

# The Klondike Nugget

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(Dawson's Pioneer Paper)  
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ALLEN BROWN, Publisher

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.  
**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**

Two important announcements were made by Commissioner Ross at the banquet tendered ex-Commissioner Ogilvie last evening. Commissioner Ross stated that he was in a position to say that the government will proceed immediately with the work of carrying out an elaborate system of public improvements. Chief among these will be the expenditure of a sum approximating \$220,000 on the construction of public buildings in Dawson, and another large sum in the work of building roads which will give all the producing creeks of the district easy access to Dawson.

The first announcement is an important one for Dawson particularly. The distribution in this city of the large sum received will give an impetus to all lines of trade which undoubtedly will prove decidedly welcome. Added to this also the fact that the government purposes investing that amount in public buildings, indicates a degree of confidence in the future of the camp which will leave a very healthful influence.

The government's example will certainly encourage investment in the town and the district generally, and investment, intelligently directed is what the territory requires.

As to the proposed system of roadways, it has been and still is, a crying necessity, and one to which attention has been called by this paper on numerous occasions. Good roads are next to good claims in importance and the public will applaud and approve every effort that is expended in improving them.

We sincerely hope that, once undertaken, the work of road building will not cease until every creek in the district is connected with Dawson with a first-class highway.

### DON'T GIVE UP.

The fact that shafts have been sunk in numerous places on a claim without discovery of a paystreak does not in any respect prove that the ground is valueless. Numerous instances might be pointed out in which pay in good quantities has been discovered after ground has once been abandoned as worthless.

A case of this nature occurred within the past year. A certain claim, the owners of which had sunk upwards of a dozen holes, was finally given up by them as being of no value and was sold for a petty sum. The purchasers went systematically to work opening up the claim and in less than twelve months have taken out more than \$50,000.

The circumstances illustrate the fact that many men are ready to give up too easily. A few holes sunk in a claim without satisfactory results is sufficient to indicate to a large proportion of miners that there is nothing in the ground and they throw up their hands and quit.

Such a system of prospecting is not fair to the particular claim concerned nor is it fair to the district at large. A claim cannot be said to have been prospected until it has been thoroughly cross-cut with holes and even then the pay may have been missed by a few feet only. In the case referred to above the fortunate purchasers of the ground discovered a rich paystreak within a very few feet of a hole which had previously been sunk by the original owners.

The point to the story is simply this, that the same principles to a large extent govern success or failure in mining which apply in any other line of business. Determination to win and sufficient grit to continue working until the presence or absence of a paystreak has been demonstrated absolutely beyond question and will very often result in fortune. The element of luck must certainly be considered but it very frequently occurs that luck and stick-to-it-iveness are one and the same thing. The man who stays with his ground in the man who takes out the pay, just as the business man who gives constant and undivided attention to the details of his business is the man who makes a success therein.

### STILL SPREADING.

A combination has been made by the salmon packers of Puget sound, the object of which is to secure entire con-

trol of the salmon packing industry of the coast. The new concern, according to reports, is to be capitalized at \$32,000,000 and will operate extensively in the navigation business in connection with the canning industry.

The combination idea is spreading so rapidly in the United States that the great mass of people have scarcely grasped the possibilities which it portends. When the fact becomes thoroughly understood that the great industries of the country which furnish employment to so many millions of workmen, have been handed over to the absolute control of a handful of capitalists, a protest will be heard, such as never before has been raised in the history of the republic.

Sooner or later the fact must be recognized that unrestricted concentration of wealth constitutes a direct menace to the government itself.

When the trusts begin to overshadow the federal authority—and that condition is by no means a remote possibility—the people will begin to awaken to a realization of the situation.

There are no difficulties presented which will be found incapable of satisfactory solution. The ballot is the final court of appeal and through its agency measures may be placed in operation which will counteract any evils wrought through the trusts.

As a matter of fact it appears that the trusts themselves are paving the way toward government assumption of their control.

The trusts are demonstrating the practicability of conducting vast enterprises under single managements. They have reduced to a science the problem of securing the highest degree of efficiency at the lowest possible expense, the one stumbling block which has always stood in the way of a realization of the plans of advanced reformers.

