The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

[Dawson's Pioneer Paper]

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GEORGE M. ALLEN, ... Publisher

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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.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902.

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KLONDIKE NUGGET.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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

EVADING THE ISSUE.

The fact that the supporters of Mr. Ross decline to place upon his shoulders the responsibility for crooked work performed in the gold commissioner's office when Joe Clarke was in charge of the ten dollar door is seized by Roediger's evening organ as material upon which to base the charge that the Ross men are evading the issue. We take this opportunity of informing our contemporary that the issue will be met and met in a manner that will convince the evening lakir that it has made a serious blunder in harping upon that particular point.

The issue is perfectly plain. The voters have to choose between two men, one of whom, notoriously, has failed in every important trust reposed in him—who while in the service of the government conducted himself in such a manner that his superiors were forced to take cognizance of his actions and require his dismissal—who in his private dealings has made a record for untrustworthiness and irresponsibility, in itself sufficient to condemn him before the electorate. Such a man is Joseph A. Clarke, whose degraded mentality was expended for months in heaping abuse and slander most foul upon worthy and respectable citizens and to whom no thought or deed was regarded as being too black if it aided in the accomplishment of his ends.

To make a choice between this man Clarke and the Hon. James Hamilton Ross—a man without blemish or reproach—that is the great issue before the electorate and the News will discover before the fight is over that the issue will be fought out to a finish.

The principles advocated by Mr Ross are in accord with the demands of public sentiment and are such as are calculated to promote the common welfare of the district. In essential points there is no great difference between the document upon which Mr. Ross appeals to the voters and the platform of the opposition, in view of which fact it will be seen at once that the element of personality must play an important part in the fight. It is this very point that the News has sought time and again to evade, for the simple reason that our misguided contemporary knows perfectly well that the moment the voters begin comparing the merits of the opposing candidates from a personal standpoint, that moment Joe Clarke's hopes lie dead and buried.

But such evasion cannot and will not be permitted. Clarke will be shown before the voters in his true character to the end that a decision may be reached in the light of a full knowledge of all the facts.

It will then be seen who is evading the issue.

A NEWS ABSURDITY.

The absurdity of the News' claim to be the one and only originator of reforms, the only influence in the country capable of getting the miners' petitions listened to, is nowhere better instanced than in the senseless editorial in yesterday's News anent the main ridge road. The article is herewith quoted, and should be well worth the study of anybody interested in cryptograms or Chinese puzzles:

"The road over the ridge from Grand Forks should be kept open this winter. This is a short cut to the creeks and of the greatest convenience to the men whose business takes them to the Forks, Bonanza and Eldorado creeks.

"If this road is not kept open, it will work a very great hardship upon many people. It will compel a journey down Bonanza and up Hunker when the same can be obviated by crossing the ridge toward Dominion and creeks on that side of the divide. The attention of the authorities is drawn to this matter as being one of the greatest importance, and it is to be hoped that an assurance will be given that this road will be kept open during the winter, otherwise the large expenditures represented will be of no possible benefit to the miners in the vicinity of the Forks."

The true story of the matter is that the people of the Forks and Sulphur being the ones interested sent a petition to the authorities asking to have the road in question kept open during the winter. The petition was duly considered and granted before the News had anything to say about the matter.

The painful ignorance displayed by the News of the geography of the mining district is interesting as coming from the miners' friend, and is only equalled by Joe Clarke's well-known ignorance of anything pertaining to mines or mining, with the exception of what information he may have gathered during his notorious career as a clerk in the gold commissioner's office.

For the sake of the future greatness and prosperity of the Yukon, every voter should lend his influence toward accomplishing the election of Mr. Ross. His success means a continuation of the generous policy pursued toward the Yukon during the past two years by the federal government. Mr. Ross will be able to do more to advance the welfare of the district in a single session than Clarke could accomplish in five years. There is no necessity of sending Clarke to Ottawa to discuss the misdoings of himself and others in '98. Everybody knows about that and even the men who were victims of the ten-dollar door are more anxious for the future than they are about the past. No, Joseph, even though you stood up in the house of commons and 'fessed the whole business you wouldn't be telling anything new, neither would you be doing anything for the country. What you should do now is to go away off somewhere and lie down. Your chance for election would not be diminished and you would save yourself a vast amount of unnecessary exertion.

