

PINGREE VS. JEFFERSON.

One Fears, the Other Encouraged Revolutions.

The Former Statesman Had a Shade the Best of the Question—Bloodless Revolution Preferred.

The Hon. Mr. Pingree—a very good, very brave and very useful man, declares his belief that it conditions are not bettered America will witness a bloody revolution.

Mr. Pingree was perhaps a little too dramatic in his utterance.

But what is the use of getting to excited when one mentions a revolution? This country is based on a revolution and the only other republic of any importance is also based on a revolution—the very bloody French revolution.

It is cheap and easy to rail at Pingree, because he happens to be among plutocrats, that queer bird, a real republican.

Let us take some other authority to avoid prejudice.

How would Thomas Jefferson do?

He was a good man, was he not? The writer of the Declaration of Independence should have a word to say about future events. He was quite enthusiastic on the subject of revolutions.

What would you say if Pingree spoke as did Jefferson after Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts? That rebellion was really an attempt at revolution, and it was kind of the plutocrat class that had already done some very fine work in our land. It frightened the prosperous jealous states so thoroughly that it frightened them into a firm union. On that baby attempt at revolution this Union now stands. Pretty good thing it was from that point of view.

Now hear Thomas Jefferson out—Pingreeing Pingree:

"A little rebellion," he said after Shay's attempt, "is a good thing, and ought not to be too much discouraged."

He thought the revolutionary feeling a medicine good for the health of government. Listen to this and forget Pingree:

"God forbid that we should be twenty years without such a rebellion—what signified a few lives lost in a century or two. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants; it was its natural manure."

Our personal opinion, perhaps too optimistic, is that the world may have seen the end of "bloody revolutions."

But, better a bloody revolution or two, or forty, than political stagnation, and continued grinding of the lower by the upper classes.

There are millions of men without a decent chance in life.

There are classes that die of too much rich food and classes that die of too little food of any kind.

There are hundreds of thousands of children uneducated, or doomed to an unfair chance if they are educated.

There are scores of millions paying with blood and sweat and the thin money of poverty all the government expenses, that a few preposterously rich shirkers and perjurers may go free.

If these things could only be got rid of at the price of a bloody revolution, the price would be cheap. We should advocate "refreshing the tree of liberty" exclusively with the blood of tyrants, and not at all with that of patriots; otherwise we have no objection to Mr. Jefferson's program.

The income tax principle alone is worth a small sized revolution, if it could be got at no cheaper price.

The man is wise who in business, or legislation or government, keeps in mind the fact that the instinct of revolution is indelible in all human beings.

You can never destroy the revolutionary instinct. The most that can be hoped for of legislative wisdom is that it shall render revolutions unnecessary.

Napoleon, who will perhaps be accepted as an authority by those who reject both Pingree and Jefferson, was forever conscious of danger from the revolutionary instinct.

When Napoleon's ministers advised a desirable but unpopular measure, he would ask:

"Will you guarantee that the people will not rise against it?"

Napoleon feared no insurrection from a mass of bread more than a battle against 100,000 men.

He was forever on the alert for popular discontent. He advanced money to manufacturers in order that artisans might be employed at good wages, and their minds kept from thoughts of revolution. In one crisis he spent, according to Lord Rosebery, fifty millions of

francs to provide work for those who needed it.

But we believe that the time has come for revolutions that shall be bloodless, free from force, gradual.

In the old days of surgery, when a leg had to come off, it came off in bloody and painful fashion.

But now, anaesthetics, antiseptics, intelligent control of veins and arteries, make of a leg amputation an affair less serious than an old time tooth pulling.

Political science should be able to do for political operations what medical science has done for amputations.

We need some serious operations and must have them. But they could be made bloodless.

At the bottom of the whole question lies ignorance—or knowledge—which ever way you choose to put it.

The people of the land possess the power to rule absolutely. But they are ruled absolutely by a few interests at the top.

It is not at all sure, unfortunately, that they would know how to rule themselves if they undertook the task. A second sad thought is that they apparently do not even know enough to try to use their power.

In older days the ignorant lower masses stood in position as long as they could. Then came a revolution, big or little. But it was always bloody, and "the tree of liberty" was always plentifully "refreshed" in the Jeffersonian way.

Patriots and tyrants fought and died, and some good was always done.

More tyrants would show their heads above the surface. But they were always wiser tyrants than the last batch, and they always gave the under dog a little better chance.

