

HOW FREIGHT IS COMING

Down the River From Whitehorse to Dawson.

Something in Shipping Annals Which Never Before Were and Never Again Will Be Witnessed.

The present is a passing scene and the photographer who overlooks the opportunity to take a record of it will be sorry in the days to come. The like of this was never witnessed before and it never will again in the northland, says the Whitehorse Tribune.

What are people going to do with all this freight? It would seem that there are several million people at points down the river, else there would be no necessity for so much traffic in merchandise.

Since it commenced last June there has been no let up to the stream of freight which has its course turned at Whitehorse, and still the people farther on are reaching out for more.

The wharf space and warehouses at Skagway are taxed to their limit, freight trains are whistling night and day all along the line between here and there, and the water from here down is simply spotted with craft of all shapes and sizes.

It is at Whitehorse only that the immensity of this movement can be comprehended. The big warehouse, 1000 feet long, filled up, and shipments that could stand the weather were piled up outside. It became a necessity and another hundred feet was added to the gigantic storehouse. The boats were coming and going as rapidly as possible with consistency with the caution demanded at this season of the year.

They struggled like trojans to keep even with the trains, but they were gradually getting the worst of it. Then there started to spring up on the water front a fleet of scows. They grew in the night time, and spread out till the bank of the river was lined a mile long with them. They are coming up to the docks in their turn and getting away in dozens with their loads, but the fleet does not seem to grow smaller. All the lumber of all the mills is in demand by the great army of scow builders, the noise of whose hammers never ceases.

The owners of shipments in transit are buzzing around here in a great state of excitement. The situation looks like a blockade and every man is out for himself. The shipping agents are looking a little worried and weary. There is no such thing as regular sleep for them in these times. They must be awake at all hours keeping track of things.

"All the perishable goods and all the machinery will go down first," said Manager Elliott of the Canadian Development Company, who has more responsibility on his shoulders than the czar of Russia and who bears it with a Napoleonic composure.

To meet the necessities of the case things have been tried that were never thought practical before. If last week it had been asked if a 30x100 foot barge could be taken through Thirtymile river almost every old navigator would have answered, "No, not while the water is as low as it is now." On Wednesday of this week, however, Manager Elliott took the Anglian off its regular run and ordered it to take a barge of that size through to Hootalinqua. The barge takes 150 tons measurement and was loaded to the limit with machinery some of which was of such a nature that it could not very well be loaded on a steamer. The Anglian went through like a charm and the big barge went along in its wake, hitting nothing on the way but the back wash of the steamer. On receiving information to this effect Mr. Elliott remarked, "It simply demonstrates that there is no class of freight that cannot be handled by water from Whitehorse."

The Anglian returned this morning and is now ready for another job as hard as the one she has just completed. The Joseph Clossett is in the same business as the Anglian but not on so large a scale.

How Turks Sit at Table. Of late years some Turkish households have become considerably modernized in the arrangements, even adopting the ways of Paris. But conservative Turks frown on such new-fangled ways. In a conservative Turkish household, rich or poor, no tables are used and chairs are unknown. Instead, there is a huge wooden frame in the middle of the room about 18 inches high. When the family—the men only—assemble to dine, cushions are brought, placed

upon the frame and on these the men seat themselves tailor fashion, forming a circle around a large tray.

The tray is a very large wooden, plated or silver affair, according to the financial condition of the family, and thereon is deposited a capacious bowl. About it are ranged saucers of sliced cheese, anchovies, caviare and sweetmeats. Interspersed with these are goblets of sherbert, pieces of hot unleavened bread and boxwood spoons.

Knives, forks and plates do not figure in the service, but each has a napkin spread upon his knees, and every one, armed with a spoon, helps himself.

The bowl is presently borne away and another dish takes its place. This time it is a conglomeration of substantialstewed together, such as mutton, game or poultry. The mess has been divided by the cook into portions, which are dipped up with the aid of a spoon or the fingers.

For the host to fish out of the mess a wing or leg of a fowl and present it to a guest is considered a great compliment, and for a Turk of high degree to roll a morsal between his fingers and put it into the mouth of a visitor is looked upon as good manners.

Parties having freight en route to Dawson which they are anxious to get through before navigation closes, can learn something to their advantage by communicating with X. V. Nugget office.

Pine old Scotch at wholesale. The best quality. Northern Annex. The Holborn Cafe for delicacies. Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

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FRONT STREET

Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

Le programme suivant a été adopté par MM. Auguste Noel et Thomas O'Brien pour les prochaines élections et a été approuvé par une assemblée de leurs amis; Ce programme est maintenant soumis à la considération et à l'approbation des électeurs.

