

The Klondike

DAWSON'S ONLY
ISSUED DAILY AND
SUNDAY

SUBSCRIPTION
DAILY
Yearly, in advance
Six months, in advance
Three months, in advance
Per month by carrier in city
Single copies

NOTICE
When a newspaper refers to
a nominal figure, it is a general
statement. THE KLONDIKE
NUGGET refers to its space and its
value in the territory. It
times that of any other
newspaper in the North.

LETTERS
And Small Publishers
carriers on the following day
and Friday in Dawson,
Dawson, Gold River, Sulphur
springs.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901

\$50 Re

We will pay a reward
information that will lead to
conviction of a copy of the Daily
Nugget from business
water residences, where
left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE

From Friday's
CANADA'S P.C.

Officials of the
Washington are at
Great Britain has de-
clared from her position
guaranteeing the
that the Joint High
will meet again in
reference to the ar-
Canada for im-
with the United States
can speak for
for she has turned
cheek to the Yankee
that it is difficult to
will not concede to
winning a smile from
lent neighbor. As
is concerned, our
has passed. We
face in another direction
afford to wait un-
for a closer relation
takes the other side
we are not sure if
party is not the most
already. New York
Chambers of Commerce
must be considered
bodies of some im-
passed resolutions
form in trade rela-
country. Chicago
wistfully towards
plains of the North
wondered what her
be if that immense
added to her trade
politicians of the
are not amenable to
influences. The oc-
ruled by common
the prejudices of the
Canadians are not
at these things.
that if the avenues
and trade were to be
the business credit
choaked off sum-
whim of some pa-
tionist with out-
The doctrine that
exist as long as the
is willing to now
ed, and if Great Britain
the Clayton-Bulwer
covenant will be cre-
be very convenient
Canadians are not
for reciprocity with
States. They have
markets which pay
and which have
absolute permanent
tutored themselves
standing of the de-
market and they are
ing more of the con-
sumers.

We are anxious
ment of the bound
We think the United
a duty to herself. It
stand upon such ques-
past, to submit the
over the Alaska
arbitration. We be-
ornament is preparing
thing within reason
a settlement of a
has created so much
and which will be

The Klondike Nugget

DAWSON'S ONLY
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
ALLEN STONE, Publisher

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.

VOX POPULI.

A gentleman who arrived from
Whitehorse on Monday remarked in
the presence of the editor of the Nu-
get yesterday that the fact that four-
teen steamers from the Yukon
which issue no smoke are tied up on
the waterfront of that town gives
the appearance of every day being Sun-
day. All the fourteen boats in the
boneyard are the property of the W. P.
& Y. R. and they are tied up for the
very good reason that there is abso-
lutely no demand for them on the
river, freight for the Yukon being
shipped by way of St. Michael and pas-
sengers preferring to travel by the
steamers operated by other companies.

It is doubtful if in the transportation
history of the civilized world there is
a parallel case with that of the W. P.
& Y. R. Last year its boats were all
busy and were in fact, unable to handle
the freight, hundreds of tons of which
still remained at Whitehorse when the
ice came in the fall. Thinking that its
monopoly was complete, that the peo-
ple could not help themselves, the
grasping corporation bought or built
additional steamers to the number of
six or eight, failed to reduce its freight
schedule—but if any change was made
it was to advance it, and then con-
sidered itself in good shape and pos-
ition to continue its work of extortion,
grasping and squeezing of every dollar
in sight. Not only that, it reduced the
wages of its employees, refused to pay
but six-hits an hour for longhoring
which, in proportion to prices paid
outside should be \$2 an hour in Daw-
son, put all its boats into commission
and started out on the highway of trade
and commerce intent on making the
greatest haul in the annals of trans-
portation history. "The people be
damned, as they will have to come to
us anyhow," was the company's motto.

