



# The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900

## IT DOESN'T LOOK GOOD.

The Council is willing to grant Dawson the right to become an incorporated municipality. Gov. Ogilvie has said as much, and, doubtless, when he speaks he speaks with authority.

The terms upon which he desires to grant the right to incorporate account perhaps for the willingness of the Council to allow the incorporation act to be placed in effect. Briefly stated, the plan, as outlined by the commissioner, simply means that the Council is willing to turn over to the town its liabilities, but intends retaining under its own control all resources of any value.

There may be desirable features about this plan which we have not as yet been able to discover, that is to say, when viewed from the standpoint of the town. Looked at from the Council's point of view, we should say that the idea is not without its advantages.

Gov. Ogilvie says that the police court fines would all be retained under the control of the territorial government. Just why this should be the case, he does not say. The proportion of fines levied in cases originating outside the city is very small—indeed, amounts to little or nothing. Why, therefore, in the event of the organization of a municipality, this revenue should be considered "territorial revenue," is difficult to grasp.

Doubtless, the incorporation idea, as held by Gov. Ogilvie and the Council, has its good points, but they all point in one direction.

## CLAIM JUMPERS.

There are men in Dawson, as there are men in every mining camp on earth, who spend their time looking about for opportunities to defraud others of their rights upon purely technical grounds.

They make it their business to watch the development of a claim until they are satisfied that the ground has a value sufficient to justify the owner in making a fight for it. If such proves to be the case, search is made for some insignificant technicality upon which to base a contest action, more often, however, in the expectation of forcing a compromise than in the hope of securing a favorable decision.

The present status of litigation before the courts is favorable to the methods pursued by such schemers. There are more cases ahead than can possibly be adjudicated before the arrival of the vacation period, and in consequence a compromise often comes about merely for the sake of avoiding expensive and tiresome delays.

This condition makes the harvest time for the claim jumper, whose sole business in life is to prey upon the misfortunes of others. Whenever discovered, these men should be exposed and forced to do honest work or leave the community to which their presence is a continuous injury.

Complaint has been made at this office that water is being de-

livered in town which is taken from the river and sold for well water. The people buying this water, naturally, do not take the precaution in its use that they would if they knew from what source it came, and, consequently, sickness is bound to follow. The water from the river is now unfit to drink, and, under any circumstances, should be boiled before using. A visit to the water holes near the bank of the river will prove this to the most skeptical, as running water, foul with the poisonous sewage of the city, is seen flowing down the banks of the river. The authorities should make an example of anyone caught peddling river water for household purposes.

The bicycle, as a means of winter travel, has become an established fact on the Yukon river. The season during which the trails may be said to be in good condition for bicycles is necessarily short, but during that time the bicycle has excelled every other means, both for speed and economy. Wheels built specially for the Klondike will soon be advertised to catch the eye of the prospective musher from the outside.

There is more beef now in Dawson and coming in than can possibly be consumed, before the arrival of warm weather will render more or less of it unfit for use. Whether parties who are handling beef have made or lost money, they had much better put the price down within the reach of everyone than run the risk of consigning large quantities to the river upon the break-up.

Steamship companies in Seattle, operating vessels for the Nome traffic, are reserving their first-class accommodations for those persons who may have heavy freight shipments to make. It is difficult now to secure a ticket for first-class passage, unless the would-be purchaser is also prepared to make a heavy freight shipment as well.

The "sour doughs" are coming back to town. No matter to what corners of the earth they may scatter during the winter, spring time invariably sees them wending their steps toward Dawson. The Nugget welcomes the old-timers back, and expresses the hope that the winter spent on the outside has been an enjoyable one for them all.

## Fire Whistle Abandoned.

The use of the siren whistle to give fire alarms has been discontinued. It has been the custom of the department to secure the steam necessary to blow the whistle from a boiler, operated by the A. C. Co. During the winter large quantities of steam were constantly generated by the company for the purpose of warm storage and in order to run the electric light dynamo of the company. The long days and warm weather have occasioned the company to stop its steam plant, and the whistle used by the fire department became useless. In the future, alarms will be given by means of the fire bell which was used last summer. The same ward signals will continue in vogue.

