

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET.

VOL. 4 NO. 22

SUNDAY MARCH 25, 1900.

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THE MASS MEETING

Held By British Subjects Declares Strongly for Representative Government.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

The Secret Sessions of the Yukon Council Condemned as a Menace to Good Government.

Every Inch of Available Space in the Building Was Occupied—The Assembly of Citizens Transacted Most Important Business—A Resolution to Refer to Joseph Chamberlain a Statement of Facts Respecting Conditions Here Was Laid on the Table for One Month.

From Saturday's Daily.

In response to the call of Col. MacGregor, of the citizens' committee, a mass meeting of British subjects was held at the Palace Grand theater last evening. This building, the largest in Dawson, was too small to accommodate all those who desired admission. The first floor was reserved for persons who acknowledge allegiance to the empire, and at least 600 British residents of Dawson assembled in this portion of the house; every inch of its available space was occupied. Hundreds of persons were required to stand throughout the entire meeting. The members of the citizens' committee, namely, Col. Donald G. MacGregor, Messrs J. A. Clarke, Alex. McDonald, C. M. Woodworth, A. D. Williams, Thomas McMullen and James Sturgeon, retained seats upon the stage. The officers for the evening were Mr. Milne, chairman and Dr. G. H. Duncan, secretary.

The assembly manifested in the most unmistakable manner its determination to obtain representation in the Yukon council. The report of the citizens' committee and all the resolutions which it submitted were passed unanimously, and without the utterance of a single objection. The sentiments of the people were so strongly expressed that henceforth, there cannot be any question concerning the wishes and desires of British subjects on the Yukon. The action of a majority of the council, in delaying to recommend local representation until a census of the territory shall be taken, is stigmatized as a mere subterfuge to which the officials have resorted in order to defeat the plain purpose of the people. The secret sessions of the Yukon council were unqualifiedly condemned as a menace to good government and an outrage to loyal subjects. An indignant protest was made against the flagrant violation of that inalienable right of a free people, which renders illegal taxation without representation.

No discussion was occasioned until Mr. Barney Sugrue secured the platform and offered to submit a resolution. Before he had an opportunity to express himself, the speaker was interrupted by Chairman Milne, who tendered his resignation, as a mark of disapproval of Mr. Sugrue's intended motion. The audience were anxious to hear the contents of the resolution, and Mr. Milne was induced to retain the chair. The resolution, which had occasioned this slight interruption in the proceedings, declared that the administration instituted by Mr. Sifton and Hon. James M. Walsh was corrupt and vicious; the consequences of bad laws, excessive taxation, and gross mismanagement were reviewed; and the citizens' committee was asked to submit the condition of

local affairs to the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and to the press and public of Canada. Mr. Sugrue moved the addition of his resolution, and he was seconded by Mr. J. A. Clarke. It was at this juncture of the meeting that the proceedings became most interesting. Mr. Noel obtained the floor and delivered a masterly speech, in which he advocated that the resolution be tabled for one month, and he proposed such an amendment, which was duly seconded. Mr. Sugrue agreed that the committee should hold the resolution for one month, but he insisted that the measure should be put to the house for adoption or rejection. Col. MacGregor, Mr. Woodworth, Mr. Sturgeon and Mr. Williams favored the amendment, while Mr. Clarke spoke for immediate action. In response to repeated calls from the audience Mr. Wade appeared on the stage. Mr. Wade defended the government's position and stated that such wrongs as exist will be righted. He asserted that the meetings of the Yukon council will be thrown open to the public press in the very near future. He referred to the number of Conservatives on the citizens' committee and hinted that political considerations were back of the movement. He urged strongly that Mr. Sugrue's resolution be voted down. He created considerable diversion by relating several laughable anecdotes. Mr. Sugrue created much amusement by deftly turning the point of several of Mr. Wade's stories. When the question was put on the amendment, the meeting approved of the position assumed by Mr. Noel, and the motion was laid on the table for one month.

Immediately after assuming the chair in the early part of the evening, Mr. Milne called for the report of the citizens' committee. This document consists of nine pages of typewritten matter. It sets forth in full the petitions for representation on the Yukon council, which were submitted to that body, and which were also dispatched to the governor general of the Dominion of Canada. It also contains a copy of the petition recently forwarded to Ottawa, asking for representation in the Dominion house of parliament. The report states that:

"The delay of the Yukon council in the matter has been conspicuous. The need of a census has been more colorable than real, as a complete census estimate of the population of the territory was taken under the direction of Lieut. Col. Steele, in the autumn of 1899, and as stated by Mr. Justice Dugas in our presence, it makes no difference to our rights whether there are 100 or 5000 British subjects in the Yukon territory, and the delay in obtaining authority from Ottawa to take the census is now as painful, as anticipated delays after the census will be taken are likely to be.

"According to the census of parts of the Yukon territory, and the estimate of the population of the other parts made by Lieut. Col. Steele in the autumn of 1899, the Yukon territory contains a population of upwards of 32,000.

"In meetings of the Yukon council one of the most conspicuous features has been the lack of a quorum, and we

believe that the addition of two members to that body would be of great service in helping them discharge their duties. No noticeably large amount of legislation has appeared to engross the attention of that honorable body, but as their sessions are secret it is impossible to fairly and rightly estimate their work.

"The commissioner of the Yukon council was understood by the committee at one time to say he was favorable to their request, his words being as follows: 'I would have no hesitation in endorsing your memorial,' and your committee have searched in vain in every act and report of that honorable gentleman for an endorsement of the petition.

"Mr. Justice Dugas seemed to hold out the strongest hopes that he would champion our case before the council. His resolution, however, is hidden and unknown.

"Your committee have learned from the commissioner and members of the Yukon council that a resolution was introduced into the Yukon council by Mr. Justice Dugas, endorsing the committee's petition, but was voted down, and the resolution authorizing the census carried. The full text of this resolution has been refused to this committee.

"Mr. Clement has seemed distinctly unfavorable and stands sponsor for the census, and doubts that there would be nearly so many as 500 British subjects in the Yukon territory, and deplores the large expense the government would be put to in ordering the election, for so limited a constituency.

"Your committee also wish to make gratefully acknowledgement for the support of the press of Dawson, especially for the news items and strong editorial and reports in the Daily News and Daily Klondike Nugget, and we express the conviction that the movement has been greatly assisted and benefitted their judicious support.

"In conclusion, your committee wish to state that since our arrival on the theater this evening, a telegram has been received by Mr. Thomas McMullen from the private secretary of the governor general of Canada. The text of the message is as follows: 'Telegram signed by yourself and six others received, and has been referred to the privy council.'

The reading of the report was greatly applauded. At its conclusion, Messrs. Woodworth, Noel, McMullen and Sturgeon spoke in favor of its adoption. No opposing speeches were made, and the report was unanimously carried as expressing the sense of the meeting, and approving the acts of the committee. Pursuant to a suggestion which was contained in the report two French-Canadian gentlemen were elected as additional members on the citizens' committee. The meeting selected Messrs. Noel and Proudhomme.

After the disposition of the committee's report, Mr. A. D. Williams offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Since the first institution of parliament in the British empire, these legislative bodies have been open to the public and responsible to the people, and

Whereas, The publicity given to the procedure of the legislative bodies has always been regarded as one of the greatest bulwarks of British liberty, and

Whereas, The freedom given the press to publish the proceedings of legislative bodies has been upheld in all parts of the British empire for many centuries, and

Whereas, The meetings of the present Yukon council are in the nature of either legislative, or quasi legislative assemblies, and no part of their meetings are in the nature of cabinet council, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting of British subjects views with alarm the fact that the Yukon council holds its sessions in secret, and that a report of its proceedings are denied the press, and be it further

Resolved, That the continuance of its secret sessions is a menace to good government in the Yukon territory, and an outrage to the rights of a free people, and that we hereby express our desire that the public should be admitted to the sessions of the said council, and that special provision be made for the accommodations of the representatives of the press so as to give the widest publicity to the proceedings of the legislative actions of the said council.

That, whereas, It is has been the invariable practice in the British empire, since the time of Edward III, that measures of taxation should originate in legislative bodies elected by the people who are to be taxed in contradistinction to life members or appointed bodies, and

Whereas, It has long been viewed as dangerous for measures of taxation to be introduced in nonrepresentative bodies, and

Whereas, An attempt to do away with the principle of no taxation without representation was the cause of the greatest rupture that has ever occurred in the British empire, and

Whereas, This principle, under the name and form of responsible government, has been an established principle of government in all parts of Canada for the past 60 years, and

Whereas, A denial of the principle that no people should be taxed except by representatives elected by themselves was the cause of the rebellion in Quebec and Ontario, in the years 1837 '38, and of the prolonged agitation in the maritime provinces from 1834 to 1848, and

Whereas, The people of the Yukon territory have the right to be governed by a legislative body elected by themselves, and

Whereas, A partial representation has been granted by an act of parliament, and the citizens, through a duly appointed committee, are now pressing the government to secure the same, and

Whereas, It has been urged that without this representation on the Yukon council no system of direct taxation would be instituted by the government or the said Yukon council, and

Whereas, It is beyond all question that the present system of taxation is both enormous and burdensome, and a hardship upon the taxpayers of this territory, and

Whereas, The present amount collected as taxes from the Yukon territory is more than sufficient to pay all legitimate expenditures in connection with the administration of said territory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against any further taxation being instituted by the Yukon council, while no representative of the taxpayers is elected there to, and that it is with surprise and indignation that we find a bill brought to its third reading at this council, while said council has failed to endorse or take any action tending to assist the granting of the citizens' petition for representation thereon; and that the Yukon council be requested to take no further steps on this bill or the enforcement of the same until representation is granted to the people of the Yukon territory on said council, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Yukon council.

Mr. Woodworth spoke at length upon his resolution. He asserted that the present instance of attempted taxation without representation was unconstitutional and illegal, and that the present council must have forgotten the history of the empire and of Canada. Mr. McMullen seconded the resolution, and it was passed without dissent.

The motion of Col. MacGregor, expressing loyalty to the queen and the empire, which was seconded by Mr. Sturgeon, was cordially received. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That British subjects of the Yukon territory in mass meeting assembled hereby express their loyalty to their sovereign lady, the queen, and also desire to hereby express their admiration of the gallant and heroic deeds of her majesty's troops now in active service in South Africa, especially that of the Royal Canadian regiment, in its most dashy advance at Paardeberg, which pressed the surrender of Cronje. Furthermore they sincerely hope and trust for an early termination of the war in a manner sustaining the honor and prestige of their beloved nation.

