

CONFLICTING REPORTS

A Letter From Koyukuk Says Good Claims Are Few.

A gentleman who does not wish to have his name used in receipt of a letter written November 19th by a former business partner now in the Koyukuk. The writer does not speak encouragingly of the future of that country and says there are not over a half dozen good claims in it. He says nothing is going on there this winter, all the miners sitting around their cabins waiting for spring. The letter closes by advising its recipient to not think of coming to Koyukuk until further informed as to the possibilities of the country.

BRANDON IN THE TOILS

Held for Falsely Obtaining Large Sum of Money.

William Robert Brandon is now an inmate of the Dawson jail pending trial in the territorial court, on the charge of having at Caribou on Dominion on November 19th obtained from Wade Blaker the sum of \$370 on false representation. Later and previous to his arrest only a few days ago he is said to have obtained something like \$1800 in Dawson in the same manner. Brandon was to have appeared before Judge Dugas this morning to elect as to his trial by judge or jury, but as crown prosecutor Congdon was ill, the date of appearing to elect was postponed.

A vote for a commission is a vote for "efficiency and economy."

REVISING BARRISTER

Will Probably Complete His Labors This Evening.

After sitting six days and holding three evening sessions Revising Barrister Macaulay had, up to 12 o'clock today, allowed 281 names to be added to the voters' list. At the sessions of yesterday and last night 76 names were added. But few applicants appeared this morning when the roll was increased by only 7 names, as follows: W. H. Bouliar, H. G. Downer, J. W. Pike, J. A. McNeill, S. J. Dempsey, R. P. Wilson and Thos. H. Brooks. The revising officer is sitting this afternoon, but if applicants come in as slowly as during the forenoon no night session will be held. Judge Macaulay says that all the work he has done in the six days and three nights could have been easily accomplished in two days had the applicants appeared promptly. If any citizen is denied his vote tomorrow for the reason that his name does not appear on the list, he will have only himself to blame, as every opportunity has been afforded to all to go before the revising officer.

If you do not want to see taxes doubled within a year vote in favor of a commission.

COUNTER SWEARING

Two Instances of Lamb-Like Innocence Injured.

Edward Mesher and William John Graham are both employed by private parties as fire patrolmen in Dawson, but according to their stories before Magistrate Starnes in police court this morning fire could break out and spread in seventeen different places while Edward and William John are standing around quarrelling. Mesher had Graham arrested on the charge of assault said to have been committed early Monday morning. Aside from the two men there were no witnesses and each man swore positively—"Hope to die if I ain't telling the truth"—that the other fellow was the aggressor, each of the men, according to his own evidence, being as meek as the little lamb Mary is alleged to have had. As it was a case of twedledee vs. twedledum the magistrate, after giving the over-grown children some food for reflection in the way of sound advice, dismissed the case.

WANTED AT CIRCLE CITY

Saunders in Dawson Jail Charged With Grand Larceny.

Saunders, the Circle City man who recently imparted wonderful stories in Dawson of a rich find of gold on Good Pasture river in the Tahana district and who left for the outside via the upper river, has been brought back to Dawson in charge of an afficer from Selwyn where he was arrested at the instance of United States officials at Circle City, where he is wanted for grand larceny, the details of the crime and circumstances under which it was committed being as yet unknown to the officers here. Instructions to arrest and hold Saunders were telegraphed from Eagle by a deputy U. S. marshal to the Dawson police, who in turn wired the order up river, Saunders being taken into custody at Selwyn. Acting Consul Te. Roller is acting for the U. S. in the matter and has telegraphed the deputy marshal to Saunders' arrest, arrival back in Dawson and detention. It is possible that, should Saunders decline to return across the boundary line, extradition papers will be asked for in which event, owing to the overland wire being down, two or three weeks time will be required. All kinds of game at Bonanza Market, next Post Office. Hot and cold lunch at the Bank Saloon.

The interests of the wage earner are identical with the interests of the property owner. Both will consult their own welfare by voting for a commission.

FRANK KING STRIKES PAY

On His Claim 24, Right Limit, Above on Bonanza.

Frank King, the well-known Dawson painter, who laid aside the brush and took up the pick and shovel a few days ago, was in town last night from his claim, 24 above, right limit, Bonanza. He has just succeeded in getting a hole to bedrock where he found the paystreak, which runs from 40 cents to 60 cents per pan. He is delighted with his prospects and is confident that work on his claim will yield handsome returns. Join the Dawson Club. Dues \$7.50 per month. Billiards, pool and bowling—12¢ per person for each game. E. W. Payne, proprietor. Nicely furnished rooms at the Copping House, 7th ave. and 3rd st. WE Sell Light and Power.... CABIN RATES—One 16 c. p. Light \$5 per Month. Additional Lights #3 per Month. D. E. L. & P. CO.

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HE STOLE MEMENTOES

Of Roadhouses as He Journeyed Southward.

There are various, divers and sundry ways for going out of this country—some travel by stage, others by dog team, others on wheels and still others go on foot. George Grould, a youth of perhaps 20 or 21 years, recently attempted to go out by his fingers—that is, by stealing his way out. George was getting along finely so long as he confined his stealings to watches and guns, but when he added to his ill-gotten gains currency of the realm he jumped up against the real thing.

UNCLE SAM'S YOUNG MEN

Some Interesting Statistics of American Youths.

