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The Klondike Nugget

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

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Daily. Yearly, in advance \$30.00 Per month, by carrier in city, in advance 3.00 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

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KLONDIKE NUGGET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904.



AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium - "Tennessee Pardon"

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The report of the Anglo-Klondike Mining Co., a brief resume of which was published in yesterday's issue of the Nugget, will undoubtedly have a tendency to set capitalists thinking. Since the early days of mining in this territory when so many highly capitalized concerns went to pieces owing to ignorance of local conditions, and to the incapacity of agents, investments in the Klondike have been at a decided discount. London pulled its purse strings together and professed to regard any proposition coming from this country with distinct disfavor. It must be admitted that there was considerable justice in the contention that Klondike investments were of a dubious nature for the experience of most of the early companies was anything but satisfactory.

However, a few concerns which had the great good fortune to entrust their interests to the keeping of honest and capable men, remained in the field and prospected their work unceasingly and in the belief that by proper management and with due regard for existing conditions, extensive operations in the territory could be made to pay.

The result has proven that their faith is well grounded as is amply demonstrated in the report of the Anglo-Klondike Company referred to above. The company has paid this year to its holders dividends aggregating more than \$100,000, being 20 per cent of the whole capital invested.

It is interesting in this connection to take notice of the fact that the success of the company for the past year is due in a measure to the adoption of hydraulic methods of working. During the season 21,000 cubic yards of gravel were sluiced up by the hydraulic process at a very slight comparative cost. The ground thus treated had for the most part already been worked by the drifting method which fact adds materially to the importance of the results attained.

We are of the opinion that Lordop investors will hereafter be inclined to give the Klondike much more serious consideration than they have in the past. They have before them now an object lesson from which there is no escape. The day has arrived when mining ventures in this territory upon a large scale, when properly and

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conservatively handled, are almost certain to make splendid returns. Cost of operations has been materially reduced, transportation facilities have been immeasurably improved, better and cheaper methods have been introduced, and in fact all the circumstances conspire to make this territory an admirable field for safe investment.

It is by no means taking an optimistic view of the situation to express the belief that capital will very shortly exhibit a reawakened interest in the Klondike.

Nothing talks to the prospective investor quite as forcibly as dividends earned and paid.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

The business men of Dawson ought to be taking concerted measures right now for the extension of the city's trade with outlying districts during the coming summer.

The districts now adjacent to Fortymile and Eagle City will become heavy consumers in the near future and there is no reason why both markets should not be supplied from this city. The prospects of those districts should be thoroughly understood long before the opening of navigation to the end that proper transportation and other necessary arrangements may be made. Dawson need never have a rival for commercial supremacy within a radius of 200 miles if necessary means to prevent it are taken.

Considerable comment has been awakened by the Nugget's remarks of yesterday respecting the desirability of dividing the city into wards. All opinions thus far expressed seem favorable to the suggestion. Such a move would merely be carrying out the theory of representative government to its logical issue. For federal purposes the country is divided into districts, and in most places the same plan is pursued in respect to municipalities. There is no good reason why Dawson should be an exception to established practice.

From all the creeks comes the cheering intelligence that operations are progressing upon an extensive scale. The prevailing cold weather while it exerts a depressing effect upon business in Dawson is favorable to the work of sinking shafts and opening drifts. From all accounts the volume of work now in progress will compare favorably with previous years.

It is difficult to realize that straw hats and sun shades will be in demand a few months hence.

"THE FREE LANCE."

The "Long-Felt Want" of E. J. White and Family

This morning a new weekly paper made its appearance in Dawson, and makes a better appearance, both typographically and in the brightness of its combination of nonsense and common sense, than any first number of any newspaper ever issued here. E. J. White is its editor and proprietor, and he says in its editorial columns that the main reason for the publication of such a paper is that after working for three years in Dawson for individuals his pen has decided to work for the public. That he will succeed in doing this to the liking of his readers can be little doubted. Everybody knows Mr. White, both here and on the creeks, and the quaintly-humorous picturesqueness of his writings have long been in demand.

The Nugget hopes, with Mr. White, that the reading of The Free Lance every week will become a pleasurable and confirmed habit, and that the paper will become as indispensable as Castoria in a founding asylum.

Its editorials are written from a broad and liberal standpoint, and he distinctly states that communications from "Veritas," "Constant Reader," "Fond Mother" and Doctor Bourke will be accepted subject to the editorial blue pencil.

CANADIAN JOURNALISM

BY GOLDWIN SMITH.

