

The Klondike Nugget

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

From Wednesday and Thursday a Daily.
THE WRONG TRACK.
The suggestion at the meeting last night about resisting with force and arms if necessary the taking of land on certain creeks by the water syndicate lately formed was out of place, indiscreet, injurious to the best interests of the Klondike, idle, silly vaporing of which the utterer should feel ashamed. It is to be deplored that there has been even a thought on the part of the government of closing any part or portion of the district from the individual miner and if the proper interpretation has been put on the order by local officials and the territory referred to has been really withdrawn and is to go to the gigantic syndicate, then should the combined efforts of every individual in the Yukon be brought to bear upon the government to have the order rescinded at once and before the evil results which accrue from such a detrimental report become widespread. To withdraw from the individual miner the land in question is an outrage when past governmental practices are remembered, and no time should be lost in taking steps to have the order annulled, but when a man gets up in a Dawson meeting and suggests a Boston tea party he weakens the cause he essays to defend. The shotgun policy has never been successful in other countries and it will not win in Dawson.

LETTERS
And Small Packages can be sent to the Creek carriers on the following days: Every 1 and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, 1 Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz on Sun.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1901.

\$50 Reward

We will pay a reward of \$50 to the person who will lead to the conviction of anyone who copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses, retail residences, where same have left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET

From Friday's Daily

THE RECENT ORDER.

It is to be greatly deplored that government at Ottawa should have made such a glaring error as feared has been made in connection with the Klondike water grant. Treadgold and his associates, first casual reading of the order published in full in the Nugget 18th there is little to be seen objectionable in nature, but studied, many objectionable come to light and prominent in them is the whole of section 10 order which reads as follows:

"The right subject to no except the royalty prescribed in put, to enter upon, make entry work all mining locations now after abandoned on Bonanza, Hunker creeks and their tributaries."

The above section cannot be to mean other than that it all land on the creeks mentioned their tributaries that has or after be abandoned, and taken it embraces everything in the territory in the way of that may be discovered in the future.

If the order is rightly interpreted for the most vigorous people, every official and citizen of whatsoever country history of the Yukon is fit the Nugget believes it will and made in a manner that will any misconstruction of its meaning.

It is expected that the interpretation of the full order peculiarly of section 10 will be from Ottawa within a week or and if it is as believed from the order it will be, the time be ripe for a protest and can not ignore.

THE TWO FLAGS.

While our esteemed but minded friends on the other side were engaged in their pastime of pulling down Br wherever one could be seen, mislabeled of the Yukon territory an example of toleration we are afraid will be entire a dispatch from Dawson:

"An extraordinary feature compliance of Governor Ross recently 'enjoined' certain strikers, says the San Francisco Chronicle, from unlawfully interfering with the business of their former employer and his present employees, and that those who disregarded that injunction have been sent to jail."

In the same state an injunction has been threatened against certain dealers in oleomargarine, who persist in violating the pure food laws of the commonwealth and who rely on the delays of the law to defeat prosecutions begun and carried on by ordinary processes.

In both cases the injunction is against the commission of an unlawful act. The object is to secure summary punishment of any who by violating the injunction should be in "contempt of court."

"Contempt of court" is no worse than "contempt of the law." Injunctions against committing an evidently unlawful act ought never to be per-

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MINERAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

The minister of mines in the province of British Columbia has courteously laid upon our table his report for the year 1900 covering the mineral productions for that country and in which few find some most interesting facts.

At this time we deal only with gold, lead, silver, copper, coal and coke production, and touching these the minister has given most valuable information.

The total value of all mineral products named above and including building stone and bricks for the last half century—1852 to 1900 inclusive—was \$152,155,208 in value. Of this sum gold amounted to \$75,000,000 in round numbers, silver to \$14,000,000, lead to \$7,050,000, copper to \$4,300,000, coal and coke to \$49,000,000, and building stone and brick to slightly less than \$2,000,000.

