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SKAGUAY, ALASKA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898

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The Largest and Finest Hotel in Alaska.

THE BRANNICK HOTEL.

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All Modern Improvements. Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

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May 1st. 1898

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Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Corner Shoup and State Sts. Skaguay, Alaska.

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Skaguay to Lake Bennett.

Operating one of the Best Pack Trains on the route. Handle contracts of any size and guarantee to deliver goods in first-class condition.

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WALTER CHURCH, Attorney-at-Law.

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FOR ADIE AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

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If you want to build go to **TJOMSAA & BROOMFIELD.**

Contractors, Builders and General Jobbing.

Plans and Specifications Furnished.

212 Bond St. east of Broadway.

Pacific Hotel.

Near McKinley and Main Streets.

Everything First-Class.

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Dressmaking, Furnishings, to per cent reduction in calicos, shirtwaists, corset covers and ladies' vests for this week only.

Ladies' and children's Hosiery, choice perfumes and toilet soaps.

Broadway, Near Bond.

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First Class Horse Shoeing and Wagon Work.

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Are You Going

To Dawson City? The Bennett Lake and Klondike Transportation Company are now operating the three large and commodious steamers **ORA NOKA AND FLORA**

From Bennett to Dawson. For Rates apply at Bennett office. F. M. RATTENBURY, Managing Director.

GUS. SCHADE. BILLY ROSE.

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Sixth Avenue, between Broadway and State.

FINE WINES & LIQUORS. Steam and Lager Beer on Draught to CENTS, STRAIGHT.

All kinds of Cold Lunches and Sandwiches.

Hot Lunch from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. DEUTSCHES HOUS.

THE RICH DIGGINGS OF SHORTY CREEK.

Mr. Cribbs Returns and Tells of Skaguay Boys There.

GROUND ALL TAKEN UP.

The Standard Oil Company, of New York, Trying to Gobble Up Everything.

W. M. Cribbs, of Kelly's drug store, has returned from his trip to Shorty creek, full of enthusiasm as to the splendid promise of the Last Chance mining district, the first location on which was made by our own Long-Shorty, otherwise known, but on rare occasions, as Mr. Bigelow. But strangers will suppose that Shorty creek is so called because of its want of length, and thus will our leading citizen be robbed of the honor of its nomenclature.

To get to this new mining district you go to Pyramid Harbor and hit the Dalton trail and keep on hitting it to Dalton post, a distance of 150 miles, and if these miles were laid flat they would become 260 miles in the opinion of Mr. Cribbs. He says there is one hill ten miles up and fifteen miles down, so steep that he had to hold on by his horses ears going up and by his tail going down.

From Dalton Post you follow for another long thirty miles the trail which at that point is veering westward, and swing to the north for ten miles. Then you are in the Last Chance mining district, which comprises the Kah-Sha river and its tributaries, Shorty creek, Alder creek, and Union Gulch.

Mr. Cribbs started from here June 14th, with Dr. Runnalls and his outfit of five men and nine horses. They found the trail pretty bad to the summit and the rivers to cross particularly troublesome. In crossing one of these on his pony Mr. Cribbs closed his eyes and looked back on his past life. He thought it probable that he would never again concoct a medicinal remedy in the Skaguay drug store. The index of the Materia Medica was landing quardilles through his dizzy brain, while his brave little pony was being carried away by the roaring torrent. "It was the closest shave I have ever had," he said last night, "and yet my skin is pretty tough."

"But Dalton, he says is doing good work on the trail, and he found it better coming back. He found it necessary, however, to engage a guide for the return journey.

Going in it was the practice of Dr. Runnalls to yell with the full force of his perfect lungs, "Time to get up!" To feed the animals and get started took three hours, and then they trudged onward all day without dinner, in their hurry to reach the celebrated pastures. They tried to make twenty-five miles a day, but found fifteen was as much as the animals could stand. And when they got to these pastures they found that two thousand head of cattle were just two days ahead of them, and that these cattle had shorn the grass for a distance on each side the trail much closer than a first-class mowing machine could have been persuaded to do it.

