

The Klondike Nugget

Telephone No. 12. (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily. Yearly, in advance \$24.00. For month, by carrier in city, in advance \$2.00. Single copies .25. Semi-Weekly. Yearly, in advance \$24.00. Six months 12.00. Three months 6.00. For month, by carrier in city, in advance 2.00. Single copies .25.

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, Sulphur.

\$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. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

FOLISH POLICY.

A favorite diversion among those who seek to gain popularity or notoriety by a cheap investment, is an indiscriminate attack upon the big companies and financial institutions which are doing business in the territory. It is a remarkable fact, however, that such attacks do not proceed from those who are most deeply interested in the operations of such concerns. The miners and operators who have been enabled to work their claims by virtue of credit extended by the companies and banks are not the ones who are cursing those institutions.

For the most part they are too busy taking out gold with which to liquidate their indebtedness. We have heard the opinion expressed that the country would be better off without banks or company stores, but we fail to remember of such a view coming from those having vested interests in the district.

It has always been the policy of this paper to advocate the conduct of mining operations upon a cash basis, because experience has shown that there is greater profit and more satisfaction to the claim owner who follows that system. But there are a vast number who cannot develop their ground without assistance and to such the extension of credit is a veritable boon.

If some of the energy expended so freely in heaping maledictions upon the financial and commercial concerns of the territory were employed in seeking a better understanding between those interests and the mining operators, some good might result.

Men who engage themselves in eternally endeavoring to stir up strife among different sections of the community, accomplish no benefit for anyone and not infrequently do a vast amount of harm.

VICTORIA DAY.

Dawson has made elaborate preparations for the observance of Victoria day and hopes and confidently anticipates that visitors from the surrounding mining districts will come by the hundreds to enjoy the festivities.

The Nugget assures its creek readers that they will not be disappointed if they suspend work for a day and come to town to enjoy the sports.

The programme that has been prepared contains features which will prove attractive to all tastes and if the weather gods are in any way propitious Dawson's celebration of Victoria day in this good year of our Lord 1908 should be eminently successful.

The fact should be noted, and we believe that it has not been brought to general public attention, that all over Canada the observance of Victoria day includes also the official celebration of King Edward's birthday. This arrangement has been determined on owing to the fact that the King's birthday occurs at a time in the year when outdoor sports are practically impossible.

The 24th of May is, therefore, the most important of all holidays observed in the territory and is, on occasion, when our whole population might well cease from busy toil and join together in making merry. Dawson should have 5000 guests

within her limits on Monday, and a greater number will be heartily welcomed if they find their way clear to come.

A LOST SENTIMENT.

The promptings of a commiserating spirit induced this paper in a recent issue to enter a plea on behalf of our contemporary the News, in extenuation of the delay that has occurred in pushing proceedings in the famous blackmail case.

The situation was explained to the public and in a kindly fashion suspension of judgment was urged. But what do we receive in return for our charitable efforts? Nothing in truth but a stone.

In last night's News we were termed all manner of naughty things, our motives were impugned and our good intentions met with reviling. Alas, for human gratitude. It is a lost sentiment.

CASE AGAINST TREADGOLD.

The ablest assistance that can be secured should be employed by the board of trade in preparing the case of the public against Treadgold which is to be submitted to the commission appointed from Ottawa. The presence of the promised commission in Dawson will afford the one desired opportunity of presenting all the facts to the government at first hand. Men who may be predisposed in Treadgold's favor must be convinced that their previous views were wrong and this will obviously prove a task of no little difficulty. The matter is one of altogether too grave importance to admit of any details being overlooked.

The record of drownings continues to increase, three new victims being added to the already lengthy list of casualties. The point brought out by the Nugget some time ago with reference to the frequent and unnecessary risks taken on the river is emphasized by the report of yesterday's fatalities. The three men who essayed a journey down the Yukon on a frail raft during the season of running ice simply took their lives in their hands. One of them is dead and the others barely escaped a watery grave. If such tragedies created a lasting impression their lesson would not be altogether in vain. It seems, however, that human nature is so constituted that it cannot profit by precept and example.

When a Chinaman murders an opponent of the government he is honored with the distinction of being appointed a mandarin. When anyone in this territory speaks a good word for the government, he is generally described as a traitor to the people. Now the question arises, is this simply a distinction with a difference or is it a difference with a distinction or is it neither or is it both? The Nugget will pass the query along to the public as presenting intricacies too difficult to be determined at first sight.