Referring to the table of "placer gold," we have some interesting figures, for there the facts appear to be contradictory. As early as 1859 the product of placer gold in British Columbia exceeded \$1,600,000 and in 1863 passed \$1,800,000—when the product began to decrease and descended as low as \$1,300,000 in 1873, reaching, however, \$2,475,000 in 1875.

For the last twenty-five years no annual product has touched that of the last named year, and in 1893 the placer gold product reached but \$250,000, while in 1899 it exceeded slightly \$1,344,000, but was \$1,278,724 last year.

Turning to the value of coal and coke productions, we find that fifty years ago the product was but 25,000 tons, while in 1891 the product had exceeded "a million tons," and in 1900 reached 1,439,595 tons, valued at \$4,318,785—and for a half century the total value of this product had touched \$50,000,000.—Seattle Times.

"CONTEMPT OF COURT."

We note that a Pennsylvania judge recently "enjoined" certain strikers, says the San Francisco Chronicle, from unlawfully interfering with the business of their former employer and his present employees, and that those who disregarded that injunction have been sent to jail.

In the same state an injunction has been threatened against certain dealers in oleomargarine, who persist in violating the pure food laws of the commonwealth and who rely on the delays of the law to defeat prosecutions begun and carried on by ordinary processes.

In both cases the injunction is against the commission of an unlawful act. The object is to secure summary punishment of any who by violating the injunction should be in "contempt of court."

"Contempt of court" is no worse than "contempt of the law." Injunctions against committing an evidently unlawful act ought never to be per-

mitted in any civilized community. The law provides the penalty for its infraction. The real guilt is in breaking the law, and the punishment should be for that and not for disobeying the mandate of the judge.

When the law forbids a thing the sanction is far greater than that which can attach to the command of a judge. The law should be able to vindicate itself. That it does not do so is the reason of the increasing frequency for application for injunction.

Technical delays and the abuse of appeal tend to anarchy and to escape that resort is had to the substitution of the inferior authority of the judge, with swift punishment for disobedience to the superior authority of the law and with punishment indefinitely delayed or altogether avoided in case of infraction. It should not be permitted. Society should be compelled to vindicate its authority by more proper methods.

The injunction has a necessary and proper place in our legal procedure, but that proper sphere does not include the forbidding of an act already forbidden by the authority of the people themselves. Of course, the court also represents the people, and its act is assumed to be the act of the community. But the public will not take that view. It looks upon the injunction as the act of a single man, and upon the punishment of disobedience as vindication of the authority of the judge and not of the majesty of the law. The resort to the judge as to an authority stronger than the law is unhealthy and should stop. The reason for it will disappear whenever the people compel the observance of law through agencies appropriate for that purpose.

FREIGHT CHARGES.

Should the proposed railroad from Valdes to Eagle materialize, and the indications are that it certainly will, then will the shippers of Dawson see an entirely different demeanor in the attitude of the officials of the W. P. & Y. R. who will then be as meek and humble as they are austere and dictatorial now. When it becomes possible for both passengers and freight to reach Dawson from salt water within 24 or 30 hours the W. P. & Y. R. will realize that it has an opposition many times stronger than that which now exists in the all-water route via St. Michael, which today is the only thing that prevents the up-river company from doubling its already exorbitant charges.

But the proposed railroad from Valdes to Eagle, and possibly to Dawson, does not alleviate the present situation, although for the remainder of the present season, except in late shipments and perishable goods, the bulk of staff, received in Dawson will come by the lower river, a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the business interests of Dawson and the Yukon. But even the rates by the lower river are much too high for the welfare and future interests of the country. These also would be speedily remedied with the construction of a railroad from Valdes to the Yukon and after that time "unprecedented storms" can sweep the coast in quest of barges to wreck at pleasure, and yet no damage will be done. It can be "understood the captain's telegram will read" any old thing and no one need worry about it.

But in the meantime it behooves the shippers to make some effort to better their present condition and to issue an edict as to what they will stand in the way of freight charges next year.

