

The Klondike Nugget

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KLONDIKE NUGGET.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1903.

BASIS OF PROSPERITY.

The opposition that has manifested itself so generally to the Treadgold concession must not be accepted as an indication that the community generally is hostile to capital. Men with money for legitimate investment are wanted in the territory and it may be added are wanted badly. There are thousands of acres of auriferous gravels which have not yet been prospected in the district and which under the influence of capital conservatively directed may be made to yield abundantly.

The opposition to the Treadgold scheme arises from the fact that the people are opposed to a blanket scheme which will practically turn the country over to one concern. The fight now being made against the Treadgold concession is as much a fight for the benefit of the legitimate investor as it is for the individual claim owner. The prosperity of the country hinges upon the success of a vast number of small enterprises. When the camp is handed over bodily to one concern, everyone not connected with or in the pay of such concern might as well leave.

The Treadgold grant is of such a nature and is framed upon such lines that the possibilities for danger to the community resting within its provisions cannot be fully determined beforehand. Enough is made plain, however, to indicate conclusively that it is an undesirable measure which is calculated to benefit one set of men at the expense of the thousands who have cast their lot in with this district and through their energy, time and money are rapidly developing its magnificent resources.

Six years are given to the concessionaires in which to begin operations, and unless the concession is revoked, six years of uncertainty are bound to ensue. The country will manage to get along without Treadgold and whether it could get along with him is an open question—in fact with most people a question which would be given a negative answer. The obvious course, therefore, is to continue the anti-Treadgold campaign until the obnoxious grant is altogether revoked.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The city of Nome was assessed last year for a total sum of \$14,000. Dawson's assessment amounted nearly to ten times that amount. That is to say the value of real and personal holdings in this city amounts to about ten times that of the taxable property of Nome. In Dawson about 3 per cent. of the taxes remain uncollected, while in Nome according to recent papers about 20 per cent. of the taxes still remain outstanding.

All taxes in Dawson are payable in cash and accounts of the city are liquidated in cash, while in Nome nearly all tax receipts were in the form of warrants issued at a big discount but accepted at par in payment of taxes.

Dawson, therefore, presents a solid financial showing based upon absolute values and established conclusively by the prompt manner in which taxes are paid.

There is no more reliable index of the conditions which exist in a community than its statement of taxes levied and received.

From reports received from time to time, one might easily imagine that

Nome was a town of considerable magnitude and established upon times of unquestioned permanency.

This seems, however, in view of the foregoing, to be a matter of considerable doubt. A town which levies an assessment of only \$14,000 per annum and fails to collect 20 per cent. of the amount cannot be counted as an exceedingly large or lively community.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

The services rendered by Major Wood as acting commissioner should be accorded some substantial recognition by the government. Since the departure of Mr. Ross on the memorable trip during which he was stricken down with paralysis, the duties of the territorial executive office have fallen entirely upon the shoulders of Major Wood. The responsibilities of that office in addition to his regular duties as superintendent of the N. W. M. P. have been borne with manifest tact and ability.

There have been no complaints from any source with the administration of Major Wood. He has applied himself with diligence to the manifold problems that have confronted him since his assumption of the office of commissioner and in every way has sought to improve the conditions of the community.

The major will hand over the office to his successor with the consciousness that he has performed his duty with credit to himself and in a manner satisfactory to the people.

The board of trade has occupied a consistent and dignified attitude throughout the whole discussion in connection with the Treadgold concession and the proposal to send delegates to Ottawa. The determination of the board to await results of the petition and resolutions which have been forwarded to Mr. Ross is based upon common sense and good judgment. The board of trade is taking practical steps in the direction of ameliorating existing conditions and if its present course is continued will soon have the entire community behind it.

If Mr. Ross does not find himself able to procure favorable action upon all the reforms advocated in the platform upon which he ran and to which he is pledged, it will be for the reason that the government declines to accede to his wishes. As far as lies within the power of any one man to accomplish results, Yukon's representative may be relied upon to do the best that can be done.

The late Thomas Brackett Reed was fond of telling the following story regarding the bright little office boy whom he kept in his employ in Washington, and for whom he prophesied a brilliant financial career.

A gentleman calling on Mr. Reed one day, while waiting in the reception-room, was attracted by the manner of the small attendant and started a random conversation.

"And how much do you earn a week, my boy?" he inquired.

"Fifty dollars," said the youngster with avidity.

Being shown into the senator's private office just then the visitor's surprise found vent in words.

"Mighty bright boy you have there Mr. Reed, to be getting \$50 a week," he remarked.

