The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12.
[Dawson's Pioneer Paper]
Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly.
GEORGE M. ALLEN. ..... Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily.	
Yearly, in advance	$24.00
Per month, by carrier in city, in advance	$2.00
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

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KLONDIKE NUGGET.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903.

COMMITTED TO TREADGOLD.

The Sun this morning comes out directly and unequivocally as an advocate of the Treadgold concession—completely altering its previous position, and placing itself in direct antagonism to the local organization of the Liberal party.

In the platform adopted prior to the election of last December and more recently through the medium of a set of rigorous resolutions, the Liberals of the territory have placed themselves upon record as absolutely opposed to the Treadgold grants. Reference might also be made to the platform utterances of the party leaders all of whom without exception have been forward in the movement against Treadgold. This is all, however, a matter of recent history and need not be commented on extensively as it is still fresh in the minds of the public.

The inspired editorial in the Sun of this morning—for a single glance is sufficient to indicate that it was not written by the usual editorial bungler—may be accepted as an indication of the fact that Ottawa is committed to Treadgold and does not intend yielding to the demands of the people of the territory—notwithstanding the fact that the views expressed have been practically unanimous.

The matter is thus brought squarely before the people in its true light. The Ottawa government proposes to stand by Treadgold—they have the power to carry their intentions into effect and the people may prepare themselves accordingly.

Every possible influence has been brought to bear upon the government to bring about a change of policy but the fight apparently has been in vain. Influences more powerful than the united voice of an entire people have been at work and it must be said their work has been performed successfully.

There is but one thing left undone that might be tried. Delegates may be sent to Ottawa to protest in person against the measure but in the light of events it is too much to hope that they will be able to secure total cancellation.

If the Premier and other ministers have stated their position correctly—and there is no reason to doubt that such is the case,—the Treadgold grants will be sustained—perhaps, however, with some modifications.

It should be largely with the latter end in view that delegates should go to Ottawa—for it is best always to take a practical view of every situation that presents itself.

There is nothing to be gained by eternally butting one's head against a stone wall. If delegates are sent they will as a matter of course do what can be done toward securing total cancellation. But when convinced that such cannot be obtained, their natural course will be to ask for such changes and modifications as will tend to relieve the concession of its most burdensome features.

Some changes suggested are as follows:

1. Elimination of the exclusive features contained in the grant.
2. Compulsory expenditure of a substantial sum within two years.
3. Restriction of privileges regarding abandoned ground.
4. Acquirement of claims to be on same terms as are required of free miners.
5. Have maximum rate for supplying water fixed and authorize Yukon council to make annual re-adjustment.

The foregoing are a few of many changes which would relieve the concession of some of its most undesirable terms.

If a delegation is sent it should go prepared with every possible argument designed to secure such changes as will be favorable to the miners—provided always that total annulment is impossible. If the territory must have Treadgold in some form or other, let us hope that the dose may be relieved of its most nauseating features.

The work expended in framing the lien law now pending before the Yukon council bids fair to develop into a case of Love's labor lost. Not one member of the Yukon council has yet advocated the measure in its entirety. It would have been far better for the interests of those whom the ordinance is designed to protect had it been drawn upon more conservative and equitable lines. In asking for too much it looks as though the promoters of the bill stand a fair show of securing little or nothing.

The local board of trade has made a splendid fight on the Treadgold grant and the public looks to that organization to take steps necessitated by the new phases which have appeared in the situation. A delegation seems absolutely necessary and it would be only in accordance with the fitness of things should the board take the initiative in arranging for the same.

The cities of Seattle and Tacoma are at deadly war over the reception to President Roosevelt. It looks as though Teddy will take matters in his own hand and do the sound in a government cutter.

The Sun says that a monument will be raised in Dawson in honor of Treadgold. A fitting inscription would be "Here was once a populous and prosperous community."

It seems very strange that a number of gentlemen who have never seen the Yukon should claim to know more of its necessities than all the people who live in it.

There have been many sins committed in the name of friendship but the government attitude on the Treadgold matter rather oversteps the limit.

