

The Klondike Nugget

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KLONDIKE NUGGET. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

THE ONLY HOPE.

Our cartoon today offers a vivid and striking presentation of the practical effects of the Treadgold concession as they are felt in the territory at the present time.

The mining centres are badly in need of water. The prevailing dry weather is making itself felt in lessening the flow in the creeks and the miners are suffering as a consequence.

On some of the hillside operations have practically ceased already, and the creek owners are beginning to make complaints.

There is no immediate relief in sight for the simple reason that Treadgold is in absolute control of the situation.

He is under no obligation to begin work on his water system for several years to come and still is in a position to prevent anyone else from entering the field against him.

It is a matter of no secrecy that a counter water scheme, projected as a business enterprise pure and simple and asking for no special privileges, was frustrated last year through Treadgold.

The public has been told that Treadgold has no monopoly, but in actual effect he does possess a monopoly and one of a most dangerous character.

Unless his grants are revoked the country will remain without a water system for a matter of several years to come, it being manifestly impossible for anyone to essay the task of competition.

Thus we have the spectacle of a mining district rich in resources beyond any other placer fields in the world, cramped and hindered in its development by an outfit who have no purposes in view other than the satisfaction of their own greedy desires.

In the mining district adjacent to the town of Nome—a district which in wealth and extent of natural resources cannot compare with the Klondike—scores of miles of water ditches are in operation or under construction. The same thing would be true of this district were it not that the pall of monopoly hangs over the miners like a dark cloud, prostrating industry and most effectually tending to discourage development and investment.

The only hope before the people is to present to the investigating commission such a forcible array of facts and figures as will render a report adverse to the popular wishes a sheer impossibility.

The one opportunity left to the public to rid itself of the clutches of the threatening octopus must be improved to the utmost or Treadgold's grip on the country will never be relaxed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES. The city council has under consideration the subject of making extensive improvements in the fire department service.

It is proposed among other changes to consolidate the department in one building near the center of the business district, this being according to the views of the chief of the department a step in the direction of economy and efficiency as well.

Before decisive action is taken we should like to hear the views of taxpayers upon the subject, who are most directly concerned from a financial point of view.

The expenditure of a considerable

sum of money will be involved which of necessity must be raised through hypothecation of taxes which are to be levied next fall. The municipality is already considerably in debt, and it is for the public who pay the taxes to say whether such expenditures are contemplated in the council's plans are desirable. Discussion of the subject, we have no doubt, will be welcomed by the mayor and aldermen who have shown a disposition at all times to conduct the city's affairs in accord with the taxpayers' wishes.

PRACTICAL PROBLEM.

It would be of great assistance to the board of trade in the matter of raising funds for the prosecution of the anti-Treadgold fight if the public were kept more accurately informed with respect to the committee's intentions.

The people have been requested to contribute financial aid to assist in the committee's work but for the most part they are not informed as to the specific purpose for which the money is to be applied.

We think it would hasten the work of raising funds if the committee should issue a statement setting forth their plans, and taking the public into their confidence as far as may be done without divulging information which might prove valuable to the Treadgold side of the argument.

It would seem advisable, also, that the work of soliciting subscriptions be entrusted to a properly credentialed agent who could cover the creeks as well as the town.

Very few people will go into an office voluntarily and offer a subscription for any purpose. The money will need to be raised by personal canvass or it is not likely to be forthcoming.

The committee has a problem in practical finance to solve and, to be successful, it should be approached in a practical manner.

There are hopes that through telegraphic communication will be established in a short time, and news of what has been done in connection with the Treadgold commission may then be forthcoming. In the meantime preparations for laying the case before the commission should go forward as vigorously as possible. Nothing should be overlooked that will tend to strengthen the popular side of the case.

If some plan might be devised whereby control of the public lands of the territory would be taken away from Ottawa and placed in charge of the Yukon council, most of the territory's trouble would have a satisfactory termination. If it were not for the fact that the Yukon council is so closely attached to Ottawa's apron strings, it would be much more successful as a legislative body.

Dawson will receive as much advertising as a result of the Burley-Choyinski fight encounter as would be derived from a million dollar clean up: Metropolitan newspapers which would scarcely notice the latter incident will devote columns of space to the former.

Visiting Her Sister. Miss Annie Hughes arrived on the steamer Canadian and is visiting her sister Mrs. R. A. Kalenborn. Miss Hughes is en route from California to Oldford on the Koyukuk where her mother and brother are engaged in the hotel business. The young lady will leave for the Koyukuk in about two weeks.

Cut flowers, cabbage plants, seeds, plants, candies and fruits. — Cook's, Auditorium.

A Novel Experiment. London, May 11.—An important admiralty experiment of storing coal under water was commenced at Portsmouth today. All the naval stations report that stores of coal where exposed to the atmosphere deteriorate. Some twenty tons of Welsh coal have now been submerged, enclosed in wooden cases, and will be raised a year hence, when their steam-raising capacity will be tested.

