

The Klondike Nugget

Telephone number 19
Dawson's Pioneer Paper
Printed Daily by Semi-Weekly
George M. Allen, Publisher

Subscription Rates Table
Yearly in advance \$30.00
For month by carrier in city in advance \$2.00
Single copies 25

When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

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.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1902.

\$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.

AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium Theatre - "Woman Against Woman."
Victory Spelled From DeFeat.

The voters of Dawson placed themselves on record at yesterday's plebiscite as favoring an elective mayor and council for the government of Dawson as against an appointed commission. By virtue of this decision an election will be called in the very near future for the purpose of choosing the men who will be placed in the various offices within the gift of the people.

The result of yesterday's contest while nominally a victory for the Kid Committee, will result in eliminating the most obnoxious elements in that body from serious consideration in further contests. The magnificent fight made by the tax payers against the heavy odds which confronted them resulted in bringing the majority in favor of an elective council down to 79 instead of ending in a land slide as was so freely predicted by the Kid committee.

The consequence will be that the very best men that can be found must be brought forward as candidates or they will have absolutely no possibility of success. The tax payers, therefore, may congratulate themselves freely upon having achieved one of the principle purposes they have had in view. Many of those who contended in favor of an appointive commission were not opposed at heart to the principle of an elective government. They arrayed themselves with the appointive movement for the very good reason that between a commission appointed by the governor and an elective council dominated by irresponsible characters they greatly preferred the first alternative.

We feel confident that further fear on the above score need no longer be felt. No matter how many tickets may be placed in the field, they will be composed of picked men whose motives will be absolutely above suspicion or they can have no hope of winning. The tax payers may felicitate themselves upon the gallant fight they made and they have every reason to feel that they have achieved something worth the doing. While they did not muster enough votes by a slender margin to accomplish everything they had hoped, still they have forced a clear understanding upon their opponents that the latter must turn sharply from the error of their way or expect disastrous consequences.

The tax payers of Dawson have furnished a striking example of the fact that victory may sometimes be spelled from defeat.

It must not be supposed for a single moment that the result of yesterday's contest is to be accepted as an endorsement of the Kid Committee by the electors of Dawson. A very large proportion of those who supported the elective movement did so purely as a matter of principle and not through any spirit of loyalty to the leaders of the gang. When it comes to a question of selecting men to occupy positions of public trust, the circumstances will be entirely different.

There are some things which the tax payers may learn of the "Kids." The latter were organized and doing effective work in the field before the

former, apparently, had become aware that an election was brewing. Organization and systematic work count for everything in an election.

The taxpayers of Dawson have the nucleus of an organization at their disposal which should enable them to control matters in the town for all time to come.

The voters have declared in favor of an elective council and the will of the majority is not to be questioned.

The election passed off with scarcely a fight to enliven the day.

That much-heralded landslide failed to materialize.

Tom Chisholm saved the day for the "Kids."

Only a Printer. (By Will M. Maupin.) Only a printer? His finger tips give voice again to long-dead lips, And from a past and hoary age recalls the words of seer and sage.

No painter he— But line by line he tells the tale That color gives to canvas pale, And musters old before us stand With brush and palette clasped in hand.

So we may see.

With patient toil while others sleep He makes the ages backward creep, And knights in armor ride and fight "For God, my lady and the right."

No player he— But by the magic of his hands The curtain rises in all lands, And actors for a season rage Their few brief hours upon the stage.

So we may see.

Only a printer? His magic trade Hath all earth's scenes before us laid, He moves his hands and to our eye Come scenes where soldiers fight and die.

A wizard he— For he will waves his hand, and lo, The world with knowledge is aglow, And by the magic of his art The future's curtain draws apart.

So we may see.

Only a printer? His magic spell Preserves earth's sweetest story well, Of how on Calvary's cruel tree The Savior died to make men free.

A prophet he— For by his art he makes the book Wherein the weary soul may look, And looking, see the promise blest Of home and love and endless rest— Eternity.

