

# The Klondike Nugget

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D. B. BUTLER

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.  
**INVEST AT HOME.**

We have heard a large amount of talk during the past year or two respecting the necessity of inducing foreign capital to come into the Yukon for investment. We have been told that the only way in which the magnificent resources of this country can be developed is through interesting men of means on the outside to place their money capital in the Yukon for investment.

The Nugget has no objection to the foreign capitalist sending his money into Dawson or coming in himself to invest it if he so sees fit. The more money that is brought in and the more men of means who come in, the better conditions will be for everyone.

It seems to us, however, that the time is at hand when our own moneyed men—the men who have made their fortunes from the Yukon, should demonstrate their faith in the country a little more freely by re-investing a portion of their wealth right where they made it. If there is anyone reason that can be advanced in favor of a royalty law it is the fact that individual men have taken hundreds of thousands of dollars out of single claims, and without reinvesting a dollar or spending any more than absolutely necessary, have sent every dollar outside.

Undoubtedly it is the privilege of every man to do with his own as he sees fit. The money a man may have accumulated onto by reason of the fact that he happened to stake a rich piece of placer ground, is certainly his own money, just as though he had earned it by ordinary hard effort. It would seem, however, that such men in seeking investment for their surplus wealth would naturally give their preference to the country in which their fortunes were found. More particularly does this suggest itself as a logical sequence, in the Yukon for the reason that no better or more profitable field for investment is offered anywhere. There is sufficient capital in the Yukon, or at any rate enough has been made in our mines to furnish all that will be required for the development of our resources. All that is necessary is to bring to the attention of the holders of this money the fact that in placing their capital back in the Klondike for investment they are not only giving a deserved preference to this country, but at the same time are consulting their own interests in the strongest possible manner. There is a goodly number of old timers who have made their stake in this territory to whom these remarks do not apply. Many of them, to the Nugget's knowledge, have placed their available surplus in different investments both in Dawson and on the creeks and few of them have had reason to regret so doing. A somewhat more general manifestation of the same spirit would soon leave little or no occasion for running after outside capital.

**SHOULD BE REVIVED.**  
Some time ago a movement was inaugurated in Dawson for the purpose of organizing a local stock company, the objects of which were to secure and develop placer mining properties in this district. The idea, while it did not at the time develop into any substantial results, was certainly along the right lines. Some such plan, headed by the solid conservative business men of the town, would furnish a strong inducement for the retention of local capital for home investment. It would also present an opportunity to persons of small means to safely invest their savings with a prospect of getting a share in the riches of the Klondike, whereas under present circumstances mining investments are luxuries which men of large means only can afford to make. The Nugget is of the opinion that a company such as suggested would have little or no difficulty in securing all necessary subscriptions for stock, provided only that the men backing it

up held the confidence of the community. The idea is a good one and should be again taken up and carried through to a successful issue. The present is a favorable time for carrying the plan into effect. The complete change in the attitude of the Dominion government toward the Klondike has made mining a more profitable industry than ever. The same influence has created opportunities for investment which did not exist heretofore, and has restored confidence generally among the people, as to the future prosperity of the district. The time is ripe for such an undertaking, which carried out along the right lines could not be otherwise than successful.

The school question has not been adjusted satisfactorily even yet. The council did very well, as far as they went, the only fault to be found being the fact that they did not go far enough. All who had given the matter any consideration at all were unanimous in the opinion that the building at the south end of town would in no degree accommodate the number of pupils. The use of the churches for overflow purposes is highly unsatisfactory. A commodious building at some point north of the central part of town is absolutely necessary to meet in any respect the pressing requirements of the situation. The council ought certainly to have had sufficient time to ponder over the matter by this time. If some action is not taken immediately cold weather will be on us and it will be too late.

