

NOTHING DEFINITE

Nothing Regarding Railroad Rates

It Is Understood Advantage Will Be Taken on American End of Line.

Nothing definite regarding White Pass freight rates. The company has not yet issued its tariff sheet. It is expected that it will be found that the special low rate demanded by the Dominion government on that section of road in Canadian territory has been neutralized by a rise in the tariff applying on the United States side between the White Pass summit and Skagway.

Editor in Limbo

Great excitement prevails on account of the arrest of the editor and proprietor of the American paper, charged with sedition in publishing an article from an American periodical, to which the editor agreed and remarked on, censuring the United States commission's rule.

The Ladue Assay Office

Prepared to Assay all kinds of Rock. We have the finest equipped assaying plant in the Yukon Territory and guarantee all work. Our Quartz Mill will soon be in operation and we will make it possible to develop the values of any free mill-ledge. Call and talk it over with

The Ladue Co.

EMPIRE HOTEL

JAS. F. MACDONALD, Prop. and Mgr. Newly Renovated, Elegantly Furnished, Well Heated, Bar Attached. SECOND STREET. Near Second Ave.

Rochester Bar

Billy Baird, Prop. Cor. 2nd Ave and King St.



Seamless Hydraulic Hose

From 2 to 6 inch. This hose will stand a heavy pressure. We also have a large stock of conveying hose to and 12 inches at very low prices. Call and be convinced.

McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

BIRTHDAY AFTERMATH

Master of Ceremonies Sues for \$5.

Some Comedies Presented in the Small Debts Court This Morning.

The usual dignity that is presumed to permeate a court room was somewhat seriously disturbed this morning at the sittings of the small debts court, the laughable incidents constantly arising often being sufficient to cause the visage of his honor to become wreathed in half-concealed smiles, and had a humorist been present he would have found material for a half dozen columns.

To Throttle Ireland

Special to the Daily Nugget. Belfast, April 10.—The Evening Telegram says it believes Lord Londonderry, postmaster general and a member of the British cabinet, at the meeting of the Conservative Association at Belfast tomorrow, will announce that the government decided at Monday's cabinet meeting on a firmer policy in Ireland, including the suppression of the United Irish League.

Honey Has Contract

Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, April 10.—It is generally understood that the railway from Dawson to the creeks, in charge of Mr. Hawkins, will be constructed by M. J. Heney, the contractor who built the White Pass railway. According to advices from Seattle, Messrs. Hawkins and Heney are on their way west. They will reach the coast next week and leave for the north shortly.

A Wife's Revenge.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A semi-official paper today announces that Col. Grimm, the Russian officer who was recently condemned to death by a court martial at Warsaw, after having been convicted of systematic revelation of military secrets to a foreign power, has confessed to having been guilty of high treason. About six arrests have been made at Warsaw in connection with the trial of Col. Grimm, who, it has been asserted, had during ten years systematically revealed to Germany plans prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war between the two countries.

HOLBORN CAFE

R. L. HALL, PROPRIETOR Business Lunch 11:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Dinner 4:30 to 9:00 p. m. OPEN ALL NIGHT

REOPENED

"The Delmonico of the North"

Eagle Cafe

THOMAS J. BRUCE, PROPRIETOR

Shoff's Pile Ointment!

It's a wonder. Every box guaranteed.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

GARBAGE REMOVED

Dynamite Employed on the Dump

Accumulation at Foot of George Street Carted Down the River.

People residing in the vicinity of the foot of George street within a radius of a block or two of the Standard Oil Company are seriously thinking of holding a thanksgiving service to commemorate the recent removal of the huge, unsightly pile of garbage and refuse that had accumulated on the sight of the old garbage scow during the time intervening between the close of navigation last fall and until the ice had formed solid enough so teams could venture down to the present dumping grounds. During those weeks the city garbage was dumped in one pile and by the time the practice was discontinued the pile had grown to mountain like proportions. There it has been allowed to remain all winter, tangible, visible and indisputable evidence of the absolute necessity of the garbage road around the bluff the city council proposes to build. As long as the mass was frozen as hard as adamant the organs of vision alone were offended, but with the arrival of warm weather, which is expected within the next month or two, the odor which would arise would be a serious menace to the health of everyone in that vicinity and make a glue factory hang its head in shame at its own insignificance. A contract for the removal of the mass was let a short time ago to J. H. Sutton, who completed his labors yesterday. A case of dynamite was employed in breaking up the collection so it could be handled, so hard was it frozen. Teams were employed to cart the stuff away it all being hauled down the river where the garbage is at present being dumped. The beach abreast the old pier has been thoroughly cleaned of all objectionable matter.

AURORA BOREALIS

Out on Dress Parade Last Night

Most Beautiful Display Witnessed at Dawson in Four Years.

The people of Dawson last evening were treated to the most beautiful display of the Northern Lights seen since the winter of '98. About 9:30 a bright ray of light appeared above the hill back of the town, gradually spreading and extending until it formed a perfect arch over the heavens. Other rays made their appearance from behind the hill and formed other arches, finally breaking, spreading and intermingling until the whole sky was one mass of light. Suddenly its color changed from the pure white to a soft pink and the display reached its most beautiful aspect and for several moments the changes in color and position came in quick succession.

Clash With Religion.

London, March 22.—Court etiquette and religious scruples have had an amusing tussle at The Hague. The trouble arose when the daughters of Dr. Kuyper, the premier, were invited to the first court ball of the season. Low-necked dresses were commanded but the Misses Kuyper decided that decolette dresses were inconsistent with their religious principles. They applied for a dispensation but received a curt reply from the mistress of the ceremonies, who declared that time-honored customs of the Dutch court must be adhered to. Dr. Kuyper made direct representations on the subject to Queen Wilhelmina, with the result that a compromise was arranged.

The Wire is Down.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon and just as press matter was beginning to come the telegraph wire ceased working, and the result is that telegraphic news in this issue of the Nugget is correspondingly meagre. The wire in the mountains south of the Stickeen has remained up much better this spring than it was supposed it would and its going down is no surprise. However, it may be working again in a few hours.

Sheriff Finds Murrell.

St. Louis, March 22.—Sheriff Dickmann announced today that he had found J. K. Murrell, member of the city council, indicted for bribery, who jumped his bond last week, and would have him back in St. Louis shortly. Messages were sent to Jefferson City, presumably about requisition papers.

Attacks the Chief.

Port au Prince, Hayti, March 23.—

Leon Gabriel, charged with treason, fired a revolver today at General Cameau, the chief of police, who intended to arrest him. The General, who was not wounded, drew his revolver, fired at Gabriel and wounded him. Gabriel was arrested and immediately afterwards was executed.

Irving Sails for London

New York, March 22.—Sir Henry Irving, with his company of nearly seventy persons, sailed for London today on the Minneapolis. Mr. Irving said that he had had a splendid time in the United States and hoped to return here in 1904. Nothing to that effect, however, had been settled he said.

Burley Stock Rising

Within the past 48 hours a belief has spread over the sporting ideas of Dawson to the effect that Slavin will get it put all over him when he meets Burley at the Orpheum on the night of the 24th. Those who have seen Burley at work say he is chain lightning.

A. B. Rehearsal.

There will be a rehearsal tonight of the minstrel entertainment to be given by the Arctic Brotherhood at the A. B. hall. All expecting to take part are requested to be at the hall at 8:30 prompt.

Fred Wade Returning.

Crown Prosecutor Wade has written a client who is deeply interested in his return to Dawson to the effect that he will arrive here on one of the first boats after the opening of navigation.

Returned to Dawson.

Messrs. Steve Brown and A. T. Clark, the well known paper sellers and street criers, returned to Dawson yesterday, having spent the winter at their homes in Missouri.

DUMBILL'S CONDITION

Is Still Alive and May Recover

Joseph Dumbill, who is lying at St. Mary's hospital minus one eye and an ounce or two of brains, is reported today to be a little better with the chances of his recovery somewhat improved over what they were a few days ago. The confession he made several days ago and the statements subsequently given out at the examination conducted by the police inspector are not taken very seriously about town, particularly the latter. There are many discrepancies in his testimony and he contradicted himself times without number, so much so, in fact, that many believe his brain is of necessity affected from the frightful wound received. His implication of some of the city's most reputable meat merchants has placed them in anything but an enviable position, but it will require corroborative evidence of a substantial character before many of his statements are believed. There is little likelihood of anything further being done in the matter until Dumbill's condition changes one way or the other.

Follow the crowd and you'll never make a mistake—Northern Cafe.

"Have you made up your list for Christmas?" asked the fond father.

"Yep," replied the young hopeful as he produced a toy manufacturer's catalogue. "There it is."—Chicago Post.

Heavy Damages.

The exposure made of rotten meat being sold in Dawson has damaged the vendors of old and damaged groceries, as a great many of their customers have decided that good goods are the cheapest, and are now trading with Dunham. The Family Grocer, as the daily increase of his sales will attest. Corner Second ave. and Albert street.

Grand fancy dress ball at the Exchange Concert and Dance Hall, Monday night, April 14th. Elegant costumes, good floor, good music. Everybody cordially invited.

P. B. Butter at Barrett & Hull's.

Dinner a la carte—Northern Cafe.

The Klondike Nugget

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily.
Yearly, in advance \$30.00
Per month by carrier in city in advance 3.00
Single copies 25
Semi-Weekly.
Yearly, in advance \$24.00
Six months 12.00
Three months 6.00
Per month, by carrier in city in advance 2.00
Single copies 25

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

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1902.