## New Stores Opening.

The daily arrival of freight over the ice is having a tendency to increase the number of stores and business stands in Dawson.

There is no denying the fact that four-fifths of those who are now arriving are finding conditions different from what they anticipated, and that there is but little demand among those already in business for the freshly arrived goods. The result is that in dozens of cases those who are coming in concluded to start a store or shop from which they will retail their own goods of whatever nature they may chance to be. Several new meat markets have opened in the city during the past few days and from three to five others are looking for locations in

which to open. The same can be said of other branches of business. Speculators are daily arriving with various small stocks of merchandise which they find will have to be sold below the actual cost of delivery, but in order to come out of the ventures as nearly whole as possible, they are striving to get all the money out of their goods there is in them instead of selling to the retailer who in turn will sell to the trade at a profit. But the shrewdest business maneuvering on the part of the importer, the fact remains that three in every four are destined to lose money on the proposition of bringing goods in over the ice which is the most expensive mode of transportation possible. Hauling freight from Bennett, from which place it is also necessary to haul all the horse feed necessary for the entire trip is so arduous that all freight thus brought to Dawson does not yield much profit when sold at less than from 60 to 75 cents per pound.

## THE SCOTSMAN.

You find him in the tropics, you find him at the pole;  
He can always earn a sixpence, he can always keep it whole;  
You can tell him by his cheekbones and his heavy head of hair,  
And he finds a fiftieth cousin or a schoolmate everywhere  
He lives on kale and porridge and a drop of mountain dew,  
And if you try to take him in he'll maybe take in you  
To name his native village would make your throat quite sore—  
You can get a little hear it with three grunts and then a snore  
You need to hammer in his head to make him see your jokes,  
And he never fires condemning the sins of other folks.  
He's never missing from the kirk, where pepperminits he sucks,  
And he calls it fine, dry weather when it's only fit for ducks.  
There's nothing half so beautiful as heather hills, he thinks,  
And there's no game worth the playing saving golf upon the links.  
He says there isn't any day to equal the New Year  
And Bobbie Burns is greatest of all poets, that is clear.  
He thinks he is in Eden when he hears the bagpipes squeal;  
He puts on a kilt and dances a sword dance and a reel.  
Now I've given you the Englishman's idea of a Scot  
But is the portrait like him? Some people think it's not.  
—Tit-Bits.

## A Royal Sendoff.

There was a gala time at the Canadian Bank of Commerce mess house Saturday night, the occasion being a farewell to Mr. Arthur E. Maynard, who left early yesterday morning by wheel for Cloosleigh. Many toasts were proposed and drank and everything was done to impress the parting guest of the high esteem in which he was held by his associates in the bank where he formerly filled the position of cashier. Every man connected with the local branch of the big financial institution was present at the farewell to their departing associate.

## The Record Trip.

The fastest time ever made from Dawson to Bennett, either by steamboat or sled, is credited to Mrs. Mahoney, the wife of Mr. Thomas Mahoney, of the N. A. T. & T. Co. On last Monday afternoon, the lady received a telegram containing the information that her presence was urgently required at her home on the outside. She made immediate preparations, and 5 o'clock that evening she left Dawson with the consignment of American mail, which the C. D. Co. started up the river. Relay teams and drivers were obtained at the various stations along the route, and Mrs. Mahoney arrived in Bennett at 1 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. The journey occupied exactly 4 days and 20 hours. She went from Bennett to Skagway on the railroad, and reached the latter place in time to secure passage on the steamship Cutch, which left that evening for Victoria.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.  
Every room a miniature home. The Fairview.

The most popular house in town, the Fairview; new management.

See the electric display of the Star Clothing House on Front street, the finest in the city. Suits are selling for \$15; hats \$3. A. L. Levine, manager.

