

The Klondike Nugget

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LETTERS
And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Elvorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quarts and Canyon.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1901.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Klondike Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

A COMPARISON.

A comparison of conditions which prevail in Dawson at the present time with the situation as it presented itself at the approach of winter three years ago indicates the fact that a wonderful improvement has been shown in every line of social, commercial and industrial activity.

Three years ago Dawson had no public schools, no public light service, no water system, no sewers, no sidewalks worthy of mention and a very limited extent of graded streets. There were no warm storage facilities for the preservation of fresh vegetables and the supply of fresh meat was extremely limited.

Evaporated vegetables and meats preserved in tins were the principal articles of diet upon which the community was forced to depend.

In respect to the mining industry a very small amount of machinery had been brought into the country and for the most part operations were conducted by the old process of thawing.

The laws under which the country was then governed were unanimously conceded to be unjust and unfair, a condition which had served to drive no small number of men from the country in disgust.

In the space of three years it must be evident to the most casual observer that wonderful changes have been accomplished.

The conditions of life have changed in a remarkable manner. Dawson has a modern school system, fine churches, and all the public utilities which municipalities ordinarily enjoy.

The best of everything in the line of food supplies can be purchased and storage facilities have been so extended and improved as to insure a constant supply of fresh meat and vegetables during the whole of the approaching winter.

Meanwhile the mining laws have been revised and amended until the most cautious critic must admit that they will bear comparison with the regulations in force in any other mining community. The old method of mining has been replaced with expensive steam plants and operations are conducted upon a much more elaborate scale than formerly.

We suggest a review of such facts as the above to all who are inclined to view the future of the district with foreboding.

A comparison of Dawson of 1898 with Dawson of 1901 ought to cure the worst case of "bines" in the country.

Commissioner Ross will be warmly welcomed on his return. Those who of this territory are of a very pressing nature, and in many particulars, the commissioner has shown his peculiar adaptability to the conditions which prevail. It is to be hoped that the multiplicity of duties which will surround the commissioner on his return will suffice in some measure to relieve the weight of sorrow from which he is now suffering.

The proper method by which to compel the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company to alter its policy toward the Yukon territory is through the various governments from which the concern has received charters. The railroad

company is operating under charters received from the United States government, from the provincial government of British Columbia and from the federal government of Canada. If the situation were presented to all three through the proper channels results would certainly ensue. It would pay the merchants of Dawson in conjunction with the claim operators of the district to raise a fund for this purpose and send a properly accredited commissioner to carry out the required work. Ten thousand dollars appropriated for the purpose might solve the entire problem.

The map which was published in the Nugget yesterday furnishes an object lesson which could not be misunderstood. To transport a ton of freight one mile on the route via St. Michael costs a little less than one and two-thirds cents. To accomplish the same feat via the White Pass railway and the steamers operated by the same line costs 27 cents or approximately 16 times as much. Still the News, the White Pass evening organ, and the Sun, the White Pass morning organ, find time and space to congratulate the railroad company upon its "splendid business showing"—a business showing which has to be made through a schedule of charges so exorbitant as to be closely akin to the operation of the traditional highwayman.

No better school for development of character can be found than is presented in a frontier town such as Dawson. Temptations there are in plenty—but that person who has never known temptation, cannot place a proper valuation upon his own powers. A soldier must be under fire before his bravery can really be vouched for, and so it is in ordinary life. The man who has never yielded, for the reason that he has never been tempted, cannot for that reason claim possession of the highest moral courage. Let him be subjected to the varying actualities of life as they are found in a mining camp and if he rings true thereafter, the stability of his character may be counted upon.

Almost every industry in the United States excepting farming is now being operated under the control of a combine. It rather looks as though this situation might be the stepping stone to a realization of socialism. The absolute control of a great industry under one management for the benefit of a limited number of shareholders, is not far removed from the control of all industries by the national government for the benefit of all the people. In the opinion of many thinkers matters are drifting toward one of two ends, viz: socialism or revolution. That some sort of change is pending must be apparent to the most casual observer.

The manner in which the Sun has changed complexion on the railroad question would cause a chameleon to turn perfectly green. Six weeks ago the Sun was after the octopus with every conceivable weapon. Now it takes occasion to congratulate the concern on the amount it has been able to wrest from this community during the past season. Such unblushing knavery is difficult to reconcile. But then, what else is to be expected from the Sun?

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

FLANNERY.
H. C. Brown, Mrs. Riehart, Ed. C. Gerow, Dawson; J. M. Partridge, Forks; J. A. McGregor, Thomas Flaherty, F. W. Kelley, Dominion; D. Sharp, Bonanza; G. Sprowl, Sulphur; A. B. McDonald, Bonanza; Ken Finlayson, Calder; N. Nelsen, Dominion; H. Braird, Forks; Mr. Lealie, Dawson.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to your outside friends. A complete pictorial history of the Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSION

Embraces Much Territory Unknown to Spaniards.

Sections Penetrated Only by Jesuit Priests and People With Barbarians—Must Be Educated.

A late Washington dispatch says: The difficulties to be overcome in seeking to civilize the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were and still are sufficient to discourage men of iron constitution and the most determined will. First we have to take into account the configuration of the country. On this point the second Philippine commission has gone into the details with considerable industry.

