

The Klondike Nugget

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NOTICE.

When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical indication of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and is justified in the fact of its circulation. It is a paid circulation of 100,000 copies, and it is a fact that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

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 Canyon.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901.

A WAY TO AVOID STRIKES.

Selfishness is a natural attribute to human nature. Instinct leads to efforts for self-preservation before reason has reached an appreciable stage of development. Advancement of selfish interests is probably the most powerful of all motives for human action. In these truths which are incapable of dispute, lies to a large extent the responsibility for the grief which exists between labor and capital.

Few men have ever become so wealthy but what they craved for greater riches. In this distinctly material age wealth is power, and in the attainment of the means to reach the coveted end, the spirit of selfishness is absolutely certain to manifest itself. The capitalist too often forgets the fact that without the creative energy of labor he can accomplish nothing. He sees profits accruing and doubling from his investments and deceives himself into the belief that the sheer force of his money has accomplished it all. Convinced of this fact he is unable to see any reason why the laborer is entitled to claim a share in the profits.

The point is often illustrated in the attitude of large employers of labor in the various manufacturing industries. For example, a laborer may be enabled through the successful application of some simple invention to accomplish in six or seven hours as much as he was able previously to do in nine or ten hours.

In such instances it will be found as an ordinary thing that the employer demands the full benefit of the laborer's increased effectiveness. He does not, unless forced by competition, reduce the cost of the laborer's product to the consumer. Neither will he voluntarily reduce the number of his employees' working hours nor increase the amount of his wages. He considers that if he continues paying the laborer his regular wage rate, the latter is receiving everything to which he is entitled. As to the increased profits, he pockets them as being his by unquestioned right.

This principle which is nothing more nor less than an outgrowth of inherent human selfishness, is entirely wrong and incapable of being successfully deflected. It improves in mechanical appliances and increased effectiveness of the laborer's efforts are to inure only to the benefit of the employer, the gain therefrom to humanity in general is nil.

The laborer is certainly entitled to substantial consideration leaving aside any rights of the public generally which may be involved.

If heavy employers of labor would occasionally apply a few of the simplest ethical principles in dealing with their men, such things as strikes and other labor difficulties would be of comparatively rare occurrences.

HYDRAULIC OUTLOOK.

In spite of the fact that men whose opinions are entitled to consideration have expressed the belief that hydraulic operations cannot be successfully conducted in this country preparations along that line of mining are being actively made. As a matter of fact it may be expected that within a comparatively short time, work by the hydraulic system will be in progress upon an extensive scale. When the creeks which have been the heaviest producers under the ordinary placer mining plan of development are considered as having been worked out, there will still be gold left upon them

in sufficient quantity to warrant reworking by hydraulic means.

It may be set down also as a fact, certain to be accomplished in the fullness of time, that miles of territory along the Klondike river and on the hills overlooking the various creeks of the district, will be washed down and deposited of vast deposits of gold now lying beneath them.

When placer mining has ceased to be a profitable industry on the Klondike—something which is not likely to occur within a score of years, there will still be employment for hundreds of men in hydraulic operations.

The garbage question has not been settled as it should be even yet. The scow system is practicable, only it should be carried out on practical lines.

Telephone Journal at Budapest.

The system of "telephone journal" which has been in operation in Budapest for several years is meeting with increased success. The system was inaugurated in 1893; the subscribers receive their news by telephone instead of by a printed journal. All the interesting news is telephoned from the central office to the subscribers from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Each class of news comes at a certain hour, except for the news of the Stock Exchange and parliament, which are given every half-hour as they are obtained. The subscription price is 75 cents per month by periods of four months each; no extra charge is made for the receiving apparatus or lines. The receiver is double, so that two persons may hear the news at the same time; the announcement of the communications is made by an electric bell. At the end of 1898 the system, which was limited to the city of Budapest, had already 550 miles of lines. At present the number of subscribers reaches nearly 700, this being eight times the number during the first year. The system is likely to be extended to the neighboring towns of Szeged and Arad, as the preliminary trials which have lately been made have given good results.—Scientific American.

Cinematograph for Blind.

Dr. Dussaud, of the Psychological Institute of Paris, gave a lecture on February 16, at the Hospital de Societes Savantes, on the education of the blind and deaf. A large audience witnessed interesting experiments founded on his method for supplementing the senses of these two classes of unfortunate.