Table de hote dinners. The Holborn.  
Best imported wines and liquors at the Regina.

**D. A. C. & Co.**

Bargains in

Spring Footwear

Buy Now Large Stock...

Reducing Prices to Make Room for Summer Goods.

## Billy Gorham

Send Out a Souvenir

How About Your Watch?

Our Klondike Rings

Are Beauties....

## Manufacturing Jeweler.

Now Located at New Store in the Orpheum.

Large Stock, Small Store

## Hardware

.....D. A. Shindler

## Yukon Flyer Transportation Co.

Strs. "Bonanza King" and "Eldorado"

Speed, Safety, Comfort. For reservation of staterooms and tickets or for any further information apply to company's office.

T. M. DANIELS, AGT., CHISHOLM'S AURORA NELS PETERSON, Owner

## S. Archibald

Merchandise Bought and Sold For

## Spot Cash

...Come In and Dicker I'll Buy, Sell or Trade...

Second Ave., Near Third St.

## S. Archibald



## Dawson Sawmill & Building Co.

O. W. HOBBS, PROP.

Contractors & Builders

Manufacturers of

BRICKS, LIME & LUMBER

Dealers in Builders' Supplies Housefitters and Undertakers

## THE WHITE PASS & YUKON RY.

Trains Will Be Running to Cloosleigh at the Opening of Navigation on the Upper River.

Transfers by Steamers Across Lake Bennett Until the Connecting Link Around the Lake is Completed.

S. E. ADAIR, COMMERCIAL AGT.

A. C. OFFICE BUILDING

## COAL AT THE A. E. CO.

## FIRST BOAT FOR NOME

STEAMER MERWIN is now in Winter quarters at Dawson, and will be ready to leave on opening of navigation, sailing direct to Nome, without delay or transfer at St. Michael. Tickets and berths can now be secured at

YUKON DOCK, Frank J. Kinghorn, Agent.

Trunks and baggage stored in Dock Warehouse until departure of boat. OFFICE HOURS, 9 to 5.

## Paint YOUR HOUSE

Buy A. E. Co. Paints

## AVERY Sells Tobacco and Cigars

CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 3RD STREET SOUTH

### ENGLISH ARMY IN INDIA.

Cost of Maintaining Defense There Is Very Great.

Native Soldiers Paid \$3.50 Per Month for First Three Years—Rations Issued With Care and Exactness.

The ever-increasing prodigality with which England is drafting upon her military resources, both at home and abroad, makes it pertinent to recall to mind that British India and her vast population of nearly 400,000,000 are practically kept in check by only 70,000 British troops. These troops usually serve ten years in India and are transferred from one military station to another every two years. "Tommy Atkins," at least when in India, is very precious in the sight of the British government. As he stands in his uniform, a disciplined soldier in the prime of health and strength, he is said to have cost a paternal government the sum of \$2000 American money, and he is valued accordingly. His daily rations are carefully examined by medical experts, and his one quart of ale and one ounce of rum are served out to him with the greatest regularity. When the exigencies of the service permit, he is sent in the "hot season" to the mountains, where he works on the roads and gets a laborer's allowance besides his pay. When on the plains every thing is done that possibly can be accomplished by his officers to make his life pleasant, and if he behaves himself a good conduct stripe is added to his coat sleeve and a penny a day (2 cents of our money) is his income. When he gets drunk he goes to the cells for a week or is given a five days' drill. In due time he returns to England and enjoys a pension—that is, if he does not fall victim to the climate. The biggest outdoor attractions at the Indian military stations are the cemeteries, the one at Peshawar alone containing the graves of 3500 British soldiers.

