

## THE YUKON IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Charles Tupper Anxious for Representation.

Alex. McDonald's Royalty Discussed—Major Walsh's Official Acts Referred To—Amendment Defeated.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A late Ottawa telegram to the Victoria Colonist says:

Sir Charles Tupper yesterday gave the leader of the government notice that it was his intention to propose at some future date, on motion to go into supply, the following amendment: "That this house is of the opinion that the time has come when provision should be made for an advisory council—partly elective, partly nominative by the crown, as in the case of the Northwest territories up to 1888—for the administration of the affairs of the Yukon district; that this house is of the opinion that immediate provision should be made for the representation of the said district in the parliament of Canada." The leader of the opposition remarked that he made his suggestion in no hostile spirit to the government policy. He hoped to be able to convince the government and the house that his suggestion was a wise one, that should be acted upon at once.

The prime minister replied that he had already announced the government's policy to give the people of the Yukon representation in the Yukon council.

Sir Charles replied that in that case he would drop the first part of his amendment.

Sir Wilfrid added that he would await with interest the grounds on which the leader of the opposition based his request.

The prime minister moved that by reason of the inability of Mr. John Costigan to serve on the emergency ration committee owing to his unavoidable absence from the city on private business, that he be excused from serving on the committee, and that Mr. Campbell (Kent) be appointed in his place.

The bill to amend the civil service act was put through the committee stage, and stands for third reading. A provision was inserted that where a vacancy occurs among second class clerks, a junior second-class clerk may be appointed to it at \$800, instead of \$1100, which is the minimum for second-class clerks.

The government bill in amendment of the bank act was finally disposed of by concurrence in verbal changes made by the senate.

On motion to go into supply Sir Hibbert Tupper once more engaged the attention of the house upon another Yukon amendment, referring to the extension of time given to Alexander McDonald, "the king of the Klondike," for the payment of his gold royalty. He set up the plea that small capitalists and mine owners had been driven out of the country through the rigorous enforcement of this extreme gold royalty, and that the distinction made in favor of Mr. McDonald was therefore a most unjust step. Sir Hibbert's resolution, by the way, repeated charges against Major Walsh and other officials of having accepted bribes to aid parties who had business to transact with the government to get what they wanted. In conclusion his resolution called for an expression as to whether it would not be desirable to have an independent audit made into McDonald's royalty accounts and an investigation into the treatment he had received.

Mr. Sutherland, the acting minister of the interior, thought that Sir Hibbert was this session giving to the house in instalments his speech of last session, generally regarded as a very foolish effort. The whole case in this instance with all its talk of bribery and corruption was based upon the extension of time given to Mr. McDonald for the payment of his royalty. There was the very best of evidence that Major Walsh and the others had acted honestly, while there was every evidence that every cent due the government by Mr. McDonald had been paid. It was hardly the thing to hear day after day this repetition of condemnation of reputable officials on nothing better than newspaper paragraphs and hearsay trash of one kind and another.

Mr. Duncan C. Fraser, of Guysboro, pointed out that while the proceeding might not have been perfectly regular, the government had never been in any danger of not getting the money owed to Mr. McDonald was not able to pay the money at the time, but when he got a chance paid it back. He was a man who had done more for the Yukon

than any other man there, and nothing that could be said against him there would hurt his credit in the Yukon. The statement that small miners were driven out of the Yukon were utterly unfounded and untrue. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, laid stress upon this whole attack on Major Walsh as against a man no longer in the government employ, so that even if the government wanted to punish him they could scarcely do so.

When a division was reached at 11 o'clock the amendment was defeated by 33 yeas to 63 nays, a government majority of 30.