The resolution was adopted by the audience rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

At this moment, Mr. Sugrue advanced to the platform and gained the recognition of the chair. Mr. McMullen attempted to put a motion to adjourn, but his action was declared out of order.

Mr. Milne resigned his position as chairman, but was readily induced to continue in charge of the meeting. After some further interruption, Mr. Sugrue submitted the following resolution:

That this mass meeting of British subjects of the Yukon territory instruct the citizens' committee through their secretary to forward to the colonial

(Continued on Page 5.)

PRETORIA IS NEXT

Roberts Prepares to Advance Against the Boer Capital.

COLLECTING STORES AND AMMUNITION

Orange River Forces Will Be Brought Up to Assist.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL TALKS.

Is Just From Pretoria, and Says That the Boers Are Discouraged and Want Peace.

London, March 19, via Skagway, March 23.—Lord Roberts is engaged in moving the stores for the sustenance of the army to Bloemfontein, which point is now regarded as headquarters. The recent British victories have in no degree lessened the activities of the war office and immense quantities of supplies and ammunition are constantly arriving. These are being stored at Bloemfontein as rapidly as possible.

Roberts has directed the forces now operating along the Orange river to join him at Bloemfontein and immediately upon a junction of the forces being made an early move in the direction of Pretoria is anticipated. Two or three weeks are expected to elapse before arrangements for the advance movements are actually completed. Lord Roberts realizes that serious obstacles are yet to be overcome before Pretoria is attacked and no movement will be made until preparations are all completed.

Desire Peace.

New York, March 19, via Skagway, March 24.—Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the United States interior department recently left Pretoria to which place he was sent some time ago in connection with business of the government. Davis is now at Naples en route to Washington. In an interview given at the latter city he states that when he left Pretoria a majority of the Boers were clamoring for peace. The war party represented by President Kruger and Gen. Joubert, are using the most strenuous efforts to stem the tide but the sentiment in favor of peace is rapidly growing. Davis does not believe that the Boers will resist much longer and thinks the end of the war is in sight.

"Jimmie" Clancy Dead.

Skagway, March 24.—James Clancy, who went from here to Seattle a short time ago, died at that place on the 18th of an attack of pneumonia. He had not been well for some time before leaving Skagway.

"Jimmie" Clancy, or "Big Chief," as many of his friends called him, was

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SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1900

From Saturday's Daily. WHICH WILL THEY DO?

We commend to those members of the Yukon council who were not present at the meeting called by the citizens' committee, last evening, a close perusal and study of its proceedings, as outlined elsewhere in this issue of the Nugget.

We would ask them to note the fact that resolution after resolution was passed by unanimous consent of that assembly—as representative a gathering as could be gotten together in Dawson—and those resolutions, with scarcely an exception, carry with them a distinct message to the Council that it does not hold the confidence of the people of this community.

With a remarkable absence of heat and excitement, and an apparent determination that its actions should not be laid to any sudden impulse, the meeting took up the resolutions, one after another, and disposed of them as ordinary business is usually disposed of.

The actions of the citizens' committee, in its endeavors to secure local representation in the Council, were fully indorsed. The private sessions of our local legislative body, and its custom of exercising a rigid censorship over the press reports of its proceedings, were condemned, as was also the purpose of the Council to institute a local revenue ordinance before representation is granted.

The meeting of last night can not be disposed of by terming it a meeting of hot-heads and agitators. The contrary is proven by the action taken upon Mr. Sugrue's resolution. That resolution was the only feature of the meeting that in any way approached undue haste or extravagance of action, and when the full purport and possible results of the resolution were fully understood it was promptly voted down.

For these reasons, therefore, we say to the Yukon Council that it will consult its own interests, the interests of the authorities from which its powers are derived, as well as the interests of the community over which it exercises legislative functions, by giving heed to the spirit which underlay the meeting of last night.

That spirit was not boisterous; it was not too assertive, nor was it the spirit that originates in the heart of the professional agitator. It was the spirit of determined men—men who, though they respect and obey the law, have a comprehensive idea of their rights as men, and propose that those rights shall be respected.

The Council, if they so desire, can take a lesson from this meeting which will result in incalculable good to our community. On the other hand, they can ignore the proceedings of last night and continue to act as though no expressions of popular opinion have been given. Which will they do?

THE SUGRUE RESOLUTION.

If any doubt has heretofore existed in the minds of the mem-

bers of the Yukon Council, or the heads of the government at Ottawa, as to the capacity of the citizens of this territory for successfully undertaking the government of their own affairs, that doubt should be removed entirely with the knowledge of the actions of the meeting held last night at the Palace Grand Theater. Few instances can be pointed out where so large an assemblage of men have cast aside all passion and have demonstrated their ability to decide exceedingly delicate questions, with such marked intelligence and discrimination as was shown last night.

The resolution which was introduced by Mr. Sugrue was inopportune. At this particular time, when there is good reason for believing that we are about to be granted some of the most important concessions, for which we have so long been striving, action by last night's meeting along the lines desired by Mr. Sugrue would have been most unfortunate. In all likelihood it would, temporarily at least, have frustrated the very objects which the meeting had in view. There was no question or division of opinion with reference to the desires of the meeting. With one voice, and as one man, the demand for representation, as well as the other points covered by the committee's report, were endorsed. The point of difference was reached only when it came to a consideration of what are the best means for attaining the desired ends. When this critical juncture was reached, the assembly rose to the emergency, grappled with the question, and decided it as honest and intelligent men should decide a matter of such great importance.

To deny to such men the right of a voice in the management of their own affairs is so radically wrong and unjust as to defy any satisfactory reason or excuse being advanced.

To say to men, under circumstances such as prevailed last night, who, in the midst of the passion and excitement of debate, are able to keep themselves cool and apply unerring judgment to the settlement of intricate questions—to say to such a body of men, "You are not ready to govern yourselves," is to set aside the lessons of all history.

Mr. Sugrue's resolution was inexpedient. This fact was made clear to the meeting, and the meeting voted the resolution down. That was all, but it was enough. No stronger evidence could be asked in proof of the fact that as a community we are amply able to take upon ourselves the responsibility of self-government.

Senator Clark's Bonanza.

From the United Verde copper mine, with its income \$11,000,000 a year, Senator Clark derives \$30,000 a day, which is \$1,200 an hour, \$20 a minute.

If the expectations of Mr. Clark in regard to the output of the United Verde mine are realized—96,000,000 pounds of copper a year—his income from this source alone will be \$17,208,000 a year, or \$46,000 a day. At this rate Mr. Clark's copper mine is worth \$508,000,000. Other mines have produced enormously for a short time, but they have soon become exhausted. The Verde mine, however, is the marvel of the age, and miners who have had access in any way to the ore body do not pretend to predict what the future may show.

If it lasts two years at the present rate of production, Mr. Clark has yet to draw \$520,000,000 on his annual installments.

If the mine should last 50 years, his heirs will find a bank account unequalled by any in the world.

Masons.

All members of A. F. & A. M. are invited to attend a meeting in Masonic temple, Mission street, Saturday evening, at 7:30 p. m.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

STROLLER'S COLUMN

Tom Chisholm is ever ready to help an unfortunate or needy friend and sometimes his sympathetic nature brings him to grief. And, by the way, it happens that at times he is not alone in his sorrow, for his desire to assist is misdirected and the other fellow mourns.

Yesterday a horse, the relic of a hard winter, with ribs like the rifles in a sluice box was seen dragging a loaded sled on the ice opposite the Aurora. Suddenly he was observed to stand on his head, then dance a jig and indulge in the mystic gyrations of the "couchy couchy." Tom rushed down the river bank and found the horse to be "loqued," as this form of equine St. Vitus dance is called, and further that the horse had contracted the trouble by eating of some hay containing the loqu weed. Having diagnosed the case and knowing the cause it was easy for Tom to suggest a remedy. "Whisky; that's the stuff," he said to the distracted owner, "whisky will fix him. Wait a minute." Away rushed Chisholm, the horse in the meantime throwing a back somersault, but soon settling down to buck and wing time which would have driven little Annie O'Brien into hysterics had she witnessed the act.

Soon Tom rushed down to the river with a quart bottle of whisky and catching the jaw of the frantic animal he emptied the bottle down the throat of the beast. The horse immediately cut out his dancing act, gave one look of reproach at his would be benefactor and laid down and died. "Well, you fixed him all right," said the mournful owner.

"If this melting weather continues it is off with us fellows in a dozen places," said a mine owner one day this week. "Why, actually the snow is nearly all gone out my way already, besides, there wasn't half as much snow on the ground as there was last spring, and then it was so scarce that I used to go six weeks without a bath just to save water. Well, if we can't have the spring washup, we just can't, and that is all there is to it. I don't know what these fellows will do who are working on bedrock propositions; they are to be paid at the cleanup, and if there is no cleanup this year it will probably inconvenience some of them who won't feel like waiting another year or two for their money. But it will be harder on the owner or layman than anyone else. The most of them owe store bills as big as church debts, and if we can't wash out our gold, the merchants will just have to wait, that's all."

"It is astonishing the number of parliamentarians there are in Dawson," said a man in the lobby of the theater after the mass meeting last night. "Every man who ever had a relative janitor of a high school building bobs up at any and all times with some interpolation regarding parliamentary rules. They know Cushing's manual by heart, and can sing Roberts' Rules of Order as readily as the long metre doxology—that is they think they can. But you know that while I don't pretend to know quite as much about such things as Tom Reed, or as Roscoe Conkling used to know, I have always noticed this, and I began to notice 20 years ago before I was past my 'senior prep' college days, and that is that these sticklers about parliamentary usages never get any further or are able to talk intelligently on a question after the parliamentary ruffles have been ironed out."

Every room a miniature home. The Fairview.

Come and try our one dollar turkey dinner, at the Yukon hotel restaurant, 5 o'clock Sunday, March 25. Under new management. J. E. Booge, manager.

The most popular house in town, the Fairview; new management.

Short orders served night. The Holborn.

D. A. C. & Co.

Bargains in

Spring Footwear

Buy Now Large Stock...