The full strength of Great Britain's Indian army, in round numbers, approximates 300,000 men, of whom 230,000 are native and 70,000 British soldiers. In addition to this military force there are about 20,000 enrolled European volunteers, and a native police, officered by white men, nearly 200,000 strong. The army proper is divided into three main forces, known as the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras divisions, all of which are under the commander-in-chief of India. A native Sepoy regiment usually consists of 800 men, and is commanded by seven English officers, namely, a commandant, two wing commanders and four wing officers. There are also sixteen commissioned native officers, eight of whom are subadars, or captains, and eight jemadars, or lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers are eighty in number, all natives, forty of whom rank as havildars, or sergeants, and the remaining forty as naiks, or corporals. In the cavalry the captain is styled risaldar, the lieutenant, risai-dar. The chief native officer of an infantry regiment is the subadar (major). Every regiment is divided into ten companies, each of which is usually made up of a different nationality, such as Goorkhas, Sikhs, Dogras, Pathans, Punjabis, etc. It is owing to this precaution that a combination of forces for the purpose of mutiny becomes almost impossible. The Goorkhas and Sikhs, whose loyalty is rated the highest, are in some localities permitted to constitute entire regiments by themselves.

The pay of the Sepoy or native soldier is \$3.50 per month, with a gradual increase after three years' good conduct service. The pension system is particularly liberal and is really the magnet which draws the native recruit. It is so skillfully arranged that there can be no jobbery, and twice a year the pension officers visit the great centers of population to pay the pensions. When a Sepoy soldier falls in action his wives—and there are four of them—are all pensioned, as well as their young children. As regards the artillery branch or the Indian army, white men only are employed, both as commissioned officers and in the ranks, and the guns of all forts are entirely manned by Britons.

As to the fighting qualities of these Sepoy soldiers, the Goorkha ranks first; in fact, many English experts believe that the Goorkha, who is a native of Nepal, is the best soldier in the world. Sturdily built, of an average height of five feet three inches, the Goorkha is equally good in a hand-to-hand contest with the bayonet or at long range as with the rifle. The Sikh ranks second as a

soldier of the native contingent. He comes from the Punjab, averages six feet in height and is supple, sinewy and athletic as the stereotyped red Indian. The Sikhs and Goorkhas are ancient enemies, and did their best to exterminate each other in the Sutlej war of 1846. The Pathan probably stands third in the native list as a warrior, but does not class with the other two tribes named above in the matter of endurance, and there is always a doubt about his loyalty.

A unique native regiment in the employ of the British is that known as the Guides, which is composed of a motley race of freebooters, who for many years were the terrors of Northern India. This old principle of setting a thief to catch a thief has worked excellently, and the guides have the reputation of being the fiercest fighters of the entire Sepoy army.

If corroboration were required of the martial qualities of the native Indian soldiery, the Nepaulese war of 1814, and the siege of Kalunga in particular, will afford any needed illustration. At Kalunga 600 Goorkhas were entrenched in a stockade and succeeded in repulsing fierce assaults of the British. It was only when this brave band had lost 530 of their number that they hoisted the flag of truce, and the loss they inflicted on the British amounted to thirty-one officers and 710 men.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### The Reindeer for Nome.

Messrs. Vernon & Co., have secured the steamer Reindeer and the barge Duff for the Nome run. The Reindeer it will be remembered steamed from Vancouver to Dawson under her own steam and is a safe and thoroughly seaworthy boat. She will make the trip direct to Nome stopping at St. Michaels. The barge Duff is the only craft on the river built on true barge lines. Frank Simons has secured space and accommodations with the company to carry his people and scenery to the beach city. The steamer Reindeer is now at Five Fingers in a safe harborage and will land at Dawson immediately upon the opening of navigation, taking on her passengers and freight and casting loose for the down river voyage at the earliest moment possible.

#### The Arctic Brotherhood.

At a regular meeting of the Arctic Brotherhood Friday night the degree was conferred upon P. H. Hebb and R. I. Hiltz. The camp decided to hold a social session on the last Friday night of each month, and the first of the series will be held Friday night of this week.

At the meeting previous to that of last Friday night honorary office of Grand Camp Patriarch was created and filled by the election of C. J. Riley, who stood god father to the order when it was instituted aboard the steamer City of Seattle, on the 8th of March, 1899, since which time eight subordinate camps, with a membership of over 2000 members have been organized.

