

# The Klondike Nugget

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## A WAY TO AVOID STRIKES.

Selfishness is a natural attribute to human nature. Instinct leads to efforts for self-preservation before reason has reached an appreciable stage of development. Advancement of selfish interests is probably the most powerful of all motives for human action. In these truths which are incapable of dispute, lies to a large extent the responsibility for the gulf which exists between labor and capital.

Few men have ever become so wealthy but what they craved for greater riches. In this distinctly material age wealth is power, and in the attainment of the means to reach the coveted end, the spirit of selfishness is absolutely certain to manifest itself. The capitalist too often forgets the fact that without the creative energy of labor he can accomplish nothing. He sees profits accruing and doubling from his investments and deceives himself into the belief that the sheer force of his money has accomplished it all. Convinced of this fact he is unable to see any reason why the laborer is entitled to claim a share in the profits.

The point is often illustrated in the attitude of large employers of labor in the various manufacturing industries. For example, a laborer may be enabled through the successful application of some simple invention to accomplish in six or seven hours as much as he was able previously to do in nine or ten hours.

In such instances it will be found as an ordinary thing that the employer demands the full benefit of the laborer's increased effectiveness. He does not, unless forced by competition, reduce the cost of the laborer's product to the consumer. Neither will he voluntarily reduce the number of his employees' working hours nor increase the amount of his wages. He considers that if he continues paying the laborer his regular wage rate, the latter is receiving everything to which he is entitled. As to the increased profits, he pockets them as being his by unquestioned right.

This principle which is nothing more nor less than an outgrowth of inherent human selfishness, is entirely wrong and incapable of being successfully defended. If improvements in mechanical appliances and increased effectiveness of the laborer's efforts are to inure only to the benefit of the employer, the gain therefrom to humanity in general is nil.

The laborer is certainly entitled to substantial consideration leaving aside any rights of the public generally which may be involved.

If heavy employers of labor would occasionally apply a few of the simplest ethical principles in dealing with their men, such things as strikes and other labor difficulties would be of comparatively rare occurrence.

## WILL GIVE MORE LIGHT.

The expedition of the United States geological survey which recently passed through Dawson has undertaken a work for the summer which undoubtedly will have important and far reaching results. The country which it is proposed to explore embraces a vast area concerning which, as yet, very little accurate information has been secured.

It is the purpose of the present expedition to examine the country carefully with respect to its important topographical features and at the same time particular attention will be given to geological formations.

The general line which the survey will follow runs from Fort Hamlin across country to Bergmas on the Koyukuk. Thence the party will proceed up the Alashak river. From that stream a portage will be made to the Kook river, which stream will be followed down to Kotzebue sound. The entire country to be traversed by the party has already been demonstrated to be of more or less value from a mineral bearing standpoint and it is probable that additional light will be thrown upon the situation as a result of the work outlined for the present expedition.

The wonderful possibilities of Alaska have scarcely been realized as yet. Its enormous area and valuable resources are understood by very few people. The United States government until recently has been woefully backward in

giving its big northern territory the recognition to which it is justly entitled and as a consequence it still remains to a large extent an unknown district. As time progresses, however, more and more attention is certain to be turned in that direction. The gold discoveries already made will attract a constantly increasing stream of immigration, and in a few years Alaska will be in process of settlement by a permanent population, just as is the case at the present time with the Yukon territory.

The fact that Uncle Sam is gradually awakening to a realization of the facts as they actually exist is now apparent. Such expeditions as the one in question will serve in an admirable manner to pave the way for the coming of the prospector and settler.

## GIVE IT SUPPORT.

It is the intention of the local hockey players to ask the public to come forward and assist in sending a Dawson team to the outside during the approaching winter.

The purpose for which the project has been undertaken was explained in a recent issue of the Nugget. The Dawson team will make a strong effort to wrest the famous Stanley cup from the Winnipeg team—now the champions—and it is the conviction of those who are interesting themselves in the matter that no considerable difficulty will be met in carrying the undertaking to a successful issue.

The Nugget is quite prepared to believe that Dawson can furnish a hockey team which will acquit itself most creditably in a contest with any of the crack Eastern teams. There are available men in this city who have played with a number of the outside championship organizations and the fact was clearly demonstrated last winter that they have in no respect lost their cunning.

