

The Klondike Nugget

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GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

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NOTICE.
When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

LETTERS
And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.



AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium—Hypnotism.
Orpheum—Burlesque and Vaudeville.

OUR GREATEST NEED.

The heavy showers of the past two days may serve to improve conditions on the creeks for a short time, but no permanent relief will be given until a system of water supply is provided which will furnish all the water needed for sluicing purposes during the entire summer. Under existing conditions a few weeks of good water in the early spring is all that the miners of the district may absolutely rely upon for recovering their gold from their winter's dumps. After the high water consequent upon the first spring thaw has been carried off they must take chances upon the supply during the balance of the season. Such a condition of affairs is manifestly uncertain and unsatisfactory. The whole virtue of summer working rests on the ability of the miner to wash his dirt as rapidly as the same is taken from the ground.

As long as he is compelled to place his dirt on a dump and await the possibility of the creeks filling again with water, he is able to effect little or no saving over his winter's method of operation.

The facts in the case as brought to light last year and as they are being again emphasized by the experience of the present season, indicate most clearly the necessity of a public water system accessible to the mining operators on all the working creeks of the district.

There is no lack of gold in the Klondike, but the harvest cannot be gathered without a plentiful supply of water.

The prospects for Democratic harmony in the States seem no more cheerful than was the case four years ago. As long as Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan each lay claim to possession of the Jacksonian mantle, harmony is entirely out of the question. Meanwhile triumphant Republicanism is calmly looking forward to the winning of new battles and added glory. The only conceivable possibility of Republican defeat lies in the return of hard times. When Uncle Sam is prosperous and his pockets jingle with money he is a straight out Republican. When he is broke he is liable to take up with most any old party. Just now with more money in the treasury than he knows what to do with, his loyalty to the G. O. P. is unwavering.

The reports which are being received as to the condition of the king are highly gratifying. The latest bulletin states that his majesty is entirely recovered from the danger and that his condition is constantly improving. Unconsiderable time must

elapse before the coronation ceremony takes place, but in the meanwhile it will be a source of universal satisfaction to know that the operation which the king has undergone has been consummated without serious complications.

The local telephone company is exhibiting creditable enterprise in extending and improving the service to meet the growing needs of the community. The telephone is everywhere recognized as an essential adjunct to business and in Dawson, where so large a proportion of all trade is with creek patrons, it has proven invaluable.

Keeness Not Good Form

London, June 17.—The report of the Committee on Military Education and Training of the British army was issued today. The committee's report, which is based on the evidence of the officers themselves from the commander-in-chief downwards, fills forty-eight printed pages with caustic criticism of the existing system. The witnesses were unanimous in saying that the junior officers were lamentably deficient in military knowledge, the desire to acquire knowledge and in zeal. The committee finds that the young officers will not work unless compelled to do so; that "keenness is out of fashion," and that "it is not correct form." The committee declares that many officers do not possess common elementary education and plaintively protests that officers ought "at least to be able to express themselves clearly and concisely in their own language." The report condemns the systems of both Woolwich and Sandhurst, where education is "far from satisfactory, the instructors having no inducement to teach the cadets, still less to work."

With a view of diminishing the expenses of officers belonging to cavalry regiments the report recommends that polo tournaments, regimental coaches and keeping hounds be forbidden.

Perhaps the penultimate paragraph is the most important of all. "So long as mediocrity is permitted to pass muster," says the committee, "and signal ability meets with no substantial recognition, it is useless to hope for any valuable results from verbal amendments to the regulations. Nothing but inducements, in the shape of certain rewards for good work, either in peace or war, can raise the standard of knowledge through the commissioned ranks."

The committee, therefore, recommends an "honest system of promotion by merit," following upon tests "honestly conducted and honestly reported on." The report plainly hints that officers can hardly be expected to work, so long as the present system of advancement through social influence is in vogue, or so long as efficiency has nothing whatever to do with the selection of officers for desirable appointments.

