

The Klondike Nugget

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\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the 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.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903.

TRUTH SHOULD BE SPREAD.

Our contemporaries are all agreed with the Nugget that practical measures should be taken to bring the advantages of the territory and town as a field for investment, more prominently to the notice of the outside world.

Various ideas have been brought forward all of them possessing value, but none, we believe, calculated to accomplish better results than the suggestion made by this paper that a Yukon exhibit be prepared for the St. Louis exposition.

The moneyed interests of Canada and the United States as also of Great Britain and the continent will be fully represented at St. Louis and an attractive display such as might easily be prepared in Dawson would thus command worldwide attention.

There are better opportunities offered in the district at the present time than ever before. Mining propositions which could not be regarded with favor in the early days by reason of enormous cost of development are now capable of yielding handsome returns.

Improvements in methods, and reductions in cost of machinery and supplies have brought the mining industry to a basis where hundreds of claims, formerly counted too poor to work, are being operated at a profit.

The conditions are favorable to securing a reawakened interest in the territory among investors and the opportunity thus presented should not be left unimproved.

Moreover, through the agency of a display such as we have suggested, the popular impression which prevails on the outside with reference to the climatic and other natural characteristics of the territory could be effectually removed.

A splendid assortment of flowers, vegetables, grains and other products might readily be prepared which would prove a veritable eye opener to tens of thousands of people who will visit the St. Louis exposition.

Most people in the great outside world possess only exceedingly vague ideas as to the sort of life led by the average Yukoner. The belief prevails very generally that ice and snow hold sway the year round and that the country is not suited for permanent habitation.

The facts are all to the contrary and it is highly desirable that the truth of the matter should be spread far and wide. Yukon will compare most favorably with any of the northern countries of Europe in respect to its adaptability to the wants of a large population.

There are thousands of people in the territory today who expect to make their homes here indefinitely and the number is increasing every year. The climate is extraordinarily healthful as is proven by the hundreds of sturdy children who are growing up in the community and by the comparatively small amount of sickness which occurs in the district.

In fact, all the essentials are present to form the foundation of a lasting community, and it needs only that the facts be well understood to bring about a steady influx of the most desirable class of population.

Woodworth's contentions, we commend a close perusal of the letter to all who hope to see favorable results accrue from the proposed investigation.

The letter supports the view which has been expressed in this paper on several occasions, that a proper presentation of the case of the people against the concessions will mean a vast amount of hard work on the part of those who take the matter in hand.

It will not be sufficient to tell the commission that everybody in the territory (excepting the Yukon Sun) is opposed to Treadgold. The whys and wherefores must be exhibited in a manner that will leave no room for doubt that the general feeling upon the subject is based upon good substantial reasons.

It is a most important feature of the situation that all concessions are embraced within the scope of the commission's duties and the opportunity must not be neglected of showing the injury which is accruing to the community therefrom.

The public looks to the board of trade to take the initiative in the preparation of the case and the public in whose behalf the work is to be done will undoubtedly be found willing to contribute toward defraying the expenses involved.

Obviously, there is no time to be lost, and the sooner the matter is brought to the attention of the public in all its bearings, the better it will be.

Another opportunity may never be presented to the community of securing remedial action in the concession matter, and therefore every advantage of the presence of the commission in Dawson should be taken.

His Dignity Injured

A reporter on one of the local daily papers is small of stature and looks and behaves like a very young boy. One night recently he was sent to Everett on an assignment by the night city editor, relates the Boston Herald.

He called at a house and asked for the lady he wished to interview. It was after nine o'clock, and the curfew had warned all children from the streets on penalty of being arrested and locked up.

The questions the reporter asked the lady were impertinent but important. She gazed at the innocent looking "child" before her a moment and then said: "Little one, you are not a reporter. You are an impostor whom some idle, malicious gossip has sent here to worry me. You ought to be in your bed. Now run along home or you will get arrested and locked in a cold dungeon."

for remember the curfew has rung, and all little boys must be in bed, nicely tucked in, before the curfew rings. So run along like a good little child."

The reporter choked down his wrath and went his way. But his dignity had been assailed, and he gave vent to his feelings later when he related his experience to his chief. Now he is devoting all his energy to growing a mustache.

