

The Klondike Nug

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Letters
All letters, notices, etc., should be sent to the Editor, Klondike Nug, Dawson, Y. T. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, Klondike Nug, Dawson, Y. T.

From Friday's Daily
VERY COARSE.

Of the many raw perpetrations by the News during its life, the one which appears day after day, evening after evening, under the heading entitled "Sullivan's Barges Wrecked," is the most palpable—so grossly so, that three-fourths of the people who read it at first glance, at a point of view.

That the article appeared, and the scare for the benefit of the Pass & Yukon Route and at the expense of the shippers of Dawson, the News looks for it there is no doubt. Here is the which appeared in the News a scare heading.

(Special to the Daily News)
Skegway, July 28.—An item of news has just reached here, brought by steamer from the Westward.

The captain of the tug Holy is towing barges to the mouth of the Yukon river for the N. A. T. & S. Co. and has sent word to the head office, saying that he is expecting great storms.

He also says that three of Sullivan's barges, loaded with cargoes are ashore on Rocky east of Kadiak. They are badly and if a storm arises completely lost. It is understood that no storm comes up, the tug Holy will be sent from Seattle to repair the damage on the journey.

It is understood that the telegram will read: "Send this season to mouth of the Y. storms are unprecedented."

Note the vagueness of the article, but especially of the graph: "It is understood the telegram will read," etc. To fully read what the captain's will be and ask yourself if it is able to suppose that any sea in the middle of July and mountains before the equinox set in would commit himself advice.

As another evidence that story is but a boost for the W. R., an attempt to fill the ears and steamers holds with and that there is no foundation in that Mr. R. B. Woodson, agent for the Dawson & W. Navigation Co., "Black" S. steamer, is in receipt of a yesterday evening's mail from McMillan Co., wholesale of Vancouver and Sullivan's agent, which reports the three barges wrecked and says they were wrecked as they were having safely passed but also reached Dutch 400 miles further on, in safe news from wired McMillan & Danahue & Son of Victoria of the tug Pilot which is to Sullivan barges, having left with the fleet on June 4th. I later there were reports that had been lost but the last letter from Vancouver on July 28 says:

"Since writing you we hear report emanating from Seattle barges being in trouble. Our latest wire from Dawson says they have not only reached Dutch Harbor in safety."

"From Dutch Harbor to the coast would be closely and on any indication of shelter would be sought in on many harbors which fine. The News' telegram says it were laden with heavy cargo and the matter is that, in good, closely buttoned and at

ROYAL SEND-OFF TO DELANEY

Elmoyes of N. A. T. & T. Co.
Suitable Present

To Their Former Popular and Respected Manager Who is Soon to Leave for the Outside.

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.
Mr. J. J. Delaney who for nearly two years has been local manager of the North American Trading and Transportation Co., was last evening presented with a souvenir by the employees of the store who have been working under him during that time and who have learned to respect and esteem him by the treatment they have received while in his employ. The souvenir consists of a watch fob and charm made of native gold and set with a diamond star. The design is very unique, being a large nugget on which is a large eagle in relief standing on a nugget. Over the eagle is the word "Yukon" and underneath there is the miners' pick and shovel indicative of the industry of the country. The diamond star is located in one corner and shows to the best advantage. On the reverse side of the charm is the inscription, "From the Boys of the N. A. T. & T. Co., Dawson, 1901."

The souvenir is altogether a very handsome one and one of which Mr. Delaney will always be proud. The presentation speech was made by Mr. J. C. Ward, to which Mr. Delaney responded with a few words of thanks for the gift and of his appreciation of the spirit which prompted it. Mr. Delaney leaves for the outside this evening on the steamer Selkirk but expects to return again this fall.

HE KNEW
HIS WIFE

Therefore He Thought \$250 Sufficient Marriage Fee.

Justice of the Peace Cann, who is fast gaining the reputation of "the marrying justice," on account of the number of ceremonies of this nature which he has performed during the past six months, on Saturday last had a somewhat novel experience in an attempt to enforce the collection of the statutory fee allowed justices for the performance of such service. On that day the judge united in marriage Edward C. Stanton and Mary E. Stanton, of Tacoma, who for the second time faced the altar together after having once been legally separated by the courts of another county. After the service was performed the bridegroom tendered the court the sum of \$2.50 in payment for his services. The latter explained to him that the fee was \$5.00, all of which went into the coffers of the county treasurer, but the explanation did not suffice.

An argument ensued, and only after Judge Cann had threatened to annul the marriage just performed did the bride come to the rescue. She produced the money necessary to complete the requisite sum, and, after obtaining her husband's permission, it was turned over to the clerk. —P.-I.

Stockmen Protest.
Denver, Colo., July 28.—The action of the president in proclaiming the opening for settlement of the reservation lands in Oklahoma on August 6 is causing great uneasiness to the cattlemen. It is said that there are 200,000 head of cattle on ranges that have been leased by Texas and Oklahoma stockmen. These cattle are immature and unfit for the market at present. If the order is carried out the cattle will have to be shipped immediately and sold for causing in the Eastern markets for what they will bring. The loss under such conditions would be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is said that a delay of ninety or even sixty days would enable the owners to put the cattle on the market in proper condition. To secure such a delay, if possible, the following telegram was sent to Secretary Hitchcock Saturday night:

"Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:
"Livestock interest in west and southwest will be seriously affected unless proclamation opening Kiowa and Comanche reservations can be delayed until herds immature cattle can be shipped to market. On behalf of live stock industry, I respectfully petition for such delay."

"JOHN W. SPRINGER,
"President National Live Stock Association."

The telegram evidently arrived too late to have any effect, but every pressure will be brought to bear on Secretary Hitchcock to prevent losses to the stockmen.

His Plan of Education.
"How well all those Brown boys are turning out. I wish I knew the secret of their training."

"Why, that's easy enough. Their father runs a shingle mill."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Cook Inlet Country.

Charles C. Weatherfield of Southern California arrived here by the last steamer from the Cook Inlet country by way of Juneau and departed yesterday for the south. He has a large quantity of gold, about \$200,000, recovered from the area.

Mr. Weatherfield said that just as he was about to leave the Arm at Sunrise City, there had just been reported one of the richest strikes that the gold fields of Turn Again Arm had ever had, \$500,000 being taken out of one single pocket on Bear Creek. This creek is being operated by hydraulics.

In speaking of the richness of the creeks in the Arm, Mr. Weatherfield said the general run was from three to five dollars per yard, and would pay very richly if operated with hydraulics. Mr. Weatherfield stated that lumber was hard to obtain at Sunrise City, and a sawmill would be just what the surrounding country needed, and would pay well.

Since the present rush for Cook Inlet this season by hundreds of prospectors and miners, it is almost impossible to get shelter, as the hotels will not accommodate one-third of the people and three or four more hotels would pay very well there. As it is, they have to sleep out of doors and in tents.

In regard to the mail service, he said it was impossible for the miners to get their letters out or in at the Arm, as there is only one small schooner running between Tyonick and Sunrise City and if this misses the ocean-going boat that carries the mail, the letters have to lay over till the next month.

Mr. Weatherfield said he understood that the government would have a cable built in as far as Sunrise City this coming fall. —Seattle Times, July 9.

His Friend Kruger.
London, July 9.—The much-discussed meeting of Liberals, called by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house of commons, with the object of ascertaining whether he still retains the confidence of the party, was held at the Reform Club today and resulted in the adoption of a vote of confidence in the leader of the association. All factions of Liberals attended.

The Liberal imperialists, headed by H. H. Asquith, were there almost to a man but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Vernon Harcourt were the only two recognized by any marked recognition. The crowd watching the arrivals greeted them with cries of "How's your friend Kruger?" Sir Henry made a conciliatory speech.

The imperialists showed that they would not be associated with any anti-national policy but the gathering was harmonious and seems to have resulted in a temporary clearing of the air. In the course of his speech Sir Henry met the imperialists so far as to say the war must be brought to a victorious conclusion, but he thought the Liberals ought to insist on amnesty in the settlement. While the country had the sword in one hand it ought to have the olive branch in the other, and show a disposition to come to terms with an enemy that had fought so bravely.

Mr. Asquith expressed the highest appreciation of the qualities of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but at the same time he regretted that the Liberal leader in the house had not been more outspoken in policy of honest difference rather than attempt to reconcile differences. He urged that those taking the views which he himself held should be free to express their opinions within the pale of the party.

Mr. Asquith then supported the resolution of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Paid for the Ride.
George Allen a teamster from Hunker creek was found asleep and in a helpless condition on Second avenue yesterday afternoon. It required a wagon to convey him to the barracks and George thought he was getting a free ride. But he had another thing coming this morning, when he was fined \$3 and costs and \$2 for his ride by Magistrate Wroughton in the police court.

Stampede to the Rockies.
A gentleman arriving from Last Chance last night brought word that a party of 12 French Canadians had left the creek a short time previous in apparent great haste headed for the Rocky mountains. Nothing could be ascertained as to their destination, but it was evident they had received a tip of a new discovery of considerable importance.

DISTRICT TIMBER RESOURCES

Will be Explored by Party Headed by L. A. Burwash.

Started This Morning for Headwaters of Klondike—White River Will Come Next, Others Later.

Few people outside of those directly concerned in the business realize the amount of timber that has been consumed in the manufacture of lumber in and about Dawson during the past four years and there is probably still a lesser number who have given more than a passing thought to the source of future supply. Every year the availability of standing timber suitable for lumber is becoming scarcer and is slowly receding back toward the water's edge. Heretofore anyone could with comparative financial safety embark in the logging business, it being only necessary to fall the trees, roll them into the water and bring them to market. It has reached a point now, however, when one must be a logger of experience in order to succeed. The camps are becoming more remote from the river and where trees once could be almost felled into a boom the logs now have to be hauled in some instances a mile or more. Before the Klondike strike was made, all the islands above the city were thickly wooded and it was quite the custom for Yukoners en route to Fortymile or Circle City to stop a week or two and cut a small boom of logs for the mill or for building purposes in order to help defray expenses of the trip.

The certain depletion of the visible supply of logs has awakened the timber department of the government to the necessity of ascertaining somewhere near the quantity yet remaining in the more remote districts. With that end in view, a party of cruisers under L. A. Burwash left this morning on an exploring trip which before it is entirely finished will embrace thousands of miles of travel and require nearly if not quite two years' time. Mr. Burwash, the men chosen for this arduous mission, was formerly an attaché of the gold commissioner's but during the past year has been the government timber agent at Stewart. He is particularly well fitted for the undertaking, having had long experience in the timber and logging business, is strong, hardy, a splendid athlete and well able to stand the rigors of such a trip. Two years ago he distinguished himself by swimming the Yukon river from Klondike City to West Dawson.

The first cruise, the one upon which the party set forth this morning, will be a thorough exploration of the upper reaches of the Klondike. The river the first 60 miles is pretty well known, but beyond the logging camp being operated this summer some 10 or 15 miles above Flat creek by L. L. James, the knowledge of the country and its resources is confined principally to a handful of hunters and trappers. The Klondike forks first near Flat creek, one leading to the north, one (Flat creek) to the south, while the main prong of the river lies between the two. Forty miles further up the main stream it forks again, and both these will be explored to their head. Distant from Dawson 150 miles is a third fork. It is expected the trip will take the party from 200 to 250 miles up the Klondike, right into the Rockies and they will not turn back until they have reached the line of merchantable timber. Two months' provisions and a Peterboro canoe constitutes the outfit of the party.

After the exploration of the Klondike is completed, they will follow that of the Stewart, McQuesten, Mayo, Pelly, McMillan, White, and in fact all the large tributaries of the Yukon. Upon the return of the party to Dawson, White river will next be cruised unless the lateness of the season should render it inadvisable to proceed. In that event the trip will be deferred until next summer.

Athletic Events.
What promises to be a highly amusing athletic event will take place on the barracks ground, Friday evening, when the Gandolfo baseball club will play a game of cricket with the Police eleven, and in exchange the Police cricket team will later play their opponents several innings of baseball. Neither knows a thing about the other's game which will be the ludicrous part of the affair. A cricket ball, as "Slim" Traube says, is as hard as the "hobs of h—," and if in the excitement of the Englishman's game he sends a stemwinder home to the wicket from the infield he is liable to kill the wicket keeper as well as several others. In the baseball game an earnest endeavor will be made to have the first of the police at the bat run to first base instead of the pitcher. They are now receiving daily instruction in fouls, fair balls and strikes, and the Gandolfos are deep in the mysteries of wickets, bowls and byes.

Unless the rain prevents, there will be a hot game of cricket between the Police and Civil Service teams tonight at 6:30 at the barracks ground.

The Valdes Railroad.