Fatal error. When any company of
combination of companies reckons that
it or they are greater than the people
looked to and depended upon for sup-
port a grave mistake is made. The
people revolted against the bearing
down policy of the W. P. & Y. R.
They protested but their protests were
scorned and the answer back was "You
can't help yourselves." But the peo-
ple did help and are helping them-
selves by either shipping their goods
by the lower river or not shipping at
all for the reason that the pay the
schedule of the Skagway route is to
court financial ruin and ultimate bank-
ruptcy. The people have spoken with
the result that today fourteen of the
greedy corporation's steamers are tied
up at Whitehorse while but four or five
remain in commission and they make
the trip from terminal to terminal
practically empty, but they have to
make the trip to keep inviolate the
Canadian and American mail contracts.
A miner was heard to remark yester-
day that he would take his canoe and
pole to Whitehorse before he would
patronize a company that fixed the
rate for longhoring at 75 cents per
hour. He is a self-respecting
laboring man and spoke, not alone his
own sentiment, but that of thousands
of his honest fellow workmen.

Is it any wonder that the furnaces in
the more than three-fourths of the com-
pany's steamers are cold, that an army
of men who thought they were pro-
vided with employment for the season
even at low wages are now out of em-
ployment in the period that for years
has been their harvest time, that the
company's steamers pull out from Daw-
son with empty staterooms and empty
tables? The answers to the fore-
going questions are easy. The
company has hanged itself with its own
rope. It's "the people be damned"
policy has damned itself and today
with its barrels of money invested in
facilities for doing business, it is with-
out business. The people have spoken
and what they have said will re-echo
in the offices of the London directors
who, if they expect to realize on their
money invested, will see to it that in
the future the managers of their com-
pany make some effort to do business
in the Yukon instead of continuing to
pursue the methods which have killed
all the business it ever had.

So long as Dawson is connected by
a public waterway with the outside

world, and that will be until time is
no more, no one or half dozen corpo-
rations can "hot pot" her people and
her business interests. The voice of
the people is all powerful in all matters
including even that of transportation.

DEFEATING JUSTICE.

Many of the courts of alleged justice
on the outside would do well to copy
from the judiciary of the Yukon in
matters pertaining to their criminal
departments. On the outside no matter
how atrocious may be the acts of a
murderer, in many cases years are de-
voted to efforts to defeat justice. To a
great extent the judiciary is to blame
for this state of affairs as in many
cases, even when there is not a shadow
of doubt as to guilt, appeals are granted
on technical points and justice is long,
and in many cases forever, kept out
of her dues.

That the above described practices
are becoming repugnant even on the
outside is evidenced by the following
from the Post-Intelligencer of recent
date:

"The action of Judge Hanford in
throwing the Nordstrom case wholly
out of his court cannot be too highly
commended. This is the sword that
cuts the Gordian knot of repeated
technical appeals to delay and frustrate
justice. This case has already been
through all the courts, up to the high-
est in the land. Every possible ques-
tion involved in it has been passed
upon. The purpose of further action
now can be only to keep alive a con-
demned and sentenced criminal by an
endless chain of litigation supposed to
be countenanced by the statutes. It
needs, as the Post-Intelligencer said
some time ago, only a fearless and un-
yielding judge to put a stop to this
business. Judge Hanford is the man.
He not only declines to issue a writ
of habeas corpus, but he refuses to sign
an order either granting or refusing
a petition, or to do anything on which
other delays may be based. In words
that have the right ring he says: 'My
purpose is to break the chain of repeat-
ed applications and appeals which
makes the administration of the criminal
laws a judicial farce.'"

This is the way out of the labyrinth
which a determination to save criminal
from the consequences of their
acts, at any cost, and so virtually to
nullify the laws and bring them into
contempt, has created. Year after year
we find more and more of these dilatory
tactics. Court after court is appealed
to, and the statutes are ransacked not
to find means of clearing the accused,
but simply to cheat the gallows after
men have had a fair trial and are duly
sentenced to be executed. It has been
contended that nothing but additional
legislation by congress could stop the
loophole of interminable appeals; but
we think that the action of Judge Han-
ford is just as efficacious, besides ad-
ministering a deserved rebuke to the
practices at which it is aimed. If our
courts will follow this precedent, it
will restore respect for and confidence
in the laws, and put an end to the
delays in criminal cases that have be-
come no less than a national scandal.