It is evident that the late Democratic convention in the state of Ohio involved much more than appeared upon the surface when that convention adjourned. Developments have been rapid and conclusive touching this suggestion.

Within three days from the date of that adjournment the followers of Mr. Bryan showed evidence of discontent, the immediate excuse being that the Democratic convention of Ohio had without precedent refused to recognize in any manner the national platform upon which the Democratic candidates stood in 1900.

Per se, this did not seem to be a reasonable excuse, but the New York World has suddenly brought to the surface a different reason for the action of the Democratic convention—and that reason involves the candidacy of David B. Hill of New York for the presidency in 1904.

Mr. Bryan has now come out boldly and assures the country that he will fight Mr. Hill's candidacy to a finish, and it remains to be seen what sort of a battle these two great leaders will put up.

It develops in the course of the discussion of this proposition that Mr. Hill has won over John R. McLean of Cincinnati, to the candidacy of the New Yorker—and, says the Seattle Times, since Mr. McLean wants to be Senator from Ohio, the election for which depends upon the results of the present state campaign, there is a strong reason for the alliance between Hill and McLean.

Mr. Bryan charges that pending the Kansas City convention Mr. Hill came to his house and urged that the platform be adopted at Kansas City in 1900 ignore the money question altogether, or at least ignore the "silver plank" thereof.

It is well known that Mr. Bryan refused to permit this so emphatically that he not only told Mr. Hill that he would not accept the nomination on any other platform, but that as late as 3 o'clock on the morning of the night in which the platform committee sat under a tie vote on the money plank of the platform, Mr. Bryan 'phoned that committee through one of his trusted lieutenants, that "if the silver plank be omitted, from the platform to withdraw my name from the convention."

Mr. Bryan now claims that Hill went to Kansas City and did all he could to beat the platform which Bryan desired, and then afterward rejoiced at Bryan's defeat at the polls—and Mr. Bryan considers this conduct on the part of Hill to be sufficient to make an open fight against Hill, to say nothing of the other fact that Hill represents the "Clevelandism" of Democracy, which is both un-American and antiquated.

Without taking sides with either at the present time, it is fair to observe that Mr. Hill's fight against the Kansas City platform was open and bold, and unless he expected to receive the nomination himself as a result of defeating the plank which Bryan insisted should be inserted into the platform, the Hill's conduct was not reprehensible in that convention.

It is also true that, barring Mr. Bryan's, there was no name spoken in the Kansas City convention during its session that received the amount of applause both from delegates and spectators as did the name David B. Hill.

It goes without saying that if Hill rejoiced at Bryan's defeat at the polls, he deserves Bryan's opposition now, and ultimate defeat in 1904.

Of course, July, 1901—three straight years before a Democratic candidate will be put before the people in the next presidential campaign—is altogether too far off to occasion much disturbance at the present time. Long before the next convention shall assemble to select the Democratic candidate for the presidency, other and stronger candidates than David B. Hill may come before the people—and there are too many much younger men who will undoubtedly have followers in that convention—and two of them spell their names "Carter H. Harrison," mayor of Chicago, and "Tom L. Johnson," mayor of Cleveland.

The lands in the Oklahoma territory, consisting of Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, soon to be opened to settlement by homesteaders, contain 3,712,503 acres. Reports from there indicate, however, that the opportunities for farmers are not of such a character as to be classed as a bonanza. It is said to be a fine cattle country, but in no sense of the word a farming country, the rainfall being scarce, it is generally termed the home of the hot wind and drought. In addition to these facts calculated to discourage homesteaders, the law provides that each Indian brave, squaw and papoose shall be allowed to select a quarter section before the opening. These selections are now being made and will take 464,000 acres of the choicest land. Another 480,000 acres is to be set aside to be held by the Indians as pasture lands. One-ninth of the total will be set aside for school lands and there are 250,000 acres of mountainous and sandy land unfit for settlement. With these facts confronting them it is probable that the prospective settlers

now assembling to enter the territory need not be envious and others are not likely to join them to any alarming extent. Speaking of the character of the lands, Colonel Randlett, the Indian agent says: "On the land known as the agency farm which is as good soil as there is in the territory, there have been but four crops in 20 years, and none of these reached 30 bushels to the acre on account of the hot winds and continued droughts." These seem to indicate that there are no flattering inducements to homesteaders offered in that territory.