### Who is to Blame?

The city editor of the New York Sun recently picked out one of his smartest reporters and told him to go down to Wall street and see if he could locate some of the big Klondike mining companies, which three years ago were filling the advertising columns of the newspapers and covering many acres of good stationery with glowing descriptions of their wonderful mines in the newly discovered gold fields. In the course of time the reporter returned to his city editor and told him that out of a dozen addresses given him he could not find one of the companies. Ordinarily when a reporter brings in this kind of a report on his assignment, his name very suddenly drops from the pay roll, but this was not the case in this instance, for the young man backed up his statements with the testimony of so many janitors, elevator men and directors that he was told to write a "spread story" on what he could not find.

City editors of newspapers are not the only ones who have for a year or two been trying to find some trace of the score or more evaporated Klondike companies. The number of persons who would like to have some information about the companies, and more particularly about the money, they poured into them, would make up a big time in the forthcoming census report. The census bureau would perform a great service to humanity if it would instruct its enumerators to gather information on this point and also to ask the poor unfortunates who plead guilty to the charge of investing whether they ever heard from their money after they received their "stock certificates."—The Mining and Metallurgical Journal, New York.

### Succumb to the Heat.

Chicago, June 26.—This was the hottest day of the year, the mercury at the street level reaching 87 degrees, while in the government office in the tower of the Auditorium it was four degrees cooler. There were six prostrations due to the heat, one of which proved fatal.

Sioux City, Ia., June 26.—Today was the hottest of the season, 96 degrees. Several prostrations were reported.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—Two deaths and four prostrations from the heat were reported up to noon. The mercury at noon registered 88 degrees and was rising rapidly. There was great suffering among the mill workers and many plants had to close down.

### Sweet Revenge.

She sat in a car with a little smile of satisfaction on her face, for she was well and tastefully dressed, and that means a great deal to a woman. As she moved up to make room for a newcomer a man entered, and as he sat down he said to the comfortable one:

"Why, Jane, this isn't your afternoon off! How did they come to let you out today?"

The young woman grew very red in the face, for all the occupants of the car were looking and listening, and stammered out as she half rose and then fell back in her seat:

"Now look here!"

"How well you're dressed, too!" continued her tormentor. "They must give you \$20 a month. Eh? Is your mistress about your size?"

"Now, do be quiet!" cried the uncomfortable one. "If you think—"

"Diamonds, too," went on the miserable man as he caught a flash from her waving fingers. "Or are they artificial?"

The tormented one sprang up, stopping the car and made a rapid exit, followed by the cause of the trouble, whose farewell remark to the inmates of the car was:

"Well, well, but some people are too sensitive!"

They were husband and wife, and this was his weird idea of taking his revenge for a certain lecture.—Philadelphia Times.

### Missing Persons.

The following persons are inquired for by friends through the town station N. W. M. P. Any information leading to their locations should be handed into the town station: Robert Burns Cameron, Victoria, B. C.; Richard Hall, New York City; John A. Pounder, Seattle, Wash.

## CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The joint cigarmakers' unions of Chicago unanimously agreed to assess each member 50-cents a week for the benefit of the New York union cigarmakers who are on strike. The assessment will amount to \$1,800 per week. Six thousand strikers will be benefited by the donations.

The Pacific Coast Borax Works, controlled by "Borax" King Smith, have been shut down indefinitely, throwing 100 men out of employment. The shutdown is attributed to a heavy advance in the freight rate on crude borax from Death Valley, which hereafter will be refined in New York.

The will of Frederick M. Mooers, the Yellow Aster mining king, who died suddenly in New York city last month, is to be contested by the widow, Frances L. Mooers. The estate, valued at \$780,000, was left to Eliza Mooers, mother of the deceased; the widow, a son, three brothers and an aunt.

Eight thousand dollars in gold, inclosed in canvas bags, has been dug up in the garden of the late Capt. R. T. Thomas, president of the Standard Soap Company, to which the money belonged. Capt. Thomas drew the money from an Oakland, Cal., bank two days before his death, on May 28 last.