Victoria Day Features

A pleasing feature of the Victoria day celebration will be the marching and evolutions of the school children of which there will be about 200 in line. Staff Sergeant Bowdridge has been drilling the little ones at 3 o'clock every day for the past week and it will prove a surprise to the fond parents with what aptitude the scholars have learned the principal commands in use in marching, wheeling into columns of fours, etc.

Maids of Vassar.

The students of Vassar College have already raised $4,000 of the $20,000 required for a novel enterprise they are about to set afloat in connection with the college. This is nothing more or less than a clubhouse for the maids employed in the college. They intend to make the club self-supporting, and in its main features it is to be like any other working girls' club. Classes which already have been started among the maids by the students will be continued; instruction in whatever subjects the club desires will be given, and if necessary outside teaching will be engaged. Classrooms on the second floor and a parlor, reading room and kitchen on the first are included in the plans.

Fresh Kodak Films, all sizes, at Goetzman's, 128 Second avenue.

WORK IS BEGUN

Interior of Rink Being Turned Into Amphitheatre

A gang of carpenters under the direction of Robert Moncrieff yesterday began work on the athletic rink which shall transform the interior from its present gloomy, barn like structure into a modern amphitheatre. Despairing of the ice ever melting the management has decided to bother no longer with it, and have caused to be hauled to the rink many wagon loads of dry saw dust which has been spread over the ice to a depth of six or eight inches. This will be packed down hard and it is thought will prevent the ice from melting and at the same time furnish a solid and comparatively dry footing underneath. The ring which Mr. Moncrieff is building will be the regulation 24-foot in size and will be in the center of the building around which the seats will rise in amphitheatre style. The total seating capacity including the gallery will be approximately 3000 and on the night of the big go between Burley and Choynski it is expected every atom of the space will be occupied.

The work of constructing the seats will be far enough completed by Tuesday so that the match between Burley and Charley Carroll can be pulled off in the rink instead of the gym as was originally intended. Burley is in good condition as he has been all winter, his physical training class s that meet three times a week in the gym keeping him in fairly good trim all the time. Carroll has been in active training ever since the match was arranged and his friends promise that he will give a good account of himself.

Might Have Been Bishops.

"It is at such a time as this," Mr. Gladstone once wrote to the late Dr. Benson, at a very harassing period of his political life, "that I feel tempted to regret that I did not follow my early prompting, which, as you know, was to take orders. I cannot imagine any more enviable contrast to the storm and stress of a parliamentary life than the peaceful shelter of that remote deanery to which I might, perhaps, have now attained."

It is, indeed, a well known fact that it was only after a long struggle between the prompting of duty and the attractions of a career in politics that the brilliant young Christ Church man consented to be nominated as Tory candidate for Newark, and it is interesting to speculate how our history would have been affected if he had worn the lawn of a primate instead of wielding the power of a premier.

But there have been in our own times several men who have discarded cassock and gown to enter parliament. The Right Hon. Arthur Dyke Acland, the able young Devonian, who was for three years a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet of 1892, was for some years in holy orders before he yielded to the allurement of politics and found a seat for Rotherham. As the Reverend Principal of Cowley College, he was known as much for his pulpit eloquence as for his scholarship; and under other conditions there is little doubt that the "Right Honorable" might have found an agreeable substitute in the title of "Right Reverend."

Another clerical Privy Councillor was Sir William Marriott, the strenuous member for Brighton and Judge Advocate-General, who embarked on a clerical career some time before he began to eat his dinners at Lincoln's Inn. He was content, however, with the minimum dignity of a deacon, although if he had given to the church the energy which he infused into his work as lawyer and politician he might reasonably have expected to die at least a dean.

Mr. Cumming-Macdona, M. P. for Rotherhithe, was a full-blown rector in Cheshire before his thoughts took the direction of the bar and parliament. It was during his clerical days that he achieved quite a world-wide reputation as a breeder and judge of dogs, and he was the inventor of the oddest steeplechase race ever known—in which half-a-dozen dogs and the same number of monkeys vied with each other for supremacy across a stiff bit of country near Aintree.

