

# IT IS NOT UNLIKELY

## That Loubet May Visit America

### French People Would Like to See Their President Come Over

Paris, Feb. 28.—Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany has something in her manner that irresistibly wins for her the love of children.

During a recent visit to a children's hospital a little girl greeted her smilingly with a most cheerful "Good day, Frau Kaiserin."

The empress, impressed with the child's confiding familiarity, went over to her bed and asked her name.

"Why, you ought to know, Frau Kaiserin; it's just the same as yours, Augusta Victoria, and I have been here two days with a broken arm, but today my mother will take me home."

The empress, by asking, found out that the little girl's parents were very poor and sent them 100 marks to help pay the expenses of her little namesake's sickness.

**ALPHONSO LOSES AN ENEMY.**  
The young King Alfonso of Spain will not now have one less enemy to fight.

For years the Carlists have threatened the rulers of Spain, but now that Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, has resigned his claims to the throne to Don Jaime de Bourbon, it is thought the present king need not feel any uneasiness.

Don Jaime, it is safe to say, has no intention of trying to raise any revolution in Spain, as he holds an important commission in the Russian army and is a great favorite of the czar.

Rather than do anything that Czar Nicholas would not approve of, he will probably renounce all his claims to the rather burdensome crown of Spain.

**LOUBET MAY COME OVER.**  
There is nothing in the French constitution to prevent the president of the republic from crossing the seas if parliament gives its consent.

Rumors have been set afloat that President Loubet will visit the exposition at St. Louis. What I know is that no such program has been determined upon, but what I also know for certain is that the French government is greatly interested in the possible visit and will soon make an announcement.

This visit would be extremely popular in France, and I believe that it would be so popular in the United States that never before would the visit of the head of a foreign state have proved such a success.

We French love and admire America and my impression (one which at each further visit became more and more a conviction) is that the Americans love France and the French.

A visit of President Loubet to the United States would rekindle in the hearts of the Americans all the feelings that their ancestors had for the patriots of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

**SUGGESTS AN ALLIANCE.**  
There are not a few people in France, and among the best and most far-seeing who would love to see, if not an alliance signed, at least an amicable cordial between France and America, which would show the two great republics of the world always ready hand in hand to help the cause of the oppressed and champion the cause of progress, liberty and civilization.

It would not be at the expense of England; on the contrary, England is a great democracy, and personally I believe that if America, France and England united for the cause of humanity, all their moral strength—to say nothing of their ships—would go much better than it does.

Of course, England, knowing the strength of the United States, would like to monopolize the friendship of America on the plea that they are kin and kith. Now we hear too much of the kin and kith business. The friendship between the population of America does not belong to the "kin and kith."

I know that the "four hundred" of New York are Anglomaniacs, but they are not America. If you take 99 out of the 70,000,000 surely there remain a few people to take into consideration.

Well, I send you fond hope that President Loubet will visit America and only regret that I cannot give to my countrymen the hope of a visit from your president since I understand your constitution does not permit of the chief executive leaving the territory of the United States during his tenure of office.

**A COMPLETE SETTLEMENT.**  
When they go in for bragging they do it in a business-like way. A certain Signor Pasini, a resident of Turin, had for a long time a love affair with a young woman of that city, and was the lover of her son.

Pasini had occasion to go to Genoa, and there courted another woman. The affair lasted, for this man was ready in his affections, none of the

fleeting kind was he. By that second woman he had another son.

The second intrigue became known to Pasini's first love and a violent scene occurred between the faithless man and the two women. No daggers were used, no revolver was fired. They had hot words and came to the conclusion that the best way of settling the case was to talk over the matter in a quiet, peaceful, business like way.

They held a meeting and calmly discussed the different ways out of the difficulty. Finally they agreed unanimously that the only solution was death. Accordingly they proceeded to business.

First they killed the two children and then deliberately committed suicide. The five bodies were found in one of the rooms of Pasini's apartments in Genoa, with a paper, duly signed by the three parties, telling the result of the meeting they had held.

If the French would only settle their drames passionnels as quietly as those mislead Italians—Max O'Rell.

## BLOCKS STRIKE

St. Louis, March 3.—An injunction granted by Judge Adams, of the United States district court, prevented the culmination today of the threatened strike of the 1,100 firemen and trainmen of the Wabash railroad for higher wages.

As the result of the strike during the past week among the employees over the question of striking in case President Ramsey refused to grant the demanded wage concessions on the Wabash east of the Mississippi river, the engineers and conductors refused to participate in a strike, but the firemen and trainmen favored it emphatically.

