

### SCHEME OF MATT QUAY

#### To Make States Out of Territories

#### Has Private Ends of His Own Which He Wishes to Serve in New Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 15.—"No more schemes and scandalous schemes than the omnibus statehood project was ever brought before the United States Senate," said a Republican senator today. "And to think that this money-making plot should be permitted to hold up the senate, to block all other business and put the most dignified legislative body in the world at the mercy of a single man is too much for silent endurance."

So great is the disgust of the leading Republican senators with the party little plot fathered by Senator Matt Quay of Pennsylvania that no one would be surprised to see an outbreak on the floor if the Pennsylvania senator continues his plan of holding up the senate.

The true inwardness of the Quay scheme is known to many senators. Up to this time, in deference to the rules of politeness, they have neglected to speak out in meeting. But there are signs that patience will soon cease to be a virtue in this case.

The facts about the omnibus statehood conspiracy are as follows: Several years ago a number of Mr. Quay's recognized lieutenants, former State Senator W. H. Andrews, commonly known in Pennsylvania as "Bill" Andrews, went to New Mexico to invest in lands, mines and other properties and to take part in the politics of the territory. Very early they threw themselves into the statehood movement, and for reasons which are of a very practical character. A number of these men from the state of Quay organized in New Mexico a corporation known as the Pennsylvania Improvement Company. This corporation projected a railway from Santa Fe to the mining and timber country, several hundred miles in length. A few miles were actually built, and the remainder of the project exists only on paper.

The promoters soon found that there were two difficulties in their way. One was that it was almost impossible to sell in the eastern market railway bonds issued in a territory, and that to secure the capital with which to finish the road they had to have New Mexico admitted as a state. The second was that under the territorial form of government they could not get the various counties along the line of their projected road to vote bonds in subsidy, while this could be done if New Mexico were admitted to the Union and placed under a state government.

It is declared by men who know a great deal about the Pennsylvania scheme in New Mexico that in all the sum of \$5,000,000 is involved in the success or failure of the efforts to pass the omnibus bill or some modification thereof that will secure the admission of New Mexico.

But this is not all. The little crowd of Pennsylvanians who have gone to New Mexico, and who are now trying to "run" the territory and make a state of it, are politicians as well as business men. They are, in fact, graduates of the Quay political school, and familiar with all the methods which that eminent statesman has made so peculiarly his own. Before getting New Mexico into a state it was necessary to make some of the senatorial seats as well as of the business advantages to accrue from admission. New Mexico is a Democratic territory, and Quay's friends are all Republicans.

That it is assented by Republican members that a long time ago a bargain was entered into by which the friends of Senator Quay were to secure the admission of New Mexico as a state, and that in reward for their services they were to have one of the senatorial seats. The bargain extended even as far as the identity of the prospective senators, one of whom was to be Mr. Hopewell, chairman of the territorial Democratic committee, and the other W. H. Andrews, Senator

Quay's former lieutenant and present chum. Governor Otero and Delegate Rodey are both aspirants for senatorial honors, but it is declared that the Andrews-Hopewell combination is too strong to be broken down, and that if New Mexico comes in as a state the bargain will be carried through without a break.

All the leading Republican senators, with the single exception of Mr. Foraker of Ohio, are opposed to the omnibus bill. They are opposed to the bill, not only on its merits, but because they have no relish for such barefaced business scheming and political bargaining. They know that it was due to the influence of Senator Quay that the Republican national platform, adopted at Philadelphia, of 1900, was made to declare specifically for statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, whereas the platform of 1896 had favored statehood in only general terms, and "as soon as may be practicable."

Mr. Quay turned that trick with his usual adroitness. He was working under cover. The conspiracy had been hatched, but its existence and purpose were unknown to the leaders of the party. While Mr. Hanna was busy with the vice presidential puzzle and other important matters, Mr. Quay contrived to have the statehood plank sneaked into the platform without attracting any attention.

President Roosevelt has always had a sort of soft side for Quay, much as he condemns some of the methods of the Pennsylvania senator. Quay and Platt forced the nomination of Roosevelt at Philadelphia, and of course the president is too manly to forget that service, even if at first he did not want the nomination. Hence he has kept up a friendship with Quay which most of his associates have regarded as a freak or at least as something apart from his general character and tendency. But this statehood plot is too much for the President. He is disgusted with it, and has not been able to conceal his disgust. If the omnibus bill should happen to become law—and there is no great danger of it—the president will reverse his present attitude and disappoint all of his friends if he does not promptly interpose a veto.

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When I made my report in London on my return from the American Yukon country, said Mr. Fitzhugh, many of the best mining experts of England thought I could not possibly be right. However, the report was productive of the investments, and the future will show that what I have said is correct.