What strikes me as most worthy of notice in connection with the present state of Canadian journalism is that since I settled in Canada there has been a vast improvement in one most important particular. At that time there was only one metropolitan journal in Ontario, and that one was in the hands of a party leader of extremely violent, domineering and vindictive temper, who used it without scruple as his personal organ. The journal of the other party was in a state of complete decrepitude. Thus the freedom of the press had become almost a name. We have now in Toronto three morning journals, besides the evening journals and the weeklies. Everyone has now a fair chance of a hearing.

I think it may fairly be added that our journalism has decidedly improved in character, both political and literary. The literary improvement, both as regards the style and as regards the subjects treated and information given, is particularly marked.

What is behind the press is one of the most important questions of the hour. There the danger lies, not so much in the present as in the future. It is not so much in the present as in the future. It is not so much in the present as in the future. It is not so much in the present as in the future.

Perhaps there is no man resident in Canada at the present day more competent to pronounce on Canadian journalism than Professor Goldwin

Smith. This is not simply because he has himself passed through a long journalistic career, but because he has always occupied a disinterested position in regard to the Canadian press. Goldwin Smith came to Canada in 1871, and immediately settled in Toronto, where he has ever since resided. His first journalistic work consisted of a series of articles on current events, contributed to The Canada Monthly. Then he began to devote his attention to a weekly journal called The Nation, of which he became the principal support. Later, he published The By-stander for some time. Then, in 1884, he founded The Week, and continued to write for it for three years. Since then weekly causeries from his pen have appeared in The Farmers' Sun, the organ of the Patrons of Industry, under the now familiar pseudonym of "A By-stander." In addition to this direct journalistic work, the extensive contributions which Professor Smith has made to the great reviews, to magazines and to various newspapers and weeklies, with which he has not been editorially connected, must not be forgotten. All the quarters and reviews of any importance on both sides of the Atlantic have been enriched by his pen. Magazines and his correspondence has appeared in many newspapers.

It is not so long since the press of this country was complimenting Professor Smith on the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth. At such an age one cannot but wonder at the energy he still displays, not only in continuing "A By-stander's" remarks every week in The Farmers' Sun, with all the old incisive penetration that has long made his opinions valuable, but in finding time for other literary work of a different nature.

Such an example has its value, though it cannot yet be estimated how great Professor Smith's influence for good has been. He has for thirty years set before the writers of this country a model of all that is most desirable, both in style, in matter and in treatment, and he has continued unwaveringly in the path of duty he has laid out for himself. It is the earnest hope of the Canadian press that the influence he has so long wielded may yet be continuing for many years.

In connection with Professor Smith's references to the press of Canada at the period when he first settled in Toronto, it would be interesting to quote, a few sentences from the recently published work of

another journalist, "Public Men and Public Life in Canada," by Hon. James Young, of Galt.

"The press of Canada was conspicuous at an early date for ability and independence," says Mr. Young. "Even fifty years ago there were many well-conducted newspapers. They were, of course, far behind those of today as regards size, appearance and news—especially foreign events—having neither railroads, telegraphs, telephones, linotypes, nor eight-column presses to aid them. But editorially and local news were generally well and correctly written and quite equalled, if they did not surpass, these departments in our modern broad sheets, some of which are so 'yellow' in color that it is difficult to tell what is fact and what is fiction."

"Conspicuous among the newspapers of that period were the old Quebec Gazette and The Montreal Herald, the latter long and ably edited by Edward Golf Penn. In Toronto the chief Conservative paper was The British Colonist, published by Hugh Scobie. It was a vigorously conducted and excellent journal. The Examiner was owned by Mr. James Leslie, was written for by Francis, afterwards Sir Francis Hincks, and also by Charles Lindsey, who became editor of The Leader, when it was founded in 1850, and who still enjoys a green old age as one of the registrars of Toronto. The British Whig of Kingston and The Journal and Express of Hamilton, the latter conducted by Solomon Brega, were then prominent journals. The Whig is still to the front, and is, in fact, more vigorous now in its old age

than it was in its youth. The Hamilton Spectator, which was a model typographically, was started by R. R. Smiley in 1846, and The North American, which was edited by the Hon. William McDougall, appeared in Toronto four years later, and aroused considerable interest by its semi-republican platform.

Before concluding this necessarily brief reference to Professor Smith and the Canadian press, it will be as well to repeat the announcement recently made that the Professor has bequeathed his brains to Cornell University - The Printer and Publisher

The End of Things.