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DISCOVERIES ON HORSELEY

The Country Was Prospected in Early Days

Some New Rich Reports Have Been Discovered But a Rush Is Not Wanted.

Quesnel, Dec. 13.—From the sensational accounts recently published in some papers, one might be led to suppose that the upper part of the Horseley river had been prospected, and that no gold was known to be in that country until a few months ago.

The country is an extremely rough one, but the trail to the creeks round Barkerville passed close to it in the early days, and a considerable number of men prospected there, some of them being still in the Cariboo district.

They sometimes made \$10 a day shovelling into sluice boxes, and if they could have been certain of getting this, might have done more work than they did, even though wages were then from \$12 to \$18 a day, but the rich ground was only in patches, and it was most difficult to get supplies into such a rough country.

They also attempted to sink shafts, but as far as can be learned, they never struck anything very good. All traces of their work have probably disappeared, as cabins, sluice-boxes, etc., would disappear or be entirely overgrown in thirty-five years, and any excavations or tailings would not be noticeable owing to vegetation.

Men in mining districts have short memories, and many spots which have been well prospected not very many years ago are generally supposed to have never been examined.

Harper's Camp, a few miles from the mouth of the Horseley river, has been running for twenty-five years or more, and about ten years ago Mr. James Shephard was working there. In the fall he went up the Horseley lake, and crossed the divide, striking a point on the Horseley river where the north and south branches join some fifty-five miles by river from Harper's Camp. He prospected up both branches and up the south branch to the headwaters. He found no pay gold on the north branch, but found the south one good for some miles, after which there appeared to be little or no gold.

There is a great deal of fallen timber, which is thickly covered with damp moss, making travelling slow, difficult and dangerous, and consequently but little work has been done in that district.

Some years ago, Mr. J. Shephard staked out seven leases of half a mile each above the forks, on behalf of a small syndicate, and this year a rough trail was cut out from Harper's Camp to the hut he built some nine years ago on the upper end of these leases, and this year a considerable amount has been spent in prospecting the ground with very favorable results.

After the prospecting work was closed, one of the members of the syndicate, Bob Campbell, with three others, went up the valley and found Eureka and Empire creeks, which at first they believed to be the Horseley river, but later on found that they were not.

Owing to the ground not having been properly staked off, they had to go in and restake it, and took some more men with them. There was snow on the ground, and they had very little provisions, so did not get much gold.

There is nothing to warrant a rush to this district. It is true that spots are rich and will pay well to shovel into sluice boxes, but they appear to be narrow and limited in extent, and most of the ground has been taken up. About fourteen leases or seven miles have been staked out above the forks, and it is believed that eight more have been applied for. A very large number of claims of 250 feet in length each have also been recorded.

It is easy to get to Harper's Camp, but from that point there is a rough trail, about 35 or 40 miles in length to Shephard's hut above the forks. One may go six miles to the little Horseley lake, and thirty miles by boat up it, and then twelve miles over the divide by the rough trail, unfit for animals, all sheep and horses, but there is no trail, and the country is extremely difficult with much fallen timber. Eureka and Empire creeks, about twelve or fifteen miles above the hut, are probably 5,000 feet above the sea level, and there was six inches of snow at the beginning, and a foot at the end of October.

The mountains on each side of the valley are very steep and high, and the climate is very damp, with much rain and snow.

The Horseley is a dangerous one for unskilled persons, as it is subject to very sudden storms, and though very deep it has dangerous snags in deep water some distance from shore.

Men who have had no experience in carrying heavy loads through very rough country over fallen timber, and who have not done any prospecting, had better not attempt to go there, as their chances of success are very small.

They will have to carry blankets, tools and provisions on their backs, and as a man cannot do well usually with less than three pounds of food a day, it will be seen that the loads

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS

Happenings From Various Parts of the Globe

War Office Gives Notification of Acceptance of Mounted Rifles—Another Bunch of Boers Captured.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—The war office has notified Hon. Dr. Borden of the acceptance of the name 2nd Mounted Rifles for the regiment now going to South Africa.