As a mining engineer of experience I predict that the Alaska gold bearing gravel will astonish the world. The output of American Alaska will last for many years to come and will be by far greater than any one to the present time has dared to predict. Some of us will live to see the time when the American Yukon, including a large part of American Alaska, will produce hundreds of millions of dollars in gold. It is not the character of country such as the Klondike was. It will not give out. The only trouble is that the people have not yet learned the way to work the gravel deposits, and to do this will take time.

### KING EDWARD.

#### Informed That He Eats Too Much.

London, Jan. 24.—It is well known that the king occasionally suffers from his liver, and that the royal physicians are sometimes called in to treat him for this complaint. The latest occasion was the other day, when Sir Richard Powell, a prominent physician extraordinary to the king, was summoned to Buckingham palace.

The physician is a baronet of the old-fashioned school, with the pronounced characteristic of speaking his mind without regard to the social position of his patient. After asking his majesty a few questions in regard to his general health, the doctor laconically ordered him to strip. The king pleasantly asked what portions of his clothing he should take off. On being told to strip to the waist he quietly did so.

The doctor then proceeded to examine him in the usual manner, utilizing the stethoscope and another pencil-like instrument, until the king, who was not used to this vigorous sort of examination of all his organs, became anxious that it should conclude. "Meanwhile Sir Francis Laking, physician to the king, entered and watched the procedure.

When the practical baronet brusquely pronounced, "You have eaten too much; you have drunk too much; I will send you a prescription to put you right," he departed with the scantiest ceremony. He had barely reached the door when Sir Francis Laking, who was following him, overtook him and made a protest against his abruptness. The eminent specialist, who was apparently not in the best of humor, only retorted: "My dear Laking, if there is any squirming to do you must do it."

Dr. Laking returned to soothe his majesty's ruffled feelings, and remarked by way of palliation, "Sir Richard is a very busy man just now." The king's reply, which typified the state of his mind, was, "Good God, Laking, I thought he was going to tattoo me."

A story is told of the same physician, that when he was called to prescribe for the Duchess of Manchester, he ordered her to disrobe. "But, Sir Richard, I haven't my maid here," she said, to which the baronet retorted, "Madame, I have no intention of examining your maid."

### HAS FAITH IN ALASKA

#### Experts Opinion of Our Near Neighbor

#### Believes That American Yukon Will Yield Untold Millions in the Near Future

William M. Fitzhugh, the well-known English mining expert, who is a recognized authority on mineral deposits the world over, accompanied by Philip H. Blackwell, of London, and Samuel Hale, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday morning, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of recent date. The party is registered at the Rainier-Grand. A year ago Mr. Fitzhugh, at the instance of English capitalists, made a trip to the American Yukon and furnished them with a report on the Seventymile, Birch creek, Tanana and Eagle City country, on which they have based large investments in all these sections. The party here now is en route to the districts where, under the direction of Mr. Fitzhugh, large operations employing several hundred men will be started just as soon as the summer season opens.

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The people I represent this year will conduct large operations on Seventymile, Birch creek and Tanana. They will hydraulic their claims and the results will be good. There is an abundance of water which is easy of access, and there is no necessity of there being any waste.

I do not think there is another part of the mining world that is so fortunately situated with deposits and means to work them as Alaska, and that part of the country on the American side is the best. The Klondike has shown that it was more in rich deposits in places, while across the line the gravel is permeated with gold all over. There will be a population in Alaska some day that will be able to handle the whole country.

While I was in London I learned that the railroad from Valdez will be built. All the money is ready when conditions are ripe. However, that is a matter that I am not at liberty to speak about, for I am not interested in the railroad project. So far as I am personally concerned in the properties I represent and am interested in do not need a railroad.

This was the history of California. When gold was discovered there in 1849 the miners knew they had it but it was not until years later that they learned how to work it and get the metal out of the ground. In time they learned, and then the California gold output increased so as to astonish the world. The same will be the history of American Alaska, and when this is accomplished there will be a permanent output of gold that will be far in excess of that secured by scratching as at the present time.

In many parts of American Alaska the gravel will run as high as \$3 to the yard for areas twenty miles in extent and in fact there is no telling just how much there is of this class of gravel. In time this will be ascertained and the people engaged in mining there will learn how to work it. Then the country will be settled up and the new methods will be employed in all districts. That is the day when the output of American Alaska in gold will astonish the world.

Last year I spent June, July, August and September in the vicinity of Eagle City and the creeks I have mentioned. I also visited other creeks for the purpose of ascertaining just what the showing would be. There was not a place visited where the proof did not exist of the richness of the gravel and therefore I apply my remarks to American Alaska.

