

S. Belton and... attorney forms for office... COMPANY... CO., Ltd... RAY CO... Night Service... LOON... and Cigars... CIGAR... pp. White Pass Dock... Bonanza Saloon... Rose... Koyukuk... BERGMAN and... p. m... the first passen... en Dawson and... ST. MICHAEL... m. Sharp... and will have a... chael and Nome... for San Francisco... rt... O hours previous... spectation for Gold... Company

# SHIPPING COMBINE

## Includes the Hamburg-American Line

### Circular Was Issued by the Big Company Explaining its Position.

Berlin, May 26.—The directors of the Hamburg-American line have issued a circular divulging the terms of the agreement arrived at between the Morgan shipping combine and the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines. The two German companies undertake to pay the combine an annual sum equal to the dividend on shares, amounting to at least twenty million marks. The provision was agreed on when the capital of the German lines was eighty million marks each and in the event of an increase in the capital, a contingency which meanwhile has arisen, the combine reserved the right of increasing the annual sum accruing to it to an amount equaling dividends of 25 per cent. of the capital stock. The syndicate, in return, pledges itself to pay the Germans 6 per cent. on a corresponding amount of capital and not to send any ships to a German port without the consent of the German companies. The latter are bound to limit their traffic from British ports. They can, however, continue the existing services. The Germans are not precluded from increasing in their ports of call, hereafter, British ports from which the combine does not run service, nor from running their South American, Mexican and West Indian services from British ports, even though the combine utilizes the same ports.

The combine, on the other hand, undertakes to allow two ships weekly in each direction to touch at French ports. The Germans are debarred from touching at Belgian ports with ships running to and from North America and agree not to touch at English ports exceeding twenty-five times for each company each way, making it an aggregate of 150 calls. The Germans are free to increase their sailings from French ports in which case the combine is entitled to an increase proportionately.

The estimate of new lines or the extension of existing service, if so large as to double the present number of sailings, must, before being carried out, be submitted to a committee of the contracting parties. In the event of each party desiring to effect such extension or establishment of new lines, it is bound to give the other the option of participating to the extent of one-third. This provision does not affect coastal or similar minor services.

The North American cabin passenger traffic of both parties is to be regulated by a special pooling arrangement, and it is agreed to maintain the present pool regarding steerage passengers. The freight business will be conducted under the existing agreements. The agreement provides further for the arrangement of differences and it becomes imperative in the event of war between the United States and Germany, Great Britain and Germany, or the United States and Great Britain. The combination agrees to leave to the Hamburg-American line its services from New York to East Asia and New York to the West Indies.

### Were Put in Steerage

San Francisco, May 26. — F. A. Childs, Grant D. Miller, W. J. Russell, W. C. Davitt and Grant C. Smith filed a libel today in the United States district court against the steamship Valenciano to recover damages in the sum of \$7,000. The complaint alleges that on May 26, 1901, the libelants paid \$75 each for second class passage to Cape Nome and that in violation of the contract they were placed in the steerage and had no food.

### Mayor as Composer.

San Francisco, May 11. — Mayor Schmitz has written a march. It is titled "The Yankee Hustler." The composition will receive its first hearing today in Golden Gate Park, where it will be found among the musical numbers to be discoursed at the afternoon concert by the Park band.

It is also a fact, though not so widely known, perhaps, that he is a composer of ability and has to his credit many excellent musical compositions which, though not published, have been played by many orchestras and bands in this and other cities and have met with general favor.

The heavy mail which Mr. Schmitz has daily received since taking office as mayor has included constant requests for some musical composition at his hands. Now he has bowed to the people's will and has composed a march which he has aptly named "The Yankee Hustler." The selection of this title is intended by the composer as a tribute to American progress. On the title page is pictured a typical American pointing with pride to the achievements of his country in steam and electricity.

From its swinging and melodious construction, "The Yankee Hustler" march is sure to become popular.

### French Mothers.

The most beautiful feature of French life is the influence for good exercised by the mother, and the love, amounting almost to adoration, which she inspires in her children, and with which she is followed right down to the grave. And this does not exist only among the high and middle classes of society, but also among the lowest.

This is particularly seen (and to my mind it is the most edifying picture of French life) on Sundays during the summer, when, in the parks and public gardens of the city, as well as in the woods in the suburbs, the families of the workmen are picnicking all day. No party is complete without the presence of the old women, mothers and grandmothers, and it is they who are served first and who receive the best attention from all alike—from the son and his wife and from their children.

Many a young man, even among the lowest of the low, has kept straight, simply in order not to give trouble or pain to a mother. Even the French criminal invariably implores his mother to forgive him. To the very last he has no other thoughts than her.

Yet, beautiful as are the love and devotion of French children to their mothers, great and beneficial as a mother's influence may be, the whole thing may be overdone, and I have no hesitation in saying that in France that influence is too great, and although it makes the family life very happy, it places the national life of the country in danger.

The French mother brings up her children for herself and for her future enjoyment, not for the development and progress of the country. She is a good patron, and in time of war she has proved how she can inflame her sons and make them do their duty; but times of war are, fortunately, exceptional times, and it must be said that in time of peace her only wish and her only ambition are to keep them by her side for the term of their natural lives.

The mother's skirt is the extinguisher of all ambition in most young men in France.