Reducing Prices to Make Room for Summer Goods.

Billy Gorham

Send Out a Souvenir
How About Your Watch?
Our Klondike Rings
Are Beauties...

Manufacturing Jeweler.
Now Located at New Store
in the Orpheum.

Large Stock, Small Store

Hardware

.....D. A. Shindler

S. Archibald

Merchandise Bought and Sold For

Spot Cash

...Come In and Dicker I'll Buy, Sell or Trade...

Second Ave., Near Third St.

S. Archibald

ANY OLD THING FOR SALE

From a Needle to a Steamboat

ARTHUR LEWIS

Finest Liquors. Our Cigars are famous for their excellency. Front St., nr. the Dominion.



Dawson Sawmill & Building Co.

O. W. HOBBS, PROP.

Contractors & Builders

Manufacturers of

BRICKS, LIME & LUMBER

Dealers in Builders' Supplies Housefitters and Undertakers

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON R.R.

Trains Will Be Running to Cloleigh at the Opening of Navigation on the Upper River.

Transfers by Steamers Across Lake Bennett Until the Connecting Link Around the Lake is Completed.

S. E. ADAIR, COMMERCIAL AGT.

A. C. OFFICE BUILDING

COAL AT THE A. E. CO.

FIRST BOAT FOR NOME

STEAMER MERWIN is now in Winter quarters at Dawson, and will be ready to leave on opening of navigation, sailing direct to Nome, without delay or transfer at St. Michael. Tickets and berths can now be secured at

YUKON DOCK, Frank J. Kinghorn, Agent

Trunks and baggage stored in Dock Warehouse until departure of boat. OFFICE HOURS, 9 to 5.

Yukon Flyer Transportation Co.

Strs. "Bonanza King" and "Eldorado"

Speed, Safety, Comfort. For reservation of staterooms and tickets or for any further information apply to company's office

T. M. DANIELS, AGT., CHISHOLM'S AURORA NELS PETERSON, CO.

AVERY Sells Tobacco and Cigars

CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 3RD STREET SOUTH

WIERD STORY OF WAR.

How the Captured Boers Looked to the Canadian Soldiers.

Were Morose, Downcast and Dejected—The Glory of the Victory Was Clouded By Death.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Fourteen ancient tents, their blankets, kettles and camp utensils, tossed about in wild confusion. Three long wagons of the type in which the voortrekkers voyaged the veldt; a team of a dozen magnificent oxen, big water cart which we eyed greedily, a Kaffir wattle hut, its floor piled high with odds and ends of clothing and valuables, its doorway marked by a shell-smash; the rocky kopje side behind, a flat plain dotted with shaggy, bushy trees in front—such was the Boer laager. Prisoners came from here and there, over a score from the kopje top, more from this corner and that of the field, and were taken to the hut. Within it and around its door they squatted, a silent, downcast crew; what a mess they had made of their affairs! Perhaps they were not so despondent as we thought, for one man as he sat in the guarded group pointed out a rifle which one of the victors was carrying and claimed it as his own—a piece of cheer which staggered our men. The prisoners claimed only part of our attention; with eager curiosity the camp was ransacked. At last we had our hands upon these Boers; what manner of men were they, and how did they live? Poorly enough, I should say; the camp must have been densely crowded with the motley gathering, and we could see the odd admixture of practical barbarism with occasional contact with civilization as when good suits of clothes lay side by side with repulsive looking strips of biltong. We felt that all this was ours, ours by right of battle, ours by virtue of victory. Perhaps we were wrong, perhaps the confiscated property of rebels should fall to the Crown, but as long as men go to war so long will victors walk through the camp of the vanquished with just that feeling sweating their veins. Something else lay heavy upon us—thirst. It raged through us. The yellow pool where the veldt cut into the kopje face filled our water bottles, and we drank and drank. The foul dregs of the Boers' water cart were drained with joy. As the sun was setting our own water cart with more wholesome water drove up, and we drank and drank again. As our fires were lighted what receptacles could be found were filled and the muddy fluid boiled. Our transport wagons were miles away, and for tea or coffee we were dependent on what we found in the Boer wagons. I remember drinking a cup of hot water and finding it most refreshing. Food was foraged. One section of our men found a sheep's carcass hanging up under a tree, slaughtered by the rebels before our shell changed the tenor of their day. Some had hardtack or army rations in their haversacks. Here and there they picked up enough to make up a meal, not especially plentiful, and very scrappy, but satisfying. Indeed a most peculiar thing about the whole affair was the great amount of work we managed to do on a very small amount of food. The shadows of the evening were falling as we finished our meal, sent out the necessary pickets and prepared for rest. That was not all. Death was in our camp, was with us in the hour of our victory. The Queenslanders had left us early and had ridden to Rooi Pan, a farm house across the veldt where the rebels used to gather. Some of the New South Wales army medical corps remained with us, and in a Boer tent lay two of our wounded, Privates Maclead and Rose, and alongside them two wounded Boers. The former was hurt unto death; a shot had pierced both hips as he stood sideways to his slayer. The surgeon was suddenly called to his side, but aid was useless, and soon the breath had left the ashen lips, as the less sorely wounded man was softly conveyed from the tent of death. The regimental surgeon was the only Queenslander left when poor Maclead died, and the Canadians willingly discharged the last duties towards his body. A grave was dug, a New Testament was found. Canadians furnished the bearers who carried the stretcher and its melancholy load to the grave side, a party of our men under Sergeant Beatty formed the firing party, our bugles sounded the "last post." Major Bayly, the staff officer of the expedition, who was in command of our little force, read a few selections from that wonderful chapter of Corinthians, and then the earth was shovelled upon him. A

rough cross with his name and corps and the inscription, "Erected by his Queensland and Canadian comrades," was erected at the head of the grave. Less honored with solemn ceremony, I may add, was the grave of Private Jones of the Queenslanders, who was shot through the heart at an early stage of the attack. Two men who knew where the body lay were left behind at Rooi Pan next day, and they had to go out, dig a grave and bury their comrade by themselves. As night fell sleep came. Great coats and blankets were with the wagons; a very few had rubber sheets. We shunned the Boer tents and slept in the open, using such of the Boer bedding as we fancied. South African nights are likely to be cold, but our rest was sound. By the prison hut two fires blazed all night, their light making it hopeless for the rebels to escape. Their numbers, in fact, were increased, for in the early hours a Kaffir runner with a letter for the rebel camp innocently walked into the guard, ignorant of the events of the day.—Frederick Hamilton, in the Toronto Globe.

A Quick Trip.

On the 20th inst., Mr. A. L. Stephens, the cashier at the A. C. Co.'s store, returned to Dawson from a visit to San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities. Mr. Stephens made the trip from Lake Bennett to Dawson in the remarkably quick time of seven days and seven and a half hours. He rode a Columbia chainless bicycle over the trail, and he has established the bicycle record for the trip over the ice. His wheel and traveling outfit weighed 76 pounds and as he weighed 229 pounds when he left Portland, it made a pretty heavy load. He lost 20 pounds coming in, but he is the picture of vigorous health and says he never felt better in his life. The cyclometer attached to the bicycle registered 450 1/2 miles. Mr. Stephens reports that the trail from Bennett to Selkirk is in poor condition, but that traveling is excellent from Selkirk to Dawson.

He says that people on the outside who have never visited the Yukon valley have vague ideas of what this country really is during the winter months, and most invariably such persons conceive it to be afflicted with all sorts of horrible conditions. Before leaving San Francisco, he expressed his intention of making the trip from Bennett to Dawson over the ice on a bicycle. Immediately he became subjected to jokes and ridicule. The San Francisco Examiner cartooned him in the most grotesque manner, and his intended effort was ludicrously criticised. Indeed, he was regarded as a prevaricator, indigent, to Arctic soil. Mr. Stephens enjoyed a pleasant visit to the coast. He has resumed already his duties as cashier of the A. C. Co., with which concern he has been associated since its establishment in Dawson.

Nome Rush Off.

So far as known not a person has left Dawson for Nome since one week ago this morning, when a lone traveler with three little dogs about the size of ordinary house cats struck out down the river. The chances are ten to one that he will not get further than Fort Yukon on the ice, and possibly not so far. But he will not be alone in his failure to reach the city on the beach before the opening of navigation. It is not believed that any who left Dawson after the first of March will succeed in reaching Nome over the ice; and during the time that these people are element bound on the inhospitable shores of the lower Yukon they could, had they remained in Dawson, have made sufficient money to travel to their Mecca in first class style and still have reached in advance of the time they will now make.

Blacksmithing Stimulated.

Business in Dawson with "vulcanites" is more rushed now than at any time for several months past, and followers of the trade pursued by that historic gentleman who did business under the spreading chestnut tree are now busy all day and far into the night, the principal work being the shoeing of horses and repairing of wagons. Since the snow has mostly disappeared, the surface of the streets and roads are almost as smooth as ice before the daily thaw sets in, with the result that while a horse is "rough shod" he has no business out of the stable. Hence, the ring of the hammer on the anvil fully 16 hours in every 24.

May Reduce Royalty.

Consul McCook is coming into Dawson. The Seattle P.-I. of the 7th inst. has the following interview with McCook on the question of royalty: "Before leaving for Europe I paid a short visit to the Canadian capital at Ottawa. From conversations I had while there with Hon. Charles Tupper and others, I think it is the intention of the government to reduce the royalty on gold taken out of the Alaskan and other Canadian districts. At present

the royalty is 10 per cent of the gross output, and I believe this will shortly be reduced to 3 per cent of the gross output. The anti-administration party is in favor of this reduction, of course, and it is being used as an issue. To offset this the administration is advocating the reduction, and it looks probable that it will be made.

"There is no good reason why it should not be. Expenses of the Canadian government in the Klondike have been materially reduced within the last three years. In fact, in this connection, there is no comparison between now and then. The government is, therefore, deriving an enormous revenue from that district.

"As the matter is viewed in Ottawa, the high royalty is but a premium on dishonesty, and false returns of the output of the district are continually being made. With the royalty reduced to 3 per cent this would not be the case as there would be no incentive to take such chances of getting into trouble.

"The political outlook in the East is very bright. I spent only a few days in Washington City, and no matters of any public importance were discussed. We anticipate no new conditions in the north, other than those spoken of.