The reduction in wages at the Brooklyn navy yard will be from 6 to 25 cents a day in the following grades: Plumbers, tin roofers, wireworkers, patternmakers, toolmakers and boilermakers. There has been an increase of about 25 cents for the wharf builders and ordinance men.

The carefully planned tariff pools from which the executive officers of the Western roads expected great results are in a fair way of collapsing before they have been made effective. Great difficulty is being found in securing competent men to accept the position of joint agents for the various committees of executive offices.

Work on the construction of the sheathed protected cruiser Denver has been begun. Ninety per cent of the matter to be used in the cruiser is already in the yard. The six cruisers of the Denver class will be seventeen knot boats, and their chief peculiarity is that they will be sheathed with yellow pine and coppered. The advantage of this construction is that the vessels will not have to be docked so often.

Complaint has been filed with the collector of the port of San Francisco by Surveyor Speyer against the Japanese steamer Nippon Maru, for a violation of the shipping laws, the offense being the transportation of two passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco. It is averred in the complaint that the steamer violated the act of congress declaring Hawaii a port of the United States by taking passengers from one port of the United States to another port in the same country.

### Many Letters From Nome.

The steamer Cudahy which arrived yesterday from St. Michael brought many letters from Nome and, while a very few of the letters state that it is a great country and a good mining camp, the majority of the writers advise their friends to shun the place as they would the shade of the deadly yew tree.

E. B. Condon, of this city, received two letters, both written in Nome on the same day and by men who left here after the opening of navigation. One of the letters describes Nome as being the greatest and richest mining field on earth and says a man can get rich there at almost anything he undertakes. The second writer says that Nome is not a fit place for the abode of either man or beast; that there is little if any show there for a man to make a living; that pillage and starvation will soon stalk rampant unless the government sends relief boats before fall and lastly, that the writer expects to come back to Dawson without delay.

The reason for the divergence in the tone of the two letters is that the man who saw refuge on every weed and pebble has a good paying position, while the other man, the man who sees nothing ahead but gloom, with an occasional spoonful of beans on the side, has not been able to secure work.

Chas. T. Suter, of this city, was yesterday in receipt of a postal card containing the following:

Nome, June 24, 1900.

Dear Charles: Don't think of coming down. Beach is very spotted. Only one out of a hundred get anything; lots of disgusted men; people are starting for home; the creeks may show up yet, but they lack water; the climate is cold and windy; couple of smallpox cases in town; typhoid fever is increasing. They say next month the rain starts in. Had a few jobs, but not steady. Might be back soon. Tell Bill Burke not to come. HENRY WHITE.

A. V. Buel, the young man who attained name and fame in Dawson by the cartoons and caricatures published in the Nugget during the past year, and who left for the beach city six weeks ago, writes back to old associates and says "Don't come, as the place is no good."

The Nugget, if it cared to print all the letters from Nome which were yesterday and today brought to the office, would be able to put out a "Special Nome edition," filled with discouraging news of that place.

### Apropos to Smallpox.

"Dr. Knowlton departed this morning for parts unknown, having reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that this was not the proper field for a physician who could not tell the difference between measles and smallpox."—Arizona Kicker.

## The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12  
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY  
ALLEN BROS., Publishers

### AN OFF YEAR.

As noted some time ago in these columns, the Democratic national convention has relegated the question of free coinage of silver to a secondary position in the platform and will conduct the presidential campaign largely upon the anti-imperialism and anti-trust issues. It has been a matter of difficulty for the Democracy to formulate a platform of any considerable strength by reason of lack of material with which to work. Instead of bringing national disaster upon the country, as was so freely predicted four years ago, President McKinley's financial policy produced a wonderful effect upon business and gave the states four years of almost unexampled commercial prosperity. As long as general prosperity continues the people will not complain of the national financial policy, and in consequence the cry of 16 to 1, which produced so much enthusiasm in 1896, now provokes but little interest.

The scandals which have been brought to light in connection with the New York Ice Trust have also had the effect of placing a damper upon the ardor of the great unwashed Democracy.