Their committees yesterday notified President Ramsey that he would be given until today to grant their demands.

This afternoon President Ramsey requested a little more time, and the two committees granted him until 5 o'clock to make a final reply.

Before the allotted time had expired President Ramsey had secured a restraining order from the court and it had been served on all the officials of all the orders and members of the grievance committees. The injunction was a most sweeping instrument and effectually blocked all strike proceedings. In part it reads:

"We therefore do strictly command you, until the further order of the court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading and inducing or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said Wabash Railroad Company to strike or quit the service of said company."

The injunction is temporary and the writs are not returnable. The persons against whom the injunction is issued may appear in court at any time and present a plea to have the injunction dissolved, and if no one asks that it be dissolved it may be made permanent.

When President Ramsey learned that the injunction had been served he said:

"We will go on dealing with our own employees the same as usual. This order will not affect them at all. If a strike takes place it will be due to outside interference. The order is meant to restrain others on the outside from interfering with our employees, or from ordering a strike."

Meanwhile the grievance committees had prepared and submitted to President Ramsey a letter setting forth the increased concessions they desired. It was soon after the delivery of this letter to President Ramsey that the injunction was served. Shortly after 5 o'clock, two hours after the injunction proceedings, President Ramsey sent to the grievance committees his reply to their letter, practically rejecting all their demands. Before leaving his office to go home he said that he did not believe a strike would be brought about.

The committee of firemen and trainmen met and talked over the situation this evening and then dispersed for the night.

Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said after the meeting tonight:

"We have decided to make no move until after a consultation with our attorneys. This will be held tomorrow morning."

Mr. Morrissey, in a signed statement, said that nothing will be done in violation of the injunction, and that the dissatisfied employees would bow in submission to the law.

**Skull Crushed**  
Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.—E. T. Burdick, president of the Buffalo Engine Works, was found dead in his room today with his skull crushed. The indications are that it was the work of burglars. An open front door and a rear window broken open indicated that the murder was committed by robbers. An examination by the police showed that nothing had been stolen. Mr. Burdick was last seen alive at 12:30 last night, when he went down stairs to fix the furnace for the night.

**Fire on Steam Collier**  
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 26.—Letters received from the north state that a fire occurred on the steam collier Wellington when she was crossing Queen Charlotte sound on her way to Skagway with coal, as a result of the explosion of a lamp in one of the officer's rooms.

The damage is said to have totaled \$2,000.

# CONCESSION MUST BE ABOLISHED

## Board of Trade Has Begun Aggressive Measures to Accomplish the Overthrow of Treadgold Octopus

Dawson, Y. T., March 6, 1903.  
To the Editor The Klondike Nugget:  
Dear Sir,—It is the wish of the Dawson Board of Trade that you forward a copy of telegram sent this day to Messrs. the Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior; William Mulock, Postmaster General, and James Hamilton Ross, Member of Parliament for Yukon, and which reads as follows:

"Oppose any attempt to pass order in council or act in parliament that will in anyway confirm Treadgold concession. Are having monster petition signed and reliable data prepared to forward Ottawa asking government to aid in furnishing water for mining purposes. People are a unit in making demand and will insist upon government protection from monopoly of Treadgold Octopus."

"The Dawson Board of Trade, 'H. C. Macaulay, Pres.' and it is the further wish of said board that your influence, help and co-operation in assisting the people of this territory to make the necessary recommendations to the parliament of the Dominion of Canada to prevent the passage through parliament of the Treadgold concession and water grant from Klondike river and Rock creek such as is and has been contemplated."

The Treadgold concession and water grant as granted by an order in council and which when ratified by the parliament at its next session will become law is in the opinion of this board one of the most inequitable measures that was ever inflicted upon a people, and (in the consideration of the Dawson Board of Trade) will work a great hardship upon the people of this territory, since it will mean the virtual bankruptcy of all the property holders of Dawson and the surrounding territory, and instead of the Klondike becoming the prosperous country we expect it will virtually become the property of Mr. Treadgold and those who are associated with him in his scheme.

An immense petition to the Dominion parliament to cancel and disallow this measure is being prepared and circulated (a copy of which will be sent you) embodying the objections of the people of the Yukon to the granting of this measure and asking the government to provide water for the miners of this territory.