I do not expect to return to the United States until October."

Boundary Established.

Commissioner Senkler rendered a decision this morning in the case of Sucha vs. Wils et al. This action involved a dispute respecting the boundary between lower half of creek claim No. 14 below discovery on Bonanza and the adjoining hillside on the left limit. The decision is as follows: "The plaintiff is the owner of the hillside location off the lower half, left limit, of 14 below on Bonanza. The defendants are the owners of the creek claim. The creek claim boundary was established by Mr. Ogilvie in the summer of 1897. It is admitted that his two posts are as shown upon Mr. Jephson's plan filed herein. What must now be determined is the direction the boundary lines take between the two posts. Mr. Ogilvie's posts were placed at what he considered the base of the hill. It would follow that the ground at the same elevation between these posts must be considered the base of the hill unless some intervening posts were placed by the original surveyor to show that this rule should not be followed. Any evidence brought at this stage, about two and one half years after the original survey, to show that it is incorrect, cannot be entertained. A grade line running between the original Ogilvie posts is the boundary line of the creek claim. The position of the lower posts of the Sucha claim is at Mr. Ogilvie's post, I must hold the upper post is at a point 20.5 feet up hill and 1.09 feet up stream, from Jephson's down stream Begeen stake, as shown upon his plan filed herein. A grade line running between these posts shall constitute the down hill boundary line of the Sucha hillside location."

No cases are being tried in the Gold Commissioner's court today.

Water Supply for Klondike.

Vancouver, B. C., March 8.—Joseph McGillivray, a mining engineer of the Klondike and California, arrived here on Wednesday on his way to the north. He says that he has obtained the necessary capital for the carrying out of a large water supply service in the Klondike. Mr. McGillivray says that in a couple of years at most the more thickly worked parts of the district in the north will be dried out, and water will have to be brought from a distance. His plan is to bring it in huge pipes for hydraulic and other purposes from the upper reaches of Indian river, and to sell it to the miners. It is said that, from an engineering standpoint, at least, the scheme is quite a feasible one. McGillivray is over 70 years of age, but he intends making the trip into the Klondike over the snow.

Constable Dellatarre Leaves.

Constable Dellatarre, of the N. W. M. P., left today for the outside. He will make the trip up the river and over the lakes by easy stages, calling on his fellows and friends at the various posts along the trail, and reaching Bennett before the ice goes out. On reaching Ottawa he will ask for leave of absence to visit the old country. Constable Dellatarre has been here for two years, during most of which time he has been at the town station. He is a good officer and a pleasant young man.

Wages Raised 10 Per Cent.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 7.—Four thousand employees of the National Tube Company, of McKeesport, were today notified of a 10 per cent advance in wages, to date from April 1. This is the second increase and makes the wages of common laborers higher than at any time in the history of the works. All tube workers employed by the combine in the United States will receive a similar advance. The number of men affected is over 20,000.

The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.
ALLEN BROS. Publishers

MORE JUDGES.

The action of the bar association in reference to the appointment of two additional judges to assist Mr. Justice Dugas in the discharge of his onerous and constantly increasing duties, should, and probably will, receive immediate attention at Ottawa. The present status of cases in litigation is deplorable. There are twice as many cases on the docket as the court will be able to dispose of before the arrival of the long vacation, and how many more actions will be instituted in the meanwhile is a matter of conjecture.

In addition to this, the method of procedure required in taking appeals makes litigation subject to such delays, and so expensive, that the right of appeal is seldom resorted to, notwithstanding the fact that cases frequently occur where properties valued at thousands upon thousands of dollars are concerned. It is proposed by the bar association that two judges be appointed in addition to Judge Dugas, and that any two of the three shall constitute a court of appeal. Appeal from this court may then be taken, if so desired, direct to the supreme court of Canada without the interposition of the minister of the interior or any other official whose position is dependent upon success in politics.

The urgency of the case has been clearly set forth before the government at Ottawa, and it is anticipated that an immediate and affirmative response to the petition of the bar association will be received.

THE REVENUE ORDINANCE.

The Council has under consideration an ordinance, as published in last night's issue of the Nugget, providing for the taxation of real and personal property in Dawson. The object of the ordinance is the raising of revenue to defray the expenditures necessary in maintaining the public health and in making local improvements.

Leaving aside for the time being discussion of any specific features of the ordinance, a number of which are, we believe, open to criticism, a grave question arises as to the general principle involved in passing such an ordinance, in view of existing conditions.

Ordinarily speaking, a local tax to sustain local government, when properly regulated, is right and equitable.

Dawson is reaching a point in its progress toward becoming a modern city, which undoubtedly makes it necessary that money for various purposes incidental to the government of a municipality should be raised. But it is at this point where the rub comes. We have no municipality. We have no responsible government of any sort. We have a Council which looks to Ottawa, and not to Dawson, for its instructions; which holds its meetings behind closed doors and exercises a rigorous censorship over all reports of meetings given to the press for publication. We submit, therefore, that the establishment of a municipal government, chosen by the qualified freeholders of the town, should precede the passage of an ordinance such as the Council proposes.

We have no objection to the principle of local taxation for legitimate purposes of local improvements. Property owners who are benefited by the expenditure of local revenue should

expect to contribute their share, but they should also demand the right of a voice in the selection of the men who are empowered to expend the revenues. Before passing its proposed local revenue ordinance, the Council should take the necessary measures, for which provision was long ago made, for transforming Dawson into a self-governing municipality.

THE MEETING TONIGHT.

Tonight the meeting is called to hear the report of the citizens' committee, appointed some time ago, to take steps to secure local representation upon the Yukon Council, and also representation in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The committee has worked hard to bring the matter forcibly before the authorities, with results which we believe will prove successful.

The public at large, however, should manifest their interest in the movement. There must be no doubt left after this evening as to the wishes of the citizens of this territory upon the question of representation.

Some members of the Yukon Council have taken the position that the people of the territory have not displayed sufficient desire for representation to justify any action in regard thereto. We hope that the meeting tonight will be so well attended, so representative and so pronounced in expressing its wishes that no room for further doubt may be left in the minds of our worthy councillors.

Among other matters which may well come within the province of this meeting for discussion is the question of allowing the press and public to be represented at meetings of the Council. The Nugget has taken the position that all sessions of the Council at which legislative business is under discussion should be open to representatives of the press and to such representation on the part of the public as the Council chamber is able to accommodate. The matter has been discussed at length in these columns, and the leading members of the local bar have unanimously endorsed the view taken by the Nugget. Action by the meeting tonight will serve further to impress the Council with the opinion which the public generally holds in the matter.

Altogether, the meeting will be a most important affair. Our citizens are now fully alive to the fact that a united stand and hard fighting will eventually win the recognition which so long has been denied us. We urge upon citizens of all classes to attend the meeting.

From the latter part of April until along about the 10th of June the mail service is bound to be more or less uncertain. The break-up season will then be on, and in consequence the carriers will experience the utmost difficulty in transporting the mail. Parties having important matters to be taken care of through the mail should take cognizance of these facts and transact their business before the breaking up of the trails makes delays probable.

The Nugget is printing more news, both local and telegraphic, than any other newspaper in Dawson. Newspaper readers are rapidly becoming aware of this fact, and a continuous increase in daily sales is resulting. The Nugget has allowed the people of Dawson to discover for themselves the merits of the paper, and results are proving that its merits are now pretty well known and generally recognized.

Shoes Again and Girls' Clothing is With Us.
Pinska
Selling Goods
AND FOOTWEAR
OPPOSITE CHISHOLM
sh
Sell or Trade
Third St.
Hibald
ARTHUR LEWIN
Front St., nr. the Dominion
Wason Sawmill & Building Co.
O. W. HOBBS, PROP.
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BLOCKS, LIME & LUMBER
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er River.
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son, and will be ready to leave
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ank J. Kinghorn, Agent
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office
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ills Tobacco
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THE WAR IS OVER

So Far as Further Fear and Trouble to Great Britain Is Concerned.

ROBERTS EQUIPS AND OPENS R. R.

France and Russia Preparing to War With England.

SOLDIERS NOW ADVANCING.

Russia Acquires Harbor on Persian Gulf and Decisive Action May Be Expected Soon.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

London, March 17, via Skagway, March 22.—Roberts has fully equipped three trains with engineers, firemen and brakemen from his own men and will now open and operate the railroad southward to Orange river, doing away with the laborious and slow system of conveying supplies from Kimberley.

By the time Roberts reaches Vaal river he will command 80,000 troopers, while Buller has 40,000. Several of the generals in command report their lines as touching.

Military experts and critics now positively assert that there exists no occasion whatever for further fear on the part of the Britains.

President Steyn is still issuing orders from Kroonstad and vainly endeavoring to rally his troops.

The Free Staters are willing to give up the contest and state that they are ready and willing to aid in maintaining a self governing British colony.

Russia Preparing.

New York, March 17, via Skagway, March 22.—As yet France has made no hostile movements against England.

It is now announced that Russia has actually acquired a harbor on the Persian gulf and that within the past five months 160,000 soldiers have been advanced into the country adjacent to the Caspian sea, and that Tashkend and Samakand are now both veritable war camps. Only the impossibility of building barracks or of harboring soldiers in tents has delayed the further advance of troops. Decisive hostile manifestations against England are expected in the very near future.

British Bottoms.

Skagway, March 22.—It has just been learned here that an order has been issued by the United States treasury department to the effect that duty must be collected on all American goods shipped to Alaska on British vessels.

This order has created the greatest consternation and commotion among the Canadian transportation companies at Victoria and Vancouver, and they have had drawn up and forwarded to Washington a most vigorous protest against the order.

In case the protest is not productive of the desired result, the Canadians assert that they will retaliate by having their government pass an order prohibiting American vessels from carrying Canadian goods intended for Dawson and the interior points and shipped through Alaska in bond; as they claim that American vessels have no right to carry Canadian goods intended to be shipped through to Canadian points even a portion of the distance, notwithstanding that distance may be in American waters; but that they should be carried entirely on British bottoms.

On the other hand the news here is to the effect that should the Canadian shippers succeed in having the foregoing described order issued, the U. S. treasury department will get back at them

by abolishing the Skagway support of entry which act would effectually shut out Canadian goods from reaching Dawson and the interior; thus compelling the entire interior country to import American goods.