There has been no complaint against the present federal government because it happens that the Liberal party is in power. The complaint has been because the government has oppressed the Yukon with bad laws. Now that these old regulations are being replaced with new and better ones, the grounds for opposition to the government have largely disappeared. There is nothing to be gained by throwing bootjacks at dead cats, nor will any good arise from condemning the government after it has acceded to our wishes. The government has surrendered to our demands and we should certainly be ungenerous victors should we decline to extend the right hand of fellowship after winning so glorious a conquest.

As fully set forth in another column of this paper the Nugget proposes to give the Americans of Dawson and the Yukon territory in general an opportunity to express themselves as to their choice for president and vice president of the United States. To this end a form of ballot has been prepared which will be published each day in the Nugget until the night of election which occurs on Nov. 6, when the polls will close. The terms of the contest are published with the ballot. We hope all Americans will interest themselves in the contest sufficiently to vote.

The gold dust thief receives very little consideration at the hands of a Klondike jury. It is a good thing that such is the case, for it is the easiest of all crimes to commit and the one which above all others strikes most deeply at the welfare of the general community. Were men allowed to rob sluice boxes with impunity, the business of placer mining would cease to be profitable. Public opinion will sustain the administration of the law in giving severe punishment for this crime.

It is a remarkable fact that people who have spent a year or two in Dawson are seldom satisfied to go outside to remain permanently. It may be due to the fact that it is human nature to be dissatisfied under any circumstance or it may be the result of some hypnotic influence in the Klondike atmosphere. At any rate it remains a fact that the sour dough who betakes himself to the outside will in the end turn his face toward Dawson again as did the faithful Mussulman toward his Mecca.

Some sort of public recognition ought to be taken of the fact that most of the reforms which have been sought so

earnestly during the past three years have been granted by the government. The period of new birth and regeneration for the Yukon is at hand. We ought to plant a tree, or set up a monument, or do something else equally appropriate in honor of the state of affairs.

A few small blocks of ice have already swept down the Yukon past Dawson, furnishing the very best of evidence that winter's icy hand is slowly reaching out and will soon have the Yukon territory well in its grasp. It may be said, however, by way of consolation that the people of the Klondike are better prepared to undergo a winter's seige than ever they were before.

Elsewhere in this issue is published a communication from Frank Buteau, an old timer who wishes to say a good word in favor of Thos. O'Brien as a candidate for the Yukon council. The letter is frank and manly in its terms and the Nugget publishes it with pleasure as it will communicate in favor of any of the other candidates, so long as no personal abuse creeps in.

Considering the fact that the News has devoted considerable space of late to "roasting" Judge Dugas, that paper gave his lordship a most enthusiastic welcome on his return to Dawson recently. The arrival of the judge must have given our contemporary's memory a slight jog.

The public of Dawson generally are anxiously awaiting absolute assurance that the water company will be able to keep their pipes open throughout the winter. It is certainly to be hoped that the methods which the company has devised for maintaining an uninterrupted service will prove successful.

### Immigration to the Northwest.

Max Bass, general agent of the Great Northern, is in the city from Portland. Mr. Bass has been connected with the immigration business for the past 21 years and was formerly connected with the immigration bureau of North Dakota. With reference to the special published in yesterday's Spokesman-Review relative to the tide of immigration which has set in westward, he said: "The movement of immigrants from the eastern and southern states to Washington and the northwest has been anticipated by the railway officials for some months. The opening up of the Colville reservation has been the means of attracting an unusually large number of homeseekers to Washington, and of the 2000 or more that are expected to land here in October and November, the majority will settle in eastern Washington. It is a noticeable fact that the largest increase of immigration is from the middle states, and I may say that this is the result of long and continued work on the part of railroads, coupled with conditions that exist in these states. While the railroads have done much toward advertising the northwest and interesting the people of the eastern states in the superior advantages to be found here, the actual conditions in the east have been the greatest factor in bringing about results. The time has gone by when the railroads can send out flaming literature as to the wonderful advantages of a new country, making it a veritable paradise, etc., with any hope of adequate returns. Indeed, experience of the past has demonstrated that anything which tends to mislead is detrimental to continued prosperity, as it tends to bring disappointment, and hence reacts in a way that no argument can overcome. While the climate of the Pacific northwest has not been overestimated, people can not live on climate alone, but they must be made to see that there are other and more material advantages. To do this one has not to talk of the northwest but to talk of the conditions which surround the average farmer of the east, where competition, which begins in childhood, has so restricted opportunity as to mean a mere struggle for existence. There are but a few chances in the overcrowded agricultural districts of the east to earn a competence, and with these conditions confronting the people, the only wonder is that they have not come to a realization of these facts long since. The tide has started, however, and I predict for the northwest the greatest era of prosperity in its history. We favor the better class of agriculturalists, men who have means and really intend to do something and have the ability to do something where the chance offers. While foreign immigration, which fell off during the three or four years prior to 1900 has

