

The Klondike Nugget

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KLONDIKE NUGGET. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1903.

ALL ARE UNITED.

The work performed by this paper in calling for harmonious and united action in connection with the board of trade's anti-Treadgold petition has borne fruit in a most satisfactory manner. The flippant tone adopted by certain of our contemporaries with reference to the petition has given way and the views originally expressed and steadfastly maintained by the Nugget now find endorsement from all the other papers of the city.

There is left now no dissenting voice. The people are unanimous in their support of the movement undertaken by the board of trade and will send to Ottawa a document which in the very nature of things must command a fair and respectful hearing.

In the opinion of the Nugget, the unfavorable circumstances which now seem to surround the territory may be accounted for almost entirely by reason of the unfortunate and prolonged illness of Mr. Ross. At a crucial period in its history the territory has lacked the strong arm and the powerful voice of the man whose fidelity and devotion to the interests of his people has never been doubted. Had James Hamilton Ross been at Ottawa during the past three months, in the full possession of his faculties, the Yukon outlook would be different from what it is today. It was impossible, however, to foresee the trend of events, and the continued illness of Mr. Ross, unfortunate as it is, should furnish no occasion for regrets to those who earnestly and steadfastly supported him in the memorable Dominion campaign.

The territory is concerned now most particularly in carrying out through such agencies as are within its reach the aims and purposes which Mr. Ross held in view. It may be that he is now sufficiently recovered to assume his duties at the federal capital and it may be that the contrary is the case. In any event it is the duty of the community to stand together for the promotion of such measures as will best serve the common good.

If Mr. Ross returns to Ottawa in the near future his duties will be made far lighter by having at his command an expression of public sentiment such as is represented in the petition of the board of trade. If he is not able to return, then the ground work will have been prepared for carrying out the desires of the people through such other means as are at their disposal.

It is no fault of the men who voted for Mr. Ross that their representative is ill, nor can any censure be directed at Mr. Ross on that account, and it may be added that the people will frown upon every effort that is made to fashion political capital from this most regrettable circumstance. The aim of every one now should be to lend his aid to prevent any injury accruing to the territory as the result of Mr. Ross' condition and there is every reason to believe that united effort in that direction will be successful. The annihilation of Treadgold's scheme and the substitution of a public water system are two features of Yukon's legislative programme which should not be lost sight of for a single moment until they have become accomplished facts through the action of the Dominion parliament.

REASON RETURNING.

A letter which appeared in the News of yesterday over the signature of Joseph Andrew Clarke calls for special mention. It is the first rational utterance that we remember as having emanated from Mr. Clarke and we regard it as a hopeful indication that sound common sense has at length risen up triumphant in a mind that up to date has been characterized chiefly by crack-brained fancies.

The letter contains some excellent suggestions with reference to ways and means of meeting existing conditions with which the territory now finds itself confronted, and is totally unlike the utterances which the public is accustomed to hear from the same source.

United action along the lines now being followed by the board of trade in the anti-Treadgold campaign is advocated, and the writer goes so far as to endorse the suggestion that a good strong man who supported Mr. Ross in the late Dominion election would be able to accomplish more as a delegate to Ottawa than Clarke himself.

It is the custom of this paper to acknowledge at its proper value every effort put forward on behalf of the community, when such effort bears the marks of common sense and sincerity. No matter from what source it may come, a good idea should be seized and acted upon.

There are certain features of Mr. Clarke's letter which are open to criticism, but on the whole it is a sound document and as such we regard it as being entitled to these words of commendation.

In an editorial this morning the Sun describes Ex-Senator Geo. Turner, one of the American members of the Alaska commission, as a third rate populist lawyer who draws \$20,000 annually from the Canadian Pacific Railway as consulting attorney. We doubt if such a slander was ever before directed at the C. P. R. Think of that concern paying \$20,000 per year for the services of a third rate lawyer. If Mr. Turner commands the fee mentioned nothing else is needed to indicate that he is a top notcher.

Relates story of the wonderful riches in the Tanana diggings. The foregoing formed the "sear head" covering five columns, over an article in yesterday's Sun dealing with the Tanana situation. The body of the article had nothing in it to verify the suggestion contained in the title—but then the Sun doesn't mind a little discrepancy like that as long as it is able to push the stampedede along.

SENTINEL OF DEATH

Nauseous Object Seen by Travelers on Hunker Road.

