

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12. (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher.

NOTICE. Pages 3 and 6 of this issue of the Semi-Weekly Nugget are taken from Saturday's daily, pages 4 and 5 are taken from Monday's daily, and pages 1, 2, 7 and 8 from Tuesday's daily.

ALASKA'S NEEDS.

Alaska is now going through experiences very similar to what this territory has undergone during the past five years. It is subject to laws enacted four thousand miles away by men who for the most part have only a vague idea of where Alaska is located.

Alaska has before it the same fight for federal recognition that has been waged in the Yukon-only the fight will probably be a harder one. There are many conflicting interests to be considered and each will naturally seek the promotion of its own particular object.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The big operators in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania have issued a final ultimatum in which they state that the only terms of settlement upon which they will agree must be based upon unconditional surrender of the strikers.

In other words, having grown rich of the labor of the thousands of men in their employ, the millionaire operators now deny the right of the men to the slightest consideration. They refuse even to discuss the grievances under which their employes assert they have long been laboring and in effect tell them to accept what is offered them or starve.

Meanwhile, innocent consumers of coal, who have no direct interest in the struggle one way or the other, are suffering untold losses and in many cases absolute hardship by reason of the extraordinary advance that has been made in prices since the strike began.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

The advantages to be gained by changing the boundaries of the electoral districts are not apparent. The original plan of division which created five districts seemed to meet the requirements of the situation in an eminently satisfactory manner.

The intent and purpose of the act, however, is to give representation to every section of the territory and that purpose would have been accomplished in a more satisfactory manner had the original scheme of division been maintained.

The Yukon council has to deal with matters affecting the whole territory and it is by no means improbable that within another year or two will be empowered to enact all future mining regulations.

It is obvious, therefore, that the mining districts should be strongly represented—more so, in fact, than the urban communities. The reasons for making the change have not as yet appeared, but we are unable to see in what manner the interests of the territory as a whole have been benefited thereby.

CLARKE GROWING WEAKER.

As time elapses it becomes more and more apparent that the sober-minded, intelligent vote of the district cannot be stamped in favor of Joe Clarke. Even among that large class of voters who have been justly incensed at many acts both of omission and commission on the part of the government, very few are found who, in moments of calm reflection, will admit to themselves the desirability of Clarke's election.

The record of the man alone is sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of self-respecting voters—and there are none so foolhardy as to claim for a moment that Clarke could secure from the government any of the desired concessions for which this territory has so long been striving.

The only argument advanced on behalf of Clarke is that an opportunity is now presented to insult and abuse the government and that the opportunity so presented should be improved. This is a foolish standpoint upon which to base a candidate's claim for preferment, but we submit that it is the most substantial claim thus far entered in Clarke's behalf.

His own words to the convention which nominated him, "Send the worst dose possible," is explanatory of the situation.

Clarke is himself the dose, but he will not be sent. The people of the territory are too mindful of their own interests, too watchful of their future, to commit such a colossal blunder. Clarke is an outgrowth of an evil condition, which, however, is rapidly being remedied.

The dredging operations about to be undertaken on the Stewart river by ex-Commissioner William Ogilvie will be watched with the utmost interest in Dawson. Should it prove successful, as there seems every reason to believe will be the case, a new opening will be offered to capital in this territory of which there is, no doubt the utmost advantage will be taken.

The large quantities of machinery which have been brought into Dawson during the summer constitute the very strongest refutation of the pessimistic prophecies sometimes heard as to the future of this district. As a matter of fact more mining enterprises on a large scale are now in progress or in contemplation than at any previous time in the history of the territory.

Every voter who has a proper regard for the fair reputation of the territory will contribute his support to the overthrow of Clarke. Joe might be a curiosity in Ottawa for a day but beyond that he would interest no one and certainly would influence no legislation for the benefit of the constituency.

fact that prices are lower and profits have decreased proportionately. Mr. Finney's famous turnip which grew behind the barn was relegated to antiquity. Hereafter it will be the Pale turnip that will figure in song and legend.

A reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada, whereby no duties would be collected on the importation of merchandise, either into Alaska or the Yukon territory, would contribute materially to the development of both territories. Particular advantage would arise from such an agreement covering mining machinery.

In answer to a correspondent we will say that the sum of \$10,000 appropriated by the Yukon council to defray the expense of the approaching election is not to be devoted to the personal disbursements of candidates. If our correspondent's determination to become a candidate is based upon a hope of securing a slice of the \$10,000 in question, our advice to him would be to remain a private citizen.

An average of 20 per cent. reduction has been made in freight rates during the present season. The saving of several hundreds of thousands of dollars thus effected for the consumers of the territory may be traced almost directly to the work of this paper. The Nugget's fight with the White Pass was conducted purely for principle and terminated when the principle involved had been conceded.