The News intimates that the Nugget has been attributing motives to it (the News) in connection with the alleged blackmail case. Our view of the matter has been all along that it was Mr. Tyrrell who has been attributing motives to the News, but of course if we have been mistaken we are open to correction.

Speaking of the matter of sending delegates to Ottawa the News remarks: "Good will come only by the sending to Ottawa of men who can handle the question and who cannot be purchased." This, we take it is a delicate way of informing the public

that the News has no candidate for the position of delegate.

Next week Dawson will be treated to another season of comic opera presented by the local amateur operatic company. The successes achieved by the organization in the past are a warrant of what the public has in store.

The summer season bids fair to be rainy as was the case last year. Continued damp weather is unpleasant for the town but it makes the harvest on the creeks more assured.

In Ha' of Fame

Chicago, April 14.—The decision of the directors of the St. Louis Fair, at the advice of Ernest Thompson Seton, to erect a western hall of fame, in which there will be statues of the fifty men most concerned with the winning of the west, has caused a flood of suggestions to pour in and has evidently aroused a storm of indignation on one point. The suggestions are being considered by the directors and every name brought is given careful attention.

Among those which have so far been proposed and upon which the board looks most favorably, as reported, are the following: Coronado, De Soto, Verandrye, Duluth, La Salle, Hennepin, Marquette, Des Moines, Boone, Bowie, Bridger, Beckwourth, Breckenridge, Crockett, Carson, Clark, Fremont, Long, McCoy, Ross, Pike and Brigham Young.

When it was reported to various Chicago people that St. Louis was considering the question of erecting a statue to Brigham Young in her hall of fame, a storm of wrath was aroused. "I should demand," said one woman, "that the portraits of all his twenty-three wives be hung above the statue. I am afraid that the horrid thing would be a disturber of the peace if it were erected, because every woman who saw it would want to tear it down. I am sure it would be very bad for our tempers."

"That's just like St. Louis," said Rev. Dr. Lawrence; "you never can tell what she'll do. Why, all the Christian communities, both Catholic and Protestant, would be unalterably opposed to such a move. I am sure that if the step were seriously considered by the directors, overwhelming opposition would at once be organized against it."

"Pass him up," said John Fatsion, "we can't afford to let the world think that we consider a man of that kind typical of the best in the west. I don't see what those St. Louis people can be thinking of."

"It is distinctly infelicitous," said Dr. Milburn, "that a man who has stood for so much that is alien to the best in our civilization, should receive a tribute of this kind from our country. I think a statue of Brigham Young hardly belongs in the hall of fame."

Mrs. Ellen Herrobin seemed a little doubtful about her own opinion. "He did much for the economic development of the country," she said, "but I feel that the subject is so large that it is impossible for me to give an opinion upon it at this time."

Mrs. Ella K. Boves of the Chicago culture club, the Arche and the Daughters of American Revolution, was perfectly sure that such a step would be an outrage to the sensibilities of the women of the United States. She has a photograph of Brigham Young and his family. She looked them over and found there were twenty-three wives in the picture.

"What was he famous for? Wives, I guess," she said. "Why should the nation honor a man who broke the nation's laws?"

At about 3 o'clock this morning a man who was too drunk to give his name was found on the sidewalk on second avenue near the Regina hotel. He was taken to the barracks but had not sufficiently recovered to appear in court, this morning.

Tickets at Cribbs', First avenue. Fancy Petalura eggs—at N. A. T. & T. Co. Fresh Kodak Films, all sizes, at Goetzman's, 128 Second avenue.

