

## 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  
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## 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, Sulphur.

## \$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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1903.

## NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

Within less than a week after the arrival of Mr. Ross at the federal capital, reductions in fees are announced that will mean a saving of \$50,000 to the miners of the territory each year. The right of cash payment in lieu of representation work is also abolished and hereafter actual work to the full amount of \$200 annually must be done on every claim in the district.

"With the foregoing as a starter it seems fair to assume that Mr. Ross will make all his promises good, or at least in so far as lies within his power. If he finds himself unable to accomplish certain needed reforms, through strenuous opposition thereto from eastern members, no blame can be attached to Yukon's representatives on that account.

It can only be expected from Mr. Ross that he will manfully and steadfastly seek to secure reforms to which he is pledged and it is apparent that, thus far at least, his constituents have no cause for complaint.

## CLEAN-UP APPROACHES.

The clean-up season is close at hand and with its arrival old balances will be wiped out and a fresh start made. While it is impossible to form anything in the nature of an accurate estimate of the gold yield for the season there seems little or no reason to anticipate that it will fall short of last year's production. Generally speaking the district should be on a firmer financial basis this summer than ever. There is no likelihood that any considerable number of men will be left with unpaid wages as has been the case in previous years. Both workmen and mining operators have been more cautious than formerly and in consequence where men have been employed there is pretty good reason to believe that there will be gold found in the dump to pay them.

Credits have been granted during the past season more discriminately than has been the custom in the past, and while this policy has undoubtedly curtailed the scope of operations to some extent it has also served to decrease materially the crop of bad accounts.

The number of claim operators who will be able to boast of net clean-ups running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars will be small. In fact the species has almost disappeared. But we venture to say that there will be fewer than "ever who go broke" on the season's operations, and a great many more than usual who will be able to exhibit a comfortable bank account when the sluicing season is over.

## IGNORANT TACTICS.

The news following its policy of misrepresentation went to the extent of committing a deliberate forgery in its issue of last evening. An alleged quotation from the Nugget was printed in its editorial columns, in which words not appearing in the original were inserted and others omitted; with the design of altering the meaning and making this paper responsible for statements which never appeared in its columns.

One example will serve to show the sort of piratical journalism that is tolerated in the News office. In the original article which appeared in the Nugget occurred the following:

"The evident intent of the MESSAGE was to nullify and neutralize the efforts of the board of trade."

The News deliberately struck out the word "message" and inserted the word "miners," making the sentence read: "The evident intent of the MINERS was to nullify and neutralize the efforts of the board of trade."

There is nothing in journalism more contemptible or more generally despised and repudiated by reputable newspaper men than such actions as the foregoing.

In stooping to such measures the News has proven itself to be both ignorant and ignoble.

## SETS AN EXAMPLE.

Skagway has set an example for the merchants of Dawson which example might very well be followed with considerable profit to the business interests of this community.

The chamber of commerce of the Lynn canal village has undertaken the task of advertising the White Pass & Yukon route to Tanana. It is proposed to circulate ten thousand copies of one of the Skagway papers at various coast points setting forth the advantages to be gained by travelers who come this way en route for Tanana, and together with such information as is available in regard to the new diggings.

The avowed object of the plan is to bring travel through Skagway and thus secure business for the hotels and business concerns of that town. The idea is perfectly legitimate and the money invested will be returned to the enterprising Skagwayites many fold.

Dawson will likewise benefit to an extent from the work undertaken by Skagway, but why should not a similar movement be inaugurated by this city? Any literature sent out from Skagway will portray the matchless outfitting facilities offered in that town, and certainly nothing will be said as to the advisability or propriety of purchasing supplies in this city.

This is a matter which might well command the attention of the local board of trade, and now that the Treadgold petition has been forwarded that body will have time to devote to this and kindred subjects.

The opportunity thus placed within reach of the business interests of the city should not be overlooked.

If the people of the territory could come together and discuss their necessities in a business-like manner, independent of politics, something could be done to improve existing conditions. As long as there are men in the territory who insist upon making every public movement subservient to their petty personal ambitions, just so long may it be anticipated that such movements will fail of success.

Fraser river is at a very low stage and several hundred Chinese, Indians and white miners are reaping a golden harvest from its bars. When dredging processes have been somewhat perfected, the beds of the Klondike and Stewart rivers will yield millions of the same precious stuff.

It is about time something was doing in the line of railway matters. If Mr. Hawkins is to give his excursion to the Forks before the first of July, he had better be stepping lively.