A most gruesome object that meets the eyes of practically all the travelers up Hunker road is that which is to be found within a few feet of the roadway on 55 below, the scene of the horrible catastrophe that happened a short time ago by which five lives were lost by the burning of a roadhouse located at that point. In addition to the human beings who became a prey to the flames there was a large dog also destroyed though in some manner his body escaped incineration. It was found by the searchers at the same time the charred remains of the Bernise family and Wm. Laird were and was thrown aside. The body is almost entirely intact and is quite lifelike, showing that the death of the faithful brute must have been due to suffocation rather than to the flames. Since the last vestige of the disaster save the ashes, and a few pieces of charred timber have been removed some creature with a queer idea of humor has taken the corpse of the dog and stood him on his legs in the debris at about the same position in which he was found. There he stands with his head and sightless eyes pointed toward the road, a grim sentinel guarding the dead past.

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SOURDOUGH BANQUET

How Things Are Done in San Francisco

"Jerry" Lynch Entertains a Bunch of Old Timers in a Most Regal Manner.

From Messrs. A. J. Beaudette and T. A. McGowan, who returned recently from a trip to California, is learned the story of one of the most unique banquets that was ever held in San Francisco, the city of hospitality and good times. The host of the occasion was Senator Jeremiah Lynch, a well known Cheechako hill operator here in the days of '98 and '99, and all his guests were sourdoughs of the sourest variety. The banquet was held in the famous red room of the Bohemian Club which was decorated in a manner calculated to remind the revelers of the days of old. The following account taken from the Chronicle of February 21 will prove of more than passing interest to those who are still confined within the snow bound region of the far north.

There was a gathering of Klondikers in the Red Room of the Bohemian Club last night. The room, which has been the scene of so many bizarre and unique entertainments, was transformed from a red chamber to a white one, from the warm crimson of the equator to the cold gray of the far north island. Small birch trees covered with snow stood at various places. Moss interlaced between the interstices of huge logs gave the appearance of a genuine Klondike. In the center of the round table lay two snowy banks of white flowers, between which and at the base, parallel with the banks, were innumerable violets. These two combinations represented Bonanza creek in winter, the violets showing the dark ice and frozen water, the white flowers the banks of ice and snow which exist there from November until April. Scattered on the bottom along the icy sides were numerous golden magnets, lying as nearly as possible in the same position as when found originally on that same Bonanza creek. The menu cards were of birch bark, shaped like sluice-boxes, with golden ripples at the bottom inside. Although the rarest delicacies in the market were supplied, yet the principal dish and one most appreciated by the guests was an immense dish of pork and beans, cooked in true Klondike manner and served from the pot at the table. The music included two accordions, the flute and the banjo, and only old melodies and Klondike airs were given. There was no new-fangled music in the repertoire. The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, held in an eagle's claws, were intertwined over the banquet table.

The guests were invited by Jeremiah Lynch, who gave the banquet. What a rounding-up of Alaskan pioneers was there! There was G. W. Carmack who has been twelve years in Alaska and was the original discoverer of gold on Bonanza creek on August 16, 1896. He was hunting with Indians, when, in going for water from a spring in the evening, one of the Indian women saw some bright particles glittering at the bottom of the little pool of water. She called Carmack's attention to it and took a pan and washed up some gains of gold. In three days Carmack cleaned up \$1,200, and then went down to Fortymile to report his discovery. Dawson being at the time unknown. That was the beginning of the famous Klondike region. Then there was Jack Dalton, who has been in Alaska for thirty years and on and who found the famous Dalton pass, the shortest and the most convenient trail from the coast to Dawson city. With all his love for the comforts of civilization, Jack Dalton retains again this spring to the north, as, in fact, do most of the others who are present. The gathering included also three Eldorado kings—Charles Lamb, William Liggett and C. J. Berry. These men were among the first locators on the famous Eldorado creek in 1896, having obtained their claims on a payment of \$15 to the government. While they have taken out untold sums, these claims are yet producing largely, and Messrs. Lamb, Liggett and Berry have only awaited this reunion of the Northern Argonauts to go forth again with eagerness, as if in their youthful prime, toward the land of the midnight sun. The company also included A. J. Beaudette, a French Canadian of the best type, alert and energetic. He is the government surveyor of Yukon territory and, on the suggestion of the Canadian government, has spent the winter in California examining methods of mining, especially hydraulic processes.