\$50 Reward.

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

KLONDIKE NUGGET.



AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium—Alabama.
New Savoy—Burlesque and Vaudeville.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The fact that mining men generally are confident that the output for the present season will average well with that of previous years speaks volumes for the stability of the camp and the marvelous extent of its gold bearing ground. There has been manifest all along a fear that when the fabulously rich claims of Eldorado creek began to show a decrease in their annual yield that a marked effect would be felt in the output of the district as a whole.

It appears at the present time that the fears thus expressed are not based upon substantial grounds. While it is undoubtedly correct that a certain proportion of the richest claims have been practically worked out, the fact must not be lost sight of that the working area of the district has, in the meantime, been extended in a remarkable manner. The construction of the system of public roads, together with the decrease in the cost of commodities and machinery, have made it possible to develop an almost unlimited area of new ground which in former years was regarded as being practically worthless.

The result has been that the number of actual working properties has increased by not less than fifty per cent. within the past twelve months. It is the opinion of many who are in close touch with the mining industry that the addition to the output which will be contributed from what may be termed new ground, will offset any decrease in the yield of the older creeks.

In addition to the satisfactory showing that the miners will thus be enabled to make for the present year's work, it should be observed that general conditions are greatly improved when the output of the district is divided among a great number of miners.

A few fabulously rich claims form a very uncertain basis upon which to establish general prosperity for the community. A claim may yield \$100,000, of which amount one quarter has been required for development purposes. Another claim may produce only \$50,000, and the same amount be spent in operating it as in the case of the first. From the standpoint of the laborer, the merchant and in fact of the entire community, aside from the individuals directly interested, the one claim has been of equal benefit as the other. Thus it will be seen that the interests of the greatest number of people are best subserved when the yield of the district is distributed among many claim operators rather than when it is confined to a few.

In the opinion of this paper, therefore, it augurs well for the future that the cleanup of the present year will be made up largely from claims the yield of which individually will be comparatively small.

Ten thousand men working ground that will pay good wages will contribute far more to the common weal of the community than one thousand who own extraordinarily rich ground even though the latter may clear more money in the aggregate than the former.

The dispatches state that the White Pass has not yet issued the tariff sheets for the present year, but that when the rates are published it is anticipated that increases will be made on the American portion of the line to correspond with reductions granted on the Canadian side. The government has already announced the position it will take should the railroad company inaugurate such a policy and there is no reason to believe that any withdrawal from that position will be made.

Markus Amelius Hanna, who successfully directed the political destinies of the late President McKinley, is himself being carefully groomed for the next presidential race. Mark is a good man when it comes to using a campaign fund, but as a candidate it is not likely that he would show to such good advantage. As nearly as events political may be foreshadowed, President Roosevelt has the next Republican nomination tucked away already in his inside pocket.

By the terms of the Treadgold grants every claim in the district would in process of time become the property of the concessionaires. In this respect the Treadgold concession will operate very much like those games of chance in which a certain number of chips are dropped through a slot in the table, after each deal. If the game lasts long enough all the chips will go through the slot and the players will have nothing to show but their experience.

The editor of the News has wired the minister of the interior to the effect that he (the editor) is no longer able to tolerate existing local conditions. It is darkly hinted that the minister's brief and pointed reply read as follows: "Try Nome," C. O. D. \$6.25.

We trust that the display of Northern lights last evening does not presage an attack upon Dawson from Moosehide.

Miss Stone has arrived in New York. Now watch the lecture managers.

Will Improve Town Station.

The home on Third avenue of Sergeant Frank Smith and his retinue of twelve, including Corporal John S. Piper, is to be repaired, added to and generally overhauled. But little attention has been given to the Town Station building since it was first occupied, but it is to be placed in the onward march procession now.

The fact that the Town Station is occupied by thirteen men is considered unlucky, especially by those prone to violate the law.

When the government has provided more amply for the comfort of Dawson's peace guardians while they are off duty it has been suggested that it will be in order for the city council to provide them with a patrol or "hurry-up wagon" to assist them while on duty.

Food properly cooked prevents dyspepsia—try the Northern Cate.

TAILOR MADE SUITS

We have a lot of the very latest styles which are offered at

Very Low Prices!

J. P. McLENNAN

233 FRONT STREET

SCHEDULE ARRANGED

Sailing Dates of the N. C. Co. Ocean Fleet

Portland Will Make One Trip to Nome Before the Breakup at St. Michael.

The schedule containing the sailing dates of the Northern Commercial Company's ocean fleet, which was received by the last mail, shows that the company will have four deep sea vessels in commission this summer sailing for Nome and St. Michaels out of San Francisco and Seattle, the Portland, St. Paul, Ohio and Indiana. Prior to the breakup of the ice at St. Michaels and the possibility of landing at that port the Portland will make one trip direct to Nome, leaving San Francisco April 19 and Seattle April 26. The later sailing dates from San Francisco are as follows:

St. Paul	June 3
Portland	July 15
Portland	August 11
St. Paul	August 25
Portland	September 20
St. Paul	October 2

The sailing dates from Seattle are as follows:

Ohio	June 3
Indiana	June 7
Ohio	July 8
Indiana	July 26
Ohio	August 5
Ohio	September 8
Ohio	October 8

The passenger fare to Nome and St. Michael via the first trip of the Portland is \$175, cabin; \$100 steerage. Subsequent trips of the Portland, \$100, cabin; \$60 steerage. Fares per other steamers—\$125 and \$100, cabin; \$60, steerage. The freight rate to Nome on the first trip of the Portland is \$40 per ton landed on the beach, lighterage at owner's risk. All later sailings, \$30 per ton. The rate to St. Michael is \$25 per ton, all freight taken by weight or measurement, ship's option.

THE MARKETS ARE FIRM

Onions Are Practically Out of Stock

Many Heavy Egg Consignments Slow in Arriving—No Change in Staples.

During no week since the close of navigation last fall have prices of supplies in Dawson held so steady as during the present week. Nothing has changed except sugar and that has gone up 50 cents on the hundred pounds, the quotations now being \$11.50 and \$12. There is no scarcity of sugar, however, and no material advance need be anticipated.

There are not over a half dozen crates of onions in Dawson and these are being retailed at two pounds for \$1.25. It is claimed that several tons of onions are on the way down the river and are daily expected.

The several large consignments of eggs which are known to have left Whitehorse between two and three weeks ago are slow in arriving with the result that prices are still firm at \$5 per case for fresh stock, the retail price being \$1.50 per dozen, but it is generally believed they will drop to \$1 in less than a week.

General quotations are as follows:

STAPLES.	
Flour	\$ 3.25@4 4.00
Sugar, per 100	11.50 12.00
Beans, per 100	8.00 8.50
Beans, Lima	10.00 10.00
Rolled Oats, per 100	8.00 9.00
MEATS.	
Beef, pound	25 30@60
Veal, pound	40 35@60
Pork, pound	35 50@75
Ham, pound	35@40 40
Bacon, fancy	20 25
Caribou, pound	35 30@50
Mutton, pound	27 35@50
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.	
Agon's butter, 60-lb.	\$27.50 1.00can
Elgin butter, 60-lb.	27.50 1.50can
Coldbrook	22.50 25.00

S. & W., 48-lb.	30.00	1.50can
Eggs, old stock	27.50	
Eggs, fresh	35.00	37.00
MILK AND CREAM.		
Eagle, case	\$11.50	\$12.00
Highland, case	15.00	15.00
Carnation Cream	15.00	15.00
CANNED GOODS.		
Roast beef, doz	3.00	3 for 7.00
Mutton	3.50@4.50	2 for 1.00
Ox tongue	12.00@15.00	1 for 1.25
Sausage meat	4.00	2 for 1.00
Lunch tongue, case	9.00@11.00	1 for .50
Sliced bacon	3.00	4 for 1.00
Roast turkey	7.00	1 for .75
Corned beef	3.00	3 for 1.00
Sliced ham	3.50	2 for 1.00
Salmon, case	11.50	3 for 1.00
Clams, case	11.50	3 for 1.00
Tomatoes	5.50	3 for 1.00
Corn	4.25	3 for 1.00
String beans	6.50	2 for 1.00
Green peas	6.50	2 for 1.00
Cabbage	7.50	2 for 1.00
S. & W. fruits	14.00	2 for 1.50
Simcoe fruits	9.00	2 for 1.00
Choice California Mission		
Fruits	8.50@10.00	
Silver Seal	11.50	2 for 1.25
Succotash	7.00	3 for 1.00
Lubeck's potatoes per tin	8.00	2 for 1.00
Beets	9.00	1 for 1.00
Asparagus	14.00	1 for 1.00
Asparagus tips	14.00	1 for 1.00
Celery, 4-5 stalks, doz	12.00	1 for 1.00

CHICKENS, FISH AND GAME.	
Ptarmigan, each	35 50
Rabbits, each	35 50
Grouse, each	35 50
Poultry, pound	30 35
Broilers, pound	50 60
Greyling, frozen	40 40
Greyling, fresh	30 35
Halibut	50 50
Whitefish	40 50
Pickeral	40 50
Salmon	20 25
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Potatoes	18@20 20
Onions	50 50
Cabbage	35 35
Turnips	30 30
Lemons, case	\$15.00 \$30.00
Oranges, case	40.00 50.00
Rolled oats	9 9
Oats	9 9
Hay	4 1/2 6
Soap	12.50
Tobacco, Star	1.20

Notice of Mortgagees Sale.
Under the Power of Sale in the mortgage dated the 12th day of December, 1901, recorded in the gold commissioner's office at Dawson the 14th day of December, A.D. 1901, Number 24769, from Joseph Danker, Robert Sewell Browne and Joseph F. Duffy to William Hinkley Parsons, the placer mining claims described hereunder will be sold by R. J. Eilbeck at public auction at his office in the court house, Dawson, on Friday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 2:30 p.m.