If some of Yukon's politicians exhibited as great an interest in promoting the welfare of the people as in advancing their own little ambitions the country would be infinitely better off.

**Cocoon Plant Burned.**  
Philadelphia, March 7.—The plant of the Franklin-Baker Company, importers of cocoons, Beach street and Fairmount avenue, was partially destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

Butter, two-and-a-half pound roll, only \$1.00, at all stores.

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## HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS

## Plant to be Installed on American Creek

## California Syndicate Preparing to Operate Large Body of Low Grade Gravel.

W. O. Brown, T. H. Leith and Fred Cook are three young men who left yesterday morning for Eagle City. They had been in the city for several days, arriving from the outside on Wednesday, and after gorging themselves with the beauties of the Klondike took their departure for the scenes of their labor this coming summer. The two first named are civil engineers in the employ of the United States government and like the majority of gentlemen in that profession prefer that their movements should be permeated with a great air of secrecy, that a certain mysterious something should constantly hover about their presence. It might be added that they and other newspaper men and interviewers which is a sufficient reason why they should be interviewed upon the slightest and every provocation. Not that the information which they may be possessed may be of such startling, burning character that the public is in the last agonizing throes to hear of it, but, well, just as an evidence of good faith on the part of the reporters.

Messrs. Brown and Leith as stated are civil engineers in the employ of the U. S. Army. Their work for the most part this summer will consist in the making of geological surveys within reasonably close proximity of Eagle. That is all they will do and the only sort of a survey they will be guilty of making. The rumor about town that they were to be engaged in railroad work is silly and without an iota of truth in it.

The business in which Fred Cook will be engaged this summer is of vast more importance. He is a mining expert and engineer from San Francisco and is representing a number of California capitalists who have acquired a large tract of ground on American creek and which they propose to open up this summer on a very extensive scale. One of the leading spirits in the syndicate is Dr. Green, of San Francisco, who is well known by all mining men on the Pacific coast. Their holdings on American creek include five claims in one tract covering a trifle over 100 acres upon which Mr. Cook will this season erect an extensive hydraulic plant. The ground has been thoroughly prospected and experted and though the gravel is low grade it has been demonstrated conclusively that it will pay enormously when worked on a large scale as it is proposed to do. There is quite a fall to the creek at this point and ample facilities are at hand for dumping and the economical care of the tailings.

## PROTESTS FILED

## Both Concerning Water That is Scarce and Much Desired.

W. S. Hawley and E. B. Newman have filed a protest in the gold commissioner's court against Henry C. Hamilton et al. The latter have applied to have an amendment made to a water grant they already possess by which they can take water from Adams creek to some claims, some distance below. The plaintiffs own what is known as the Bancroft claim situated at the mouth of Adams' and are entitled to a certain amount of water that is appurtenant to the claim. They allege that if the water is taken from the Adams water shed it will work a hardship and damage to them and they protest the amendment being allowed. The appointment has been fixed for May 6.

Another water protest that was filed today is that of Andrew Cripp and John McMillan against A. B. Palmer. The plaintiffs are the owners of a bench, eight feet, opposite the upper half of 3 Monte Cristo gulch. Defendant gave notice on March 7 that he intended to apply for 60 inches of water to be taken from a tributary of Boulder creek one and one-half miles from the mouth. Plaintiffs allege they require and are now using the same water that is to be applied for and if the application of the defendant is granted they (plaintiffs) will be greatly prejudiced and damaged. The issuance of the grant is protested and a dismissal of the application asked. The appointment has been fixed for Wednesday, April 29.

## Nearing Its Conclusion

Berlin, March 7.—The curious trial of the Lady Abbess, Elizabeth von Hartsfeld, of the Old Woman's Asylum, for an attempt to poison a servant girl, is nearing its conclusion at Munich. According to the testimony it appeared that the servant was for eight years the intimate friend of the abbess, who told her many alleged slanders against members of the Bavarian royal family.

A few weeks ago the abbess and

the servant quarreled, and it is charged the abbess, fearing the girl would divulge the stories told and injure her in court circles, poured muriatic acid into the girl's coffee, which made her violently ill.

## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Communications for publication in this column are invited upon all questions of public interest. Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible and to sign their names, which will be withheld if desired.

