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See Our Goods and Get Our Prices Before Buying.

SKA,

Power of Attorney Blanks for Panama-Nugget Office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

NOTICE AND AFTER THIS DATE

catch Tweed Suits Made to Order

Reduced to \$50.

sock and Cutaway Suits

pressed for \$1.50

trousers pressed .50

THE TAILOR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

Affords a Complete Coastwise service, Covering

Alaska, Washington California, Oregon and Mexico.

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First Avenue.

The Nugget Circulates From Skagway to Nome.

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

Nugget Advertisements Give Immediate Returns.

Vol. 4—No. 53

DAWSON, Y. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1903.

PRICE 25 CENTS

WELL KNOWN IN DAWSON

Mrs. Blake, Who Proposed Establishing a Home for Miners in This City, Found Dead—Was a Bride of One Week. Had Unfortunate Experience.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, March 3.—Mrs. Blake, who spent some time in the Yukon in connection with a chimerical scheme for the establishment of a miners' home, was married last Tuesday to Wm. Gowdy, a rancher of Ladner. Yesterday the bride was found dead. It is alleged of heart disease, though a coroner's jury is investigating.

Gowdy's former wife died under tragic circumstances never fully explained. The deceased's first husband was drowned in a well while seeking safety during Vancouver's great fire, and her second husband, City Solicitor Blake, committed suicide.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Receiving Attention of City Council

And Board of Control—Delegation to Wait on Yukon Council.

The erection and maintenance of the Carnegie library building is now a live subject with the city council as well as the board of control of the present library. At the meeting of the council a week ago a delegation from the council consisting of his worship Mayor McLennan, Alderman Johnson and City Attorney Donaghy, with the addition of Mr. R. W. Shannon, president of the board of control of the public library, was named to wait upon the Yukon council to ascertain to what extent the council will assist in the furnishing and maintenance of the library.

IS CONFIRMED

Hon. F. T. Congdon is Now Governor.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Ottawa, March 3.—The appointment of Hon. Fred T. Congdon as Yukon Commissioner has been confirmed. Mr. Congdon will leave for Dawson at once.

CHARTER AMENDED

Such is the Desire of the City Council

Will Ask the Yukon Council to Make Certain Alterations Outlined.

There are several amendments to the city charter that are desired by the present council and the members propose at an early date to confer with the members of the Yukon council with a view toward getting their ideas upon the matter. The question was brought up at the council meeting last night upon a motion by Ryan which also incorporated the changes that were desired. The motion was to the effect that the members of the council constitute themselves a special committee on legislation for the purpose of considering the desired amendments to the Dawson city charter and the assessment act, and special amendments along the lines that were laid out. The following are the points touched upon by the motion though before the meeting is arranged it is likely that others will be added.

- 1. Providing for an appeal from the assessment appeal court to a judge of the territorial court.
2. Providing for the entry upon the assessment roll by the assessor at the time of making the assessment the nationality of the person assessed.
3. Providing for the printing and publication of the voters' list for the city both before and after the revision of the same.
4. Providing for an appeal from the court of revision of the voters' list to a judge of the territorial court.
5. Reducing the amount of income exempt from assessment from \$2000 to \$1000.
6. Providing that resident lease holders in the city, being British subjects paying a rental of not less than \$250 per annum be qualified to vote at an election of mayor and aldermen.
7. Providing that the ballot paper for the election of mayor be a separate paper from that for the election of aldermen.
And that this committee do report to this council and draft a memorial to the Yukon council embodying the legislation desired.
The date of the proposed conference with the Yukon council has not as yet been determined, much depending upon the date of the next meeting of the territorial body. In the event of no meeting being called for some time the members of the city council will endeavor to meet such members of the Yukon council as are at present in the city and talk over the matter informally with them. There is but little doubt but that the Yukon council will accede to the desires of the city fathers with reference to the amendments desired.

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

New Lawns, Laces and Embroideries SUMMERS & ORRELL, 112 SECOND AVENUE

Good Dry Wood! A. J. PRUDHOMME 211 Harper St., N. Free Library Phone 214-A

POPE'S JUBILEE

Attended With Great Eclat in Rome

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Robbed of Enormous Sums of Money

Records of Deaths Are Falsified. Frauds to the Amount of \$1,000,000.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA

Ronald Morrison Finds Good Pay on New Claim—Miners Are Doing Well.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Has Been Ordered to Leave Saxony

GEN. BOOTH.

Plans Established of International University

Offer Declined

Pirates of Penzance.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL

Grand Larceny Prisoner Gains Freedom

SULPHUR IS LIVELY

Operations Progressing Favorably

ROSSLAND HERO SUCCEUMS

at Spokane

GAINED FAME BY THROWING HIS ARMS INTO COGWHEELS AND STOPPING A WINDLASS

ALLEGED TO HAVE HAD IMPROPER RELATIONS WITH FORMER CROWN PRINCESS.