If this were done it would mean the commencement of a new era of prosperity for this camp, the population

## Will Go Before Parliament With a Petition Asking for the Establishment of a Public Water System—Prosperity of the Country Depends Upon the Securing of Favorable Action.

of which would materially and rapidly increase and an immense average of same, and Mr. Treadgold and his associates would be receiving all the profits that would accrue from the thousands of bill claims situated on the immense and huge gravel deposits with which this country

are so richly endowed. But on the other hand if the government allow the Treadgold concession to become law it would (in the opinion of the Dawson Board of Trade, and I might say of the people of the Yukon generally) be a tremendous setback to the prosperity of this country.

Now, in order to convey to you some idea of the magnitude of the grant which Mr. Treadgold and his associates are looking for and which it appears likely they will receive, if the intention of the minister of the interior is allowed to be carried out, it having been recommended by him we believe, that the said Treadgold and his associates receive the sole and prior right to divert and take water from the Klondike river up to 5000 miners inches, for distribution and use in the district, said district comprising the beds, banks, valleys, slopes and hills of the Klondike river of Bonanza, Bear and Hunker creeks and their tributaries, also the right to divert and use the water of Rock creek, which water we are informed by Mr. Joseph McGillivray, a mining engineer of long experience, amounts to 8000 inches, natural flow, and which would give Mr. Treadgold and associates the sole right to divert and sell 13,000 inches of water. Now a miner requires with which to sluice his dirt 50 inches of water, which is the amount considered necessary to make a sluice head, and

cancel or disallow this infamous Treadgold grant and themselves supply the water to the miners of this territory at a figure that will enable the government to get the cost of the installation of the necessary plant for supplying said water out of the water supplied, we will say in about eight years, it would we know give the miners cheap water and enable them to recover the precious metal from the immense low grade gravel deposits that we have in this country and would mean a greatly increased population and prosperity for this country and would cause and bring about an immense trade with and throughout Canada.

And now in conclusion I might say that this letter being hastily written, as we thought it necessary to permit us to go into details of the matter as much as we would like. (These details will come later, a copy of which will be sent you), but I think sufficient has been said to show you the inequities of this concession and to point out to you the firm and positive objections that the Board of Trade and the people of this territory have to said concession, and which objections will be exemplified in the petition about to be prepared and sent to Ottawa, and that the granting of this concession would be prejudicial and greatly detrimental to the best interests of this country and we ask you for your sincere and earnest co-operation and assistance in helping us to prevent this measure from becoming law—Yours truly,

DAWSON BOARD OF TRADE

PETITION.  
To the Honorable the House of Commons in Parliament Assembled.  
The petition of the undersigned residents of the Yukon Territory humbly sheweth:

1. That by order in council of April the 21st, 1902, certain privileges are granted to Malcolm Orr, Edwin, A. N. C. Treadgold and Walter Barwick, in connection with the proposed establishment by them of a system of water supply for washing out gold-bearing gravel in the district therein described, including the Klondike river, Bonanza, Bear and Plunker creeks and their tributaries.

2. That the benefits conferred upon the grantees are of incalculable value and involve an enormous exploitation of the public resources of this territory for the benefit of a few favored concessionaires.

3. That in the opinion of your petitioners the accumulation of extraordinary powers in the hands of a single corporation such as is effected by the above order in council, will lead to the paralysis of the independent commercial and industrial life of the community and will prove in the highest degree oppressive and injurious to the public welfare, since the grantees are thereby enabled to crush out competition and to reduce to a position of practical servitude the individual miners in the extensive

district affected which includes the richest portion of the Klondike.

4. That the need of this territory is not the creation of monopolies but their prevention, and the encouragement of the individual miners by securing equal privileges and opportunities to all as far as the law and the administration can provide them.

5. That for the promotion and development of the mining industry of the Yukon a cheap, abundant and effective water supply, furnished at a minimum of cost by the government at the earliest possible moment, is absolutely essential.

Your petitioners therefore pray—

(1) That the order in council of April 21st, 1902, may be cancelled completely, and that no special privileges shall hereafter be granted within this territory, with respect to wood, mining, water or any other class of rights affecting the general public; but that all persons shall be restricted in such matters to the rights conferred upon every member of the community by the mining regulations.

(2) That the supply and distribution of water for general mining purposes within this territory shall not be controlled by any private person or corporation, but that it shall be undertaken by the Dominion government as a public work, or that power shall be given to the commissioner of the Yukon Territory in council to construct such a system and to raise the necessary funds by bonds guaranteed by the Dominion.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The name of Wayne MacVeagh is under consideration by the president as the representative of the United States in the arbitration before the Hague tribunal on the question of preferential treatment.

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