Mr. Cribbs left all the Skaguay boys well and in good hopes. Dr. Runnalls is sinking to bed rock on his Shorty Creek claim. He has purchased another one on the same creek. Long Shorty was left sawing wood for ground sluicing and sawing little. Mr. Cribbs left several men at work. When he went in he owned one half interest in Shorty's discovery claim, No. 1 above on Shorty creek and No. 1 below on Kha-Sha river. While there he purchased three other claims on Union gulch, and a quarter interest in claim No. 6 on Shorty, there are but ten claims on Shorty, exclusive of those that go to the government.

As to the richness of the district, on which point Mr. Cribbs is enthusiastically satisfied, the best pan he heard of gave \$1.85, this was one of the standard oil companies claims on Kha-Sha river. This company has forty experienced men, who are engaged at a salary of \$50 per month and one-fifth of the output of the claims they locate. They have made many locations, and are said to be buying up all the good claims they can, as the whole district is now located.

Bratnoher's party has left the district, with Jack Dalton as guide, for the head waters of the Copper river, to search for copper. The Standard Oil company has sent one of its experts, with an Indian guide in the same direction. A nugget of copper weighing seven pounds was found by this company on one of its Kho-Sha river claims.

Captain Jurois has been appointed by Major Walsh as gold commissioner of the

district but has not yet visited it. He is waiting for Major Walsh, who is expected every day to come out from Dawson over the Dalton trail, bringing 800 pounds of mail with him.

Dr. Runnalls was expected to start ten days after Mr. Cribbs.

Mr. Cribbs leaves on Sunday for Dawson, to look after his mining interests there. He has claims on Hooks, Rosebud and Reindeer.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Disposition of the Prisoners Whom the Citizens Arrested.

GREAT MANY WITNESSES

The Conclusions of the Committee Given to the Press Instead of to a Public Meeting.

It was announced yesterday by Commissioner Schibrede that the trial of the remaining prisoners would take place today at 2 o'clock, in the warehouse on the Seattle wharf where the meeting was held yesterday, and that immediately following these hearings the report of the committee of safety would be given there. But the committee changed its mind this morning. There seemed to be no necessity to ask people to undertake the long walk along the wharf, especially as the weather was threatening. It was therefore decided to give it to the press, as the people would have but a short time to wait before the DAILY ALASKAN appeared on the streets.

The members of the committee were: Battin, Burns, Butler, Brackett, Cornelius, Clark, Freeman, Graves, Remick, Sperry (John), Sylvester, Whitten and Whiting.

The report is as follows:

To the Citizens of Skaguay:

Your committee elected at a mass meeting on July 11th duly report:

That from the examination of several of these witnesses, we find what we believe to be sufficient evidence to bind over, indict and convict:

- Van B. Triplett,
 - W. E. Foster,
 - John Bowers,
 - Harry Bronson
- of larceny from the person of another.
- George Wilder,
 - J. D. Jackson,
 - John Clear
- of assault with a dangerous weapon.
- Al White
- of larceny and being armed with a dangerous weapon.
- Chas. Butler
- of inciting to riot.

Being unable to find sufficient evidence to convict in all cases the persons held in custody of the committee of safety, we recommended that they be permitted to leave town and all due precautions taken to protect them from personal violence.

No evidence being produced against two persons held by the committee of safety, their release was recommended.

In order to keep the town from being put under military rule, this committee pledged Captain Yeatman the safety of all persons held by the committee of safety, which pledge has been sacredly kept.

On searching the premises of Jeff Smith, the bag of gold was found, containing 125 1/4 ounces of its original contents, in a trunk in an outbuilding, in the rear of his saloon, and is now in the custody of the city marshal.