Ex-Governor J. W. Leedy, of Kansas, who went to Valdes a few weeks ago, writes to a friend in this city in a very enthusiastic tone regarding the prospects of that district. Particularly Leedy is convinced that Valdes is a proper starting place for a railroad to pierce the interior of Alaska. Among other things in his letter he says:

"I am more than ever convinced that this is the available place for which to build a railroad. It seems to be the only place where it is possible to get through the mountains to the interior without encountering any glaciers. In fact when you get here you are through the worst of it. Fifty or sixty miles of road will reach through to a valley leading down to the Copper river and give the parties building it possession of the pass and control of the business to the interior."

"There seems to be no doubt that Millard and others have vast copper properties whose value depends on the building of the road. They have been doing assessment work for three years without any chance of return until the road is built."

"This harbor is open to vessels of any size the year round and is 200 miles nearer to Dawson than Skagway." —Seattle Times.

Dispute Over Boundaries.
The gold commissioner's court is being occupied today by a suit concerning the boundary lines between the hillside and creek claims at 243 below lower on Dominion. The case is entitled Montague vs. Champlain.

Still Lives.
A man entered the Nugget office and after "pieing" two galleries of type and upsetting a barrel of ink attempted to square himself by suggesting that the name "B. Y. N. Co." be jammed up into "B. Y. N. Co." The suggestion was so opportune that the fellow was allowed to depart in peace.

Missing Men.
Information wanted at the United States consulate at Munich, Germany, of Mathias Glinger and Max Glinger, brothers, who formerly worked at a bakery at Juneau, Alaska; lately supposed to be in the Klondike.

Seized a Store.
There was a warm time on First avenue in the vicinity of the old post office building yesterday afternoon, when Alex McFarlane seized under a writ of ejectment the cigar store belonging to the firm of Neider and Greenleaf.

Neider was not present at the time but Greenleaf was attempted to put a quietus to the procedure and remove the balance of the goods, part of which had already been taken away, but armed with the necessary papers and pressing into the service a gentleman of his acquaintance, who was among the crowd watching the proceeding, and appointing him bailiff, Alex effectually checkmated the attempt to remove the goods and gained and held possession of the store.

Great Expectations.
Capt. J. J. Healy, who is in Seattle, in a recent interview with a Times reporter said that out of the agitation now being carried on a great railway system will be constructed from Valdes by way of the Yukon to some point in the Cape Nome country within the near future, and if it be not built with American capital it will surely be constructed with foreign.

The captain is old-fashioned in his way of putting things. He regards fishing, agriculture and mining the only legitimate occupations of mankind—that is, the only natural occupations in which humanity can engage—all others being incidental, collateral or parasitic.

Capt. Healy declares that there are as good opportunities for agriculture in Alaska as can be found on earth, and all there is needed for the development of the country is for the United States to extend the land laws as well as the mineral laws to that great territory. He declares there would be a million people in Alaska within the next five years if the land laws were extended.

The public knows something about the gold product and its future prospects, but they know little about other products of the higher classes of minerals, and he unhesitatingly declares that there is more copper to be found on the new line of railway than is deposited in all the rest of the United States combined.

All the world will be astonished at the deposits of wealth and the agricultural possibilities of what is now known as the territory of Alaska with its 50,000 inhabitants.

Police Judge McAuley of Kansas City, who not long since won some attention by declaring in favor of a law to compel women to wear short skirts on the street, has added to his fame by imposing a fine of \$500 on a man who stood on a street corner and tried to flirt with the telephone girls when they came out of the central office.

AN OLD BASEBALL PITCHER

Defines the Various Tricks Practiced in the Box.

Slow Balls the Most Difficult to Circumvent But the Pitcher Must Keep His Head.

Most spectators at a baseball game have an exaggerated idea of the curve ball in pitching. They think the man in the box can send in all kinds of twisters and thus fool the opposing batsmen. Of course, mastery of the curve ball is part of the pitcher's stock in trade, but control—emphasis the word—and knowledge of the batsmen's weaknesses are much more important, and no pitcher with curves can be successful unless he also has control.

The throwing of a curve ball is partly mechanical, and to accomplish the result all pitchers use the same motion. The difference is in the degree of efficiency and the control in placing it where the curve will count the most. Left handers usually throw broad curves, but on the other hand are more likely to be lacking in the prime essential, control, and are also more likely to have bad innings.

