

The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY
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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.

The NUGGET has a regular carrier and express service covering Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Sulphur and Dominion creeks and tributaries. Mail orders taken and prompt delivery guaranteed on all the above. Orders for delivery of papers, mail or express may be left at the Nugget Express office or given to creek agents.

REMOVE THE CONSUL.

Britishers in California are not in a majority. Indeed they have to be hunted for very carefully in order to find them in any considerable numbers. Nevertheless the Britishers of that region have taken it upon themselves to protest to the home government against the continuance at Los Angeles of C. White Mortimer, British vice-consul. We need not enter into the doings of the consul for the point we wish to make is outside of his acts. Brought to a focus we find that the British colony refuses to be represented by a man they do not respect and whom they claim represents them in no particular. The home government has taken cognizance of the wishes of the colony with the result that the next papers will contain the notice of the appointment of a successor.

The foregoing principle can be applied to consular conditions as we find them in Dawson. Consul McCook has claimed that there are 30,000 Americans in this territory whom he has to represent. If there is one thing which Yukon Americans are unanimous about, it is that Consul McCook really represents them in no important particular except in being a regular appointee of the state department. There are but few who for the honor of their country are not exceedingly anxious to see him recalled and at once. He is an entirely unfit person for a consul at any place and especially so for a community where his countrymen preponderate over the natives and where there is more or less friction by reason of that fact. The peculiar qualities of McCook cause him to be so entirely engrossed with business interests outside of his consular office that the office should be at once taken from his hands and he be allowed to devote his whole time to his individual pursuits.

To his intimate friends Consul McCook has constantly complained of the lack of courtesy shown him by Canadian officials. When he first arrived here he made official calls upon them all which calls were not only ignored but were also never returned. They gauged him at his true worth upon his arrival and evidently have seen no cause to change their opinions. That the presumed American representative should be held in such contempt in the land to which he is accredited is one of the things that makes every true American in the land raise his hand in protest. Such a man should not have been forced upon them for even one moment.

There are several ways of effecting his removal. A large number of prominent Americans have taken it upon themselves to gather evidence of his peculiar unfitness and have forwarded communications covering the point to every member of the American government from President McKinley down to representatives from such distant states as Oregon and Washington. A number of gentlemen have proposed a mass meeting of Americans to pass certain resolutions for the benefit of the home government. Others propose a

monster petition to also back up the good work which has been commenced by mail. That McCook must and shall go is accepted by ninety-nine out of each hundred Americans as one of those inevitable propositions which are taken as a matter of course and as not needing demonstration.

That he should go and will go is accepted as equally self-evident. It is told of him that at one time he endeavored to stem the tide of public indignation by getting a presumed friend to circulate a statement endorsing him to President McKinley as a most commendable personage and as exactly the right man in the right place in the Dawson consulate. It is needless to relate what became of the self-proposed testimonial. The gentlemen whom McCook depended upon to give the lie to general public sentiment, turned a deaf ear to his prayers for help and so it happens that today, so far as we know, there has been no counter move in the attempt to secure his dismissal.

MORE DISCRIMINATION.

Canadian politics are about as uncertain as the development of an unknown seedling. It is ever a matter of guess work what the next day will bring forth. If one party espouses a cause it would seem as if the opposition is forced to take exactly the opposite position no matter what absurdities it may entail. The liberal party has maintained towards the American residents of Canadian territory a position of dignified toleration, which feeling has penetrated officialdom down from higher to lower rank until it has reached those in closest touch with the aliens and has prevented many such an one from displaying the antipathy which he really felt. It is true that many Canadians are of a broad gauge, cosmopolitan habit of mind, but it is also true that many are of smaller calibre and only the principles of the government hold them in check from the display of their illfeelings. From the following taken from the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, it will be seen that how a great party has elected to cast its fate upon the extent of Canadian anti-alien feeling:

OTTAWA, March 26, 1899.—In the Dominion parliament, during the course of his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Sir Charles Tupper denounced the course pursued by the government in respect to the international conference, and laid down the policy which the conservative party proposed to adopt toward the United States. It is distinctly retaliatory, and the conservatives will make an anti-American policy their election cry in the approaching general elections. In the Alaskan boundary question the conservative leader declared that the American proposition was a dishonorable one and an invasion of the principles of international law and justice. The United States took an attitude which no British subject on this side of the Atlantic or on the other would submit to. The course taken by the Canadian commissioners in obtaining the adjournment of the negotiations was a mere subterfuge. They should have broken off negotiations at once upon the refusal of the United States to settle the Alaska boundary, except upon the absurd terms offered that, no matter what might be the finding of an arbitration, the United States should remain in possession of the disputed territory, even though it should be adjudged Canadian.

