

# SHE WAS FOND OF CANDY

### And Was Not Particular as to the Brand.

### But What She Finally Encountered Gave Her Digestive Organs Needed Rest.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]  
"What is the matter?" asked the blue eyed girl. "You look nervous, and you haven't noticed that there is a darn on the elbow of my left sleeve, though I came in quite ten minutes ago, and?"

"I am—er—a little nervous, dear," sighed the girl with the curling lashes. "not cross, you know, but?"

"Of course not. Only fathers and husbands are cross. We are naturally so much more amiable than?"

"We are merely nervous? I know it. Isn't it nice of us too? I—I went to see Phyllis this morning."

"You were wise to go to see her in the morning if you really wanted to talk to her. Ralph looks in on his way to business in the morning, drops in again at lunch time, calls to take her for a walk after office hours and spends the evening with her. That is all, I believe, except that he usually calls her up once or twice a day by telephone and sends her a box of bonbons or a bunch of roses."

"M'hm! Just like a man; he gives her no time to rest, ruins her digestion with candy and then expects her to be amiable."

"You can't expect a man to be reasonable, dear. Lucky for Phyllis, too. A logical person would have noticed that her hair is six shades too light to really belong to her complexion. What did she have to tell you about him today?"

"I—I really don't know, dear. I had some awfully interesting samples, and I really didn't listen. I am not selfish like Phyllis, but I had rather think about my own affairs than talk about those of other people. While I was there Ralph called her up over the telephone. That horrid little brother of hers came in to tell her."

"Yes, I notice that he is always ready to carry messages now that she has candy to distribute. But Effie was there, too, wasn't she? I met her on the way."

"She was. I waited a long time for Phyllis, and what do you think she had done? She had gone down to ask Ralph's sister if he was quite well, because she was sure that she had heard him cough over the telephone, and she knew if he died of consumption she would die too."

"Oh, my goodness, gracious me! And she forgot?"

"All about me, dear. I waited, however, because I didn't want to go home. Mamma was all ready to take me to see Aunt Alice, and I—I don't like to hear Aunt Alice talk about birthdays and what I did when I was 16."

"So you waited to comfort Phyllis. I see."

"I waited a long time," sighed the girl with the curling lashes. "As I sat there my eyes fell on a box of candy still in its wrappings. I—er—am rather fond of candy, so I?"

"Helped yourself. Of course you did. Phyllis wouldn't care. She has so much now that she keeps boxes unopened for days in her room."

"No, I didn't help myself. By and by Effie came in. She was talking about Edmund. She seems to fancy that he is dreadfully in love with her. I can't imagine how she ever got the idea."

"Nor I, dear, unless you accidentally gave it to her yourself. What did she say?"

"She seemed to fancy that the candy was mine, dear. I believe that she—er—thought that Edmund had sent it to me."

"H'm! She doesn't know him very well, does she?"

"I'm sure I don't know. I hated her. I think that I was stingy about it."

"You opened it, of course. I only hope that there was some left for Phyllis when she came in."

"There was not. I—I said I'd share my candy with her. I wish now I hadn't."

"Why? Did Phyllis come and catch?"

"No. It was worse than that. When I opened the box, there was no candy in it—on a horrid mouse. The little brother had eaten the candy and put the mouse in for a joke!"

"Oh, my goodness, gracious; you poor!"

"That was not all. Edmund happened to be passing the house, and my

screams brought him in to see if any one was murdered. And, if you will believe it, that mean Effie told him the whole thing!"—Philadelphia North American.

### Eight Will Withdraw.

When the order came for Major Hemming's command, the Yukon Field Force, to return to the outside, the order also came that all the members who so desired could receive honorable discharges here and remain or go elsewhere at their pleasure. Two or three days were given the boys in which to make up their minds as to whether to go out or remain, with the result that eight decided to receive their discharge and remain in Dawson. Of the eight are two who made many friends here with lodge men and society people; they are Hospital Sergeant A. McIntosh and Drill Sergeant Frank Ernest Davis. None of the commissioned officers took the opportunity for severing their connection with the army, and the hope that there is yet a chance of seeing service in South Africa kept a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates from embracing the opportunity for returning to civilian life.

It will probably be three or four weeks yet before Major Hemming will be able to move his command. The recall of the soldiers will probably do away with the necessity of the creation of additional police quarters as was contemplated. Both the soldiers and police have been cramped for space, but the withdrawal of the former will leave ample quarters for the latter.

### GRAND FORKS ITEMS.

The water in Eldorado and Bonanza was higher Sunday and yesterday than ever known before and has done considerable damage to sluice boxes, dams, and dumps. The feeling early in the season that water would be scarce has not been verified, as evidenced by the volumes dashing down the gulches and creeks. Were it not for the foot bridges and sluice boxes all Nome and Koyuk stampedees from this locality going in small boats, could load their outfit and sail from the Forks direct for all town river points.

