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The Klondike Nugget

Telephone No. 12
(Dawson's Pioneer Paper)
Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly
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 Gidarofo, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.

AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium—Tennessee's Parlor.

THAT ALLEGED STRIKE.
With a flimsy yarn as a basis, such as the public of this community has been acquainted with for years, the Sun heads its leading editorial in a recent issue, "Ho for Tanana." There is nothing about the story of the alleged strike in the Tanana country to warrant belief that it is bona fide, and any effort to create a stampede in that direction would simply be criminal. It will be remembered that similar tales have come to Dawson every winter and usually about this time.

Various districts have been the scenes of the alleged strikes, notably the Koyukuk country, Goliyan-bay and the Tanana.

Investigation has invariably demonstrated that the much heralded strikes are always overdrawn and exaggerated, proof of which statement is found in the fact that outside of this district there is no other permanently established mining camp of any considerable importance in the whole length of the Yukon valley.

Beyond question there are many gold producing creeks between this city and St. Michael, but to date in that entire distance Dawson has not found a rival.

The disastrous stampede to Nome in the early months of the year 1899 is well within the memory of hundreds of people in this district and certainly there can be no one who would wish to see a repetition of that occurrence.

To reach the Tanana country at this season of the year would involve a journey of hundreds of miles over a trail practically unbroken. The most inevitable outcome would be failure and disappointment. Few old timers would be induced to hazard the trip, knowing full well what would be involved. Others there may be whose zeal in search of the elusive yellow metal would overcome their better judgment and to such as these the Nugget addresses the foregoing.

There is absolutely nothing in the reports thus far published to warrant any man taking the risk of a trip to the Tanana, and those who do so are almost certain to regret their folly most sincerely.

Considerable talk has been heard since the recent election respecting the legality of the act under which it was held. There is a manifest doubt in the premises which should, if possible, be removed before the council.

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Sickle in the Sky

How slowly falls you sickle from on high
Through evening's silent sky,
Flashing a splendor from its curved blade,
On the low-lying shade,
Now in and out the narrow cloud
That bars
The pathway from the stars
Its slips, and with a golden, glint
Shines,
Nearing the mountain lines.
Nay, tis no sickle which some unseen hand
Lets fall upon the land,
It is the jewel of a lady's crown,
As she steps lightly down.
Night after night, down the aerial stair
Lhe stealthy unaware,
Leaving the empire which she rules
Above
And all her state for love
Behold, her feet have touched the rocky steep,
Where the young shepherd sleeps,
And larger burns her jewel as she moves
In search of him she loves
And now it fades, and glimmers, and is gone,
Happy Endymion!
While here the world in sudden shadow lies,
She bends above his eyes.

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During this week I will sell these goods at 25 per cent. discount. See our window.

J. P. McLENNAN
233 FRONT ST Phone 101-B
Agent for Standard Patterns.

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as now constituted, passes any ordinances. If as is held by a number of good authorities, the election ordinance was ultra vires of the council that fact should be established without delay. It should have been determined before the election, but inasmuch as that was not done, the situation will only become further complicated if the doubt in the case is not definitely removed. The people have had enough of elections to be sure and we believe that no one is desirous of seeing the territory plunged into another political campaign. But on the other hand it is most desirable that no doubt be left as to the legal status of the elected members, and under existing conditions it must be said in all truth and fairness that such a doubt certainly exists.

Stern justice will be meted out tomorrow to the murderers La Belle and Fournier. Appeal has been made on behalf of one of the condemned men to the highest tribunal in the land but without avail. The law will take its course and one of the foulest crimes ever recorded will be properly avenge.

The regularity with which the mail is now delivered in Dawson certainly is in very happy contrast to the experience of previous winters. Frequent mail delivery is a boon which no one knows how to appreciate more thoroughly than the people of this territory.

Thousands of dollars are being expended in prospecting quartz locations. The coming summer will see things doing in that direction which will pleasantly surprise a very large number of people.

The time required to transport mail and passengers to Whitehorse has been reduced to less than four days. No other fact is required to justify the construction of the overland trail.

Miners on the creeks who have been troubled with water filling their drifts and shafts will be object as seriously to the drop in the mercury as the people of Dawson.

It is a fact borne out by long experience in the Yukon that one short week of warm weather does not necessarily tell of the immediate approach of spring.

Each issue of the morning Joke contains an apology for what appeared in its columns the previous day.

These are days when the wood man smiles a smile of feishish glee.

Treadgold seems to be a dead issue.