It must be admitted that a big task is involved in transporting the men required to the outside and for that purpose and for the additional expenses which will be incurred, a large sum of money will be needed. But Dawson is accustomed to doing things on a large scale and we have no doubt that the undertaking can be, and will be, successfully financed.

Public support should be given to the movement. As an advertisement of the Klondike country generally nothing more effective could be suggested.

## MUST COME DOWN.

Rents for store buildings in Dawson are entirely too high. Tenants from one end of town to the other join in making complaint and it is fair to assume that when such universal objections are entered, reasonable ground therefor must exist. Generally speaking, landlords in Dawson demand too high a rate of interest upon their investment. In the ordinary course of events they are disappointed if the full amount invested in realty is not returned in rentals during the course of two or three years—which means a rate of interest entirely out of proportion to the profits of the tenant.

When Dawson was a frontier town of uncertain existence it was quite justifiable that investors should seek to turn their money within the quickest possible time. Profits in all mercantile lines were enormously high and big rentals did not intimidate anyone who had goods to sell.

Since that period, affairs in Dawson have undergone a distinct change. Competition in all lines of trade has reduced profits to a comparatively low margin, and the same close principles must now be applied to business in Dawson as are observed in any large trade center. Rents, on the other hand have not experienced a reduction in any way proportionate to the new conditions.

Property owners still demand high rentals, which in a few instances have served to drive their tenants out of business. The time is at hand when the pressure must be relieved or the goose which lays the golden egg will be killed.

## HYDRAULIC OUTLOOK.

In spite of the fact that men whose opinions are entitled to consideration have expressed the belief that hydraulic operations cannot be successfully conducted in this country preparations along that line of mining are being actively made. As a matter of fact it may be expected that within a comparatively short time, work by the

hydraulic system will be in progress upon an extensive scale. When the creeks which have been the heaviest producers under the ordinary placer mining plan of development are considered as having been worked out, there will still be gold left upon them in sufficient quantity to warrant working by hydraulic means.

It may be set down also as a fact, certain to be accomplished in the fullness of time, that miles of territory along the Klondike river and on the hills overlooking the various creeks of the district, will be washed down and deposited of vast deposits of gold now lying beneath them.

When placer mining has ceased to be a profitable industry, on the Klondike—something which is not likely to occur within a score of years, there will still be employment for hundreds of men in hydraulic operations.

The garbage question has not been settled as it should be even yet. The scow system is practicable, only it should be carried out on practical lines.

## IT WAS A GOOD BOUT.

### Saturday Night's Contest Was Won by Dick Case.

One of the best boxing contests, if not the best, which has ever been pulled off in Dawson occurred last Saturday night at the Savoy theater with Case and Carr as principals. An unusually large attendance witnessed the performance, the house being packed from floor to the top gallery with interested onlookers. A noticeable feature of the event was the absence of the usual onlookers who in times past could always be found on the stage seats whenever a boxing contest of any interest was in progress. The reason of their non-appearance was due to the exodus of many of the sports to new fields. They did not leave their usual position empty, however, for all seats were taken by other interested spectators.

Curly Carr entered the ring weighing 160 pounds; Case 142. Seconds for Carr were, Burns and Dunham; for Case, Raphael and Kennedy. Ed O'Donnell was chosen referee, with W. H. B. Lyons official time keeper. Berry and Spitzel held watches for the contestants. The contest lasted 10 rounds and was awarded to Case on points, it being agreed by the principals that the one making the best showing should receive the decision.

A summary of the rounds shows the first to have been in favor of Carr; second Carr, third Case, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh even, eighth Case, ninth even, tenth even. All through the go very clever work was done by both men, Carr cutting his labor out clean and landing when not blocked by his opponent at the point he led to reach while Carr swung wildly many times. One noticeable feature of the contest was the absence of any evidences of brutality on the part of either man, they breaking away prettily without warning. Neither man drew blood and both looked almost as fresh at the end of the tenth as they did when entering the ring. Prior to the commencement of hostilities Referee O'Donnell introduced Jack Leedham who challenged the winner.