In view of the fact that several of the prisoners had waived examination, on request of U. S. Commissioner, the evidence in possession of this committee will be held secret, until the sitting of the next grand jury. Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE.

Trial of the Prisoners.

Commissioner Schibrede held Court in the City Hall during the afternoon, after the committee's report was issued. There was but a small crowd in attendance. John Clear, who yesterday desired an immediate examination, but whose hearing had to be postponed on account of the absence of one of the States witnesses, today waived examination and was bound over in the sum of \$5000.

George Wilder, also charged with assault with a deadly weapon, waived examination and was held in a similar sum.

George Butler was charged with inciting a riot, and, waiving an investigation, was held for trial in the sum of \$10,000.

Henry Bronson had two charges brought against him; one of being accessory after the robbery from Stewart, and the other with having received stolen property,

knowing it to have been stolen. He was held in \$10,000 on each charge.

Against ex-Deputy Marshal Taylor there was a charge of attempt to extort money, but the witness who laid the complaint left for Dawson this morning, without notifying the committee. But there was also a charge against Taylor of a wilful neglect of duty, laid by Mr. Stewart. He reported the loss of his gold to the deputy marshal soon after it occurred, but Taylor failed to take action on it.

On this charge, Taylor was brought today. He waived examination and was held in \$5,000 for trial at Sitka. The marshal took him into custody.

Al White, charged with larceny from the dwelling of Mrs. B. Rowley, waived examination and was held in \$1000.

As we go to press there was a search being made for Mrs. M. J. Torpey, charged with keeping a disorderly house.

It is the intention of the committee to keep up the good work until all the disorderly characters have been rounded up.

PRESENT INDICATIONS ALL POINT TO PEACE.

Camara's Fleet is Ordered to Return to Spain.

SANTIAGO STILL SULKY.

Her Commander offers to Surrender on Conditions Which Are Not Accepted.

There is no more fighting and peace now seems near at hand. Under date of the 14th the 8th General Shafter was still waiting with his troops under the walls of Santiago for further instructions from the president. Linares, the Spanish commander of Santiago, had offered to surrender on certain conditions but on this being cabled by General Shafter to Washington he received instructions immediately from the president that nothing but an absolute surrender would be considered.

This having been communicated to the Spaniards General Toral refused to surrender, saying that he was resolved to defend the town until he dies. General Blanco has approved of General Toral's firmness. But Santiago is almost without supplies, and being surrounded by the American army and navy none can reach her, therefore the question of surrender was then a matter of but a very few days.

The number of killed and wounded on the American side during the two days' hot fighting outside Santiago on July 1st and 2nd is: Killed, 22 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers and 1203 enlisted men; missing, 79 men.

It is rumored that the Spanish government received a dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson sent him a telegraphic dispatch summoning the Spanish Commander to order the evacuation of Cuba within forty-eight hours and announcing that otherwise the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

The Italian Government has given permission to Admiral Camara's squadron to take two days' supply of coal at Massowah to enable the ships to reach Aden, Arabia.

Six vessels belonging to the fleet of Admiral Camara have arrived at Point Suez on their way back to Spain.

In Washington D. C. the belief that a peace movement will be inaugurated continues strong, but the definite announcement is made that no such movement has taken form thus far.

In Madrid the Liberal newspaper says the Cabinet is considering the signing of a ten day's armistice to facilitate peace negotiations but according to other Madrid newspapers the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has declared that no European power is disposed to interfere in behalf of peace, unless the belligerents make a request to that effect.

In London—although peace rumors are numerous and there is a general feeling that Spain may sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. Both the officials of the United States Embassy and the British Foreign Office say the situation is the same as yesterday, and at the Foreign office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story printed this morning to the effect that Spain has made a formal overture for peace with the United States through Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf, the British ambassador at Madrid and they ridicule the alleged concession attributed to Spain in the story referred to.

Admiral Sampson has cabled the Navy Department that in his opinion three Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon certainly is in good condition, and there is a reasonable hope of saving the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya.