

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY

Was Celebrated in a Regal Manner.

Ceremony Was Brilliant and Impressive—Thousands Were Present.

Dawson, March 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII was celebrated today with all the grandeur and impressiveness associated with the high ceremonies of the Catholic church and amid a display of enthusiasm and emotion on the part of the vast assemblage gathered within the walls of St. Peter's church as witnessed with the greatest of previous demonstrations of reverence and affection for the aged pontiff.

Throughout all the sacred edifices in Rome, monasteries, convents, seminaries and also many private houses were illuminated in commemoration of the event, the Trastevere quarter and the Leonine city especially presenting a blaze of light, while the general effect was heightened by the burning of Bengal fires throughout the city. Pope Leo, who stood admirably the fatigue and excitement of today's ceremony, after having retired to his room, returned to his study, and going to the window of his bedroom, gazed for a while upon this scene of illumination. The view from the Vatican, embracing a stretch of seven miles, brilliant with light, was a marvelous one and his holiness exclaimed as he withdrew from the window: "This will, indeed, be a pleasant thing to dream of."

The ceremony in St. Peter's cathedral lasted two hours and a quarter, and although it was noticeable that Pope Leo felt the effects of his recent cold, all were surprised to see how well he seemed. His voice was strong, his gestures vigorous, and the stately cheering which greeted his arrival and departure gave him visible pleasure and brought a faint tinge of color to his face. After the tiring morning of the morning, Dr. Lappin carefully examined the condition of the pope, and although he found him none the worse for the fatigue he had undergone, yet he ordered him to rest during the afternoon.

Tonight after the doctor's last visit his holiness insisted upon getting up to view the illuminations. From sunrise all Rome was on the alert. When, finally, the doors of St. Peter's were opened an almost indescribable struggle occurred in which all present forgot the rules of holiness and strove hard with push of elbow and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and impatience not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

Outside the cathedral the ladies who wore lace gowns found them to be in a much mutilated condition and some of the women were carried away in a fainting condition. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken.

A period of comparative calm succeeded this great rush, and the attention of the people was attracted to the gilded throne near the high altar and to the immense pillars of the baldachin, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations. After an hour of very fascinating waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, the pope's five cardinals, gorgeous in their vestments, alone making a most imposing, characteristic and picturesque scene.

At 11 o'clock precisely the bell rang out the signal, which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about 500 churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the pontiff was on his way to the balcony. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterwards, in St. Peter's, silver trumpets sounded out their message as the pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment and then all of a sudden enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome. From his elevation of the new baldachin, carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade flanked by the famous tabernacle (spreading

leather fans), and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face white as alabaster and his thin hand moving slowly in benediction.

As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the sisting choir sang "Tu es Petrus," thousands of voices shouted "Long Live Pope Leo," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present, overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly, while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng.

When the pope arrived at the throne the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the faldetta and the new triple crown, and the celebration of the mass began. At the moment of the elevation of the host, a profound silence fell on the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets giving the idea of heavenly music.

The pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room prepared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peter's. When the pope returned to the vatican, he resumed his place and was carried throughout the whole length of the cathedral, rising erect many times to bestow blessings, while many princes, cardinals, diplomatists and bishops bowed low and the crowd saluted him frantically.

When the pontiff had departed, the people immediately left St. Peter's, but as it was still raining there was much difficulty and confusion in obtaining carriages. In three-quarters of an hour the piazza was deserted.

Among the many injured brought to the ambulances from inside the basilica, as a result of the early crush, only one was grave. It was that of a woman who, having partly climbed upon a pillar, fell and injured herself. When the pope returned to his apartments he wished to review the ceremony and give his impressions of it but his physicians insisted on quiet on which the pontiff exclaimed: "The demonstration today has been so affecting; it surpassed all my expectations. I am completely satisfied. There was no note of discord."

CONCESSION MUST BE ABOLISHED

Board of Trade Has Begun Aggressive Measures to Accomplish the Overthrow of Treadgold Octopus

Dawson, Y. T., March 6, 1903. To the Editor, The Klondike Nugget: Dear Sir,—It is the wish of the Dawson Board of Trade, that you forward a copy of telegram sent this day to Messrs. the Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior; William Mulock, Postmaster General; and James Hamilton Ross, Member of Parliament for Yukon, and which reads as follows:

"Oppose any attempt to pass order in council or act in parliament that will in anyway confirm Treadgold concession. Are having monster petition signed and reliable data prepared to forward Ottawa asking government to aid in furnishing water for mining purposes. People are a unit in making demand and will insist upon government protection from monopoly of Treadgold Octopus."