James Brown has sold his bench claim on Adams Hill to William Northrop of Maguich, the consideration being \$30,000. Brown, in company with Peter H. Hartle, who owns an adjoining bench of equal value were the first persons to put a pick in what is now the richest hill on all Bonanza; this was on April 14th, 1898. They were shortly after joined by O. B. Millet who staked a hillside claim a little farther up, and on the point of the hill. Millet also commenced work, and the diggings being more shallow there than where Brown and Hartle were working, he first struck pay and recorded discovery claim. This started a wild stampede on April 19th, and the whole hill was staked once over, and in many cases two and three times. Brown and Hartle then attempted to record, but found the machinery of the gold commissioner's office working so slowly that they began to have doubts whether they would ever enjoy the fruits of their labor this side of Jordan. The crowds of applicants kept increasing in numbers and each evening at closing hours the room would remain filled with people, most of whom had been standing in line all day, and who were then turned out to fight their way back the following day. This called forth a most vociferous protest, and finally the commissioner decided that each man in the office at closing hours, should be given a ticket with a number on, giving him right of way the day following. Hartle finally got to record, but so many Jays had elapsed before he had succeeded in doing so that when he did get an audience with the bench clerk his whiskers had grown so luxuriantly that he had to be identified before he was allowed to record. While Brown had all these experiences, and the ground he had staked at the time was as free and open to exploration and entry as was Bonanza creek when George Carmack first went up the valley, yet he was confronted with an adverse claimant, a man named Williams, and forced to defend his title at a trial in the gold commissioner's office. This he did and came out victorious, being awarded a grant to the ground which he has since developed and demonstrated to be a valuable property. He was joined last year by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Remillet, and with his family reside in a neat log cottage on the claim. Brown is happy, though he has earned the laurels he has won.

### Political Omens.

"Marse Ben, you better come out dia race. Min' what I tell you!"  
"Why, you don't think I'll be defeated, do you?"  
"I knows it, sah. Las' night I hearn two screech owls a-hollerin' 'pon top yo' chimney."  
"That's nothing. Here's \$2 for you."  
"Thankee, sah—thankee! En don't you bodder 'bout dem screech owls. Dey ain't got no mo' sense in dey head dan what I is."—Atlanta Constitution.

### Cautious Man.

"Are you married?" he asked of the man who sat next to him on the suburban train.  
"What's that to you?" was the ungracious retort.  
"Oh, no offense meant, no offense at all. I'm a bachelor myself, but I've just been visiting a married sister, and I feel the need of expressing my views on children to some one. If you're married, though, possibly it wouldn't be wise."—Chicago Post.

### POLICE COURT NEWS.

Police court was a double-header this morning, Superintendent Primrose occupying the regular room, while Capt. Starnes held a session in the orderly room.

Previous to the coming up of the Strathers bribery case more extended mention of which appears elsewhere, Justice Primrose convicted a gambler and fined him \$50 and cost, which was paid.

Geo. Durkee vs. L. J. and W. E. Thompson for \$40 for labor alleged to have been performed on No. 50 Dominion, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, an order being issued that the money be paid in one week.

In Capt. Starnes' court the cases of Max Cruiger, Peter Kleuschmidt and Lawrence Christ vs. Mr. and Mrs. Go-bracht for \$178, \$137.50 and \$178, respectively, for labor performed on the latter's claim, were all dismissed at complainants' costs, it appearing to the court that owing to contracts to wait until the cleanup, the bringing of the suits was premature.

### Gold Commissioner's Court.

The trial of the case of D. W. Cullen and H. G. Blackman, plaintiffs, vs. Yukon Corporation, Ltd., defendant, was commenced yesterday before Commissioner Senkler, but the hearing of the controversy has been continued till next Monday. The actions are being heard today.

# THE HIGH WATER CONTINUES

### To Work Damage on Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks.

### Many Dumps Dwindling Away—Others Are Protected By Heavy Stone Walls.

From foot passengers who arrived from the Forks last night it is learned that both Eldorado and Bonanza creeks are still very high and that much damage is being done to dumps and other property on both. On Bonanza many dumps have been built up directly in the old creek bed with the result that the water has cut new channels around them and, in most places, a short turn has been found in the waterway immediately above the dump with the result that the unusually high and swift water now comes with such force as to run directly against the dump, undermining and carrying it away.

A few owners, fearing the coming of the flood which is now a reality, went to work some time ago and enclosed their dumps with heavy stone walls, using the largest boulders to be found in the creek for the purpose. This precaution is now proving to have been time, labor and money well spent, as the dumps so protected have sustained but little loss by the action of the rushing torrents. Many dumps in the "teens" below on Bonanza are reported to be from one-fourth to one-half gone already, and if the weather should continue for a few days at the temperature attained last Saturday, there will be practically nothing left to show for the hard winter's work of many men and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

It is said the greater part of the water flowing on lower Bonanza at the present time comes from Eldorado, there having, it is said, been more snow on the hills from which the gullies are tributary to that creek than in any other portion of the district.

From the Forks this way, so far as can be seen from the trail, there are but two or three small streams emptying any very great amount of water into Bonanza; and it is also said that upper Bonanza is not being troubled with a surplus of water.

