The Klondike Nugget

(TELEPHONE NUMBER 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 Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and Canyon.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

$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.

A POINT CLEARED UP.

A misunderstanding has arisen in the minds of some voters as to the exact nature of the issue which is to be decided upon the 9th of January.

The question of incorporation is not involved. Dawson is now, by virtue of the passage of the ordinance and the proclamation issued by the Commissioner, practically an incorporated town. The only point at issue is the form of government to be adopted. The incorporation ordinance will come into effect at the appointed time, no matter whether the voters decide in favor of an elected mayor and council or for an appointed commission.

If the voters decide that they are in favor of a mayor and council, then an election for the purpose of choosing those officers will be called. If on the other hand a commission is determined upon by the voters, then Governor Ross will immediately appoint three men in whom will be vested all the powers which the mayor and council would otherwise enjoy.

The first few clauses in the proclamation which has been issued by the Governor explain the matter clearly. The following is an extract from the proclamation which covers the point under discussion:

"Whereas, It is provided by the Dawson City Charter that BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY SHALL PROCLAIM THE CITY OF DAWSON TO BE INCORPORATED under the provisions of the said Charter, he shall submit the following questions to the electors:

"'Shall Dawson be governed by an elective Mayor and Council?' or

"'Shall Dawson be governed by a Commission to be appointed by the Commissioner-in-Council?'"

It will be readily seen from the foregoing that the incorporation proclamation itself will be issued just as soon as the voters determine which form of government they favor. If a mayor and council are decided upon the incorporation proclamation will be issued in accordance with that decision. If the people declare in favor of a commission, the incorporation proclamation will be issued just the same, the only difference being that the governor will name the commissioners instead of calling for an election. We take particular pains to clear the matter up today for the reason that an effort is being made to spread the idea that in order to secure incorporation the town must elect its own officers. That is entirely a mistake. Dawson to all intents and purposes is an incorporated city today. It only remains to be determined whether the voters prefer to entrust the powers given under the ordinance to a commission appointed by the governor or to an elected mayor and council.

In the opinion of the Nugget they will decide overwhelmingly in favor of a commission.

President Roosevelt says that he has received more advice in the past few months than in the whole of his previous career, and incidentally he mentions that most of it is bad. A man who is able to look a contributor of voluntary advice in the face and tell him his advice is bad can hope to reach most any height worth attaining.

Comparisons are said to be odious, but nevertheless we urge every tax payer to look over the list of men who are working for an elective mayor and council and then glance over the names of those who favor an appointed commission. It ought to be difficult to decide where the interests of the community will be best protected.

Out of every dollar of patronage which the government organ receives, the lion's share goes into the coffers of the News. In other words the government is furnishing the News with the sinews of war which that paper is using for the purpose of throwing every possible stumbling block in the government's way. If any one can point to another case where the Liberal party has been so successfully "worked for a good thing"—to use a somewhat vulgar expression—there are a great many supporters of that party who would be glad to hear about it. So far as our information goes the case is without parallel.

A vote for an appointed commission means a vote for protection to the merchant, the property owner, the wage earner and in brief, to all tax payers generally. A vote for an elective council means the possibility of a reign of Tammanyism for Dawson. Voters, which do you prefer?

There ought not to be any complaint over the present cold snap. The long continued pleasant weather makes it quite evident that something is due to arrive. If January does not produce something extraordinary in the way of coolness, the Nugget will go on record as a bad guesser.

Christmas was observed on the creeks as generally as it was in Dawson. The Christmas trees and entertainments given at various centres of population in the mining districts indicate very plainly that Dawson is not the only up-to-date community in the country.

Several years spent in the Yukon country makes one yearn for the great "outside." But it usually requires only a few weeks of "outside" experiences to make the yearning lean this way. Verily this is a marvelous country.

The tax payers favor an appointed commission. The agitators and chronic office seekers are working with might and main for an elective council. It is a case of the payers against would-be spenders.

The police boys proved themselves last night as skilful at entertaining as they are at bringing wrongdoers to justice. Long live the N. W. M. P.

Every man who owns property in Dawson, no matter if he is a voter or not, should use his influence in behalf of an appointed commission.

DROP WAS TOO SHORT

Arkansas Blackens Her Record With a Bad Hanging

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says:

Bud Wilson, the convict who killed R. H. Naylor, a guard of the Yell county convict camp last September, was hanged today at Danville.

The trap was sprung at 9:45 o'clock and at 10:05 the body was lowered into a coffin. Before the lid was placed upon the coffin the body began moving about. Wilson opened his eyes and his whole frame shook with tremors.

He was taken from the coffin by deputies and carried up the steps to the scafold for the purpose of hanging him over again. When the platform was reached the body became rigid and remained so for a moment and then became limp. Wilson was examined carefully by the physicians, who finally pronounced him dead, death being caused by strangulation.