#### Another Route to Nome.

The most feasible and practical winter route, and one that is unknown to the public in general, yet one that has been known to the Russian inhabitants of Juneau and other localities for many years, is the old Russian trail which starts from Katmai, and is blazed through to St. Michael and Nome. A number of persons have already gone over this trail, and last winter several persons came out that way.

To reach Nome by this route, says the Seattle P. I., the person who wishes to make the journey will have to take the steamer at Juneau for Katmai. From that point the trip is made overland by dog teams. Across the Alaska peninsula to Koggiuns is only 80 miles and can be easily made. From Koggiuns the trail leads to Carmel, a Moravian mission. From the mission to Tikhek, a village on a large lake of the same name. This lake is drained by a river and chain of small lakes that empties into the Kuskokwim river, and the trail follows this river and lakes that empties into the Kuskokwim and thence to Oknaganut, a Catholic mission, from which point it is only a short distance to Ikogmuk mission of the Greek church on the Yukon river. From this point the trail leads up the river to the Holy Cross mission and Anvik, and from there to the Eatan reindeer station and Unalaklik. From the latter place Norton sound can be crossed on the ice and the trip to the Swedish mission and Nome can be easily made.

The entire distance is less than 750 miles after leaving the steamer, and at no time will the traveler be more than 30 miles from a mission station or village. This old trail has been traveled for many years and is blazed the entire distance and can be made in from 20 to 30 days.

Parties wishing to sell or buy mining property call on or address Norton D. Walling, Grand Forks.

### LOYAL CANADIAN STEAKS.

His Plain Opinions Concerning the People's Purpose.

He Replies to Statements of Mr. Wade and Criticises the Governor's Municipal Proposition.

The Daily Klondike Nugget is in receipt of the following communication. To the Editor of the Daily Nugget.

Dear Sir: I am very much interested in the movement for representative government. I was present at the mass meeting, which was held at the Palace Grand theater on last Friday evening, and in my humble opinion that assembly of British subjects performed its work most successfully, and in a very creditable manner. There were many friends of the local officials present—indeed, there were several prominent officials. The report of the citizens' committee, which severely censured the Yukon council for its treatment of the citizens' petitions, was carried unanimously. The same commendable action was accorded to the resolution which favored public sessions of the Yukon council. The protest against taxation without representation was entered firmly but dispassionately. Mr. Sugrue's resolution, which provided for a reference to Joseph Chamberlain, the home secretary, of all matters relating to the Yukon, was inappropriate; and the meeting had the sense to defer it for one month.

Mr. Wade in his speech said that he was personally aware that the members of the council were willing to make their legislative sessions public. Why do they not do so? Everyone knows their answer. They claim that they cannot separate their legislative duties from those which are executive. This is merely a subterfuge; but they think that the people are so ignorant as to be unable to discern the falsity of their assertion. Mr. Wade also stated that this was an American city upon Canadian soil; perhaps it is to the extent of containing more American citizens than British subjects. But when the crown prosecutor said that there are only a few Britishers on the Yukon, he contradicted the census, which was taken by Col. Steele and his police force last fall. Then there were about 5000 subjects of the empire in this territory. The Nome excitement did not attract any of these. It is a lamentable fact that many of our American friends who were disappointed with the management of affairs here, left for the other side; but it is undoubtedly true that, at present, there are more British citizens in Dawson than there were last September. Mr. Wade contends that peculiar conditions justify the council's levying tax without granting representation. His arguments are to the effect that because Americans cannot be represented, it would therefore be useless to admit Canadian representatives in the council; that because it is impossible to give representation to all those who could be taxed, then it would be inadvisable to grant representative rights to any persons whatsoever.

Are British citizens in other places denied their privileges because of the presence of alien residents. The council had better defer its proposition of taxation until the people's demand for representation is acceded.