CASE ENLARGED

Wm. Greeniel to Prepare Statement of Accounts

MEETING TONIGHT

TANANA

Job Printing at Nugget office.

BIG FIRE.

Portland Firms Are the Heavy Losers

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION

Charged Against Carrie Nation

Arrested in San Francisco on Complaint of a Saloon Keeper. Broke Bottle.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

Adopts a Resolution of Much Importance

Recommends That Grants Shall be Issued for Placer Claims in Place of Leases.

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

Will be Well Represented at St. Louis

Many Souvenirs of First Napoleon Will be Sent—Autos to be Exhibited.

CASE ENLARGED

Wm. Greeniel to Prepare Statement of Accounts

Meeting Tonight

Tanana

Job Printing at Nugget office.

CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN.

Session Expires by Limitation Tomorrow. Both Houses to Sit Continuously Until Important Legislation Has Been All Completed.

HAS SURRENDERED

Gen. Regalado Hands Over Salvador Presidency

TREATY RATIFIED

Washington, March 3.—The Alaska boundary treaty was ratified this morning.

REPAIRING THE ROAD

Force of Men at Work on the Klondike

RIPPING THE BANK TO PREVENT THE CURRENT FROM DESTROYING THE GRADE.

Alderman Lalonde, chairman of the standing committee on works, streets and property, announced to the members of the city council last night that in accordance with the power that had been granted his committee by the council they had begun the work of repairing the road leading around the bluff to the Ogilvie bridge where the same had been eaten away last summer by the high water of the Klondike. A force of fifteen men under the direction of Dan McLennan began work yesterday morning and just as fast as more men can be employed to an advantage the force will be increased, it being the intention of the committee to have the work completed before the ice goes out and any possible damage can be done by the rapid rise of the water.

A contract has been entered into for sufficient lumber to construct 1600 linear feet of cribbing having a face of from 20 to 30 feet, and 1/2 cords of long wood have also been arranged for to be used in constructing ties. A blacksmith has been engaged to sharpen tools and cut spikes and the work will be prosecuted with as much vigor as is possible.

At the time the question of repairing the road first came before the council it was suggested by one of the members that if the territorial council were approached in the proper manner some very substantial assistance might be anticipated from that quarter. It is understood that Acting Commissioner Wood has already been sounded on the question and while he has not committed himself absolutely there is little or no doubt whatsoever but that the territory will come off liberally in defraying the expenses. The road is the only outlet from the city, so the creek and as such is much more used by the territorial residents than by those strictly residing within the limits of the city.

The work is being entirely done by day's labor and a rough estimate of the cost placed it at \$3000.

The Dawson Rifle Association will meet tonight to complete its organization and receive report of committee appointed at the meeting last week. Board of Trade rooms, N. C. office building, 8:30 p.m.

Any one or party desiring to go to the Tanana will do well in seeing A. Choes, 133 Second avenue. Can take 600 pounds. Rates very low, as party wants to go right away.

Power of Attorney Blanks for the Tanana-Nugget Office.

EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 3.—An extraordinary session of the senate has been called for March 5.

GEO. DICK IS GUILTY

Convicted of Stealing Diamonds

Jury Required Only Few Moments to Reach Decision—Sentence Tomorrow.

George Dick has been found guilty of the theft of a diamond ring from the residence of R. A. Kalenborn and it required the jury but five minutes to come to a decision. The case was called this morning at 11 o'clock and by the hour of adjournment the evidence was all in with the partial exception of one witness.

The jury was quickly empanelled, the crown exhausting four challenges, excusing Frank Tills, T. Ross Moulton, J. A. Donald and F. S. Long. The jury selected consisted of W. S. Gibson, J. E. Bergman, Frank G. Cameron, S. W. H. Smith, F. G. Bheker, and Robert Moncrief.

The charge was read to the jury and Crown Prosecutor Pattullo followed with a short address reviewing the case and stating the facts connecting the prisoner with the charge which the crown expected to be able to prove. On the evening of the theft Mrs. Kalenborn had gone to the skating rink leaving her jewelry at home in a purse concealed beneath a handkerchief case lying on top of a folding bed. She returned about 11 o'clock, but did not discover her loss until the following day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Kalenborn was the first witness. Resides at 216 Third avenue and is the wife of Rudolf Alexis Kalenborn. Ring was handed to witness and after careful examination was positive in her identification of it. Had been given her a year ago last August by her then fiance and was a betrothal ring. Witness then the ring on her finger and described minutely the way in which the identification was made. The evidence was not shaken in the least in the cross examination.

R. A. Kalenborn was likewise positive in his identification of the ring. First saw it in August of 1901 when he had purchased it from J. L. Sale as an engagement ring for his fiance at a cost of \$250. The stone weighs exactly two carats and was ordered especially by Mr. Sale from the importer for the witness. Mrs. Kalenborn had worn the ring continuously from the date of its presentation to the night of its disappearance.

