing story of corruption. Inspector Cross and Captains Herlihy and Diamond are named. Bissert says \$100,000 was collected in ten months from one class of dives, and criminals were urged to open resorts. An extraordinary grand jury may be impaneled to try the accused men.

BIG POSTER.

Issued From Nugget Job Printing Office.

The largest printed poster ever issued from any printing office in Dawson has been turned out by the Nugget.

"It is an advertisement for the reduced subscription price of the daily, printed in colors and presents a most attractive appearance. The poster measures 6 feet in length by 3 feet 2 inches in width. Copies of it were placed all about the city in prominent places and much attention drawn to it from hundreds of pedestrians. The largest poster heretofore printed in town was slightly more than one-third the size of the Nugget mammoth sheet."

FOUND—A small sum of money—

Apply at Standard Oil Co., 3-5t

BIG DRIFTS ON MILLER

Returning Miners Coming by Fortymile

Government Road From Here is Badly Drifted on All the Summits.

H. C. Scott has got in from Miller creek, and he says that the trail was drifted so badly during the last four or five days that he did not dare to come over the government road because he heard that the ridge road was absolutely impassible, so he came out from Miller by way of Fortymile. He says that serious work started on Miller over a month ago and there is considerable mining activity there now. The N. A. T. & T. Company is going ahead with the prospecting of its claims and there are more men now at work on the creek than there has ever been before.

He says that several have left for the Tanana, or are talking of going, and that the way they are going is by the north fork of the Fortymile, which he has no doubt is by far the best way as the divides are so low for one thing. Another matter of some moment is that they strike the United States government trail a short way out, a trail which Lieutenants Mitchell is building right through to the Bates rapids and of which probably fifty miles has been completed by this time.

There are a number of men, he says, working on Bedrock and Glacier and getting good results. Also, he knows of two parties who are prospecting beyond Bedrock creek on the Sixty mile, and it would not surprise him to hear in a few days that they had made a rich strike.

Re-located on business

New York, Jan. 13.—Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British navy has arrived here. "I have come," he said, "simply on a little business for the British Admiralty, and also, on a pleasure trip." He reiterated his statements, recently made in London, regarding the Venezuelan controversy.

Lord Beresford was reported by the Associated Press correspondent in London as saying it was a good thing that the Venezuelan crisis was ended, and that, if necessary, Britain should be ready to go to war to back up the Monroe doctrine.

No General Amnesty

London, Jan. 9.—Mr. Chamberlain says he is satisfied, so far, with the progress of his mission in South Africa. He told a Boer deputation yesterday that a general amnesty for rebels cannot be granted. He asked the members of the late Boer government in Europe to prove their desire to become good citizens in South Africa, by rendering an account of the money they took away with them.

Kansas Bank Fails

Toronto, Kan., Jan. 17.—The state bank of Toronto closed its doors today. The liabilities probably will amount to about \$35,000. It is said only a small per cent. of the deposits, which amount to \$15,000, will be paid. The bank was one of the oldest in Madison county. The cashier is W. P. Dickerson.

British Medal of Honor

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 17.—A well-known Pine Bluff citizen, Lieut. D. C. Graves, has received from the British government the colonial medal of honor awarded for conspicuous bravery while serving with Cape Colony troops. Seven like medals were awarded, and Graves is one of two Americans thus honored.

Sagaista Entered

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The remains of former Premier Sagaista, who died January 5, were catombed today in the Church of San Francisco in the presence of King Alfonso and other notables.

FOUND—Slush dog, weight about 50 to 60 pounds. Apply Jim Palmer, 34 Gold Run. 6t

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium

STEAM SHOVEL

Coming From New York to Work on Stewart River.

George L. Taylor, who has a gusher of his own on Stewart river, received in the last mail the good intelligence that a steam shovel had been shipped from New York for him. He expects to get it in by one of the first boats and to put it at work on his claims on Stewart. It is exactly the same as the one now being worked by the Dominion Gold Mining Company.