The order as it now stands will preclude British vessels from engaging in the Nome trade, for which many of the Victoria and Vancouver companies have extensively prospered.

News of this late action on the part of the treasury department was quite unexpected here, and is supposed to be one of the indirect results of the passage of the alien exclusion act.

Sharkey Is Victorious.

Hartford, Conn., March 16, via Skagway, March 22.—James McCormick, familiarly known to the pugilistic fraternity as "Texas Jimmy," made a great fight against Tom Sharkey. The "Sailor" worked like a Trojan for 38 minutes, and finally succeeded in defeating his opponent. McCormick's quick work with his hands and feet surprised everyone; but ultimately he succumbed to the punishment which the "Sailor" mercilessly inflicted.

McGovern Wins.

Philadelphia, March 15, via Skagway, March 22.—The boxing contest between Terry McGovern, champion feather weight of the world, and Eddy Lenny, resulted in a victory for McGovern. The articles of agreement stipulated for a 16 round contest; but the champion knocked out his adversary in the second round. Lenny was outclassed, and made a very poor showing.

Swinehart Appointed Commissioner. Skagway, March 22.—G. B. Swinehart has been appointed United States commissioner for Nome, Alaska. Mr. Swinehart left Skagway today for Dawson. He will remain there until the river breaks, and then proceed to the Alaskan camp. The new appointee will be remembered in Dawson as the owner and editor of the Yukon Midnight Sun, during the summer of 1898.

Snowstorms in the States.

New York, March 17, via Skagway, March 22.—The most severe snow storm experienced in years, is now raging in Greater New York. Manhattan borough, formerly New York city, and Brooklyn borough, are almost completely blockaded. The street railways are unable to operate and city traffic is suspended. Reports from Texas and Louisiana are to the effect that heavy falls of snow have occurred in various places in those Southern states.

The Queen Shows Herself.

London, March 7.—At no other time since the diamond jubilee has the queen been so conspicuous an object in the public mind as she is tonight. This promises to be even more strikingly the case tomorrow.

Her majesty's visit to London for a drive in semi state from Paddington station to Buckingham palace would be sufficient in itself to create great public manifestations of loyalty, but the announcement this evening that for the first time since the jubilee she will tomorrow drive from Buckingham palace along the embankment to St. Paul's cathedral and back through Holborn and Piccadilly to St. James, synchronizing with the new success of Lord Roberts, is bound to make tomorrow a gala day in the annals of London. Beyond all this is the announcement of the queen's intention to visit Ireland for the first time, it is said, since the death of the prince consort. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable acts of the queen's life. No minister of the crown has ever dared to suggest such a remarkable undertaking.

"The trip," said a well informed official this evening, "is the spontaneous suggestion of the queen alone, and the enthusiasm it is bound to create when known in London tomorrow can scarcely be estimated. It is a wonderful proof of her majesty's intense devotion to her people, and her sacrifice in making the trip at such a season of the year is renewed evidence of the keenness of her mind in selecting the proper acts at the proper time."

Freight Rates to Dawson.

Victoria, March 8.—The S. C. P. N. Co., C. D. Co. and White Pass & Yukon railway officials today adopted a joint tariff for through freight to Dawson during the approaching season; a general rate of \$145 per ton weight being adopted for less than five ton lots or \$125 for large shipments. On stock \$5 per head is the tariff, in 14 head herds or upward.

UNCLE SAMUEL

Issues a Most Arbitrary Order Regarding Merchandise in Bond.

APPLIES SPECIALLY AT SKAGWAY.

Shipper Must Now Put Up Bond in Double Value of Goods.

ACT WAS PASSED FEB. 24.

Claimed That Order Will Facilitate the Transportation of Merchandise.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Special regulations governing the shipment of merchandise through the port of Skagway to the British possessions have just been issued by the treasury department. They are the first regulations relative to customs business ever issued especially for the government of business through this port.

This order comes under the head of entry and transportation of merchandise arriving in the United States in transit to places in British possessions otherwise than under treaties. Specifically, these orders are to facilitate the entry and transportation of merchandise through the American strip between Lynn canal and the British Yukon territory.

The most important new feature of the ruling is that the bond on goods shipped shall be double the estimated value of the goods, with duties added. Heretofore the bond has been equal only to the estimated duties.

Duties shall be estimated on the foreign market value of the goods and the consignee or agent shall give bond. The goods must be exported within six months. The railroad company will have to give a larger blanket bond.

The new order has just been received here and is as follows:

"On the arrival of goods at Skagway of merchandise from foreign countries whether dutiable or free, which shall appear by the invoices, bills of lading, manifests, or other satisfactory evidence to have been intended for immediate transportation and exportation to places in British possessions in North America, the consignee, or agent, make entry in duplicate, describing the route by which the merchandise is to be forwarded. An invoice showing the value of the merchandise should be submitted at the time the entry is made but consular certificates will not be required.

"The entry shall be substantially the form prescribed in article 431, customs regulations of 1892. Duties will be estimated on the foreign market value of the goods, and the consignee, or agent, shall give bond in a penal sum equal to double the value of the goods with the duties added, such bond being conditional for the exportation of the merchandise within six months of date of entry.

"After entry has been made and bond given the proceedings indicated in articles 433 to 438, inclusive, of the customs regulations of 1892, will be followed.

"Section 3005, revised statutes, provides that merchandise arriving at ports which may be specially designated by the secretary of the treasury, and destined for places in adjacent British provinces, may be entered at the custom house and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Such merchandise should be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond without appraisal, and consular certificates will not be required.

"Merchandise exported to any place in the British possessions under the above referred to form of entry, if voluntarily landed or brought into the United States, is liable to forfeiture and every person concerned in such proceeding shall be liable to a penalty of \$400."

The foregoing decision was issued February 24, 1900.—Skagway Alaska.

Active Work Has Begun.

With the spring months at hand and winter in the background, transporta-

tion men of the Upper Yukon are beginning to prepare for the next open season. The advance guard is coming north and some have already reached Skagway en route to the interior to put vessels in repair for the next season's operations. Coincident with the revival in the steamboat circles of the region is a noticeable activity in anticipation of the barge and bateaux travel down the Yukon. Several of the interior saw mills are getting out of preparing to get out material for the prospective demand by barge builders.

Men who will take freight by barge or steamer from Lower Lebarge are also beginning to arrive in Skagway and to move onto that point with supplies, and word comes of parties now building barges on the shores of Lebarge.

Capt. Cox, of the steamer Sibil, arrived from Vancouver yesterday en route to Hootalinqua to put the Sibil in condition for the summer. The captain is accompanied by his mate, two engineers, a cook, a watchman and two deck hands. The skipper expects the river to open about May 15. The Sibil, he announces, will run between Closeleigh and Dawson.

A contract pointing to the prospective time in the eyes of experienced men as to when the Upper Yukon will open has just been closed by the management of the steamer Florence with White & Adair. The Florence people have agreed to take ten tons of freight from near Hootalinqua, and to have it laid down in Dawson by May 15. They will take it on the Florence.

White & Adair have 30 tons of goods on cars in Skagway which will be moved to Bennett in two or three days. It will be taken from Bennett to Dawson over the ice in 62 sleds, drawn by 31 horses.

J. W. Heffner arrived in the city several days ago en route to Lower Lebarge to build scows in which to take freight to Dawson with the opening of the river.

Otto Patridge who arrived several days ago from his mill at Mill Haven, on Lake Bennett, reports he has already begun the construction of scows for lake and river use this season. His mill has been cutting lumber all season and is the only one that did not close down.

The Victoria Yukon Trading Company has begun to prepare for a lively season of milling and scow building, and is opening its lumber camp about Bennett—Skagway Alaskan.

Territorial Court.

Justice Dugas granted the application made by the plaintiff in Ames Mercantile Company vs. Ryan and Hanlon, to strike out the appearances of the defendants and the statements of defense. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and for costs of suit.

The appeals from the decisions of the magistrate's court, in McCormack vs. Baggs and Lemon vs. Baggs, were dismissed.

An application for a receiver was made in the case of King vs. Robertson. Justice Dugas took the matter under advisement.

The hearing on the motion in the estate of Janes McLarty, deceased, was postponed till April 2.

In Hawkins vs. Wright, an order was entered requiring the appointment of three arbitrators, one by the plaintiff, one by the defendant, and the other to be selected by these two. In the event of a disagreement as to the appointment of the third arbitrator, it is provided that he shall be selected by the court. The duty of the arbitrators will be to ascertain the amount due the defendant; and when such sum shall be determined, the plaintiff is ordered to pay the same on or before April 20th, otherwise he shall stand absolutely foreclosed of all his right and interest in the mineral claim in dispute.

Yesterday afternoon, the action of Robert J. Nesbitt vs. the Ryan Trading Company was concluded. The action was to recover for wages earned by the plaintiff in assisting the defendant company in transporting goods and merchandise from Glenora to Dawson during the month of October, 1898. The plaintiff secured judgment for \$250 and costs of suit.

This afternoon the case of Stoddard vs. Mendham is being tried. The plaintiff claims the sum of \$59 for wages earned in the capacity of watch man.

Water From the Klondike.

Considerable water from the Klondike river is flowing over the Yukon. The ice in the tributary has not broken but the water is occasioned by the melting of snow on top of the ice and on the adjoining hillsides. Travelers who have been journeying to the Forks during the past few days, report that Bonanza creek is in a similar condition, and that the trail is in very poor condition. If the present temperature continues, it is not unlikely that the ice will leave the Klondike by the first week in April.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Petition Calls Forth Expressions of Congratulation When Read in Council.

IT WAS FAVORABLY ACTED UPON

And a Liberal Grant Will Be Made For Its Maintenance.

NO HOUSE-NUMBERING YET.

Advice of Minister of Interior Sought Regarding Individual Responsibility of Council Members.

A meeting of the Yukon council was held at 4 o'clock yesterday, the commissioner presiding.

Present: Messrs. Ogilvie, Clement, Girouard, Perry, Dugas. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented from the Theosophical Society, praying that any schools established in the Yukon territory be nonsectarian. Tabled.

A petition was presented from the Salvation Army, asking for assistance. The matter was laid over for the subsequent meeting.

A report was received from the comptroller calling attention to certain appropriations that had been exceeded and recommending that before any further payments were made on account of these overdrawn services, an appropriation should be made to carry on the necessary expenditure to the end of the fiscal year.