## STEAMBOAT NEWS.

Manager Calderhead of the Klondike Corporation was jubilant this morning as he received a telegram that all three of his boats, the Ora, Flora and Nora, had arrived at Whitehorse Saturday night ahead of all other boats. The success attending these craft on the river has not been due alone to the light draft of the vessels, but in a large measure to the skillful handling of the saucy steamers by competent navigators, that line having without question the most experienced men on the river in the employ of the company. Following these boats the Clara-Monarch steamed into Whitehorse and after her yesterday all the fleet with the exception of the Bonanza King and Bailey sailed into their destination. The Ora, Flora and Nora work around the ice in the lakes in a channel which opened along the shore but the other boats were compelled to await the clearing of the lake which occurred Saturday night. The Ora and Flora will be dispatched through with light loads, the Nora going to Hootahingna where she will act as a lighter for the other two boats, she to ply between that point and Whitehorse until such time as the water raises to a sufficient height to warrant taking full loads and going through. All scows are blocked in the lake as the water is too low for their navigation, consequently the first boats down will come in light with freight. The new steamers Selkirk and Dawson left Whitehorse for Dawson this morning they having been inspected and found all O. K., but the Canadian, which was to sail, was unable to get her clearance papers.

## Children's Excursion.

Capt. Hansen of the Northern Navigation Company will give a grand excursion on Wednesday for the children of Dawson. The steamer Suse will be used on the occasion and nothing will be spared to give the little ones a pleasant outing. Full details of the excursion will be published tomorrow.

## THE SCIENCE OF HYPNOTISM

### Occupies Prominent Position in World at Present.

### Michigan is Legislating Against Its Practice—Power of Strong Over Weak Minds Very Great.

Michigan legislators have before them a bill making it a criminal offense for any person to make improper use of hypnotic powers. In Illinois a hypnotic subject of Woodbury Workinger, has confessed to the murder of the latter, and alleged as his defence that his mind had been weakened by hypnotic exhibitions given of him by Workinger, who was a professional hypnotist. Chicago is just now interested in the claim of a local surgeon that he performed a difficult operation on a patient who was hypnotized during the time required and that the latter suffered no pain. The bill in the Michigan legislature is believed to be the first of its kind ever introduced in any legislature of the country, although the growing number of "fakes" hypnotists is liable to provoke drastic legislation all over the country. The Stephenson county murder provokes the old question: "Is hypnotism weakening upon the mental faculties?" The Chicago surgical operation, true or untrue, calls sharp attention to the present state of hypnotism in the medical profession.

The statements of three unbiased and unquestionably honest students of hypnotism, of the false and true claims for it, with the purposes of the proposed Michigan legislature, will probably make plain many now dubious points in the public mind. Roger W. Lackner, of Atlanta, who is neither a physician nor a professional hypnotist, but who has given the subject much personal study, was visiting in Chicago last winter. Mr. Lackner is familiar with the progress of scientific hypnotic work in Germany and France, as well as in this country. Of this he says:

"I find the medical profession in all parts of the world, quite willing to give ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years, even a lifetime, to the study of hypnotism, yet few members of the profession are prepared to admit that it can accomplish all claimed for it. The charlatan and the cheat have preceded the scientist, and besides giving a false impression have deluded the public. Then, too, if hypnotism as practiced between physician and patient is to be the great healing factor of the new century, the allopathic and homoeopathic schools of medicine must revolutionize themselves, must concede the merits of the eclectic school, must admit that Christian Science has a broad foundation of truth, and that error has predominated over the truth in the past. This is not an easy thing to bring about; the change, if it is to come at all, will be slow.

"In my judgment, hypnotism is dependent upon two conditions—the consent of a well balanced mind to being controlled by the mind of another, and the inability of a diffusive or non-concentrating mind to resist the control of a superior or concentrated mind. There you have the two classes of subjects illustrated by the heads or two types I have selected. In the one case a well balanced, self-contained person consents for medical purposes to effect a cure, to permit the mind of another to flow into his own, take possession of his consciousness and control his subconsciousness. In the other case a person of not so great stability, with minimum ability to concentrate the mind, unconsciously or with slight resistance, passes under the control of another mind and is either treated or becomes a hypnotic subject for exhibition purposes. No person with good mental force and poise and with fair concentration powers can be hypnotized against his will. A mentally weak or will-weak person might be hypnotized under some conditions. To illustrate, here is a man—perform this—who is mentally diffusive. I easily reduce him to the hypnotic state, first, because he expects it; second, because he is absolutely nonresistant. I hand him this umbrella. I tell him it is raining, raining very hard. He scruggles down, he shivers, he strives to protect himself, although he is in a room and it is not raining.

