The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

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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 Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1902.

$50 Reward.

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

KLONDIKE NUGGET.

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — DAWSON, Y. T.

AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium Theatre — "Northern Lights."

New Savoy—Burlesque and Vaudeville.

MISTAKEN POLICY.

When a few millionaires want to club together and build a railroad or project a new steamship line, their first move is invariably in the direction of securing a government subsidy — and they very seldom fail to get it.

When a few prospectors adventure into an unknown and inhospitable country and prove that it possesses the resources requisite to sustaining a population, they are immediately taxed just as heavily as they can stand, and still survive.

Both Canadian and American history is filled with incidents illustrative of the above statements. With possibly one exception every transcontinental road in the States has been built largely by the government and the manner in which the public treasury was looted in the days of the Credit Mobilier is still in the memory of many people.

At the present time the United States government has under consideration the appropriation of vast sums of money for ship subsidies and in the course of a few years millions of dollars will be given for that purpose. Nevertheless, the hardy pioneers of Alaska who are each year adding immeasurably to the value of that vast territory, are subjected to a system of taxation which is unjust and oppressive.

The assistance which this government has given the C.P.R. and other railroad enterprises has required enormous amounts of money and donations of vast tracts of public lands, all of which have been justified by the plea that it was done for the purpose of developing the country.

But when the matter of lending aid to the men whose unsupported efforts have opened up and demonstrated the wealth of the Yukon territory has been brought to the attention of the government the answer has come in the form of heavy taxation.

A more liberal policy on the part of the government would have been profitable from every standpoint. Every encouragement that might be given the miner in the prosecution of his work would indirectly yield returns to the government treasury. This territory is capable of furnishing a market for a large portion of the surplus products of the Dominion and with proper aid and encouragement the amount of commodities consumed would show a remarkable increase every year.

The added prosperity which would thus be given to the portions of the Dominion sending their products to this territory would indirectly increase the federal revenues in a material degree. On the other hand, the burden of direct taxation which now rests upon the mining industry tends toward decreasing the scope of operations and restricting the market for Canadian goods.

If the government would exhibit toward the prospector the same degree of consideration that is given the railroad promoter the Yukon would shortly double its population and in the long run the federal treasury would be none the loser.

An atlas of Western Canada issued recently by the department of the interior contains a fund of valuable information relative to the wonderful farming and stock raising country that is being rapidly developed in Manitoba and the Northwest territories. Twenty-five years ago the prairies of Manitoba were given over almost entirely to Indians and hunters who devoted their time to the slaughter of buffalo, just as had occurred in the great plains of the western States two decades previously. At the present time Manitoba has a population of slightly more than a quarter of a million souls and is annually sending to the world's markets some 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. A steady stream of immigration is pouring into the province both from eastern Canada and from the more crowded centres of the States. The wonderful impetus that of late has been given to the various industries which employ the people, justifies in every particular the sanguine view of the future taken in the atlas just issued.

The story of the sufferings and probable death by freezing of Geo. A. Carpenter will be read with much regret in Dawson. Carpenter was one of Dawson's early day newspaper men and was well known, and held in high esteem by all old timers. It will be the hope of his many friends in this community that the report has been overdrawn and that the unfortunate man may recover.

Boundary Question.

Montreal, March 8.—The Star's London correspondent cables: "It is stated that important communications are passing between the Imperial and Canadian governments regarding the Alaskan boundary. It is declared that Canadian ministers have plainly told Mr. Chamberlain that Canada has got to about the end of her tether in giving concessions to the United States.

"The London correspondent of the pro-Boer Manchester Guardian adds a gloss of his own, and says: 'Though Canada had on many occasions not received justice, Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought it would be possible to preserve friendly relations with the United States, but that it required the exercise of patience. This is true; but Canadians are beginning to see that patience is required more with the British government, which in its soaring imperialism is always obligingly ready to sacrifice colonial interests to an impromptu foreign power, than with the United States. Canadians understand the ways of the Americans, and can drive hard bargains as well as they can if left to themselves.''

Pugs at Nome.