The municipal committee presented the following report:

In reference to the application of Messrs. Ridley & Pattullo in behalf of Maria L. Ferguson to be allowed to number houses in Dawson and to be paid net cost from the local funds, that the Yukon council has no municipal funds yet raised by local taxation to incur expenditure purely for municipal purposes.

In respect to the petition of the citizens of Dawson for the erection of a public school district, this committee expresses gratification that this movement has been made, and recommends to council that a public school system be immediately established throughout the territory. That in the meantime the council should be prepared to make a liberal grant toward the maintenance of any school which may be established, in which the teaching and general carrying on of such school is made along the lines of the Northwest territories' ordinance.

Adopted on motion of Mr. Perry. Moved by Mr. Justice Dugas, seconded by Mr. Perry.

Resolved, That the commissioner be requested to call the attention of the minister of the interior to the motion introduced by Mr. Justice Dugas on the 2nd of November, 1899, upon the question of the responsibility of members of the council in federal matters, and of the opinion of the legal adviser thereon, and to ask for an early direction from the minister on the question.

Mr. Girouard begged leave to introduce an ordinance to amend the liquor ordinance. He accordingly presented the said bill and it was read a first time.

No License to Die.

A good story is told which was actually overheard at one of the Dawson hospitals one day very recently. Two men, one of whom is a miner, were lying on adjoining cots and both were dangerously ill. One poor fellow, between moans, gasped: "I fear that for me the end is very near."

"Have you a license to die?" asked the miner who was equally as sick as his neighbor.

"No," feebly gasped the other, "I have not."

"Then you'll get well," returned the miner, "for a man can't do anything in this country without a license."

The Mail Arrives.

At 8 o'clock last evening 22 sacks of mail were received at the local post office. The consignment left Bennett at 7 o'clock a. m. on the 16th instant. The letters are all sorted and the office is now open for distribution to the public.

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AN UNPARALLELED SCENE

Accompanies the Attempt to Place Joe Martin in Power.

Details of an Occurrence Unprecedented in the History of Canadian Legislative Bodies.

From Saturday's Daily.

It is probable that the scene enacted in the legislative assembly yesterday afternoon is without a parallel in the history of the British government. On the part of the members the action was carefully prearranged, and so far as their part was concerned there was no hitch. It all went like a well written play at the theater and it will pass upon the records of this province as the most dramatic affair that ever took place in connection with provincial legislative history. Undoubtedly it was a great surprise to his honor and also to Hon. Mr. Martin, who had not been taken into the confidence of the house in the matter.

One of the most significant factors in helping to inflame popular prejudice and the feeling of the members against the government was the appointment of Mr. Joseph Martin as the late Premier's successor, and the strange manner in which that fact was made known to the house and the country. It was practically wrung out of Mr. Martin drop by drop, so to speak; not frankly and freely announced at once to the house and people. These things roused a very bitter feeling and prepared the way for the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed in a British house of representatives. The course adopted by the members was arranged on Wednesday night and both sides found themselves bound in common cause against the governor in his action. Party differences, all grudges whatsoever were dropped in face of what some of the members did not hesitate to call the common enemy of house and people. With a full understanding of what their course would be the members went down to the chamber.

It was a lovely spring day; the air filled with the gladness of returning summer, the balmy aroma of the woods and the twittering of birds in the sunshine. "All the world and his wife," as it seemed, repaired to the legislature, and soon the galleries were filled to their utmost capacity with men whose faces clearly indicated that they expected to see something unusual. The ladies' gallery could scarcely have accommodated another fair spectator, and many of them were sprinkled through the general galleries, their gay toilettes setting off with very pretty effect the dull costumery of the men folk. By 2 o'clock there were only a few members present on the floor of the house, but in the corridors a stormy hum of conversation proved that great events were on the tremble. Members stood in groups irrespective of party and eagerly discussed the situation of things. Then the speaker took the chair at 2:10 p. m. and prayers were read, the vast audience reverentially standing in silence and most of the members present. Almost before the people had resumed their seats Mr. Prentice was on his feet and every head was inclined to hear what he said. It was a question of privilege, and he moved, seconded by Captain Irving:

"That this house has no confidence in the honorable third member for Vancouver city, Mr. Joseph Martin, who has been called in by the lieutenant governor to form a government."

Wild cheers burst from the galleries and the members joined in the overwhelming note of approval. Silence having been restored at call of order from the speaker and sergeant at arms, Mr. Speaker declared that this motion would require two days' notice and that it could only be moved by the unanimous consent of the house. Of course, if the house expressed its wish the motion could be put. This the house did with one of the heaviest "ayes" ever heard in the assembly hall. The motion was then put and resulted as follows:

For—Messrs. Henderson, Semlin, Cotton, Well, Prentice, Macpherson, Ralph Smith, Tisdall, Deane, Neill, Green, Munro, Helgeson, Kidd, Kellie, McKechnie, Hume, Baker, Turner, Higgins, Bryden, Ellison, Irving, McPhillips, Helguicken, McBride, Clifford, Booth, Pooley, A. W. Smith—30.

Mr. Kinchant left the house, declining to vote.

Against—Mr. J. M. Martin. At this moment amid deafening applause for the carrying of the resolution, Mr. Speaker received order to remove the bar of the house, as his

honor and retinue were waiting to enter; and the sergeant at arms hurried to the brass rail that means so much in the pomp and circumstance of parliamentary government, and hoisted it up and back. The big doors at the north end of the hall were then thrown wide open and a spectacle was unfolded to view that brought a buzz of admiration from the assembled throng. His honor, resplendent in gorgeous gold laced uniform, cocked hat with white ostrich plumes, carrying a gold hilted court rapier, was seen for a moment standing under the full glare of the brilliant sunshine that streamed in from the dome; behind him, in formation of two deep, were several naval, military and militia officers, whose gaudy uniforms heightened the effect of the picture.

The imposing pageant advanced at slow march up the center aisle toward the throne, and his honor slowly mounted the steps. It was noticed that between him and Mr. Speaker Forster not a movement of any kind in salutation was made. The two men simply looked straight at one another, then, the sergeant at arms having removed the mace, Mr. Speaker slowly turned away and went down the left aisle to the floor of the house, his honor immediately taking the chair. The officers grouped themselves on the steps and on the dais beside his honor. All this took only a few moments to do, but while this was going on on the platform every member of the house had left the floor going out by the doors nearest their own seats, and when his honor looked up after sitting down it was to behold the strangest spectacle that ever greeted the eyes of a representative of Queen Victoria, or any other British monarch. Not a soul to be seen on the floor of the house from the foot of the throne to the north door, where an old man, apparently wandered for the time being, stood peering into the hall, frowningly undecided whether to enter and take a seat or not. From the galleries burst a storm of derisive laughter, calls and rappings. The officers of the escort seemed much embarrassed. His honor visibly whitened and appeared for the moment nonplused. He coughed slightly, put out his hand toward the private secretary, withdrew it and pulled down the peak of his cocked hat; then pressed his spectacles more closely to his eyes. Then he took from the secretary's hands the copy of a speech. It was upside down, so he turned it round and coughed again. The uproar in the galleries continued; the naval and military officers fidgeted a little and looked somewhat uncomfortable and much surprised. It was painful to observe the nervousness of his honor, who pressed his hands together in evident agitation, and for the time being seemed not to know what to do. Mr. Joseph Martin stood near the clerk's desk as impassive as a statue; he showed signs of neither agitation or anger. His was, perhaps, the only countenance in the whole assemblage that was absolutely immobile.

His honor rose slowly, the speech in his hands, bowed with formal motion to the empty benches, and apparently began to read the speech, for a wild outburst of jeering laughter, applause, rappings, stampings and cries came from the galleries and drowned his opening sentence. His honor went on in a tremulous voice; at first, and seemingly finding it difficult to keep his attention and thought to the printed paper. At every reference to the house the galleries again boomed forth derision and applause. Some strident-voiced spectator yelled at intervals, "Where are they?" at which pleasantries the disorder was renewed tenfold. Amidst this uproar his honor went doggedly on to the end of the address, the final sentence of which caused pandemonium to break loose again. "I now release you from further attendance," it ran, and as he bowed to the empty, silent house, eerie in its emptiness and silence, the galleries fairly shrieked with laughter, and derisive comments were shouted by men who hung over the edge. The only member of the assembly who heard the speech read were Messrs. Joseph Martin and Speaker Forster, the one standing on the right the other on the left of the throne. Immediately the speech was read, his honor stepped down from the chair, followed in two deep order by his escort, and marched slowly down the center aisle toward and through the north door.

Cheers, hisses, groans, hoots, stampings, rappings—a perfect hurricane of sound—accompanied the march of the vice-regal party, all the way to the exit, the galleries being frantic with excitement. One man screamed ironically across the head of his honor to the frenzied crowd on the other side; "Three cheers for MacInnes." Howls of laughter and renewed thunders of applause and hisses and boatings intermingled, greeted this sally. No sooner had the last man of the escort issued

from the hall into the rotunda than the members surged back into the chamber from the corridors amidst the uproarious applause of the galleries. The tumult continued for some minutes. Then Mr. Price Ellison, waving his hat round his head and addressing the galleries shouted "We are the people!" This brought a fresh demonstration from the assembled throng. Mr. Pooley then shouted and waved for order, and at length was heard crying: "I move Mr. Forster take the chair." Renewed cheering hailed the motion, and Mr. Forster sat down at the committee desk and rapped for order. This having been secured, Mr. Helmcken seconded, by Mr. McPhillips, moved the patriotic resolution as printed in yesterday's Times, which was unanimously carried, and after singing "God Save the Queen" with fervent enthusiasm the crowd poured tumultuously out of the assembly hall and across James Bay Bridge.—Victoria Times, March 6.

Henry Cowley in Skagway.