The Usual Rumor

London, May 3. — A rumor that King Edward had been assassinated gained circulation here today. It caused a feeling of uneasiness, until it was learned that the rumor was absolutely unfounded, and that the Sunday program of the royal visit was being carried out in Paris without a hitch.

The rumor caused great alarm in London official and court circles. Anxious inquiries concerning the truth of the report were made, and from Buckingham palace telegrams were immediately sent to Paris. The replies that there was no truth in the rumor brought intense relief to all classes of society.

Klondike Souvenirs, Goetzman's, 200 photos, \$1.00. 125 Second ave.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Still Defy Her.

London, May 9.—Further accounts printed in the English newspapers in regard to the situation in Finland indicate that although the arbitrary measures of the Russian government have in no wise been relaxed, the spirit of the Finns remains still entirely unbroken.

Passive resistance is everywhere maintained, despite the expulsion of the leading "patriots." One of the most striking evidences of this uncompromising attitude is seen in the fact that nearly all the conscripts levied under the new conscription act have refused to join the army and have defied the threats of the government.

The popular feeling is one of deep indignation. AT THE MERCY OF DESPOTS. "To understand this indignation," writes a correspondent, "it must be remembered that the measures adopted are as unprecedented in Finland as they would be in England. Hitherto the liberty of a subject was guaranteed by law. No one could be punished without trial, and officials, like other people, were responsible before the courts for the legality of their acts. All that has been abolished by the St. Petersburg bureaucracy, who have now introduced the Oriental system of arbitrary despotism, under which every man's property and liberty, and even his life, are at the mercy of the executive of a government which is above law, and free of all restraint on its liberty of action."

"The system has proved a dismal failure in Russia, where the people have never known anything better, and it is hard to believe that it can be a success when applied to a nation of people like the Finns, who have grown up amid western traditions of personal liberty and self-government."

CONFLICT MAY BE FORCED. The correspondent of the London Post at Helsinki claims to have information from an excellent source that coercive quartering of Russian troops in different districts on a large scale is contemplated, partly as a punishment to the Finns and partly, perhaps, in the hope of provoking disturbances which will have to be quelled by bayonets.

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 Commission.

Editor Nugget: Dear Sir,—The facts in regard to the Treadgold and other concessions are such that several members of the cabinet and many individuals will strain every effort not to have them brought to light. Is, then, the honest wing of the cabinet now in the ascendant determined to have the truth even if it wreck their own party or is the commission to be appointed only a blind to fool the people? Time will tell. The following tests may be applied.

To what extent can witnesses claim privilege before the commission? If large numbers of witnesses can claim privilege of not answering questions put to them the commission will reach no startling conclusions and have no startling evidence. Privilege to be claimed will be (a) professional as in the case of lawyers, agents, etc.; (b) as to titles and titles deeds which will be claimed by all who are or have been owners or part owners of concessions; (c) as to criminal and fraudulent dealings. This will be claimed by all who have been in the various shady transactions; (d) as to departmental and official documents. The public are not now allowed to make use of same and they are necessary to a proper presentation of the case.

What scope is allowed to inquiry before the commission? It now appears by press dispatch that no inquiry can be made into the means by which the concessions were obtained; the sole question being in regard to any concession, is its continuance beneficial or detrimental to the community? If this be the scope past iniquities, frauds and misrepresentations are a closed book. It will be a mere matter of expert opinion. Past wrongdoing will not even be censured.

What evidence can be brought before the commission even if its scope is very wide? In the 1899 commission only acts up to June, 1898, were allowed to be inquired into. The common way of shutting out a question was to say it was irrelevant or the answer was hearsay, and the matters were so divided that a question relevant to the administration of the gold commissioner's office in general was ruled out because it did not prove that A. B., a particular clerk, was guilty of a specific act of wrongdoing. By quibbles, restrictions and fine legal distinctions the commission may be rendered useless.

Even if the commission is not balked as above hinted it may fail because evidence is not ready. It will take from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to present a complete case to the commission. The cost of presentation of even a big legal action to the courts here has in numerous instances exceeded \$5,000. The case to be presented to this commission is equal if properly done to the work done in five or six O'Brien murder trials in which the government is said to have spent \$100,000. No one can tell the amount of work in a big action till he commences to prepare brief, examine witnesses, systematize evidence, employ expert witnesses, subpoena and pay for witnesses from all parts of the country. It may be that the board of trade feel they can handle the case with \$5,000. They had better count the cost. My belief is that unless vigorous measures are at once taken the commission will be a failure for lack of proper presentation of the case of the people.

The whole question may be divided into the duty of the government and the duty of the Yukon people. The duty of the government is to give us a fair commission with adequate powers. This I hope for but do not expect. The duty of the Yukon people is to present to such a commission exhaustive evidence in a logical and convincing form. This I believe the people desire to do but at present have little idea of the magnitude of the task.

C. M. WOODWORTH. Dawson, June 3, 1903.

Sawed Off His Hotel

Editor Nugget: Dear Sir,—You omit in your notice under above heading that Mrs. Borg asked \$800 for one foot frontage, a quarter of the depth of lot. She paid \$500 for the lot. At the rate she asked this would make the price of the 25-foot lot \$20,000. Well, I moved, she got her pound of flesh but she did not bleed me as hoped.

Yours truly, ISIDORE McWm. BOURKE.

Typical of Kaiser

London, May 9.—The one hundred and thirty-fifth exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts opened its doors last Monday at Burlington house. Taking it altogether this year's show is undoubtedly of a higher order of merit than that of last year.

A striking portrait is that of the German emperor painted for the United Service Club by J. Watson Nicol. The artist has caught the Kaiser in one of his most exalted moods, as not only his features but his bearing are expressive of that forceful determination that has characterized his career, while the lips, half hidden by the upturned mustache tell plainly of the wilderness of stubbornness in his nature. The pose is decidedly an aggressive one, which is heightened by an almost fierce expression of eyes and the firm grasp of his hands upon the hilt of his sword, the point of which rests upon the ground in front of him. The emperor wears the white uniform of his guards and a helmet surmounted by the Prussian eagle.

A picture that will attract attention is by John F. Bacon, showing the late Archbishop Temple in the act of giving homage to King Edward upon the occasion of the coronation at Westminster Abbey. It will be remembered the venerable prelate was overcome at this stage of the ceremony and the king's attitude as he stretches forth his hands shows the utmost solicitude.

IN TOUCH WITH WORLD

Tanana Telegraph Gap to be Filled

Captain Barnette Brought Order With Him for Lieutenant Mitchell U. S. A.

Fairbanks will soon be on the line of telegraph. When Captain Barnette of Fairbanks on the Tanana returned from the outside a few days ago he brought with him from the superintendent of the Pacific coast U. S. postal division an order to Lieutenant Mitchell, in charge of the U. S. military on the lower Yukon, instructing him to at once complete the gap in the government telegraph line from where it now leaves off at a point between Rampart and Fairbanks on through the latter place and southward until it connects with the Valdez-Eagle branch of the system.

The order also instructed that an office be established and an operator secured at Fairbanks. It is probable that the line will also pass through the town of Chena and that an office will be maintained there.

The filling in of the gap will not only put the Tanana towns in touch with the outside world, but also lower Yukon points and Nome as well. It is an extensive system and when completed will embrace all the points of importance in the District of Alaska.

The Blackmail Case

Montreal, May 3.—The inquiry in the extraordinary case of C. A. Barber and Mrs. Barber, who are charged with having blackmailed Mr. D. C. Brosseau, was continued yesterday. Mr. Ed. Black of the Molsons Bank said that Barber was known at the bank, and that on Tuesday last he called there and presented two one-thousand dollar checks, signed by Brosseau, to be credited to his account. Walter Ryan said that he had rented the house where the blackmailing is supposed to have been done, to the woman prisoner, who had given the name of Mrs. Allison. Several others identified the woman. An application for bail in behalf of Mrs. Barber was made, on the ground that she was the mother of four children, but it was refused. The case was adjourned until Thursday.

President Wilson of the International Brotherhood of Permanent Way Employees says that although the committee negotiating for the G. T. R. trackmen with the company have had in their possession for ten days authority to order a strike, nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has been sent to the company. They preferred to use conciliatory measures. The point in hand was a desired reinstatement by the men of trackmen dismissed owing to alleged negligence.

