

# The Klondike Nugget

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## RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.  
In our telegraphic columns today will be found an announcement of the fact that the Anglo-American commission will shortly resume its labors. An important matter to be considered by the commission is an arrangement for reciprocal mining privileges between Alaska and the British North American provinces.

It will be remembered that an effort along the same line was made some time ago, progressing to the extent of an act being passed by the congress of the United States in which all privileges granted American citizens by the Canadian government were granted to British subjects in Alaska. A clause in the act which provided that no rights could be granted to British subjects in Alaska which were not enjoyed by American citizens themselves, neutralized the effect of the law to such an extent that it has no value whatsoever.

For instance, title to mining property in this territory rests in a lease from the government to the locators, while in Alaska a straight title is given and no leases granted. In consequence of this dissimilarity in the laws of the two countries, British subjects are practically without rights in Alaska.

It is for the purpose of equalizing these conditions somewhat that the commission purposes taking up the matter of reciprocal privileges. Certainly it is due from the United States government that privileges equal in value to those enjoyed by American citizens in Canada should be granted to British subjects who may desire to secure mining locations in Alaska.

The favors should not come from one side alone, nor do we believe there is any intention on the part of the United States government that such should be the case. It may be anticipated, we think, that before the conclusion of negotiations about to begin, the matter will be settled equitably to both sides.

It is to the interests of the two governments that their northern possessions should be opened up and developed as early as possible. There will be nothing lost to either by granting liberal concessions to the other, and the earlier such reciprocal arrangements are entered into as are now contemplated the better the results will be for both.

## TOO MANY DUTIES.

When the long looked for ballot boxes are finally received and the new members are seated in the session chamber of the Yukon council, the question of incorporating Dawson will undoubtedly be among the first measures to receive consideration. As a matter of fact the town should have been incorporated a year ago, and probably would have been if any reasonable or equitable plan of incorporation had been brought forward.

We believe the advisability of incorporation is generally recognized, provided always that the desired end may be accomplished in a way that will give the town a fair share of privileges to which it is legitimately entitled.

The Yukon council, which, nominally is a legislative body with powers extending over the entire territory, is in fact, but little more than a local council, by far the greater amount of business transacted by it being devoted entirely to matters pertaining to Dawson. Each member of the council has also other important duties to perform which of themselves are sufficient to make the detail work required in conducting the affairs of the town decidedly burdensome.

Meanwhile other communities are springing up, the control of which will come under the Yukon council and which of necessity must serve to divide the time and attention of that body. Whitehorse will require a great deal of consideration in the spring; Grand Forks is assuming quite a metropolitan appearance; there is certain to be a little town on the other side of the

dome and Stewart river will, in another year demand attention; if present indications can in any respect be accepted as forecasting the future.

With these and other matters of a territorial nature such as road building, etc., dividing the time of the council, it would appear that the time has come when Dawson should begin to look after its own affairs.

There should be no particular difficulty in framing a charter suitable to our requirements. A carefully selected body of representative citizens with the governing charters of other municipalities to aid them ought to be able to prepare a document which would be in every way satisfactory.

Dawson has been in swaddling clothes long enough. It is time that they be removed.

## THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

As was pointed out in these columns would prove to be the case, the News has offered a lengthy explanation of its editorial article entitled "The French in Canada." In the light of this explanation the whole matter has now simmered down to a question of veracity between the News and Attorney Woodworth, which question itself, presents difficulties of solution which will readily suggest themselves to the public.

The News says that the interview upon which the editorial was based had been submitted to Mr. Woodworth and that so far as the News is concerned it "has the very highest appreciation of the great genius of the French people" and that it has taken the "occasion of this discussion to pay a high compliment to the French as a people and to the French Canadians in particular."

While there will be those who will regard the News' method of "paying a compliment" as a peculiar one, we suggest that here is an opportunity to use the broad mantle of charity. Mr. Woodworth repudiates the sentiments attributed to him and says he knows nothing about such expressions as "unprogressive French." Apparently there is a discrepancy somewhere, but to determine its exact location is not only a delicate but extremely difficult task. Inasmuch, however, as both parties have made the "amende honorable" to the best of their ability, it may be considered that an unfortunate incident is closed.

Sudden spasms of virtue such as have recently affected the local authorities are apt to bring about unlooked for results. In fact care must be exercised in order that the wave of moral reform which has been inaugurated does not defeat its own object. The people affected by the new orders have thus far pursued their method of gaining a livelihood under quasi cognizance of law.

To summarily dispose of them as provided in the recent order, in the middle of a Klondike winter, leaves the action of the authorities open to the criticism of having been determined upon with undue haste. The logical sequence to this action will be a lower drop in the scale of morality on the part of the women concerned. This practical feature of the case should have been taken into consideration before the order was placed in effect.