The following from the Skagway Alaskan will be read with no small degree of amusement by those who were acquainted with Henry Cowley during his stay in Dawson, where he was always looked upon as a good young man, and a trusted employe etc, but he was never known as being the great promoter of gigantic mining schemes of which he is accredited by the Alaskan. While it is not likely that Henry took to smoking "hop" after leaving Dawson, the "fill" he perpetrated on the Alaskan bears all the earmarks of a pipe dream. Here it is:

"Henry Cowley arrived yesterday, 20 days from the Klondike capital. He is on his way to the outside in the interest of a mining proposition with which he is connected. Mr. Cowley reports that eight days after Knoblesdorff and Campbell arrived in Dawson from Nome, two other men came in with news of a big mining discovery they had made within 100 miles of Nome.—Mr. Cowley says:

"I formed a partnership with the men and furnished them with supplies and they have started back to the discovery. I am going out with the purpose of obtaining financial aid. The discovery made by my partners is reported by them to be one of the greatest ever made in the north. As to just how rich their claims are I cannot say; for I have no other evidence than what they told me. However, I believe them. "My partners have also explored and prospected of late in Siberia, opposite the Nome coast, and have found fabulous gold fields. They report to me the country they were in as a low country something after the condition in which I find Skagway—to be just now, covered with a thin-ice. Gold, they said, could be picked-up right out of the earth. The earth was literally filled with the precious nuggets."

"However, the land of their Siberian discoveries was in the czar's domain, and they withdrew to the American side, and for the time at least, are satisfied to reap the harvest from the great auriferous fields they have located in Uncle Sam's domain."

"I cannot divulge more of the valuable information I have, but I say that probably I shall go to London, New York or some other great financial center to put our company on operative basis."

"It is barely possible I shall take up the work of endeavoring to get a charter from the czar for the working of the Siberian discoveries. I have declared my intentions to become an American and my partners are naturalized, but we cannot get all the privileges under the free mining policy Russia recently extended to American miners that we wish. I should like to get a special charter, something like the British South Africa company holds. Then I could interest capital from some other nation, Great Britain, for instance, and work the fields on a great scale."

Information Wanted.

Mr. Rogers, of Cribbs & Rogers, is in receipt of an inquiry from Mrs. W. J. Sharp, of Sault Ste. Marie, in reference to her brother, James Cameron, of Lillooet, B. C., his family not having heard from him during the past two years.

Bound Homewards.

Messrs. Rogers and Milne, of the Parsons Produce Co., leave for the coast Sunday. They will visit the home house of the company, Mr. Rogers remaining on the outside while Mr. Milne will return to Dawson at the opening of navigation.

Mr. Hansen will be left in entire charge of the business here as before, he having conducted the affairs of the concern to the entire satisfaction of the company. Mr. Hansen recently returned to Dawson with Mr. Rogers, the general manager of the P. P. Co., having spent several months on the outside for a winter's vacation. Mr. Rogers has just returned from an extended trip

over the creeks and will report to his company the wonderful activity manifested in the mines and the great possibilities of Dawson.

Private dining rooms at the Holborn. When in town, stop at the Regina.

Parties wishing to sell or buy mining property call on or address Norton D. Wailing, Grand Forks. c27

Same old price, 25 cents, for drinks at the Regina.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Electric lights in all the rooms at the Fairview.

Fresh Beef

The Only Fresh Beef in Dawson.

Pat Galvin.. Market...

Sold at Reasonable Prices.

Wholesale and Retail

Depot, First Avenue T. & E. Co. Building

H. I. MILLER, Prop.

NOTE—This beef has been brought in over the ice from Selkirk, where 119 head of choice stall-fed cattle were slaughtered.

MOHR & WILKENS,

DEALERS IN

The Finest Select Groceries

IN DAWSON

S. E. Cor. Third Street and Third Avenue AND Opposite Klondike Bridge

Electric....

A Steady A Satisfactory A Safe

Light

Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.

Donald B. Olson, Manager.

City Office Joslyn Building. Power House near Klondike. Tel. No

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Chisholm's Saloon

TOM CHISHOLM Proprietor

Yukon Hotel Store

FRONT STREET.

We Want to Close out Our Stock of

Groceries, Provisions

Choice Hams and Breakfast Bacon Just in Over the Ice.

J. E. BOOGE, Manager.

Mitchell, Lewis & Stover Co.

OF SEATTLE, WASH.

Mining Machinery

Of all Descriptions.

Pumping Plants a Specialty

Orders Taken For Early Spring Delivery

Chas. E. Severance, Gen. Agt. Room 15 A. C. Building

Seattle St. Michael Dawson

Empire Transportation Co.

Empire Line

TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

Yemans & Chisholm.... Dawson Agents.

Seattle Office - 607 First Ave.

Health Is More Than Wealth

Cry the Sanitarium Baths...

For All Physical Ailments

Ford's Club Baths The Only Health Resort in Dawson

Third Ave., bet. 3rd & 4th Sts.

BERT FORD - Proprietor

Changed: Hands.

Having Purchased the Business of the

Juneau Hardware Co.

We Beg to Announce We Are in a Position to Supply all Wants in the Hardware Line

Just Received Over the Ice: Patent Bush Shives, 6 and 8 inch. Globe Valves, Bit Stock Drills, Stillson Pipe Wrenches, also a Nice Line of Assorted Whips.

M. H. JONES, Manager

Buy Your Meat From

The City Market

And Get the Best in Town

Largest Wholesalers

Miners Call and See Us. We Will Meet all Competition and Give the Best. Orders Promptly Filled.

C. J. Dumbolton & Co.

Second Ave. Opp. S.-V. T. Co.

Why Buy Meat in Town

When you can get Fresh Meat at Dawson Prices at the

Grand Forks

Meat Market

FRED GEISMAN, Proprietor.

.....Opposite Gold Hill Hotel.

Received Over The Ice

Full Line of

Globe Valves

and Steamfitters' Supplies

McLennan, McFeely & Co. Ltd.

DAWSON, Y. T.

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Calls Forth Expressions of Congratulation When Head in Council.

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IN MAJOR PERRY'S COURT.

Material Decrease in the Number of Wage Cases.

The Turkeys Were Unfit for Food—Carl Erickson Takes His Pay in Gold Dust.

From Saturday's Daily.

Police court records show a marked cessation of mine wage cases within the past two weeks, which condition is doubtless due to two or three causes. The season for starting to Nome over the ice having passed, laborers who have been employed at mines during the winter have given up all thoughts of quitting their positions, and are still working hence, they have no occasion for coming before the court with suits for wages. Another cause may probably be due to precedent established and followed by the court in that where a laborer is discharged without good and sufficient reason his wages become due and are payable at the date of such discharge, previous contracts stipulating payment at the cleanup to the contrary notwithstanding. And to this very just precedent established by the court is probably due the fact that few if any wage earners are being discharged these days, hence there is no demand on the court to assist in the collection of money due.

The conclusion yesterday afternoon of the case of the Queen vs. Mike Coffin, charge with selling "overripe" turkeys, resulted in conviction, the defendant being ordered to refund the money paid for the crate of fowls in question, which fowls were ordered destroyed.

The cases of the Queen vs. Count Amele d'Rouliri and Lillie Charpentier charged with selling spirituous liquors without license, thereby violating a Yukon ordinance were continued until this afternoon.

A rather peculiar case heard this morning was that of Carl Erickson vs. Thos. Chisholm for \$21.50 due as wages for labor performed at the McDonald hotel, which amount was admitted by the defense, the hidden reef being the matter of whether the wages due and admitted were payable in the dollars or the daddies or gold dust. While in the eyes of the law gold dust is not legal tender any more than are canned tomatoes or Limburger cheese, yet by a multiplicity of evidence the defense proved that Erickson had understood that his wages were to be paid in gold dust, and that he had uncomplainingly accepted dust for some weeks. The case was dismissed and Erickson received his pay in gold dust and settled the court costs in the coin of the realm.

Jake Kline Returns.

Jake Kline, the well known sour dough, arrived in Dawson last night. He left Skagway on the 8th instant, and proceeded leisurely down the trail to accommodate the wishes of his two traveling companions. Jake has enjoyed a pleasant visit to the principal cities on the Pacific coast; but he expresses satisfaction at being once again in Dawson.

Cabin Burned.

A cabin owned by Mrs. Powers and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lew Myers, caught fire this morning at 11:30. An alarm was promptly turned in and the department responded in good time. They succeeded in saving the building, although the contents were almost entirely lost. The exact origin of the fire is not known as no one was in the cabin at the time it caught fire. Mr. and Mrs. Myers had just moved into the cabin and the loss of their effects is a serious blow.

Regarding the Public School.

In conversation with a number of the Yukon council this morning a representative of the Daily Nugget was informed that the matter of organizing a free school in this city will be left to the citizens, and that when they select a building and secure teachers the council will come forward with substantial pecuniary aid. There are \$10,000 of public moneys available at any time for school purposes and the council is ready and willing to invest it as soon as the opportunity in the right channel is presented. It is probable that the committee which had in charge the petition which was presented to the council and which met with such favorable consideration in the hands of that body, will continue along the line of the good work begun until the school is organized, teachers selected and everything ready for the opening of an educational institution which will be the pride of Dawson.

A. R. Gibson Arrives.

Mr. A. R. Gibson, the freighter whose office is in the Aurora building, arrived over the ice this afternoon. He was

accompanied by his wife and two children, one lady passenger and Frank Duron. Mr. Gibson brought with him all the boots and shoes that eight of the finest horses yet seen in Dawson could haul, and will now open a store and conduct a mercantile business. Mr. Gibson reports of F. H. Vining and R. K. Latimer of Skagway, as being a few days behind him on the trip with 30 tons of merchandise and 40 horses.

Weather Report.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours preceding 9 o'clock this morning, was 52 degrees above zero.

The minimum temperature, during the same period of time, was 16.5 degrees above.

Carroll Improving.

Thomas Carroll, who was admitted to St. Mary's hospital a week ago today suffering from an attack of typhoid pneumonia, has been very low for the last three or four days, and yesterday it was thought he could live but a short time. During the night, however, he took a turn for the better and today Dr. Cassells speaks very encouragingly of his patient's condition.

JIMMIE CLANCEY DEAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

the youngest of the four Clancy Brothers, the others being Tom, Frank and John. He was raised in Seattle, coming to Skagway in the mushroom days of that town in '97, where he has since engaged in many business ventures for himself, but for the past year he had been associated with his brother Frank, who operates various extensive enterprises. Every Skagwayite in Dawson knows "Jimmie" Clancy, and news that the big, rugged, healthy fellow is dead will be a great surprise to them. —ED.

Free Staters Giving Up.

