

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12. (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher.

NOTICE. When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation."

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.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

Parliament assembles today at the federal capital, and from indications the session will have to deal with a tremendous volume of business of a most important character.

It is obvious that this territory, if it expects to secure the recognition to which it is entitled, and which by common consent of the people must be secured, in order to insure a continuance of prosperous conditions, will need to bring all possible leverage to bear.

In the general scuffle certain to follow the demands and counter demands that will be made upon the federal legislators from all quarters Yukon matters may easily be given a secondary place unless the utmost caution is exercised.

There is no difference upon the point that the question of water supply is of greater concern to the Yukon territory than any other public undertaking that has been suggested or is in contemplation.

Water must be supplied to the mining districts at a reasonable rate and in abundant quantities or a retrogressive movement will ensue which, ultimately, is absolutely certain to prove disastrous.

It may also be laid down as an established proposition, that no scheme involving a private monopoly of the water supply, which the district stands so sadly in need will be tolerated.

Simultaneously, with the effort to accomplish the final overthrow of Treadgold, the task of enlisting federal aid in establishing a water system should be pressed forward with the utmost vigor and firmness.

tion along the lines contemplated by the board of trade should serve the purpose even though valuable time has been lost.

The petition prepared by the board should be carried from one end of the district to the other and before being forwarded should bear the signatures of every person in the territory.

Moreover it is especially desirable that the powerful commercial organizations of the Dominion should be asked immediately to lend their aid to the movement.

When the facts are known support should be received from every commercial and manufacturing concern in the Dominion, for there are very few of them which have not profited by the Yukon trade which is being more eagerly sought than ever before.

When the business men of Canada understand that the expenditure of \$3,600,000, or \$4,000,000 by the federal government in providing this district with an adequate water supply, will double the annual output and increase by more than that amount the demand for Canadian manufactures and machinery, there can be no doubt that their aid will be forthcoming.

With united effort on the part of the whole community, and absolute refusal to admit the injection of politics into the movement, there can be no doubt that success will result.

Whatever assistance is secured must come from the party in power and it is to the leaders of that party that the representations of the community must be addressed.

If no time is lost it should be a matter of a few weeks only until the interest of parliament is awakened and substantial progress made toward the fulfillment of what is unquestionably the desire of every person in this territory.

The Old Pioneer

Then here's to the old Yukon, my boys! Our Yukon of long ago—

And here's to the swift gray wolf, my boys; And the moose and the caribou.

Then oh for a sight of the fir-clad slopes And a shot at the lumbering bear.

And oh for a grip of my partner's hand And a breath of God's purest air.

And then for the pie bake at Forty-mile. When Christmas is night at hand.

With Jack and Al setting up the hootch To all of our pioneer band.

And then for the break of the ice in spring And the flight of the white checked goose.

When nature smiles on the son's of toil. Her slumbering possessions let loose.

And then to remember our comrades, too, Asleep under bench and bar; Who carried their packs with the rest of us.

In the land of the Northern Star. Oh, is it a shame if a tear-drop steals its course on my withered cheek? Or that I feel a choking grip.

On my throat when I try to speak. When I can not forget the boys of old.

On the Yukon so long ago— And the swift gray wolf and the lumbering bear, And the moose and the caribou.

Oh, no, you are welcome, you sweetest pain, From the fields of what has been. And I thank the merciful Lord who keeps My memory always green.

E. ENGELSTAD. March 3, 1903. Satisfied He Is Right.

The continued monthly increase of my sales demonstrate beyond question that I was right when I decided to lead all others in quality. I shall continue to follow that method, knowing that by so doing I will still hold the custom of the best people in Dawson.

F. S. DUNHAM, The Family-Grocer. All eggs candled before delivered to customers.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Ambitious for Greater Naval Strength

New Ships Are Being Constructed With a View of Equalling Russia's Strength

Berlin, Feb. 14.—With the acquisition of large colonial possessions by Germany has come the development of the imperial navy on so large and significant a scale that most of the other naval powers of the world are watching its growth with suspicion and some of them with apprehension.

As a naval power Germany now ranks with Italy. The order now runs: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy or Germany, the United States and so on. In a year or two Germany will rank next to Russia.

In his determination to have a great navy Emperor William has been unyielding, and in 1900 a naval program which cannot be interfered with, except to enlarge its scope, was adopted by the Reichstag.

This naval plan of 1900 was practically a doubling of the plan adopted in 1898. It provides for a certain amount of ship construction, entirely in German yards, chiefly by private plants, from year to year, and the gradual substitution of new vessels for those that have grown out of date.

The imperial navy is to be developed along three lines. The first is strictly for home defense. The next is for purposes of attack near home. The third is for service in foreign waters near her colonial possessions.

The home fleet, eventually to consist of thirty-four battle ships of the first class, eight large and twenty-four small cruisers, with a reserve of four battleships and three large and four small cruisers.