"There is nothing difficult in bringing that about if you have an easy hypnotic subject, a professional—and it is tricks of this kind that enable the quack hypnotist to deceive the public as to the real merits of hypnotism and to make of it a burlesque show. I take the umbrella away from the man and hand him this photographic negative holder. I tell him it is a book—the Bible—and that I wish him to read the 'Twenty-third Psalm.' He fumbles as if he were trying to turn a page, and finally repeats the psalm after me. That is not much—the thing is as old as the hills.

In both Germany and France the medical and scientific have turned away from trick hypnotism and are applying

control of the mind to the cure of ailments and of debasing habits. In Berlin there is a hypnotic tobacco cure. Patients come there, enter a building that resembles a hotel, take a room that has beautiful surroundings and meet an agreeable person. He talks gently, quietly to them on every topic in the world, but tobacco. His personality, manners, words, are soothing. He may press the eyeballs or the forehead a few times. In a little time the patient is under his mental control. He then suggests to him all the evils of tobacco—its effects on the heart, the stomach, its poison. He constantly projects into the subconsciousness an antagonism to tobacco. This institution claims that it now cures 60 per cent of the cases sent to it, and the cure is effected without the use of counteracting drugs.

"The French have new hypnotic hospitals in which the liquor habit is eradicated. A strong mind gains control of another mind or of a weakened mind, and then by constant, persistent suggestion to the subconsciousness starts the force of the will in a direction—opposite to that which leads to the use of liquor. The patients are also hygienically fed so that they are constantly growing physically stronger as well morally and mentally. In this country the advance toward use of hypnotic powers is largely along the line now recognized by many physicians that it is not alone necessary to gain control of the body with medicines but that the mind must be controlled as well. The old way was to stupefy the mind. The new is to secure its consent to submit to the control of another mind, a suggestive force working for a cure. Physicians now lay a patient suffering from too rapid heart action upon a couch and by literally passing their will or mentality, which is a better term, into the patient's lower his circulation, tone him down, and in time gain control of the heart. The man suffering with inactive kidneys, takes a static electricity treatment, receives the electric fluid through his back and along his spine, and is then ready for suggestive treatment of the hypnotic type which in conjunction with the static treatment restores life to his weak parts. I grant that into all this a great deal of humbuggery may be and is worked, but the person who denies the existence of a hypnotic power or its value in subduing troubled and disturbed mentalities or worn-out physiques is either grossly ignorant or recklessly biased. Hypnotic, suggestive treatment will dominate the medical world, I believe, before the end of this century. It will displace drugs, poisons, opiates. It will work hand in hand with medicines that are solely of vegetable origin, and its chief inspiration will be not to cure or suppress disease but to prevent it. This is the real function of a physician—to prevent disease—no matter how far he now is from such work."

The law against quack hypnotism introduced in the Michigan legislature is from George Brown, a Detroit newspaper man. The author of the bill has for several years had reason to believe that an improper use of hypnotism has often been made, and instances have come under his observation which impelled him to prescribe extreme penalties for a misuse of the power. The legislature itself has some misgivings as to the propriety of the act. If passed it recognizes hypnosis as an established science, which it is not yet. Lawyers say this recognition will give criminals great power of defense. In order to demonstrate whether a person, under the influence of hypnosis could be compelled by suggestion to commit a crime the judiciary committee of the house granted permission to a well known hypnotist to give a demonstration.

A young man who had previously acted as a subject in scientific demonstrations was placed in an hypnotic condition and directed to take a watch from beneath a pile of papers on the table and hide it away. He was told that no one was present to witness the act. The subject jumped from his chair, and without waiting to touch the papers left the room, put on his hat and coat and started downstairs in such haste that the hypnotist had some difficulty in restraining him. He was subjected to several tests of this kind, and while at times he seemed to be on the verge of yielding to the temptation to steal, he balked when it came to the actual performance of the act. He picked up a paper which he was told was a will and was commanded to destroy it. He immediately threw the paper on the table, declaring that he did not wish to defraud his old grandmother out of her property, that she would not need it long, and that he could wait. He was repeatedly urged to commit a small theft, but he said he would not do so as he might be arrested. The subject was afterwards placed in a cataleptic condition, and it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the committee that he was not shamming.