The policy of hounding the scarlet women of the town from one corner to another not only fails to accomplish anything, but is positively brutal. The sooner the authorities take recognition of the practical features presented in the problem, the better it will be. Some portion of the town should be set aside for these women, and all of them located there under police surveillance. These women cannot be annihilated by laws, sermons or through the agency of newspaper discussions. They are a product of a social system which should not shirk giving recognition to the results of its own peculiar workings.

There is no more sense in entrusting a good principle to the care of an unprincipled man than there is in allowing a small boy to handle a loaded gun.

Blind Bill (who has just received a copper): "Thankee, sir, thankee. I too as you wouldn't fergit the poor blind man directly I see yer come round the corner."

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HURRAH FOR JIM ROSS

Don't Forget the Mass Meeting Tonight

Rumors That Another Candidate Will Come Forward on Nomination Day.

The public meeting of the Ross supporters to be held in A. B. hall this evening, will probably be one of the most important political gatherings of the campaign. Mr. Auguste Noel will speak both in French and English, and at the meeting held on Tuesday evening in South Dawson he promised to make at this meeting certain statements in regard to Joseph Andrew Clarke when the latter was "a recipient of the spoils of office" which would effectually destroy all claim to the support of the people in the present campaign that Mr. Clarke may fancy he possesses. The members of the opposition party are invited to be present, and it is believed that Mr. Clarke will be present to answer the charges which Mr. Noel has given notice that he will bring against him.

There will be other speakers for Mr. Ross, and probably also for the opposition.

The next meeting of Ross supporters to be held in Dawson will be on November 4th, the evening of nomination day, and something may occur that day which will tend to make this meeting also one of particular interest, for there is a talk now of another candidate being placed in the field. Whether Dr. Catto is to withdraw in favor of this new candidate will probably not be known until the last moment fixed for the filing of nominations.

Next Monday evening the Ross supporters will hold a rousing meeting at the New Era roadhouse at Ogilvie bridge.

The Roumanian Jews.

London, Oct. 6.—The friends of the Jews in Roumania have published a list of the recent laws which have stirred the American government to the diplomatic note. The following is a partial list of the most important enactments, as published in The Spectator:

1864—Law debarring Jews entering corporation of lawyers. 1866—Constitution making all Jews aliens by clause 7. April 6th, 1881—Law giving police rights of domiciliary visitation and expulsion. March 17th, 1884—Law prohibiting hawking (ruined 5,000 Jewish families). February 28th, 1887—Law confirming previous ministerial circulars excluding Jews from the tobacco trade, from the public service and public works, and penalizing Roumanians employing Jews in retail trade. February 6th, 1889—Law prohibiting Jews from being employed in important posts on railway works. March 28th, 1889—Law limiting Jewish workingmen to 40 per cent. of those employed in private railway works. January 14th, 1893—Law prohibiting Jews from being employed in any manner whatsoever in the public sanitary service and health department. June 6th, 1896—Law limiting free education to Roumanians. March 23rd, 1898—Law excluding Jews from secondary and upper schools. March 31st, 1899—Law excluding Jews from agricultural and professional schools. December, 1901—Law prohibiting Jews keeping public houses, beer houses, grocery stores, coffee houses, bakers' shops, etc., in the rural districts. March, 1902—Law prohibiting employment of Jewish workingmen in any trade or calling. Article 4—Foreigners (by which term Jews are implied) desiring to exercise a trade or handicraft must prove that similar rights are granted to Roumanians in their (the foreigners') country.

The Spectator concludes: The last of these laws is, we fancy, the only law of persecution ever worked by a master of irony. It is like a law prohibiting any Hindoo from working who is not white.