That last night's meeting was a front was due solely and entirely to those who were at the head of it, a class of chronic kickers with whom the rank and file of those who represent the business interests of Dawson and the Klondike refuse to train. It is now in order for those who have heavy interest at stake to hold a meeting for the purpose of discussing transportation, local incorporation, the withdrawal from location of a large mineral field and other questions of vital importance. The chronics have held their meeting, now let those who represent something get in and do business.

The Sun is nothing if not candid. In this morning's issue it apologizes for many breaks and "bulls" made by it in the past, but promises better things in the future. It says it is importing a cargo of editors from Eastern Canada and in substance asks the people to grin and bear with it until the consignment arrives. In behalf of the Sun we ask that the people comply with its request. It does not state whether the shipment is coming as bonded freight or by express. It is now in order for our esteemed evening "contemptions" to warn the Sun to not ship its consignment of editors in barges by way of St. Michael on account of "unprecedented storms sweeping the coast."

Minister of the Interior Sifton is not likely to have a very holiday sort of time in the Klondike if all the papers now being prepared for his consideration have anything like a fair show. He will undoubtedly have a headache over the freight schedule, and the great gold water concession is liable to keep him awake for many nights, while the municipality question, added to these and many other troubles, will make Mr. Sifton's first visit to the Klondike one to be long remembered.

There is no good business reason why the railroad should not materially reduce its freight charges on all staples. For perishable goods its route has a distinct advantage and therefore those charges could remain because there is no possible competition. But for flour, feed, sugar, canned goods, and ordinary staples the company could and ought to make a big reduction in its freight charges. It will have to do so or lose all that part of its present business.

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MR. HENEY ARRIVES

Promoter of Valdes and Yukon Railroad Reaches Dawson Last Night.

COUNTRY IS LONG ON MOSQUITOES

And There Is Room for Many Roadhouses and Railroads.

COMPLIMENTS EAGLE BEER

But Has Nothing to Say on Railroad Construction Until He Confers With Capitalists.

From Thursday's Daily.

M. J. Heney arrived in the middle of the night from Eagle, and it seemed this morning as if half of Dawson's population was hunting for him and the other half shaking hands with him on First avenue. Mr. Heney is well known and of high repute in Dawson, but even this was an insufficient reason for the very general proffer of the glad hand which lurked in every corner for him today. There was quite a number who had suddenly remembered that they had met him on the White Pass trail before the railroad was built or who were friends of his friends to the third and fourth generation thereof.

In fact all this class of "friends" was ready to stampede on a tip from Heney to steal townsmen from the Valdes and Eagle railroad he is supposed to represent. Several called the Nugget office and made inquiries for dark, ground-floor, inside information as to the proposed route of the Valdes railroad and its Tanana and Yukon townships. It would be unfair to our regular subscribers to withhold such valuable information from them for the particular advantage of the few, and therefore we give the whole in full, direct from the lips of Mr. Heney, and expressed confidentially on First avenue:

"How much of the railroad will you build this year, Mr. Heney?" "That depends somewhat on the state of the moon. She is about at full now, I believe."

"You found the route all that you expected it, Mr. Heney?" "Oh, yes, and the mosquitoes larger and livelier than they were at Log Cabin."

"How about roadhouses, Mr. Heney?" "Fine country for roadhouses; the best in the world. With present travel a man can get to bed reasonably early."

"You don't think the Yukon terminus will be at Eagle City, do you, Mr. Heney?" "No, I don't. I have never given it a thought. Eagle may have disadvantages, but I thought the beer there remarkably good for a Yukon terminus. Others are doing the thinking."