We desire again to direct attention to the fact that the contest for the cash prize of \$50 for the best story contributed for publication in our holiday issue, will close on December 5. All manuscripts must be in the Nugget office on or before that date and none received afterwards will be considered in the competition. Remember that the story must contain not to exceed 4000 words and that manuscripts are to be signed with nom de plume only. The author's real name and nom de plume are to be enclosed in a separate envelope. Contributors are requested to write on one side of paper only.

The completion of the railroad to Whitehorse and the various cutoffs which have been made in the trail up the river render the work of delivering mail in Dawson a much simpler matter than ever before. The mail service ought to be far better this winter than

ever before. The facilities for handling mail are better, and the time necessary to be consumed in landing it in Dawson is much shorter. The Board of Trade ought to wake up and take hold of the matter.

Typhoid fever seems to be unusually prevalent in Dawson for this season of the year. It must not be forgotten that sanitary matters require as much attention and care during the cold weather as in summer. Carelessness in this respect is responsible for a large proportion of sickness in Dawson.

Joe Clarke, in addition to numerous and sundry other titles now signs himself "representative of Arthur Wilson, member-elect of the Yukon council." We never heard what injury Mr. Wilson has inflicted on Joe, but it must be something pretty serious.

We have not heard from the Board of Trade for some time. It appears to us that the board might well exert itself now for the purpose of securing delivery of mail throughout the winter.

## Mountains of Ore.

Glacier bay, by reason of the famous Muir glacier, is chiefly noted for its scenery, but the day may yet come when that district will divide its glory between the sightseeing and the mining. Tourists who come to gaze may yet remain to dig, for mountains of ore are to be found there, and ledges rich in metal are exposed to full view. Like Snettisham, Glacier bay hangs its mineral wealth along the shore, where it can be mined and loaded with a barrow to ships or barges.

If a straw vote were taken among the owners of ledges now located there, with a view of determining their political affiliation, it is highly probable that W. J. Bryan would be highly gratified with returns, for Glacier bay is a silver camp.

Assays made from several well-defined ore bodies discovered near the big glacier, and a small mill test brought an average return of \$50 in silver and \$10 in gold. The ore has an antimony base and is refractory. While the size of the ore bodies may rival the Treadwell, it has not its free milling qualities; but the fact that it may be loaded on ships so easily greatly lessens the cost of shipping the ore to the Puget sound smelters, which will be necessary until Skagway has that much promised smelter.

U. S. Customs Inspector Warner, now stationed at White Pass, and J. E. Sneveley are together associated in the development of two rich claims in that district, and Mr. Sneveley will leave in the near future to resume development work. The latter gentleman first discovered the properties from the deck of a vessel while sight-seeing, the ore bodies being clearly exposed. The mountain on which the claims are situated is itself a huge mineralized monolith.

"We have a hundred tons of ore in sight," said Mr. Sneveley today, "and even at the present low price of silver we can dig out our development capital from the mine itself."—Skagway News.

## Will Be Municipal Charge.

In his opening remarks at the free library concert last night Commissioner Ogilvie, who presided as chairman, stated that, for the benefit of those who had favored the idea of connecting the proposed museum with the library, he would explain why the scheme is incompatible. The library is for the benefit of Dawson and her people while the museum will necessarily be an affair of and for the entire Yukon district. The city of Dawson will, in the course of time, and probably in a very short time, be incorporated, after which the library will be in charge of the municipality and not of the government as at present. The museum, on the other hand, will be instituted and owned by the government and will be under governmental charge; hence, being under different managements and deriving support from different fountain heads, the two institutions can not, therefore, be assimilated and associated together. Mr. Ogilvie said the founding of the museum is practically assured and will be a reality in the near future. He paid a glowing tribute to the board of control of the library, reading and recreation room and said it had become an institution which could not well be spared from Dawson, and of which her people have good cause to feel proud.

## He Had Read It.

"Did you read my latest novel, entitled 'A Terrible Experience?'" asked the novelists.  
"Yes," answered the bluntly candid friend, "and that's what it was."—Washington Star.

# SOME VERY QUEER DREAMS

## Visions Which Resulted in Capture of Criminals.

## Marvelous Manifestations Which Verify the Assertion That "Truth is Stranger Than Fiction."

A very remarkable instance of the tracing of a criminal by means of a dream occurred in St. Louis. A woman named Mary Thornton was detained in custody for a month, charged with the murder of her husband. A week or so after her arrest she requested to see one of the prison officials and told him she had dreamed that an individual named George Ray had murdered her spouse, giving the official at the same time full details of the tragedy as witnessed in her vision. The man Ray was not suspected at the time, but the prison authorities were so much impressed by the woman's obvious earnestness that a search was at once made for him.

After some delay he was traced and charged with the crime, the details of the same as seen in the dream being rehearsed to him. Overcome with astonishment, he then and there confessed that he had committed the crime. Curiously enough, the woman had only met the murderer once and believed him to be on the very best of terms with her husband.

