

# The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
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TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900

## A NEW ONE.

Some peculiar laws and rulings have come down to Dawson from Ottawa at various times during the last two years, but the promulgation of yesterday, covering the entry of claims for a period of five years upon the payment of \$75, must be conceded the palm.

The essential features of the new ruling are as follows:

1. "That the following be submitted for section 33 of the regulations: Any free miner having duly located a claim may obtain an entry therefor for one year by paying to the mining recorder in advance a fee of \$15 for one year or \$75 for five years."

2. "Any free miner having duly located and recorded a claim shall be entitled to hold it for the period for which he received an entry."

Nothing is said about performance of representation work. It simply says that by the payment of \$75 entry for a claim may be secured for five years, and that the free miner may hold his claim "for the period for which he has received an entry."

If, as held by Gold Commissioner Senkler, failure to renew a license or to comply with the provision of the representation regulation will still work a forfeiture of his ground, we fail to see any advantage which may accrue to the miner from the "seventy-five dollar" law.

## READY MONEY WANTED.

Evidently the Dominion government's coffers are badly in need of ready money. The government has contracted some pretty heavy obligations since it came into power, none the least of which is the bill which will come in to defray the expense of the two contingents sent to South Africa. It becomes necessary for the government to find this money, and the recent rulings regarding the sale of reserved ground and the option of obtaining entry upon a claim for a period of five years upon the payment of \$75, rather lends color to the belief that Ottawa is looking around for available assets upon which to realize.

Naturally enough, the Klondike comes in for a good share of attention at this juncture, for, to descend to the use of the vernacular, the Klondike has proven a "good thing" for the federal coffers ever since it first became known that there is gold here.

But revenues from this particular section of the Dominion have been dropping off very considerably of late, owing to the various reservation and other restrictive laws, and at the same time unlooked for expenditures have become necessary. The number of miners' licenses issued has dwindled away till it does not approach the figures of last year, and the same thing is equally true of the claim renewals; hence these extraordinary rulings which have been coming in during the past few weeks. Sifton evidently intends making a showing so far as finances are concerned, no matter what else may happen.

## NO ROOM FOR CORNERS.

We doubt very much if any attempts at cornering the local supply of any staple commodities will prove successful. There are

fewer consumers in the country this year than last, and a larger supply of nearly all lines of merchandise. Meanwhile the trail between Dawson and Bennett is black with outfits intended for this market, and from this time on they will be arriving daily. Within less than three months boat loads of commodities will be arriving from Bennett, and there will be hundreds of tons of this season's supplies left in the warehouses unconsumed. Heavy holders of commodities would do better to unload at a reasonable profit rather than attempt to force prices up. The latter policy means a material curtailment of consumption, which is not sufficiently heavy as matters are, to use up supplies now on hand before navigation opens.

As predicted in the Nugget some time ago, Judge Humes has been re-elected mayor of Seattle. Humes' first term in office as mayor of the bustling sound metropolis has been eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and they have shown their appreciation of his capacity as an executive by electing him to serve for another term. Judge Humes has proven an exception to the rule which has usually governed the holder of mayoralty honors in Seattle. Ordinarily that position has proven the stepping stone to the political graveyard of the incumbent, but Humes has shown that he, at least, has been able to successfully combat this long established precedent. He often refused to be guided by precedent when he was serving on the bench, and he displays an equal contempt therefor when it comes to contesting for political honors.

Affairs in British Columbia are apparently in a condition bordering upon chaos. What they require down there is a man vested with the combined powers of the czar and sultan, such as were exercised by Major Walsh when he came into the Yukon. The most awe-inspiring sight we remember ever having witnessed was the gallant major's daily progress to and from the barracks, during the summer he was in Dawson. A similar pageant through the streets of Victoria would doubtless strike immediate terror to the spirit of anarchism which appears to prevail there at the present time.

From today's dispatches it would appear that the Orange Free States are becoming somewhat weak-kneed in the fight. Should a few more important British victories occur in the near future, it is quite probable that Kruger will lose a good portion of his allies. Naturally, President Steyn, as the leader of the Free State war party, will join Kruger in person should the peace element in the Free State ultimately prevail. Steyn is credited by many authorities with having had more to do with bringing on the war than any other man, aside from President Kruger.