An illicit still was discovered in St. Henri yesterday. The firemen were called out for a blaze in the lower part of a hotel kept by Madame Couillard, at the corner of St. Remy and Notre Dame streets. After the fire Chief Massy went down to investigate the cause, and was surprised to find two stills, with a capacity of fifty gallons each, two barrels containing one hundred gallons of whiskey, and a large amount in process of fermentation. He immediately notified the provincial revenue police, and Officer Normandin went out. Mme. Couillard declared that she did not know the liquor was being manufactured on her premises, as she had rented the lower part to two men for a dancing hall.

Francis E. Leupp says that probably the shortest speech ever delivered in congress was made by "Ben" Butler of Massachusetts. An Ohio member had fallen about of him one day and poured upon him a torrent of abuse which would have excited general indignation but for an unconsciously ridiculous gesture with which the orator accompanied almost every alternate sentence. This tempered the disgust of his hearers with mirth. He would raise his arms just as high above his head as possible and then bring his hands as if he were making a delicious attempt to wring them off. Butler sat through the speech with his eyes half closed, not moving a muscle. He rose when his assailant finished and stood calmly in the aisle. After perhaps a minute of silence he began: "Mr. Speaker!" Another impressive pause, and expectancy reached nearly the bursting point. Suddenly raising his arms, Butler reproduced exactly the awful gesture of the Ohio congressman. Then his arms fell to his sides, and for another minute he stood silent. "That is all, Mr. Speaker," he said finally, and sat down. "I just wanted to answer the gentleman from Ohio."—Nebraska State Journal.

"Is it true that people sleep so late down here?" queried the northern tourist. "Yes, sir," responded the Mississippi citizen. "The only thing that seems in a hurry to rise down here is the river."—Chicago News.

STOCK IS INCREASED

Stock is Placed on Market for Sale

Association Form Plan by Which it Hopes Liquidate All Accounts

Since the passage of the act of the Yukon council granting to the Dawson Athletic Association to increase its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000 with a certain portion to be designated as preference stock at the rate of eight per cent, the association decided to take advantage of the opportunity and to increase its capital stock to \$30,000. The original capital stock was \$20,000 consisting of 200 shares of \$100 each. Number 100 were subscribed at \$100 each, producing a sum totaling \$10,000. The balance of \$10,000 was to be paid for the improvement and which were carried to the meeting of the shareholders held on May 12. Having resolution was unopposed.

The directors issued a letter to the shareholders asking them to set forth the present condition of the association. The fact that it has taken preference stock has been a matter of public knowledge, and making an appeal to the shareholders to subscribe for such stock is a matter of course. The directors issued a circular letter to the shareholders asking them to set forth the present condition of the association and to make an appeal to the shareholders to subscribe for such stock. The directors issued a circular letter to the shareholders asking them to set forth the present condition of the association and to make an appeal to the shareholders to subscribe for such stock.

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Quality Folks

Since bacteriologists have attributed the dissemination of yellow fever in Cuba, and of the deadly malaria in Italy, to the mosquito, that creature has emerged from the general host of insects into a place of individual importance. For other reasons than these, however, an old Cornish woman lately pronounced upon the mosquito aristocracy. She had asked her parish priest to read her a letter from her son in Brazil. The writer's orthography was doubtful, but the vicar did his best to read phonetically.

"I cannot tell you how the muskies torment me. They pursue me everywhere—even down the chimney!" The fond mother's eyes grew large with mingled pride and amazement. "Ezekiel must be rare handsome," she said, "for the maidens to be so after him. And I reckon the Miss Kitties is quality folks, too!"

A Glasgow gentleman recently recommended to the notice of a city merchant a young fellow who was looking for a clerkship. Some few days later they met again and the gentleman asked if the selection had proved a wise one. "Not at all," replied the merchant. "Dear me!" said the other. "I thought he would have suited you down to the ground—so full of go." "Yes," responded the merchant, "he was too full of go. Why, he's clean gone, and a thousand pounds of my money, too."

"You don't say so! Why, I thought he was exactly the fellow you were looking for." "So he is," was the reply—"so he is."

"What's the matter with Jones?" "Why?" "He goes along abstractedly as though he were drunk and were wearing double."

"He is. They have twins at home."

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