NO SCOWS PERMITTED.

The dispatch in our morning
contemporary that the railroad
company purposes raising its
rates from Skagway to White-
horse twenty dollars per ton,
gives it as a rumor only. It may
have been an "official" rumor,
started for the purpose of intimi-
dating those who plan to ship in
their goods from Whitehorse by
scows, for if the contention of
the railroad officials when at
Dawson that no reductions in the
freight schedules could be made
this season is true, it must follow
that neither can any increase of
rates be made. It is a fact, in-
deed, that no changes whatever
can be made in the railroad com-
pany's charges for freight carried
within this territory without the
approval of the minister of rail-
ways at Ottawa. He has ap-
proved the present schedule, and
it would be too late, in all proba-
bility, to obtain his approval to a
new schedule for this season,
even if this change should be
unanimously solicited. There
would not be time to gather and
properly present to him the facts,
and for his careful consideration
of them, before the season ended.
But the railroad hides another

deck in its narrow sleeves, from
which it can draw at will. It
must be remembered that the
Dominion minister of railways
has no control whatever upon
the rates charged by this com-
pany outside of Canadian terri-
tory. He can no more pass upon
its transportation rates from
Skagway to the summit than he
can upon the steamship rates
from Seattle to that port. In
other words, the railroad com-
pany has twenty miles of track
which is outside Canadian juris-
diction.

It is not generally known—in
fact it is an official secret of the
White Pass railroad company—that
the freight charges for this
twenty miles are already three
times as high as they are for the
other ninety miles of its track.
The company made a schedule of
reasonably high rates on the lat-
ter portion for the approval of
the Canadian minister, who was
known to be inclined to be liberal
in the matter, and then charged
as high a rate as possible on the
American side. If carefully an-
alyzed it will be found that the
Dawsonite pays as much for this
twenty miles of hauling as he
does for nearly all the rest of the
carrying between Seattle and
this port.

Should the railroad, for the
purpose of stifling the scow com-
petition with its empty steamers,
care to raise its freight rates to
Whitehorse, it can do so at any
moment. There is nothing to
stop it. No appeal to the Domi-
nion government could have any
effect, as the raise would be upon
the twenty miles in the United
States on which is already
slapped the bulk of the charges.
Nor could anything be gained by
an appeal to the United States
government. The railroads of the
sister country are governed by a
body appointed by congress en-
titled the "interstate commerce
commission." This regulates and
controls the railroads passing
from one state to another or
doing business in more than one
state. As the White Pass road
has no commerce with any other
part of the United States, is not
even operating in any state, it is
without the jurisdiction of the
commission. Nothing, therefore,
can interfere with the right of
the company, in the vernacular
of President Graves, "to charge
what it pleases." Nothing
except a special act of congress,
and this, in the face of the strong
lobby maintained by the company
at Washington, and the natural
support of the transcontinental
roads, is almost out of the ques-
tion. Still, something might be
accomplished by energetic and
persistent agitation. The Ameri-
can shippers of Dawson should
at once take up the matter, and
demonstrate to the American
merchants who supply them how
the policy of the railroad com-
pany is throttling the American
trade and for them, as well as
for itself, "killing the goose that
lays the golden eggs."

VICTORIA'S ASSAY OFFICE.

The following dispatch was re-
ceived today:
Ottawa, July 27th, 1901.
Hon. Wm. Templeman.