Undivided half fractional creek claim 166a below lower discovery. Creek claim lower half 167 below lower discovery. Undivided half fractional creek claim 167a below lower discovery. Creek claim lower half 171 below lower discovery. Creek claim upper half 171 below lower discovery. Undivided half creek claim lower half 172 below lower discovery. Undivided half creek claim lower half 184 below lower discovery. Undivided half creek claim lower half 195 below lower discovery. Undivided half creek claim upper half 195 below lower discovery. Undivided half creek claim upper half 215 below lower discovery. Creek claim upper half 228 below lower discovery. All on Dominion creek, Yukon Territory. For full information apply to R. J. Eilbeck, the Ames Mercantile Co. or the undersigned. Dated the 8th day of April, A.D. 1902.

WHITE, McCAUL & DAVEY, Mortgagees' Solicitors.

Chance for Quartz Miners.

In answer to an article in Dawson Weekly News of April 4th, 1902, signed "Australian Miner": If any quartz miner owning a quartz mine in the Klondike district will bring quartz to the Mungel Mill which will run \$5.00 to the ton it will be milled FREE of charge. Notice—The miner MUST be present in the mill during the entire time of milling his quartz.

EDWARD SPENCER, Manager Mungel Mill.

Public Notice.

All hotels and restaurants wishing to employ cooks, waiters, bakers, dishwashers and yard men can do so by applying to the International Hotel.

Mr. Lessing, Prop. Bakery for Sale.

Half interest in the best paying bakery in the city. Inquire for particulars at this office.

WANTED

100 MINERS to purchase their Hardware at the

Dawson Hardware Co., Ltd.

SECOND AVENUE. 'PHONE 36.

RENT OF 'PHONES Beginning April 1, 1902:

—DAWSON—	
Class A—Independent service, per month	\$20.00
Class B—2 parties on same line, per month	15.00
Class C—3 or more parties on same line, month	10.00
—CREEK TELEPHONES—	
Bonanza Creek and Grand Forks, per month	\$20.00
Eldorado Creek, per month	20.00
Quartz Creek	20.00
Sulphur Creek	20.00
Hunker Creek	20.00
Dominion Creek	20.00
Gold Run Creek	20.00

GENERAL OFFICE THIRD, NEAR A. C. STORE

Yukon Telephone Syndicate, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1898

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Standard Cigars and Tobacco, Wholesale and Retail At Right Prices. Fire Proof Sales Sold on Easy Terms. BANK BUILDING, King Street.

AMUSEMENTS

Week Commencing Monday April 7.

The Auditorium

Alabama

NO SMOKING Monday, Thursday or Friday

Orpheum Theatre

Watch for the Street Parade

Grand Opening Monday Night April 14

The Grand Military Spectacular Production

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Grand Old, New Stars and Many of the Old-Time Favorites.

Popular Prices. General Entrance Through Entrance

ALEC PANTAGES, Manager.

WINTER MAIL SERVICE

On and After March 20

Dawson to Whitehorse, \$125.00

BY THE ROYAL MAIL STAGES

Making through trip in five and one-half days, stopping at service roadhouses each night. Travel only by an established line and avoid both delay and discomfort. Stages Leave Dawson Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m. For reservation apply at the

J. H. ROGERS, Agent. White Pass & Yukon Ticket Office

Alaska Steamship Co.

..Operating the Steamers..

"Dolphin"—"Farallon"—"Dirigo"

For All Points in Southeastern Alaska

Connecting with the White Pass & Yukon Railway for Dawson and interior Yukon points.

...General Offices...

201 Pioneer Building Seattle, Wash.

The Northwestern Line

Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points

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

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

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

Scheme of General Miles

Washington, March 29.—The president today sent to the house of representatives the correspondence and papers bearing on the request of Gen. Miles to be assigned to the Philippines. The papers were sent to the house in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Burleson of Texas, and passed by that body. They are as follows:

Washington, March 29.—The Honorable Secretary of War.—Sir: I have the honor to invite attention to the subject which I have had under consideration for several months, and to request that this letter be laid before the president. It is now three months since the opening of hostilities between the forces of the United States and those of the Philippine Islands, and this warfare has been conducted with marked severity. More than 120,000 United States troops have been at different times engaged in the Philippines, and more than 100,000 men remain on duty there. The service, with the addition of the forces of the Philippine Islands, involves an enormous expenditure of public money, as well as the loss of many valuable lives. The past century thousands of men have been called to the capital for consultation and council and under authority, sent to the Philippines to represent the United States. The restoration of confidence, the cessation of war and the establishment of peace with the states and territories. Our relations with the people of Puerto Rico have been promoted by consultation with the representatives of those islands in Washington, both before and since the hostilities occurred, during the war and since; and I have found any people, whether savage or civilized, who are not benefited by candid, frank and honest consultation and council.

In view of the above considerations, I respectfully request that I be authorized to proceed to the Philippine Islands, taking with me ten men whom I may select from Cuba and Puerto Rico, whose assistance has been so useful in promoting friendly relations between the people of those islands and the United States and who properly explain to the Filipinos the benefits their people have derived through friendly relations with this country, and while there to take such directions as I may deem advisable and judicious for the best interests of the United States. I desire to occupy the most healthful and strategic positions, with due regard to economy, and be afforded the most comfortable and beneficial accommodations. I will tend to the people of those islands as far as possible, and will endeavor to demonstrate that the purpose of our government is prompted by the sense of justice; and that on my part I am authorized to bring to the capital such number of representative Filipinos as I may think desirable, in order that they may know the advantages of our government and realize the disposition of our government toward them at the same time affording an opportunity for a full consultation, where intelligent and definite action may be taken concerning their future. It is confidently believed that such measures could then be taken as would be satisfactory and beneficial to the ten millions of inhabitants of the islands and highly desirable to our government, and by such means we would be fully informed of the condition and want of the people of those islands, and they, on the other hand, would become apprised of the purpose and disposition of our government toward them. This need not reflect the slightest degree upon the services of the military, nor interfere with the civil governments that have or may be established.

I would also call attention to the fact that last winter, while on an official visit to Cuba, I was appealed to by members of the constitutional convention who said they wished to communicate directly with the president, and I advised them to make such a request. On returning to Washington I reported the fact to President McKinley and urged that he grant their request should it be made. He did so and the delegation came to Washington. The result was gratifying not only to the government authorities, but to the people of Cuba as well. All this was done without the slightest reflection on Maj. Gen. Wood or objection on his part, as far as I know.

Referring to that part of my communication which states that the warfare in the Philippine Islands had been conducted with marked severity and to the remarks of the honorable secretary on that point, it is proper to say that I had in mind such information as is conveyed in the letter of Gov. W. H. Taft, addressed to the honorable secretary, dated Washington, February 7, 1902, as well as other communications that have been referred to these headquarters or received by me.

The suggestion contained in my letter, that in going to the Philippine Islands I take certain natives of Cuba and Puerto Rico and on returning bring back certain of those of the Philippine islands, was prompted by my belief that the result would be satisfactory to all concerned. Since this measure is not deemed advisable, I do not ask for its further consideration, and, making my delayed visit to the Philippines, which I hope to do in the near future, I shall devote my attention to the condition and requirements of the troops in that division, the same as I have in respect to the other portions of the army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding U.S.A.
SECRETARY ROOT'S CRITICISM
War Department,
Washington, March 25, 1902.

Several weeks after the final disposition of the within application by the action of the president on the 6th of March, and after the introduction of a resolution in congress calling for the papers, the lieutenant-general attached to them a statement dated March 24, 1902, with the apparent purpose of showing that the action taken was wrong. Without commenting upon the propriety of a military officer undertaking to review the action of the president, I again submit the papers for such reconsideration as the president may think advisable, with the following remarks:

1. The delegation from Cuba referred to in this paper consisted of public officers with defined powers, charged with the performance of a specific duty as official representatives of the people of Cuba, and appointed by the constitutional convention elected by that people. The president's consent to receive the commission was asked for by Gen. Wood through the secretary of war, and was communicated to Gen. Wood by the secretary of war, who never heard Gen. Miles' name in connection with the transaction.

2. On the 18th of July, 1900, Gen. Miles applied to be sent to the Philippines and to China in his official capacity. At that time Gen. MacArthur had reported that not a single additional regiment could be spared from the Philippines without putting our interests there in jeopardy, and had shown the reasons and the gravity of the situation there in dispatches which had passed through General Miles' office. In the face of these dispatches Gen. Miles accompanied his application by a recommendation that 15,000 troops be withdrawn from the Philippines and be sent to China. The withdrawal from the Philippines of 15,000 troops would have made necessary the practical abandonment of a large part of the country and the restoration of insurgent control therein. At least two-thirds of the 15,000 were wholly unnecessary in China, unless for the purpose of enabling the United States to furnish a greater number of troops than any European power, and upon that score to claim the supreme command of the allied forces.

3. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
White House, Washington, March 6, 1902.
GEN. MILES' REJOINER.
Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, March 24, 1902.
Respectfully submitted to the secretary of war:

Washington, March 5, 1902.
Respectfully forwarded to the president, disapproved.

The conduct of military affairs in the Philippines by Gen. Chaffee and his predecessors and the conduct of civil affairs by Gov. Taft and his associates in the Philippine commission have been successful. Much more rapid progress has been made toward the complete acceptance of American sovereignty, the restoration of peace and the establishment of civil government than we had any right to anticipate when the treaty of Paris was ratified. The plan proposed in the within paper involves practically superseding the officers mentioned in the control which they now exercise. Not only is this without justification in their conduct, but I should regard it as a most unfortunate interference with the present satisfactory progress. There have been exceedingly full, extended and long-continued consultation and counsel between the government of the United States and leaders of opinion among the insurrectionary Filipinos, resulting in a full understanding and most friendly feeling between by far the greater part of the Filipino people and ourselves and a participation by many members of the Aguinaldo government in the civil government under American government.

I append hereto a list of twenty-three officers of the insurrectionary government who now hold positions of trust under our government. Aguinaldo himself has taken the position of earnestly urging his countrymen to accept our sovereignty, and most of them have already followed his advice.

It is not perceived that any additional benefit would be obtained by taking a delegation of Cubans or Puerto Ricans to the Philippines, or bringing delegations from the Philippines to the United States, in advance of the choice of official delegates provided for by the bill now pending in congress. On the other hand, it would be very difficult to keep such a proceeding free from spectacular and sensational features, which would be injurious.

It is not a fact that the warfare in the Philippines has been conducted with marked severity; on the contrary, the warfare has been conducted with marked humanity and magnanimity on the part of the United States army.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Conclusions of the secretary of war are hereby approved.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
White House, Washington, March 6, 1902.

GEN. MILES' REJOINER.
Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, March 24, 1902.

Respectfully submitted to the secretary of war:

In accordance with the verbal message received from Colonel Carter through Mr. Brandt, a clerk in the adjutant general's office, I have the honor to return my letter of February 1902, with indorsements thereon.

In connection with my letter and the indorsements thereon, I desire to say that I regret the honorable secretary should have been under the impression that a proposition that was prompted with the interest of humanity would in any way be regarded as "spectacular and sensational." I should not anticipate any such result. I would call attention to the last page of my letter in which I distinctly said, "This need not reflect in the slightest degree upon the services of the military, nor interfere with the civil governments that have been, or may be, established." I think it will be admitted that no such objection was ever raised by any of the governors of states or territories, or department commanders when the numerous Indian delegations left their territory to come to Washington.

I will also call attention to the fact that last winter, while on an official visit to Cuba, I was appealed to by members of the constitutional convention who said they wished to communicate directly with the president, and I advised them to make such a request. On returning to Washington I reported the fact to President McKinley and urged that he grant their request should it be made. He did so and the delegation came to Washington. The result was gratifying not only to the government authorities, but to the people of Cuba as well. All this was done without the slightest reflection on Maj. Gen. Wood or objection on his part, as far as I know.

Referring to that part of my communication which states that the warfare in the Philippine Islands had

been conducted with marked severity and to the remarks of the honorable secretary on that point, it is proper to say that I had in mind such information as is conveyed in the letter of Gov. W. H. Taft, addressed to the honorable secretary, dated Washington, February 7, 1902, as well as other communications that have been referred to these headquarters or received by me.

The suggestion contained in my letter, that in going to the Philippine Islands I take certain natives of Cuba and Puerto Rico and on returning bring back certain of those of the Philippine islands, was prompted by my belief that the result would be satisfactory to all concerned. Since this measure is not deemed advisable, I do not ask for its further consideration, and, making my delayed visit to the Philippines, which I hope to do in the near future, I shall devote my attention to the condition and requirements of the troops in that division, the same as I have in respect to the other portions of the army.

NELSON A. MILES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding U.S.A.
SECRETARY ROOT'S CRITICISM
War Department,
Washington, March 25, 1902.

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upon the Philippine commission and the civil governor in the islands by President McKinley and which they are now engaged in doing. The authority asked is not to recommend but to take measures. If the measures to be taken are to be determined by Gen. Miles, then the power of the commission to determine upon them must end. There is no pace for any such authority under the present government and if it were to be granted the system of civil government by which we are gradually and steadily superseding the military control and have superseded it throughout the greater part of the archipelago, would again be subordinated to military power and the people of the islands would be subjected to the arbitrary control of a military dictator.

REGRETTABLE ASSUMPTION.
The reference in the memorandum to the letter of Gov. Taft to the secretary of war, dated February 7, 1902, is to a letter transmitting, for the purpose of an investigation by the military authorities a report by the civil governor of the province of Tayabas, containing in general terms and without specifications or names, serious charges against the military administration in that province, and against the conduct of the army generally in its relations to the civil government. This report was on the 19th of February sent to Gen. Chaffee, with the direction that a careful inquiry be made concerning those statements, and if they be found true that the necessary measures be applied to correct these evils.

There has not yet been time for the report to be made, and the directions for the investigation can only just now have reached Manila. It is to be regretted that the officer of the highest rank in the army should assume the truth of charges reflecting upon the credit of the army in advance of the investigation which has been ordered, and without giving Gen. Chaffee, upon whose particular command the charges reflect, an opportunity to be heard.

As the lieutenant general's memorandum of March 24 was not made until after the introduction of a resolution in the house of representatives calling for all correspondence and papers in the matter of his application to go to the Philippines, the putting in these papers of the specific reference to the letter transmitting the charges plainly evidenced a design to procure the publication of the charges and of the lieutenant general's acceptance thereof as true, in advance of the investigation of their truth, and of a report thereon by Gen. Chaffee. In the interest of good discipline and effective service such a course is much to be regretted.

Such charges ought not to be published against our countrymen whom we have sent to labor and fight under our flag on the other side of the world before they can be heard in their own defense.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

White House,
Washington, March 28, 1902.
The memorandum of the secretary of war is approved as a whole, and as to every part. Had there been any doubt as to the wisdom of denying Gen. Miles' request these papers would remove such doubt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Shot His Rival.

Vienna, Ill., March 22.—At a spelling match given at the school at Double Bridges, this county, a desperate shooting affray occurred. Frank Rushing and John Adams, two young men of the neighborhood, had been paying their respects to the same young woman, and she had told Adams that she would have nothing to do with him. This so enraged him that it is said he swore vengeance on his rival. At the close of the exercises as Rushing came out of the school house door young Adams walked up behind him, and without a word of warning, shot Rushing in the back. Rushing fell off the porch and Adams shot him twice after he had fallen inflicting fatal wounds. Adams then shot Greeley Jones, the teacher of the district, inflicting a slight wound on the shoulder, after which he escaped.

Against Tontine System.
Victoria, March 30.—A press dispatch from Minneapolis says: "Judge McGee on Thursday last filed a decision finding the plan and management of the Tontine Savings Association fraudulent, forfeiting the charter and appointing a receiver. The Tontine has branches at Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Butte, Oakland, Victoria, Vancouver and many other western cities. Its scheme is to collect money from subscribers in weekly payments, promising to return them double their money as fast as their policies become the oldest outstanding matured."

The effect of Judge McGee's decision will mean, of course, the practical suspension of all local business. Fred. Carne, the Victoria agent, says he hardly understands why the Tontine Savings Association should be singled out from among similar insurance companies in the United States for condemnation. The same trouble that has arisen in Minneapolis has been experienced in California and Oregon, and in each case the Tontine people have come out best.

In this instance, he says that the judgment which has just been rendered by Judge McGee will by no means be taken as final. The matter will be fought out. In so far as his dealings with the company are concerned, the business has been conducted on the most proper and above board principles, and he has yet to know any man who has not received all that was coming to him, or who has in any way been cheated.

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In Defence of Bulgarians

The capture of my friend, Miss Ellen M. Stone, by the brigands of Macedonia, was the most notable and praiseworthy act performed in the history of my oppressed countrymen. I was once a brigand in Macedonia. I would be a brigand there now if in that way I could serve my people to better advantage than by laboring in America for their freedom from Turkish rule.

I know why Miss Stone was abducted and held for ransom. It was a desperate attempt on the part of Macedonia to raise money. Money does not make patriots, but it does provide patriots the means with which to fight. Only by fighting the Turks can the persecuted Macedonians overthrow their power and live in peace and comfort. "Liberty or death" is their agonized cry. Surely Americans, of all people, can appreciate our desire for liberty. Denied liberty, Macedonia, with its two millions of souls, will repeat the wretchedness and wrongs in the twentieth century that have cursed it for the past five hundred years.

Five centuries is a long time to wait for freedom.

Miss Stone has indirectly accomplished far more for Christianity during these months of inactive captivity than if she had been permitted to go her way unmolested, preaching the gospel. Think of the practical good that act of brigandage has done! It has been the means of providing some \$72,000 for Macedonia to buy rifles and ammunition with which to slay the worst creatures on earth—the Turks; and it has directed the attention of the entire world to the pitiable condition of the Macedonians, their sore need for help. No state of affairs could be more desirable than exists today in Macedonia. The cry which came to Paul in Bible times, "Come over to Macedonia and help us," is being repeated to the apostles of God in the present day. That they may hear and heed is my earnest hope.