MISER ON DEATH BED

Entered Toronto Hospital as a Pauper

He Had Thousands of Dollars of Bonds Tied in a Dirty Red Handkerchief.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—The death of an aged Jewish rag-picker at the general hospital at 7 o'clock Wednesday afternoon brought to light one of the most remarkable cases of avarice that has ever been recorded. That a wealthy man could for over 25 years play the part of a destitute old pauper, without detection seems incredible. The death of the man, however, revealed the fact that he was worth at least \$200,000, and possibly more. Under the name of Henry Hyman he went to the hospital on Saturday evening last, a picture of filthy misery and disease. He had begged a car ticket, and a city order to the hospital. He had a city order and was put to bed after being washed. It was seen that he was suffering from pneumonia and diabetes combined, and that the disease had already obtained a strong hold. He was placed in ward 36, a public ward, and given every care.

When Hyman entered the hospital he said that he was a "very poor man" and had "no money, relations or friends." The name of Rabbi S. Jacobs of 571 Church street was given as his only acquaintance, and that gentleman was notified and visited the sick man until the hour of his death. During his illness Hyman was most impatient and exacting and demanded ceaseless attention. When put to bed he handed to the nurse a dirty red handkerchief loosely tied in a knot and he put it in a table drawer near the bed. It was suspected that Zolinski was another than a destitute old rag-picker, until his death came. Then his effects were examined and the astounding facts were revealed. The dirty red handkerchief contained a formidable roll of bonds and scrip amounting in value to \$31,000. Of this \$17,000 was in one company and \$14,000 in another. His pockets, moreover, were stuffed with similar securities, and the total value of those found in his effects at the hospital was over \$50,000. The ruling passion of the old miser remained with him to the end, and with his dying breath he gasped, "My vest, my vest." Before this he had said that he wanted to say something to the Rabbi, but put it off on account of his weakness.

Eli Hyman is known to have been the old man's correct name. Henry Zolinski and "Davis" were pseudonyms which he used at different times. He was 70 years of age, was born in Russia and had been in Toronto for 32 years. Begging seems to have been a mania with him, for, although among some of the Jews of the city his fraudulent life was discovered last spring, he continued his old manner of living. In the mornings he appeared as a rag, bone and bottle collector, and begged from door to door. He was well known in the eastern parts of the city around Jarvis, Carlton, Parliament and Queen streets. He would ask most frequently for a car ticket, saying that he had been in the hospital and wanted to get down to York street. In the evenings he was in the habit of selling newspapers and complained that the newspapers interfered and tried to stop him. When night came he would be seen trying to sell his "last paper." He always had his coat, as though it were precious, and his appeal was frequently successful. When the Sunday World and the New York papers came he would sell them "two for five" and tell the purchaser that he was losing money on it. This often resulted in a kind-hearted man giving him ten cents instead of five cents. He had no home in the city, but slept in alleys and outhouses.

Many other stories could be told of his schemes. Whenever he purchased stock in a company he went to the office and told them that he would call for the dividends, and they would send them to him. When he called he would always demand the stamp which the company had saved by not mailing the dividends.

Hyman was a married man. Mrs. Sophia Hyman, his wife, lives in Churchville, a village near Ottawa, and is currently reported to be well off. They were married in 1879 by the late Dr. Jennings.

Mr. Samuel Timmins, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, who died recently at Birmingham, was a lifelong friend of the cause of education in that city. He was a close friend of George Dawson, and it was understood that he was writing a life of that robust theologian. He did much to make the Shakespearean dramas better known throughout the Midlands.

In the meantime a party consisting of Scheel and Hendriksen had been away for forty days making geological investigations, not bad Lieut.

THE NORTH POLAR SEA IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED

BY SVERDRUP.

The absence of news from the Fram for a period of over three years caused considerable anxiety, not only in Norway but throughout the world of science, and Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, at present visiting Norway, had scarcely drawn up a plan, and forwarded it to the Norwegian Geographical Society, for a relief expedition, when the news was flashed to Christiania that the Fram was nearing Stavanger. On arrival at that port the commander of the expedition, Otto Sverdrup, telegraphed a detailed account of the voyage and the results attained. It appears that after being beset in August, 1899, by Cape Sabine, Sverdrup and his men explored the inland ice of Ellesmere Land, and surveyed and mapped the ramifications of Hayes sound, while shooting parties obtained a large supply of walrus meat and musk-oxen, the former being a welcome addition to their store of dog food.

It was then Sverdrup's intention to push as far north as possible during the following summer, establish a depot on the shores of Hobson's channel, winter there, and in 1900, with three other men, undertake a journey round the northernmost point of Greenland, down to Sabine island, where the Fram was to fetch them.