"Speaking of his gusher there," he says, "In his boring he simply struck a fissure in the rock and the water soon exhausted itself. It was altogether different in his opinion from the gusher on Eldorado, which he believes to be a large body of subterranean water."

TO MAKE PURCHASE

U. S. Government Will Buy Land

To Have a Reservation for Public Purposes at Skagway Alaska.

Seattle, Jan. 7.—The latest copy of the Army and Navy register, published at Washington, D. C., gives information that the war department has definitely decided to purchase a tract of land at Skagway for an army barracks for the troops stationed at that point. The question has been under consideration for some time past and last month it was thought had been turned down, however, it appears the matter was reconsidered and a decision to buy was reached.

The department has under consideration a tract of land located in the lee of the hills to the east of Skagway, which is sheltered from the strong winds that sweep down the valley through Lynn canal during the winter months. This makes it unusually cold in almost any other spot around the town, except near the bluffs. The price which was originally asked for the land in question was \$500 and it is said that this proposition still holds good, although the owner only authorized his agent to sell at that price until November 16.

In a report from Skagway the commander of the regulars stationed there complains severely of the present inadequate quarters, which he describes as being cramped and entirely objectionable. They are now paying a monthly rental of \$569 for barracks room and it is estimated that the government could purchase the site proposed and erect its own buildings at a cost of not more than \$15,000.

It is not thought likely that the building of barracks at the Lynn canal metropolis will change the intentions of the department with reference to concentrating the main military force at Haines Mission, 15 miles further south, where the Dalton trail commences. The military depot there will probably be the most extensive in the north, as it gives quick access to the most vulnerable point on the line separating American from Canadian territory. Already some of the work is underway and plans for the rest of the improvements are alleged to be practically agreed upon.

Premier at Quebec

Quebec, Jan. 13.—With the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in town last evening the appointment of Sir C. A. P. Pelletier to the lieutenant-governorship of this province was revived, and the question today formed a lively topic for conversation. Sir Alphonse stated that he had positively declined to accept the exalted position, and added that he preferred not to quote any particular reason for his action. He was fully satisfied with his present quiet life, and did not seek further honors. Sir Alphonse and Lady Pelletier entertained Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier at their home this evening. The premier of Quebec and Lady Parent, also the members of the cabinet and their wives, have been invited.

The Port. Gage Way

Constantinople, Jan. 13.—The British Embassy here has secured the issue of an imperial trade granting the Khedival Navigation Company of Alexandria, Egypt, the same privileges for its ships to go hence through the Dardanelles without stopping as enjoyed by other companies. The Embassy had been agitating the question for years, with no result, until it recently ordered the Khedival steamer El Kahira to pass through the straits without stopping. This was accomplished without incident when the Porte was notified of the Embassy's action an trade was promptly issued just before the steamer's departure, granting the company the privilege required.

Best hot drinks in town—The Sideboard.

ORDINARY PROTEST.

Suit as to Water Grant on Caribou Gulch.

D. E. Griffith entered a protest in the gold commissioner's court against a water grant being extended to Stewart Bros. and Napoleon Huet on Caribou gulch. Gold Commissioner Sumler, in his judgment handed down today, sums up the case in this fashion:

This is one of the usual cases brought by the owner of a creek claim to prevent a grant being issued to the defendants for water they intend carrying past the creek claim, thus depriving the creek claim of water the owner is entitled to if he works his claim.

"For ten days in the spring, according to the plaintiff's own evidence, there is more than sufficient water for him. This surplus water should be at the disposal of the other miners who require it, and I think the plaintiff's objection that once a grant is issued trouble is bound to arise when the water becomes scarce is over-ridden by the urgent necessity of making every possible use of the water while it is running."

The plaintiff has the prior right to all the water he requires for the miner-life working of his claim, and it is the duty of the mining inspector to see that his rights are protected, notwithstanding any water grants that may be issued to others.