At a time when every industry in the United States should be in a most flourishing condition, and every workman assured of steady employment at good wages, the country is threatened with trade paralysis due to strikes and lockouts. When the next period of depression, such as occurred in the early nineties, arrives, both laborer and capitalist will wonder at their mutual folly.

A text book in geography used in the local public schools furnishes the information that no timber is found in the Yukon territory large enough for any purpose other than for use as firewood. The author of the book should take a trip to Dawson and inspect the saw mills of the city. His ideas of this territory are about as hazy as those of the average eastern statesman.

From the day the deputy minister of the interior arrived in Dawson to the moment of his departure, he was made the object of abuse on the part of the News. Mr. Smart ascertained very quickly that the News represents no one but Joe Clarke and consequently gave no heed to its vapors.

The quantity of Canadian goods annually consumed in the Yukon is steadily increasing. The manufacturers and merchants of the Dominion have awakened at last to a realization of the importance of this market and are making strenuous efforts to meet its demands.

A short time ago our good brother Beddoe made the statement in the presence of several gentlemen that under no circumstances would he ever lift his finger to support Clarke. Either Mr. Beddoe's memory is exceedingly weak or the string which Clarke holds is exceptionally strong.

Dawson is already being mentioned by men who know whereof they speak as the coming "Butte of the north." The prospects before the city never were more flattering than at the present time.

The city council might well take a lesson from the manner in which the business of the territorial council was dispatched at the recent session.

Nothing is more beautiful than a Yukon September—provided it don't rain.

Up in Billions.

Washington, Aug. 28. — The interstate commerce commission has issued a summary of the report on statistics on railways in the United States covering the year ending June 30, 1901. The number of railroads in the hands of receivers on that date was forty-five, a net decrease of seven as compared with the corresponding date of the year previous.

The number of persons in the employ of the railways of the United States, June 30, 1901, was 1,071,169, or an average of 548 employees per hundred miles of line. As compared with June 30, 1900, the number of employees increased 53,316.

The operating expenses were \$1,030,397,270, having increased in comparison with the year preceding \$68,968,759.

The foreign representatives at Peking having regard for the fact that the British trade interests with China were perhaps more extensive and complicated than those of any other country, decided to allow the British minister to prepare the first of a series of customs treaties and, although these will be signed by the powers separately and not collectively, it is the understanding among the foreign representatives that there shall be no special advantages granted by China to any one of them.

A leading editorial in the Nome News of August 8 is taken bodily from the columns of this paper and no mention made of where it originated. We don't mind furnishing ideas for our contemporaries, but we do like to see them display ordinary professional courtesy.

Clarke cannot secure the straight Conservative support, neither will he receive any aid from the responsible non-partisan element—and without either one of these important factors he does not stand a ghost of a show.

The Strange Disappearance of Edmund Justican.

By ADELIN SERGEANT.

I had chosen the Mont Cenis route from Turin to Paris, and congratulated myself upon having found a travelling companion who seemed congenial. I did not know his name, but, curiously enough, I had come across him, two or three times in the course of my travels in Italy; once in Venice, twice in Florence, and in a little village on the Italian Riviera, where we had lunched together on macaroni and risotto, with a bottle of rough, red Italian wine between us.

For our other companions we had a French Abbe and a little meagre-looking English lady, travelling alone; and we four and our luggage filled up the carriage so completely that we did our best to keep out of one another's way. In fact, I had quite an altercation with one of the blue-coated officials, who objected to the size of my portmanteau; and a good deal of argument concerning our luggage followed, which perhaps made me take more than usual notice of my friend's belongings.

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of mine, or of the red wine which I offered to him. "Thank you very much," he said to me. "But I believe we come to a station soon, where there is a buffet at which I can get everything I need."

"Monsieur is mistaken," said the Abbe in the corner. "At least I know of no station where we stop for any length of time, until three or four in the morning."

"I think I shall be able to get something before then," replied Mr. Justican, with a polite bow to the Abbe. And after this, he, too, began to pace up and down, as though he wished to stretch his cramped limbs, after so many hours in a railway carriage. He stayed some time. I saw his figure pass and re-pass the window, but at last I saw it no more and conjectured that he was either chatting to the conductor or smoking at the further end of the corridor.

By this time it had grown quite dark. The train was moving at a snail's pace, for we were mounting a very steep incline, and I prepared myself for my night's rest, though wondering a little at the continued absence of my vis-a-vis. However, I soon dropped into a fairly sound slumber, and did not wake until the grey dawn, when I became conscious that an official had entered the carriage and was trying to arouse me. The Abbe and the French lady seemed to be wide awake but the corner opposite my seat was empty.

"Monsieur is a friend of the gentleman who sat there?" the blue-coated man demanded, with a somewhat anxious expression of countenance. I shook my head.

"Not a friend. I have seen him two or three times before, but I cannot be said to know him. Where is he, by the way?"