The Empire will endeavor hereafter to outdo its competitors in the line of beverages and cigars.

Draught beer Rochester Bar. Job Printing at Nugget office.

OLD MAN MORTIMER

Has the Confidence of His Keepers

No Guard Attends Him in His Meanderings Around the Barracks.

Old man Mortimer is the only prisoner at the barracks who does not require a guard, he going about and performing any labor assigned to him alone and unguarded.

While legally the old man is a criminal, at heart he is blameless, of wrongdoing. A recommendation for his pardon has been sent to Ottawa and it is possible that his enforced stay at the barracks will not be for much longer. The crime for which he was convicted was of taking some gold belonging to himself and two partners and hiding it in an old shaft on Thistle creek near where the trio owned and were working a claim. It was due to a fear that his partners were about to job him out of his share of the gold dust that the old man acted as he did. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment, nearly one-half of which time has now been served. The old man is a cabinet maker and one of the most experienced and artistic workmen in the country. Since his confinement he has made many articles of furniture for use at the barracks that will serve as mementoes of the apparently harmless old man in future years. He is the only "trusty" who has ever worn the convict garb in the Yukon.

His Bluff Didn't Work. Stories of Yankee shrewdness have always been widely circulated, but when one gets ahead of a Yankee there is very little said about it, especially on the part of the man from the North. Several days ago a hotelkeeper at a small station on one of the roads running out of Memphis put the laugh on a drummer from the North in a very good way, and the travelling man was compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The drummer arrived at the hotel about 8 o'clock in the evening, and fearing that he would not be able to get any supper he asked the landlord what he could get to eat.

"My friend," said the hotelkeeper, "I can give you anything from a pickled elephant to a broiled canary bird's tongue for supper tonight."

The drummer looked at the man, and, thinking that he was jesting, decided to call his bluff.

"All right, my friend," said the drummer, "I take some pickled elephant."

"Very well," said the host, "I'll go and get it."

He was gone about five minutes, and when he returned said:

"All right, sir; supper will be ready in a moment. You'll have to take a whole one, as we don't carve them after dark."

The drummer decided that he was not very hungry, and took some cheese sandwiches.—Memphis Scimitar.

Yorkers and Street Railway. New Yorkers are Hindus in the affairs of the city, and the man who stands up for his rights or carries public spirit to the point of private inconvenience, becomes at once a heroic figure. Several passengers on a trolley car who kept their seats, when in violation of a city ordinance the conductor ordered them into the car ahead, are the wonder of their fellow-citizens. There was nothing to show that it was not a through car, but the conductor paid no attention to their protests, and sent the car over the same course again without even reversing the seats. Back they went to the lower end of the island with the wind on the back of their heads, and up again into the car barn. Even then they remained protesting, till finally they were out the law breakers, who took them home to get rid of them. Next day the seven brought suit, not, they said, for their personal benefit, but for the public good. Nowhere has reform a stronger vocabulary or the rights of man more after-dinner speakers, and when moral enthusiasm runs high after twenty years or so of Tammany, the devil is reproved, but that is as far as it goes. The New Yorker is a scold, but seldom an insurgent. Redress of grievances by implication, reform by magic, is his rule, and though often convulsed with rage at the sight of wrong, he would not miss a dinner engagement to fight it. It is true especially of his attitude toward street railway companies. About the time when in another community the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer would be dancing from the elevated ties, the New Yorker is planning a letter to an editor which he forgets to write. Not that he counsel violence, we merely marvel at the absence of it, human nature being what it is.

There is always room in a New Yorker for one more. That is the principle the company acts on, the object being to collect two fares for one man's standing room, and it means less rolling stock and as many passengers and bigger dividends.

Ag. inst. the Treaty

San Francisco, May 30.—The general feeling in Colombia is against the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty by the Colombian Congress and it is stated by those in authority in the republic that the treaty will not be accepted when that body convenes at Bogota.

Residents of Colombia arrived here yesterday on the Pacific mail steamer City of Para and they tell of strong opposition to the construction of the waterway by the United States.

The strongest opposition to the treaty is found in the interior of the republic, where the inhabitants are mostly composed of uneducated natives. The congressmen and senators from the inland district will vote as a unit against the ratification of the treaty.

The inhabitants of the isthmus look more favorably upon construction of the canal, though even in Panama there are many citizens arrayed against the passage of the treaty by the Colombian Congress.

Dr. Richard Dowling, the surgeon of the City of Para, was frequently ashore at Panama and studied the attitude of people towards the ratification of the canal treaty.