The cinematograph for the blind is a machine which passes under the fingers of the blind a series of reliefs representing the same object in different positions—the branch of a tree, a bird, or any other object. The blind person has the illusion of moving scenes just as photographs passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight.

Dr. Dussaud has also arranged an electric vibration for the use of the deaf who are incurable. This gives them the notion of musical rhythm. For those not entirely deaf, he has invented a "gradual amplifier of sounds," which supplements the organs of hearing and in some instances improves them.

Dr. Dussaud expressed the hope that these two inventions would materially aid in the education of the deaf and blind. The doctor gave a number of statistics already furnished by him to the Academy of Medicine and the Society of Biology showing that his method had been applied during the last four years to more than 300 patients affected either with blindness or deafness, and that in most cases the results obtained had been extremely satisfactory.—Ex.

One of Forbes' Scoops.

The following story illustrates the late Archibald Forbes' cleverness in getting his news reports in ahead of his fellow correspondents:

Here is a little scene: Time, near midnight, after a hard day's work. Everybody done up. "Hello, Jones," says Smith. "There's Forbes already asleep, like brass." "By Jove, yes," quoth Jones (incipient snore from Forbes). "It would take ten horses to wake him up. I'll turn in," says Jones. "Time enough to get our stuff off tomorrow, eh?" "Right you are," responds Smith.

In ten minutes the wearied warrior settles are dead asleep. Forbes rises cautiously, passing out like a ghost, sits him down in a hidden corner with the stump of a tallow candle, writes like a whirlwind for a couple of hours, finishes with the last flicker of his dip, saddles a horse, off he goes helter skelter across the country, gallops for an hour, delivers his letter, gallops back, is in bed by 4, sleeps this time "like brass" and no mistake.

"Hello, lazy bones," exclaims Smith at 7 a. m., shaking the sleeper. "Time to be up, old man," adds Jones. "What are you up to?" quoth Forbes drowsily. "We are thinking of getting our stuff off." "The devil you are! Why hurry? Let's have another snooze."

At last Smith and Jones get their stuff off and in three days discover to their bewilderment that they were 24 hours behindhand. Very provoking to Smith and Jones. But if Forbes had been the victim of the little ruse he would have been the first to laugh over it and to congratulate his successful competitor.

ANOTHER RESIDENT

From the North End Deals With Garbage Situation.

Dawson, June 7, 1901.

Editor Nugget:

Dear Sir—The garbage question will not down. I foreshadowed in my former letter that the present scow would not work. Early this morning it sunk at its dock. The cause was twofold: (1) the scow leaks in the seams and did when it was first put to work; (2) the loading was done with poor judgment. Being more heavily loaded on the out or water side it tilted that way and the water in the boat rushing to the lower side did the rest. If the two big boats moored near there should be moved away and none be there to take a friendly line from the garbage scow when it is being dumped, some of these days the scow will go down stream for good. It is rather comical to see a "self-acting" scow having to be shovelled out by hand, but that is a mere detail.

Talking about piers the affair at the foot of Eighth street that grades up into the air so nicely shuts out the Standard Oil people from approaching their own warehouse. But that concern is rich so it don't matter if the approach to their own place of business for which they pay rent to the Dominion government is blocked. We have all been "cussing" the health officer for this state of affairs and it seems we have got after the wrong man.

Now, as I said before, it is time to quit experimenting. This scow achievement of the engineers' department is a temporary affair at best. It won't serve in the spring from high water, nor in the fall when the water is low; and in the winter it is not at all available.

I heard the engineers' department figure a road would cost \$30,000 round the bluff to the north of the city. Guess the officer must have figured on an automobile driveway. With a little giant powder and the use of the rock that would be loosened up it ought not to cost even a government crew near that sum; I guess a private contractor who is used to railroad "rockwork" would be glad to do it for \$10,000, and now while the weather is good is the time to do the work; if it must be done by the engineers department, however, by all means have it done and let some of the money which the "dear people" are paying scavengers go towards paying for the road, by making the removal of the garbage a government affair instead of a private snap. Respectfully, NORTH-ENDER.

Light Wanted.