The brigands love Miss Stone. They know that she secretly sympathizes with their cause. They would not have harmed her for any money, badly as they needed it. She was always treated with the kindest consideration. How different would have been her fate in the hands of Turkish brigands, for they are fiends incarnate!

The government of the Sultan is too notorious to need description, and although mutual jealousies prevent any one nation from stepping in and destroying his power, it is only a question of time till the nations will rise and do their duty by the oppressed Macedonians. In the meanwhile for the protection of themselves, their families and their arms the people have organized themselves into the "Macedonian Committee." All of these people are in open rebellion against the Turkish government, and many of them have long been engaged in a brigand warfare.

The Balkan mountains have been the homes and haunts of many brigands through centuries of history. In the sixteenth century a Bulgarian national movement against the oppression of Turkey fell into the hands of brigand chiefs. They became popular heroes and were known by the name of Haidutin. In legend and song their names and fames were perpetuated. They were represented as the friends of the poor, the protectors of the weak, the allies of Christianity, and the foes of the Mohammedans. Villagers often welcomed them as deliverers. Once identified with them, a brigand's safety consisted in continuing with them. The Turks blocked the way of their return to the ranks of common citizenship.

The same condition exists today in Macedonia. These brigands are honorable, virtuous men, actuated by noble motives, desirous of protecting their families from dishonor and ruin and of securing the freedom of their country.

The Macedonian Society has already been organized in this country and is doing good work. I have not been brought here, however, by the society—it is too poor to spend money for that purpose. My labors are purely voluntary, and I would cheerfully lay down my life at any moment to carry on the work of the revolutionists.

My bitterness toward the Turks has had its foundation in personal grief. I have suffered much, and yet mine is only one case among countless thousands. The rapacity of Turks drove my father to ruin financially and finally caused his death. My mother followed him years later, broken-hearted. My sister was marked for their prey, and I bear scars from their wounds that I shall carry to the grave.

Melana, my sister, a beautiful girl, narrowly escaped abduction by the Turks three times. They forced their

way into our house and nearly succeeded in carrying her off, as they did many other girls in the village.

I was born in the village of Belitza, District of Pazleg, Macedonia. My country is part of the Sultan's domains, while the neighboring country of Bulgaria was freed from the rule of Turkey during the Russo-Turkish war some twenty-five years ago. The Macedonians, who are mostly members of the orthodox Greek Church, have a race and religious feud with the Turks, and the Macedonian committee is a formidable organization which has its headquarters in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, but whose ramifications extend into many countries. It has been our aim to enlist in our cause not only the natives of our country but those of Bulgaria, the Montenegrin, the Greeks and all others who are animated by a lively hatred for the Turks. In the United States there are a few Macedonians, but more Bulgarians and Greeks, and are being organized to work with the Macedonian committee. We have sixty thousand members, and they are scattered all over the world. We have been working since 1891. In Turkey, of course, the work is conducted in secret, but in Bulgaria the organization is public.

There are different kinds of brigands. If you Americans had been for five centuries under the misrule of Turkey you would understand that to be a brigand and a patriot might be very nearly the same thing. The Turks in those countries where there is a large Christian population live on the industrious peasantry whom they rob and murder. There is no punishment for the Turk who does any of these things to a Macedonian. These conditions have always existed, but under the present Sultan, who is a monster, they have become worse and are now unbearable.

A Greek Christian in my part of Turkey has no rights which a Turk is bound to respect. When the state of affairs is so bad that our sisters and our daughters can be taken away from us by force before our eyes and carried off by the Turks, the time has come for revolt. In 1895 we attempted a revolution, but, as usual, the great powers of Europe threw their influence with Turkey, and the rising was suppressed. This made my countrymen ten times more embittered and more determined to start a revolution. And they decided to begin it in any way they could. When the Turks suspect their Christian subject of being animated by revolutionary designs they send the young men to prison, while the old and wealthy are abducted and held for ransom.

As being the only means of retaliation in their power, my countrymen decided to adopt the tactics of the Turks. They captured many Turks and held them for ransom. A great many of the young Macedonians went to the mountains and became what you call brigands. Whenever they caught a Turk traveling through the mountains they would capture him, and sometimes they would go into the villages and carry off the leading Turkish inhabitants. This is the kind of brigands that my countrymen are, and they have been made such by the cruel oppression to which they have been subjected for centuries. But they are not robbers in the sense in which you understand the term.

The Turks have kept their heels upon the necks of the Macedonians, but they have not succeeded in crushing our spirit. They are cowards, all of them. We have bravery, and many other virtues that they never possessed. A great Turkish general said a few years ago: "If our people were as brave as the Macedonians, we could conquer all the world." Their religion is a very queer one. It teaches that if a Turk gives a man of any nationality three chances to become a Mohammedan and he refuses, he can cut off his head. Turks look upon all other people as their natural slaves, with no right to become rich or even comfortable. In the Turkish heaven a man who has forced another by acts of cruelty to embrace Mohammedanism is rewarded by having 80,000 slaves to wait on him.

My father was an honest, industrious man, tending his flocks and herds his hand raised against none. But the Turks claimed that he was giving aid to the Macedonian brigands in the mountains. They flung him into prison and would not let him out until they had robbed him of his possessions. He died soon after, and my mother, left with four little children, became very, very poor, yet the Turks continued to invade our miserable home and demand an outrageous tax. I had to go to work before I was seven years old. I worked all one summer on a farm for \$2. The Turkish children used to

set upon me with knives and stones, and nearly killed me. I bade my mother good-by when I was nine years old, and went into Bulgaria. There I became a brigand and worked zealously for my country's cause.

In Samokav I attended the school of the "American Board," where Miss Stone taught. We had many long talks on the subject of Christianity. I told her that the bodies of my countrymen needed protection before the welfare of their souls, for they were, and are, hungry, harassed and desperate. And it seems to them terribly cruel that the missionaries, who ought to be the connecting link between the Christians of Turkey and the people of Europe and America, show indifference to everything except the success of their particular mission in making converts and conducting schools. Is it not natural that the Macedonians should feel that these missionaries love their positions and their salaries more than they love humanity?

In the thirteen years of my devotion to my country's cause I have not received one cent of pay. My chief unhappiness is that people here sometimes doubt the sincerity of my motives, but I realize that things which are great and precious are always purchased through suffering.

We Macedonians have read the congratulations which the people of other countries exchanged when they entered upon the new century. We have read the boastful speeches of statesmen who rejoiced that tyranny had vanished from the earth and that there would be no slavery in the twentieth century. But our people lift their bleeding hands to heaven and protest to the Christian nations of the world that slavery and tyranny are a reality in the twentieth century, and they call upon these nations to do their duty and help sweep the Turks out of Europe and free their miserable Christian subjects.—By Veltcho Madloff.

Domestic Gosip.

The woman who had had a fire in her flat building met a friend on the car and began to tell her all about it. "That was a simply awful experience," she began. "The fire wasn't in our end of the building, but of course we couldn't know that at the time. The alarm came at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Henry grabbed a few clothes and so did I and we made a hasty toilet. He put on his dress suit trousers that he

had worn the night before to a dance, a house coat and a black satin muffler. I found his shoes on the sideboard hours afterward, but he couldn't tell how they got there. I wish you had seen those dress trousers after the fire was over!

"I found myself wearing an old kimono, my best silk petticoat and some worsted bed slippers. I took an empty pillowcase, filled it with valuables and started for a neighbor's. When I got to the front door I met a fireman.

"'Are we on fire?' I screamed, excitedly, meaning our flat of course.

"'Well, if you are I guess you'll find it out,' the brute replied, dragging the hose on up stairs.

"Just then a woman came down from an upper flat carrying a bird cage. That reminded me of my beloved Angela, Victoria, and I forgot the pillowcase and hurried back to find her.

"'Where is she?' I asked, as I rushed through the flat, frantic about my pet.

"'Where's who?' growled Henry, who was trying to find the insurance policies.

"'The cat,' I sobbed.

"'Locked up in the bathroom,' he answered.

"'Why, Henry!' I cried, 'do you want Victoria to be roasted alive?'

"'Don't you let her out,' he said, savagely. 'The infernal beast will get under people's feet; she's got no sense.'

"By this time I was unlocking the bathroom door. Victoria was mewling piteously, scared by the excitement. I seized her and rushed out. Just outside the front door I met Mrs. Dutton carrying her baby.

"'Will you hold my cat a minute?' I asked, trying to put Victoria into her arms.

"'If I live to be 100 years old, I'll never forget the look that woman gave me.'

"'I've got my child to save, madam,' she snapped. 'I think you'll have to look out for your own cat.'

"'Fancy any one being so spiteful at such a time! I put my poor Victoria down on the front steps and I never saw her again for three days. You may know how crazy I must have been at that moment to have expected a cat to stay there with firemen dragging in hose and people carrying out their things and all that excitement.'

"'How did you find her afterwards?' asked the sympathetic friend.

"'Advertised for her and paid \$5 reward to the boy who brought her home,' answered Victoria's mistress. And the pillowcase full of valuables—did you find that?'

"Yes, we found it after hours of searching down behind the couch in the library. I must have put it there, though goodness only knows why. And what do you suppose I had put into it? First my white lace waist; then on top of that the salad fork, which I pushed clear through the lace; next the hot water bag, and last, on top of all, a cut-glass bowl—one of my wedding presents."—Ex.

Played Jesse James.