An interesting statistical study of the conditions prevailing among American young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, inclusive, has lately been made. The method adopted was to select certain representative cities, towns and rural districts in different parts of the country, and in average blocks of representative city wards to make a house-to-house canvass. Uniform question blanks were used, and in this was much important information was secured. Taking as a basis for his computations figures furnished by Chief Statistician Hunt of the Census Bureau, Mr. C. C. Michener presents, in "Association Men," for November, the following data: "Sixty-six per cent. of the young men of the United States are unmarried, the 31 per cent. are married. The average age at which these young men married was twenty-five years. "Fifty-five per cent. of the young men of the United States live at home, while 45 per cent. are boarders. "Only 15 per cent. of the young men are in business for themselves, while 85 per cent. are employed by others. "Twenty-two per cent. of the young men belong to fraternal orders. Of this number, 70 per cent. belong to one fraternal order, 24 per cent. belong to two, 2 per cent. belong to three, 3 per cent. belong to four, and 1 per cent. belong to five. Of the men belonging to fraternal orders, 67 per cent. are church members, while 33 per cent. are not church members. "Forty-six per cent. of the men in cities of 3,000 or over were born in the country or in towns of 3,000 or less. Three out of seven young men in the country and towns of 3,000 or less look forward to living in the city. Of the population in towns of 3,000 or less, one in seven is a young man. Of the population in cities of 25,000 and over, one in four is a young man. "In the country, one young man is boarding to every six living at home. In the city, five young men are boarding to every one living at home. "In the country, one in two young men go to church regularly, one in three occasionally, and one in fourteen not at all. In the city, one in four regularly, one in two occasionally, and one in seven not at all. "In families where the father and mother belong to the same church, 78 per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where the father and mother are church members, but do not belong to the same church, only 55 per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where but one of the parents is a church member, only 50 per cent. of the young men are members of churches. Where the father and mother are both Catholics, only 8 per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where the father and mother are both Protestants, 32 per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, 58 per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where the parents are members of Protestant churches, but do not belong to the same church, 50 per cent. of the young men of these families are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic, 41 per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where one of the parents is a Protestant, 51 per cent. do not belong to church."—Review of Reviews.

THEIR LAST GRAND FIZZLE

(Continued from page 1.)

beside the driver, and behind him, on everybody and everything opposed to the Kid Committee and reference was made to the charge that they were candidates for office. Again the drunk put a boost. "How about the people's candidate, Barney?" he said and Barney looked embarrassed, replying sotto voce, "I'm not a candidate." The speaker read portions of yesterday's editorials from the Nugget, which highly gratified the audience, and then drew attention to the respective tax list of the Kid Committee and the Taxpayers' Committee. But comparisons are odious, particularly so in this instance. Buel, the cartoonist, was again complimented for his clever work and the liquor men were roundly abused for having exercised the privilege of their own opinion. He apologized because Bouliar, the Perpetual Committeeman, and Cresswell had nothing upon which to pay taxes and lovingly referred to Assessor Smith and his deputy, George Calvert, as those Heavenly Twins.

TO GOBBLE PUBLIC LAND

Is Probably Object of Alaska Railroad Builders

A lot of gentlemen who believe in obtaining "something for nothing," and who usually have "nothing" with which to begin, have caused to be introduced into the congress of the United States, a bill "making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands in the territory of Alaska, to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said territory." This bill contemplates a road extending from Cook Inlet, a few hundred miles west from Valdez to a point far north of Cape Nome, where it is pretended that some sort of transportation can be had across Bering Sea into Asia, and from thence to Vladivostok, where a railroad already connects Eastern Russia with St. Petersburg and Moscow.

NOTICE!

THE POLLS WILL OPEN

At 9 a. m. Tomorrow

The election tomorrow will determine whether Dawson is to be ruled for the benefit of tax payers or for the benefit of the Kid Committee. In our judgment if it be worth while to build a railroad up in that country anyway, the mineral products of the country will amply pay any properly capitalized railway organization for so doing—and in that case the government would be giving away mineral lands worth enough to pay the national debt an hundred times over—or relieve this country absolutely free from all foreign indebtedness. Why, then, should the land be given away for such purposes? If a road would not be self-sustaining as quickly as completed, then call the land grants in Alaska wouldn't help it financially. On the other hand, if the road would be profitable because of "natural wealth" deposited in that country, the granting of the land by the government would be equivalent to "embezzling Uncle Sam's Treasury" by its own citizens. Let this railroad take care of itself. It can find a thousand ways to invest its capital, if it has any, without building railroads in Alaska. On the other hand, if mineral conditions are such as to warrant capital going to Alaska at all, then Uncle Sam is entitled to the riches which he owns without granting more than a mere "right-of-way" to these prospective railroad builders—Seattle Times.

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CHARLTON AT BUFFALO

Talks at Merchants Exchange of International Trade.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Hon. John Charlton, M. P., of Lyndoch, Ont., arrived in Buffalo at 11 o'clock this morning, and was met at the station by a committee of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Charlton was tendered a standing luncheon at noon on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Charlton spoke on "Reciprocity with Canada," a topic in which the Exchange has been taking an active interest, and in the interests of which the Exchange sent a delegation to appear before President Roosevelt. He sums up the tariff situation as follows: "The condition of trade matters between the two countries may be briefly summarized as follows: The Canadian tariff is one-half that of the United States. Canada buys of the United States three-fold as much as her sales to that country of farm produce and general imports. Canada has opened for herself other markets, and the chief market for her products now is Great Britain. Canada derives her chief supply of manufactures from the United States. The condition of trade between the two countries is so inequitable that great dissatisfaction prevails in Canada and that country will not be contented to remain in a position where she buys enormously without offering tariff impediments to the entry of imports from the United States and is prac-