"The Panama Canal treaty is the sole topic of conversation in the plazas of the Isthmian country at the present," said he, "and though the majority of the people on the Isthmus are perhaps in favor of the acceptance of the same, there are a large number of people in Panama who are bitterly opposed to it. Panama will send six congressmen and three senators to the convention at Bogota, and it is stated that of this number only three are in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States. In the interior of the republic there is an unbroken front of opposition against the treaty, and in Panama it is stated that the treaty will certainly fail of passage."

The populace seem to think that to grant the strip of territory to the United States will disintegrate the country. The people in the inland provinces particularly, take this view—they do not seem to think of the benefits which will result from the construction of the waterway.

"They think of keeping the Territory of Colombia intact. Many people are averse to granting a lease of the territory for an extended time, while they are willing that the United States should build the ditch and lease and control it for a nominal period. Many prefer to allow the French company to build and operate the canal, as they fear that the United States will retain control after the expiration of the lease."

W. C. Chester, the chief engineer of the Panama Railroad, who was a passenger on the City of Para, also tells of the general and widespread feeling against the acceptance of the treaty.

"The people of Panama and those that reside along the route of the canal are generally in favor of the building of the waterway," said he, "and the merchants are making strenuous efforts to down the opposition which exists in the interior towns. The opposition derives its birth from a sentiment which is against the cession of territory to foreign powers. The natives do not wish foreigners to control any part of the territory of their country."

"The day I left Panama there were reports of an impending uprising among the Indians on the Isthmus."

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Someone recently complained that he

sank so far into a fat gentleman that he felt like a bass relief. A traveler like that gives the company hardly any trouble, and the profit on him is enormous. New Yorkers have it is said the power of deflating, or of folding up like old-fashioned hats, and there is a story that once when a Broadway carload trialed in union the whole side of the car burst out. Fe that as it may, they do not better than most people, said in coming home of an evening it is almost always possible to scoop a place for yourself out of your neighbor's frame. Down to the office like a box of cigars, and home again like a bunch of bananas, the New Yorker is an ideal passenger from the stockholder's point of view. He thinks it is a law of fate, but the civilized observer knows it for the perfect flower of personal phlegm, and wonders at the forbearance of the companies, in not piling citizens one on top of another. Yet the New Yorker will bleed if you prick him, and cry out if you snatch away his fog. But he is a mollusk in his citizenship, and what the street railways give him is as good as the old bivalve deserves. —Collier's Weekly.

Persevering Women

Mrs. Laura B. Alderman, started the first apple farm in North Dakota. She made marked success of what other masculine neighbors predicted would be a failure, and the Alderman apples find a ready and profitable market, while the farm is known throughout the country.

Miss Josie Watson owns and operates personally one of the most successful drug stores in Minneapolis. She overcame the prejudice which exists against a woman druggist by her strict business methods and careful attention to all the details of her work.

Miss Elinor C. Clapp, of Chicago, makes artistic jewelry after original designs. She combines old metals with the semi-precious stones, producing odd effects and antique patterns. Her work is sought after for every exhibition of arts and crafts.

Miss Virginia Pope has a hospital for birds in New York City, where she receives and treats invalid feathered pets, sets broken legs, and doctors her patients with skill and marked success. She also travels extensively, giving lectures in the larger cities upon the care and feeding of birds kept in confinement.

Miss Sybil Carter originated and carried out successfully the plan for teaching lace making to the Indian women of various tribes. She now has a large corps of teachers, and the lace made is sold in New York City at private sales. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and her daughter frequently opening their homes for the sales. Miss Carter carries on this work in a spirit of pure philanthropy since it is in no sense a money-making scheme, but is used as a means of teaching and teaching the Indian women and of giving them employment which will help to settle them and interest them in their homes.

Miss Mabel Hay Barrows writes Greek plays and acts as coach in the various colleges where the plays are presented by students. She has all the engagements she can get. Her work is commended in the highest terms by college professors and men of letters as well, and her study of Greek life and action has been deep and thorough.

Mrs. Zimmerman, of Minneapolis, repairs the wax figures in display windows. She learned the process of making the various parts and finds profitable employment in repairing accidents of all kinds.

Mrs. Clara L. Kellogg has raised modern embroidery to an art. She furnishes entire homes in embroidered textiles, producing harmonious effects throughout. She travels abroad every year studying embroidery and design. All her designs are original, and are founded upon suggestions received from old paintings, mosaics, furniture—anything in fact which may offer a suggestion to her alert mind and ready fingers. She starts each piece of work, selecting the colors and shades to be employed, and then sends it out to some chosen worker to complete. By this means she gives employment to a large force of special workers scattered all over the country.—New York Herald.

"Everything all right, sir," asked the waiter.

The patron nodded, but still the waiter hovered near.

"Steak cooked to suit you, sir?" he asked again presently.

Again the patron nodded.

"Potatoes—the way you like 'em, sir?"