Major Schmitz and E. J. Livernash, both of whom spent many months in the Klondike at the beginning of the excitement, were present. In fact, no one was invited to dinner except a genuine "sour dough," that is to say, those who have been in Dawson or on the Klondike during the spring when the ice broke up and

the river began to run. In order to have seen that they must have remained all winter, therefore, they were designated "Sour doughs." Jeremiah Lynch, who gave the banquet, was the chairman and toastmaster. He also lived several years in the Klondike, and his forthcoming book on that country and his experiences there will be published in London this spring. Many interesting tales and reminiscences in the speeches made brought Dawson and the Klondike together in spirit. Those present were: Mayor Schmitz, G. W. Carmack, Louis Sloss, Jr., George T. Coffey, James M. Wilson, Edgar Mizner, A. J. Beaudette, E. J. Livernash, James Hammil, Frank H. Ames, Jack Dalton, L. R. Fulda, George de Leon, Lindsay Scrutton, Thomas McGowan, George Wilkins, Captain H. H. Norwood, Charles Lamb, William Liggett, Richard Butler, C. J. Berry, W. J. Berry, Stewart Menzies, Jeremiah Lynch.

RENEWAL CANCELLED

Was Obtained Through an Error

Notice to Work in Common With Other Claims Not Filed at the Proper Time.

Gold Commissioner Senkler yesterday morning handed down a decision in the case of Aime Olivier vs James H. Pottinger re the upper half of No. 7 Gay gulch. The plaintiff relocated the claim but he was refused a grant when he applied for it upon the ground that a renewal grant had already been issued to the defendant. The latter had filed a notice to represent his claim in common with one adjoining, but neglected to do so until after the work had been performed. On account of the renewal having been issued the gold commissioner holds that the ground at the time Olivier staked was not open to relocation. He also holds that the renewal to Pottinger was issued inadvertently and should be cancelled. If Olivier wishes to secure the claim he will have to stake again after the renewal to Pottinger has been set aside. The decision in full is as follows:

"The plaintiff relocated this claim on November 13th last and brings protest against the defendant, the holder of the claim, to set aside his grant on the ground that the renewal of said claim had been obtained on evidence that did not fully set out the particulars of the case, and that the representation work had not been done according to the regulations. "It appears from the evidence that a notice of doing the representation work in common on the claims, the upper half of No. 7 and the lower half of No. 8 Gay gulch, was made upon August 2nd, 1902, by the owners of said claims, and was filed in this office on the 18th of August, 1902, and that all the work that was done on either of these claims was completed, on the latter half of No. 8, previous to the date upon which this notice had been made. "It also appears from the evidence that during the whole year prior to the 12th day of September, 1903, upon which date the grant to the defendant Pottinger expired, no work whatever had been done on the upper half of No. 7. The defendant, Pottinger, however, obtained his renewal grant and held the ground under such grant at the time the plaintiff, Olivier, relocated the ground. The claim, therefore, was not open for location at the time Olivier staked, and he would, therefore, have no right of action. The protest must, therefore, be dismissed. "There is no doubt, however, from the evidence given, that the defendant should not have received a renewal grant for this claim upon work done on the adjoining claim prior to the date upon which the notice to do the work in common was filed. I must, therefore, direct that the renewal grant to the defendant be cancelled on the records of this office, under subsection 'a' of section 41."

Regarding the Elmore process of extracting values from ore by means of oil and centrifugal force, an extended account of which appeared in yesterday's Nugget, Mr. Beaudette has added the following details and also the account of a small experiment made in his presence with a vial of Klondike gold which was mixed with black sand and afterward cleaned to perfection. "The oil used has a specific gravity of 0.9 and it requires about a ton of oil to a ton of ore, though the oil is practically all saved and may be used over and over again. The shrinkage in a ton of oil does not amount to over a gallon for each time it is used. The process can be adapted to any sort of ore but it has been found that it handles copper ore better than any other. Free milling quartz is also handled very well and it will separate placer gold from black sand or other impurities it may contain. I had a small vial of very fine gold containing \$16 worth and this I had Professor Christie experiment with. He mixed it thoroughly with a large quantity of black sand the same as we have here, and after being put through the machine it came out as clean as it possibly could be and the shrinkage did not amount to scarcely a grain. "A contrivance that Mr. Beaudette thinks can be used here to great advantage is what is known as the Keystone drill. By it a miner can prospect his ground, and ascertain with absolute correctness the value of his gravel without going to the trouble, time and expense of sinking a shaft. They are in very general use in California.

WANTED—A man well acquainted with the town to drive express rig. Apply to R. Guide, 111 Third avenue.