"Fifty nothing," said Mr. Reed. "he gets \$5.50."

"But he told me just now you were giving him \$50 a week," persisted the gentleman.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Reed, and touched the bell. "Billy," he said, "did you tell this gentleman I was paying you \$50 a week?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't? Well, what did you say?"

"I said I earned it," was the prompt and stout rejoinder. — New York Mail and Express.

Mother—To think that my little Ethel should have spoken so impudently to papa today at dinner! She never hears me talk in that way to him.

Ethel (stoutly)—Well, but you teased him, and I didn't.

Carnation Cream, 6 cans for \$1.00, guaranteed. Ahlert & Forsha.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

WALKING SKIRTS

All the New Styles in Cut and Material. All the New Materials. All Lengths. All Prices.

J. P. McLENNAN 233 FRONT ST Phone 501-B Agent for Standard Patterns.

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.

Replies to Shannon

Editor of Nugget.—Dear Sir,—Mr. R. W. Shannon, whose letter in your valuable paper of the 28th instant I have read with much interest, makes but a poor apologist for the Dawson board of trade petition asking for the cancellation of the Treadgold concession. He fails absolutely to refute my proposition as to the absurdity of the petition in question and devotes most of his letter to references to the aspect of the concession before it was amended through the efforts of Messrs. Sagnae and Wilson.

Incidentally he draws a most extraordinary inference from my statement that the petition contained only two distinct objections to the petition and that neither of them could be considered as valid reasons for the total cancellation demanded. He infers from this statement that I know of no objection to the concession other than those stated in the petition and that I advise the amending of it.

What I wished to point out (and what Mr. Shannon will surely see) is that the board of trade, the authors of the petition, (not I) is that parliament would naturally infer from this lack of valid reasons for the cancellation of the concession, that the Dawson board of trade had none to offer, and that the natural thing for parliament to do if they considered these objections seriously would be to amend not annul the grant.

One thing I am glad to learn from Mr. Shannon is that the two previous orders in council have been rescinded and that the concession is now defined by the order in council of April 21st, 1902. But here I find unfortunately still another cause of quarrel with the petition, viz., the fact that 25 cents per inch per hour is the price to be charged by Treadgold is never mentioned in this order in council, in fact no price is fixed at all. This omission is serious and would have constituted a good objection if incorporated in the petition, but unfortunately is not mentioned, except in a distorted way.

Again, I find that Treadgold's only monopoly is the use of the Klondike between Flat creek and the Yukon "for the generation of power with which to pump water to the auriferous deposits of the district." As far as I can see the Klondike for the distance is open to anyone to use for what ever other purposes they may deem fit, unless as might be argued that Treadgold requires all the water for all the distance. The potential power of the river for that distance is roughly speaking 200,000 horse power, and if Treadgold will generate this amount, he shall be able to work our mines very cheaply indeed.

In conclusion, sir, in view of the general ignorance of the public as to the terms of the order in council of April 21st, 1902, I would beg to suggest that you should publish this order in full, feeling sure that such publication would do a great deal towards the elucidation of this much discussed subject. Yours, etc., CHAS. S. W. BARWELL, Dawson, March 30th, 1903.

BUTLER'S CORNER NO. 2

Mr. F. S. Dunham is going to the Tanana.

Having made up my mind to go to the Tanana I have disposed of my stock and business to Mr. F. W. Butler.

Mr. Butler will carry on the business in the same lines that I have tried to do, handling only the best goods and giving the best service possible.

Mr. Wm. Schlarf, with Clark & Ryan, and late with myself, will be in charge.

I wish to thank my many customers for their good will and patronage, and trust they will still continue to patronize Mr. Butler of my old stand. Yours truly, F. S. DUNHAM.

Naval Reserve

St. Johns, Nfld., March 3.—The legislature opened yesterday. The governor announced a surplus and also that the Bond-Hay treaty negotiations were still progressing. He intimated that measures would be introduced for the enlargement of the naval reserve movement, the extension of the telegraph system to Labrador at the expiration of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's monopoly next year, the establishment of a cold storage plant and the encouragement of local iron smelting industry. The French shore modus vivendi bill was introduced and read firstly.

Butter, two-and-a-half pound roll, only \$1.00, at all stores.

Power of Attorney Blanks for the Tanana—Nugget Office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Our Incredulity is the Worst Enemy of Progress

By CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Most of us are victims to our own intellectual shortsightedness, many of us take our own horizon to be the boundary of the whole world. We all meet people who are bewildered or horrified by new facts or new ideas. They wish to see no changes in the steady march of events to which they are accustomed.