Editor Nugget:

There are certain features about the recently manufactured order concerning the red tape that is to be complied with before a person can carry gold dust from the country that I do not exactly understand. Wages in the Yukon are practically all paid in gold dust and the man or woman who has been frugal for a couple of years or more may have saved up a few hundred dollars of their earnings which he or she desires to carry to the outside; yet, according to this recent decree, the full text of which is known only by hearsay, no official statement of it having as yet appeared in print, this little batch of dust is liable to be seized and confiscated at the boundary, a sort of parting kick to the person who is leaving the country. Until there is more light thrown on this seemingly arbitrary decree, there will be hardships worked through taking advantage of ignorance. It is hard to comply with the law when it is not known what the law is. LABORER.

Suicide Statistics.

In a paper printed in the American Journal of Insanity Mr. G. Styles presents statistics regarding the occurrence of suicides. Forty years ago it was shown that only 4 out of 10,000 persons rated as paupers died by their own hands, while 7 coachmen or other servants, 5 bankers or professional men, nearly 8 soldiers, 7 tailors, shoemakers or bakers, and only 1 3-to carpenters, butchers and masons out of 10,000 were suicides. Sweden had the lowest average of all the countries considered, namely, 1 suicide to 92,000 persons; Russia had 1 to 35,000; the United States 1 to 15,000; Saxony 1 to 8,446. In St. Petersburg and in London the proportion was 1 to 21,000. If we take the statistics of the 50 years just passed for France the following results: For every 100,000 inhabitants of France there were in 1841-45, nine suicides; in 1846-50, ten; in 1851-55, thirteen; in 1856-60, fifteen; in 1861-65, seventeen; in 1866-70, twenty-one; in 1871-75, twenty-two; in 1876-80, twenty-six. During the years 1826-1890 the percentage of suicides increased in Belgium 72 per cent; in Prussia, 41 per cent; in Austria, 238 per cent; in France, 318 per cent; in Saxony, 212 per cent; in Sweden, 72 per cent; in Denmark, 35 per cent.

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

Case vs. Carr tonight, Savoy theater. We sit glasses, Pioneer drug store.

The Garbage Question

OPPOSITE WHITE PASS DOCK.

HERSHBERG

The Automobile.

The Automobile Club of America has been notified by Col John J. Astor that at least one of the proposed country houses on the road between New York and Albany will be ready this season. The house which Col. Astor has offered to place at the disposal of the club, without expense to them, is "The Maples," which forms a part of Col. Astor's Peralville estate. It will be fitted up in the best manner for the requirements of the club.

King Leopold II of Belgium is an ardent lover of the sport, and takes a keen interest in the development of the automobile in that country. He has decided to improve the roads, which in some parts of the kingdom are in a very bad state, and has charged one of the government engineers with the work of drawing up the plans. He is now having built in France a large automobile which approaches somewhat the idea of a palace car, as it will be divided into compartments. According to reports it is to have a sleeping chamber, a toilet room and a servants' compartment. This vehicle is to cost no less than \$50,000; the motor is built for 30-horse power, and its reservoir will contain 25 gallons of gasoline. The consumption of gasoline will cost about \$2 per hour. In this way King Leopold is to make his voyages in the future when he does not use his machine of the ordinary type.

A somewhat novel system for carrying the mail is now in use between two towns in France—Bonneville and Connerre-Breille. These towns, 10 miles distant, are on a line of narrow-gauge railroad, but a part of the mail was formerly carried by a four-wheeled car running on the rails, provided with two bicycle movements and worked by two men. As this system of locomotion proved too slow, the railroad company has substituted a four-wheeled automobile car which has 3-horse power gasoline motor, water cooled; the movement of the motor is transmitted to the rear axle by two round belts passing over two speed changing pulleys which are loose on the shaft and may be coupled by friction to a fixed pulley, mounted on the intermediate shaft. This shaft is connected by reduction gearing to a second intermediate shaft which carries a chain passing to the rear axle. Ball bearings are used throughout. A pedal operates a powerful hand-brake upon the rear axle. The total weight of this car is 1050 pounds, and it makes an average speed of 20 miles an hour. Since it has been put into use for carrying the mail its performance has been quite satisfactory.—Scientific American.

Caught a Tartar.

The burglar had entered the house as quietly as possible, but his shoes were not padded, and they made some noise.

He had just reached the door of the bedroom when he heard some one moving in the bed as if about to get up, and he paused.

The sound of a woman's voice floated to his ears.