Of the less effalted, but still notable, members of the world of writers, Mr. W. T. Stead narrowly escaped a career as Congregation minister; and, indeed, for some years was his father's deputy in the pulpit. Mr. S. R. Crockett was, as the world knows, for some years minister of Penicuik Free Church before he found a wider sphere of work in his novels; Mr. Silas Hocking, the popular novelist, held several pastorates until, seven years ago, he found that the pulpit must at last give way to the pen; and Mr. Raymond Blathwayt was an Essex curate until he allowed himself to be lured into the field of journalism.—London Tid-Bits.

Jump and Shoot Sport

The man who likes duck shooting and exercise and hates to spend his time squatted in a blind waiting for the birds to come in to the decoys may have fine sport during the winter in the uplands of the southern pine woods. Through all of these woods are sinuous creeks of clear rapid water that has yet a wealth of green duckweed near the banks.

The vast majority of ducks in their winter homes are to be found in the ponds, sloughs and bayous of the lowlands, but some are always to be found in the hills, going there for duckweed, which has a better flavor when grown in clear moving water, and for acorns, beech nuts and such things.

The gunner who makes a success of creek hunting must be a quick and accurate shot. The birds are killed generally within twenty paces and there is never much time allowed.

These creeks have high banks and the ducks feed next to them. A man stealing along the bank, making his way through brush and between the trees, holds his gun in readiness.

Because the stream bends often, twice or thrice in a hundred yards, he cannot see for any distance up or down it and the ducks cannot see either. So it happens often that he walks right on top of a brace of feeding mallards, or blue bills, before they have any notion of his presence.

They get up then, springing straight and high, and go away at a bullet rate. The stream curves and the trees grow closely and he must take his chances on making a snap shot. Nothing is prettier than the fall of a big duck hit so and the gunner has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done a really artistic bit of work.

There is much walking in it, because when the gun goes off every duck feeding within a quarter of a mile will rise and go elsewhere. They follow the stream, however, and will be found sooner or later.

A man stealing along in this way, constantly on the alert, has all of the southern forest sounds and scents around him and is buried a thousand miles deep from all knowledge of civilization. There may be houses within an hour's walk of him but he will never know of them and he will meet no human being except a brother hunter.

This sort of duck shooting is very excellent practice and differs utterly from blind gunnery, where one sees the birds coming from afar and has time to calculate their speed and distance before pressing the trigger. Along the pinewood creeks it is jump and shoot, a matter of not more than two seconds on long shots and the raising and swinging of the gun are wholly mechanical, or instinctive.

A bag of half a dozen is plenty for this sport and it is a very successful tramp which produces a dozen ducks of different varieties, but mostly of mallards or squealers. Any duck killed in this way is worth five shot when poised above the decoys, a stationary target in air, and the work stretches the muscles and opens the lungs.—New York Sun.

Has no "Go" in Them

Many people are like the street cars called "trailers," which have no motors or power-generators of their own, or, if they have, do not use them. They depend on the cars ahead of them, or, perhaps, on some poor hack of a mule, which, in spite of his leanness, has some "go" in him. Such people have no energy of their own, but must hitch to someone that has. They couldn't run a business for themselves if their existence depended on it. They must "hire out" to some person of independent and masterful character. They must be set tasks and told how to do them.

"Trailers" are always dragged behind. So are the people that correspond with them. They are imitators. They do not think, because it is easier to let the leaders do it for them. They are too indolent, or have too little ambition, to act independently.

Many of these human "trailers" might have been leaders, had they taken pains to develop their inherent qualities of leadership. They thought it would require too much effort to train for generalship. They preferred ease to action. They were willing to remain in the ranks. The discipline for self-mastery is too strenuous for them. They want to lead an easy life, and yet they complain because they do not enjoy the success that can come only from effort. A street-car system made up solely of "trailers" would not take anybody anywhere, and a community composed solely of human "trailers" will never be heard from in the world's progress.

SPORTS LIST COMPLETE

Events to Take Place on Victoria Day

Field Sports a. Barracks In Afternoon—Races on First Avenue in the Evening.

The sports committee has completed its program for the Victoria day celebration, the amount of prize money necessary has been raised and the only thing now to do is to wait for the day on which the celebration is to take place, Monday, May 25th. The committee appears to have overlooked all juvenile events in the preparation of its list.