In the home squadron there are to be eight battleships and two cruisers always in commission, and the others of the fleet are to be put in commission in the summer for maneuvers.

The life of a battleship is computed by the German naval authorities to be twenty-five years and that of a cruiser twenty years. By 1920 Germany will have certain warships for which substitutes will have been built, but which will not be entirely useless.

This means that she will have no less than fifty-five battleships, seventeen of which will still be of considerable use, although not up to the requirements that will be in vogue then. She will also have about the same number of fighting cruisers.

The total cost of building these vessels from 1900 to 1916 will be something like \$365,000,000. In addition about \$65,000,000 will be spent on dockyards, and the current expenditure for maintaining the navy will be increased from \$18,000,000 a year in 1900 to \$37,000,000 in 1917.

In 1900 Germany had 1,385 officers and 21,538 men in her navy. By 1917 there will be 3,000 officers and 56,000 men in the navy. This rise of Germany as a naval power is all the more significant when one remembers that it was not until 1861 that she had her first naval review, and that it was not until 1895, upon the opening of the Kiel canal, that the imperial navy was first displayed before the fleets of other naval powers.

The Emperor makes all the ordinances regulating the administration of the navy and is practically supreme. He has a "Marine Cabinet" to carry on the business details of the establishment and an "Admiral Staff" to advise, like the general staff of the army, what the navy is to do.

He has flag officers to command the home naval stations at Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea and at Kiel on the Baltic. Another flag officer commands the home squadron and another has charge of the cruising squadron, while another inspects the training establishments.

In a general way service in the navy is compulsory and along the same lines as service in the army. There are also land forces belonging to the navy, chiefly artillery. In another decade the navy will be a most important establishment.

Germany has twenty-two battleships in service where the United States has ten. She is building eight

to our ten. She has four armored cruisers where we have two, but she is building only three where we are building nine. In protected cruisers she has nineteen to our fourteen, and is building three to our six.

In unprotected cruisers she has twenty to our six. In coast defenders she has eleven to our fifteen—ours are of the monitor type and is building no more, while we are constructing four. She has something like 140 torpedo-boats to our thirty-two, but these vessels are already out of date, and neither country is building any more.

She has thirty torpedo destroyers to our twenty. We have eight submarines to none for Germany. Altogether she has about 275 warships to our 140, but inasmuch as she has over 100 more torpedo boats than we have—vessels that are useless—the present disparagement between the navies of the two countries is not so great as the total figures would indicate.

One of the latest of the German battleships has just been launched. It represents the new type. It is not as large as the more recent of American battleships, but is compact and of the bulldog order. Its name is the Braunschweig. It is 398.62 feet long, 73.80 feet wide, 25.10 feet draught. It displaces 13,200 tons, as against about 16,000 tons of the newer English and American battleships. It has a speed of eighteen knots an hour, which is about the average required of the largest vessels of this class. The new battleship carried 660 officers and men.

Soldiers in a Special. Seattle, March 11.—A Great Northern special train, consisting of seven tourist sleepers, one buffet sleeper and two baggage cars, left West Superior yesterday afternoon with 261 privates, thirteen officers and four non-commissioned officers of the United States army bound for Seattle, where the equipment will be turned over to the Northern Pacific for transportation to Portland. There the Southern Pacific will handle them to their destination at San Francisco. The train will arrive in Seattle about 10 o'clock tomorrow night.

The detachment is being transferred from Fort Brady to San Francisco, where they will relieve three companies to be sent to the Philippines. Traveling Passenger Agent H. V. Lucas, of the Great Northern, left here yesterday morning and will meet the train at Havre, Mont., and accompany it as far as Seattle.

In this shipment the Great Northern has introduced an innovation. The equipment, into which the detachment loaded at West Superior will be taken through to San Francisco, going away with the necessity for a change of cars.

Increased Revenues. Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Canada's revenue for the seven months ending Jan. 31 reached the total of \$36,347,132, being \$9,762,726 in excess of the ordinary expenditure, and \$4,515,973 more than ordinary and capital expenditure combined.

Our financial position is better by nearly six millions than it was at the end of January, 1902; there having been an increase of \$3,901,546 in the receipts for the past seven months, and a reduction in the capital expenditure of \$2,368,598.

Against this the ordinary expenditure has only been augmented by \$412,000. The increases in the national receipts consist of the following: Customs, \$2,467,506; excise, \$359,489; postoffice, \$528,622; public works, \$489,216; miscellaneous, \$256,814.

"I have no doubt you have heard some stories to my discredit," he said. "I don't like to put it in that way," she quietly replied.

"How then?" he hopefully asked. "I have never heard any stories to your credit," said she.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There once was a man from Nantucket, Who kept all his cash in a bucket; But his daughter named Nan Ran away with a man, And as for the bucket, Nantucket.—Princeton Tiger.

There once was a man from Nantucket, Who kept all his cash in a bucket; But his daughter named Nan Ran away with a man, And as for the bucket, Nantucket.—Princeton Tiger.