This plan, stranded owing to the ice preventing the vessel from advancing further north in the spring of 1899, two journeys were made across Ellesmere land to its west coast, one over the inland ice, and one over the ice-free land, while the survey of Hayes sound was brought to an end (owing to the impenetrable ice, the idea of proceeding further north with the ship had to be abandoned, and Sverdrup therefore elected to proceed to Jones sound, and winter quarters, at the end of August, 1899, in latitude 76 deg. 29 min. 54 sec. 25 min. west longitude. He then made a voyage up the sound in a boat to find a good spot for establishing a depot. The boat was beset, and Sverdrup and his companions had to remain by her for a month before they could return to the Fram.

In the meantime Braskerud, a most enthusiastic member of the expedition, died, probably from pneumonia, and was buried in the deep, through a hole cut in the ice. Immediately on getting back Sverdrup organized a party to proceed with stores and lay down a depot. On October 28, when sixty-eight miles from the ship, they were stopped by meeting open water. The coast they had skirted ran due west, which surprised them, as from Uglefjeld's map it should have trended to the northwest. The depot was established, and a large fjord to the eastward explored, on the shores of which they shot twenty-six musk-oxen—a welcome supply of fresh meat.

The autumn traveling was brought to an end in the middle of November, and from then on, during the winter, preparations were made for the long sledging journeys that were to be undertaken during 1900. The first party left on February 23 to examine the depot, and found that most of the stores of dog food had been got at and eaten by bears. Early in March Sverdrup himself and two other men visited the depot, which they named Bjornborg, and proceeded westward till they met open water, and a strong current running between North Kent and Ellesmere Land, returning to the ship on March 11. On March 17 the first of the main sledging expeditions left the ship, followed on March 20 by the other nine men and fifty dogs, and proceeded to Bjornborg, which the parties left on March 23, reaching the sound the following day.

After three days' severe exertions, owing to the rough state of the ice, they passed through the twenty-mile long sound, subsequently proceeding over comparatively smooth ice, until March 31, when 175 miles out, the returning party was sent back to Bjornborg. The frost was then severe, being 25 degrees Celsius below freezing point. Two parties, one consisting of Sverdrup and Fosheim, the other of Isachsen and Hassel, went on to explore the unknown shores of Ellesmere Land. North of the sound, between Ellesmere Land and North Kent, they discovered a bay penetrating eastward, 100 miles wide, its northern shores being indented by fjords, the land from there trending west for about fifty miles, and then to the north-northwest.

On April 16, in 79 degrees north latitude, the parties separated—Isachsen to investigate a new land observed to the westward, Sverdrup to proceed northward. He reached 81 degrees, after discovering a mountainous country intersected by large fjords, many from fifteen to twenty miles wide at the mouth. He returned to Bjornborg on June 2, Isachsen and Hassel returned to the ship on June 19, after having reached the new land in 98 degrees west longitude, and on the return journey traveled to the southward and eastward to about 84 degrees west longitude, where they came upon a fjord-indentation.

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On April 16, in 79 degrees north latitude, the parties separated—Isachsen to investigate a new land observed to the westward, Sverdrup to proceed northward. He reached 81 degrees, after discovering a mountainous country intersected by large fjords, many from fifteen to twenty miles wide at the mouth. He returned to Bjornborg on June 2, Isachsen and Hassel returned to the ship on June 19, after having reached the new land in 98 degrees west longitude, and on the return journey traveled to the southward and eastward to about 84 degrees west longitude, where they came upon a fjord-indentation.

In the meantime a party consisting of Scheel and Hendriksen had been away for forty days making geological investigations, not bad Lieut.

THE NORTH POLAR SEA IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED

BY SVERDRUP.

The absence of news from the Fram for a period of over three years caused considerable anxiety, not only in Norway but throughout the world of science, and Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, at present visiting Norway, had scarcely drawn up a plan, and forwarded it to the Norwegian Geographical Society, for a relief expedition, when the news was flashed to Christiania that the Fram was nearing Stavanger. On arrival at that port the commander of the expedition, Otto Sverdrup, telegraphed a detailed account of the voyage and the results attained. It appears that after being beset in August, 1899, by Cape Sabine, Sverdrup and his men explored the inland ice of Ellesmere Land, and surveyed and mapped the ramifications of Hayes sound, while shooting parties obtained a large supply of walrus meat and musk-oxen, the former being a welcome addition to their store of dog food.

It was then Sverdrup's intention to push as far north as possible during the following summer, establish a depot on the shores of Hobson's channel, winter there, and in 1900, with three other men, undertake a journey round the northernmost point of Greenland, down to Sabine island, where the Fram was to fetch them.