The committee recommends, among other things, that more commissions be offered to the colonies and that officers be compelled to know either French or German.

United States Senator Stewart, who has been in Washington for many years, has an old negro retainer who comes around twice a week for some money. He made his regular Wednesday call today. The senator gave him a dollar and said:—

"Jim, I'm getting tired of this sort of business. You are an able-bodied man. Why don't you go to work instead of living on my charity?"

"Deed, boss," said Jim, reproachfully, "you ain't the kind o' man to be askin' me to go to work now, is you? Why, boss, it's too hot to wuk."

"Well," snorted Senator Stewart, "I haven't seen you work in the winter any, either."

"In de wintah, boss!" in great astonishment. "Why, boss, you mus' be crazy! It's fah too col' to wuk in de wintah."—New York World.

FOR SALE.—High grade, new piano, cheap. Apply Nugget office. ctf.

Ladies' White Shirt Waists

And Children's

Straw Sailor Hats

Received by Express Today.

J. P. McLENNAN

233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B

APPROVES THE IDEA

Mayor Macaulay to Call the Meeting

Considers the Citizens Should Make Every Effort to Bring the Railroad to Dawson.

Mayor Macaulay is fully in accord with the idea already expressed by many of the leading business men of the city with reference to some steps being taken to induce the Klondike Mines Railway to make Dawson its terminus. It is quite likely that upon the arrival of Mr. Hawkins or some other of the road's officials a meeting of those most vitally interested will be called for the purpose of ascertaining just what the road would require to induce them to alter their present terminal plans. In a brief conversation had this morning with a representative of the Nugget, the mayor gave some very excellent ideas of what might be done in order to accomplish the desired result.

"I have had this matter under serious consideration for some time," said he, "and have been particularly interested since the agitation has been begun by the Nugget. As to the effect the terminus being in Klondike City would have upon our trade, there can be no doubt but what we would be the loser, though to what extent would be hard to say. All the travel from the creeks must come to Dawson and practically all the freight going out must come from the same source, but there is this fact to consider; if freight has to be hauled in wagons to Klondike City in order to be placed aboard the cars it will increase the cost to the consumers just that much, an item that could be avoided by the road building direct into the city. It has been said that the proposed street railway would answer the same purpose, the cars being shipped in direct over that line, but if the street railway is to be built why not the steam railroad? The additional cost would be so slight as to not be worth considering, requiring only a trifling more substantial ballasting."

"Supposing the directors of the road should say, 'build us a bridge and we will come in' what then?"

"I have thought of that, too, but that is out of the question, as far as the city is concerned."

"How about ground for terminal facilities?"

"That I should judge would be the easiest obstacle to surmount. There is the big bar extending from the new court house nearly to the Fairview, which is owned by the government and which I do not doubt would be available. It could be filled up above high water and would furnish room for the road for years to come, and, besides, is centrally located. If that tract were not acceptable there is plenty of other ground that could be purchased very reasonably. The fact of the matter is, I never could see the idea of the road going to Klondike City at all. Here is the base of supplies, the natural terminus and one must infer that there is some ulterior object in view in going there. The issue is an important one and if the people desire a public meeting called I shall be very glad to do so."

"What sort of inducement could Dawson offer?"

"That I am scarcely prepared to say. A franchise over such streets as they wished to pass would doubtless be given them and we might provide them with station grounds and terminal facilities."

"I find through conversations had with a number of different people that the opinion is pretty general that one reason why Dawson is to be left off the map is on account of the road's fear of excessive taxation. Could that difficulty be removed?"

"I presume the city council has it within its power to exempt the road from taxation for a certain number of years if it were found necessary to take such steps to bring the road here, and I do not doubt that a concession of that sort would be quite a factor in causing the directors to change their present plans. It is a good idea for the business men to get together and talk this matter over; it is an important step and should be taken up informally at once. Nothing definite, of course, can be done until Mr. Hawkins or some of the directors arrive and the advantages of a personal interview can be obtained, but in the meantime interest in this most vital question should not be allowed to die out."