\$2 Per Month! The Nugget Will Be Delivered After February 1st For \$2.00 PER MONTH

LICENSES NOW DUE

And Payable at City Clerk's Office

Local Treasury Will Shortly Be Repaid by Considerable Amount.

The city license collector is out looking for victims and a glance at the schedule of fees indicates that a handsome sum will be diverted into the city treasury when he has completed his rounds.

Last year the amount derived from licenses totaled something over \$5,000. A large portion of that amount went to pay the salary of the license collector, who since the present administration took office has been dispersed with.

At the present time his duties are incorporated with those of the city clerk and the task of collecting the license fees now falls upon the shoulders of E. Ward Smith in addition to his other duties. It is believed that the receipts from licenses this year will be fully equal to that of last year.

The following are now due and payable at the city offices, McLennan & McCleary building, First avenue: Auctioneers—for each salesman or clerk \$100.00

Hawkers, pedlars or petty chapmen (on foot) 100.00 With horse or other animal in addition to above license 50.00

Second hand dealer or junk shop 100.00 Pawnbroker 150.00 Water cart (each) 50.00 Scavenger cart (each), one or two horses 50.00

Cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos (retail) 50.00 Billiard, bagatelle, Mississippi or pigeon hole table or such like 50.00 Bowling alley (each bed) 50.00 Rifle or shooting gallery 50.00

Travelling circus, menagerie or hippodrome 100.00 Exhibition of natural or artificial curiosities, for first day 50.00 For each subsequent day 5.00

Exhibition of boxing or wrestling, walking, rope dancing, tumbling or other acrobatic performance or other side shows per day 100.00 Exhibition of legerdemain or jugglery and every other where an admission is charged, per day 50.00

Theatre, music or concert hall, pavilion, etc. 100.00 Drays or wagons for hire (one horse) 25.00 Drays or wagons for hire (two horses) 40.00

Cab, carriage or other vehicle for hire (one horse or more) 25.00 Livery, feed or sale stable 100.00 Booth/stand 50.00 Commercial travellers taking orders from consumers for outside traders 250.00

Milk vendor 50.00 Transient traders 300.00 Restaurant and eating house 50.00

The White Pass & Yukon Route PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE DAWSON TO WHITEHORSE

Beef Loins and Ribs For family use. The best cuts of the Beef. No waste. Pacific Cold Storage Co. Telephone 63

Alaska Flyers Operated by the Alaska Steamship Company Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway Every Five Days.

Burlington Route No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read Via the Burlington.

The Great Northern "FLYER" LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M.

The Northwestern Line Is the Short Line to Chicago and All Eastern Points

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. Copper River and Cook's Inlet YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

SYSTEM IS AT FA How London Hospitals Are Run It is Now Desired to Inc Sphere of Hospitals fullness. London, Feb. 14.—The an has been issued by the go St. Bartholomew's hospital rebuilding of part of their ment has led to a serious of the whole London hospita The agitation springs from to use the hospitals' sphere now increased, and their more properly discharged able under the existing o ren. A hospital board is usually, conservative and since its predecessors have the time has come when it recognized that the heart of not the place for a sick w The individual, for h his comfort's sake, goes as the city as he can possibl our great homes for the di injured are placed just w are likely to have the wo members, with all the ill tend, and nothing to compe London of today is not t of the day in which these a the infirm were erected. they were not built in upon at they are now. There and better air. Besides, conveyance were so bad in of our ancestors that the e of were Hobson's choice. case is different. There is way the great hospitals sh presently occupy their pre where every year there mus congestion and loss of pur giving air. The laid upon which these stand is enormously valua hospitals were removed and forced to account by least would be a huge revenue. Such a change cannot be effected, but at a time like nt, when appeals are gene heads to extend the buildi standing in London, it is h portant that the govern hospitals who are asking money should understand who find the means intend role in determining how t shall be spent. Among the most nota tions to the discussion subject which is being ear the daily press is a letter fr from a surgeon to one of the has hospitals. This shows a light upon the ex which must lead to a de on in the minds of the p aments that a large propo patients treated in the Lon tations are not resident persons from all parts of ion. Furthermore, many though received as ordinary could very well afford to be treated. The cost of care comes out of the grea charities. "I believe," th says, "that if such cases admitted, but were sent county hospitals, if poor, or good homes, as they ought great many of the warri and hospitals might be clis any form according to L These cases are sent up physician, and because the e the physician is such an t that he welcomes an inter from anywhere. But Lond one poor ever with it, an not have to bear the burd port from all parts of the There are noble instituti onaries at which are a physician and surgeons an found throughout the world, except for the provinces, an London, it should be, un in some special reason ma possible for a case to be treated outside the capital. every consideration is seri patients pay only 1s 7d in the rate is supplied, if from the benefactions of and to 5d in the £ from the Obviously, there might be deal more space in Lond for London's poor. T