This plan, stranded owing to the ice preventing the vessel from advancing further north in the spring of 1899, two journeys were made across Ellesmere land to its west coast, one over the inland ice, and one over the ice-free land, while the survey of Hayes sound was brought to an end (owing to the impenetrable ice, the idea of proceeding further north with the ship had to be abandoned, and Sverdrup therefore elected to proceed to Jones sound, and winter quarters, at the end of August, 1899, in latitude 76 deg. 29 min. 54 sec. 25 min. west longitude. He then made a voyage up the sound in a boat to find a good spot for establishing a depot. The boat was beset, and Sverdrup and his companions had to remain by her for a month before they could return to the Fram.

In the meantime Braskerud, a most enthusiastic member of the expedition, died, probably from pneumonia, and was buried in the deep, through a hole cut in the ice. Immediately on getting back Sverdrup organized a party to proceed with stores and lay down a depot. On October 28, when sixty-eight miles from the ship, they were stopped by meeting open water. The coast they had skirted ran due west, which surprised them, as from Uglefjeld's map it should have trended to the northwest. The depot was established, and a large fjord to the eastward explored, on the shores of which they shot twenty-six musk-oxen—a welcome supply of fresh meat.

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MISER ON DEATH BED

Entered Toronto Hospital as a Pauper

He Had Thousands of Dollars of Bonds Tied in a Dirty Red Handkerchief.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—The death of an aged Jewish rag-picker at the general hospital at 7 o'clock Wednesday afternoon brought to light one of the most remarkable cases of avarice that has ever been recorded. That a wealthy man could for over 25 years play the part of a destitute old pauper, without detection seems incredible. The death of the man, however, revealed the fact that he was worth at least \$200,000, and possibly more. Under the name of Henry Hyman he went to the hospital on Saturday evening last, a picture of filthy misery and disease. He had begged a car ticket, and a city order to the hospital. He had a city order and was put to bed after being washed. It was seen that he was suffering from pneumonia and diabetes combined, and that the disease had already obtained a strong hold. He was placed in ward 36, a public ward, and given every care.

When Hyman entered the hospital he said that he was a "very poor man" and had "no money, relations or friends." The name of Rabbi S. Jacobs of 571 Church street was given as his only acquaintance, and that gentleman was notified and visited the sick man until the hour of his death. During his illness Hyman was most impatient and exacting and demanded ceaseless attention. When put to bed he handed to the nurse a dirty red handkerchief loosely tied in a knot and he put it in a table drawer near the bed. It was suspected that Zolinski was another than a destitute old rag-picker, until his death came. Then his effects were examined and the astounding facts were revealed. The dirty red handkerchief contained a formidable roll of bonds and scrip amounting in value to \$31,000. Of this \$17,000 was in one company and \$14,000 in another. His pockets, moreover, were stuffed with similar securities, and the total value of those found in his effects at the hospital was over \$50,000. The ruling passion of the old miser remained with him to the end, and with his dying breath he gasped, "My vest, my vest." Before this he had said that he wanted to say something to the Rabbi, but put it off on account of his weakness.

Eli Hyman is known to have been the old man's correct name. Henry Zolinski and "Davis" were pseudonyms which he used at different times. He was 70 years of age, was born in Russia and had been in Toronto for 32 years. Begging seems to have been a mania with him, for, although among some of the Jews of the city his fraudulent life was discovered last spring, he continued his old manner of living. In the mornings he appeared as a rag, bone and bottle collector, and begged from door to door. He was well known in the eastern parts of the city around Jarvis, Carlton, Parliament and Queen streets. He would ask most frequently for a car ticket, saying that he had been in the hospital and wanted to get down to York street. In the evenings he was in the habit of selling newspapers and complained that the newspapers interfered and tried to stop him. When night came he would be seen trying to sell his "last paper." He always had his coat, as though it were precious, and his appeal was frequently successful. When the Sunday World and the New York papers came he would sell them "two for five" and tell the purchaser that he was losing money on it. This often resulted in a kind-hearted man giving him ten cents instead of five cents. He had no home in the city, but slept in alleys and outhouses.

Many other stories could be told of his schemes. Whenever he purchased stock in a company he went to the office and told them that he would call for the dividends, and they would send them to him. When he called he would always demand the stamp which the company had saved by not mailing the dividends.

Hyman was a married man. Mrs. Sophia Hyman, his wife, lives in Churchville, a village near Ottawa, and is currently reported to be well off. They were married in 1879 by the late Dr. Jennings.

Mr. Samuel Timmins, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, who died recently at Birmingham, was a lifelong friend of the cause of education in that city. He was a close friend of George Dawson, and it was understood that he was writing a life of that robust theologian. He did much to make the Shakespearean dramas better known throughout the Midlands.

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