Curley Carr, the prize fighter, is still at Nome, and a Nome Nugget of January 15th says that he agreed to stop Harry Pigeon in ten rounds. Pigeon not only stayed the ten rounds but had the best of the contest all the way through.

Cattle for Dawson.

Eighty-four head of cattle and twelve horses, the property of K. B. McLennan and A. C. Wachter, left Whitehorse for Dawson on the morning of the 9th instant.

New Goods!

Velvet Ribbons,
Sewing Silks,
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233 FRONT STREET

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

Japanese Pleased Over Late Alliance

Peace Is Guaranteed for the Next Five Years—Many Torchlight Processions.

Victoria, B. C., March 5. — When the steamer Empress of India left Yokohama an February 21, the people of Japan were indulging in torchlight processions and holiday-making in jubilation over the consummation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, upon which the Japanese press comments most satisfactorily. As in Japan, so in China, the newspapers refer in a pleased manner to the alliance with the Eastern World, a German paper published in Yokohama, says, "is a move which will guarantee the peace of the Orient for a term of five years." That paper continues: "We can think of nothing that would occur to prevent the alliance remaining in force for an indefinite number of years. Japan may now devote her entire energy to international reorganization and consolidation; reduce her naval and military budget and use the proceeds to cover her domestic nakedness. Trade and industries will quickly revive under the new and delightful sense of security with which the alliance will inspire all, whether Japanese of foreigners, so that after the long, meager years since the war we may look at least to five prosperous years from whose blessing all will benefit. The alliance gives much to Japan, but we must not overlook the fact that England's position in the far East is so immensely strengthened by the alliance that her position in Europe is proportionately strengthened also, and in fact anywhere she may have to take action as long as Japan guards the back door in the East." Continuing, the paper refers to the Emperor of Japan as "The Benevolent," and to King Edward as "The Wise."

The Japan Mail in its observations says that some Englishmen may be disposed to criticise the agreement, as while guaranteeing Japan's vital interests, it secures only England's local interests. The fact is that from her point of view in the far East England has manufactured an instrument, which, while free from all the clumsiness inseparable from numbers, possesses all the efficiency of strength. She obtains Japan's whole-hearted co-operation to dealing with the Chinese problem, and since the interests of the two powers are identical in the Middle Kingdom, the watchfulness of each will fortify the other to meet contingencies elsewhere. The novelty of the alliance will certainly attract much attention. It is not England's habit to make such alliances unless she actually finds herself in the presence of perils suggesting them.

The Japan Times of Tokio, says: "We do not minimize the sense of unmitigated satisfaction with which we hail the announcement of the alliance just concluded, which will henceforth form a powerful factor in shaping the course of events in the extreme East and will therefore insure peace on this side of the world while it lasts. It marks a new epoch, a new departure in our national policy, which has hitherto been one of isolation and independent action."

The Osaka Mainichi says the contracting parties are Great Britain and Japan on paper, but there is also the unofficial American support of the alliance. It is an alliance of the three powers which hold the balance of power in the East, in commerce, in navigation, and in naval and military strength. The three powers in combination can defy the world and we do not hesitate to declare that their alliance is sufficient to guarantee the peace of the world. The mist of uncertainty which has hung over the far East since the China-Japan war has been dispersed by the alliance. Dreams of dismemberment, schemes of territorial aggrandizement, and other policies of some powers have blown away from the Asiatic contioent. The alliance, in truth, protects the lives and safety of one-third of the population of the world. The condition of affairs in China and Korea which has hitherto been disastrous will become a paradise. The alliance is one of the greatest successes of the world and accomplishes what the power of Rome and Genghis Kan failed.

The Niroku of Tokio is almost the only paper which comments on the alliance in a spirit of criticism. The journal thinks that the object of the alliance is to induce Japan and Russia to fight single-handed against each other. "The Anglo-Japanese alliance," this paper says, "stipulates that on a third country declaring war against one of the contracting powers the ally is not to assist its colleague. Hence, a third country which is superior in strength may be led or tempted to declare war against one of the contracting powers. As a result of the alliance British interests in China will be perfectly protected and Japanese interests in China and Korea will be constantly endangered. This is the great fault of the alliance," says the Nifoku. "Another fault is that the sphere of influence of Great Britain and Japan in China is not distinctly stated in the alliance." The journal in conclusion, warns the public that the alliance will lead to a new convenant between Great Britain, Japan and Russia in after years.