REFORMES LOCALES

Le programme dans cette élection ci concerne naturellement les questions locales. MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis s'engagent à faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes.

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

1. Nous sommes en faveur d'une large politique quant à l'ouverture, à l'établissement et à l'avancement de ce pays. Tous les efforts devraient être concertés de manière à mettre, dans le plus court délai la propriété publique entre les mains du mineur et du "prospecteur." Tous les travaux publics, à l'avenir, devraient être faits d'une manière permanente.

CHEMINS ET PONTS.

2. La construction des chemins devrait précéder le prospecteur. De bons chemins et ponts devraient être construits immédiatement là où le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les ponts et les chemins suivants entre autres, devraient être construits avec toute la célérité possible.

1. Chemin de Whitehorse à Dawson, passant par Selkirk, Black Hill, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. Chemin de Gold Run à Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. Chemin de Dawson à Fortymile et branche à Sixtymile 52 miles.
4. Chemin le long du "Dominion" 20 miles.
5. Chemin le long du Hunker, 52 miles.
6. Chemin le long du Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. Chemin de Whitehorse aux mines de cuivre, 10 miles.
8. Tout chemin commence devra être complète d'une manière permanente.

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

3. Les mineurs constituent la masse des travailleurs dans l'Yukon. Comme tous les autres ouvriers la loi devrait les protéger pour leurs gages. Tous les mineurs (de placer, de quartz ou de charbon) devraient être protégés de toute injure provenant de la négligence ou de l'absence de précautions suffisantes à leur égard. Une loi protégeant le mineur devrait être passée.

TAXES.

4. Un bon système pour prélever les taxes est nécessaire. Celui établi par le Conseil de l'Yukon, est impropre sous plusieurs rapports. Prélever des taxes sur la somme des affaires faites par un individu, est contraire à tous les principes reconnus sur cette question. C'est illégitime et injuste. Nous protestons vigoureusement contre toute tentative de mettre ce système en force avant l'entrée dans le conseil des représentants de peuple.

ECOLES.

5. Nous sommes arrivés à une nouvelle ère dans le développement de ce pays. Tous nos efforts devraient tendre à encourager le mineur à s'établir ici avec sa famille. Pas un coin de Canada, quelque petit qu'il soit, qui n'ait ses écoles. Pour que ce coin-ci devienne permanent, il est nécessaire qu'une politique vigoureuse soit suivie, afin que la our elles sont requises, suivant la loi, des écoles soient construites. Ces écoles devront être modernes, bien équipées et être munies de bons instituteurs.

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

6. Le système d'en appeler à une Cour d'Appel siégeant dans une province éloignée devrait être immédiatement changé, à cause des frais énormes et des délais sans fin qui en résultent. Un autre juge devrait être ajouté à ceux que nous avons déjà afin de constituer une Cour d'Appel.

SUCCESSIONS.

7. La présente loi pour l'administration des successions des personnes qui meurent dans ce pays est mauvaise. Elle met trop de pouvoirs entre les mains de l'administrateur public. Les frais qu'elle fait encourir sont considérables et elle met en danger les biens des défunts.

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

8. Le Conseil de l'Yukon devrait consacrer son temps au développement des industries minières, or, cuivre, charbon et autres minières. Le développement rapide des très riches régions minières du haut de l'Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua et de la rivière de Saumon, rend nécessaire l'adoption de cette politique.

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

Bien que les questions fédérales ne soient pas directement concernées dans cette élection, MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis, s'engagent à faire tout en leur pouvoir pour faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes:

LOIS MINIERES.

1. Les lois minières devraient être faites par le conseil de l'Yukon et être basées sur l'expérience des mineurs résidant dans ce territoire, sujet à l'approbation du Gouverneur Général en Conseil.

LA ROYAUTE.

2. La royauté devrait être abolie. S'il est nécessaire de prélever des revenus, nous favoriserons une légère taxe d'exportation à laquelle le citoyen contribuera aussi bien que le mineur.

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

3. Afin d'éviter des délais et des frais dans les procès entre mineurs, les appels devraient être entendus par les juges de la Cour de l'Yukon et non par le ministre de l'Intérieur.

LICENCE DE MINEUR.