It remains to be seen whether in this land we shall see the people with education learning to use their ballots and developing leaders of a class that will not be bought out or unconsciously corrupted when they get power.

Unless the people learn to vote and manage to produce men of their own able to govern, Mr. Jefferson's favorite tree will undoubtedly be watered sooner or later.

But we are hopeful of constantly growing wisdom both at the top and bottom of the social scale. We believe that liberty is at last born on earth and that the birth pains are over.

Please think of this comparison and judge its truth.

Every child born on earth is desirable and welcome. Yet, every birth, carrying the being from the pre-natal condition to this life, is a bloody revolution.

Terrible suffering accompanies every birth, and like that often caused by revolutions in politics, the suffering is borne by the innocent—by the innocent mother.

Let us hope that liberty is really born here at last and that its progress hereafter is to be bloodless. Let us hope that, like the child once born, its career will proceed along lines of education, and that the days foreshadowed by Pingree and prized by Jefferson are over.

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Happens Every Day.

Everybody has troubles. But there are a certain class of people who do not consider that, but take a particular delight in aggravating to the largest extent the troubles of others, and especially those placed in a position of being subject to answering questions. For instance, take a telegraph operator. Notwithstanding the fact that notices of the whereabouts of the mail are posted by the window as soon as word is received, yet Mr. Overton, the genial cashier for the telegraph office, is subject to questions which would cause the patience of Job to become exhausted.

Yesterday morning a merry faced individual stepped to the window and the following conversation occurred:

"Do you know where the mail is?"

"It left Stewart river this morning."

"At what time?"

"About 6:30."

"Where is it now?"

"I do not know."

"When will it arrive in Dawson?"

"About 7:15 tonight."

"How many pounds?"

"Nearly 400."

"Any American mail?"

"Some."

"How much?"

"Couldn't say."

"Well," said the man, "I don't know whether there will be any mail for me or not." To which the obliging clerk answered that he was sure he couldn't tell as the information was not imparted to him and he couldn't read the addresses on letters locked in mail sacks 70 miles away. The man smiled very broadly and passed out.

At the present rate of consumption, the white fish the Pacific Cold Storage Co. brought in for the lenten season will all be gone long before Easter.

TO TAME THE FILIPINOS.

American Manners and Customs Are Being Introduced.

Police Force Will Be Organized in Manila on American Plan—Good Merit in Charge.

Among the most encouraging features of the reports that come from the Philippine islands is the news that American schools and American ways are rapidly being introduced there. Of course, it is still an open question, and it probably will be for some time, how far we may go in supplying to the unsophisticated Filipinos the unadulterated results of centuries of Anglo-Saxon civilization without doing hurt to him, to us or to both, but at any rate the outlook is bright for some of our manners and customs.

One of the latest schemes to induce the Filipino to behave himself and to keep him on his good behavior is the organization of a police force in Manila on American lines. This is to be independent of the military authorities and a part of the civil government now being formed in the islands. Natives have been already tried as policemen, and, with certain limitations, they have done fairly good service. As is well known, love of work is not a strong Filipino characteristic, and the unknown quantity in the police problem is whether the work will be well performed. The Philippine commission, however, and especially Gen. Luke E. Wright, the member intrusted with the organization of the police force of Manila, are hopeful of the best results.

Gen. Wright is a good man to select for the work, for he has been a soldier and thoroughly understands the need and value of discipline. He is a lawyer by profession, and a good one, so that he will be able to handle any legal difficulties that may arise in connection with his task. General Wright is a Tennessean and about 54 years of age. At a remarkably early age he enlisted in the Confederate army and attained the rank of lieutenant. He served throughout the civil war and was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia.

After the war Lieutenant Wright studied law and was admitted to the bar at Memphis. He married a daughter of Raphael Semmes, the famous Southern admiral. His legal career has been uniformly successful, and he was elected attorney general and served in that capacity for ten years. General Wright is now recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Tennessee and of the South. As in so many other cases, this ex-Confederate has sons who fought in our army against the Spanish.