"The Dawson Board of Trade," "H. C. Macaulay, Pres." And it is the further wish of said board that your influence, help and co-operation in assisting the people of this territory to make the necessary recommendations to the parliament of the Dominion of Canada to prevent the passage through parliament of the Treadgold concession and water grant from Klondike river and Rock creek such as is and has been contemplated.

The Treadgold concession and water grant as granted by an order in council and which when ratified by the parliament at its next session will become law is in the opinion of this board one of the most iniquitous measures that was ever inflicted upon a people, and (in the consideration of the Dawson Board of Trade) will work a great hardship upon the people of this territory since it will mean the virtual bankruptcy of all the property holders of Dawson and surrounding territory, and instead of the Klondike becoming the prosperous country we expect it will virtually become the property of Mr. Treadgold and those who are associated with him in his scheme.

An immense petition to the Dominion parliament to cancel and disallow this measure is being prepared and circulated (a copy of which will be sent you) embodying the objections of the people of the Yukon to the granting of this measure and asking the government to provide water for the miners of this territory.

If this were done it would mean the commencement of a new era of prosperity for this camp, the population

Will Go Before Parliament With a Petition Asking for the Establishment of a Public Water System—Prosperity of the Country Depends Upon the Securing of Favorable Action.

of which would materially and rapidly increase and an immense avenue for Canadian manufactures and merchandise would be opened up and not only would this territory be benefited but the benefit would extend to the whole of Canada, by a measure of this kind.

are as at present impossible and unobtainable to obtain this object, and should the government allow the Treadgold concession to become law it would (in the opinion of the Dawson Board of Trade, and I might say of the people of the Yukon generally) be a tremendous setback to the prosperity of this country.

Now, in order to convey to you some idea of the magnitude of the grant which Mr. Treadgold and his associates are looking for and which it appears likely they will receive, if the intention of the minister of the Interior is allowed to be carried out, it having been recommended by him we believe, that the said Treadgold and his associates receive the sole and prior right to divert and take water from the Klondike river up to 5000 miners' inches for distribution, and use in the district, said district comprising the beds, banks, valleys, slopes and hills of the Klondike river of Bonanza, Bear and Henker creeks and their tributaries, also the right to divert and use the water of Rock creek, which water we are informed by Mr. Joseph McGillivray, a mining engineer of long experience amounts to 8000 inches, natural flow, and which would give Mr. Treadgold and associates the sole right to divert and sell 13,000 inches of water. Now a miner requires with which to sluice his dirt 50 inches of water, which is the amount considered necessary to make a sluice head, and

should the Treadgold company at the rate which we understand, is the contemplated charge (25 cents per miner's inch per hour) it would cost that miner \$12.50 per hour or \$300 per day of 14 hours, which is the length of the working day here during the summer season. Now this grant of 5,000 inches from the Klondike river and the natural flow of Rock creek; amounting to 8,000 inches, making a total of water at Treadgold's command of 13,000 inches, or 260 sluice heads of 50 inches per sluice head, costing the miner in this country \$78,000 per day, or \$10,140,000 per year of 130 sluicing days, which is the length of the sluicing season here, would mean this: That the holder of the same would practically own the country; all the hill claim owners would have to come to him for water or allow their claim to remain un-operated for lack of same, and Mr. Treadgold and his associates would be receiving all the profits that would accrue from the thousands of hill claims situated on the immense and huge gravel deposits with which this country abounds.

He, Mr. Treadgold, is further allowed this concession: That the property of the grantee shall be exempt from representation. This Dawson Board of Trade considers would enable the owners of non-working claims to evade the representation law by their turning over into the name of the Treadgold Company their properties.

For an instance of how this would work, we will suppose that 5000 hill claim owners not working their properties and not wishing to expend on their properties the \$200 per year necessary by law in order to hold their claims in his name, thereby exempting them from representation, the government would loose the fees charged in lieu of representation and the country would loose the expenditure of that amount for labor in representation of said claims, amounting in all to \$1,000,000, of which amount Mr. Treadgold will say owners would save \$250,000 and the government and the country would be done out of the expenditure of the \$1,000,000, not to speak of the fees for affidavits of representation and renewal, amounting to \$17 per claim per year, or a total of \$85,000 per year for the 5,000 claims.