Sedalia, Mo., March 23.—Will Martin, aged 13, was fatally shot today in East Sedalia by Edgar Allen, a playmate of his own age. A Jesse James company was in Sedalia last

week, and a number of young boys were reproducing the play in a barn, having an audience of about fifty boys.

Allen was playing the part of Jesse James and Martin that of a Pinkerton detective. When the latter attempted to capture the bandit, Allen took a shot at Martin with a 38-caliber revolver, the ball entering Martin's head near the right ear and passing out on the opposite side.

A Lucky Place.

Orsa, Sweden, has in the course of a generation sold \$4,000,000 worth of trees and by means of judicious replanting has provided for a similar income every thirty or forty years. In consequence of this commercial wealth there are no taxes. Railways, telephones, etc., are free.

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Stroller's Column.

No truer saying was ever said than that one half the world knows not the ins and outs of the other half or vice versa. If it knew it would be surprised that the other half lives at all.

In pursuance of his heart to heart talks with mothers the Stroller acquires a great deal of information of which the cold and cruel world wots not.

Only a few evenings since the Stroller listened to a story that caused him all kinds of mental perturbation. It was told by a lady whose husband was at that time on a business trip up the creeks. It was pathetic, pathetic and took a long time to tell. It is a story of an unusual match, although the lady admitted that it was the result of a courtship, hence a parlor match. (The Stroller thought of that without a hunch from any one.)

It is unequal for the reason that the lady is ambitious while her husband is not. She would enjoy having her evenings at home but can't very well do it so long as her husband persists in keeping German hanging around the sitting room and that is where the company would necessarily be entertained.

The lady is too proud to entertain guests in the kitchen. The poor woman wept as she confided to the Stroller that her husband's highest ambition is to make a fortune here to go outside to buy a cow ranch so she can make butter and feed calves and pigs. He tells her with the assurance that he will do the milking and she can have the creaming all to herself.

She says if her husband knew more of the milk of human kindness and of the Jersey, she would be happier and less prone to wishing he would go up the creeks more often than he does. She says she has not yet mentioned to her husband her desire to have a piano when they go outside that he, while in a generous mood one day, promised that after they were well fixed up on the cow ranch he will buy her an accordion.

This is but one of many domestic quarrels and cases of incompatibility which the Stroller has found since opening his heart to heart talks department. He has something with almost every man and, although some of them are a bit out rather late at times, he feels that if he is able to diffuse a ray of sunshine in the path of some unhappy woman he is amply repaid for having a blunder around on the streets while making his misadventurous rounds.

For a group, give a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Standard Oil every fifteen minutes until the throat is open and in looking to see if it is a real moonbeam instead of a light.

For a San Jose scale on Willie, use Chamberlain's Soap.

The Stroller's advice has been asked about getting up a charity ball in Dawson. The statement is made that there are no suffering poor in Dawson but that is one argument in favor of a charity ball, as they never get a profit of more than \$4.25 after the grafting is all done and \$4.25 is not sufficient in Dawson to support a poor family in affluence for a great length of time.

Unpaid charity, scrimped and iced with the name of a cautious, statistical Christian.

A great thing to have in a locality where there are deserving poor, for those who when three cases in four of organized charity get to declare dividends the market is usually on the wrong color.

The Stroller remembers a charity given in Tacoma a few years ago when 1300 tickets were sold at \$1.00. This price entitled the ticket holder to supper and free access to punch bowl. It was a great affair being, as stated in a Tacoma paper the following morning, worth \$250,000 worth of diamonds on the occasion.

The committee on arrangement audited all their bills and found their cash they found that they exceeded the latter by a vast majority.

The poor of Tacoma continued to receive "handouts" at the town square, Fargo, North Dakota, March 20, 1902.

Stroller:—You will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, but as you have heard of your local promises and also that you are a friend

to all women, I write you for information regarding the prospects for me to obtain work as a cook in your country. I have long enjoyed the reputation of being the best cook between Grafton, N. D., and Hope, Idaho. It is not the salary I so much care for but to give the poor men who left their families to be cared for by the neighbors while they carve out fortunes for themselves in the Klondike, some real, first class cooking that they will admit is as good or better than their mothers' cooking ever was.

Please advise me at once and I will act on your suggestion. I can leave on two days notice.

Respectfully,
Rosalinde Peterson.

Do not take time to curl your bangs, Rosalinde, but come. This country has been longing for you since George Carmack and Skookum Jim first struck pay dirt. Too many people have for years and are yet subsisting on cracked wheat bean and patent leather hot cakes in this country, and the Stroller does not hesitate to tell you, Rosalinde, that we must have more and better cooks or we must multiply our cemeteries.

Bad cooking has made more drunkards in this country than any other agency. Is it any wonder, Rosalinde, that a man, after filling up on frozen beans and kiln dried horse meat, should, in the absence of Porter's Pain Cure, seek relief in Bourbon and Polly Narius?

You may believe it or not, Rosalinde, but one day at Gold Bottom last August the Stroller ate a broiled barn door hinge with gravy on it; but he had the satisfaction of knowing what he was eating and that is a knowledge seldom vouchsafed at public houses in this country. (The Stroller speaks of this with a full knowledge of what he is saying. He might add that he would not mention it but for the fact that the people who ran the house have gone to the Koyukuk.)

The Stroller does not promise that you will get a job, Rosalinde, but he will promise to point out to you a large number of places where your services are needed.

The Stroller is not a poet but, like the Swede who was not working, "Ae haaf a friend who ees and ha kaap me oop."

The Stroller has a friend that supplies him with poetry whenever it is desired. All that is necessary is for the Stroller to drop a note to his friend and say, "Grind out six, eight or twelve (as may be required) inches on 'Beautiful Snow,' 'Harbingers of Spring,' 'The City Council,' or any other current topic. The friend on receipt of the note at once mounts old Pegasus, prods him with his Mexican spurs and in 24 hours from the time the order is placed, it is filled.

Two days ago the Stroller placed an order with his friend for some Lowney chocolate drops in the way of a local aldermanic bon mot. Next day and "Respectfully Dedicated to the Dawson Council" came the following:

You may take the "fifteen hundred" if you need it in your "biz,"
You can make it, if you wish, a thousand more.
You can have it as you want it, for you are the "it" that "is"—
But it's up to me to tell you that I'm sore.

It is up to me to tell you that I labored in your cause.
With an earnest, honest, pardonable pride,
And it hurts me after sparing neither pocketbook or jaws
To have to tell you to your molars you have —

I had prated and repeated you were men above the mire,
That a bond was not a "marker" to your word;
And to show each economic and approvable desire,
You'd a platform that was printed for the herd.

While a line that read "no salaries for aldermen" was there,
"And as candidates by it we will abide,"
And the people voted truly, for they deemed you on the square;
Now it's up to them to tell you, you have —

It isn't just the dollars—it's the principle at stake;
It's like kind of being buncoed by a friend.
When you've told of all the virtues that good politicians make,
You feel foolish when they throw you in the end.

It isn't will you earn it? Are you worthy of your wage?

And it's not for courts or neighbors to decide;
It is with you—in the future that some reads upon the page,
"I have kept the faith,"—or "to the people —"

People who do not like the style of poetry published by the Stroller can wreak their vengeance on a friend of his named Slavin. He enjoys having people attempt to wreak vengeance on him, especially when he is in training to win a bunch of money as at the present time. His time for entertaining people who have some vengeance they want to wreak is during his exercising hours. Present your card at the rear door of the gymnasium. There is a glaring possibility that you will come out through the roof.

As the laws of Canada give women who own property the right to vote in municipal affairs it is said that by the time the next election rolls around there will be a large number of ladies in Dawson who will exercise the right of suffrage.

In years gone by the Stroller has been opposed to woman suffrage but of late he has changed his mind. The Stroller only changed his mind after mature thought and observation and not to secure favor and grateful smiles, for those who know him best will admit that he is not a lady's man and he well knows that, while age will ne'er cool his Douglass blood, it will not enhance his beauty.

The Stroller can not see why his wife should not vote and still remain as docile and tractable as when she won his trusting heart.

The old idea that the woman who insisted on voting was a sort of pantaloonic has been exploded and today many educated and profound thinkers who formerly believed in close communion, Andrew Jackson and a relentless hell, are out-flooded in favor of female suffrage and lots of it.

The Stroller does not believe that universal female suffrage would materially effect domestic life. The man who is henpecked in all other matters until he is half convinced that his soul is not his own, would probably be henpecked in the matter of national and local politics, but it is proper that he should be, for no man who allows himself to be henpecked should be permitted free and untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage. (On reflection the Stroller thought of cutting out the last remark, but he'll let'er go and take the consequences at home.)

A strong advocate of suffrage for her sex once said to the Stroller in Florida: "If the wives and mothers of the south were allowed to vote, it would be but a short time until they would be hanging negroes by law instead of by moonlight."

About the only argument the Stroller can see against female suffrage is the fact that it has raged in Kansas for years, and to be re-cherche in Kansas is to be passe when you cross the boundary line unless you go south into Arkansas or hit southern Missouri.

When the ladies of Dawson decide to organize a Belya Lockwood society it will receive the Stroller's moral support even if he is not allowed voice in its councils.

The reason for the Stroller favoring woman suffrage in Dawson is that he is of the opinion that if Oolong could be introduced into local campaigns there would be more Canadian Club left for people who, like himself, cannot vote until they take their allegiances to a blacksmith shop and have them reset.