The step from the direction of great industries by trusts, to government management of the same is not likely to present insuperable difficulties. In fact many thinkers are already convinced that the logical outcome of the situation is the absorption of all trusts by one gigantic government trust—a climax toward which events seem now to be heading almost with certainty.

The demand for passenger accommodations between Seattle and Nome has been unexpectedly heavy. The number of people who have applied at the offices of the various steamboat companies has greatly exceeded the expectations of the transportation officials and in consequence several boats have been taken off the Skagway run and placed on the route to Nome. The best of authorities agree that when the cloud of litigation under which Nome is now suffering is finally removed, that camp and the other districts in its vicinity will give a splendid account of themselves. The United States government has no idea of the value of its northern possessions. If it did Alaska would not be so neglected as it is at the present time.

President McKinley's announcement that he will not under any consideration accept a third term in the White House will serve to increase the great esteem in which he is held. There is a strong feeling throughout the United States which might of itself effect McKinley's defeat should he again become a candidate, although it is admitted even by his opponents that he is the most popular president the republic has had in many a year. All the traditions of the United States are against the third term idea and McKinley has acted wisely in not displaying a disposition to run contrary thereto. Another term in the White House could not add anything to the lustre which is already attached to his name.

The general opinion seems to prevail at the present time that there should be some slight modification of the dog ordinance. The epidemic of rabies has been thoroughly stamped out, no new cases having been brought to public notice for some time. In view of this fact it appears that there is no longer any necessity of keeping dogs constantly tied up. If dogs are properly tagged and muzzled there is no longer good reason why they should not be allowed to run at large.

Committees have been appointed to undertake the work of arranging details for a Fourth of July celebration.

Considering the shortness of the time which will intervene until the day arrives the various committees in charge have all that they can accomplish on their hands. To perfect arrangements for a successful celebration within the time left will require active work from the committees and earnest co-operation on the part of the public.

Hunker creek will receive immediate attention at the hands of the government and a road up that creek will be constructed at the earliest possible date. Gold was discovered on Hunker creek at a very early date in the Klondike's history but has been the last of all the creeks to be given substantial consideration from the government. Hunker has turned out enough gold already to warrant the very best of treatment being accorded to it.

Skagway is threatened with a small-pox scare. Should any outbreak of the disease occur in that town arrangements have been effected by the White Pass management whereby Dawson passengers will be taken right through without delay. There is every reason for belief, however, that nothing in the nature of a serious outbreak will occur.

Skagway has recently enjoyed the luxury of a city election, which resulted as such matters usually do in turning the old men out and placing new ones in their stead. Skagway evidently believes in the theory that an occasional injection of new blood into the political arena is a good thing.

The cricket season will be inaugurated tonight. The equipment of the club has arrived, and everything is in readiness for a season of splendid sport.

## INDIAN CHIEF COMPLAINS.

At the request of Chief, Isaac of Moosehide Indian village the following "big talk" is put in type, he calling at the office yesterday for the purpose of telling the whiteman his and his people's troubles. The interview is published verbatim. The chief said:

"Every place on Yukon Indian no have money; Fortymile, Twelvemile, Moosehide, Klondike, Yukon, all Indians no have money; no have money, no have eat. Whiteman he had for Indian. Indian be good to whiteman. Him come to Indian when Indian have plenty meat and him eat grub with me lots. Indian always give him plenty. Now Indian hungry, white man he forget. Sun him plenty in Dawson; lots sun, plenty eat. Moosehide no sun, no eat. All cold. All Indians now want job—all work. White man him shoot all cariboo, all moose, all shoot, kill all um grub. Him no care him get lots grub outside. Indian him no get any. Now want \$10 every man shoot give to Indians. Salmon him come July 4, then Indian him eat some. Want my boy live Dawson like white man. I no had to white man, him good friend; whiteman him be good to me. Now no wood him Indians, no cariboo him Indians, no moose him Indians, no fish him Indians. Indian want job. You say him all work. No can shoot no more." After delivering this speech the chief pulled a gold watch from his pocket and noting the time said: "Him now 5 hours. Go Moosehide." He then departed.

