

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 Wednesday and Saturday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and Dawson.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1901.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

A movement looking toward government ownership and management of all Canadian railways is being vigorously advocated by a number of leading Canadian statesmen and newspapers. This movement has been brought about largely as a result of the immense combination of financial interests which have recently been effected in the United States.

The Toronto World is foremost in urging the theory of government ownership as a protective measure against possible encroachments of American capital. The World is of the opinion that Jim Hill is endeavoring to enlist capital to secure control of certain Canadian railway stocks and affects to view the matter with no little concern.

Why such an exhibition of foreign enterprise should occasion any alarm in Canada is difficult to understand. The surplus capital of Europe has been seeking investment on the American continent for fifty years and more. The western part of the United States would still be in a large measure a howling wilderness had its development not been made possible through the enlistment of British and other European capital.

The immense productive energy which the United States has developed, particularly during the past two decades, has created a surplus which naturally is looking for favorable investment. If a portion of this surplus is directed toward the extension of Canadian railways and the development of Canada's great natural wealth, the extent of which is scarcely realized as yet, it must be evident that Canada will be the gainer and in no respect the loser.

Every acre of wheat land that is made productive, and every coal, iron or gold mine that is forced to yield of its hidden stores, means so much added to Canada's general wealth and prosperity—no matter whether the stock in the railway which hauls the product to market is held in Canada, the United States or Timbuctoo.

There are many things which may be said in favor of government ownership of railways, as indeed the same is true of all other public utilities. Abuses which have become prevalent of the extraordinary power enjoyed by large corporate interests have led many thinkers to the conviction that government control of the same is the only way out of the difficulties involved.

It is something new, however, to urge such a step for the purpose indicated above, viz., protection against foreign investment.

a constantly growing area of territory under process of development. There is a point in this connection which may well be taken under consideration by all intending shippers. Orders for supplies from the outside should be placed as early as possible. The rush which has heretofore prevailed at the close of each season of navigation has invariably left large quantities of goods scattered along at various points between Skagway and Dawson. The loss consequent has always run into large figures. Past experience has shown that freight seldom reaches Dawson when expected. Delays must always be counted on and the only way to obviate risk is to ship as early as possible in the season.

The News hails as a brand new, spick and span, re-inforced, triple action original discovery a proposition to establish an assay office in Dawson. This is indeed highly refreshing. A government assay office and what it would do and what it would not do for Dawson is something entirely new—that is, it is new to the News as is everything else in the line of news. As a matter of fact everyone in Dawson aside from the News is perfectly aware of the fact that the assay office question has been discussed from every conceivable standpoint. It has been dressed up and dressed down, turned wrong side out and right side in. It has by turn been stood on its head and again been stood on its feet. Everybody has had his say about it, and to date there are yet to be recorded two opinions on the matter which may be said to be in entire harmony. And yet the News never heard of the question until Saturday last. Our contemporary is certainly getting worse if such a thing is possible.

With local taxes all paid and rebates received which are due from the government, the finances of the territory will be in a very comfortable condition.

A Miner's Kick.

Grand Forks, April 21, 1901.
Editor Klondike Nugget:
Kindly give me space for the following. Why is it that the miners' lien law causes so much controversy and opposition? There must be something wrong somewhere; did these people who are so opposed to its passage put men to work with the intention of never paying for such labor. If not, why such a determined fight against common justice and a law that is common in any other part of Canada.

In Alaska the mines are liable for all labor done on them. Perhaps it is a mean law, but then the miner—bona fide miner, the man without whom there would be no gold dug from the earth—knows that if there is anything found and the claim becomes of any value he can surely collect his wages.

Who is this Board of Trade composed of that want to dictate to the Yukon council for fear there will be an injustice done to the miner? We know how afraid they are that someone will take advantage of the miner.

None of that august body ever when they found a shortage in any of the necessities of life in the markets of Dawson advanced its price 500 per cent. No! no! for it would have worked a hardship on the poor miner.

We want not laws framed by such merchants of Dawson to protect us, the miners of the Yukon territory. Had we wanted such men we could have elected them at the late election; instead we elected men who so far have been true to their platform and in whom we still have confidence. They are the voice of the miners and we look to them, not the Dawson Board of Trade to get laws passed that will give us justice and compensation for what we produce.