The Letter That Came by Hand

It was not the stare of the opera glasses which made the governor uneasy. Those in high places must pay the penalty of their eminence, and the governor's philosophy is equal to such a demand, the more that he is always satisfied with his appearance. But why had he been brought to see an optimist on the stage? All day he had been explaining to gentlemen who are stinklers for the point of honor that what he said to the Son of the Revolution was not a pledge, nor even a promise, but the language of diplomacy. Nobody but a confirmed optimist, with whom the wish was father to the thought, would have been so impressed by his words as to return to the city from the capital and announce that the governor had promised the appointment of Bishop as one of the new judges. He remembered that it was in the north room of the executive mansion he had talked the question over with the Son of the Revolution when he had come from St. Louis, representing a large aggregation of the most honorable citizens of that community, to ask the appointment of Bishop, as a recognition of his services as an assistant prosecutor of the hoodlums and bribers. Eloquently had the Son of the Revolution brought home to the consciousness of the governor the fact that the urging of the hoodlums, and bribers, and all of the powerful influences they could command, would be brought against Bishop, not only out of resentment of his past career as a prosecutor, but equally out of fear of his future, if raised to the bench. He had said that this appointment would identify the governor and his administration, and in a large measure, his party, with the forces of reform against those of evil so far that evil would be silenced, while a refusal to make the appointment, after it was resisted by the enemies of organized society, would leave the governor open to the charge of allying himself with elements which, the Son of the Revolution said, he felt sure the governor would spurn.

In the mind of the governor, as he sat in his box at the Olympic, under the fire of the opera glasses, all of this passed in review. And he recalled that he had inwardly resented the tone and bearing of the Son of the Revolution, as he had said all of it, although there was nothing in the words which savored of aught but respect and confidence. But it was toward the Callaway hills the governor looked as he replied, weighing his words carefully, as is his wont, that under no circumstances would he ever think of identifying himself, his administration or his party with the enemies of good government. He had heard much of the brilliant work of Mr. Bishop, and while he knew nothing more of him than that, that alone constitutes a high credential. The fact that the enemies of reform are also the enemies of Mr. Bishop, he continued, would move him to a still higher appreciation of the assistant prosecutor.

Some men, not wholly given over to evil influence and domination, and who are forever struggling, hopelessly, against their own weakness, are so constituted that when, in the absence of the tempter, they seek a covenant with righteousness, they are capable of feeling for the moment, the same glow of resolve which belongs habitually to men of courage. While this lasts it gives them an exaltation of feeling under the inspiration of which they are sure they will be equal to any test. And if the governor, while in the ecstasy of the transitory emotion caused by his declaration of sympathy with right against wrong, had been approached by the emissaries of evil, it is likely that he would have repulsed them out of hand. But practical politicians watch for the psychological moment, and days had commenced running into weeks before the governor was brought to realize that the machine of which he is a part had other plans than the elevation of a man who had been identified with the work of indicting and prosecuting men to whom the machine is under a continuing obligation, and to whom it has promised protection.

Then it was that the governor was forced to hear of the labyrinthine mysteries of St. Louis politics, to be protested his protest was unavailing, a fact which is readily seen in his final failure to justify his boast. If we are to give him credit for sincerity in the change of mind and heart which brought about the appointment of the machine candidates, as the boast was made on high public grounds, above all knowledge or consideration of local conditions of party politics, then its repudiation had, necessarily, to involve a readjustment of view and a consideration and inspection of those subterranean lines and connections which he had affected to despise when the boast was made. There are others than governors who will put away from them as some thing they do not care to see—these underground wires of municipal politics until something happens vitally affecting the honor and welfare of the community and every respectable man in it. Then these labyrinthine become objects of the most absorbing interest. Related pedestrians in Jefferson City saw, on the night when the Schems of the St. Louis Tammany were at the capital to defeat the election to the bench of an assistant prosecutor of public corruption, a

light-burn late behind the library windows in the executive mansion. Now and then figures, pacing to and fro, were silhouetted against the drawn curtain. The next day the judges were appointed. But beyond the veil at the window we may not presume to look to see the chief magistrate of the state receiving overtures for making his office an instrumentality for defeating the ends of justice. Let us rather assume that the Schems used other arguments, plausible enough to bring a man seeking excuses to the point of breaking with his conscience and parting with high resolves. And this we may assume the more safely because we can go to places less sacred than the home of the governor, and find there the reasons animating the Schems, no matter what were the reasons they gave to the governor. Which will be all the more interesting now because this is a time when the people who do not like to trace the devious courses of subterranean politics find that it is along these same courses the boss and his accomplices in crime are seeking to make their escape from the penitentiary.