increased largely during the past six months, I can not give assurances as to results. We are getting quantity, but the matter of quality is not of the best or even good. For the six months ending June 30, 1900, the Great Northern alone has brought between 35,000 and 40,000 people into the territory covered by its lines.—Spokane Review.

### Nightmare.

"Strange that we are always so cowardly in nightmares," remarked a New Orleans lawyer who has a taste for the bizarre. "I don't believe anybody ever lived who stood up and made a square stand against the amorphous horror that invariably pursues us in such visions. When I have a nightmare and the usual monster gets on my trail, my blood turns to water, and my conduct would disgrace a sheep. I am beside myself with stark downright fear, and I have no idea left in my head except to run like a rabbit. All pride, self respect, dread of ridicule and even the instinct of self defense are scattered to the winds, and I believe, honestly, I would be capable of any infamy in order to escape. I have no hesitation in confessing this, because, as far as I have been able to find out, everybody acts exactly the same way in the throes of nightmare, and I feel certain I would not make such a pitiable spectacle of myself in real life, no matter what might befall.

"I think that the explanation of the nightmare panic is to be found in the fact that the dream is almost invariably accompanied by a sense of suffocation. It is well established that choking—the 'shutting off of one's wind,' to use a homely phrase—has an effect upon the mind which is entirely distinct and different from that produced by any other form of pain or peril. It fills the victim with such horror and distraction that he is for the moment insane. He will do anything to get relief. This has been brought out on more than one occasion in the defense of men who have been choked and killed their assailants, and judges have held that the circumstances of such an attack should be given special consideration as extenuating the deed. In dreams the entire nervous system is relaxed, and it is natural to suppose that the mental effect of suffocation would be intensified. At least, that is the best apology I have to offer for my sprints through nightmare land."—Times-Democrat

### Easy to Explain.

They were sitting in the club and discussing plays and plots and actors and actresses and hoc genus ome. Said he: "I rather like these ingenious, intricate plots. Now, for instance, I have a great idea for a plot. Two men are in love with two girls. Charlie is in love with Edith and Jack is enamored of Nellie, but Nellie loves Charlie and Edith loves Jack. That is simple, isn't it?"

The friend said it was.

"Well, they all go to a masked ball. Charlie is to wear the disguise of a harlequin, Jack that of a Boer. Edith will appear as Spring and Nellie as Mary, Queen of Scots. Before the ball they all get to know somehow what the disguises of the others will be. Then at the last moment they reverse the characters, each couple exchanging their dresses. Do you follow?"

The friend gasped a reply.

"This means to say that Charlie, who was going as a harlequin, really goes as a Boer, and so on. Well, Charlie, as a Boer, makes love to Nellie, who was going as Mary, Queen of Scots, but who is masquerading as Spring, while Jack, who was going as a Boer, but who takes the part of a harlequin, devotes himself to Edith, who should have gone as Spring, but who has taken Nellie's part of Mary, Queen of Scots. Now, to make this plain, you will see that I have drawn all the characters on paper, and if you will follow these lines which I have made you will see also that, supposing they change dresses before the time of unmasking, everything will appear to be right when they come face to face. Isn't that so?"

No answer came.

