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mercial center could well desire. The grade of the town is on the increase and will continue to expand and grow just as surely as any event can be forecasted.

There is still more gold to be taken from the hills and creek beds of the district than has thus far been recovered. Each year sees the scope of operations extended and broadened. Creeks which only a few years ago were scarcely thought worthy a prospector's pick are today working on an extensive scale and others now resting in virgin solitude will be the scene of future operations.

Stroller's Column.

When the new city council decide to do something in regard to using the water front for railroad purposes, which they are liable to do at any time, Waterfront Brown says they will have to see him, and he hints at vested rights in the matter. But Waterfront may simply be having a sly joke with the Stroller. And again he may not. Whatever rights he had it was supposed the city took over last year, when they passed the law as to transient traders. Before that all the scow men had to go and see Brown, or they did not get their water. Waterfront kept the shore line from Queen street to the barracks in pretty good order, but what became of the gorgeous surplus he must have collected nobody has perhaps any business to inquire, as no one seems to know just what rights Governor Ogilvie accorded to him. Brown will no doubt be gently crowded out in any case. He was in it when the scowings were rich and ought to be satisfied. What a story could be told of those days if it were worth while to revive them. But in a short time, if the city council and the territorial council work together, the city should be collecting all the rent from the waterfront, and spending a portion of it in improving its appearance. It was well said during the campaign that the government never intended to make money out of this reserved land; it never intended to own buildings and rent them in competition with those who were building up the new city, and there are any number of precedents for the government handing over such lands to the municipality.

EMPLOYEES BUY STOCK
In United States Steel Trust—Socialists Alleged That the Corporation is Stealing All Their Political Thunder.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—The twenty-five thousand shares offered by the United States Steel Corporation to its employees at \$82.50 a share have almost all been subscribed for. Employees of the Carnegie Steel Company were among the first to subscribe the value of the offer, and, with very few exceptions, the men requested to be given their full allotment. Every man who subscribed for the stock wanted more.

A paper was taken around among the various departments of the Carnegie and Frick buildings, in which are the offices of the corporation, and without exception every man from the highest to the lowest subscribed for the amount allotted him according to his classification. Some of the mill employees were rather reluctant to fill out the subscription blanks, but this was because many were under the impression that in case they failed to continue their payments they would lose all they had paid for their shares. They were awakened from their error by the clamoring of some of the shrewder workmen, who requested to be allotted shares refused by others.

While the American speaking workmen, as a rule, were anxious to take advantage of the offer, many of the foreigners held off. They could not understand that any corporation would take them into partnership. The fact that they could secure stock in the United States Steel Corporation and have votes as stockholders at the annual meetings looked to them too much like a "gold brick swindle." But when an interpreter told them the value of the stock and many of the foreigners got an impression that unless they subscribed they would lose their jobs, they put down their marks in lieu of their names for their allotment.

Many laboring men acquired peculiar ideas relative to the offer of stock. One of the prevailing notions was that the United States Steel Corporation was hard up for money and took this method of deducting money from their employees' wages so as to reduce the payroll. Others considered the move a new dodge by which the corporation might secure a tighter rein on the liberties of the men.

In Wheeling and along the Ohio river, when the proposition was first mentioned to the workmen, with almost one accord the proposition was rejected. This was partly due to the manner in which the newspapers presented the plan, but when the company's circulars reached the mill men the leaders began figuring out the benefits to be gained from becoming stockholders.

One of the best arguments in favor of the plan and one which led the men to accept the conditions freely was the advance in the price of the stock of the Steel Corporation. This led scores of speculators to approach the workmen with propositions to try to secure the stock for them if they did not want to buy it themselves.

The Steel Corporation did not overlook this point in making the offer. Hungry speculators are laying all sorts of plans to secure the stock at lower prices than the market quotation. When the American Window Glass Company consolidated all the small plants scores of Belgian glass blowers owned stock in many of the small factories. American Window Glass preferred stock advanced into the nineties. Former officials of the Window Glass Workers' Union knew that the Belgians held these stocks, they went among them and secured the value of the stock and bought up thousands of shares, in many instances paying only \$15 and \$20 a share and selling it again for \$92.

The few socialists among the workmen do not favor these profit sharing and stockholding plans. They allege that officials of the corporation are stealing their thunder, and in a small way doing out that which belongs to the workmen without pay and should be handed out to them in wholesale lots. Some of them have been heard to say that the stock offered is merely a sop thrown out to the workmen to quiet them and keep them within bounds, that the capitalists fear a revolution and are seeking to prevent it by making their employees more dependent on them.