To please their mothers, sons prepare to occupy badly paid government situations instead of entering commerce, going abroad and settling in all those colonies which we have acquired at the price of much bloodshed and treasure, and which are only occupied by English people, Germans and all those people who are not so happy and contented at home as the French invariably are, and who go and settle in new pastures which our soldiers have made safe and secure.

French young men let their mothers choose their possessions and their wives for them. Such is the desire inculcated in French children to remain under the influence of their mothers that a young girl (I know one; who did) will refuse a young man whom she fell in love with in order to marry a man perfectly indifferent to her because the house of that man is quite close to that of her parents, and that, although married, she will be able to see as much of her mother as she did before she was married.

This will no doubt go a long length toward showing you why a mother-in-law (I mean a wife's mother) inspires so much terror in the breast of the Frenchman.

With the French system, when he marries, his wife does not become his, but practically remains her mother's. Of course, with his native philosophy and gay temper, he consoles himself with a good joke at the expense of the lady, but he has got her—or, rather, she has him, and no mistake!

The mother is responsible for all the amiable qualities of the Frenchman as a man, and for all his shortcomings as a citizen.—Max O'Rell.

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# A RUSHING BUSINESS

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That Hubrick's current ferry needed only an opportunity to demonstrate its importance as a carrier and conveyor has been fully demonstrated since the opening of the river. It is busy from seven o'clock in the morning until midnight and scarcely a night passes that Skipper Hubrick who resides at the west side landing, is not called from his bed at an unholy morning hour to ferry over some pilgrim just arrived from Miller, Glacier or Chicken creek. During the day and up to midnight hundreds of passengers are accommodated, many of whom go over merely for the pleasure of the stimulating ride on the water and to wander over the flower-grown hills of West Dawson.

A large number of mules and cattle are also transported, twenty-four mules—with their packs for Miller and Glacier creeks having been taken over last night.

Only five minutes are required for a round trip, too short a time to suit the passengers who enjoy the sensation and experience of stemming the fierce current of the Yukon. Captain Hubrick is master of his own craft and, in the language of Pinafore, "a right good captain is he."

### Ohio Political Race

Cleveland, May 26.—Many delegates and visitors to the Republican state convention, which meets here tomorrow, have already arrived. Senator Hanna remained at his residence today.

It is understood that a platform has been prepared by the Ohio senator and congressmen which has been submitted to the delegates. It is said to endorse the national administration strongly in general terms without specifications on Cuban reciprocity. The Philippines policy is unequivocally endorsed with a special expression of confidence in Governor General Taft.

There is no opposition to the renomination of Secretary of State Layan for a second term. There are many candidates for the other places.

### To Talk of Campaign

Washington, May 26.—Congressman Babcock, chairman of the Republican congressional legislation committee, talked with the president today regarding the fall campaign. The president at an early day will fix a date for receiving the committee, at which time plans will be mapped out.

### Keep Out of Politics

Topeka, Kan., May 26.—Eugene F. Ware, pension commissioner, arrived here this afternoon from Washington to settle up some private business.

matters. He will move his family to Washington in a short time. Commissioner Ware said he would not attend the Republican state convention in Wichita, as it would not seem to be appropriate for a newly appointed officer to take so much interest in state politics. Mr. Ware said it would seem like President Roosevelt sent him to Wichita in case he attended the convention.

### Mr. Richardson Denies

Washington, May 26.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader in the house, made a statement today correcting an impression which has gained wide circulation that he had declared that imperialism in his opinion would be the only issue of the campaign.

"I made no such statement and I hold no such views," said Mr. Richardson. "In fact, I doubt whether imperialism will be the leading issue, as there are other important questions pressing themselves to public attention."

### Made Show Of Force

Tamaqua, Pa., May 23.—Led by a drummer and a bagler, several hundred striking miners marched on the Smith-Meyers washery this morning. A sentry, posted in a tree, fired his gun as a warning to the men at the washery—that the strikers were approaching. Operations at once discontinued.

When the strikers were within fifty yards of the washery they were met by Charles Meyers, one of the operators. Mr. Meyers appealed to them not to damage any property or to injure any of the men. He said that he would pledge his word that not a pound of coal would be washed until the strike had been settled. The marchers then appointed a committee to meet the employes, and the latter promised not to work until an order to do so is issued by the United Mine Workers' officials. The marchers then returned to town.

### One More Good Office

Washington, May 26.—The navy department has added one more, and perhaps the last to the good offices which it has been called on to perform in behalf of the West Indian volcanic sufferers by undertaking to deliver to the people of St. Vincent a large quantity of lumber, which the Canadian government has given. The lumber is coming by rail from Canada to Norfolk, the treasury officials authorizing its passage through the United States without payment of duty. At Norfolk the lumber will be loaded on the collier Leonides and transported directly to St. Vincent.

### Fuel Prices Advanced.

New York, May 23.—Convicted that weeks, and possibly months, may elapse before the miners' strike shall have been settled, retail coal dealers here have advanced the price of anthracite coal to a maximum of \$8.50 a ton and marked up bituminous to \$4.50 when purchased in small quantities. To consumers of large quantities of soft coal a rate of \$3.85 was quoted.

Only once before have these prices for fuel been exceeded; that was in 1871, when the price of anthracite reached a maximum of \$11 a ton.

### Minnesota Town Burned

Ravenna, Minn., May 26.—Fire which originated in Bartholomew's hardware store tonight practically wiped out the business portion of the town. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

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