Steamer Wrecked

Vancouver, Oct. 11.—The Kosmos line steamer Kambyses is reported a wreck on Guinos Point on the coast of Costa Rica. The vessel left San Francisco on September 18th, bound for Hamburg, and news of her loss was received in a dispatch received by the Merchants' Exchange of that city. The message announces that it is thought that the cargo or a large part of it can be saved.

The Kambyses is a large steamer of over 3,000 tons, and she carried a full cargo of general merchandise for Hamburg. She was one of the finest of the vessels of the line.

About three years ago the big German steamship company inaugurated a regular run for a large fleet of their vessels between Hamburg and San Francisco, calling at ports along the Central and South American coasts wherever freight was offered. The vessels became popular with shippers and the limited passenger accommodation that the vessels offered was almost always fully occupied.

Auditorium—"Way Down East.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN YUKON

Interest in the approaching election in the Yukon, as the result of which a representative of that territory will for the first time take his place in the house of commons at Ottawa, is by no means confined to the Yukon. It is arousing the attention of the people of the Dominion at large. This is due not alone to the importance attaching to the new status which parliamentary representation will give the Yukon, but to the announcement that Mr. Ross, the commissioner of the Yukon, is to lay down the duties of that office and present himself to the electors to be chosen, if they see fit, to serve their interests in parliament.

What the choice of the electors will be is not to be doubted. The devotion and energy and success with which Mr. Ross has so far labored for the welfare of the Yukon have won for him the well-deserved confidence and attachment of the people of the territory. In sending him as their representative to Ottawa they will be serving their own best interests; and the people of the whole Dominion will have no less reason than the people of the Yukon to rejoice that a Canadian of such tried and true character and ability should be chosen to a place in "the council of the nation."

His record of public service is a record without flaw. His name is imperishably associated with the fighting and the winning of the battle for responsible government in the Northwest territories. With the same unresting vigor and earnestness as he displayed in the Northwest territories in fighting for reforms and for the cause of the people and of good government, he has devoted himself since he entered upon the duties of the commissionership at Dawson to the advancement of all things tending to the general welfare of the Yukon. His experience and training in the Northwest have stood him in excellent stead in the Yukon. The principles upon which he has unswervingly acted are the principles which he steadfastly adhered to throughout all his long and honorable career of public service in the Northwest. The results of his work for the public good stand to testify to his faithfulness and his ability, both in the Northwest and in the Yukon.

From the very beginning of his career as a public representative in the Northwest territories he stood foremost as a champion of reform. He began, and for long years was a leader of the fight for self-government in the territories. Naturally that struggle of the people for control of their own affairs resulted in the gaining of ever larger powers of self-government for the Northwest. And in the forefront of the battle Mr. Ross was ever found. After the battle for responsible government had been won, and Mr. Ross was speaker of the legislature at Regina, there came a crisis in 1892, when the Haultain government was suddenly defeated. It was the first session of the legislature, and Mr. Ross, in his position as speaker, could have held aloof from the trouble that divided the house. Moreover, his stepping down from the speaker's chair to the floor of the house brought about a tie between the parties, and his action made imminent a dissolution and a new election.

But Mr. Ross stood by principle, and with the courage and the absence of self-seeking which are characteristic of him, he resigned the speakership. In announcing his resignation, he said: "In resigning the chair of this house, I desire to make the following statement: I was elected speaker of a house to which a large majority of those who for two years previously had been struggling for responsible government had been returned as one of the party which had been engaged in that struggle and had been successful at the late general election, I reasonably expected that any advisory council or committee which might be formed would be composed of those, and those only, who had belonged to that party. Being in perfect accord with the majority of the house as to the course that would be pursued in regard to responsible control of our affairs, and to that item of expenditure, the roads, bridges and district vote, with which every electoral district is more directly concerned, I was satisfied that the general rights of the territories, as well as the particular interests of my own district, would be fully protected. In view of the defeat of the executive, advocating the principles which I had struggled for longer than any other member of this house, and the success of a party evidently, indeed necessarily, opposed to those principles, I feel that in duty to myself and to my constituents, I must place myself in such a position as to be able by voice and vote to advocate those principles and protect the interests of those who elected me to this house. I now resign the position of speaker of this house."