Mr. Editor, I see by your issue of yesterday that we will be granted municipal rights if we so desire. The territorial government—that is the council—will retain the collection of revenues; and we will be permitted to assume control of all those civic departments which are sources of expense. Indeed, Governor Ogilvie must believe that the people are assinine fools. When we gain control of the council, Dawson will be granted a civic charter on fair terms, but not till then. I wish to state that I was born and have always lived in the Dominion of Canada. In politics, I have voted the Liberal ticket. I know Mr. Wade very well. I believe him to be the head and front of the local bar. But he is much mistaken if he really regards last Friday's meeting as an assembly of agitators, whose motive is to manufacture political capital. The people are determined to have their rights. We will continue to progress, and the inevitable result will be representative government, irrespective of all the subterfuges to which officials are resorting in order to defeat us. I voted against the Sugrue resolution; but a month hence I expect that the dilatory actions of the council and the government at Ottawa will induce me to support a resolution. If the officials favor their own interests, they will not oppose the present movement of the people.

We cannot be fooled any longer. The time is not far distant when we shall govern ourselves, and nothing can possibly prevent the ultimate accomplishment of that desirable condition. Hoping that you will publish this communication, I remain as ever, A LOYAL CANADIAN.

Short orders served right. The Holborn. Private dining rooms at the Holborn. Same old price, 25 cents, for drinks at the Regina. The Holborn Cafe for delicacies. Electric lights in all the rooms at the Fairview.

### Fresh Beef

The Only Fresh Beef in Dawson.

Pat Galvin.. Market...

Wholesale and Retail

Depot, First Avenue T. & E. Co. Building

H. I. MILLER, Prop.

NOTE—This beef has been brought in over the ice from Selkirk, where 119 head of choice stall-fed cattle were slaughtered.

### MOHR & WILKENS,

DEALERS IN

The Finest Select Groceries

IN DAWSON

S. E. Cor. Third Street and Third Avenue AND Opposite Klondike Bridge

### Electric...

Light

Steady Satisfactory Safe

Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.

Donald B. Olson, Manager.

City Office Joslyn Building. Power House near Klondike. Tel. No

### Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Chisholm's Saloon

TOM CHISHOLM Proprietor

### Yukon Hotel Store

FRONT STREET.

We Want to Close out Our Stock of

### Groceries, Provisions

Choice Hams and Breakfast Bacon Just in Over the Ice.

J. E. BOOGE, Manager.

### Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co.

OF SEATTLE, WASH.

### Mining Machinery

Of all Descriptions.

Pumping Plants a Specialty

Orders Taken For Early Spring Delivery

Chas. E. Severance, Gen. Agt. Room 15 A. C. Building

Seattle St. Michael Dawson Empire Transportation Co. Empire Line TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE Yemans & Chisholm.... Dawson Agents. Seattle Office 607 First Ave.

Health Is More Than Wealth Try the Sanitarium Baths... For All Physical Ailments The Only Health Resort in Dawson Third Ave., Bet. 3rd & 4th Sts. BERT FORD Proprietor

Changed: Hands. Having Purchased the Business of the Juneau Hardware Co. We Beg to Announce We Are in a Position to Supply all Wants in the Hardware Line Just Received Over the Ice: Patent Bush Shives, 6 and 8 inch. Globe Valves, Bit Stock Drills, Stillson Pipe Wrenches, also a Nice Line of Assorted Whips. M. H. JONES, Manager

Buy Your Meat From The City Market And Get the Best in Town Largest Wholesalers Miners Call and See Us. We Will Meet at Competition and Give the Best. Orders Promptly Filled. C. J. Dumbolton & Co. Second Ave. Opp. S.-Y. T. Co.

Why Buy Meat in Town When you can get Fresh Meat at Dawson Prices at the Grand Forks

Meat Market FRED GEISMAN, Proprietor. Opposite Gold Hill Hotel.

Received Over The Ice Full Line of Globe Valves and Steamfitters' Supplies McLenman, McFeely & Co. Ltd. DAWSON, Y. T.