In the knot of men who can often be seen in or near the officers' room of the Jefferson club there are always two who, in times when the president turned his back to the club is preparing for a campaign, are to be found there. They are campaigners, and as such the younger men in Tammany listen to their counsel, particularly in times like these, when there are prosecutors abroad in the land and the public mind is restless and uneasy under the suspicion that, after all, the convicted rogues will go unwhipped of justice through the intervention and machinations of politics. One of these is grizzled and foxy wearing a shrewd look, which bears eloquent testimony to years of experience in practical politics. The other is darker and more saturnine, and apparently more inscrutable because less communicative, wearing not so much his heart upon his sleeve as the other does, or seems to do.

The first has great renown as the author of the Nesbit law, a distinct satisfaction to him, strange as it may seem. The other, less active than in years gone by, had once the reputation of knowing the ropes in Jefferson City as well as the next, he be whom he might. Perhaps, however, his chief claim to fame rests upon a speech made in the Jefferson club, when, after all of the policemen had been listed on the rolls, he arose and, calling the attention of the chair to the preponderance of workmen in the organization, declared that what it needed was the membership of men who do not earn their living by the sweat of the brow. The speech was reported in the newspapers, but the remark made sotto voce by Justice Condon, and to the effect that many of the policemen would never sweat for their money, escaped the reporters.

It was the night the shadows were seen on the library window of the executive mansion. The officers' room was vacant save for two or three of the younger men sitting at a table. That they were young was clearly shown in the fear expressed by one of them that the governor might, after all, veto the bill for the creation of two additional circuit judges. He had, he said, been reading in an evening paper that the governor had notified the leaders of the movement for a new court at Springfield that he would have to veto their bill if it passed, and he could not see why if he vetoed one he would not veto the other. The grizzled veteran of the Nesbit law, coming in at the moment, was appealed to. A strange smile hovered over his lips as he said, "He may veto Springfield, but he'll never veto us."

"But why?" the youth persisted, with a stubbornness showing that he, too, was unfamiliar with the labyrinthine mysteries of St. Louis politics.

The old man looked at him for a moment, almost compassionately, and his smile grew even more quizzical as he said: "Well, what's sauce for the goose isn't always sauce for the gander." Then he moved away to a corner of the room in which the other veteran, who had but just entered, had seated himself. The two began talking in whispers. "You're not on," said one of the youngsters to that one who had been rebuffed by the governor. "He's a candidate for jury commissioner." "So's the other one," said the inquisitive youth, "and I'll bet if we could hear what they're saying we'd learn a lot." "But here comes Tom Kinney," said the other, "and maybe he can tell us."

With that they strolled into the group whose serpentine appellation has fixed in the public mind, an image of him even more formidable than some of those to be seen in the Butler processions to the Music hall. "Who said veto?" he asked. "When the governor vetoes that bill he vetoes himself, see? Why, I'm the strongest man in my ward, because I always deal square with the people, therefore, but I don't know whether I could get elected this time or not if the boys thought that Folk couldn't be headed off, anyway. Now, how are you going to head him off? We want a man for jury commissioner that will be a good fellow when Folk begins these prosecutions after the elections. The Indians won't fight unless their trail is hot after it's all

over. We can't get the man we want unless we get judges that will vote for the man we need in the jury commissioner's office. Bishop wouldn't do it. We all know that, and that's why my money goes that Bishop won't be judge, see?"

"You ought to tell the governor that," said one of the youths who had been much interested in following this labyrinth of St. Louis politics. "The governor's been told that tonight by better talkers than me," said Kinney. "The governor knows what's what, and that's why Bishop ain't got any show, see?"

Story of George Francis Train.

When little more than a boy George Francis Train visited Washington and called on Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, whom he met in Boston. Webster gave him a note of introduction to the president, General Taylor. Train says in his autobiography, "I was at once ushered in to the presence of Gen. Taylor, who sat at his desk. The presidential feet rested on another chair. At his request I seated myself opposite him and from this point of vantage made a hurried study of his appearance. He wore a shirt that was formerly white, but which then looked like the bay of Mexico after the battle of Buena Vista. It was spotted and splattered with tobacco juice. Directly behind me, as I was soon made aware, was a cuspidor, toward which the president turned the flow of tobacco juice. I was in mortal terror, but he never missed the cuspidor once or put my person in jeopardy. The president at Train's request added his signature to Webster's letter. Then Train called on Henry Clay and asked for his autograph. "I told him," says Train, "that I was about to start for England and that as I

H. Pinkiert AUCTIONEER

And Commission Merchant. Front St. Opp. L. & C. Dist.

had a letter signed by Mr. Webster and the president I should like to add his signature also. I believe the signatures are usually necessary to Mr. Webster's paper," said Mr. Clay with a smile.—Chicago News.