The promoter of the bill was forced to admit that the man could not be induced to commit larceny under hypnotic suggestion, but he argued that if the man were of a weak moral nature he would undoubtedly yield. He also contended that another subject might not have the same moral scruples and that his bill was intended to reach that class of hypnotists who might commit

crimes by suggestion, and to impose a penalty that would act as a deterrent. It is still too early to determine the probability of the proposed measure becoming a law, the author not having perfected the measure, as he desired first to secure an expression of opinion from the legislators and the public generally as to its expediency. Two of the members of the house judiciary committee who were formerly opposed to the measure from a legal standpoint are now said to favor the bill, and when perfected it may be reported favorably. Other demonstrations will be given, not only before the committee, but in the presence of the two houses of the legislature.

Prof. John D. Quackenbush, of Columbia University, treating of the educational use of hypnotism, says: "Tactful suggestion has power to exalt the intellectual as well as the ethico-spiritual nature. The development of the mind is no less a hypnotic possibility than the betterment of morals. In fact, the moral exaltation characteristic of hypnosis is accompanied with a rise in intellectual dignity and power. To accomplish his part in the work of intellectual uplift the hypnotizer must be a person of liberal education, broad views, and pronounced literary and scientific convictions. He must be a sincere believer in his own suggestions. Mental reservation is fatal."

Then he goes on to cite numerous cases of incorrigible children who were subjected to hypnotic suggestive treatment. The untruthful child changed to the truthful one, the unruly one to the obedient. The instances are so many that space will not permit their mention.

Only last week a society woman of Chicago came staggering into the office of a physician. She was drunk with whisky and morphine, two things she has been taking into her system for ten years past. She begged her physician to save her. Her eyes were wild, her face drawn, her nerves gone. In the presence of three other physicians she was brought under hypnotic control until a smile came to her lips, the face grew restful, and some control over the nerves was gained. She will undergo this treatment for the next six months. The doctors say she will be saved.

Dr. Frank N. Doud says: "The first object in hypnotic suggestive treatment is to get an agreement between your mind and that of the patient, or to induce the patient to think of nothing but what you are saying—secure a concentration of mind. When this concentration is secured the conscious mind of the patient is out of the way, and the physician can talk directly to the subconscious mind and change the attitude of that. The suggestions made induce sleep and a lowering of the circulation, and at last the patient is under control. The contradictions of the conscious mind are done away with. The vitality, which has not been flowing in the right direction in the patient, is set upon the true course. We have the example known to physicians of opium being given to a patient with the suggestion that it was a laxative. It worked so quickly that the dose had to be reduced. Another patient inhales ammonia freely and avoids water with great aversion. The patient suffering with insomnia sleeps, and so on. I consider that there are only two factors in disease—derangement of the subconscious mind and deposits in the system of poisonous organic matter. If the subconscious mind is properly attuned the vitality will flow in the proper direction, toward the affected part, eliminating the poison and restoring the body to health. This is not a theory, but a demonstrated fact. In treatment of tumors I have found the suggestive treatment most effective. I am not prepared to say how far hypnosis may be practiced. It is as new as the field of electricity. Much remains to be tried, tested long. But I do say this for it—that its purpose to control troubled minds, to give rest, to secure poise, is high and worthy of long consideration by the student."

And there the matter rests for the present. It is but a question of time when the statutes, the medical works, the scientific ones, will be compelled to take full cognizance of the new science. But, for your own part, do not imagine that hypnosis, as the charlatans would have it, is control of the mind by a superior mentality. Unless you are mentally deficient, not in full poise, your mind cannot be controlled by another without your own consent. That much has been well determined.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Franks of Explosions.**  
Gunpowder explosions have one remarkable feature. The bodies of persons killed in such an accident are always found without clothing, but frequently one foot will have the shoe on. This is true of horses also. If one of the feet is in the shoe will be other on the ground, the shoe will be found torn from the foot that was on the ground and not from the other.

When men are killed in powder explosions, the foot that happens to be in the air when the shock came will be found wearing the shoe, while the other foot will be bare.

**Getting at the Facts.**  
He—How I envy that man who just sang the solo!  
She—Why, I thought he had an exceptionally poor voice!  
He—Oh, it isn't his voice I envy; it's his nerve!—Chicago News.

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