

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 Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

\$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.



AMUSEMENTS. Auditorium—"Way Down East." Standard—Vaudeville.

THE CANDIDATURE OF DR. CATTO.

Dr. Catto made a very favorable impression at the meeting on Thursday night, albeit the doctor represents a set of ideas which cannot be regarded as practicable at this time. Dr. Catto would, if elected, go to Ottawa with the avowed purpose of taking a seat in opposition to the government and throwing every possible stumbling block in the way of governmental policies.

The fact that during the past year the government in dealing with the Yukon has exhibited the utmost of good faith and an earnest desire for the future welfare of the district, is not regarded by Dr. Catto as a circumstance worthy of consideration.

From the standpoint of the latter, it is necessary to go back into ancient history and prove that the government was incompetent and dishonest in 1898, in order to have the territory properly represented in Ottawa.

While undoubtedly sincere in his views and admittedly the superior of his competitor for the opposition support, Dr. Catto does not commend himself to the great mass of voters as a desirable man to send to Ottawa as a Yukon representative. He would not be a satisfactory man to speak for the people of this territory at the federal capital for the one reason if for no other, that he has never been willing to give the government credit for such reforms as have been granted. He has always denied any serious intention on the part of the government to do any measure of justice to this territory and on that account would not be a desirable man to represent a district which anticipates going before the government and seeking substantial favors.

In many particulars the same objections apply to Dr. Catto which are offered against Joe Clarke, although in respect to personality the former is so far above and beyond Clarke that a comparison between the two is absolutely impossible. Dr. Catto is, at least, a gentleman and is animated by motives and purposes the sincerity of which can not be questioned.

Clarke has none of these characteristics to commend him. He is in every particular an unworthy and unprincipled man and were a choice necessary between him and Dr. Catto we should unhesitatingly choose the latter.

Fortunately, however, for the future welfare of the district it is not necessary to select either one or the other. In the person of the Hon. James Hamilton Ross the voters of the district are offered a candidate who not only commands the admiration and respect of every person who is familiar with his record in the Yukon and elsewhere, but what is of almost equal importance a man who is in a position to go down to Ottawa and secure more real, genuine, substantial improvements and reforms for the country than any other individual who might be mentioned.

Mr. Ross has the confidence of the people and the ear of the govern-

ment, a combination of facts which makes his election an absolute certainty.

If Clarke went to Ottawa he would heap abuse and slander upon the government in barroom language.

If Dr. Catto were successful he would make use of better terms but his policy would not be dissimilar.

If Mr. Ross is elected he will secure the reforms which by common consent of the people are required in the interest of the future welfare of the territory.

It is for the voters to choose from the three candidates one who will best serve their purposes. If they want the time of their representative taken up in abusing the government let them choose Clarke or Dr. Catto. If they want results let them select Mr. Ross.

COMPARISON. It is impossible to realize or appreciate what has actually been done for this territory by the federal government except by making comparisons with other districts opened up to settlement under somewhat similar circumstances.

It is a remarkable fact and one to which particular attention is drawn at this time that with almost one accord the newspapers published in Alaska and the public speakers who are advocating the extension of the right of self-government to that territory make use of existing conditions in this district to emphasize their demands upon the United States government.

While a few chronic kickers are going about the streets of Dawson and over the creeks telling the people how the federal authorities have ruined the prospects of the Yukon, some 60,000 residents of Alaska are directing the attention of Uncle Sam to the admirable manner in which Canada has handled her northern possessions and crying shame to the great republic for the treatment that has been accorded to Alaska.

Alaska is five times as old as the Yukon territory so far as actual settlement is concerned, has a much larger population, but the United States government has done nothing to advance the interests of Alaska, in comparison with what has been done in this territory.

Alaska has no system of public schools, no magnificent scheme of public highways such as the miners of the Yukon enjoy, no well established public service, no land laws by which titles may be secured other than mining titles, and absolutely no voice in the settlement of its own affairs.

Men who have lived in Alaska for years are authority for the statement that the Yukon territory is two decades ahead of Alaska simply because of what has been done for this territory by the federal government.

It is truly said that a man is not without honor save and except in his own country, and in a limited sense this may also be true of governments. In any event if the men who are howling so lustily about the treatment the Yukon has received from the federal government will consult men who have spent a year or two at Nome they will find that their causes for complaint are very largely imaginary and when compared with the situation in Alaska entirely so.

After extending a gratuitous insult to the American residents of the Yukon on Thursday night Joe Clarke suddenly called to mind the naturalization papers filed recently and endeavored to "square" himself, but without avail. Joe needs only enough rope to make his end certain.

Now for thirty days of good, hard, earnest work, and Mr. Ross will be elected by so large a majority that Joe's deposit will accrue to the public exchequer.

Speaking of whirlwinds, when Joe Clarke reaps all the harvest that grows from the seed scattered by him at Thursday night's meeting, he will begin to wonder at his own

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The Home Life of the Shah.

The east is full of startling and dramatic contrasts, but there is something almost grotesque in the contrast between the dazzling vision of riches, beyond all calculation, which the privileged spectator may see in the royal treasure-houses of Teheran and the man who as Shah, the "King of Kings," owns them.

If you could take a peep into the palace gardens at Teheran, the viceroys of India has written, "you might catch a glimpse of a sorrow, sad-eyed man dressed in an ill-fitting tweed suit, shuffling along in slippers which flip-flap irritatingly at every step, working among his beloved plants or taking snap-shots with his camera. This homely, insignificant figure is Muzaffer-ed-Din, the kindly autocrat of Persia and lord of more treasures of gold and jewels than any Croesus who ever lived."