Gen. Wright's able assistant in the work of organizing the Manila police will be John W. Campbell, chief of the police force in St. Louis. Chief Campbell has many points in common with Gen. Wright, for he also was born in Tennessee and served in the Confederate army. In 1876 he joined the St. Louis police force. He worked his way up from the ranks, and in 1882 he was created chief of police of St. Louis, but was deposed in one year. Nothing daunted, Campbell went back to his post as patrolman and again worked his way up to the rank of captain. Two years ago he was again placed at the head of the department. Chief Campbell is a giant in strength and has gained a great reputation for courage and resourcefulness. He has also displayed much executive ability, and the police force of Manila may be confidently expected to run smoothly with him as its active head.—Ex.

Road to Tanana.

The government road from Valdes to the interior will be completed to the Tanana river by October 1. Instead of going over the glacier from Valdes, supplies are now going from the mouth of Lowe river. Thus three miles of the bleak surface of the glacier are avoided. It is not expected that the winter trail will be broken until the first of April. After that time horses cannot go over the road for several weeks. For this reason and because of the rush to the Chitochena and to Copper river, which has already commenced, it is a foregone conclusion that Valdes, during the first months of the spring and summer will be one of the liveliest camps that Alaska has ever seen.—Skagway Alaskan.

For choice meats go to the Denver Market.

Up-river frozen fresh eggs. Meeker.

Mrs. Thompson has received new ladies' furnishings over the ice. ad st.

Peremptory Trial List.

The peremptory list of cases to come before the territorial court for the week beginning March 4th is as follows:

Hon. Justice Dugas—Belcher vs. McDonald, Binet vs. O'Brien, Rourke vs. Clark, Hinchey vs. Carroll, Milligan vs. McDowell, Peterson vs. McNamee, Davis vs. Bourke, Criterion vs. Lynch.

Hon. Justice Craig—McKay vs. V. Y. T. Co., Herbert vs. Day, Day vs. Herbert, Peterson vs. Kales, Griffith vs. Craig, Rumball vs. C. D. Co., Ames Mercantile Co. vs. Sinclair, Echland vs. White, Imperial Bank vs. McCandless, Nichols vs. Cooper, Burns vs. Adair, Adair vs. Peterson et al., Patton vs. Peterson, and D'Avignon vs. Jones.

Violence.

Granada, Feb. 11.—A mob paraded the streets here today shouting "Long live liberty!" "Down with the Jesuits!" A crowd gathered around a convent and shots were fired from within. The crowd increased in size and the prefect, with a detachment of gendarmes, appeared. The prefect entered the convent and when he emerged he explained that the shots were fired by a couple of gendarmes within the convent in order to attract assistance. They had not fired at the mob. The latter renewed its anti-Jesuit cries and attempted to break into the building, but the gendarmes dispersed the rioters.

Edward Declared Usurper.

London, Feb. 11.—The Daily Mail makes the following statement:

"A notice declaring Edward VII a usurper and Mary IV the rightful queen was posted on the gates of St. James palace and at the Guild Hall on the night Queen Victoria died. It was not signed, and no one saw it posted at either place, but it is known to have been the handiwork of a member of the Jacobite League. Probably no action will be taken but the incident explains why the legitimists were not allowed to place a wreath upon the statue of Charles I January 30."

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Brewitt makes clothes fit. crt

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BURRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.; Commissioners for Ontario and British Columbia. Aurora No. 2 Building, Front street, Dawson. Telephone No. 50.

MACKINNON & KOEL, Advocates, Second st., near Bank of B. N. A.

WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices, A. C. Office Building.

N. F. HAGER, Q. C. Barrister, Notary, etc., over McLennan, McPeck & Co., hardware store, First avenue.

PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

BELOCOURT, McBOUGAL & SMITH—Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Etc. Offices at Dawson and Ottawa. Rooms 1 and 2 Chisholm's bldg. Dawson. Special attention given to Parliamentary work. N. A. Belcourt, Q. C. M. P., Frank J. McDougall, John P. Smith.

MINING ENGINEERS.

J. B. TYRRELL—Mining Engineer—Mines laid out or managed. Properties valued. Mission St., next door to public school, and 44 below discovery, Hunker Creek.

SOCIETIES.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF YOKON Lodge, U. D. E. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall, Mission street, monthly, Thursday or on or before full moon at 8:00 p. m. C. H. Walls, W. M. J. A. Donald, Secy.

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Men's Fleece Lined Underwear..... Reduced from (suit) \$6.00 to 4.00

Men's Moosehide Moccasins..... Reduced from (pair) 2.50 to 1.00

Men's Heavy Felt Shoes..... Good value for \$6; reduced to 4.00

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