John L. Sale has had 17 years experience in the jewelry and diamond business. Sent for the stone for Mr. Kalenborn and the ring, was made in witness' shop. Positive as to its identification as upon its arrival witness had examined it very carefully with a glass. Stone was sweet and had been set and the ring made by Adolf Soliman, a workman in the shop of witness. Expert witness was given as to the manner in which the brilliant had been cut, the manner in which the ring had been made and the stone set so that identification was complete. The value of the stone was \$275. Mr. Kalenborn had paid for it \$242.50.

Adolf Soliman, the maker of the ring, was likewise positive as to the identity of his workmanship and gave expert evidence to that effect.

Dick took the stand in his own behalf and swore that the ring had been given him by Flossie D'Ately on Christmas, '99, at the time he was a member of the town station. He followed the various fortunes of the ring for the past three years and told quite a good story, but the jury evidently placed but little credence in it.

Dick will come up for sentence tomorrow morning.

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. Per 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. Per 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. TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

The announcement of the confirmation of Hon. F. T. Congdon's appointment as Commissioner of the Yukon is intelligence of an extremely satisfactory character. Mr. Congdon is well calculated by experience as also by personal fitness to fill the position. He has spent several years in the territory and is familiar with all its requirements and understands thoroughly the peculiar conditions which confront its people.

He knows the country and knows the character of legislation that is required to bring renewed prosperity to its industries. Mr. Congdon was closely in touch with Mr. Ross during the whole term the latter served as commissioner and therefore is peculiarly well fitted to take up the work of the executive office without occasioning any unnecessary friction.

The Nugget regards, as particularly fortunate the fact that a man new to the district has not been chosen as successor to Mr. Ross. No matter what qualifications such a man might possess, the very fact of his ignorance of Yukon conditions would militate against his fitness for the office of commissioner.

In selecting Mr. Congdon for the most important post in the territory, the government has reached a decision which we think will meet with popular approval.

MINING LEASES.

The provincial mining association of British Columbia has adopted a resolution, dealing with titles to placer mining properties which might well be supplemented by the miners' organization of this territory. The resolution in question as will be noted by reference to our telegraphic columns recommends that crown grants be given to locators of placer mining ground in the place of the leases which are issued at the present time.

Such a change would be a welcome one in this district where the mining lease has proven a veritable bug bear to capital. While in effect the lease is as good as a grant, the fact that it must be renewed from year to year, casts a shadow of doubt upon it which can be removed from the minds of investors only with great difficulty.

A grant conveys title for all time and represents the real substance of ownership which is wanting entirely in the form of lease now given. A change from leases to grants would not alter the representation requirements but would merely set at rest the suspicion of possible summary revocation which fills the minds of many persons who are asked to invest in mining leases.

Now that the matter has been brought prominently to the attention of the government, through the miners of British Columbia, it would be well for the miners of the Yukon to likewise interest themselves in pressing the good work forward.

TWO VIEWS.

Reports from the Tanana strike vary. One man, recently arrived states that there were no indications of excitement at the scene of the diggings and the only evidence of a stampede was encountered on the trail leading from Dawson. Letters received in Dawson from parties at Fairbanks give an essentially rosy

view of the situation. A conservative review of the situation at the present time does not discover any evidence to indicate that a big rush is justified. The reports are vague and lack the definite character that was given to the first news sent out of the big strike which made Dawson a city in a day. It may be and probably is a fact that a discovery has been made, but that it is a discovery to be compared with the original Klondike strike is not to be believed for a moment.

Many people have joined the stampede on the strength of the mere rumors, led to do so undoubtedly by that intangible something which makes men believe implicitly the thing they wish to believe.

If the railroad promoters fail to 'make good,' what is the matter with Dawson establishing a street car system of her own? Engine and rails are both at hand and everyone might turn in and contribute a day's labor in laying the track. All that is necessary is to capture the outfit and start it going.

And by the way, what a splendid opportunity would thus be given for working out the proposed poll tax. Five dollars or a day spent shoveling dirt or driving spikes, Dawson would have a railroad with scarcely an investment of a cent and thus afford the world an example of the proper way to establish municipal street car ownership. The suggestion is passed on to the city council.

The Tanana stampede has furnished a market for Dawson's surplus dog supply for which fact many people will rise up next summer and call the stampede blessed.

HOW THE OIL TRUST WAS FIRST PERFECTED

"It is worth noticing," says Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's, speaking of the business of the Standard Oil Company in 1873, "that these great profits were not being used for private purposes. They were going almost solidly into the extension and solidification of the business. Mr. Rockefeller was building great barrel factories; he was buying tank cars, that he might be independent of the vagaries of the railroads in allotting cars; he was gaining control of terminal facilities in New York; he was putting his plants into the most perfect condition, introducing every improved process which would cheapen his manufacturing by the smallest fraction of a cent. He was diligently hunting methods to get a larger percentage of profit from crude oil. It hurt him to see it unused, and no man had a heartier welcome from the president of the Standard Oil Company than he who would show him how to utilize any proportion of his residuum."