The reason no man is afraid of Death, Himmey, is that no man really understands it. If any man ever come to understand it he'd be scared to death. If they see any such thing as a cow rd, which I doubt, he's a man that comes nearer residing in thin other men, how scary you a matter it is to die; I talk about it an' sometimes I think about it. But how do I think about it? It's me lyin' there in a fine sheet is clothes an' listenin' to all th' nice things people ar' sayin' about me. I'm dead, mind've, but I can hear a whisper in the furthest corner of th' room. I've wan in seagin' I've wan else why did I die. "It's a great loss to th' country," says Hogan. "It is," says Donahue. "He was a fine man," says Clancy. "Ag honest a man as ever threw th' breath in life," says Schwarzhimster. "I hope he forgives us all th' harm we attempted to do him," says Donahue. "I'd give anything to have him back," says Clancy. "He was this and that, th' life in th' party, th' soul in honor, th' frind in th' distressed, th' boardwork in th' constabulation, a pathrite, a gentleman, a Christian an' a scholar," says th' Widow O'Brien. "That's what I think, but if I judge from experience I'd know it'd be 'emity. Did he love much?" No man is a hero to his undertaker. - From Observations by Mr. Dooley.

Squire (to rural lad) - Now, my boy, tell me how you know an old partridge from a young one?

Boy - By teeth, sir.

Squire - Nonsense, boy! You ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth.

Boy - No, sir, but I have a punch.

"Tennessee's Pardner" - Auditor.

Goethes are indisputably scarce, but asked what I consider some of the more important problems of the day that now is, and stating those which immediately occur to me in the order of their importance, I should say -

- (1) The scientific researches into yellow fever and cholera now being conducted by the United States Military Medical Department respectively in Cuba and Manila with a view to the treatment and control of those diseases.
- (2) The substitution of a gas or oil engine for the coal-burning engine as a source of dynamic power and domestic heat.
- (3) A correct solution of the issue between capital and labor.
- (4) The increased production of gold.

WORLD PROBLEMS OF TODAY

By Charles Francis Adams.

I have been asked to prepare a brief paper indicating, in my opinion, some of the larger and more far-reaching world problems now impending, the real "paramount issues" of the day. Before attempting a compliance with this request, I would suggest that what we are pleased to call "problems" assume varying degrees of importance in the eyes of persons differently constituted and circumstanced. We ourselves, also, are apt to revise our view of the relative importance of "problems" with the passage of time.

A case in point: One day in early August, 1830, a visitor, full of the news, just come to hand, of the French Revolution which had upset Charles IX and the Bourbon dynasty, called on Goethe at his German home. As he entered the room Goethe exclaimed, "What do you think of this great event? The volcano has come to an eruption! everything is in flames!" A frightful story, the visitor naturally replied, referring to the news from Paris, "but what could be expected otherwise under such notoriously bad circumstances, and with such a regime? Of course the expulsion of the royal family was only to have been anticipated." "We do not understand each other, my good friend," said Goethe. "I am not speaking of those people, but of something quite different. I am speaking of the contest so important for science between Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, which has come to an open rupture in the Academy. Not unnaturally Goethe's visitor was somewhat taken aback. He was full of a political episode arising out of a Parisian emeute, Goethe was intent on a scientific controversy over the vertebrae structure of the human skull.

Goethes are indisputably scarce, but asked what I consider some of the more important problems of the day that now is, and stating those which immediately occur to me in the order of their importance, I should say -

- (1) The scientific researches into yellow fever and cholera now being conducted by the United States Military Medical Department respectively in Cuba and Manila with a view to the treatment and control of those diseases.
- (2) The substitution of a gas or oil engine for the coal-burning engine as a source of dynamic power and domestic heat.
- (3) A correct solution of the issue between capital and labor.
- (4) The increased production of gold.

First, cholera and yellow fever. Looking back at the last century, is it not fair to say that Jenner's discovery of vaccination outweighed in importance to man those wars of Napoleon contemporaneous with it? In far-reaching significance, how do the discoveries of anaesthetics and the Dingley tariff compare? Yellow fever and cholera, under thorough scientific control would be of equal importance with the victory over smallpox - at only less than the development of either. The progress toward this result already made by the United States Military Medical Department in Cuba and in the Philippines is such as to afford reasonable ground for hope that an effective method of treating these two heretofore uncontrollable diseases - and thus getting them under scientific control - may be anticipated at a comparatively early day.