The general field sports will take place on the barracks athletic field in the afternoon beginning at 1:30, and beginning at 7:30 in the evening the various races will take place on First avenue.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the various committees will meet in the D.A.A.A. building. Later the executive committee will convene for the purpose of winding up its business.

The list of sports is as follows:

FIELD SPORTS, BARRACKS GROUNDS, 1:30 P.M.

One hundred yard dash, open.
One hundred yard dash, for amateurs only.
Running hop, step and jump, open
Running high jump, open.
Pole vault, open.
Running broad jump, amateurs only.
Half-mile running, open.
One hundred and twenty yard hurdles, amateurs only.
One hundred yard slim men's race, qualifications to be determined by handicap committee.
Running high jump, professional.
Putting shot, 21 and 14 pounds, open.
Throwing 56-pound weight for distance and height, open.
Throwing 12-pound hammer, open.
Potato race, amateurs.
Two hundred and twenty yards running, amateur.

IN THE EVENING ON FIRST AVENUE.

Half-mile bicycle race, open.
Quarter-mile bicycle race, open.
Fancy driving of six-horse stages, open to stage drivers only.
Half-mile bicycle race, amateur.
Half-mile horse race, open, single dash.
Quarter-mile horse race, open, single dash.
Pony race, quarter mile, open.
Consolation horse race, quarter mile, open.

Wives and Business.

No woman is competent to become a good, economical wife until she has been a wage earner, is the conclusion reached by a Chicago club. It is claimed that her business training will teach her the value of money, will educate her in true economy, will teach her to measure her domestic services in dollars and cents, and she will no longer feel that she is a dependent. She will cease bothering about the little things, she'll not nag and harp on things. She won't eternally blame her husband for the extravagance of paying $40 for a set of books. She'll forget the incident. The woman who has never earned her own livelihood, but who has been given an allowance all her life, cannot appreciate the value of money. It comes to her easily, and she parts with it just as easily."

"They thought he was dead, you know, and all the papers printed obituary notices."

"And then?"

"Why, then he turned up, and since he's read those notices he's too proud to speak to any one."

Largest Giant

The latest claimant for human giant honors is Lewis Lewark, a seventeen-year-old boy living in Currituck county, N.C. Six feet two inches tall, weighing 649 pounds, and strong in proportion, this boy giant's fame is spreading throughout his native state, where he is being exhibited by his brother.

Lewark's parents are rather below the ordinary stature, his father weighing only 130 pounds and his mother less than 120. When he came into the world Lewis weighed eighteen pounds. At the age of five years this had increased until he weighed 250 pounds.

When he was twelve years old he weighed 496 pounds, and it was necessary for his parents to take him to Norfolk to find scales large enough to weigh him. At that time his photograph was taken.

In appearance Lewis looks like any other healthy boy, except that he is extremely large. Feats of strength that would stagger half a dozen ordinary men are performed by Lewis with ease. As a young boy Lewis received very little schooling, no teacher in Currituck county being able to control him.

When he was twelve years old his father made an effort to correct him. For a few months Lewis stood his punishment. Then he grasped his father by the trousers and lifted him high in the air. A quick throw, and Lewis, sr., landed thirty feet away. It was the last time that Lewis ever was corrected by anything stronger than moral suasion.

As young Lewark grew up he entered heartily into the work of the sound and bay men. Here he excelled. Seines that three men had difficulty in handling, Lewis took with one hand.

At the surfmen's exhibition held recently at Elizabeth City, Lewis astonished all by hauling up a surfboat from the water—a task that requires the efforts of the entire crew of seven strong men. Again he hauled the breeches buoy ashore without trouble—a task that requires the services of three men.

Despite his enormous bulk Lewis is as supple as an Indian and as quick as a cat. He is an excellent shot, a handy sailor and a good all-round hunter.

He eats in proportion to his size. Half a dozen canvasback ducks are as nothing to him, and a dozen smaller ducks make only a fair meal.

Though apparently a human monstrosity and different from all other men, Lewis is perfectly healthy.

"Queer language, isn't it?"

"Why so?"

"Because of sickness I had to send my shorthand writer home yesterday."

"Well?"

"That left me shorthanded."

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