In Mr. Heney's party from Valdes to Eagle were H. T. Harper and S. Mer-

chison and a packer from Valdes. It was not in any sense a survey party, says Mr. Heney, but simply one of reconnaissance. The party followed the military road as far as it is laid out or blazed, and Mr. Heney says he found it "a very large country, with plenty of room in it for several railroads." In other words Mr. Heney has nothing to say until he has reported to those who have the railroad project in hand and then they will do the saying. That Mr. Heney will report favorably on the route everything he says seems to indicate, but as to the probable action of the railroad company and the beginning of construction work, he has nothing to say because nothing has yet been decided.

The agitation as to lower freight rates did not cease with the meeting of Tuesday evening, but is still going on. The committee having the matter in hand comprises representative men engaged in the exportation of dry goods, drugs, groceries, hardware and so forth, and this committee is going carefully over the complicated schedule and endeavoring to bring down the rates to a fair and understandable condition.

The committee has already one great concession to its credit. Under the present schedule shippers of 500 tons or over are allowed a rebate, but his rebate might be paid by the company at any time during next winter. Before the railroad officials left on Sunday evening it was agreed that these rebates should be paid within 48 hours after the freight was checked out. This is an immense saving to the shippers. In addition there has been conceded certain changes in the tonnage schedule, so that the 500 ton shipper gets the lowest rate.

In short the merchants seem to have obtained all that the railroad could give without deviating from the schedule approved by the minister of railways, and the railroad promised everything for next season. The committee is now at work reconciling such points as "mirrors \$400, plate glass \$300; drugs in bottles \$100, empty bottles \$250" and other inconsistencies.

Litigation Over a Claim.
The case of McDonald vs. Kennedy is being heard in the territorial court today before Justice Dugas. The controversy is over an interest in the hillside claim adjoining the upper half, let limit of 89 below lower on Dominion. Both plaintiff and defendant owned a half interest in the claim. In view of a prospective buyer for the property having been found, McDonald was induced to transfer his interest to Kennedy so there might be no delay in effecting a sale. The sale, however, failed to materialize and when the parties realized that fact according to Kennedy's statements, he bought McDonald's interest outright, paying for the same by giving a four-months' note for \$100. McDonald claims the sale he made to Kennedy was not bonafide and now seeks to have his former interest restored to him.

The ground has recently become quite valuable as it adjoins what is said to be the best claim on lower Dominion.

Police Court.
This morning for the first time in a number of days the well-known and oft-repeated charge of drunk or disorderly was heard. S. Timmins was found in a helpless condition on Second avenue yesterday and it required two men to lift him into the express wagon which carried him to the barracks. He said in a somewhat inaudible voice something about taking a drink which had a dose of poison in it but the explanation was not sufficient and Mr. Timmins paid into the government \$5 and costs besides \$3 for the hire of the team.

Michael Connelly appeared in court with an eye that looked like the ace of spades which he said had been caused by it coming into contact with Andrew Hill's fist. The assault was unprovoked but as Andrew was so paralyzed drunk at the time and had since apologized for his action he did not wish to further prosecute the case. Magistrate McDonnell dismissed the case and charged the costs of the court to the plaintiff.

System Now Reigns.
The old timer who strolled down to the end of Front street to record a claim this morning was surprised at the changed condition of things. He had no longer to stand in line from a few hours to a few days, but got his business done at once. The office has been systematized, and it is a remarkable fact to those who recall the waiting crowds that this season more money has been taken in for recording than in any previous season. But the facility with which the business is now transacted is easily accounted for. In the old days there were four men dealing with the record of locations, the transfers and everything else. Now there are two recorders in addition to the court recorder all with able assistants—in all a force of 30 men each of whom's task is specified under the systematic arrangements that are now in force.



MICHAEL J. HENEY.

Well-known railroad contractor and champion musher of Alaska trails, who is just in from a trip from Valdes to Eagle over the proposed all-American route.