The boldness of investigators, of inventors, of all who try to effect any kind of revolution seems criminal to them. In their eyes the human race has been always what it is—in this minute. They overlook the Stone Age, the discovery of fire, the first construction of houses, the building of cars, carriages and railroads—in short, all the difficulties that the intelligence of man has overcome—and all the discoveries of science.

Comfortably seated in their easy chairs, these excellent people remain imperturbably well satisfied. They are absolutely incapable of admitting the truth of anything they do not understand, and never suspect that they really understand nothing at all. They do not understand that behind any explanation that we may give of the phenomena of nature lies the great unknown. They are satisfied with old formulas by a mere change of words. "Why does a stone fall?" "Because it is attracted by the earth." Such an answer satisfies them. They think they understand.

Long-accepted phraseology imposes on them as it does upon the simpleton in the play of Moliere: "Ossabondus, nequels, nequor potarimon quipsa milus" (this explains exactly why your daughter is dumb) says Sganarelle in the comedy.

In all ages, in all degrees of civilization, many men of this sort have been found—stupid and trianquil, yet not wholly devoid of vanity—men who frankly deny belief in everything not clearly explained or explored, and yet fancy they know all about the unfathomable organization of the universe.

They are like two ants in a garden attempting to converse about the history of France, of the distance of the earth from the sun. History is full of such examples. The school of Pythagoras, having discarded the common ideas of the age concerning nature, rose to a height in the diurnal movement of our planet, which relieved the boundless heavens from the absurd necessity of turning very twenty-four hours round our earth, a little, insignificant spot in the infinity of space.

Of course public opinion was at once in revolt against any new idea conceived by genius. Socrates drank hemlock with the hope of being set free from the superstitions of his time. Anaxagoras was persecuted for having dared to teach that the sun was larger than Peloponnesus. Two thousand years later, Galileo was persecuted for having affirmed the vastness of the solar system and the comparative insignificance of our planet. The search after truth does not go forward with leaps and bounds while human passions and the dominant interests of this life, which blind men to great facts, remain the same.

The history of the progress of science teaches us continually that great and far-reaching results may take place from the most simple investigations and from unscientific observations.

In the domain of scientific investigation nothing ought to be neglected. What a marvelous transformation in modern life has been produced by electricity. Our whole life would be different without the use of it.

Without electricity traveling by steam could not have attained its present perfection, for stations could not have communicated instantaneously with one another, trains could not have been run with safety. Few knew that the cradle of this useful fairy was in the first rays of morning light, where may be dimly seen these elements that have eyes—have had the glory to observe and to point out to the attention of the world.

We depend so much upon the testimony of our senses in our judgment of everything that is new, though it is a fact that they deceive us continually.

We see the sun, the moon, the stars revolving, as it seems to us, round the earth. That is all false. We feel that the earth is motionless. That is false, too. We see the sun rise above the horizon. It is beneath us. We touch what we think is a solid body. There is no such thing. We hear harmonious sounds. But the air has only brought us silently undulations that are silent themselves. We admire the effects of light, and of the colors that bring vividly before our eyes the splendid scenes of nature, but, in fact, there is no light, there are no colors.

It is the movement of opaque ether which gives us the impression of light and color. We burn our lips in the fire, it is not the foot that pains us. It is in our brain that the feeling of being burned resides. We speak of heat and cold, there is neither heat nor cold in the universe, only motion.

Thus our senses mislead us as to the reality of objects around us. Sensation and reality are two different things. Furthermore, our five senses are insufficient. They only enable us to feel a very small number of the movements which make up the life of the universe. Between the last acoustic sensation perceived by our

ear and due to 36,850 vibrations per second to the first optical sensation perceived by our eye, and which is due to 460,000,000,000 vibrations in the same time, we perceive nothing.

I do not mean that for this reason we should make no use of our senses. On the contrary, we should make the best use of them, but we should not trust them too implicitly, and when some one whose perception is finer than ours has discovered a new fact, that our undeveloped mind does not understand, we should never hold him up to ridicule, never become obstructivists.

Think of Roentgen's X-rays and Marconi's wireless telegraphy, which seemed incredible a few years ago, but which are now facts. Think of this, in my advice, and admit that there may be things, beyond the reach of your intelligence, and that the unknown of yesterday may be recognized tomorrow as truth.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S SONG.

Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, who was appointed by President Roosevelt United States commissioner of pensions to succeed H. Clay Evans, owes his appointment principally, it is said, to the president's admiration for "Ironquill's" best-known poem, "The Washerwoman's Song." Mr. Roosevelt read the poem about two years ago and expressed a desire to meet the author, and thus their acquaintance began. His "Washerwoman's Song" has acquired considerable celebrity, and is as follows:

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the suds and in the soap,
Works a woman full of hope,
Working, singing, all alone,
In a sort of undertone
"With the Savior for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

Sometimes happening along,
I had heard the semi-song,
And I often used to smile,
More in sympathy than glee,
But I never said a word
In regard to what I heard,
As she sang about her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in glee,
Working all day long was she,
For her children, three or four,
Played around her on the floor,
But in monotonous song
She was humming all day long
"With the Savior for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing,
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the miracles that are told
Of the miracles of old;
But I know that her belief
Is the antidote of grief,
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,
But as poor as poor could be,
Not her spirits always rose,
Like the bubbles in the clothes,
And, though widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone,
Of a savior and a friend,
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby sopped in suds,
Rolled and tumbled in the suds,
Or was paddling in the pools
With old scissors stuck in spoons,
She still humming of her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds
Have their root in human needs,
And I should not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lips
Any song that she can sing
Any hope that song can bring,
For the woman has a friend
Who will keep her to the end.

Coal Freights Advanced.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 18.—Coal freight rates were advanced in keeping with advances on other freight rates at a meeting of the leading executive and freight traffic officials of railroads interested in the coal traffic from Pittsburg, Ohio, and West Virginia districts. Among the rates agreed on are: Rail and lake—Pittsburg to lake, old rate 73c, new 83c. Ohio district to lake, old 73c, new 85c. West Virginia district to lake, old 81c, new 91c. The commercial rate from mines in all districts to lake cities was increased from 90c to \$1. The short haul rate covering coal sent from mines near the lake cities to these cities was likewise increased from 60c to 70c per ton.

City Clerk White states that approximately the sum of \$11,000 of the \$14,000, the amount of the assessment on real and personal property for 1892, has been collected. This leaves only \$3000 due and uncollected. But a small proportion of the \$11,000 so collected has been in cash. City warrants have almost invariably been turned in to the city clerk in payment of taxes. Warrants of any date are taken, and as a rule those of the most recent date of issue are presented. While the city has, therefore, received but little cash, a good deal of outstanding indebtedness has been liquidated.—Nome Nugget.

The White Pass & Yukon Route

PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE. On account of heavy travel inbound our RATES WILL BE ADVANCED ON MARCH 24th. Stages will be sent out of Dawson as fast as they arrive making EXTRA FAST TIME THROUGH TO WHITEHORSE. For particulars enquire at office.

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. FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent.

Burlington Route. No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read Via the Burlington. PUGET SOUND AGENT M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, W.

The Great Northern "FLYER". LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M. A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments. For further particulars and folders address the GENERAL OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASH.

The Northwestern Line. Is the Short Line to Chicago and All Eastern Points. All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul. Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with— F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wa.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. Successors to Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Copper River and Cook's Inlet. YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER. FOR ALL PORTS—In Western Alaska. Steamer Newport. OFFICES SEATTLE, Gen. First Ave. and Yelder Way. SAN FRANCISCO, No. 30 California Street.

Andre. The following editorial in a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner, under the heading "A seventy a man's life," is a very good illustration of the fact that a man's life has been so long engaged to a rule at three score years and six, as it is, practically impossible for him to live longer. Andrew Carnegie is seventy-five years old, and is still in the prime of his life. He has made a long voyage and is still in the port from which he sailed. He has seen the world, and has seen the world's history in great detail. He has seen the world's progress, and has seen the world's future. He has seen the world's triumphs, and has seen the world's defeats. He has seen the world's glory, and has seen the world's shame. He has seen the world's hope, and has seen the world's despair. He has seen the world's joy, and has seen the world's sorrow. He has seen the world's love, and has seen the world's hate. He has seen the world's life, and has seen the world's death. He has seen the world's end, and has seen the world's beginning. He has seen the world's all, and has seen the world's nothing. He has seen the world's everything, and has seen the world's nothingness. He has seen the world's truth, and has seen the world's falsehood. He has seen the world's good, and has seen the world's evil. He has seen the world's beauty, and has seen the world's ugliness. He has seen the world's light, and has seen the world's darkness. He has seen the world's life, and has seen the world's death. He has seen the world's end, and has seen the world's beginning. He has seen the world's all, and has seen the world's nothing. He has seen the world's everything, and has seen the world's nothingness. He has seen the world's truth, and has seen the world's falsehood. He has seen the world's good, and has seen the world's evil. He has seen the world's beauty, and has seen the world's ugliness. He has seen the world's light, and has seen the world's darkness. 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