Almost as remarkable was the case of a woman named Drew, who dreamed one night that her husband, a retired sailor, had been murdered by a peddler at a Gravesend tavern, where the said husband was in the habit of putting up when visiting the town in question. The first news that awaited her on arising in the morning was that her spouse had been assassinated at the tavern she had seen in her extraordinary vision, whereupon she burst into hysterical tears and cried out that her dream had come true.

She calmed down somewhat after a few hours and then handed the police officials an exact description of the peddler of the vision, giving a minute account of his dress, which included a blue coat of a very peculiar pattern. Marvelous as the fact may appear, a man wearing such a coat and following the occupation of a peddler was discovered two days later at an inn some six miles from Gravesend, and, on being taxed with the crime, he at once admitted that he was guilty and that robbery had been the motive of the outrage. He was hanged soon afterward, his doom having been brought about by the flimsy evidence of a woman's dream.

Women as dreamers seem more successful than men, but a rather peculiar instance of a crime being traced by a vision and in which the dreamer was a member of the male sex comes from Rennes, in France. A worthy merchant, having quitted his office one Saturday evening, proceeded home to dinner and after enjoying a substantial meal lay down on the couch and fell to a light doze. A very vivid dream then came to him wherein he saw two men of the burglar type engaged in rifling the safe in his office, and so much impressed was he by the vision that he resolved, upon awakening, to at once go to the office and see that everything was under lock and key.

His amazement may be imagined when, on arriving there, he discovered the door forced and a burglary in progress. To summon a couple of gardemes was the work of an instant, and five minutes later the thieves, who proved to be notorious housebreakers, were on their way to the police depot, where the prosecutor told his extraordinary story. In view of the fact that the safe contained valuables to the extent of some thousands of pounds, the dream in question proved a very fortunate one for the dreamer.

How to explain these marvelous manifestations, which prove once more that truth is stranger than fiction, is a task beyond the ingenuity of man to compass. Perchance the theory of telepathy may have something to do with the mysterious business, but even that

theory would appear rather inadequate in such cases as the aforementioned.

A skillful forger who moved in the highest circles of society was once detected by the agency of a dream. The affair occurred in Boston and caused the greatest excitement of the time.

The forger, a young man of eight or nine and twenty, had become acquainted with a rich publisher, at whose house he became a constant guest. One day the publisher's bankers discovered that some one was forging their client's signature to various large checks, and two detectives were at once instructed to look out for the culprit.

Their efforts proved useless, but one evening the publisher's youngest daughter, a little girl of 11, dreamed that she saw a man whom she described as "like Mr. Blank," the visitor to whom reference has been made, sitting in a room in Maine street copying her father's signature. The child's dream was communicated to the police, who though inclined to ridicule the same at the outset, eventually promised to have the gentleman watched with the result that his lodgings were raided and a complete plant for the making of bank notes found there. It then transpired that he was a man who was wanted for manifold forgeries, throughout the Union, and he was sent to prison for a very long term.

The child's dream was all the more extraordinary in view of the fact that she was too young to understand the leading incidents of the business and attributed the copying of her father's signature in the dream to the "gentleman wanting to write nicely, like papa." Strange, very strange, but none the less true, and proving once more that, as Hamlet remarked, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy."—Philadelphia Times.

## Late Presidential Candidates.

Americans in the Klondike were not probably aware that there were nearly a dozen candidates for the presidency voted for at the late election. Here only two were known—McKinley and Bryan. But there were others. The tickets and dates of naming them were as follows:

Socialist Labor, named January 27—Job F. Harriman for president and Max S. Hayes of Ohio for vice-president.

Social Democracy, named March 6—Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president and Job Harriman of California for vice-president.

United Christian, named May 1—Rev. S. C. Swallow of Pennsylvania for president and John G. Woolley of Illinois for vice-president.

People's Independent, named May 9—W. J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for vice-president.

Populists, named May 9—Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for president and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for vice-president.

DeLeon Socialists, named May 23—Jos. Maloney of Massachusetts for president and Valentine Renuill of Pennsylvania for vice-president.

Republican, named June 19—William McKinley of Ohio for president and Theodore Roosevelt of New York for vice-president.

Prohibition, named June 28—John G. Woolley of Illinois for president and H. B. Metcalf of Rhode Island for vice-president.

Democratic, named July 4—William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for vice-president.

Silver Republicans, named July 4—William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and no nominee for vice-president.

National party, named September 5—Donaldson Caffrey for president and Archibald M. Howe for vice-president.

Union Reform, named September 5—Seth Ellis for president and S. T. Nicholson for vice-president.

## Horse on Him.

"Got a good joke on myself," said the man who has accumulated a little property by hard work. "I asked my wife what was the difference between me and a horse, intending to say that I was a four footed beast. What do you suppose she said?"  
"Give it up," said the other man.  
"Said she guessed it must be the length of my ears."—Indianapolis Journal.

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