## Must Respond if Called.

From an outside exchange we note the following special telegram from Ottawa, and which appeared in the Seattle P.-I. of the 19th ult.:

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The men of Canada, as a rule, erroneously consider that they are free from any obligatory military service, yet the ballot act has full force in all parts of the Dominion, and can be put in force at the option of the governor general. The Canadian militia act provides for a household inquiry as to the suitability of all the male population for service in time of war, and a choice by ballot of as many men as necessary, at any time, may demand. These must serve, whether they wish to or not. Such is the way the law stands in the Dominion of Canada

today, although occasion is never arisen to put it into actual operation.

The classes to which militiamen are to be drawn in the event of compulsory service is as follows:

1. Eighteen to thirty years, unmarried or widowers without children.
2. Thirty to forty-five years, unmarried or widowers without children.
3. Eighteen to forty-five years, married or widowers with children.
4. Forty-five to sixty years, married or widowers with children.

The above is the order in which the male population of Canada will be called on to serve, if necessary, in time of great danger. The exemptions are: Judges, clergy, college professors and teachers in religious orders, revenue officers and employes, wardens, guards, etc., of penitentiaries and public lunatic asylums, those physically incapable and the only son of a widow, he being her only support. All males coming within the above classes, and not exempt, are liable to be enrolled, and if so enrolled, are subject to be chosen by ballot.

To provide for the defense of the Dominion, the militia was organized. The full strength of the active militia is limited by law to 45,000, rank and file. Its present establishment, including the permanent force of about 2000, consists of about 36,000 men of all ranks, but exclusive of the Northwest Mounted Police. This, of course, is Canada's first line of defense in case of attack, and is the force used to quell internal disturbances. Up to the present time the force has always proved quite sufficient for Canada's needs, and has been called on for service on 24 different occasions since confederation. But the time may come when either this force should fall away below strength in time of peace, or not be large enough in time of war to cope with Canada's enemies. In either case volunteers would then be called for, and, if a sufficient number of these were not forthcoming, the ballot would have to be resorted to. The method of procedure in the enrollment of the men, and the ballot, is thus laid down in the militia act: "The enrollment of the militia shall be made in each company division by the captain thereof, with the assistance of the officers and non commissioned officers of the company division; and the captain, and under his orders, the other officers and non commissioned officers of the company division shall, by actual inquiry at each house therein, and by every other means in their power, make and complete, from time to time, and at such times as are fixed by the governor in council, a corrected roll, in duplicate, of the names of all the men in the different classes resident in the company division. The enrollment shall be held to be an embodiment of all the militiamen enrolled, and shall render them liable to serve under this act, unless exempt by law." All the arrangements for enrollment and balloting are left in the hands of the governor in council; any man chosen by ballot can become exempt from service, for the time, by providing an acceptable substitute.

The rates of the daily pay of the militia are as follows: Lieutenant colonel, \$4.87; major, \$3.90; paymaster, \$3.05; adjutant, with rank of lieutenant, \$2.44; adjutant, with rank of second lieutenant, \$2.13; surgeon, \$3.65; assistant surgeon, \$2.43; quartermaster, \$1.94; captain, \$2.82; lieutenant, \$1.58; second lieutenant, \$1.28; sergeant major, \$1; quartermaster sergeant, paymaster's clerk, orderly room clerk, hospital sergeant, 90 cents each; pay sergeant, 80 cents; sergeant, 75 cents; corporal, 60 cents; bugler, 50 cents; private, 50 cents.

## Canuck Talks Again.

Dawson, Y. T., March 12, 1900. To the Editor of the Daily Klondike Nugget.

Dear Sir: Some time ago you did me the honor to allow one of my letters to appear in your valuable columns. At that time I, along with other Canadians, thought it was all over but the voting. My carefully selected tickets of candidates immediately considered themselves duly called upon to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of political influence. None had the hardihood to resist the tempting political fruit, except Lawyer McDougall, and it was the class he was entered in that caused him to hesitate. Mr. McDougall having at last round up been branded a Tory, did not feel called upon to run under the grit colors without at least his own consent.

I noticed that my fellow countryman "Canadian," like myself thought that our days of political darkness were at an end, but even he I fancy will admit that the resources of obstruction, discovered after by a council five-sixths lawyers, are a trifle beyond the estimate of a lay mind.