"If you don't take off your boots when you come into this house," it said, "there's going to be trouble, and a whole lot of it. Here it's been raining for three hours, and you dare to tramp over my carpets with your muddy boots on. Go down stairs and take them off this minute!"

He went down stairs without a word, but he didn't take off his boots. Instead he went straight out into the night again, and the "pal" who was waiting for him saw a tear glisten in his eye.

"I can't rob that house," he said. "It reminds me of home."

To the Miners.

The best \$1 meal and best beds in Dawson is served at the Martony Cafe, First avenue.

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

70 Per Cent. Net

A Fine Corner Lot 50x100 South Dawson—renting \$500 per month—for \$9,000. Best Bargain in Dawson

JOSLIN & STARNES

ORR & TUKEY, Freighters

On and after May 6, Daily Stage to and from Grand Forks, leaving each place at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Office - A. C. Co. Building

The refuse of the city is now being dumped into the Yukon from a specially built lighter which opens on either side when ready to unload, the lighter being towed out in the current where the garbage is precipitated. It looks as though this system will prove satisfactory and that the perplexing question as to the manner of disposing of the city's refuse is at last satisfactorily answered. But there is garbage and garbage. How about the worse than worthless trash which is now being foisted upon the public. Damaged foods (a steamer's load) rotten flour, mouldy hams, bacon that smells to heaven and the Lord knows what. But that is the least of our troubles. Tons upon tons of shoddy, worthless clothing has been foisted upon the market; stuff not fit for the apparel of a siwash, rotten in texture and vile in construction. These goods are now being sold at "special sale prices" (heaven save the mark). Think of offering such stuff to the Dawson public!

Later—We have just received word that the garbage lighter has sunk. Here is a misfortune indeed, but through the cloud of despair which now envelops us, a bright gleam of hope is shining which, if fulfilled, will give us joy. A new garbage scow may be constructed of sufficient size to carry all this worthless trash and the guilty parties may be compelled to cast the lot into the river.

For Rent.

Dining room and kitchen complete in the most popular hotel in Dawson. Proprietors unable to attend the business. A splendid chance for competent people. For particulars inquire this office.

Latest photo buttons at Getzman's.

New Clothing

We have a line excelled by none. All the latest cuts in styles and prices.

BUSINESS SUITS IN ALL THE LEADING SHADINGS AND GOODS.

Norfolk Jackets, Summer Coats, Waiter Coats, Duck Pants, Bicycle Pants, Etc.

Our prices are as low as any and we are not going out of business.

J. P. McLENNAN

TRUTH TELLS!

THE PEOPLE COME!

See the Eminent Palmist and Parapsychologist.

MRS. DR. SLAYTON

For parlors are thronged all day. Those who wish to see her should make an appointment to avoid waiting. Private entrance for ladies. Palmistry and Phenology taught scientifically. Hours 10 to 10.

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GRAND FORKS.

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Formerly the Globe

Rooms Elegantly Furnished

First-Class in Every Respect

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Our Only Trouble

Is that we cannot get enough stock to supply our trade. There is plenty of poor meat in the market but we demand only the best. You can depend upon anything sold you from our shop.

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You are put in immediate communication with Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run or Sulphur Creeks.

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You can have at your finger ends over 200 speaking instruments.

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GENERAL OFFICE, THIRD ST., NEAR A. C. STORE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid Up Capital, Eight Million Dollars.

REMOVAL!

Both branches of this bank will be consolidated at its new office on the water front, Cor. First Ave. and Second St. The bank will be prepared to pay the

Best Prices for Gold Dust

and to transact a General Banking Business. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has 61 offices in Canada, 1 in Great Britain, [at London], and 6 in the United States, including New York, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., and Skagway. We have a completely equipped Assay Office with an assayer who has a certificate of competency from the chief assayer of the United States assay office at New York.

H. T. WILLS, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

The Standard Theatre

Week of Monday, June 3

Production of the Great Comedy-Drama in 4 acts, entitled,

"A NOBLE OUTCAST"

SPECIALLY SELECTED CAST.

Ladies' Family Night Thursday. Seats Now on Sale.

ALL SEATS RESERVED \$1.00 AND \$2.00 EACH. Secure Them Early.

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Mastodon

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DOLAN & MAURETT'S

Farce Comedy, entitled

MASQUERADING