Bishop Bumpas was told of the complaint made by Isaac he having arrived at Dawson on the steamer Bailey from Selkirk. The reverend gentleman said: "I am now on my way to Fortymile to take charge of the mission there. I was not aware that the Indians were in need of the necessities of life but such may be a fact. The police are very kind in cases of this kind and have always furnished food to them when they were in want. Naturally they complain in fact they are always in need of something. I understand that the Peel river Indians have emigrated from their country on the other side of the Rockies and are now locating permanently at Fortymile. This emigration may in a measure account for the scarcity of food reported at Fortymile station. Unfortunately the Indians sell most of their game and purchase sweets and other unusual luxuries which not only impoverishes their larder but undermines their health. The Peel river Indians say that there is much game on this side of the Rockies but very little on the other, consequently they propose to settle here as they can get a market for their game which they don't enjoy on the other side of the range. I fear that the change will be detrimental to the health of these Indians and that many will sicken and die." Bishop Bumpas has been a missionary among the Yukon Indians for the past 40 years.

The Pacific Cold Storage Co. offers every facility for keeping frozen products.

## FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

### Local Retail Liquor Dealers Form an Association.

### Attorney Retained Who Will Keep Members Posted as to Their Rights—Laws Will be Obeyed.

From Thursday's Daily.  
Last Tuesday night at the Pioneer Saloon a meeting was held by the retail liquor men of this city for the purpose of forming a protective association, which was thought would be of great benefit to the members. George Butler was chosen temporary chairman and Ed Port temporary secretary, after which both men were elected to fill the respective positions of chairman and secretary for the term of one year. A. D. Field was elected treasurer. The name of the association is the Dawson Licensed Victuallers Association, and is composed of the following members which embraces every saloon in Dawson with the exception of three:

A. Spitzel, Reception; Murray Bada, Standard Theater; Harry Phillips, The Office; M. C. Brown, Melbourne Hotel; Billie Baird, Rochester Bar; Frank Pretty, Arctic; S. Paulsen, Olympic; A. K. Gibbon, Hotel Donovan; Fred Sola, Central Hotel; A. D. Field, Northern Annex; King & Owens, Bell saloon; Hutton & Pierce, Commerce; George Butler, Pioneer; Holt & Jesland, Dawson City Hotel; Oluf Oleson, Klondike Hotel; C. W. Hines, Hotel McDonald; James Monroe, Bank Hotel; W. G. Jenkins, Sour Dough saloon; Thos. Chisholm, Aurora; J. W. Marshbank, O'Brien Club; Alex. Pantages, Orpheum Theater; Chas. Berryman, Committee Bar; Crahen & Edwards, Exchange; John Bonfield, Juneau House; J. E. Binet, Madder House; Joseph Cadeux, Ottawa Hotel; G. B. Addington, Old Log Cabin saloon.

George Butler and A. D. Field explained the object of the association by stating that its aim was to further the interests of the members in all legitimate ways and to protect their business by employing an attorney to look after their interests. "We do not intend to violate the law," said George Butler, "neither do we propose to protect any individual member who does, but we want to know what we are entitled to do as well as what the law forbids in reference to our business. For that purpose we have retained an attorney who will represent us should the occasion demand."

"There are many questions coming up constantly," said Mr. Field, "which we have been unable to decide relative to this business heretofore as to our rights consequently we believe by retaining an attorney he can materially help us in many ways. We wish to obey the law, but we want to know what the law is."

The next meeting of the association will be held at the Pioneer Saloon at 2 p. m., this coming Sunday.