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They are where they can be worked and the product can be taken out on the boats. The railroad will be for the purpose of developing another resource of the country such as farming, stock-raising and such enterprises. When it is built, of course, there will be a quicker development of the country, but so far as a great share of the mining country is concerned it is not necessary that a railway.

Mr. Fitzhugh and his party will leave here Sunday, and expect to reach Eagle in about four weeks. In that vicinity they will engage their labor to begin operations as soon as the weather will permit.

### WHIST PARTY.

#### Enjoyable Event Given on Gold Hill

The social event of the season at Gold Hill was a progressive whist party, given by Miss Gartley at her home on Saturday evening, March 7th. Progressive whist was the chief feature of amusement and was played until midnight, after which an elaborate luncheon was served, to which all did ample justice.

The lady's prize was won by Mrs. W. Coffin, and the gentlemen's prize by James Madden. The skillful playing of Mrs. Coffin was a feature of the game. Mr. T. Tellefson captured the "hooby prize."

Miss Gartley was assisted in entertaining by her brother Mr. Albert Gartley and Miss Galloway.

After a very pleasant evening of social enjoyment the guests departed for their homes all agreeing that it was the merriest social event of the season.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. J. L. McKay, Mrs. Merman, Miss Jean Ramsey, Miss Galloway, Miss Gartley, Rev. C. Reed, Mr. Miller, L. L. Lewis, T. Tellefson, J. Burpee, J. Morgan, Jas. Madden, A. Gartley.

**Drowned Out**  
Joseph Barrett quit working on No. 3 above Bonanza, a heavy flow of water having rendered further operations for the time being impracticable. Mr. Barrett has therefore turned his attention to a claim he owns on Irish gulch which is turning out very satisfactorily.

Park squirrels, overtaken by admirers, have lost their former thrifty habits and must be cared for at public expense. Squirrels are disgustingly human.

### A Mountain Full of Hot Water

A most remarkable trouble has been met by the engineers who are digging the wonderful tunnel that runs through the great Simplon mountain and is to open a gate through the Alps between Switzerland and Italy.

After the Swiss end of the tunnel had been practically finished and the Italian end had been begun, the workmen noticed a peculiarly oppressive heat in the borings. With each foot that was removed this heat grew until it became almost impossible to work.

For a long time it was a puzzle to engineers and all others. Even geologists were called in, but without result. Finally, however, it was found that the heat came from water that was almost at the boiling point and that dripped and flowed through the fissures in the rock of the mighty mountain.

Further investigation showed that this boiling water did not come from boiling underground springs, as might have been suspected at first.

On the contrary, it came from the very top of the mountain, more than a mile high. Although it is so cold up there that the peaks are covered with perpetual snow, and the water, consequently, was icy when it started on its voyage, the pressure and friction caused by its percolation through 6000 feet of mountain, mostly bed after bed of limestone, made the water so hot that it was at the boiling point when it reached the borings.

For a time it seemed as if the line of the tunnel would have to be changed. But the clever engineers solved the difficulty in a better way, and they actually managed to make the hot water provide its own remedy.

They piped the mountain, and soon they had 15,000 gallons of steaming hot water flowing out of the south end of the tunnel every minute of the day and night.

They harnessed this immense flow, and before long they had it driving refrigerating plants and cold air blowers. So now the hot water, that had threatened to stop the work in operating machinery that blows cold air into places where the air is too hot, and cold water into places where hot water drips or flows. To

day the temperature of the tunnel has been reduced to a pleasant, temperate warmth, equal to a fine, gentle day in June, from a temperature that would have roasted a man in a minute or two.

Not content with making the hot water provide its own remedy, the engineers have chained it to pneumatic drills and boring machines, so that now it helps to dig the tunnel as well.

The Simplon tunnel will be the greatest in the world when it is completed. It will be fourteen miles long and will cost nearly \$1,000,000 a mile.

### Favors Treaty

Havana, Jan. 24.—Senator Domingo Mendez Capote, president of the senate, who was appointed last week by the senate committee on foreign affairs to report on the reciprocity treaty with the United States, has now been ready to submit his recommendations for three days, but the committee has not met to consider his suggestions. Senator Capote says his report is in favor of the approval of the treaty. It does not take into account the amendment made by the senate at Washington. He says the delay is due to the committee having made exhaustive investigations and also because it has had to wait for certain data from the executive.

Another member of the committee said today that the delay was due to the fact that the senate did not want to take decisive action until the late of the treaty in the American senate was known. It was thought, however, that the committee would probably report next Monday.

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