The North China Daily News, the well-known Shanghai paper, says: "Events have been moving denouement ever since Lord Rosebery refused to join the combination which prevented Japan from keeping the fruits of her victory over China and enabled Russia, without spending a life or a rouble, to take it. The Japanese have been wonderfully patient; they have chafed more than once at the provocation offered them by Russia's highhanded action and they would have appealed to arms long ago, but for fear that Russia would have had at least one ally by her side. To the English speaking nations Japan has been turning her wistful looks, knowing at the same time that only under very exceptional circumstances would the United States engage in a policy of adventure in East Asia. English statesmanship moves very slowly and at last Japan let it be understood that she could not postpone her decision much longer, and that if England would not accept her alliance she must make the best terms she could with Russia, who was only too ready to listen to her overtures. Lord Landsdowne has seen the danger before it was too late; a close union between Russia, Japan and China would have been a very serious menace to the rest of the world, while this union between Britain and Japan is a menace to no one."

The Shanghai Mercury says the alliance cannot fail to have the good will, not of British and Japanese alone, but of every American, German, French or other government who ever sent a bale of goods to China. It means the open door without let or hindrance. It means a free Manchuria, an unbroken China. It means putting into practical effect the good advice so long given, the good offices so frequently proffered. It means, probably, more than this; it means a long period of far Eastern peace, and the almost immediate increase in trade and development, which nothing but the unsettled outlook has so long kept back. Within six months the effect will be seen in the rising value of any far Eastern share that has any degree of solidity for its foundation. These are some of the advantages offered on the surface. And at what cost? At the cost of a little firmness, a little pressure, and less preparation. We have all along declared our firm belief in Russia's peaceful intentions. Russia would not come to blows, even for Port Arthur. Neither would she fight for Manchuria. As a bone of contention with the two island empires, neither of which she can reach with the most far reaching of her arms, Manchuria would not be worth the candle, and in all probability the recent rumors of Russia's retiring according to her promises in 1900 are not without foundation.

Troops Disperse Mob.

Norfolk, Va., March 5. — Street cars guarded by troops are running at long intervals here today, but no passengers are being carried. All is quiet and Mayor Beaman stated that there is no necessity yet for declaring martial law. Four additional companies of the First infantry have been ordered out and this will place the entire command in the field. The strikers were busy last night barricading the tracks, but this morning the obstructions were removed by the troops.

At midnight the soldiers were called upon to disperse a mob at Church and Charlotte streets. Bayonets were used, but it is not known that there were any casualties. W. B. Rudolph, Tom Murray and Samuel Ayers, white, and Tom Jenkins, colored, were arrested this morning by a detachment of the Huntington rifles, at Newport News, for tearing up street car tracks. An officer of the company stated that an attempt at dynamiting the tracks had been made, but the police denied this.

The Suffolk military company arrived this forenoon and on the same train were fifteen strike breakers breakers from Knoxville. These men were taken to the barn by the troops. The arrival of imported men intensifies the feeling and the situation grows graver as the day advances.

General Manager C. Brooks Johnson, of the street railway company, tonight submitted a proposition to take back all old men now out who would sign within the next twenty-four hours, provided they would work with the non-union men.

The strikers held a meeting which lasted until long after midnight and decided unanimously not to accept the conditions imposed by Mr. Johnson. The city is quiet tonight.

A young woman in London took a pig in infancy and brought it up, as she says, "like a Christian." Complaint was made to the authorities the other day, and the sanitary officers who went to investigate found the pig in bed between two white sheets, with its head on a pillow and its body covered with a white counterpane.

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AMUSEMENTS

The Auditorium

Week Commencing Monday March 17

"Northern Lights"
A Page From American History.
21 - People in the Cast
NO SMOKING
Monday, Thursday and Friday

NEW SAVOY

Week Commencing Monday, March 17

Irish Aristocracy
Olio Better Than Ever
To conclude with Maurettus' laughable sketch
Marconi, the Inventor.

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