There is scarcely a Democrat of prominence in New York who was not in some manner or other connected with the ice trust, either as an officer or shareholder. When the trust was securely organized the price of ice was doubled in the midst of the very hottest of hot New York weather. This action provoked an investigation, which resulted in an exposure and collapse of the trust, which leaves the Democratic party in a bad way when it becomes a question of seeking support from the country upon an anti-trust platform.

What avail the anti-imperialism plank will be remains an open question. The country in general has accorded such cordial support to President McKinley's Cuban and Philippine policy that it is scarcely probable that a proposition to annul what American arms and American prowess have achieved during the past three years will be very heartily supported. Altogether conditions seem to be very much against any hopes of Democratic success, which accounts largely for the fact that Bryan met with no opposition for the presidential nomination. The year 1900 will certainly go down in Democratic annals as an "off year."

### TIME TO INCORPORATE.

For upwards of four years Dawson has been a settled community. During this entire time there has been a steady expansion of business, a constant increase in the inhabited area of the place and a gradual introduction of all the comforts and conveniences which are the characteristics of modern, progressive communities.

Banking houses and other heavy financial concerns are established here. Commercial institutions big and little are transacting daily a tremendous volume of business. Nearly all the various church organizations are represented and are the owners of buildings of their own. Hospitals have been erected and charitable organizations formed. Electric lights, telephones, and newspapers are features of Dawson life to which we are as well accustomed as are the people of the oldest and most settled communities in the States or Canada.

Added to all this it may be said that there is in all probability more money per capita in Dawson than in any other town or city in the world.

But in spite of this showing which is the result of four years of continuous and steadfast effort on the part of the inhabitants of Dawson, we are still an unrecognizable, unincorporated body of people.

We have no right to say that Dawson is a city, town or even village. Our legal status as a community is nil. We are a political nonentity, without rights or privileges of any nature and subject absolutely to a body of men who are irresponsible as far as the people of Dawson are concerned.

A taxation ordinance has been prepared by the Yukon Council by virtue of which it is proposed immediately to levy a tax upon property in Dawson and upon the incomes of parties who come within the provisions of the ordinance.

We submit that with the advent of a taxation law the time is ripe for the incorporation of Dawson into a self governing municipality. The only forcible argument that ever was brought against the incorporation idea was the fact that with the organization of a municipal government would come taxation.

That argument has entirely lost any strength it might once have had, for the simple reason that we are to be taxed, with or without municipal government.

We hold to the opinion that Dawson can select a City Council which will govern the town just as economically and satisfactorily as the Yukon Council has done. The town of Skagway which has neither the population nor one quarter of the commercial interests which Dawson possesses, has recently been incorporated and is now a self governing community. We see no reason why Dawson should be behind in this respect.

The present method of conducting the affairs of the town is entirely foreign to our system of government—a temporary makeshift which can be justified only by unusual or extraordinary conditions. These may have existed once, but have long since passed away. There is no longer any reason why Dawson should not have the same system of local government as is enjoyed by Victoria and Vancouver.

Late issues of newspapers published at Nome give detailed accounts of the wreck of the bark Alaska, which occurred in plain sight of the business portion of the town. Contrary to rumors which have gained circulation in Dawson, no lives were lost in the wreck. The revenue cutter Bear, which was in port at the time, proceeded to the rescue and succeeded in taking off all the crew and passengers in safety. There were all told forty-five persons aboard the ship.

Dozens of inquiries are made daily in Dawson for men who have disappeared from all knowledge of their friends on the outside. Many of these have left for Nome or other parts of the lower country without giving any information to their friends as to their intentions. Such negligence is inexcusable.

During the past few days Dawson has held the distinction of possessing a full-fledged chicken ranch with about 200 inhabitants. Considering the fact that "culled gemmen" are a scarce commodity in Dawson such an institution ought to be a paying investment.