We pass the merchants of Dawson up; we want none of their dictations; they have already looked after the miner's interests too well for the miner's good.
A MINER.

Anti-Lien-Law Agitation.

It is evident by this time that strong influences are being brought against enacting a lien law in the Yukon territory, which would give the wage workers in the mines protection against loss of compensation for their services. The necessity of such a law has been recognized by the miners and all right thinking men who know that by adhering to the strict principles of justice the welfare of all the people are best served in the long run.

"Where there is a will there is a way," and it is not difficult to see that strong efforts are being made to have no lien law passed such as proposed by the miners' representatives in the Yukon council. In the face of this possibility it does not behoove the miners to be idle and stand by without making an effort to bring some pressure to bear on the deliberations of the legislative body of this country. It is therefore necessary to give the miners' representative in the council as much backing

as possible, and if some kind of a "board of miners" was established as recently suggested by a "Miner" in the columns of a local newspaper, it could do a heap of good in that direction.

The question is what result in particular should be accomplished by this law? To my mind simply to enable the miners to recover the wages due them for working the mines by a lien without going to the trouble and expense of a lawsuit in the territorial court. Furthermore this lien should cover all the assets constituting the miner, not only the pay dirt already put out and called the dump, but also the one still in the ground; also tools and all other appurtenances, in fact the claim or mine itself. Lien contracts should not change in any way this fundamental principle, just as the royalty is collected by the government regardless of such private arrangements. All advances made to mine owners or laymen on provisions or supplies necessary to work a mine should be paid first, because they must be considered as part payment of wages, and working the mines would be impossible in many cases without a proviso of this kind.

Why it should be impossible to pass such a law is hard to understand except on the theory that it is the sense of those that feel called upon to run this country to beat that class of men out of their just dues that have to carry their skin to market in order to make a bare living. And there should be no switching off by new proposal at this juncture, but the matter should be pushed to a satisfactory finish. It is no secret that men have been beaten out of their pay by fraudulent and fake lien contracts, and such practices should at last be stopped. If the mining industry cannot be carried on a sound and just basis and business principles in this country, then the sooner it is knocked in the head the better. But there is no danger; some conclusion can be reached which is right and just to all concerned, and if an honest effort is made to pass a lien law in that spirit, there is no doubt of success, and the country will keep on in the direction of healthy development and prosperity.
J. ESTEE.

Quaint Colonial Names.

It is an interesting study to trace the underlying reason for many of the curious names which are given to the offspring of the colonists. Parents searched for names of deep significance—for names appropriate to conditions, for those of profound influence presumably on the child's life.

The Rev. Richard Buck, one of the early parsons in Virginia, in days of deep depression, named his first child Mara. This text indicates the reason for his choice: "Call me Mara, for the Almighty has dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord has brought me home empty." His second child was christened Gershom—for Moses' wife "bare him a son and called his name Gershom, for he said I have been in a strange land."

Many names have a pathos and sadness which can be felt down through the centuries. Dame Dinley, widow of a doctor, or barber surgeon, who had died in the snow while striving to visit a distant patient, named her poor babe Fathergone.

The children of Roger Clapp were named Experience, Waitstill, Persevered, Hopedstill, Wait, Thanks, Decide, United and Supply. Madam Austin, an early settler of old Narragansett, had 15 children. Their names were Parvis, Picus, Piersus, Prisenus, Polybus, Lois, Lettice, Avis, Anstice, Eunice, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Freelove. All lived to be threescore and ten, one to be 102 years old. Edward Benda's children were named

Swell Clothing

Fine Haberdashery
Guaranteed Footwear

OPPOSITE WHITE PASS DOCK

HERSHBERG

Truegrace, Reform, Hoped For, More Mercy and Restore. Richard Gridley's offspring were Return, Believe and Tremble. — Child Life In Colonial Days.

A Point at Issue.

Several of the lawyers had told their stories, some of which ridiculed the continued use of legal verbiage and the absurd lengths to which members of the profession sometimes go in taking advantage of technicalities.