Victoria, B. C.
If the provincial government
equip assay office at Victoria, re-
bate will apply to Victoria as
well as Vancouver, subject to
proper arrangements for super-
vision. Please communicate with
Mr. McQuade, president board of
trade. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

No doubt the provincial gov-
ernment will accede to the wishes
of the people of Victoria in this
matter. Little additional expense
will be entailed on account of the
new and commendable decision
of the Dominion government. We
are still of the opinion that the
proper place for an assay office
is Dawson city, the certificates
for which might call for a rebate
upon presentation at the proper
quarters in the coast or any other
Canadian cities. But there are
gold diggings being developed in
places which are not tributary to
Dawson. There has always been

a certain amount marketed yearly
in Victoria, and we cannot afford
to ignore the effect of being
placed in a subordinate position.
The people who have brought
the fruits of their labor here have
taken away its value in goods.
The Victoria Board of Trade
should lose no time in notifying
the people of all localities in
which treasure is produced that
it can be disposed of here on
terms just as advantageous as
other places in Canada, and that
to take it to the United States
does not pay. The Vancouver
board had notices out that it was
the only place in the country in
which a rebate would be allowed
shortly after the dispatch an-
nouncing the latest development
was received from Ottawa.—Vic-
toria Times.

While men were sitting around
on the edges of the sidewalk and
reading the telegraphic news
in the "P. I." of the issues of
July 30th and 31st the News came
out with the selfsame but headed
"Special to the Daily News." But
so long as the News copies its
"special" telegrams there is no
danger of its making breaks
about "unprecedented storms."
It is noticed that the News has
also discontinued its special
canoe service.

JUDGE NOYES AGAIN.

The United States Court of
Appeals has issued another re-
straining order against Judge
Noyes of Nome. This notorious
law dispenser recently sentenced
five men for contempt of court.
If contempt for such a court is a
punishable offense, Judge Noyes
might find the whole community
in which he lives guilty. There
is nothing but contempt for such
a court, and the efforts of the
Nome people to have a more fit-
ting representative appointed in
his stead were certainly worthy
of more consideration than was
accorded to them. Justice Mor-
row, of the Court of Appeals, is
evidently of this opinion. He
commands Judge Noyes not to
execute his sentence for contempt
pending the hearing of the ap-
peal.

HEAH DAR
WHITE MAN

Doant You Done Pint No Resolver
Tow'ads Me!

Charles F. Wallace, who is a cook on
the steamer Tyrrell, will be a little more
careful in the near future how he handles
a loaded revolver or a firearm of any de-
scription. Last night, between 12 and 1
o'clock, he came out of his cabin and
pointed his revolver at Willie Brown, a
colored woman who resides close to his
cabin, threatening to kill her. He said
that she was in his cabin and that he did
not have any intention of using the weapon.
The revolver, which he had just brought
to his cabin from the steamer, was lying
on the table and he had picked it up with-
out knowing why he had done so. Mag-
istrate Wroughton told him it was a se-
rious offense to point a loaded revolver at
anyone, and imposed a fine of \$50 and
costs or 30 days at hard labor.

Anthony Smith was before the magis-
trate on two charges: first for being drunk
and second for being an intoxicated per-
son and getting drunk. The first charge
against him was withdrawn and he was
tried on the second. He pleaded guilty
to the charge and was fined \$25 and costs
or 15 days at hard labor.

Charter Received.

At the annual communication of
the grand lodge of Free and Accepted
Masons held in the city of Winnipeg,
Manitoba last June, the worshipful
grand master appointed Mr. R. A.
Cowan, late of Minnidos, Manitoba,
but now a resident of Dawson, to be
district deputy grand master for the
Yukon district, No. 11, for the grand
regency of Manitoba. Mr. Cowan has
received the charter for Yukon Lodge
and also a letter of dispensation to con-
stitute said lodge and install its officers
which he hopes to do at an early date.
The Yukon Lodge is in a most flourish-
ing condition and bids fair to become
one of the strongest and best working
lodges in the Dominion.

Mrs. J. E. Girouard, wife of Regis-
trar Girouard, accompanied by her
maid and three children, has arrived
in the city and will remain during the
winter.

Captain Cosby has gone to Fortymile
on business pertaining to the police de-
partment.

IN CIRCLES OF RACE HORSES

Tips are Always Sought and Com-
mand High Prices.

Large Numbers of "Touters" Em-
ployed Who are Terrors of Train-
ers and Pets of Stable Boys.