"He must have changed his carriage," said the man.

"But I see he has left his luggage behind!"

"It would be well," said the Abbe, with great tranquility, "if M. le Conducteur would search the other compartments for him, without troubling our repose further. The gentleman you seek went out into the corridor between 10 and 11 o'clock, and has not been here since."

The gentleman whose luggage was labelled Edmund Justican was apparently no longer in the train, every corner of which had been searched in vain. He was gone—absolutely gone, and only his luggage remained behind, with the exception, as we now noticed, of the black bag, which he seemed to have carried in his hand.

Of course there was quite an uproar when this fact became known. It was suggested that the Englishman had committed suicide, or, again, that he had had a quarrel with someone, and been flung out of the carriage. In any case it seemed terribly certain that his body would be found near the rails at some point we had not traversed since 11 o'clock, for if there was one thing of which the officials had assured themselves, it was that he was no longer a passenger by that train.

We were boarded by the police before we steamed into the next station, and some of us were detained for a few hours, in order to give evidence, while the wires along the line were worked incessantly, in the effort to discover the body of the missing man. But curiously enough the search was without result. Every inch of the line was explored, the tunnels were searched, the embankments carefully surveyed, but there was no trace to be found of any accident. No dead body, no stain of blood, no shred of clothing could be discovered to tell its own tale.

Edmund Justican, if that were his name, seemed to have vanished as completely as if he had been a denizen of another world.

(Continued in Tuesday's issue)

A woman's work is never done when she has a man to reform.—Life.

MINERS' LIEN LAW PASSED

Gist of the Bill for Protection of Laborer's Wages—Powers of Council Defined by Legal Adviser Newlands, Mortgages Take Precedence.

When the ordinance for the protection of miners and other came up for its third reading and final passage at the meeting of the council last Friday evening, Legal Adviser Newlands in a very clear and concise manner set out the powers and limitations of the council in enacting measures such as were originally proposed for the protection of miners and others who furnish the materials and supplies for the working of the mines of this territory.

The following is a gist of the bill as passed and which is now a law: Unless he signs an express agreement to the contrary, any person who performed any work or service upon or in respect to, or places or mortgages or other encumbrances, on the work of any placer or quartz mine for any owner or layman shall by virtue thereof have a lien for the price of such work, service or material upon the said mine, the minerals or ore produced therefrom, or the material supplied for the working thereof, the lien, however, to be in amount to the sum justly due to the person entitled to the lien.

The lien shall attach and take effect upon registration of the same as against any subsequent purchasers, mortgages or other encumbrances. The lien shall attach to the estate or interest of the owner and all persons having any interest in the mine and the minerals or ore produced therefrom, appurtenant thereto and lands occupied thereby or enjoyed therewith.

Any lien created by this ordinance has priority over all claims against said mine and minerals or ore excepting conveyances and mortgages registered prior to the registration of said lien.

Lien shall be deposited in the office of the registration clerk for the district in which the mine to be attached is located. It shall state the name and residence of the claimant and the owner and the property to be charged and the person for whose credit the work is done or materials furnished. It must state the work done or materials furnished. The sum claimed to be due or to become due. Description of the property to be charged. Date of the expiration of the period of credit agreed to by the lienholder.

CONCESSION OPENED

Philp Application Has Been Turned Down

Tract Extends From the Mouth of Bonanza Two and One Half Miles up Stream.

The Philp concession which lies at the mouth of Bonanza will be thrown open for location at noon on Monday, October 6, according to the following notice which was posted in the office of the gold commissioner this morning:

"In the matter of the application of A. E. Philp for an hydraulic concession described as commencing at the mouth of Bonanza creek and extending up stream a distance of two and one-half miles and in width to the limits of the valley, notice is hereby given that on and after 12 o'clock noon, October 6, next, the ground in question will be open for location under the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon territory."

The upper boundary of the concession takes in a part of Lovett gulch and 84 below, Bonanza, and extends from summit to summit on each side of the creek but does not include any of the creek claims. The ground has long been closed to entry though Philp has never had a lease. He merely made application, the ground was closed since which time the application has been pending. It has now been turned down and the tract declared open to entry. With the exception of the ground about Lovett gulch there has never been anything found on the concession and it is doubtful if it is worth much either for hydraulic or placer purposes.

Officers Elected. The Licensed Victuallers' Association of Dawson held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the following officers were elected for the coming year: Geo. Butler, president, Wm. Baird, vice-president, Joe Huston, secretary; A. D. Field, treasurer; Executive committee—Jas. F. McDonald, Tom Lamar, Dunc. Senkler, Joe Crahan, R. L. Hall.

For Sale

Complete freighting outfit consisting of heavy teams, harness, wagons, trucks, chains etc. Will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers. Can be seen at stables, South Dawson. THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.