## FOR SERVING BAD MEAT.

### Jap Restaurant Keeper Before Magistrate This Morning.

In the police court this morning Matten Moto the Japanese proprietor of the Great Northern hotel on Second avenue, was before Magistrate Howard charged with serving in the hotel restaurant meat unfit for eating. Sergeant Bates was put on the stand and testified that in response to a complaint registered at the office he had gone to the restaurant and examined the kitchen and found the meat which was in a state of decay and unfit for eating. The cook had told him when questioned that it was scraps left over from the day's cooking and was to be made into a meat pie. Dr. McArthur substantiated Sergeant Bates' statement and had also heard the cook say that the meat was to be made into a pie. Moto said in explanation that the meat was what was left over from the day's cooking and that as it is hard at this time of the year to keep meat for any length of time after it left the refrigerator, what was left from cooking was parboiled and all the bad meat was thrown away and the good part made into a stew or pie. The magistrate postponed the case until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Huntington Bros. were before the court charged with resisting a peace officer when in the lawful discharge of his duties. Mr. Huntington with his two sons are working a lay on No. 1 Hester creek. A writ of execution was issued and served on the dumps on the 29th of May by the sheriff's Bailiff John Richardson. Richardson was put on the stand and said that he had served the writ on the 29th of May seizing the interest of the laymen in one dump and part of another.

On the 13th of June he had been given a notice of sale by the sheriff and had gone up to post it. Arriving at the claim he found the dumps being washed up by the Huntington boys

and on asking by whose authority had been told that they were acting under legal advice. He had ordered the work to stop and got the reply that they were going to wash up the dump. He then placed them under arrest and told them to "Come along." Ed Huntington refused to come without a warrant and he replied that Ed was resisting arrest and the case would go hard for him. The next morning he had a policeman with him who said he had a right to arrest without a warrant, upon which they came peacefully to Dawson; "I had been sluicing the dumps," said Richardson.

"You had been sluicing the dumps!" said Attorney Hagel for the defense. "Yes, answered the witness. "What right had you to sluice the dumps?" asked the attorney. "Did you have an order from the court appointing you a receiver?"

"No; I was acting under the instructions of the sheriff and was washing up the dumps. We made a cleanup every day and half of the proceeds went to the owner of the claim and half were turned over to the sheriff."

"If," said the attorney, "you washed up the dumps without being appointed receiver by the court you were the one who was violating the law and should have been arrested instead of these men who were working entirely within their rights."

Continuing the witness said that the water had given out and work had stopped. He had been summoned to the O'Brien trial as a witness and had left instructions that no work be done on the claim. When he returned with the notice of sale the men were sluicing the dump and he had them arrested. Attorney Hagel moved for the dismissal of the case on the ground that there was no case stating that the sheriff had no more right to seize and wash a dump or part of a dump in which there was a partnership than he would go into a drygoods store on a writ of execution against one member of the firm and seize and sell the goods belonging to the firm.

Attorney Aikman who is acting for the prosecution stated a case now before the superior court of a similar nature concerning the procedure the laymen should have taken instead of the one they did. The case will be continued on Saturday morning.

### An Extra Session.

Olympia, June 11.—The Washington legislature went into extra session shortly after noon today, in response to the call of the governor for the purpose of preventing possible evil effects from the Rands bill, relating to capital punishment, passed at the last session, and which would have become a law June 13. By 5 o'clock the senate, acting in accordance with a report made by its judiciary committee had passed a bill repealing the Rands act. The bill carries with it an emergency clause. The house will surely pass the bill tomorrow, and it will be enrolled, engrossed and signed by the governor by tomorrow night. Tomorrow the senate and house will likely pass another bill containing the features of the Rands act, with a saving clause to the effect that it shall apply only to persons convicted of murder in the first degree after the act shall have become a law. The house would have passed the senate bill repealing the Rands act this afternoon, but not being aware of the quick work in the senate, adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. An attempt was made to have the body reconvene, but it failed.

The chances are the legislature will adjourn by tomorrow night. Such seems to be the wish of the members. An attempt to put through a resolution in the house today, limiting the session to two days, was defeated, but those who opposed it said they favored adjourning at the earliest possible moment. They believed, however, that pending matters should receive proper consideration, and for that reason a limit ought not, in their judgment, be placed on the life of the session.

Tomorrow a bill will probably be introduced providing a general saving clause in all criminal statutes of the state, in order to avoid future trouble. Senator Preston will introduce it.