Power of Attorney Blanks for the Tanana-Nugget Office. Job Printing at Nugget office.

For Relief Fund. The vice-consul for Sweden and Norway begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions to date for the relief of the famine stricken population of Sweden: John H. Henderson & Co., \$75.00. Alf Bedker, 10.00. S. P. Johnson, 10.00. X. Warren, 5.00. H. Piss, 5.00. J. O. Hara, 5.00. F. Barrett, 5.00. G. Mathson, 5.00. M. Fosness, 5.00. Miss Elias, 5.00. Total, \$130.00. All contributions should be sent to T. D. Pattullo, vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, March 17, 1903.

The Irish drama Inshavogue is a well chosen production for St. Patrick's day.

VALUE OF DREDGERS

Used With Great Profit in California

Handle Over a Thousand Yards Daily at a Cost of But 7 Cents Per Cubic Yard

A matter that was carefully investigated by Mr. A. J. Beaudette, the government mining expert, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the mining regions of California, was that of the use of dredgers in mining for gold and with what measure of success such were employed. The number that are in use in a comparative small area, the economy with which they may be operated and the vast quantity of dirt they are capable of handling seems almost incredible to one not acquainted with their capabilities. There can be no doubt as to the adaptability of such machinery in the Klondike as that on 32 below, Bonanza, has already fully demonstrated its usefulness. In speaking of the dredgers in use in California, Mr. Beaudette said: "A sight that somewhat impressed me in California was the large number of dredgers that are being successfully employed in mining operations. Along the Feather river in the vicinity of Oroville there are no less than 22 dredgers at work within a comparatively short distance and every one of them is being operated by electricity which costs the operators but 1 1/2 cents per kilowatt. Upon that basis I have figured that the cost of power per cubic yard handled is but 1 3/5 cents. The dredger's output is about 1500 cubic yards a day or a monthly average of from 40,000 to 50,000. They require but two men to operate them and run three shifts of eight hours each the year round, and the cost of operation will not exceed 7 cents per cubic yard. Where they are working is presumably an old channel of the Feather river as the surface is or was covered entirely with prune and fig orchards. These could formerly be purchased by mining companies for \$25 to \$50 an acre, but now the ranchers are demanding as high as \$250, the value lying underneath the ground rather than on the surface. The ground is prospectured by what is known as Keystone drills, the bedrock ranging from 25 to 30 feet deep. The dredgers most in use are the Bucyrus and Risdon, the latter being the same as the one in use at present on 42 below on Bonanza. They necessarily handle ground to the depth of 40 feet, that is, 25 feet below the hull and 15 feet above. Four feet of water is required in which the dredger can float. In many places about Oroville the gold is mixed in with a clayey substance which is very hard to work. The gold is very fine and is recovered entirely by amalgam. Laswell's amalgamator is most generally in use, it effectually separating the amalgam from the black sand, nails or any other foreign substance that may be come mixed up with the cleanup. The principal of the amalgamator is centrifugal force and it extracts the gold even to the smallest color and very quickly, too.

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IT IS NO UN That Loubet Amer

French People W See Their Pres Ove

Paris, Feb 28—Victoria of German in her manner, that for her the love of During a recent visit hospital a little girl, named Frau Kaiserin. The empress, impressed child's confiding love to her bed and "why, you ought Kaiserin, it's just the Auguste Victoria, here two days with but today my mother have." The empress, by as that the little girl very poor and was to help pay the expenses Kaiserin's sickness.

ALPHONSO LOBOS. The young King Alf will from now on try to fly to fight. For we have threatened the throne but Don J. Madrid, has resigned the throne to Don J. A. I thought the pre not be any uncleaner. Don Jaime, it is no no intention of trying revolution in Spain, important commission army and is a great star.

Rather than do any Nicholas would not will probably renounce to the rather burlesque Spain. LOUBET MAY CO. There is nothing in situation to prevent the republic from parliament gives its Rumors have been President Loubet will position at St. Louis, is that no such program terminated upon, but who for certain is that the eminent is greatly in possible visit and will announcement.

This visit would be silt in France, and I would be no popular States that never before visit of the head of a We French love and as and my impression each further visit became a conviction) is to visit of President of United States would hearts of the American people that their ancestral compatriots of Lafayette salute.

SUGGESTS AN A. These are not a France, and among the following who would not an alliance signed, intense cordial between America, which would great republic of the ready hand in hand to of the oppressed and cause of progress, liberty.