"So that Charlie, who was in the disguise of a Boer, now appears as a harlequin and makes love to Edith, who was Mary, Queen of Scots, but is now Spring; while Jack, who was a harlequin, is now a Boer, and spoons with Nellie, who was Spring, but has now taken her right costume of Mary, Queen of Scots. Well, when they unmask, Charlie, who was a Boer, and who is now a harlequin, can't make out why or how Edith, who was to appear as Spring and appeared as Mary, Queen of Scots—why, where on earth has he gone to?"

The friend had fled from the simplest plot in the world, but he may be seen in a certain ward muttering to himself:

"Now, Charlie went as a Boer and Jack ought to have gone as a harlequin, and Edith went as Spring, and—Oh, my poor head!"—Ex.

## WHO WILL PAY THE EXPENSES

An Authority Says South Africa Must Foot the Bill.

### Transvaal Interests, All of Which Are Owned by Capitalists, Will Be Heavily Taxed.

A correspondent, whose able examination in a series of letters published in our columns of the general question of imperial taxation a year ago will doubtless be remembered by all serious students of public affairs, addresses us today upon the more special problem of the taxation involved by the war, says the London Times. The precise amount of new taxation required is, of course, doubtful. Some of the data are obviously imperfect and must so remain for some time to come, while, on the other hand, there is room for some difference of opinion upon the question of how the necessary expenditure, whatever it may be, should be divided between capital and revenue. We need not, therefore, pin ourselves to particular figures. It suffices for the moment to let the figures remain avowedly provisional and to deal with principles. There is one great distinction to be drawn at the outset between expenditure directly due to the war and expenditure arising out of the lessons the war has taught us.

The expenditure directly due to the war ought to be and must be, as Sir Michael Hicks Beach has already intimated, a charge upon the territories involved in the struggle. The exaction of a war indemnity from the vanquished is perhaps the best established principle of modern international relations.

If it be thought inapplicable to a case in which the vanquished governments will cease to exist, then as a plain matter of accountancy the liberated territories must, to the extent of their ability, pay for their liberation. On either principle the cost of the war must be a first charge upon the revenues of the territories now known as the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Happily we know that the wealth of the Transvaal is enormous. Interest and sinking fund upon the war debt is a burden that can easily be borne, and that will prove much lighter than the Transvaal would have had to bear under the sway of the gangs of adventurers who have hitherto misgoverned it.

People who say that this is a capitalists' war will no doubt reflect with pleasure that this is the way to make the capitalists pay their proper share of its cost. Apart from direct war expenditure we have in sight a continuing extra expenditure of apparently at least some ten millions per annum. It is made up of what is called normal increase of the army and navy estimates—say a couple of millions—another couple of millions due to projected additions to the army and six millions for "temporary" measures of home defense. So far as really temporary the cost of these measures ought to count as part of the war cost. But if these particular measures are not made permanent, and some of them, we may hope, will not be persisted in, then other and wiser measures will have to be adopted if our army is to be satisfactorily maintained on a footing commensurate with the necessities of imperial defense.

### A Heavy Loss.

When the steamer Gustin landed her cargo of freight for the A. E. Co. here, she landed what was perhaps one of the greatest damaged cargoes, where there had been no wreck, that ever went off a boat at a Dawson dock. The principal damage was caused by defective kerosene cans which leaked and allowed the oil to escape in all directions.

On the beach between the company's warehouses may be seen an immense pile of empty oil cans which stand as a monument to the loss their leakage occasioned.

When the leaking cases were piled up on the beach the oil ran down in streams to the river below, where it floated upon the water and was dipped up and saved by some men who were fortunate enough to be on hand and in a position to take advantage of the proverbial ill wind. One man dipped up and saved 75 gallons, and another got 50 gallons, while several others saved enough to furnish light for the winter.

What the amount of the company's loss will be is not stated, but that it will foot up enough to be considered a comfortable fortune by many, is quite evident.

School tablets 25c; Nugget office.