"A rank outsider," announced the member of the profession who had been a good listener, "a client of mine, supplied the best instance of literal interpretation that ever came to my knowledge. He was executor under a will that, among other provisions, required the payment of an annuity to a venerable aunt of the testator. But proof of her being alive must be made before each payment, and this is the rock on which the executor struck.

"The old lady proved herself in the flesh, drew her money and went to California, where she spent two years without putting in her claim. On her return she went in person and demanded the double allowance due her.

"The conscientious executor got out the will, studied it, scratched his head and finally handed down his opinion: "Madam, you are alive—now. There can be no reasonable question as to that, for I have the conclusive evidence of my own eyes. But I am possessed of no legal proof that you were alive a year ago. I am, as you know, within the restrictions of the will. I will pay the annuity for this year, but must insist upon satisfactory affidavits that you were not dead when the preceding annuity was passed."

"It took me the better part of a day to convince him that he should settle in full."—Ex.

French Bakers.

Bakers in France are subject to restrictions and regulations undreamed of in England. In the fortified towns along the frontier they are bound by law to have a certain stock of flour always on hand in case of emergencies. The bakery not only has to be kept clean, but the baker has to deposit with the local authorities a certain sum of money as a surety for the proper conduct of his business.

The law also looks after his weights and measures, which circumstance places him in the same position as the British baker, but in addition the law regulates the price at which bread can be sold.

Napoleon II ordered on one occasion that a loaf equal to our quarter should be sold for not more than sixpence, and this at a time when we were paying eightpence and ninepence.—London Tit Bits.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor Pioneer Drug Store.

Fresh oysters. Selman & Myers.

Out at Skagway.

Late reports from Skagway indicate that the people of that town have little else to do but encourage cranks. A number of Salvation Army enthusiasts have discovered and converted a Siwash Indian and now the new convert is entertaining the citizens of Moore's town by going into trances and seeing fearful and wonderful things which, through an interpreter he describes to gaping fools after the spell is off. Reports from these are that many people who in former days were credited with having fairly good sense, are firm believers in the supernature of the salmon-scented convert from totem-pole worship to the true religion. With a whole company of coons as members of its Y. M. C. A. and a Siwash possessed of occult powers in its Salvation Army it looks as though the next institution needed in that town is an asylum for feeble-minded folk.

A Sympathetic Memory.

In a western Massachusetts town lives a young woman who is blessed with both discrimination and tact.

The first of these admirable qualities she has displayed by her two marriages. Her first husband was a minister, a most delightful man. He died, and after a lapse of five or six years she was united to his only brother, who was a successful lawyer in New York.

On her library desk stands a picture of the first partner of her joys and sorrows, and one day a curious caller asked whom the photograph represented.

"That," said the hostess, with evident emotion, "is a picture of my husband's brother, who died eight years ago and who was very dear to us both."
—Youth's Companion.

Any kind of wine \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

San Francisco Clothing House

New Ready to Wear Tailor-Made Clothing

Knickerbocker Knee Pants Suits.
Slater High-Top Shoes. Stetson Hats, Derbys and Fedoras.
Spring Overcoats. Golf Hose.

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A Daily Train Each Way Between
Whitehorse and Skagway

...Comfortable Upholstered Coaches.

NORTH—Leave Skagway daily, except Sundays, 8:30 a. m. Bennett 12:15 a. m. Arrive at Whitehorse, 5:15 p. m.
SOUTH—Leave Whitehorse daily, except Sundays, 8:00 a. m. Bennett 1:25 p. m. Arrive at Skagway, 4:40 p. m.

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Savoy Theatre

WEEK OF
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introducing JENNIE GUICHARD
and
Savoy Gaiety Girls

Post & Ashley, Fred Bros, Winchell Twins,
Prof. Parker's Wandroscope and Local
Moving Pictures.

GRAND MAY DAY BALL

The Standard Theatre

Week of APRIL 29

The Great Dramatic Triumph
SHORE ACRES

22 People, 2500 Children, a Real Live Baby, a Real Roast Turkey, a Real Cook Stove, Cranberry Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, etc. The Great Light House Scene.

Reserved Seats now on sale for every night—\$1.00 each. General admission 50 Cents.

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