But on the other hand if the government will only listen to our plea,

cancel or disallow this infamous Treadgold grant and themselves supply the water to the miners of this territory at a figure that will enable the government to get the cost of the installation of the necessary plant for supplying said water out of the water supplied, we will say in about eight years, it would we know give the miners cheap water and enable them to recover the precious metal from the immense low grade gravel deposits that we have in this country and would mean a greatly increased population and prosperity for this country and would cause and bring about an immense trade with and throughout Canada.

And now in conclusion I might say that this letter being hastily written, as we thought it necessary to act quickly in the matter, does not permit us to go into details of the matter as much as we would like. (These details will come later, a copy of which will be sent you), but I think sufficient has been said to show you the iniquities of this concession and to point out to you the firm and positive objections that the Board of Trade and the people of this territory have to said concession, and which objections will be exemplified in the petition about to be prepared and sent to Ottawa, and that the granting of this concession would be prejudicial and greatly detrimental to the best interests of this country and we ask you for your sincere and earnest co-operation and assistance in helping us to prevent this measure from becoming law. Yours truly,

DAWSON BOARD OF TRADE.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the House of Commons in Parliament Assembled: The petition of the undersigned residents of the Yukon Territory humbly sheweth:

1. That by order in council of April the 21st, 1902, certain privileges are granted to Malcolm Orr Ewing, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick, in connection with the proposed establishment by them of a system of water supply for washing out gold-bearing gravel in the district therein described, including the Klondike river, Bonanza, Bear and Henker creeks and their tributaries.

2. That the benefits conferred upon the grantees are of incalculable value and involve an enormous exploitation of the public resources of this territory for the benefit of a few favored concessionaires.

3. That in the opinion of your petitioners the accumulation of extraordinary powers in the hands of a single corporation such as is effected by the above order in council, will lead to the paralysis of the independent commercial and industrial life of the community and will prove in the highest degree oppressive and injurious to the public welfare, since the grantees are thereby enabled to crush out competition and to reduce to a position of practical servitude the individual miners in the extensive

district affected which includes the richest portion of the Klondike.

4. That the need of this territory is not the creation of monopolies but their prevention, and the encouragement of the individual miners by securing equal privileges and opportunities to all as far as the law and the administration can provide them.

5. That for the promotion and development of the mining industry of the Yukon a cheap, abundant and effective water supply, furnished at a minimum of cost by the government at the earliest possible moment, is absolutely essential.

Your petitioners therefore pray—

(1). That the order in council of April 21st, 1902, may be cancelled completely, and that no special privileges shall hereafter be granted within this territory with respect to wood, lumber, water or any other class of rights affecting the general public; but that all persons shall be restricted in such matters to the rights conferred upon every member of the community by the mining regulations.

(2). That the supply and distribution of water for general mining purposes within this territory shall not be controlled by any private person or corporation, but either that it shall be undertaken by the Dominion government as a public work, or that power shall be given to the commissioner of the Yukon Territory, in council to construct such a system and to raise the necessary funds by bonds guaranteed by the Dominion.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The name of Wayne MacVeagh is under consideration by the president as the representative of the United States at the arbitration before the Hague tribunal on the question of preferential treatment.

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EGGS ARE ADVANCED

By Concerted Action of Local Shippers

Price Raised From \$26 to \$30 Per Case Wholesale From \$1 to \$1.25 Per Dozen.

The egg market advanced Saturday afternoon and today fresh eggs are worth \$1.25 per dozen while Saturday they could be purchased for \$1. The number of fresh eggs in Dawson is 600 cases and there is estimated to be about 1000 cases between the coast and Dawson making a supply of 1600 cases to last until the opening of navigation, a period of about 60 days.

The consumption of eggs in Dawson and surrounding territory is estimated at about 1300 cases per month so that it is considered not improbable that there may be a shortage before the boats arrive.

Saturday the men having consignments held a meeting and agreed upon raising the price of eggs, which have been selling at from \$26 to \$30 per case, to \$32 per case and the price will be held at that figure until the opening of navigation.

It is stated on pretty good authority that there is no danger of the price going beyond that figure and there is a possibility that the retail price may be lowered again to \$1 at the expiration of thirty days.

There is still quite a large supply of apples on hand and some of them in excellent condition looking as fresh and solid as if they were just plucked from the trees. The apples in the market are in the hands of two or three parties, one having 550 cases while the others have them in greater or less quantities. Apples are wholesaling at \$8.50 to \$9 per case and retailing from 35c to 50c apiece.

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