Senator Rands, of Clarke, the author of the much-talked of act, has drafted the new bill, which will be passed to take the place of the measure repealed today.

### New Tobacco Company.

New York, June 4.—The Journal of Commerce says: It is reported that a new tobacco company is to be formed which is to take over both the American and Continental companies, and also the new cigar company recently organized and now acquiring various cigar plants throughout the country. Another rumor is that there will be a large increase in the capital stock of the American company for the purpose of acquiring the Continental Tobacco & Cigar Company.

Some surprise is expressed at these rumors, as it was only a short time ago that the American Tobacco Company separated its plug tobacco business from its smoking and cut tobacco business, transferring the former to the Continental Company. The American Company also amended its by-laws so as to permit of the guarantee notes of subsidiary companies whose stocks it might own.

RECEIVED BY WIRE.

# HARDY IS DEAD

## Ex-Premier of the Province of Ontario Dies at His Home in Ontario.

### TWENTY THREE YEARS IN PUBLIC LIFE

### Rose Step by Step to Highest Place in Province.

### BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

### Of One of Canada's Foremost Men—Was Thirteen Years Land Commissioner.

From Thursday's Daily.  
Toronto, June 16, via Skagway, June 20.—A. S. Hardy, formerly premier of Ontario is dead. The funeral will take place at Brantford. The body is now lying in state at the courthouse in that town.

(Mr. A. S. Hardy was a citizen of Brantford, Ontario, where before he entered politics was a member of the law firm of Hardy, Wilkes & Jones and was considered one of the ablest members of the bar. He was one of the best public speakers of Ontario. For 25 years he was a member of the legislature of Ontario from Brant county. For 15 years he held the portfolio of commissioner of crown lands, during the time Sir Oliver Mowat was premier of Ontario. Sir Oliver Mowat resigned the premiership of Ontario to enter the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Dominion parliament and Mr. Hardy succeeded to the premiership of Ontario and during the time he was premier he also held the portfolio of attorney general of Ontario. He resigned his position over a year ago on account of ill health, since when he has lived in retirement.)

## MICHAEL DAVITT

### Will Renew Irish Agitation in the United States.

Chicago, June 16, via Skagway, June 20.—Michael Davitt is now en route to this city for the purpose of inaugurating a new Irish National movement. It is expected that Davitt will stir up greater enthusiasm than was manifested when the Irish movement was at its height 25 years ago.

### Swindled Her Attendant.

Berlin, June 6.—A sensational case began today in the first district court of Berlin. The plaintiff, Anna Miesnik, was formerly lady-in-waiting upon the deceased Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein, and the defendant, Duke Ernest Gunther, is the brother of Empress Augusta Victoria. The plaintiff claims that Princess Amalia received only 12,000 marks annually from the defendant, who is the head of the house. She also asserts that as she had a fortune of her own, amounting to 80,000 marks, she made loans to the Princess, who, being in the last stages of consumption, was at the time proceeding slowly to Egypt.

While the Princess was in Malta, according to the plaintiff's statement, she engaged as her chamberlain an American named Walker, who induced her to incur large expenses. Finally the plaintiff, who feared the loss of her entire fortune, made the Princess, with whom she had meanwhile arrived at Cairo, restore to her the sum of 20,000 francs.

The plaintiff now declares that, at the instigation of Duke Ernest Gunther, the adjutant of Princess Joachim of Prussia caused the Egyptian police to arrest her in the street, after which she was forcibly and inhumanly transported back to Prussia, when she became very ill. Meanwhile, according to the plaintiff's declaration, Mr. Walker forcibly took plaintiff's 20,000 francs from her trunk and with it settled the unpaid bills of the princess, then deceased, and defrayed the cost of transportation of the body home.

Plaintiff asks that the 20,000 francs be refunded with interest. Defendant's counsel, Count Bredow, challenged the accuracy of a number of plaintiff's statements, and the court decided that before the proceedings were carried further, Prince Joachim, adjutant, who is still in Cairo, must be deposed.