Sir Charles announced that the policy which the conservative party intended to pursue in respect to the United States was one of entire independence. He would legislate against the exploitation of the rich gold mining regions of British Columbia, which were now only in their infancy, by the citizens of the United States. He would at once place an export duty upon saw logs, pulp wood and nickel matte. Moreover, he would enact for Canada precisely similar laws as obtained in the United States, so far as they affected the Dominion, and would raise the tariff barrier in every respect equal to that of the neighboring republic whenever it might be found to act prejudicially to Canadian interests.

The failure of the Washington negotiations had reacted, and, as the country now recognized the fact that nothing was to be gained from the United States, the demand throughout the country was that growing stronger and louder for an independent, anti-American stand toward the United States.

Sir Charles would have it understood that failure of the joint high commission to agree upon a boundary question shows worse than duplicity upon the part of

America. As a matter-of-fact it is extremely doubtful if so well-advised a gentleman believes anything of the kind. The exigencies of practical politics have simply suggested to Sir Charles that there is an opportunity for himself and his party to float into power upon a wave of popular prejudice. Only time can tell whether he really has his finger upon the Canadian pulse or is deceiving himself. It may be a case of the blind leading the blind, and indeed we are strongly of the opinion that he has played into the hands of his successful opponents, the liberals, in committing himself and the conservative party to a strong anti-American policy.

The United States is full of people of Canadian birth who have crossed the boundary in early life, have been reared with open arms, have taken industry, shrewdness and economy into their business and today are more or less wealthy men. In most cases their relationship with Canada and Canadians has never been wholly severed nor their influence upon home affairs completely broken. Many of them have afterwards returned to the land of their birth and have even taken a more or less prominent place in politics and government. These men are invariably opposed to the narrow, anti-American policy now being enunciated as the rallying cry of the conservative party. It is altogether probable that in casting about for a platform which should rally the voters of Canada to his standard, Sir Charles has made the mistake of thinking that Canadian prejudice is a more potent factor in politics than Canadian principle.

OPPOSE THE ALLIANCE.

The United States citizens of German extraction have recently brought themselves into temporary prominence by a movement to discountenance the good feeling which has occurred between Great Britain and America as a result of the recent Spanish war. Naturally the demonstration was concentrated in Chicago, which city has a large German population and where there is probably more German spoken than English. As a consequence of this latter fact there was little adverse comment or opposition to the demonstration, which took the form of hurrahs for Germany and criticisms for England.

Germans have migrated to America in swarms and have as a rule, taken to American institutions and principles as a duckling to water. In a great majority of cases the second, third or fourth generation finds all trace of German origin completely lost and nothing left but stalwart Americanism. This is as it should be and is demanded by America of all the various peoples she invited to her shores. For any one race to come forward and attempt a dictation of America's policy towards other nations of the earth is contrary to American sentiment and destined to call down the severest disapprobation. The American law makers can be depended upon to detect any ulterior motives if such there be, in the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and native shrewdness will prevent the consummation of any treaty which is not profitable to America. It appears natural that Germany should be opposed to such a formidable alliance, but Americans will hardly tolerate that recent German importations bring with them German prejudices and leanings so strong as to cause them for one moment to forget that they are Americans first, and German interests are entirely subservient to American interests. The Anglo-American alliance will not be consummated unless it is in America's interest; and that Chicago German-Americans should consider Germany's wishes at all in the matter will not be taken kindly by the people of the United States who have only one country to consider—America.

"POOR LO."