Labor leaders view the movement differently. Among the unorganized workmen it will have a tendency to keep them from organizing, and among those now affiliated with the organization it will have a tendency to wear members from the union and to ally them closer with the corporation. This is one of the ends the officials had in view. If enough stock could be given the workmen to make the corporation practically co-operative, the labor union would cease to exist, as necessarily for a common defense would be at an end. Hence the labor agitators view the tendency of the director and the artisan to coming together and aid each other with a feeling of alarm. Where there is no strife the labor leader has very little influence. It is only during strikes and lockouts that the men rally round their leader and starved or beaten into submission.

One of the tendencies of the profit sharing and stockholding plan will be to encourage men of thrift to make good workers and poor workers. During the last ten years since the Homestead strike, there has been a gradual weeding out of the shiftestest men in the mills and factories of this section.

It will be found when the stock allotment is made that the men who will take all the stock the corporation can secure, without any exception, will be those who are the most industrious and the most thrifty. The non-union workmen will be close second, the union workmen will be behind, and the laborer, as a rule, will be unable to continue his payments because they will not be employed enough. Many will subscribe for their shares, but will continue payments long enough to own the stock outright, but many shares will not be sufficient to own the stock outright, and the hands of employees of the United States Steel Corporation.

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 And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunter, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur.

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 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.
 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1903.



AMUSEMENTS.
 Auditorium—Why Smith Left Home

SHOULD ORGANIZE.
 The Nugget is in entire harmony with the view expressed in our local columns in advocacy of organization among local business and mining men.

The territory is now represented in parliament, the next session of which body will convene early in the coming month. In order that full advantage may accrue to the district from the fact that it is now officially and capably represented at Ottawa, it is absolutely essential that there be concerted and systematic effort among those who are interested in the future of the camp.

Undoubtedly the great need of the mining industry at this time is a plentiful and cheap supply of water.

The future of the district rests largely on the successful development of its low grade gravels and for that purpose water must be had at a reasonable cost to the consumer. Obviously, in the accomplishment of the desired end, the aid of the government must be sought. Private schemes will not do. Granting that the necessary capital might be placed behind them, the price charged to the miner would be as high as possible, and it is that contingency which must be avoided.

Water is wanted, in fact is absolutely required, but first and foremost it must be cheap, and unless furnished by the government it is plain that the miner will be charged every dollar that the traffic will bear.

In view of all the circumstances it certainly is desirable that the business men and mining operators come together and make a strong effort to secure the necessary assistance from parliament at the coming session.

A large number of influential Dawson men are now at Ottawa and Mr. Ross will be there in a very short time.

Before the session opens the matter should be placed in his hands in such shape that he will be able to lay a tangible plan before parliament during the early part of the session.

There is no time to be lost and if anything is to be done, immediate notice to that effect should be given.

United effort on the part of the business and mining men of the community should and will accomplish the desired result.

EVIDENCES OF PERMANENCE.
 Dawson differs in every essential particular from the traditional fly-by-night mining camp. Towns established for a day, during the excitement of a temporary "boom" do not present the evidences of solidity and permanence which are manifest on every hand in this city.

The boom camp is a thing of tents and thin board shacks, thrown up in haste and with the expectation of lasting but a very brief time. They thrive for a time but not infrequently they disappear in a night. Dawson is not of these. Through long years the town has stood the test and today presents all the evidences of a solid, permanent community. The reason is not difficult to discover. There is all the backing behind the city of Dawson that any small com-

mercial center could well desire. The grade of the town is on the increase and will continue to expand and grow just as surely as any event can be forecasted.

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It is only nine years ago since Bishop Bompas sent a petition to the authorities at Ottawa for a force of mounted police, a police magistrate and a jail, and the authorities answered him that they saw no reason for an immediate compliance for his request. They would not have seen any until today, or until prospectors could follow a ledge of ore in a dirigible balloon, maybe, but for the chance discovery of gold on the Klondike. When Bishop Bompas wrote he stated that two hundred white people had invaded the vast territory over which he had practically ruled for so many years; and this shows how the good-bishop looks upon the forerunners of civilization. Whatever the old gentleman may have done in educating the Indians from Selkirk down the lower river in the principles of religion, it can never be said against him that he has had any hand in bringing the white men to this country, or in doing anything for them or the education of their children since they came here much against his will.

The two hundred white men for the government of whom the bishop asked for a force of mounted police and a jail, were at that time scattered

SIBERIA MINING

Nome Lawyer Hopes to Get a Big Concession.

Nome, Jan. 21.—Attorney E. B. Mcowan has discovered an unworked fraction of Siberia, and he has rushed out in a hurry to try to placate it with a concession from the czar.

The fraction may be acres or it may be as big as the German Empire, Mr. Mcowan won't tell, but he has confided to a few intimate friends that on his recent trip to Siberia, where he went as the guest of Manager J. Rose of the Northeast Siberian Co., he found land not included in the Company's concession, and he thinks he is about as capable of running a bit of Siberia as anyone.