## Treadgold Concession.

To the editor of the Nugget:

Sir,—Mr. C. S. W. Barwell has a letter in one of the evening papers last night upon the above subject, with reference to which I should like to offer some remarks. The letter complains that no valid reasons have been offered by the board of trade or the miners' association for the cancellation of Treadgold's grant, and infamously contends that no such objections exist. Mr. Barwell advises amending the order-in-council instead of cancelling it. He then asks, "Is this water supply practicable?" and proceeds to picture the result of discharging 2000 inches of water on the hills and benches of Eldorado and Bonanza. He says: "Does the board of trade know anything of the difficulties on the creek claims on Hunker due to the very mild form of hydraulic employed by Johannson, where the silt alone is constantly filling up flumes as far as three or four miles below his works? Multiply the damage done by Johannson's hydraulic by twenty and you will get a fair idea what would happen in the creek bottoms of Bonanza and Eldorado."

The whole tenor of the argument is that a water system on a large scale would be impracticable, useless and dangerous. Now, if the objection holds true of a government system, it is equally true of a system to be furnished by Treadgold and his friends. Why then should the arrangement with them be allowed to stand? Obviously, the true conclusion to this line of argument is that the order-in-council should be completely cancelled.

The feature of the case dealt with by Mr. Barwell, as above quoted, was referred to in a memorandum on the original Treadgold concession which was discussed in the house of commons on May 14th, 1902, in the following language: "This, however, is a contingency for the future and a plan that can only be adopted fairly and with profit to the district after the creek's which are now being worked have been exhausted. Under present conditions the creeks are worked continuously, but should a large company with an extensive volume of water operate the higher levels there would be a discharge into the creek beds of so much dirt or debris as to effectually put an end to operations in them."

True as this is, the time is approaching when the creek claims will be worked out and a water system will be required for working the large quantities of good gravel on the hills and benches. It will probably take some years to establish such a system, but the public has a right to demand that preliminary steps should at once be taken by the government for dealing intelligently with the matter.

An examination of the district by competent hydraulic engineers, who would make proper surveys, reports and estimates, might be begun at once, and then the question should be treated like any other great important public measure, in the open, under the illuminating influence of public discussion, and not in the privacy of a minister's office.

Nor is Mr. Barwell quite correct in complaining of the ignorance shown in discussing this question. The Nugget of February 17th, 1902, contains an interview with Mr. Barwell of over a column in length in which he discusses the original Treadgold scheme with acute intelligence and in technical detail. He there considers the amount of water which Treadgold was to supply, namely, 3000 feet per minute, or about 50 sluice heads. He points to two probable sources of supply, namely, the Klondike river about 50 miles above Dawson, and Rock creek, with a preference apparently for the latter. He shows that 30 miles of pipe, 4 feet in diameter, would cost a little over \$1,000,000, and that the total expenditure would be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. He then proceeds as follows: "What does Mr. Treadgold give in return for this extraordinary concession?" He supplies the mines from the Forks down with 50 sluice heads of water in 1905. "The supply of 50 sluice heads may be a boon to the hillside miners, but I see that they will be required to pay just about twice the amount per inch as they have been paying hitherto, while the creek claim owners, if they want to open up their claims, would be under the necessity of fluming 50 sluice heads of water over their claims in order to be able to work their claims at all. The whole thing seems to be the same old story—ignorance of the conditions and the needs of the miners here. As to the deplorable effects of this plan—

king of the country, that is too well known and appreciated for me to discuss."

In conclusion Mr. Barwell asks, "Are there not enough intelligent people in Dawson and on the creeks to be able to make a really sensible statement of our grievances?" On this point it may be said that there has been no want of such statements. One such, for instance, was made by the committee of citizens, whose report, signed by Mr. F. T. Congdon, was rendered on the 22nd of February, 1902. The report states that Treadgold makes no adequate covenants to insure a full and reasonable supply of water to miners who require it. "The present order-in-council makes no provision whatever for assuring such a supply."

The report shows that the grant gives Treadgold "a most powerful lever to compel payment of his exorbitant rates or abandon the property." An examination of the amended order-in-council will show it to be equally objectionable in this respect.

The report proceeds, "that without most radical alterations a monopoly will be created that will practically dominate the resources of the Yukon territory." The amendments made have not impaired the predominant position of the monopoly.

Lastly, the report goes on to say, "above all it is undesirable that a monopoly of the water supply should be at the same time a competitor in mining operations with miners dependent upon him for their water supply." This is a vital point and there has been no alteration in the terms with respect to it. The original order-in-council fixes rates at which Treadgold must sell his water, the present document places no limitation upon the rates.

One point may be conceded to Mr. Barwell and that is that a careful statement of the case, prepared by practical men in the manner in which the case for the public was prepared by various committees last year, would be most useful in showing the house of commons and the outside public the nature of the grievances complained of.