The Russian invasion of Alaska found the country fairly well populated with Eskimos and Indians and over-running with an abundance of fish and game. The introduction of fire arms gave to them more efficacious methods of securing their food supply and yet the mortality amongst those natives in-

creased exactly in proportion to their civilization. Kotzebue sound was populous last year with red men. Ten thousand white men appeared with flour and bacon and reports show the mortality amongst the inhabitants to have been frightful. Missionary reports just in from Forty-mile describe the mortality amongst the Indians there to be altogether unprecedented. The Christian pioneers account for the increase of the death rate as a rule partly from whiskey, still more from the introduction of disease which the Indians are unable to combat; and more than all from the introduction of civilized food stuffs. The latter is urged in all sincerity, and is very much of a surprise to students of racial problems. By the unthinking it might be passed over as of no weight or moment, or even as contrary to reason. A little thought, however, will convince one that there may readily be danger to wild barbarians in the strong, heating, concentrated foods of the white race. The grass-fed wild horse of the plains, whose ancestry likewise had been grass-fed for twenty generations, is readily thrown into a condition bordering on fever, and literally "burned up" by the very same corn diet upon which the town-bred draught horse has thrived through the same number of generations. The salmon-fed Indian purchases flour with the very first money he secures from the trading of furs, and then comes coffee, tea, tobacco, sugar, and the rest of the things which we have learned to subsist upon by a thousand years of use. Mysterious ailments begin to afflict the Indian as a result of his fevered condition, and he slides into the great unknown from some sickness about which his medicine men know absolutely nothing.

Thistle and Tulare.

A caller at the Nugget office Saturday was Mr. G. B. Erwin, of the Monitor company. The company, consisting of a party of 16 Chicagoans, is operating on the Stewart and the streams reaching the Yukon thereabouts. Mr. Erwin with President Maurice Gunderson, came to Dawson last week and brings reliable information of the interesting developments on Tulare creek, where they have secured property. It was one of their claims, No. 48 above, that the two nuggets were picked up, which gave the creek such a boom some weeks ago. One nugget weighed 4-oz. 3 dwts., and the smaller one 17 dwts. The gold was found on bedrock near the rim, with more or less gold through the gravel and yet not sufficient to constitute "pay." It has given an impulse to digging and profitable ground may yet be uncovered. From Mr. Erwin we learn of the bonding of most of the claims on Seroggy creek, by the discoverer, Mr. Seroggy, who has gone outside to interest capital in a large hydraulic scheme. This work this winter has shown the gold more or less scattered and in most cases unprofitable for the expensive method of burning and drifting, hence the slow plan.

On Thistle the company has seven men at work. Drifting has largely been abandoned in favor of ground sluicing, and extensive preparations are being made for the summer. On Eda's gulch, opposite No. 12 above, there is not being taken from the ground.

Black Hills creek has been largely abandoned. The boys cross-cut the creek in two places and sunk 40 holes to bedrock. The prospects failed to improve and not much is being done at present.

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NOT FIGHTING
The American Line

Four Days of Fighting—Natives Charge of the

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 25.—The advance of the American troops on Saturday morning up to the line of Gen. Otis, the objective of the first heart of the first two pieces and the one at a time; the on Saturday after enemy were cut but during the night of the American pitched battle finally resulted in retreat, and at the nature of the removed their own ten forces, strong hold with this, the reb and removed fur

MANILA, March 25.—Under Gen. Ha Arthur advances o'clock this morning and ran from ocean. The American camp the country to was rough and well-protected covered with sh port-holes. It was The Americans being fiercely, dro ally and sending enemy's entrench their fire until th yards; then they came galling. like hail stones. but pressed forward and carry When they had enemy's lines, th woods. At that mowed the rebel the lines were r suit would be o abled. But this to another thick growth so thick their bodies thir flames from his fled in disorder were discarded. ed presented a a As the Americ came to the Tul moved out from directly in front ents. On the of ranks of Insurg Calcoacan had be to be dislodged was selected for insurgent built the limbs from but the gallant across the river ments dripping trenches. It w plios to stand and fled, leaving and wounded t While this was and Hale swept works at the f road which in triumph. Ma on the town of were closed off approach of n from deliverin The Americ wounded, whi 300. The fields corpses, white trenches.

The Americ are estimated gents at 12 m not far distan At this time the Valley to has his cap forces. Today's fight difficulties w contend. The bon, permit several hund fro a few vol scuttle back tactics for gullies and e and brush, e

MANILA, M under Whoe captured the Tulunan riv after the Yas rising, clear river to the v intrenchment age, and wh sorts of the