The great white czar however is the only man who can give out Siberian concessions, and it is not easy to get on speaking terms with him, but Mr. Mcowan has gone out to try his hand at fine diplomacy. Count Podorski, who is now in Seattle and is interested in the Northeast Siberian Co., is a friend of Count Vonliarsky, an officer in the Imperial Guard and a favorite of the czar. It was this gentleman who secured from his Imperial master the concession under which Captain John Roscoe's Company operates, and Mcowan hopes to get a concession to his fraction through the same channel. If necessary the Nome lawyer will visit St. Petersburg this winter in the interests of his scheme.

Council City
 Council City, Nov. 15.—Camp Council, No. 11, Arctic Brotherhood, held their semi-annual election of officers November 1. G. E. Adams, by natural evolution of office, becomes Past Arctic Chief. Thos. Dwyer was elected Arctic Chief, F. E. Froese, Vice Arctic Chief, F. A. Anton, Arctic Recorder, Hugo Byer, Keeper of Nuggets, S. A. Keller, Arctic Chaplain, Messrs. Shaw, Shraeder, Lubbe and Hempstead, trustees. The installation of the new officers took place November 8.

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KINGDOM OF YAP NOME'S POPULATION.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 15.—This announcement need give uneasiness to no poet, for the "Yap" herein referred to is a body of land in the Pacific entirely surrounded by water.

Water it should be borne in mind is no ingredient of "Yap" poetry, however written—or however spelled.

It is a copyhold with sovereign easements, not a copyright that is claimed.

Indeed, herein may lie the poet laureate's chance, and he may warble:

She's a queen,
 A queen dowager,
 And her name's O'Keefe.
 She owns,
 In fee simple,
 An island nap.
 To wit—
 The Kingdom of Yap.
 And she seeks relief
 In the courts.

The first steps were taken today toward establishing the claims of the Savannah O'Keefe to the kingdom of Yap, in the Pacific Ocean. Catherine O'Keefe applied to the Court of Ordinary for temporary and permanent letters of administration on the estate of David O'Keefe, and temporary letters were granted.

The applicant is the widow of O'Keefe, who was known in life as King O'Keefe, of Yap. He went to the South Sea islands many years ago and made a fortune. His life story reads like one of the tales from the "Arabian Nights."

He bought up small kingdoms and principalities and ruled his possessions like a veritable monarch.

King O'Keefe regularly sent handsome sums of money to his wife in Savannah, but never evinced a desire to return to this city. His name was known all over the South Pacific.

An application will be made in Hong-Kong for letters of administration on the estate and a lawyer will be sent from Savannah with one of the members of the family to look after the estate in the South Pacific.

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FORCED TO LEAVE HOME

Troubles Too Many Smith Elopes

With His Wife, Leaving Relatives in Complete Possession of Funny Comedy.

That Smith had good reasons for leaving home was insisted by everyone who stands in sympathy with the man. A young man who has a large share in the business of the town, Smith comes under the class of his troubles exist in his domestic relations and are caused by the visitation of numerous accidents.

He is congratulating himself on a sudden sister's approaching marriage which is suddenly called off by telegram announcing that he is to see and uncle are going to make a visit, and then his wife and his wife appears, so that all of being alone as he thought expected, uninvited, and unexpected.

The methods he employs in his attempt to get rid of them, the determination to create a household, the brother's visit, and the French man's wife whose wife could not speak the cook's indignation at being so to do anything because of the secretary of the "Cook's Union," cause a complexity of situations which are funny in the extreme. Everybody is working at cross-purposes and they must necessarily increase the bewilderment of the men and heighten the fun.

The cast of characters is a John Smith, who loves his wife, lives in New York. Mr. Smith's brother, Billetoxa, his wife's brother-in-law. Mr. Count Von Guggenheim, who is the man who is to be married last night. Major Duncombe, with numerous other characters.

Pat, a wonder. Mrs. John Smith, who loves her husband, no matter where he goes. Miss Smith, a lady in waiting.

Mrs. Billetoxa, Mrs. Smith's sister. Julia, touchingly clever. Mrs. Lavania Daily, who is a lady who knows it. Mr. Roon Walton, Robert's brother-in-law.

The A. B. Ball at home. Nome, Nov. 25.—The ball Thursday evening, which will be the formal opening of the A. B. ball and club room, is to be a brilliant affair. The advance tickets have already been sold, and the attendance is expected to be large.

The new job rooms are in the north. The furniture is elegant, and there is no doubt that the coming A. B. ball will be a great social event in Nome.

The Nugget's stock of job printing materials is the best that can be had in Dawson.
 Job Printing at Nugget Office
 Why Smith Left Home—