Considering the millions of money at
stake during the flat racing season, it
is small wonder that a whole army of
spies are continually at work keenly
watching the progress of thoroughbreds
as making in their training.

Racing touts are a distinctly unique
body of professional men, and num-
erous broken jockeys and unfortunate
trainers figure in their ranks.

A special knowledge is absolutely
necessary, and indomitable patience
and perseverance essential qualifi-
cations. These men are well paid for
their information, and many of them
have made big fortunes through fol-
lowing information percolating to them
from cackling stable boys, and triats
they secretly observed.

Information from training quarters
costs the daily and weekly sporting
papers huge sums; but bookmakers and
heavy plunging bettors also pay vast
amounts for valuable information—in
fact, it is common knowledge that one
big betting man who thinks nothing
of having several thousand pounds of
a race in a hundred-pound selling
race, employs a small army of these
cute gentry, who can tell you the name
of every horse when they are a mile
away. So well trained are racing spe-
cialists that, at the turf headquarters—
Newmarket—where several thousands
of horses are trained, a man would not
be worth his salt who could not in-
stantly distinguish and name every
animal on the beach.

These "touting terrors," as they are
called, are the natural enemies of
trainers, and a constant war is waged
by some of the latter, who naturally
object to the results of the trials being
instantly wired away to big backers
and layers, and the former instantly
collar the cream of the market—i. e.,
the long odds—and the bookmakers
pinch their prices, so that when the
poor trainer or owner want to work a
commission for themselves they have to
be content with the leavings.

In the latter event, hundreds of hor-
ses have been scratched for valuable
handicaps by their late owners. In
other cases, the backers, who have
greedily collared the market, have
found it prudent to disgorge the lion's
share of their bets to ensure the horse
running.

Some years ago a strange battle of
trainers versus touts took place. At a
certain famous training establishment,
from which many Derby winners have
emanated, there were three prominent
candidates for the Blue Riband honors,
and the neighborhood was simply
swarming with specially commissioned
spies sent down to secretly watch the
important trial which was certain to
come off in a few days, as the Derby
was nearly due to be run. The people
connected with the horses strongly ob-
jected to this, and the astute trainer
decided to outwit the cunning gentry.
He made great friends with them,
and quite won their friendship by his
bland manner.

A stable boy connected with the
training establishment, at his employ-
er's instigation, told them, in the
strictest confidence, that no trial would
take place for several days. Then the
trainer jumped in and invited them to
dine with him at the village public
house. Having "collected" them all,
he then well gave instructions for
them to be supplied with as much to
drink as they pleased, and went to the
village blacksmith who was outside
waiting for instructions.

The sturdy smith instantly knocked
staples in the back and front doors,
and securely padlocked them. Then
the trainer merrily went away, and
brought off the trial, free from the
prying eyes of the tricked touts. A
tremendous commission was cleverly
credited, the horse won the Derby,
and the bamboozled information pro-
viders were duly laughed at and sacked.

Some years ago a professional hack
got wind of the excellent prospects
of a dark horse entered in the Cesare-
witch. The animal was not even men-
tioned in the long list of better quota-
tions; but this information came from
a good source, so he sent down his
price tout to nose out the animal's
chance. The trainer of the "dark un"
was death on touts, and had horse
whipped dozens of them within a inch
of their lives.

Not one of the fraternity dare go
within a mile of him, and his stable
boys were not at all, as he kept
them locked up during the time they
were not on duty. He had a wonderful
scent for a tout; and if he intended to
bring off a trial, special precautions
were taken by the wily old gentleman
to prevent the result being spied upon.
The tout sent down by the big betting
man knew all this, but he was not
easily beaten.

In the middle of the night he went

on to the Downs near the training gal-
lop, dug a hole in the ground, covered
it up artistically with gorse bushes,
and settled down to wait. He had
provided himself with plenty of food
and drink, and a waterproof sheet and
a blanket. On the fourth morning of
his "burial" he had the satisfaction
of seeing the trial; and, as luck would
have it, the trainer and owner stood
within a few feet of his hiding place,
and discussed the weights carried by
the participants in the trial.