In 1895 Mr. Ross became a member of the executive council, and in 1897 commissioner of public works and territorial secretary. During his tenure of office he witnessed the carrying out of almost all the reforms for which he had been from the first an unresting fighter, and those which have not yet been actually brought to achievement he saw brought within sight of achievement. As for his career in the Yukon, it has been watched by the whole Dominion. It speaks for itself. At Dawson, as at Regina, he has proved himself a believer in the principle of trusting the people. He has succeeded in achieving much for the Yukon by his conscientious discharge of his duties; the very great administrative ability he was brought to the discharge of those duties, and his energy in impressing upon the Dominion government the needs of that territory. Throughout his entire career he has always proved himself to be an advocate of progress, always protecting public right, always advancing public interests, never self-seeking. The high regard in which the people of the Yukon, like the people of the Northwest territories hold him, is no more than is the just due of his valuable public service, and of the sterling integrity of his character as a man. This is recognized by all, irrespective of differences of political opinion.—Manitoba Free Press.

Ade's Fable of the Feud of the First Families.

Once there grew up alongside of a Railroad Track an overgrown Village that refused to be called a Town, so it was known as a City. It had a Water Tower, a Court House Park and a Steam Laundry. On the Main street was a Business College where the Yokels learned in nine weeks how to be Merchant Princes. Also a Trolley Line that ran as far out as the Cemetery and then threw up both Hands. The Particular Pride of the Place was a $2.50 Hotel with a Tiled Floor and a Ladies' Parlor so Magnificent that no one had been known to use it.

All the Residents of this Progressive Community took their Cues from two Families that controlled more or less Bank Stock and had Fountains playing in the Front Yard, to say nothing of Senegambians to look after the Horses and keep them from being Lonesome. These two Tribes were the real three-X Gonzabas. Any one on Calling Terms with the aristocratic Skilligans or the exclusive Winkles had a perpetual License to throw on right Smart of Dog and kick about the Lack of Good Society.

One of the many Diversions planned by the high-collared Residents, so that they might temporarily forget where they were living, was Amateur Theatricals. The Dramatic Club was carefully selected from the Inner Circle of the Finger-Bowl Set and whether they could Act or not, it was always a Satisfaction to know that they could rub up against the toney Skilligans and the Hifalutin Winkels.

Two or three times every Season the Club gave a Show at the Local Temple of Art. After all Expenses had been paid, the Net Proceeds, which sometimes ran as high as $18, went to Charity. This was another Case in which Charity covered a Multitude of Sins.

At one of these Dramatic Treats it was decided to put on the Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet." William Shakespeare was in no Position to get out an Injunction and the Club had such a Social Drag that no one dared to set fire to the Opera House in order to head off the Massacre.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Philo Quackenbush was the Boy to do Romeo. He was Golf Champion, having done 9 Holes in 58 on a Course which made it necessary to Putt with a Lofter. Besides he had led the German every Year for 18 Years and had Relatives in New York City.

But when it came to the selection of Juliet there were two Candidates, as follows: Mrs. Skilligan and Mrs. Winkle. Each of these estimable Ladies had a kind of an inward Hunch that she could revive Memories of Mary Anderson and leave Maude Adams somewhere back of the Flag. Mrs. Skilligan was tall, fibrous and weighed 198 when in Condition. She had a Daughter who was a Sophomore and that was why some of her Enemies said that she was too far along to look the Part of Juliet. Just the same, Mrs. Skilligan wanted a Whack at it, for what she lacked in Looks and Youthfulness, she could make up in Jewelry. So she began to lay her Pipes and do some tall Scheming.