Pictures in Danger

Art circles are much perturbed over the prospective fate of the famous picture by Tintoretto representing "The Glory of the Blessed in Paradise," which occupies the whole of the east wall of the hall of grand council in the palace of the Doges. This enormous painting, said to be the largest in the world, extends over a space of about 3700 square feet, and covers a fresco painting by Giotto in 1400. The wall, and of course, the fresco, was much damaged by the fire which broke out in the palace in 1577. The defects discovered, have aroused some interest in the picture, which has been left the wall covered by Tintoretto's "Paradise" may be seriously cracked. Orders were given for the picture to be removed, and a committee of Venetian artists began the difficult task. They were, however, soon compelled to desist, and reported that owing to the very bad condition of the painting its removal was almost impossible. The choice is offered either of spoiling the picture in order to examine and repair the wall or of sparing the Tintoretto and risking further danger to the fabric of the palace of the Doges. Fancy Petalura eggs—at N. A. T. & T. Co.

American Goods FOR MEN'S WEAR Cahn, Wampold & Co. Guaranteed Clothing, Dunlap, Stetson and Gordon Hats, Banister and Geo. E. Keith Shoes, Cluett, Peabody & Co. Shirts and Collars, Wilson Bros. Shirts and Neckwear, E. & W. Collars and Cuffs, Deimel Linen Mesh Underwear. Agents for Cutter & Felder Shoes. SARGENT & PINSKA, 116 Second Ave.

The White Pass & Yukon Route. The only through line to Whitehorse and Skagway, with connections for all points on the outside. THROUGH TICKETS. Our first class passenger steamers consist of Whitehorse, Dawson, Selkirk, Yukoner, Columbian, Canadian, Victoria, Tally, Zealandian and Sybil, which will give a daily service between Dawson and Whitehorse. For information apply to agents. J. H. ROGERS, Gen. Agent. J. W. YOUNG, City Ticket Agent.

Alaska Flyers ...Operated by the... Alaska Steamship Company. Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway Every Five Days. FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 505 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. FOR Copper River and Cook's Inlet. YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER. OFFICES SEATTLE, Cor. First Ave. and Yelder Way. SAN FRANCISCO, No. 20 California Street.

REACHES A MI

Cleanup for the That Amos

Dumps Sluicing Up Anticipated—Min Jubilant

Today ends the first week of sluicing for this season. For some time previous to the usual sluicing the washup has been to a more or less extent the later portion of the sluicing has been only within the last few days that a heavy frost covered on every creek in the territory. There would be a layer of snow on the banks and it is possible to begin shoveling on toward noon and by the evening the water will come so cold that the sluicemen have to be shut off again. Tuesday the work will be in the sluicing in front of the winter dumps but through the boxes. Though the cleanup has yet there has been received by the banks and large houses within the past few million dollars in bright ready for the assayer and bulk has gone to the banks which has received 35,000 of the other a trifle less. The receipts for the week N. A. T. & T. Co., the Laido Co. of the large houses have very large consignments of the season. The cleanup larger than ever before. The preparations have toward making close call in the past, the N. C. having twelve collections. The yield so far has been satisfactory and where the dumps have so far disappointed they are sluicing up much better states than was anticipated. One assayer the fact that miners so identify themselves during the engaged in sluicing. Sluicing is done and if it is that the dirt being being below the cost of a abandoned for some time the work is not continuing. The quality of the work with the next fire. No taken nowadays; the dirt to a certain standard weekly alone and the using a large dump was not produce sufficient to sluicing in, an has been happening in the past, is probably will never be so. Another thing that is may who are familiar with the winter cleanup this year will find small sum that of last year. Certain it is that the ground has been worked in such and some of the Klondike. Merchants who have been a heavy line of credit.

PROFESSIONAL

PATULLO & RIDLEY. Solicitors, Court Reporters, Notaries and E. A. G. H. N. F. HAGHL, K. C. Justice Building, Queen Bank of N. A.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

Affords a Complete Comfortable Service Covering Alaska, Washington, California, Oregon and Mexico. All Steamers Carry Freight and Passengers.