The horse won, and the tout's em-
ployer netted a huge sum, and reward-
ed his secret searcher with £1000.
How the information leaked out was a
puzzle to the trainer for many a long
day; but, strange to say, he discovered
it by falling into the bush-covered
booby-trap made by the tout, while
walking across the Downs one morning.
Many training establishments through-
out the country are situated within a
mile or so of a public highway, and on
these touts perambulate, armed with
powerful telescopes and binoculars,
through which they watch the horses
do their work; and although the hor-
ses are closely shrouded, they know each
one by its galloping action, stockings,
or some other peculiar feature.

Not long since a celebrated trainer
who rules over an establishment
noted for its big betting coups, actually
brought an action in the high court, to
restrain touts from touting his horses,
and won the action, too, although the
racehorse spies were in the habit of
taking up their position on a public
road intersecting his training grounds.

A cute trainer had a St. Leger favor-
ite, which was, of course, spied upon
in a most irritating manner. The
trainer, however, decided to turn this
to good account to make up for his an-
noyance. This fancied racer was a
chestnut, and strikingly marked with
long white stockings on each leg.

In the same stable was another chest-
nut, of the same age and height, with
no white stocking and little racing
ability. The latter could not be re-
medied, but the stockings could, and
requisitioning a whitewash brush and
pail of whitewash, the horse was soon
supplied with missing hose. Then he
let all the stable boys know that a
trial would take place that afternoon,
and they—as he knew they would—
quickly advised their pet touts.

The heavily shrouded, whitewashed,
no classer "was, of course, taken for
the St. Leger favorite; and when it
was seen that it was hopelessly beaten,
the wily watchers rushed madly away
and wired off the information. The
horse went right out in the letting,
and the trainer and owner quietly
stepped in, and gathered in all the
long odds. The bookies began to smell
and after the horse won the race, in
a walk, they were looking for their
hooked-in touts with hatchets.—Es-
aminer.

Skinned Titled Youths.

Paris, July 30.—The police here have
unearthed a gang of turf swindlers
and card sharps, whose actions were
characterized by extraordinary auda-
city. The first discovery was made at
the end of May, when a horse named
Colimacon (The Snail), and known as
a worthless plater, won a race at
Colombes, easily, with the betting 12 to
1 against the horse. A week later
Colimacon engaged in a similar perfor-
mance at Maisons-la-Fille. The jockey
club investigated the running of
Colimacon, and found that a first-class
English racehorse had been substituted
for the original Colimacon by a Bel-
gian named Herebut, who had previ-
ously been warned off the French race-
courses. The police then took the mat-
ter up, and discovered that Herebut
was the head of a perfect organization
of crooks working in France and Bel-
gium.

A majority of the members of the
gang had assumed high-sounding titles,
and frequented fast circles and clubs.
One member, a brother of the well-
known Abyssinian explorer, who styled
himself "count," was arrested. Two
others were self-styled barons, and one
had given himself the title of
"prince." They occupied sumptuous
apartments in the Champs Elysees and
Madeleine quarters, to which they in-
vited gilded youths and swindled
them at baccarat. The losses of Prince
Karageorgovich and four other young
men of good families who complained
to the police, alone amount to 350,000
francs.

The swindlers owned a yacht called
the Westernine, on board of which
their dupes were invited and subse-
quently plucked. The police also
traced to the gang the promotion of a
number of fictitious mining and coal
companies. The investigations of the
police led to the flight of the swindlers.
Several of them have gone to Aby-
sinia. Herebut sailed for Holland.
The revelations have caused a sensation
in the betting circles.

Soldiers Return Home.

Sergeant Strickland in company with
the other members of Co. B who have
been here several days as guests of the
baseball boys, returned to his detach-
ment at Fort Egbert this morning on
the steamer Lorelei. "Uncle Sam's" sol-
diers became very popular during their
short stay here and should they ever
return they will find a right royal
welcome. A large crowd was at the
boat to see them off.