In the Meantime, Mrs. Winkle was studying the Lines and checking off the Names of all Members who would not dare to throw her down. Mrs. Winkle could see herself on the Balcony giving an entirely new Interpretation of the Part. She had discovered certain Hidden Meanings in the Lines and she wanted to hand out the Immortal Hot Stuff in such a way that Folks would forget all about Julia Marlowe and these other ordinary Actresses who were after the Coin, regardless of Art.

The Stage Manager employed by the bold Amateurs was an Ex-Legit who had lost his Voice asking for Salary. He plucked up Courage and ventured to ask Mrs. Winkle if she didn't think she was a little too strong on the Measurements to be the girlish Capulet.

"Oh, Pickles!" quoth Mrs. Winkle. "I'm just about the size of May Irwin and she's a lovely Actress. Besides, I'll wear something Loose, so that they can't see my Real Shape."

The Stage Manager said no more, for he needed the Money.

The Club had a Meeting and the Lady who carried Weight for Age beat out the Anti-Fat Candidate. Mrs. Winkle was elected the Ideal Juliet by a Majority of One and some were mean enough to say that she voted for Herself. As for Mamma Skilligan she was not Put Out a Particle. Not on your Facial Expression! A good many Competent Judges had told her that Shakespeare must have had her in Mind when he wrote the Part, but if the Club preferred a large, coarse Creature to tackle that beautiful Stuff, let it go at that!

Just to prove that she wasn't Miffed she bought all the lower Boxes and on the Night of the Performance she gave a Dinner Party at which the Gentlemen proceeded to tea up and roast the Large Party, in spite of anything she could say to choke them off. Along about nine o'clock she said it was time to go down and watch the Balloon go up.

The Push landed in at the Opera House just in time to break up the Scene in which the Child Sweetheart sighs and wonders where Romeo is. The whole Outfit came into the Boxes and upset Chairs and begged everybody else to take the front Seats and called for Programmes. By the time they settled down and got ready to kid the Performance, the large White Mass up on the Shelf didn't know whether she was playing Juliet or Bridge Whist. She got twisted on her lines, so that Romeo, with the Red Mustaches, skipped a couple of Speeches. Then the Moon shifted a few Feet and the Balcony squeaked and promised to give away, and some one in the Skilligan Party made a low Crack that started a Giggle. Juliet lasted but she was too Punk for Words.

Then Mrs. Skilligan said she was sorry for the Poor Thing, for it really wasn't her Fault, as she had been bunkoed into thinking she was Good.

Juliet had 8 Curtain Calls, or two more than Melba's Record, and before the Night was over she received so Many Flowers and was complimented so often by those who came up to her little Supper Party that she had a good Notion to leave Winkle and go and work for Charley Frohman. In fact, at 3 a.m. she was ready to make Affidavit that she had Virginia Harned, Maxine Elliot and Mary Mannering thrown back into the chorus.

Next Day the Paper said that she was great and she took 200 Extra Copies and read them all herself and then sent a few to the Skilligans.

About a month after that Mrs. Skilligan gave a Fancy Dress Ball with Costumes all the Way from St. Louis and three kinds of Punch on the Dining-Room Table. Lady Skilligan did Queen Elizabeth with $80,000 worth of Rock Crystals hanging to her. Mrs. Winkle came, for fear People might think she cherished the Animosity against her crushed and fallen Rival, and when she stood up against the Hostess she fell backward and took the Count, for she was only a Dresden Sheperdess.

She went home and began to whet her Ax and the first Thing any one knew she had the U. S. Senator right up at her House and a few Friends in to see him Eat and no Skilligans on the List.

Then the Carpenters at Work enlarging the Skilligan House and a Grand Reception with imported Music, and no Winkles there to hear it.

After which a quiet Evening at the Winkles and the Souvenirs costing $18 per. In due Time a Private Vaudeville at the Skilligans and Expense cutting no Figure, and same as at Newport.

Then two Men meeting at the Court House, where the Bankruptcy Papers are fixed up. They silently Shook Hands and then Skilligan said to Winkle, "It's a Dead Heat."

Moral: The Men are always the first to Quit.

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