The balls which are usually classed under the head of curves are the out-curve, the drop ball, the jump ball, and the so-called in-shoot, which is really misnamed, as the in-shoot is a ball thrown naturally which breaks in.

If you grasp the ball the same way to throw these different varieties, a firm hold on the sphere with my thumb, index and middle finger. The out-curve is then allowed to slide over the top of the index finger with a sweeping side-arm delivery. The curve is rather gradual, but is supposed to take the greatest degree of variation from its course as it reaches the plate. The drop ball leaves the hand directly over the top of the index finger with a full arm motion and a quick snap of the wrist as it leaves the hand. It is probably the hardest ball in the category on a pitcher's arm. It is frequently combined with the out-curve, producing the out-drop.

The jump ball is not properly a curve. The first element necessary is extreme speed. It is thrown with a full over-arm motion and is allowed to slide out from under the ends of the index and middle fingers. As it reaches the plate it will jump an inch or two and perhaps more. Nichols, of Boston, when he was in his prime had the most effective jump ball within my memory. Some pitchers throw a ball with a gradual rise, but the batsman can gauge this better.

The ball which breaks in or the misnamed in-shoot is the ordinary straight ball thrown with speed. Perhaps the reader has noticed that the balls as thrown from the catcher to the second baseman curve inward. This is the same principle as in pitching except that the ball has greater speed and the break is more marked. To be effective the ball is supposed to go from under the index and middle finger slightly to the right from a right-handed pitcher. This, too, is delivered with a side-arm motion, differing from the out-curve in that it goes from under the fingers instead of over the top. That about constitutes the pitcher's list of curves.

Then there is the important slow ball as accomplished by a change of pace. It may be combined with a curve or thrown straight and is one of the most effective in the game. All the great pitchers—Griffith, McGinnity, Nic—know it. In fact, all the men who use their heads to win games—depend on the slow ball frequently. I think Griffith has the greatest control of the slow ball of any pitcher now in active service.

This same slow ball has pulled me out of more trouble than any other, a swift out-drop ranking second. It takes nerve in a pitcher to throw a slow ball when he is "in a hole"—men are on bases, and yet that is just the time when it is most effective. You see many pitchers who are right until men get on bases, have not time for their long, sweeping delivery, and they fall off in effectiveness. When men are on bases is the time to try everything you know. The most trying time is with men on second and third and two out. Then a hit usually means two runs.

I figure in such a case that it's a cinch the batter cannot hit a slow ball any farther than a speedy one, and he's more likely to pop up a fly or hit to the infield. I used to have a signal at the west side to let the infielders know when I was going to pitch a slow ball. Often with two balls and no strikes on the batter you can curve a slow ball over the plate without his striking at it, for he naturally expects a straight one; but, as I say, it takes nerve and excellent control.

To know what curves to try is shown the pitcher by what kind of a batter he is facing. If a right-handed batter has a tendency to back away from the plate an out-curve is likely to fool him. If he plays close to the plate an in-shoot ball is more likely to be effective.

If you see the batsman is trying to bunt, a high jump ball is good, because he is more likely to knock a fly or a foul fly and give chances for put-out. Similarly a slow ball is preferable, because it gives the infielders and pitcher a chance to start in to field it in case the bunt is short. The batsman who swings usually has more difficulty in hitting a high ball, while he can hit a low ball harder and better.

With a swinger I pay attention to the place I offer the ball. But with the scientific hitters, most of whom are choppers, and the men who follow the ball with their bat and meet it as it comes in—men like Keeler, McGray, Fred Clarke, Jones and others of the school—I always try to put the first ball over the plate, no matter what the curve and what the height. If they hit it, trust to your fielders, but never let them get you "in a hole." Try to get them "in the hole." If they get one or more balls called on you they are clever enough to foul off enough more to get their base on balls, or, knowing that you must put the ball over the base, they have the advantage in their attempts to hit it out. They are just as wise as you are and are generally good waiters. But even with these men the high ball close in toward them is difficult.

Perhaps one of the greatest things in the art of pitching is to keep the batter "in the hole." When you get one or more strikes and no balls it is the batter who is doing the guessing. When it is one or more balls and no strikes, then the pitcher is on the anxious seat. This advantage is greater than many suppose. Again, it is a case of my oft-repeated plea for control—"Jimmy" Callahan.

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