Second, the substitution of oil and gas - one or both - for coal as a source of dynamic power and household heat would not only stop the waste of energy through imperfect combustion, but would result in an immediate and radical revolution in mechanical and domestic appliances now in use. Our atmosphere would be purified from smoke, a household economy would be introduced, and the enormous strain now put on our coal deposits would be sensibly relieved. The community would be freed from a dependence which recent experience has shown is most galling, as well as dangerous, and the measure of emancipation thus secured would be as important as that brought about when the so-called "reign of King Cotton" was overthrown by the American Civil War. There is reason to anticipate this result at a time now not remote. Had the recent strike in the anthracite coal region not been brought to a premature and impotent end, the necessity thereby imposed might have been greatly forwarded, this most momentous and beneficial change.

Third, the issue between labor and capital is continually assuming a more portentous shape. The remedy is sought not through arbitration, but arbitration is now working on superficial lines, and will probably be found to be a phase merely in a much larger and more radical development. A really satisfactory result can apparently be reached only through a wide educational process, affecting both employer and employed. Self-interest must on both sides be better understood. The employer must learn that the best nourished, the most intelligent and the most contented laborer - in one word, the highest paid - may be in the end the most profitable.

On the other hand, the wage earner has got to make in the fact that this result can only be brought home to the employer by practical demonstration. The existing trade unionist

idea that the poorest workman should set the pace for the mass and that individualism is to be suppressed, is radically wrong. Real progress is made as it has to be unlearned and abandoned. On the other hand, the employer must disabuse his mind of the idea that one workman is as good as another and that the cheapest is, from point of view, the most profitable. Neither proposition is economically sound, both are radically un-American. The conflict between capital and labor is manifestly as yet in its earlier and less intelligent stage. Neither party to it correctly understands what is for its own best interests.

Finally, the war in the Transvaal having come to a close, the supply of gold from the different regions now producing it is a known quantity. The amount is forthcoming during the next years from the present sources of production only, leaving out of question others not yet developed, not improbably exceed in quantity which the world has accumulated since man first began to treat gold as a precious metal. In other words by the year 1913 there will be at disposal of mankind for use in the arts and sciences, and for the amount mankind and world now has. What effect this will be is a question which confounds economists. Referring to the large quantities of precious metals in our country of America, Mr. Lecky, a book entitled "Democracy and Liberty" said that it brought about a change - which beyond all other affects most deeply and universally material well-being of men, it intensified the price of all and the effects of all contracts, the den of all debts. A much greater and sudden "change" of the sort is now immediately impending. There are four problems directly affecting to an incalculably far-reaching extent man's welfare: (1) a lary, (2) mechanical, (3) moral, and domestic life, and (4) a social. A solution of each may be reasonably looked for at a time not now remote, and the most significant thing about the situation that one and all, they are outside the field of political or legislative debate.

After all, Goethe had reason.

THE FAMILY LARANIE

Hesh! look at ba-bee on de blue chair!

W't you t'ink he's tryin' to do? W't pole on de han' lak de bus' - gion.

A-shovin' along canoe. Deee's purty strong current beha' stove.

Were it's passin' de chimney? But he'll come toun'- yet, if he's uppat.

So long he was left alone.

Dat's way ev'ry boy in de house gin.

No sooner he's twelve most of 'em'll play canoe up an' down de An' paddlin' an' push de pole. Den haul de log all about de pier. Till dey fillin' up mos' de pier. An' say it's all right, for de sun 'ax' night.

Was carry away de boom!

Mebbe you see beem, de young bird.

Wit' half de shell hangin' on. Tak' his first slide on de water. An' off on de lake he's gone! Out of de cradle de're gone - way.

On reever an' lake an' sea. For born to de trade, dat's de're made.

De familie Laranie!

An' de reever she's lyin' on de dere.

On de foot of de hill below. Dancin' long an' singin' de song. For soon it is comin' w'en dey'll listen to de call-bee! In an' Pan!

An' w'en will de moder be de?

She'll sit on de shore w'en de reever come.

An' 'spik to de reever, too. 'O, reever you know how dey'll see you.

Since ever dey're seen' you. For sake of dat love bring de reever boy.

Once more on de moder's knee. An' she'll a'over de pray' makin' dere.

An' back dey'll come safe to de - W. H. Drayton.

While ex-District Attorney J. D. Ridgway of Itaska was en route from the railway station to Conroy Island Police Court on his way recently with ex-Judge Finner a big dog ran out from Deacon Finner's yard and began barking at them. Ridgway immediately turned to his beetle in rather undignified fashion. After running a block he halted, all out of breath.

"What are you so frightened for, Jim?" asked Judge Finner. "You believe in the old saw that barking dogs never bite?"

"I know, that's all right, Judge," answered the former district attorney excitedly. "But I don't know if you the blamed bound is going to stop barking." - New York Times.