London, March 19, via Skagway, March 24.—Small contingents of Free Staters are coming into Bloemfontein every day and surrendering their arms to Gen. Roberts. One Maxim gun and two pieces of field artillery have been brought in.

All for a Two Cent Stamp.

It may not be out of place to give an illustration of the vast distance a letter may travel on the strength of a 2 cent postage stamp. Suppose one of the girl readers of the Companion in Key West, Fla., has a brother in the Klondike region who has risked all to dig fortune from Mother Earth, and writes to tell him the news from home. She drops the letter in the postoffice at Key West, and it starts on its long journey.

It does not, of necessity, travel in a straight line to its destination, but must follow the twistings and turnings of the railroads, which have complete charge of it until the northwest corner of the state of Washington is reached. When it arrives at Seattle, it has passed through 14 states, and yet, so far as time is concerned, but one fourth of its journey has been accomplished.

It now takes a sea voyage from Seattle to Skagway, Alaska, and from the latter place is carried, as I have already described, to Dawson City. It may be taken from there by friendly hands farther into the Klondike country, and finally delivered to the anxious brother, who has been eagerly awaiting the arrival of the next party from the nearest town in which a postoffice is conducted, in the hope that some one would bring him a letter.

This letter has now traveled in the neighborhood of 7000 miles—by railroad, steamboat, stage, horseback and, perhaps, dog sled—and has been on the road for nearly 40 days without a moment's rest.

No profit in money accrues to the government for delivering that letter; indeed, each letter sent to the Klondike costs the government for transportation many times the amount of postage charged; but in such cases, should we reckon the profit only in dollars and cents?

Should we not consider also the happiness and satisfaction afforded this brother as he sits by his fire, perhaps homesick and lonely, but now with a loving smile illuminating his face as he reads and reads again every word his thoughtful sister has written about home, mother and father, and, perhaps, someone else whom he holds dear? When, finally, he places his treasure under his pillow and seeks rest, he is happier than for many a day, and Uncle Sam, who has contributed so largely to that happiness, does not regret the small pecuniary loss he has sustained. — Youth's Companion.

Ladies' belt purses. Pioneer drug store.

Best imported wines and liquors at the Regina.

See the electric display of the Star Clothing House on Front street, the finest in the city. Suits are selling for \$15; hats \$3. A. L. Levine, manager.

THE MASS MEETING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

secretary, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and also to the press of Canada, and the public of Canada, the following facts, and also a copy of the resolution adopting the same, and also that the colonial secretary be petitioned to lay before her majesty the deplorable condition of her majesty's loyal subjects in the Yukon in regard to the matters particularly referred to in the petitions already forwarded to Ottawa.

The recent large and rich discoveries of gold in the Klondike district of the Yukon territory, occurred in the autumn of 1896, and a large emigration to the Yukon territory took place in the summer months of 1897 and 1898. In these years over 30,000 people reached the Yukon territory. Since the discovery became known the government of Canada has instituted a policy of taxation the severity of which has never been equalled in any other British dominion. Mineral claims were reduced to one fifth their former size, and a royalty of 20 per cent was placed upon the gross output, which however was reduced to 10 per cent before its enforcement. A most corrupt and vicious system of administration was instituted by Hon. Mr. Sifton and Hon. James M. Walsh, and other officials, and has been continued with some periodical improvements in some departments of the administration up to the present date. The bad laws, corrupt administration and excessive taxation and gross mismanagement have depopulated the country to some extent, though the Yukon is the richest placer diggings on earth, a large population still remains in the country. Twenty-five per cent of the present population is made up of British subjects, and of the remaining 75 per cent the greater majority come from the friendly nation and neighbor—the United States of America. The laws governing the mining industry of the territory issue from the bureau controlled by the minister of the interior of Canada, without in any manner consulting the wishes of the people of the territory or allowing representatives of the citizens of the Yukon territory to be heard on their behalf, and as a consequence and as stated above are bad in the extreme. The council of the Yukon territory, so called, are appointed from the elder provinces of Canada by the Ottawa government, and this council denies that they are in any way responsible to the people of the Yukon territory for their actions. The British subjects supported by the American residents, have appealed in due form and directly to the Ottawa government in vain, for at least a partial representation on the present Yukon council, but their duly accredited petition has been refused endorsement by the Yukon council and has been slighted or ignored by the Ottawa government. No form of municipal government has yet been established in the large town of Dawson. The country is, as far as the development of new mining ground is concerned, throttled and stagnant, enormous monopolies and franchises and concessions are granted to favored individuals, while denied to others, and it is the opinion of the British subjects so oppressed and denied rights as above that our condition demands greater attention and we are more entitled to immediate relief and consideration than were the Uitlanders of the Transvaal, as we are in our own country and under the British flag and we have no rights in the adjoining fields in the territory of Alaska, U. S.

Mr. Clarke seconded the resolution. The amendment, laying the motion on the table for one month, was offered by Mr. Noel. After considerable debate the question on the amendment was put and carried.

This terminated the business of the evening. During the meeting, Mr. Tozier was asked to speak on behalf of the citizens of the United States; he responded with a short address. Immediately before adjournment, Dr. Cato attempted to offer a resolution, but the people were tired, and at 11:30 o'clock the national anthem, "God Save the Queen," was rendered and the greatest mass meeting ever held on the Yukon became a matter of history.

Best Canadian rye at the Regina.

The Star Clothing House, A. L. Levine, manager, announces that until further notice he will sell spring suits for \$15, hats, all styles, \$3.

Printing.

Business, as a rule, being dependant upon the patronage of the public, it follows that one of the chief promoters, in fact a factor essential to success, is the medium through which the business man reaches the public, which in our day is Printing..... We will print your office and business stationery, or your advertising matter, and do it right.....

The Nugget.

Third St. near 3rd Ave.

Table de hote dinners. The Holborn.

Shoff's Cough Balsam; sure cure.

The warmest and most comfortable hotel in Dawson is at the Regina.

For gentle slumber try the Fairveiw.

Get your eyesight fixed at the Pioneer drug store.

The liquors are the best to be had, at the Regina.

WANTED.

WANTED—Tailor or tailresses, at Brown & Thomas, Second avenue. —C30

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two new tents, 2x50 feet, at the Ames Mercantile Co. —Crt

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A dark yellow dog, between mastiff and hound; has a large claw on one hind leg; name, Duke; \$10 reward for return. Notify Ed Hering, Nu. get office, or 27 below upper, Dominion. —C24

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

MINING ENGINEERS.
RUFUS BUCK—Plans and surveys of underground workings. Third avenue, opposite Dr. Bourke's Hospital.

L. NETLAND, C. E.—Underground surveys. Reports furnished on mining properties and hydraulic concessions. Office, Room 1, Dawson City Hotel.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.
TYRRELL & GREEN, Mining Engineers and Dominion Land Surveyors. Office, Harper st., Dawson.

ASSAYERS.
JOHN B. YARDEN, F. L. C.—Assayer for Bank of British North America. Gold dust melted and assayed. Assays made of quartz and black sand. Analyses of ores and coal.

LAWYERS
WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Office, A. C. office Building, Dawson.

BELCOURT & MCDUGAL—Barristers, solicitors and notaries, Ottawa and Dawson. Special attention given to parliament work. N. A. Belcourt, M. F., Q. C.; Frank McDougal.

THE THEATRES.

The Palace Grand
Re-Opened
Under New Management
Initial Performance
Monday, March 19th.
SEE
ED. DOLAN
MULLIGAN & LINTON
CONCHITA
MAURETTUS & HULL
MADDOLEON

The Orpheum
Next Week, by Special Request,
Kate Claxton's Great
Scenic Production
The Two Orphans.
...In Six Acts...
The Petite Comedienne, Blossom, return after a severe illness and in her original parts, Louise, the blind girl, and Sister Genevieve.
The clever little actress, Dot Pyne, as Henriette, Louise's sister.

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Steamboat Repairing a Specialty. The Only Shop in the Territory with Machinery for Handling Heavy Work

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DR. BOURKE'S HOSPITAL.
3rd AVENUE. BEST IN DAWSON.
Separate Rooms for Patients. Hot and Cold Water Baths Each Floor.
Charges Five Dollars a Day, Medical Attendance Extra.
ADVICE AT HOSPITAL, \$5.00.

BURRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Office, A. C. Office Building. Safety deposit box in A. C. vaults.

TABOR & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates; Notaries Public; Conveyancers, Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Orpheum Building.

ALEX. HOWDEN—Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Criminal & Mining Law. Room 21 A. C. Co's office Block.

PATULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office, A. C. Office Building.

Concert
Sunday Eve., March 25
PALACE GRAND
DAWSON SYMPHONIE ORCHESTRA
William Gorbach, Conductor
Assisting Artists
MRS. LEROY TOZIER
MISS NELLIE FORSYTHE
MR. ED. SHANK
And the Eminent Pianist
MRS. E. B. LYON
G. GRIFFITH, Accompanist
PRICE OF SEATS
Lower Boxes, 4 Seats, \$10.00. Upper Boxes, 4 Seats, \$8.00. Upper Boxes, Large, Per Seat, \$2.50. Balcony, First Row, Per Seat, \$2.00. Balcony, other Seats Reserved, \$2.00. Parquet Reserved, \$1.50. General Admission, \$1.00.
TICKETS ON SALE AT REID & CO., Druggist
ZIMMERMAN & BADCLIFFE, Mgrs.

John McDonald... Merchant Tailor
Full Line of New Suitings.
FIRST AVE. OPP. S.Y.T. WAREHOUSE

The Two Orphans.
...In Six Acts...
The Petite Comedienne, Blossom, return after a severe illness and in her original parts, Louise, the blind girl, and Sister Genevieve.
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VOL. 4 NO. RECEIVED DESIGNED OF Is Evident Their Bl... THEY ARE... Kruger Say... TURK OSM. Alaska's Cap... Remain... From London, M... March 29.—Th... news, and non... cept that the... shelled north... column was... king. No re... has been forw... The fact th... up all the bri... as conclusive... tions of aban... in London... depression wh... hung like, the... Lad... Has... tiful... and c... people... vicinity... one fo... Fine... Our Sto... ..St... A full... brough... Specia... tities... Bar... A C... Lad... Not a S... H. Galton... "Pure Food... Produc... The Am... eeeeeee