There is any doubt of the extravagant wealth this plain, unpretending man owns, let us for a moment leave him among his plants and enter the museum where his treasures are stored in prodigal and lavish disorder. Here are glass cases, a yard high and a foot broad, full to the brim of diamonds and rubies, emeralds and sapphires, and indeed of every gem "the earth has yielded to the light."

Here are enormous vessels of gold full of similar gems which you might take up by the double handful and allow to flow like a stream of many-colored fire through the open fingers. Helms blaze with rubies; ancient armour, shields, scabbards, and sword-hilts sparkle and flash with their thickly-enrusted gems.

Here is the famous globe of pure gold, with all its seas of emeralds and its countries a mosaic of turquoise and amethysts, of emeralds and diamonds, to the number of 51,000 and to the value of many a king's ransom. His throne of gold enamel is said to be worth \$2,500,000, and little wonder, for its back is one unbroken blaze of diamonds and rubies, and its carpet is of thousands of flawless pearls woven together in a dainty arabesque.

And these are but a few of the treasures which this quiet man, who sips his tea and "potters about his garden" like any retired government clerk, calls his own. It is remarkable that a man who might present to the world a dazzling exterior which Solomon himself could not have rivalled should always choose to be recognized by the plainness of his attire. While his courtiers, with their orders and jewels, revel in all the colors of the rainbow, the Shah wears a simple silk surtout over his European clothes, and a fez or astrakhan hat, so rigidly abjuring display that even his

cat, flies and bees, and invariably he has been successful. In his experiments the doctor puts to death a dog or cat by dropping or asphyxiation. After allowing the animal to remain until rigor mortis has set in and all signs of life are lacking, he places the corpse upon a porcelain slab previously heated to the temperature corresponding to the normal temperature of the subject. The powder is then sprinkled over the body. Within three or four minutes following the application of the powder signs of life manifest themselves, and within fifteen minutes after the resuscitation measures have been resorted to, in every instance thus far the subject has returned to normal life.

Where He Was "At Home" A well-known lady is noted for her gracious manners. Her wit, though keen, has not the sharp flavor of personality which distinguishes the bright sayings of so many society women.

The other day, however, when a young man whose father had amassed a large fortune in the manufacture of tallow candles was presented to her, and immediately began to talk loudly of his experiences on a recent continental trip, she became somewhat impatient of his pretensions.

"Where you are in Paris?" she asked. "Oh, yes, Paris was my headquarters." "In Italy?" "I spent a fortnight in Rome, and it occurred to me that there I had found alike the capital of religion and art." "In Greece?" "Surely!" replied the young man, adding, with a veiled allusion to recent classical honors he had won, "There I lived indeed happily."

"Oh," exclaimed the lady (with a sly allusion to the tallow-chandlering), "I had forgotten, there, of course, you were at home!"

Death of a Congressman Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11.—Congressman John L. Shepherd of the Fourth Texas district died at his home in Texarkana. He had been afflicted for more than a year with acute Bright's disease. Recently he was unanimously renominated by the Democrats of his district.

Mr. Shepherd is the third member of the Texas delegation to die during the current term. Burge of the Sixth and De Graffenried of the Fourth being the other two. Among the candidates who desire to succeed Mr. Shepherd are J. H. Dinmore and H. E. Henderson of Sulphur Springs, W. T. Armistead of Jefferson and Jake Hodges of Paris.

WE are now prepared to do all kinds of Casting & Machine Work. Repairing a Specialty. Yukon Saw Mill Machine Works and Foundry. 1st Ave. and Duke St. Phone 27. Dawson.

Ostrich Farming Those interested in matters curious will find much to their taste in an account of a new California industry, written by Ernest Horsfall Rydall, in the May Era. Any one thinking of raising ostriches will be glad to know that the care of the ostrich is a very easy and inexpensive matter. An ostrich has to be kept four years before it arrives at adult age; it may then be expected to yield annually about thirty dollars' worth of ostrich feathers to the owner. Feathers are obtained from the ostrich even at the age of one year but these are of small value. The cost of the keep of an ostrich is no more than that of a sheep, so that a farmer of very limited experience can easily figure the cost of a flock of ostriches. The balmy climate of California permits the birds to remain in the open all the year round. The feathers are always in demand, and range in value from ten to a hundred dollars a pound. No more easy occupation can be entered into and few more profitable in the raising of live stock, than the raising of the domesticated ostrich. Ostriches live to the age of about sixty years; it has been found that the climate of the Pacific states south of Cape Conception is admirably adapted to the African ostrich; the Straits camelus. Constipation is, perhaps, the only malady to which adult American ostriches are subject; this can be easily rectified by the well-known methods practised by the ostrich farmers of the Cape. On the nourishing alfalfa that grows so readily and so plentifully in California the ostriches thrive; they will eat all kinds of grass and vegetables. Common opinion has it they will eat anything; while the temptation naturally is to feed the ostriches in California upon anything that may be of low value in the produce market, yet the experience of the average American ostrich farmer so far has been that the better the ostriches are fed the better egg-layers they become. The digestive powers of the stomach of an ostrich are proverbial from remote times, and modern statements are that cigars, newspapers, and miscellany of the most varied description have gone successfully into the stomach of an ostrich, but this is all exaggeration, although of course ostriches do require a certain amount of gravel to assist digestion, as do other birds. Second-class oranges, bananas, the refuse of wineries, and other things not suitable for other cattle, can be safely and profitably used to sustain the ostrich.

Irish Affairs Dublin, Sept. 29.—Timothy McCarthy and Thomas McDwyer, respectively proprietor and manager of the Irish People, who have been on trial charged under the Crimes Act with having published intimidations, were each sentenced today to two months' imprisonment. They gave notice of appeal.

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