Various and many have been the demands made, by one or other classes of

the Yukon, but they always ask either too little or too much. Our patriotic rulers have seen fit to grant only two important requests. One by those dear foreign capitalists who did not like the idea of paying decent wages to the laborer to prospect and represent a claim, but would rather pay a large fee, \$200, to the government in the hope of the sooner being able to force the presumptuous hiring to work for outside wages. The other important demand was granted almost without the asking, certainly without a valid reason being given. Just a few alien agitators shouted "Don't let policemen or soldiers hold claims," and presto, Czar Sifton issues an edict which said, "Be it known that I, Clifford the First, Czar of Yukon, order and desire that no Canadian has any right to presume to hold claims in his own country, as a preliminary move I forbid Northwest mounted policemen and members of the Yukon field force from holding any claims, they are paid enough, and I am sorry that I cannot also deprive them of the right to vote, but I can at least postpone any election in the Yukon territory as long as possible."

I might as well let the tail go with the hide, and in case any of those McKenzie river Canadians might think they had a right to stake one claim, I order that the whole country be closed to everybody (without a pull with me). Happy Canada, bright young country, verily we are ruled by men of strength and nerve, and lucky for you it is, Oh, Clifford, that walking is bad from here to Ottawa.

"Canadian," in his letter took a very hopeful view of the outlook and seemed especially pleased that the dignified and important Yukon council had deigned to meet, converse with and occupy the same room as the citizens' committee. It was certainly a great innovation, but when we consider that the room jointly occupied for about an hour, was rented by the year, with the taxes collected from the people whom the citizens' committee represented, the condescension does not appear to be so great. Our request now made through our committee certainly seemed a mild one. On bended knees and without slipping one cog of the red tape circuit necessary to appear before our rulers, we have asked, "Oh, please enforce one of your own laws."

And so we stand; we asked for speed and we get delay; we ask for haste and are met with objections. On Friday the 23d day of March, the committee have called a public meeting, and that date is set for the curtain to be rung up on the second act, with all the actors apparently in good condition, but the legal member of the committee and also the secretary a trifle restless under the official restraint.

A little bird has whispered to me that the enemies of representative government, alias the friends of the Yukon council as it now stands, will appear in force and try to sidetrack the whole movement, the wolf in sheep's clothing made a short visit to the board of trade meeting the other night as a preliminary canter, and retired slightly disfigured, but not out.

Let all lovers of liberty keep the date in mind, and come to the next mass meeting ready to speak and act and vote for "No taxation with representation."

## CANUCK.

### Couldn't Hold the Redman.

Some Indians were observed gazing admiringly at a display of cheechako clothing in the big company's store, which makes a specialty of the Siwash trade. After a lengthy argument interspersed with many misshapen cluckings, one crafty looking Indian drew from beneath his fur parky a soiled and torn copy of the Nugget. With expressive gestures he read to his people the prices quoted in an advertisement of the Ames Mercantile Co. and an immediate stampede was the result. The astonished clerk broke forth in some choice language, but as the place was deserted no damage ensued.

Private dining rooms at the Holborn.  
Shoff's Cough Balsam; sure cure.

### Don't Miss the Contest.

The ten-round go between Black Prince and Colorado Kid promises to be the best go ever brought off in Dawson. Both men are working hard and will be in the pink of condition March 17th, p.

m. General admission, \$1.50; balcony, \$2; box seats, \$2.50.

### For Sale at a Bargain.

Complete steam thawing plant. Four horse power boiler in splendid condition. Apply Nugget office.

Best Canadian rye at the Regina.

Chase & Sanborn's blend of Moca and Java coffee. Royal Grocery, Second ave.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Carbon paper for sale at the Nugget office.

# The Orpheum

This Week

## Circus Girl

## Circus Girl

A Screaming

Farce Comedy...

Special Scenery Full Orchestra

## Juneau Hardware Co.

M. H. JONES, Manager

## Hardware

Second Avenue.

The Sun Shines Again and Gentle

Spring is With Us.

## Sargent & Pinska

## Spring Goods

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

"THE CORNER STORE"

OPPOSITE CHISHOLM'S

## Billy Gorham

Send Out a Souvenir

How About Your Watch?

Our Klondike Rings

Are Beauties....

## Manufacturing Jeweler.

Now Located at New Store in the Orpheum.

Large Stock, Small Store

## Hardware

.....D. A. Shindler

# Avery SELLS Sulphur