The most serious hindrance to rapid and effective movements by the American military forces has been the inaccessibility of the country in which the insurgents have hidden themselves. The difficulty has been not to overcome but to get at them. There are extensive areas of territory in the interior of Luzon and Mindanao having very considerable population, which are wholly without means of communication of any kind with the outside world. There are still other portions of the interior of these islands, which are now inhabited sparsely, and in the main by savage tribes. A large portion of this territory is mountainous and was only to a limited extent under the control of the Spanish authorities. The mountainous region in Luzon alone covers several thousand square miles. These mountains, says the report, seems to have been largely terra incognita to the Spaniards.

In Mindanao the Spaniards made a few settlements along the coast. The Jesuit missionaries penetrated the interior, and from their reports are obtained the principal information extant.

There are few natives of the interior who have been beyond the boundaries of towns in which they live. Besides, the different tribes of Luzon speak different dialects, and it was only here and there a community that one could be found who spoke Spanish.

Wild tribes, some regular head-hunting fellows, others fanatical followers of Mahomet, others still sunk in all the debasement of heathenism; a country almost inaccessible, with a climate that few Europeans could face successfully for any extended length of time; a conglomeration of different tribes, each speaking its own peculiar dialect, some of them at war with each other—such was the problem confronting Spain in the old days, and its solution was marked by simplicity rather than effectiveness, in so far as extending the sway of Spanish governmental authority over such heterogeneous elements of population.

The Spanish solution of the problem was simply the establishment of the paternal system of government at the head of which was the Friar, who was notary, minister, teacher, lawyer and doctor to the converted Filipino; also in many cases the intermediary between him and the Spanish vengeance, not infrequently his protector against the widespread corruption and maladministration in the collecting of taxes.

The second Philippine commission proposes to begin, of course, with a system of education, that always comes first in any wise scheme for civilization under American auspices. The question of what kind of examination or what kind of a system shall be used for school teachers has not yet been decided, and the commission awaits the recommendation on this head of Mr. Atkinson, the general superintendent of public instruction. On the arrival of the commission in Manila, the president gave out the following statement as to the plan for the establishment of the new school system: "We mean to inaugurate a comprehensive school system throughout the Islands as circumstances will permit, and we have already invited Mr. Fred W. Atkinson of Springfield, Mass., a gentleman of high professional standing as an educator, to come to the islands to become the general superintendent of education in the Philippines. We hope that he will reach here by the 1st of August. He is highly recommended to us by the

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leading educators of the country." The commission recommends that the Friars' land be seized, if need be, by condemnation proceedings—these lands, which would sell readily, to constitute the beginning of a school fund. In view of the great burden which will be placed upon the public civil funds the moment a satisfactory school system is inaugurated and the needs for internal improvements are supplied, the revenue, unless materially increased will be insufficient.

In any event, the commission thinks, they must expend the amount accruing from a tax of at least one-fourth of one per cent on free public schools. Education is the crying need of the inhabitants, and it is hoped and believed that the funds resulting from the land tax will be sufficient to enable the commission to establish an adequate primary school system.

In Manila, at the beginning of the next school year, a normal school, founded on the American plan, will be opened. Later other normal schools in three or four centers of population will be needed. All of this applies to the population other than the Igorrotes and Moros. The first of these are Pagans; the second Mahomedans. It is doubtful if these two classes will give much trouble, so long as their peculiar customs are not interfered with. The Moros may possibly have been misinformed as to how far this non-interference is to extend. Attention was recently called to the announcement made in a proclamation by the sultan of Jolo "that there was no good reason why Moros should kill Americans, for the latter were not really Christians."

The commission says the Igorrotes should be gradually accustomed to the ways of civilized people, which, it is believed, they will readily adopt. They should also be given an opportunity for elementary instruction, which they earnestly desire, if they can have it without being forced to change their religious beliefs.

Of the Moros the commission has little to say that is of practical value. The question as to the methods of dealing with the non-Christian tribes are very far from forming an insignificant element of the population. They differ from each other widely, both in their present social, moral and intellectual state in the readiness with which they adapt themselves to the demands of modern civilization.

The new report of the second Philippine commission gives a clear statement of the situation out there, and leaves nothing to be inferred or misunderstood as to the course of action the commission intends to follow. A striking feature of the policy outlined is that the Christian Filipinos are to be brought up to modern requirements by a vigorous administration of American plans and methods of education. Igorrotes and Moros seem to be left largely to the possible development they may

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 - A Pair of Fur Lined Gloves or Mitts, valued at 3.00
 - A Suit of Heavy Underwear, valued at 10.00
- Total \$100.00

You Can Send in Your Guess Any Time Before the 17th of October.

HERSHBERG, Clothier

WANTED

WANTED—Position as cook in messhouse or on the creeks. Apply Mrs. McKenna, Grand Hotel.

PRIVATE BOARD

PRIVATE board by the day, week or month. Rooms if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. Mary C. Noble, east side 2nd ave., bet. 4th and 5th sts.

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Iowa Creamery Butter

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BANK BLDG., FIRST AVE. AND THIRD ST.

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 2. Teeth Extracted, painless, \$1.00
 3. Teeth Cleaned, 75c
 4. Silver Fillings, 2.00
 5. Gold Fillings, 5.00
 6. Cement Filling, \$1.50
 7. Bridge Work, per tooth, 10.00
 8. Gold Crowns, 10.00
 9. Full Set Teeth, Rubber, 25.00
 10. Full Set Teeth, Gold, 50.00
- Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Bank Building, Up Stairs.

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2nd Ave., Opp. S-Y. T. Co. **SARGENT & PINSKA**

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