Scarcity of Platinum

The history of platinum, which was discovered about the middle of the 18th century, differs from that of other rare metals in that the increased demand has not been met by repeated discoveries of new deposits. Hence the price of platinum has risen enormously. In 1822 platinum was worth \$1,000 a pound, in 1870 \$900, this slight decrease being due to the discovery of the Ural deposits in 1822. In 1895 the price per pound had risen to \$2,700, and in December of last year to \$4,800. Platinum was first found in South America and regarded as a variety of silver. Hence the name, from the Spanish plata, silver. It occurs as platinum dust in Colombia, Brazil, Hayti, and also in Borneo, but the Ural region is the chief source of supply. The annual output of the Ural mines is about 8,000 pounds, while the rest of the world furnishes only about 1,300 pounds. The mining of platinum has, therefore, been developed almost entirely in Russia, and a suspicion has arisen that the output is restricted purposely, in order to enhance the price; but this supposition seems to be without foundation. The Russian government, indeed, is said to be contemplating the recall of coins minted before 1850, which contain platinum, for the purpose of reclaiming the metal. Most of these coins, however, disappeared from circulation long ago, having been melted by chemists and technicians in search of platinum. If no new source is discovered, the scarcity of platinum will soon be felt seriously in many industries.

Bathos Didn't Suit Her.

Seattle, June 18.—A woman, displeased at some improvements her husband was making in their home, called upon Mayor Humes today and wanted that official to go out and stop the work. She gave her name as Mrs. G. W. Murphy, of 211 Ninth avenue. Mrs. Murphy has had hearing and is compelled to carry an ear trumpet. Mayor Humes had much difficulty in understanding what she was driving at and in turn making her understand what he said.

According to the story Mrs. Murphy told the mayor, Mr. Murphy had hired a plumber and was installing a bathroom and connections in their house. Mrs. Murphy did not like the plans and the material, but her protests to her husband seemingly did no good. She determined to seek the city's chief executive and ask for relief. The mayor good-naturedly told her that he could have nothing to do with the matter and laughingly remarked that she had better hire a lawyer to bring an injunction against her husband. The matter was finally turned over to the building inspector, who found that the work was being put in without a permit. Mr. Murphy was immediately notified and took out the necessary permit and the plumbing inspector was directed to inspect the work. When he called at the city hall Mr. Murphy told the building inspector he owned the house and that he would put in the kind of a bathroom he liked, the protest of his wife to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mayor Hume said that he had to deal with a great many extraordinary cases, but that this was the first time he had been called upon to settle a dispute between husband and wife as to the particular kind of a bathroom that should be built in their home.

Anxious to Return

Denver, Col., June 17.—Twenty-seven Boer refugees in this city have formulated an appeal to the British Ambassador at Washington relative to their return to South Africa. These twenty-seven speak for the 90 Boers who are in Colorado. They ask that arrangements be made for their return to South Africa, and promise to be law-abiding citizens. The appeal has been forwarded to Washington.

Washington, June 17.—Inquiry at the British Embassy here developed the fact that the application of the Denver Boers for transportation to their homes has not reached the Embassy. The officials do not yet know how it would be acted upon. In cases of actual distress the Embassy in the past has been able to extend some relief to stranded English subjects by procuring for them transportation to a seaport where they might be able to ship for home, but there is no fund sufficient to defray a general return of the many Boers in the United States to South Africa. It is, therefore, probable that the Embassy can do nothing in this matter in the absence of a special grant of funds and authority from London.

Mrs. Youngbride—I've come to complain of that flour you sent me.

Grocer—What was the matter with it?

Mrs. Youngbride—It was tough. I made a pie with it and it was as much as my husband could do to cut it.—Philadelphia Press.