For quite a period during the latter part of March and in April it was feared that water for sluicing would not be any too plentiful, but few, if any, claim owners ever dreamed of having their sluices and sluice boxes, to say nothing of their dumps, being carried away by high water. And even yet, the fact that so much water is now running away may cause a scarcity later on in the season.

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# The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ALLEN BROS., Publishers

### USE THE FEDERAL REVENUES.

The Dominion government should shoulder a very large portion of the expenditures involved in furnishing the Yukon territory with a system of roads, such as is required by present conditions. Nearly all the revenue now at the disposal of the Yukon council is derived from the town of Dawson. This revenue is obtained principally from the court fines, from liquor licenses and liquor permits.

The proportion of licenses and permits used outside of Dawson is small, and the records will also show that most of the offenses which come before the courts are committed in the town.

The road building problem is essentially one which should be cared for from the federal revenues. The big revenues which are derived from the territory come from the creeks. The royalties, claim renewals, miners' licenses, representation fees, etc., are all taxed against the man who is working on his claim, and who is most vitally interested in seeing that quick and economical communication is established between his claim and the center from which he secures his supplies.

Under existing conditions, when machinery and other supplies for the creeks are landed from Seattle or Vancouver at Dawson, the miner is fortunate if he has paid one-half of the freight bill which will be charged against his goods before they are finally placed on his claim.

In other words, it now costs as much, and it may cost more, to transport goods from Dawson to the various creeks than it does to place them on the wharf at Dawson from the point of original shipment.

Ridiculous and absurd as such a condition is, nevertheless, that is precisely the condition which exists in the Yukon territory today, and which has existed for the past three years.

A portion of the immense revenues which are ground out of the mining population, as indicated above, should be made available for road construction.

The miners pay the taxes, and the miners need the roads. It would seem, therefore, nothing more than right and fair that the enormous revenues should, in part, be applied to the work of furnishing the man who pays the taxes, with economical means of placing his freight upon his claim.

### ENOUGH HAS BEEN DONE.

The Yukon council has under consideration an appropriation to swell the fund now being raised to relieve the sufferers from the fire which occurred in Ottawa a short time ago.

We are of the opinion that the public will sustain the council if a negative conclusion is reached, when the matter comes up for final settlement. There is not a man, woman or child in Dawson, who, in some manner or other, has not been afforded an opportunity to contribute toward this fund, and, be it said to the credit of the generous instincts of Dawson's people, they have come forward in a princely manner to the relief of the suffering. Already a sum considerably exceeding \$5,000 has been raised in Dawson, and a committee is hard at work on the creeks, and, doubtless, its labors will add materially to the sum named.

But there is, or, at least, we

believe there should be, a limit to all things. The people of Dawson have given to the fund liberally and cheerfully, but they have given, we believe, all that the circumstances require. An appropriation from the council means simply that the people, who, as individuals, have given so liberally, will be called upon, in their collective capacity, to make a second contribution. Such action, we consider, would be ill-advised, and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of those who have personally contributed to the fund.

The fact must not be overlooked that the finances of the council at the present time are in a somewhat low condition. An indebtedness, in the shape of a bank overdraft for something like \$30,000, is already in existence, and, if we understand the matter aright, any appropriation which the council makes to the Ottawa fund will mean just that much of an addition to the present indebtedness.

While, therefore, we cannot do otherwise than commend the motive which has inspired the consideration of an appropriation by the council, we are, nevertheless, convinced, in view of the circumstances noted above, that the council should not devote the public funds to the purpose named.

A subscription list has been circulated in Dawson and on the creeks, and has been generally subscribed to. The public entertainment on Sunday night was greeted by a crowded house, and a handsome sum realized therefrom. Generous sums have come from other sources, which will largely swell the total. With all this, we are of the opinion that enough has been done. There will be nothing in particular to be gained by giving the impression down at Ottawa that Dawson is exceedingly flush with spare money, when such is not the case.

An appropriation from the council, in addition to what the people have given, would be contrary to good judgment, and in direct variance with the public desires.

### A LESSON IN ECONOMICS.

Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, has convened a second special session of the legislature for the purpose of carrying out his project for taxing the railways to a greater extent than the existing laws allow. The position of these natural monopolies is such as to make them exempt from the natural principles of economics that operate in competitive industries. If the railways are too heavily taxing the people, there are two methods of redress—to reduce their charges, or to take the excessive imposts from them by Gov. Pingree's expedient of a tax. If the railway is restricted only by the endurance of the traffic, a tax would be of doubtful efficacy. A large public revenue taken from the railways would relieve many industries of a part of their taxation. This would increase their rate-paying power, and thus give the railways a chance to recoup themselves. The average taxpayer would pay less taxes and higher freight rates. If rates are restricted by law, but allowed to remain high enough to afford a margin for special taxation, the railway is made a part of the machinery of taxation. The passengers and shippers are made to pay special taxation as well as pay for the service rendered by the railway company. The most certain method is to reduce the rates charged by the companies. —Toronto Globe.

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