In short, Mr. Rockefeller was strengthening his line at every point, and to no part of it was he giving close attention than to transportation. With the enormous freight at his disposal, he demanded as a right the lowest rate. During this period—1873-1874—he had from the Central a rebate of 10 cents to 15 cents a barrel—usually it was 25 cents on the open rate for refined oil to the seaboard. He was not the only shipper by any means that had a rebate, nor was the Central the only one of the railroads which had broken the contract of March 25, 1873. The Pennsylvania was giving rebates within two weeks after it had signed that document, and early in 1873 the Erie made contracts for rebates with one of the very men who had acted for the independent oil producers and refiners when they compelled the railroads to revise the South improvement charter. It can safely be said, however, that Mr. Rockefeller's rebate was always as great, if not a little greater, than that of his neighbors; as it should be, so he would contend. Was he not the biggest shipper in the land?

WE LEAD THE SEASON

Others may keep abreast with the season but WE LEAD. We are already showing our first installment of the Newest Lines of Wash Fabrics, India Linen, Lawns, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Embroideries, Laces, Beadings, &c. More to follow.

J. P. McLENNAN 233 FRONT ST Phone 101-B Agent for Standard Patterns.

Stroller's Column.

The average housewife in Dawson has her trials and tribulations just as do her sisters in the effete outside world. Those who are able to and do possess the luxury of a servant, always experience more or less trouble with them and those who are not able to indulge in the aforesaid luxury are usually in more or less difficulty on that account.

Some way or other people have a custom of telling their troubles to the Stroller, probably on account of his sympathetic nature, perhaps for some other reason, but in any event they do it and that is how the Stroller came into possession of the following tragedy.

A young housewife was giving a dinner to a number of friends and for the occasion secured the services of a cook for a couple of days prior to the dinner. The cook was a lady of ample dimensions who quite filled what room in the kitchen was not taken up by the range and other kitchen appurtenances.

Once installed she looked so perfectly the picture of kitchen majesty that the mistress of the house was performed compelled to retreat to the parlor and leave the cook monarch of all she surveyed. Before leaving, however, the latter was enjoined to make use of a basket of eggs which stood on a shelf and not to use any from a paper bag on the table, the latter variety being of uncertain age and condition.

The cook vouchsafed no reply to the injunction but with arms akimbo glared so wrathfully at her employer that the latter sought safety in flight.

Marvelous feats were performed in the kitchen that day and along toward the time for the dinner hour a tempting array of pastry ornamented the pantry shelves.

An hour before dinner was to be served the mistress mustered courage

A RAILWAY SESSION

The Dominion parliament at its next session will be called on to deal with an unusual number of applications for railway charters, and the magnitude of some of the projected lines suggests the opening of a new era in Canadian development. Investors are awakening to the fact that the rapid development and extension of settlement in Canada have opened new and tempting opportunities for transportation enterprises. The existence of a new field for profitable investment has been discovered, and many are eager to take advantage of it. A few years ago we spoke of Hudson Bay almost as we would speak of the north pole. It seemed entirely beyond the reach of the settled portions of the Dominion. Now there is more than one project for reaching it by rail, and schemes are already in contemplation for the extensive fishing industry and trade that will develop when these wonderfully abundant fisheries are brought within reach of Canadian and American centres of population. The district north of the Saskatchewan was regarded until recent times as a region of perpetual winter, where trappers and the hardy Indians lived through their precarious and difficult contact with the commerce of the outside world. Now it is proposed to extend railways through this country to develop and take advantage of its grain-producing capacity. In the more settled portions of western Canada, now served with a few pioneer lines, there is room for development that will cover the country with a network of railed highways. The extension of railways and the growth of traffic must go forward together. Settlement is easily discouraged by a long haul to a railway station. The fear of paralleling a railway is now seen to be as absurd as a fear of paralleling concession roads. Railway facilities must be brought as close as practicable to every farm; and the road haul of farm products must be minimized. The Canadian west does not compare favorably with Argentina in the average road haul of grain to the elevators, but the increase of railway facilities will improve our position.