Hettie—Now that you have broken your engagement with Fred, shall you return to him the diamond ring he gave you?
Minna—Certainly not, Hettie; it would be cruel to give him a thing that would be a constant reminder of

the happiness he had missed.—Boston Transcript.
Little gobs of powder.
Little specks of paint.
Make the little freckle
Look as if it ain't.

For Whitehorse

STR. CASCA

Sunday, June 29th,
8:00 p. m.

POSITIVELY THE FASTEST STEAMER ON THE ROUTE

For Rates, Tickets, Etc., Apply

Frank Mortimer, - Aurora Dock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Standard Cigars and Tobacco, Wholesale and Retail At Right Prices.
Fire Proof Sales Sold on Easy Terms. BANK BUILDING, King Street.

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Week Day Service
GOLD RUN via Carmack's and Dome. 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.
GRAND FORKS. 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.
HUNKER. 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.
SUNDAY SERVICE
GRAND FORKS. 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.
For Rates on Shipment of Gold Dust see Office.
ALL STAGES LEAVE OFFICE N. C. CO. BUILDING. PHONE 5.

The White Pass and Yukon Route The British Yukon Navigation Co.

Operating the following first-class sailing steamers between Dawson and Whitehorse:
"White Horse," "Dawson," "Selkirk," "Victorian," "Yukon," "Canada," "Sybil," "Columbian," "Belle," "Zealandia," and "Four Freight Steamers."

A steamer will sail from Dawson almost daily during the season of 1902, connecting at Whitehorse with our passenger trains for Skagway. The steamers have all been thoroughly renovated, and staterooms put in first-class condition. Table service unsurpassed. The steward's department will be furnished with the best of food and fresh vegetables. Through tickets to all Puget Sound and B. C. points. Reservations made on application at Ticket Office.
A. B. Newell, V. P. and Gen'l Mgr., Seattle and Skagway.
J. F. Lee, Traffic Manager, Seattle and Skagway.
J. H. Rogers, General Agent, Dawson.

KEEP KOOL Draught Beer on Tap

Draught Beer At Bonanza Saloon

DAWSON TRUCK & DRAY CO.

Freighting to All Creeks
City Drayage and Express Wagons—Day & Night Service
Phone 120. Office, Aurora Dock. T. H. HEATH, Mgr.

KEY WEST CIGARS

EL BELMONT'S,
SANCHEZ & HAYA,
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WILL SAIL FOR

WHITEHORSE

ON TUESDAY, JULY 1, 8 P. M.

FOR TICKETS, RATES, ETC., APPLY

FRANK MORTIMER, Agent, - Aurora Dock

Gen.
Washington, June 10.—
Root said today that he had time to consider the case of J. H. Smith, tried martial at Manila for alleged violation of the rules of war in the campaign in South case, as the Smith case, practically on trial, led to the trial of V. T. Waller of the marine corps, charged with the killing of Filipino rebels. The Waller case, giving final consideration to the case, the Waller expected to reach this court weeks. It is said at the court that the Waller

NEW ORDER ISS
Regarding Disposal of Water
United From the Nat
as for the Purpose
Mining.
Assistant Gold Commis
sioner issued this morning
an order which was
May 15th, which repeals
all the regulations for the
right to divert and
from any stream or lake
non territory, and subse
quently following:
In measuring water in a
stream the following rule
observed:
A miner's inch shall mean
change of 14 cubic feet of
water.
When measured through
a sluice a miner's inch
shall be the quantity which
will pass through an orifice
14 inches wide and 2 inches high,
smooth planed
smooth.
The water shall have
head of 44 inches above the
point of discharge. A schedule
of discharges up to and
including 100 inches.
Large quantities of water
measured at any convenient
point, or by any accepted
method of measuring water.
Small quantities of water
shall be measured at the
diversion of the stream.
It shall be taken care
that the water shall have
sufficient velocity of approach
to the delivering
point, and the edges and corners
of the sluice shall be sharp and
true, and sides of the orifice
shall be straight, and the
discharge shall be full
and free.

To keep healthy dr
aguars at the Sideboar