4. Seuls les propriétaires de mines et les "laymen" devraient être obligés de se munir d'une licence de mineur.

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

5. Afin de sauver du temps et de l'argent au mineur, l'inspecteur des mines devrait être obligé de se rendre sur les "claims" afin d'y recevoir la preuve de représentation offerte par le mineur.

LE DECOUVREUR.

6. Pour encourager le "prospecteur" à découvrir de nouvelles régions minières, le découvreur devrait être exempté du paiement de toute charge et des obligations de la représentation vis-à-vis de la Couronne.

TRAFIC DES LIQUEURS.

7. Le trafic des liqueurs devrait être réglé suivant les principes en force dans les autres parties du Canada.

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

8. Un Conseil Electif pour l'Yukon et au moins deux représentants du Territoire dans le Parlement du Canada.

AUGUSTE NOEL.
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

THE following platform has been adopted by Mr. Thomas W. O'Brien and Mr. Auguste Noel for the approaching election of members for the Yukon council, and has been approved of by their supporters in meeting assembled. It is now submitted to the electors for their consideration and approval.

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

The issues in an election of members of the territorial council naturally cover matters within the powers of the council. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters favor and are pledged to the following reforms:

A PROPER POLICY.

Generally we favor a broad policy looking to the opening of the country, to settlement and advancement, and to an organized effort with the object of converting public property as rapidly as possible to the uses of the miner and prospector. All public improvements hereafter should be made with a view to permanency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads should be opened up in advance of the prospector. Suitable roads and bridges should be constructed at once wherever the requirements of the country demand them. The following roads and bridges amongst others should be constructed with all possible speed.

1. A road from Whitehorse to Dawson passing by Selkirk, Black Hills, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. A road from Gold Run to Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. A road from Dawson to Fortymile with a branch to Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Road running along Dominion creek, 20 miles.
5. Road running along Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Road running along Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. A road from Whitehorse to the copper mines, 10 miles.
8. All other roads now made to be completed with a view of permanency.

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

The miners are the great army of labor in the Yukon. Like all other laborers they should be protected by a proper lien law for their wages. The placer miner, like the quartz miner and the coal miner, should be protected in his work from injury arising from carelessness and the absence of proper safeguards. A miner's protective law should be passed.

TAXATION.

A proper system of taxation is necessary, but the system devised by the Yukon council is in many respects, unsuitable. Taxation on the turnover is against all the canons of taxation as well as illogical and irregular. We protest vigorously against any attempt to enforce the proposed system until it has been considered and passed upon by the elective representative on the council.

SCHOOLS.

We have reached a new era in the development of the territory. Every inducement should be given to the settlement of miners' families in our midst, no settlement in Canada, however small or insignificant, is without its schools. The permanency of the camp requires a vigorous policy looking to the construction of schools wherever needed, according to law. Modern schools, well equipped, with suitable teachers, are indispensable.

A COURT OF APPEAL.

The system of appealing to a court of appeal in a distant province with its attendant expense and delays should be changed at once. The addition of another judge to the territorial court is absolutely necessary and would furnish the needed court of appeal.

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

The present law for the administration of estates is unsatisfactory as it places too much power in the hands of the administrator, is expensive and fraught with danger to the estates of deceased persons.

GENERAL.

So far as possible the deliberations and executive actions of the Yukon council should be devoted to the development of the mining industries in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. The rapid opening up of valuable mining regions along the Upper Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua and Salmon rivers makes this necessary and advisable.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

Although federal matters are not directly an issue in this election, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters are pledged to use their influence in effecting the following reforms:

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. The initiative in making mining regulations should lie with the Yukon council, and be based on the experience of residents of the territory, subject to approval by the governor general of Canada in council.

ROYALTY.

2. The royalty should be abolished, but if it is necessary for revenue purposes we would favor instead a small export tax which will fall on everybody in the territory as well as the miner.

MINING DISPUTES.

3. To avoid delay and expense, appeals in mining contests should be heard by the judges of the territorial court instead of in the city of Ottawa.

MINERS LICENSES.

4. Only mine owners and laymen should be required to hold free miners licenses.

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

5. To save the great expense and delay often experienced by the miner in proving up representation, the mining inspectors should be required to visit the mines and accept proof of representation on the spot.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

6. To encourage the prospector to continue opening new territory, the original discoverer should be exempted from the payment of fees and representation duties.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

7. The regulation of the liquor trade on the same principles as in other parts Canada.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

8. An elective legislative council and at least two representatives of the territory in the parliament of Canada.

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.
AUGUSTE NOEL.

Dawson, September 22d, 1900.