The new era in railway development will present new problems for the Dominion government, but these are far less difficult than such as were presented when the Canadian Pacific Railway was in contemplation. Then it was almost impossible to induce investors to risk their money in railway construction in western Canada. Now there is a warm contest among these eager to be first in the various fields for new enterprises, and promoters are urging their own claims and seeking to crowd out rivals. Many plans have already been suggested by which the public may secure the natural advantages of the new conditions. It is claimed by some that the need of subsidizing railways in Canada is past, and that the opportunities and prospective development will be sufficient to insure liberal investments in railway enterprises. This feeling has given rise to a demand for a general railway act under which any railway company could register without the need of special legislation. It would not be difficult to safeguard public rights and interests under such a law, and parliament would be relieved of much disturbing work. The powers of expropriation could be regulated without much difficulty. Such legislation would put railway building on the same footing as other enterprises. There is much strength in the contention that if men are willing to build a railed highway with their own money they should not be under the necessity of maintaining a lobby at Ottawa for months and carrying on a popular agitation

to secure the privilege of doing so. The feeling in favor of public ownership and operation of railways is growing stronger. The economic soundness of furnishing such services at cost is generally recognized. But there is a well grounded fear that so radical a change, while removing the commercial and industrial evils of discrimination, would bring into existence political evils no less disastrous. On the need of efficient machinery for the regulation of railway services and charges there is a general unanimity of opinion. The mistake of allowing the preposterous system of levying according to the bearing power of the traffic is fully recognized. The Dominion has virtually given power to the owners of railways to levy on the traffic as they please. That mistake may be largely rectified by the establishment of a railway commission, with authority to regulate rates and decide points in dispute. The immunity of the Canadian Pacific in the west is an obstacle, but with regulated competing roads the difficulties would be lessened. The mistakes of the past must not be repeated. Whether or not the new lines are granted subsidies or aids, the right of public regulation and control must be maintained.—Toronto Globe.

Do Oranges Pay? Thousands of men have bought orange groves in California and Florida, or started them, for mere pasture, as a matter of sentiment. Many more have undertaken it as a business and are interested in the question, "Does it pay?"

In the early days of orange culture large sums were made. Don Luis Wolfskill, in Southern California, realized some seasons \$1,000 per acre for seedlings, and his last crop was \$25,000 for twenty-eight acres. Mr. D. B. Wilson realized nearly \$1,800 from a single acre at San Gabriel, two miles from Pasadena, where single trees netted \$60 or \$70. Sales of navels and fancy oranges at such localities as Riverside have far exceeded this, the result being phenomenal, but as in everything else the grower will find of years, and if he average one-third of this, net, he would be considered a fortunate farmer by easterners, considering the life and its comforts. The care of his orchard has been his own. It has cost him for labor about \$30 per acre annually, and if he has given the work the same attention that he would any difficult, successful business in the east, he will share in the grand total of \$17,430,000 received by citrus fruit growers in Southern California in the past year. In towns like Riverside and Pasadena, which are large orange groves cut up into lots and homes, many persons with ten acres realize a fair income from orange growing.—Country Life in America.

See the opera "Pirates of Penzance" at Auditorium on Thursday, March 5th. Price of admission—Boxes, \$2 per seat, balcony, \$1.50 and \$1, stalls, \$1 general admission, 50 cents. ONE NIGHT ONLY.

See the opera "Pirates of Penzance" at Auditorium on Thursday, March 5th. Price of admission—Boxes, \$2 per seat, balcony, \$1.50 and \$1, stalls, \$1 general admission, 50 cents. ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

No Change Here—King Edward's first levee is described by those attending it as large, brilliant and stately. The king was more formal than was his custom when Prince of Wales. But notwithstanding the immense trade Dunham is having, he greets his customers with the same hearty welcome as he always has, and in the future as in the past they are sure of getting the very best quality of groceries in the Dawson market at the Family Grocery, corner Second Avenue and Albert Street. All eggs candled before delivered to customers.

WANTED—Clean rags at Nugget office for wiping machinery.

The White Pass & Yukon Route. PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE DAWSON TO WHITEHORSE. The only line maintaining regular relay stages with fresh horses every 22 miles. Fares lower—time faster—most comfort—stopping only at the best road houses. LEAVE DAWSON—Mondays - Wednesdays - Fridays, 1 p. m. - Sundays, 9 a. m. G. E. PULHAM, SUPERINTENDENT. ORR & TUKEY, AGTS. GRAND FORKS, Y. T. J. H. ROGERS, GEN. AGENT.

Alaska Flyers. Operated by the... Alaska Steamship Company. Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway Every Five Days. FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 608 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent.

Burlington Route. No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read Via the Burlington. PUGET SOUND AGENT M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WA.

FOR SALE Cheap for Cash Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine. Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

The Great Northern "FLYER" LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M. A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments. For further particulars and folders address the GENERAL OFFICE - SEATTLE, WASH.

The Northwestern Line. Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points. All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul. Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wa.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. FOR Copper River and Cook's Inlet. YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER. OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Yealer Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 California Street.

REPORT Wilson For Thus Far Hard-Rail

During the sojourn here and Henry in was prepared at the to the extent of this far undertake immediately adjacent work was done by in familiar with hard rock mining, who knows the local work on every city. His report is as follows: Dawson, Y.T. To E. C. Hawk Langhills, Dawson Post Office, Commissioner of the Yukon, to my notice, I wish to state that I have visited a map of the Yukon, and I have been more than satisfied with the results of this district, and I have been more than satisfied with the results of this district, and I have been more than satisfied with the results of this district.