Whether this water grant should issue is a matter I will leave in the hands of the mining engineer.

HERE FROM FORTY MILE

Pioneer Billie Moran Blows in Yesterday

Found Trail on River Much Drifted—Few Have Yet Gone to Tanana.

Billie Moran, a pioneer of ten years experience at Fortymile and Circle and former partner of Thos. O'Brien, arrived from Fortymile yesterday evening and will remain in the city a week or ten days. He left Fortymile Tuesday evening making the Halfway roadhouse that night, completing the journey yesterday.

"Mr. Moran says the trail up the river is badly drifted owing to the recent fall of snow and heavy winds. In many places it is entirely obliterated. Otherwise the river is fairly smooth and will be in good condition again in a few days."

Up to the time of his leaving Fortymile Mr. Moran says not to exceed two dozen men had passed that point en route from Dawson to Tanana and on the way he met two other outfits bound that way. John Bonfield led the vanguard from Dawson.

Mr. Moran says that Fortymile is now quiet but was quite lively until recently, the miners who came out from the creeks on their winter's vacation having nearly all returned. Many of them to Jack Wade and others to Chiclen creek. Only four or five men have gone from Fortymile to the Tanana.

While here Mr. Moran seems possessed of a dread that someone will get ahead of him in a general invitation to have something.

SEVENTYMILE RIVER

London, Jan. 17.—The most important authoritative report that has yet been received in regard to the mineral wealth of Alaska has been furnished by William Fitzhugh, an eminent expert, who recently returned from an inspection tour of properties on the Seventymile river for a London syndicate. Mr. Fitzhugh examined the bed and banks of the river. In many places he found that the valley on both sides contained immense banks of gravel. The expert made a thousand tests of these vast deposits, and found that they were auriferous throughout, the low grade averaging fully 32 per cent per cubic yard.

The great advantage of the situation is the fact that it is ideal for placer or hydraulic mining. There is ample water supply, and the expense of building ditches and sluices would be comparatively small. The gravel lies uncovered, instead of underneath a 20 or 30 foot drift, as in the only similar deposits in Siberia. The total expense of working the deposits will be within 20 cents per cubic yard.

Mr. Fitzhugh estimates that the gold collected in these deposits amounts to fully \$500,000,000. He prophesies that the gold output of Alaska after the year 1906 will exceed that of the East in the following ten years. The property is described as being of low grade and offers no attractions to the individual miner. It is unnecessary to add that it will not be offered to the public, but that it will be worked by private owners in England and the United States. The building of sluices will begin as soon as the winter breaks.

NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE

Gold Commissioner's Decision

Case Brought by McCloskey Failed for the Want of Sufficient Evidence.

Gold Commissioner Sumler has handed down his decision in the protest brought by Charles McCloskey against F. Russell Chute, in respect to creek claim 243 below lower on Dominion, which was a controversy as to the priority of staking. In his judgment the commissioner says:

"On December 31 last the plaintiff stated the above claim and brought protest to set aside the grant issued by the department on the ground that said defendant did not stake the claim at the time he claimed to have done so in his application."

"The evidence brought by the plaintiff refers altogether to the condition of the ground, both as to the tracks in the snow close to the creek on the 27th and the 31st of December last. They can give no evidence as to where the defendant was on the day on which he claims to have staked the ground. The location of the plaintiff's stake is some distance away from the work, and the evidence does not refer to posts or tracks in the snow close to the creek."

"The defendant's story is that he was alone when he staked and that he walked along the creek bottom from claim 239 and placed his posts close to the creek."

"In this case the plaintiff can give no evidence of the whereabouts of the defendant on the day he staked, nor does he give evidence of the condition of the ground close to the creek. The defendant, on the other hand, states positively he was on the ground and staked it on the day mentioned in his application. I must believe the defendant's story. The protest is dismissed."

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium

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