The Gold Fever.
We joined the rush to the Klondike, from ship and shore we came—
The men that held Bonanza in the days of golden fame.
From Gold Run and Eureka, to last new Clear Creek rush.

We worked on all and starved on some, between the times of flush.
We burnt, and raised and rocked it, when our side hill claims we chose
And we tried the sands of Reindeer up to the mountain snows.

Then we searched for quartz and copper, from the Yukon to the west
And we poled up the White river to the foothill's silver crest.

If you get the fever badly you must chance it luck or lack.
For there isn't any curing till you make for fields out back.
Oh, its when the gold is calling, and the windlass it is hauling—
It's ounces to a color you'll be off along the track.

Then we worked out on Dominion and the side hills there we tried,
And we built the first big water flume along the mountain side.
We watched the snow swelled freshets down the Sulphur rush in spring
And we shovelled in the pay dirt that the sluicing seasons bring.
Then we tramped it up Bonanza in quest of a better field.
And Eldorado creek ran yellow, as

they panned that first grand yield.
Then two hundred miles of Stewart we prospected in vain,
Until winter overtook us, and drove us out again.

When you see a new rush starting—oh, I never saw it fall,
The town delights wont hold you, you're ready for the trail.
Oh, it's when the gold is calling, and you're chums they are a bawling—
You'll roll your pack and follow over rocky hill and dale.

Next Rampart saw us toiling, and Tanaana's buried streams;
And there our hopes all vanished like fitful summer dreams.
Then the strike upon Jack Wade creek did our fevered minds beguile,
And we prospected American creek and the fields round Fortymile.

Then we washed the scattered nuggets as we washed Jack Wade through—
And the men that made a grub stake there were but a lucky few.
Then we mushed it to the Koyukuk, the mountains we did cross,
The trails all show our wanderings, the scattered bones our loss.

But you'll always want to follow, where the wash is raised and tried,
For the fever keeps you moving and the fields are far and wide.
Oh, its when the gold is calling, and the chains of town are galling—
If you're loth to leave a certainty and try your luck outside:

Then hie away—
Out again on fortune's highway,
Every other road is a by way.
And while yet the gold is calling
Let us leave the townfolk crawling;
Let us keep on stampeding,
And try our luck again.

JAMES MADDEN.
Bonanza P. O., April, 1902.

The Tobacco War.
London, March 21.—The feeling among the London tobaccoists, exemplified at a big meeting held this afternoon to consider the rival bonus schemes, was one of bitter opposition to the boycotting clause of the agreement proposed by the Imperial Tobacco Co., which was described as arbitrary and unjust. Ultimately the London tobaccoists, after a long discussion, passed a resolution unanimously, absolutely refusing to sign the Imperial Tobacco Co.'s agreement as being "unjust and unfair to the dealers, and un-English."

Kelly & Co., Leading Druggists.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
LAWYERS
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Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices,
Rooms 7 and 8, A. C. Office Bldg.

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REAL ESTATE, MINING AND FINANCIAL BROKER
Agent for Harper & Ladue, owners of
Harper's Addition, Menzie's Addition,
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Collections Promptly Attended to
Money to Loan. Houses to Rent.
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Dawson's Leading Hotel

American and European Plan.
Cuisine Unexcelled. Newly Re-fitted Throughout—All Modern Improvements. Rooms and board by the day, week or month.
2nd Ave. and York St. Dawson

WINTER TIME TABLE—STAGE LINE.
THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.
Going into effect Nov. 11, 1901—Week Days Only.
FOR GOLD RUN AND CARIBOU via Carmack's and Dome. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
FOR GRAND FORKS 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
FOR 31 BELOW LOWER DOMINION Chase's Roadhouse, via Hunker Creek, 9:20 a. m. to 9:20 p. m.
FOR QUARTZ, MONTANA AND EUREKA CREEKS—9 a. m. every other day, Sun days included.
Sunday Service—Leave Dawson and Grand Forks at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.
ALL STAGES LEAVE OFFICE N. C. CO. BUILDING. PHONE 8.
Watches set by departure and arrival of our stages.

DAWSON LIQUOR CO.
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
FRONT STREET, Opp. L. & C. Dock. TELEPHONE 161

Latest Styles in Ladies' Silk
RAGLANS AND
ETON JACKETS

AT
SUMMERS & ORRELL'S
SECOND AVENUE

...J. J. O'NEIL...
MINING EXPERT
Quartz mines examined and reported on. Correspondence solicited.
Address, - General Delivery, Dawson

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
Affords a Complete Coastwise service, Covering
Alaska, Washington California, Oregon and Mexico.

Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigators.
Exceptional Service the Rule
All Steamers Carry Both Freight and Passengers

Important Announcement!!
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
Hamburger & Weissberg's Great SACRIFICE SALE!
-\$ 60,000.00-
Worth of Clothing, Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, to be Sold
Regardless of Cost!
SALE COMMENCES
Saturday Morning, April 12th
Gold Seal Rubber Shoes, \$3 | Gold Seal Rubber Boots, \$10
All Sizes \$3 | All Sizes \$10
TO MINERS ONLY
...SECOND AVENUE...
Bet. King and Queen Sts.

hern
EVERY DAY
All Modern
address the
TLE, WASH.
to what eastern
may be de-
r ticket should
Burlington.
SEATTLE, WN.

BACK FROM FORTY MILE

Wolcott Is Enthusiastic Over That District

Price of Claims Advanced From \$1,500 to \$40,000 Since one Year Ago.

Mr. T. S. Wolcott, a well-known mining man who is heavily interested in property in the Fortymile district, returned to Dawson recently, having spent nearly the entire winter in the district. Mr. Wolcott is very enthusiastic over the outlook of the country and says that it has become a surprise to everyone.

"On Chicken creek a continuous paystreak has been located from 2 above discovery to the mouth of the creek, a distance of 4 miles, and claims which last year could have been purchased at \$1500 to \$3000 are now held at \$40,000 and \$50,000.

"On many of the benches pay has also been located, and the bench claims promise to rival the creek in extent and value of the pay dirt.

"A few steam thawers have been working in the district this winter and a number more will be taken down before the opening of navigation and set up for summer work. The ground is good for summer as well as winter working, as bed rock will average from 20 to 36 feet.

"Ingalls creek is a new discovery this winter and good pay has been found, but to what extent could not be learned.

"There are other creeks towards the headwaters of the Fortymile that have not been prospected yet, but which in all probability will make a good showing as soon as developed.

"There are about 100 men in the district this winter prospecting their claims, and the results as far as could be learned were generally more than satisfactory.

"The N. A. T. & T. Co. have a store on Chicken creek located opposite No. 11, and a hotel is in sight, and the expectation is that before long there will be a lively little city in the district."

Trip to Cape.

Victoria, March 26.—In a communication to Dick McConnell, of this city, Nelson P. McDonald, who joined the last contingent of soldiers from Victoria for service in South Africa, writing from Capetown on February 12th gives a very interesting account of the trip of the constabulary to Africa. He says the trip to Halifax was very pleasant, the boys being feted at every stopping point. A stay of about a month was made at Halifax, where the volunteers were made as comfortable as possible. There was plenty of work to be done, and the boys were kept hard at it from 6 a. m. until 11 p. m., there being 1,200 horses to look after and 1,000 men to do the work. Mr. McDonald describes the scene of the mounted force on parade as very striking. A fine send off was given the boys by the people of Halifax, thousands of people lining the streets to say farewell. The Royal Canadian Artillery of that place and the Halifax band assisted in the farewell demonstration. The trip to the Cape was notable for the fine weather, and was marked by no unpleasant incidents, with the exception of the death of seven of the horses. The voyage took in all thirty days. In conclusion, he states that it was probable his company would leave in a month's time for the front.

Back From Horsefly.

Vancouver, March 21.—The McClelland party arrived today from Horsefly. They say they thoroughly prospected Eureka and found not even colors in some places, certainly no gold in sufficient quantities for placer mining. They sunk shafts through the snow down to bedrock, and were disappointed in all places. They say that nearly all of the twenty prospectors now in there are coming out. Some of them have not got enough money to come out on. Mr. McClelland agrees with the recently published statement of Mr. Morrison, that the district is over-rated from a gold point of view.

Lady Hope Divorced.

London, March 21.—Lord Francis Hope was granted a divorce this morning on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, May Yohe, with Putnam Bradley Strong, of New York.

Counsel for Lord Hope lengthily detailed the marriage of his client to

May Yohe, their visit to the United States in 1900, the meeting with Strong, and the subsequent intimacy of the respondent and the co-respondent, ending with their departure for Japan under the name of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith.

Lord Hope, who is still suffering from the amputation of his leg, corroborated the counsel's statements. He said he had no suspicion whatever of his wife when he left her alone in a flat in New York. He first noticed a change in her behavior at the end of March, 1901, and in April his wife insisted on a separation.

Affidavits were read in proof of the misconduct of Lady Hope, and the decree with costs was pronounced.

Derelict Sighted.

Port Townsend, March 21.—Considerable speculation is being indulged in here among shipping men concerning the possible identity of a small derelict floating bottom up within ninety miles of Cape Flattery.

Captain Rosendahl, of the barque Kate Davenport, which arrived this morning from Honolulu, reports that on Wednesday forenoon, when about ninety miles west by south of Cape Flattery, he passed close to a small vessel floating bottom up. The unfortunate vessel was apparently a schooner or small brig, about ninety feet long, and the bottom was copper painted.

Police Court.