Klondike Chief situated on the Yukon river at nearly opposite discovered the ore of from 400 to 500 feet of ore. The average size of the ore is from 10 to 15 feet. The ore is of a high grade and is estimated to be worth \$100 per ton. The ore is of a high grade and is estimated to be worth \$100 per ton.

The discovery of gold in the Yukon has been a great event in the history of the world. It has attracted the attention of the whole world and has resulted in the discovery of a new continent. The discovery of gold in the Yukon has been a great event in the history of the world. It has attracted the attention of the whole world and has resulted in the discovery of a new continent.

REPORT ON QUARTZ MINES

Wilson Foster Prepares Digest of Work Thus Far Done in Connection With Hard-Rock Mining - Written at Railway Promoters' Request.

During the sojourn of Messrs. Hawley and Heney in Dawson a report was prepared at their request relative to the extent of quartz operations that had been undertaken in the district immediately adjacent to Dawson. The work was done by Wilson Foster who is familiar with the conditions of hard rock mining in the Yukon and who knows the location and extent of work on every claim in the district. This report is as follows:

Dawson, Y. T., Feb. 27th, 1903.

To E. C. Hawkins and George McLoughlin, Dawson, Y. T.

Dear Sirs,—Concerning the quartz properties of the Klondike which have come to my notice and have been investigated by myself while prospecting for more than four years in this camp, I wish to say that I hand you herewith a map showing the principal veins in this district on which I have worked with red ink the location of different groups of quartz claims with which I am familiar.

Dawson City Group.—Concerning this group, would say that it is adjacent to the city of Dawson on the right bank of the Klondike river, covering the entire dome back of the city. This group is owned and controlled by the Dawson City Quartz Mining Company, Limited, a local company. Upon this property are various tunnels from 20 to 50 feet in length; an open drift 100 feet long and several shafts, varying from 10 to 20 feet in depth, from which samples have been taken ranging from the summit 1800 feet above Dawson down to the water's edge of the Klondike river. The assays returned from these samples were as follows: \$2.06, \$2.37, \$2.48, \$3.10, \$7.42, \$8.15, \$10.87, \$18.04, \$85.40. In each case the ore body, whether of quartz or porphyritic nature, proved to be of a laminated formation, that is to say, stratified, similar to slate formation, and of great width, which would indicate great depth, and no liability to pinch out. There is sufficient ore in sight on this one group to run a thousand stamps for the next 100 years.

Klondike Chief Group.—This group is situated on the left limit of the Yukon river at the water's edge directly opposite Dawson. Nature has uncovered the ore bodies to a depth of from 400 to 600 feet, exposing immense faces of ore. The samples given you are from a body of ore more than 100 feet thick, and uncovered for 400 feet above the water's edge. Assays returned \$2.89, \$9.50, \$16.32.

Black Cat Group.—The Black Cat Group is situated on the right limit of the Yukon river about one mile up stream from Klondike City, and while there are millions of tons of the conglomerate quartz, slate and porphyry in sight we have not yet received returns from the assayers.

Golden Lion Group.—The Golden Lion Group is situated on the right limit of the Klondike river opposite the mouth of Hunker creek, the solid ledge being exposed from the water's edge to a height of about 250 feet. The average assay received from this was \$7.28. On top of the ledges is an immense gravel deposit, at some points 150 feet in depth, but averaging 50 feet, which deposit is composed of broken up gold bearing quartz and porphyry, which averages about 10 to 15 tons in free gold. It is estimated that there is at least \$15,000,000 in the broken stuff on the surface of the Golden Lion claim. To reach this estimate more than twenty shafts, tunnels and drifts have been made into bed rock on the surface of this one claim.

All of the above described properties are situated on the water's edge of the Yukon and Klondike rivers. The assay returns given are in free gold per ton, and these properties can be worked by water power for at least six months in the year.

The Curtin Group.—This group is situated on the right limit of Bonanza creek from 30 to 70 below discovery. It is owned by W. O. Smith and others. Several tunnels and shafts have been made on this group. Assay returns ranging from \$2.50 to \$143.95 gold per ton. This group is surveyed and crown grants applied for.

Black Bear Group.—Situated on the left limit of Bonanza creek at the mouth of Boulder creek. On the Black Bear claim is a body of ore about 250 feet thick by 250 feet high and 1500 feet long in sight. This same body of ore continues for about 300 feet under the creek, forming the bedrock of the creek. Eight shafts have been sunk to the bedrock and three different tunnels are being driven into the hill. I have had more than 20 assays made from this body of ore running \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$16, \$20, and \$1180, from different strata, and have never found a blank or a body being mineralized.