By the same cable the war office sends Dr. Borden instructions to contract for six transport wagons and twelve horses for the equipment of the corps.

SOME OF THE OFFICERS Pending the receipt of orders from the war office, the following officers have been detailed to proceed to Halifax with the third contingent of the troops: Supt. Primrose, N. W. M. P., Lethbridge; Capt. Elmsley, R.C.D., Toronto; Lieut. J. E. Leckie, Fort Steele, B.C.; Capt. P. E. Thacker, R.C.R., Quebec; Major McDonald, 37th, Burnville, Ont.; Lieut. Clarkson, R.C.R., Kingston; Lieut. Markham, St. John, N.B.; Lieut. T. Callaghan, Maple Creek; Lieut. Richards, N.W.M.P., Maple Creek; Lieut. Homer Dixon, R.C.R., Halifax.

This number constitutes about one half of the officers of the regiment. The full list will be given out as soon as it is approved by the war office.

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ALASKAN RY. SCHEMES

Cause Bitter Rivalry in Congress and at Seattle.

Seattle, Dec. 21.—The bitter fight being carried on between the backers of the two rival Alaskan railway schemes in the United States congress is being felt in Seattle. A petition, which has been in circulation among the prominent business men of the city since Thursday morning, and which will be laid before a special meeting of the railroad committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, is the first counter move advanced by the Transalaska Company.

This corporation, which has now in operation a stage line from a point on Cook Inlet to St. Michael, is making war upon the plans of a recently incorporated rival. The latter company is backed by Washington and Denver capital. Its name, singularly similar to the other concern, is the Transalaska Company. Its proclaimed intention is much the same as the Transalaska Company, in substance to supply transportation facilities between Nome and Cook Inlet.

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In the meantime Capt. Lathrop, local purchasing agent and general representative of the Transalaska Company, with several other interested parties, has promulgated a petition to return the resolution in favor of the Transalaska Company's project without indorsement. About twenty signatures of prominent citizens were quickly secured, that the petition might have a claim for the serious attention of the railroad committee. The petition reads:

Your petitioners would respectfully request that the resolution indorsing the Transalaskan railway project, which has been referred to your committee for consideration, be returned without indorsement, for the following reasons:

First—There are two companies now organized for the purpose of operating in the territory of Alaska, namely, the Transalaska Company of Washington and the Transalaska Company of California.

Second—One of the above corporations, the Transalaska Railway Company of California, has already expended, to our personal knowledge, over \$150,000 for supplies and material in the furtherance of its pursuits and has made communication with the distant ports of Alaska possible by entering into a contract with the general government for the regular delivery of the mails as far north as Cape Nome.

Third—The said Transalaska Railway Company, although showing its good faith and ability to carry out its purposes by the establishment of a steamer and stage service now in operation, has sought no grant or aid of any kind from the general government, beyond the simple right-of-way.

Fourth—The Transalaska Railway Company, to which special reference is made in the resolution now before your committee, although incorporated under the general laws of the state of Washington, has not expended as far as known a single dollar in the furtherance of its aim, and yet it asks the general government to grant it every alternate section of land for a distance of ten miles on either side of its proposed road, a thing that is calculated to retard, rather than develop, the great mineral resources of Alaska.

Fifth—Your petitioners believe that if the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce is given to any enterprise of this character, every sense of justice and every regard for the commercial interests of the city of Seattle demand that it be extended to the Transalaska company.

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Ralph E. Cummings and Woman Against Woman

Week Monday Jan. 6

WINTER TIME TABLE—STAGE LINES THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.

Going into effect Nov. 11, 1901—Week Days Only

FOR GOLD RUN AND CARIBOO via Tacoma's and Dome

FOR GRAND FORKS via Dawson's and Dome

FOR SELO & LAMBER via Dawson's and Dome

FOR QUARTZ CREEK via Dawson's and Dome

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