"Yes."

Another period of silence.

"I hope the service is satisfactory, sir?"

"Are you bidding for a tip?" demanded the patron.

"Well, sir, of course we get tips sometimes, and I've got to go to the kitchen for another party, sir."

"So you'd like a tip now, to be sure of it? Well, I'll give you one."

"Yes, sir."

"Here is the tip. I have a large, strident voice that I am capable of using. If anything is wrong, I'll let out a roar you can hear in the kitchen. If you don't hear it, you can know I am dining in peace and comfort, for it's no fun to have to pass verbal judgment on every mouthful I eat."

"But the tip?"

"That's the tip, and a mighty good one it is, too."—Chicago Post.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

ROBERTS' BENEFIT

At Auditorium Last Night Was Great Success

The benefit, tendered Mr. Charles Roberts at the Auditorium last night was quite well attended considering the heat. The entertainment, and especially the new features of it, was very enjoyable. The Welsh babies in their pugilistic go were loudly cheered. Miss Margie Newman of the Readick Company was given a royal welcome on her return to the Dawson stage while Kit Wilson, blackface comedian, also of the Readick Company, made a great hit in his songs and monologue. The whistling of Mr. Dunn was by far the finest feature of the entertainment, his imitation of the mocking bird being as true to the real thing, as was ever heard in a southern orange grove. Duncan is a wonder on the trapeze as well as on the baseball diamond, his aerial performance last night being the most daring ever seen in Dawson. The event was managed by the favorite veteran Bitner and passed off without a hitch. A select orchestra rendered excellent music during the evening.

Hotel Arrivals. EMPIRE HOTEL.—Alex Hadden, Lockie McKinnon, T. McDougal, Mrs. Thorson, P. G. Charles, N. Yordan, M. Porter, Mrs. B. T. Beatty, E. Lafrance, E. E. Hutchinson, D. Mackenzie, M. Loibel, L. Hammond, P. Campbell and family, Alex McDonald and wife, John E. Campbell, Wm. Lloyd, O. F. Koshner, C. M. Johnson.

KLONDIKE HOTEL.—Hugh Murray, Frank Larson, N. Dyer, Wickstrom, C. F. Shoblad.

Klondike Souvenirs, Goetzman's, 300 photos, \$1.00. 128 Second ave. Draught beer Rochester Bar.

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OFFICES SEATTLE, Cor. First Ave. and Yeeler Way. SAN FRANCISCO, No. 30 California Street.

GOOD GAM LAST N

Gandolfos Much Condition

Still Unable to Win The Played Better Ball Ever Before.

There were three feature night's baseball game, all being started by the Paul Forrest's hair, no mixup between the Foxes when Albert punched the suit, one being at the ball after behind the plate, and second that his was missed. Duncan's hit was that of Forchalt, who was sailing far over toward the left field. That of his over the wood pile which under at a disadvantage, wood not been there, it would have scored in the game was a good one, the good one and Gandolfos advanced quite a few points in the lunch, and more were needed until the even break on winning—the topnotchers. The 100 good ball and in almost stance outplayed their Smith struck out nine men seven, the former three bases on balls, but two, while Smith's on a batter being hit, ball and Stevens made out. The last two men together with two double the Gans is the only they outplayed the 100. The Gans eight. The through was much better on the part of the Gans, as to the standard by it was anyone's game of two or three innings.

The Gans were first topped over the nine and Stevens pounding the and Duncan going out a assist by Krelling. He hit the flyers, scored Paul Forrest, drove a ball, stole third and passed ball. Kennedy in Moran at short but says in his mitts and fumbled a sizzler to Chas. Hoyer went out third and Henderson for Kennedy on the third base.

The second was a play with nothing very striking. The third each the Gans making their took first on a dead ball light to third and play on the part of the first in time. St. Paul at first on an and Duncan lammed when he converted into through the errors of Kennedy. Montgomery a long fly to Kennedy made the score for the ball of the third, to the pitcher and cushion off, an error by Kennedy's hit. Paul set up and soon after Kennedy's hit. Paul set down on the ball. His brother Albert was just what occurred to St. Paul took his and then Albert scored, one swing which caught his optic and, made that closed the incident already struck at the second it and when St. Paul try to hit it in the did the first two only made the circle of St. Paul on an and pitcher. Coffey did the same two bases and on Hoyer's hit but failing Hoyer went out at first.

In the fourth, the after fully and the into, the Gans, the Gans, through the flyers other inning to play there through the pitcher made second on a St. Paul's third, reacting that would have you, Kelly, green, who St. Paul on a passed ball managed to reach the plate, second but when Albert Portrett retired on a fly to St. Paul out at the same St. Paul Krelling at the ball the flyers scored, but an awful error in the Gans. Henderson of a fly to right field Hoyer had a hard time