Precedence Nos. 1 and 2.—Situated on the left limit of Bonanza creek from No. 14 to No. 21 below discovery, covering Magnet and American claims. At 14 below a tunnel is being driven in the hillside just above the creek, and at present is nearly

100 feet long. Boucher and Fimie claim to have 40 feet in thickness of good pay ore in place.

Fleming, Larsen & Campbell.—No. 7 below Bonanza creek, left limit. These parties have driven a tunnel nearly 100 feet long just above the creek bed into the foot of Adams hill under what is called the White Channel placers. This tunnel cross cuts hundreds of different strata; is solid in places, and 70 feet of this tunnel assays from \$4 to \$19 per ton in gold.

Emil Stauf's Group.—No. 35 above on Bonanza, left limit. Tunnel 115 feet long, cross cutting a large body of free milling quartz, the assays from which have been sufficiently satisfactory to Mr. Stauf to cause him to have the ground surveyed and apply for a crown grant.

The Jennie Group.—On the right limit of Eldorado creek, running from No. 26 to No. 30. One shaft 30 feet deep, with cross-cut 44 feet long in free milling quartz and no wall located as yet. Assays from \$1 to \$28.93 in gold per ton. Several shafts ranging from 10 to 20 feet deep on different ledges cropping to the surface. Assay returns from these prospects \$3.10, \$6.20, \$26.87, \$106.08.

Blankin & Cullen Group.—Situated on the left limit of Eldorado creek from No. 36 to No. 42. One tunnel 58 feet long and cross cut through 28 feet of quartz. Assays from \$3 to \$6.40 in gold per ton. One open cut on foot wall 60 feet long, 8 to 16 feet deep, cross cutting 20 feet of pay as far as tested, consisting of stratified serpentine. Returns from more than thirty assays run from \$1.86 to \$132.40 in gold per ton, also showing copper values. Another prospect on the adjoining claim is in porphyry. A number of shafts 8 to 20 feet deep showing porphyry 30 feet wide with assay values, \$4, \$12.25, \$15.45, \$16.07 in gold per ton. The ore lying next to this hanging wall of porphyry is also serpentine; assay returns being \$4.32 in gold and \$14.72 in copper. The extent of this body is yet unprospected, but surface croppings are large.

Lone Star Group.—This group consists of five claims situated near the divide at the head of Victoria gulch on the Bonanza slope, about 4000 feet above Dawson. More than 50 prospect holes, open cuts, shafts and tunnels have been made, the deepest shafts being 43 feet and 1 feet in depth. At the bottom of the 43-foot shaft is a drift 70 feet long. At the bottom of another shaft 32 feet deep is a drift 70 feet long, cross cutting several hundred strata of quartz, shists and porphyry, all of which is pay ore from the surface down. A tunnel was started at a distance of 150 feet up-hill from the 32-foot shaft and was driven in about 75 feet, including the open cut, cross cutting at least 20 feet of pay ore in place. Thirty-five tons of ore milled by the Mungier & Spencer stamp mill, which work was done without a crusher or concentrator, yielded 25 ounces 4 dwt. and 3 gr. of free gold on the plates, the rock carrying a fair percentage of concentrates of hematite and pyrites of iron as well as oxidized free gold. It is estimated that not more than 50 per cent. of the values were saved by this mill test. Assays from picked samples on this group would run from \$100 to \$30,000 a ton. It would seem to me from panning and assays made from these shallow prospect holes that the pay streak of this ledge or deposit must be at least 300 feet wide between the walls. There is sufficient broken and disintegrated quartz, porphyry and shist on the surface of this group, in some places existing to a depth of 50 feet, to employ quite a large stamp mill for a number of years without the use of dynamite. Horse-grip scrapers could be employed in place of drilling and shooting.

The White Channel Group.—This group adjoins the Lone Star group on the north boundary, lying on both the Bonanza and Eldorado slopes between Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, reaching almost from creek to creek, and the many shafts and open drifts have proved it to be of the same formation as the Lone Star group. This property belongs to the White Channel Quartz Mining Company, Limited, who also own eight other claims on Bonanza creek between 21 above discovery and 18 above on the left limit.

The Violet Ledge.—This group of claims is on the divide between Ophir creek and Eldorado creek, near the Lost Miner group. Some very rich free-milling ore has been found here and a shaft between 50 and 100 feet deep has been sunk on the ledge. Mr. Fleming of Fleming, Larsen & Cameron, has bonded this group and can give you the actual figures obtained from assays of this quartz, in which free gold is evenly distributed and plainly visible, in fact, it is so rich that rocking the decomposed quartz to a depth of 8 feet from the surface yielded \$30 in 20 hours work by one man, the tailings from this rocker still showing visible free gold in them. At the depth of 8 feet the rock became too solid to be worked in

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser

"By George, but that man hits the nail square on the head!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he looked up from his paper and cast a tender eye toward the baby asleep in his carriage.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Why, he cites case upon case to prove that, where the bringing up of a child is left almost entirely to the mother it is sure to turn out badly. Fifteen of the most cold-blooded murderers of the past year had no father's care when infants."