With regard to the alleged uncertainty as to what orders-in-council are in force, I may mention that on April 21st, 1902, the former orders-in-council of June 12th, 1901, June 25th, 1901 and December, 1901, were rescinded.

R. W. SHANNON.

Dawson, March 27th, 1903.

## A MIGHTY NAVY.

## Seventy-Two First-Class Warships is the Idea.

Washington, March 7.—Seventy-two first class warships, it is stated here, is the idea of the General Navy Board of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, as the required strength of the United States navy at an early date as possible. Owing to the failure of the passage of the Dayton resolutions in the house, the object of which was to get the views of the General Navy Board, there has been no public expression of the views of that important factor in the navy's progress and maintenance.

The naval officials and congress have been trying to agree on a fixed program of ship-building, in order that the United States navy shall catch up with the navies of the great powers. The nearest approach to rapid development took place at this congress. It is not customary to make large increments at a short season. Popular opinion, however, forced congress to act. In the last hours of congress a compromise was reached, which authorized the battle-ships, all of great tonnage, the matter will be discussed now all summer until the meeting of the next congress, and there will be many conferences of officials of the navy department.

It is said there is a difference of opinion between the secretary of the navy and the naval board as to how best secure the rapid increase, but it is not believed that this will retard actual progress. The views of the General Navy Board will probably be adopted.

Unofficially it is learned that the naval board stands for forty-eight battleships, and that the number of ships of the other classes should bear a definite proportion to the battle-ships.

The naval unit should be constituted of four battleships, two armored cruisers, four cruising scouts, four large sea-going quick-firing torpedo boat destroyers, as well as the necessary auxiliaries, such as colliers and supply and training ships.

On this basis there would be forty-eight battleships and twenty-four armored cruisers, equivalent to two armored cruisers for every four battleships, or a total of seventy-two of the most powerful fighting machines.

## Shoots Four Whites.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7.—Because they feared him, Walter Green, a negro, aged fifteen, fired into a crowd of white boys at South Joseph with a shotgun, wounding John Good, Clyde Christopher, Arthur Smith and Philip McGee. The gun was loaded with buckshot and the boys were struck in different parts of the body and head. None of them, it is believed, is dangerously wounded. The white boys, who are about Green's age, are members of prominent families. Green had been arrested.

Bran and ground corn at Barrett's, Third avenue. Phone No. 1.

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## EUROPEAN PO

## Have Perplexity in Germany

## The Increase of English Strength Has Created a Picnic.

Berlin, March 7.—The crazy feeling over repeated parliamentary utterances of the Kaiser's alleged purpose to invade the seas. But, too, over the "ca" of the English novelist, who is thus given his message to the coast on the question of being great Britain's north. "We should be grateful for their crusty" us of their designs, stopping to regard the we can accept them as visiting rivals, whose rest of the world power experiences.

"The Kaiser," all the time, but not yet a crown, has drawn in a tiny air and would warships.

"Germany," once the nations of the world, has drawn in a tiny air and would warships.

So long as England present the nearest phobia, German political opinion that there is no alarm. The "Vor" above of the import much agitated over, to establish a British North-west coast.

"It is highly regretted that a German ship is to England as a weapon. Let us have are of opinion that the two countries to improve it. Great in this manner."

Not only in England the press is warning to keep an eye on the use of the industrial "ya" defines the situation.

"Germany," who a Jung said she was not to the Balkans, the present moment political agent at England is occupied by the title of the Dardanelles with Egypt and Asia. The Germans are beginning to rule. Russia, friends and other river position it is necessary consider matters."

It is quite apparent that is "considering" prepared to be deeply the Macedonian pretext work to enable her to Constantinople. Her organization of military league."

For purposes of Macedonia is divided into eight districts, all to serve the cause. With active agents in the birth, who serve revolution, and who intervene in case of.

At present the doctrines of the engaged in the struggle of arms, which, among the disaffected other part of their the assassination of the social Turkish official murder those of the men who refuse to discuss. Their object is to completely terrorize the inhabitants of the Balkans. If anything is called the Balkan the opportunity ought to be seized in open and easy way for help.

The melancholy loss of a citizen of Berlin held up as a warning German bridge back upon pretty Freyburg's sentiments.

A merchant named 44 St. Vienna, with wife to spend the last of the station's at not in and intense lively conversation. He is French—a little bit of the background.

On arriving at Tarnov he had to change. A train for some time and she would town. The husband young man waited in town and at last was returning to meet.

But neither wife turned up, and the husband stayed at Tarnov, returned home in the morning. "What his name with the young man, now sweetheart, and—hush, hush—\$2,000 money with her."