It was a short session of police court held by Judge Macaulay this morning, there being but two cases up for hearing.

Alex McDonald, not "Big Alex," who has but lately returned from hobnobbing with potentates in the old world, but another and lesser Alex and light.

"In the world's broad field of battle in the bivouac of life."

He had cultivated a lurid jag for which he was assessed \$5 and costs.

H. Brown, a stenographer, had likewise poured deeply of the brand that caused him to become hilarious and his knees to grow unsteady. He likewise, was assessed \$5 and costs. However, he had a chestnut brown taste left to remind him that life is not without its vicissitudes.

PREPARING FOR PLAY

Tennis Club Now Being Rejuvenated

A New Outfit Ordered by Wire—Court Will be Lengthened Considerably.

Tennis enthusiasts who last year were members of the club are beginning to arrange for this season's play, several informal meetings having been held recently with that object in view. A complete new outfit of balls, rackets, and nets has been ordered by wire and will arrive over the ice so that play may be begun as soon as the weather will permit. Among the improvements to be inaugurated is the lengthening of the court by 12 feet on each end. The court as it now stands is of the regulation size, though the rear lines being so near the ends makes it impossible to return some of the drives for fear of falling off the court. As the season advances a tournament similar to that played last year will be arranged and it is thought it will be much more interesting and more keenly contested.

Since the close of last season's play quite a number of new players have arrived in the city, some of whom were considered experts in their eastern homes, and there is every indication that Mr. Herbert will find plenty to do in defending the championship honors won last year.

The early arrival of the tennis season has sidetracked the proposed ping pong tournament, a game, by the way, which has become as much of a fad in Dawson in the past few months as it has outside. There are a number of sets in the city and every night they are in use at one house or another. Next winter, should the craze continue, there will doubtless be a tourney with its inevitable champions of both sexes.

Grand fancy dress ball at the Exchange Concert and Dance Hall, Monday night, April 14th. Elegant costumes, good floor, good music. Everybody cordially invited.

P. B. Butter, have no other.

Try the "Old Crow" at Sideboard.

SCHEME IS FEASIBLE

Marine Men Say Islander Can be Floated

Steamer Believed to be Intact—Little Wreckage Has Ever Risen From Her.

Victoria, March 26.—Capt. J. G. Cox, British Columbia's agent for the big marine insurance company of Lloyd's, London, has closed a contract with Sirtuss Hope, of Seattle, for the raising of the steamer Islander, and the bringing of her to Victoria or some other Canadian port.

The Islander, it will be remembered, was lost in a collision with an iceberg to the south end of Douglas Island, at the entrance to Lynn canal, on the night of the 15th of August of last year. At the time she was on her return voyage to this city from Lynn canal with over one hundred passengers. Of these 42 lost their lives and many of these are believed to have gone down with the ship.

After striking the ship's course was changed, and she was steered for shore, but had not gone far before sinking. Whether any of her boilers exploded is problematical. Treasure that has been variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$275,000 went down with the steamer, and from that day to this no attempt has ever been made to recover any of it. Where the steamer sank there is a depth of water upwards of 40 fathoms, but the exact depth wherein she settled has never been ascertained, for it is possible that her hull may have been carried a considerable distance after sinking beneath the surface.

The plans for raising the steamer cannot now be given. According to the agreement with Capt. Cox, Sirtuss Hope agrees to start work within sixty days. He is quite sanguine, it is understood, of success and of being handsomely rewarded for his efforts in the salvage money to which he will be entitled if as lucky as he anticipates.

The contract is certainly one of the largest ever attempted on this coast, and it is doubtful if one presenting the same difficulties is on record. The Islander lies at a depth of water where divers using the diving gear cannot work, and it is for this reason that nothing has ever been done towards floating the palatial C.P.N. steamer.

Navigators pretty nearly all agree that the steamer is intact, and that notwithstanding the tremendous pressure she is in her hull has held together. It is believed that if she can be floated repairs can be made to again fit her for service.

The steamer had a registered tonnage of 486 tons. Her original cost was upwards of \$200,000, so that as she lies with treasure and all on board she represents a loss of nearly half a million.

Since the vessel sunk very little wreckage of a substantial character has come to the surface.

Grand fancy dress ball at the Exchange Concert and Dance Hall, Monday night, April 14th. Elegant costumes, good floor, good music. Everybody cordially invited.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Heavy freight sleighs loaded with merchandise for different mercantile houses are arriving every day. The White Pass is no longer guaranteeing delivery over the ice, but a few private concerns are still accepting consignments. The amount of freight brought over the ice has been fully equal to that of previous seasons.

Where the river overflowed and froze again some distance below Ogilvie bridge there is now first-class skating, the natural rink being fully a quarter of a mile in length.

Herb Wilson, of the firm of Clarke, Wilson & Staepole, has been busily engaged during the past few days shaking hands with his old friends and getting himself in training for taking up the duties of his extensive law practice. He enjoyed a thoroughly good time while on the outside, but is glad to get back to Dawson as are all old-timers.

It is reported that a big real estate deal is on foot for the transfer of a large tract of the unoccupied portion of the townsite, upon which the scarlet women of the town will be located.

Will Come up Tomorrow.

Eselson Tonilli, a miner on 36 above

This Contest is FREE TO ALL!

Last Year the Ice Moved in Front of Dawson May 14th, 4:14 p. m.

This Contest is FREE TO ALL!

GUESS WHEN IT WILL GO THIS YEAR

The one coming nearest to the time we will give the following goods to be selected by the winner from the very best goods in our store:

1 Fine Suit; 1 Fine Hat; 1 Fine Dress Shirt; 1 Fine Suit of Underwear;
1 Fine Dress Scarf; 1 Fine Collar and Cuffs; 1 Pair Fine Dress Shoes.

Come and leave your guess with us, you may be the lucky one.

FIRST AVENUE
Opposite White Pass Dock

HERSHBERG,

The Reliable Clothier,
1st Ave.

On Hunker, charges his neighbor John Butler with having unlawfully appropriated to his own use 3000 pounds of hay of the value of \$120. Butler has been arrested and the case will come up for hearing before Judge C. D. Macaulay in police court tomorrow morning.

Public Notice.
I take this method to stop false rumors now spread in this city that I am selling out all my mining property and real estate in this camp preparatory to moving to the Koyukuk. The simple fact that I have bought a controlling interest in the Townsite of Coldfoot does not mean that I intend to sell either my business or properties, on the contrary, if any one has any Dawson business lots to sell at a sacrifice I will buy all I can get, providing, of course, that the sacrificing part is plainly shown to me.

That another great mining camp has been discovered in the Koyukuk I firmly believe, and I have backed my opinion by investing heavily there in both mines and real estate. It does not seem to me either reasonable or possible that this vast empire does not contain other equally as good camps as this, especially when good prospects and plenty of colors are to be found everywhere you see fit to try. I shall continue to do business and make my home in Dawson as long as I remain in this northern country. However, in the meantime I shall keep my eyes on Coldfoot and the Koyukuk country, because after a thorough investigation I have found out that there are many other more wise men than myself that are doing the same.

J. R. GANDOLFO.

"Stately Homes."
London, March 21.—The London Times today contains the following advertisement:
"Wanted to purchase, by a wealthy American desirous of settling in this country, one of the stately English homes. Would give a fancy price for a really suitable place. Must contain no less than thirty bedrooms, stabling for twenty horses, a finely timbered park, and land to any extent. Good shooting indispensable. Must not be more than two hours from London. Address Millionaire, care etc."

The well known firm of auctioneers whose address follows informed a representative of the Associated Press that the would-be purchaser was now in England, and was thoroughly known to them. They had strict injunctions, however, not to reveal his name until the purchase was completed.

The Irish and the B/ers.
London, March 23.—The London Times today prints a letter dissenting from the suggestion that if John Redmond, the chairman of the Irish parliamentary party and chairman of the United Irish League, had been in the house of commons when some of the Irish members cheered the announcement of General Methuen's defeat and capture he would have rebuked his followers for their outburst of exultation. The writer refers, as evidence to the contrary, to the meeting at Chicago last autumn "in honor of the Manchester murderers," which Mr. Redmond addressed, and to the "proceedings, which were officially opened by Finerty." After quoting the resolution

Your Personal Appearance is next to ready money. GET NEXT—we have the Clothing that will do it.

Business Suits from \$15 to \$25.

"Hart, Shaffner & Marx" make. Remember the name.

N. A. T. & T. CO.

Of Interest to Shippers.
The Northern Commercial Co. is now prepared to make contracts for shipments from coast ports to Dawson and will be pleased to quote rates on large consignments to bona fide importers.
For full particulars, rates, etc., see the Northern Commercial Co., shipping department.

FOR SALE.
A good dog team, harness and sled. A bargain. Apply Nugget office.

Chechaco grub for Sour Doughs—Northern Cafe.

WANTED.—Woman to do family washing. Apply this office.

A Snap

EASTERN OYSTERS
Limited Quantity \$1.00 Per Can, Guaranteed
SHAW & CO. Queen St. Third

Reopened Fairview Cafe and Lunch Counter

DINNER A LA CARTE Open Day and Night. THOS. AUREN, PROPRIETOR

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We want your Cigar business and are prepared to make quotations F. O. B. Victoria, B. C., or Dawson at lower rates than quoted by outside drummers, and deliver same in large or small quantities. Give us a call and we will convince you. We handle all the leading brands, imported and domestic.

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