"The fathers were probably off to the lodge or club, or too selfish to want to bother with them," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"Eh, eh? But that has nothing to do with the matter. It's woman's natural weakness of character he refers to. He also shows that her want of sense sacrifices fifty thousand lives every year. What a father knows by instinct—a mother must learn by experiment. For instance, ninety-nine out of every one hundred fathers in this world would turn that sleeping child with his head to the north."

"Why?"

"Because an electrical wave is constantly sweeping from south to north between the poles. It should sweep from the feet upward. When it sweeps across the body headache, lassitude and other complaints are the result."

"But he is fat and healthy," she protested.

"He appears to be, but it is only appearance. It is singular that nature should have created such an anomaly as a woman, though I suppose it was done to make man shine the brighter by comparison. I sometimes pity her for her lack of instinct and intuition."

"Your instinct probably tells you at what age a baby cuts its first tooth?" queried Mrs. Bowser, with considerable tart to her voice.

"Certainly. The two back teeth on the lower jaw—generally appear at three months."

"No baby cuts a tooth at three months. Four months is, by far, the best, and then it's a front tooth. They never get back teeth under a year."

"Mrs. Bowser, I have said two back teeth at three months, and that settles it!" said Mr. Bowser as he

got up to walk about. "Women talk at random. Men know what they are saying. Our child probably got all his back teeth before you knew he had even one."

"He is over a year old and hasn't got one yet? The doctor said yesterday there were no signs of one."

"What the doctor said and what I know are two different things, Mrs. Bowser. If the child hasn't got all his back teeth, then it proves physical neglect. He has them, however, and it is useless to discuss the matter. Do you know how many teeth the human mouth is provided with?"

"Certainly. Do you?"

"I should be a queer husband and father not to."

"How many?"

As he couldn't tell within six or eight, he gave her a look of mingled pity and disdain and continued to walk up and down. When he thought her sufficiently crushed, he said:

"If that child should begin to wake up now, what would your instinct tell you to do?"

"Rock him, of course."

"And if he continued?"

"Turn him over."

"And if he opened his eyes and looked around?"

"I'd draw him back and forth and sing to him."

"Just as I supposed. That would be the force of habit—the same thing that brings a cow up to the barnyard every evening. Intuition would tell me to look for the darned needle working its way into his body, and his life would be saved. Mrs. Bowser, do you know whether that child is tongue-tied or not?"

"Of course he isn't."

"That's simply inference. You are not certain of it. Intuition will oblige me to look at his tongue to-morrow. What about his sight?"

"Why, his sight is all right."

"It may be, and it may not. You do not personally know whether you look to be four or nine feet high to him. He may see double or be color blind. Intuition has not led you to satisfy yourself on this point. Have you experimented to see if his hearing is good?"

"I know he hears all right," she answered, as a frightened look came to her face.

"That's inference again—nothing

but inference. Because he starts when you knock over a chair you suppose his hearing is all right. Poor child! I have neglected him, but I will turn over a new leaf to-morrow."

"You'd better turn it over now, Mr. Bowser; as your loud talk has woken him up. Perhaps intuition will tell him to go to sleep again."

"Certainly—and I'll prove it. Intuition teaches me to lift him up so—and to carry him so—and to cress him thus, and intuition teaches him to—"

The child set up a bowl that made the windows rattle. Mr. Bowser changed arms with him, but the howl increased. He dropped into a rocking chair, jumped up and ran about and sat down on the lounge, but the youngster, bugged out his eyes, grew red in the face and was gasping for breath when he was turned over to Mrs. Bowser with the indignant exclamation:

"Why in blazes don't you take this confounded young un off my hands? Do you want folks to think we are murdering him by inches?"

"I thought you said that intuition would—"

"Never said anything of the kind! Hear him howl! What he needs is a dose of bootjack well laid on, and if he doesn't shut up I'll give it to him. Get him up stairs or down cellar or out of the United States!"

Mrs. Bowser had the child asleep again in ten minutes. When she sat down, she asked:

"Mrs. Bowser, when a child cries out like that, what does it mean?"

"Don't you see that I'm reading?" interrupted Mr. Bowser, as he looked at her over the top of his spectacles.

"Yes, but—"

"Then don't interrupt me. It's not good manners. That's one reason why so many husbands run out nights—because they can't sit down to read for ten minutes in their own homes!"

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Opened by President
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt formally opened the exhibit of the annual convention of the canning and allied industries at Convention hall, this afternoon. Shortly before 3 o'clock he left the White House, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, and was driven to Convention hall, where the exhibit of machinery and supplies had been put in place. The president was given a cordial reception by the large crowd assembled to witness the opening of the exhibit.

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