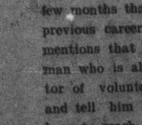
Government House.

The Commissioner will receive on New Year's Day from 2 to 5 p. m.

W. G. HARRISON,
Secretary.

Gunther's Allegretti, Lowney and Huyler candies at Gandolfo's.

For the Ball



Slippers, Hose, Gloves, Dress Shirts, Dress Ties, Etc.

...J. P. McLENNAN...

233 FRONT STREET

O'RELL WRITES OF AMERICA

Which He Terms a Most Wonderful Country

Says the Colossal Is Achieved in the American Journalistic Enterprise and Tall Buildings.

Here I am in the United States for the seventh time. My first visit was paid fourteen years ago, in 1887. Since that day, what changes, what fairylike transformations!

It is like phantasmagoria. In 1887 the population of America was sixty millions; now it is over seventy. In fifty years' time it will be two hundred millions! Yea, the land of the colossal, the land of intelligence, the land of light! In Europe they will no longer receive the light from the East; they will have it from the West.

As before, I find all the Americans at the wheel, almost recovered from a tragedy that shocked the world and obtained for them the deepest sympathy of the most exalted in the land as well as the lowest. But America cannot stop for the inane crime of a lunatic; she has her mission to fulfill; forward—she must go on. Rich and poor, young and old—yes, all, with the exception perhaps of a few Anglo-maniacs whom the Old World call gentlemen and the New One loafers.

On my first visit the Americans had all built monumental blocks of fifteen and sixteen stories; today I find some in New York with thirty and thirty-two. If they go a little higher up still the Americans will have only a step to walk into the sojourn of the Seraphim. For that matter all things are explained.

New York is built on a narrow island having the shape of a tongue from south to north. It is impossible to get extension toward the east or west, so in the business quarters they spread in the only region of space which is disengaged—that is, toward the firmament.

Of course I cannot say that America interests me now as much as it did formerly. The novelty has worn off a bit. I am beginning to see things American with eyes almost American, instead of seeing them with those of the "intelligent foreigner." I no longer want to be guided, and I no longer run the risk of being guyed.

During my first visits I received light impressions, which amused me and interested me, and which also seemed to entertain the Americans who were kind enough to allow me to communicate them to them. Today I have opinions, and a fairly good knowledge of the country; and the opinions of a foreigner on the nations he visits have much less value than those of the natives. Impressions and opinions are very different things.

The impressions of a fair-minded and fairly intelligent foreigner are always interesting, and the fresher they are the more piquant they read.

When, fourteen years ago, I was beholding men waking in Broadway, frowning, careworn, tired looking, I remember that I exclaimed: "Poor devils, they are on a round of calls on friends who live 538 East 125th street; 892 West 138th street, and, maybe, 2354 West 162d street. By George, so would I look frowning and careworn if I had to remember all these combinations of figures!"

That was an impression. Now, when I look at the same men, I say to myself: "So many men who do not know whether they will be ruined or will be millionaires today at four o'clock."

And by the side of all those preoccupied faces I see pass, as before, cheerful, smiling, smart women, regular Parisiennes in gait and elegance, wearing all the latest fashions of beautiful Paris, handsome, well made, supple, with eyes dazzling with intelligence, beautifully corseted, gloved and shod, the whole crowned with magnificent hats, proudly planted on the top of the most beautiful heads in the world.

Was it not only the other day that Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave ten millions to found scholarships in the four universities of Scotland? This great American millionaire philanthropist's hobby is to found free libraries. He establishes them everywhere, in America and especially in his dear native land of Scotland.

"I have two hundred and fifty millions yet to distribute before my death," he said only the other day. He evidently intends to start the next world as he started this one—with little or nothing.

The word millionaire, of course, cannot now convey an exact idea of the fortune of American plutocrats. We must invent a word and say billionaire. The Oil King of America possesses as much money as would have paid the war indemnity imposed on France by Germany in 1870, and probably more.

The papers announce the amalgamation of two great railroad lines. In future the new company will control over 100,000 miles. The financier who brought about this amalgamation is a man who could buy, if they were on sale, the Louvre Museum and the Arc de Triomphe.

And how do these billionaires live? Well, every one in this world lives according to his own fancy. Some lead a life that might be envied by the European sovereigns. Others prefer living like little bourgeois retired from business. Some have trains and steamers of their own; others take the street car. Some pay their cooks ten thousand dollars a year; others eat a chop for luncheon.

But for the colossal, give me American journalistic enterprise. Give me newspaper proprietors who from New York run papers in Chicago and San Francisco, and who, in order to do so, have private telegraphic wires stretching from one end to the other of this huge continent at a yearly cost of $50,000.

On the 1st of this November the Paris "Figaro" published an article of mine entitled "A New Education to Start." Three days ago I received a Butte (Montana) paper of the next day, the 2nd of November, containing an editorial of a whole column on that "Figaro" article.

Ex uno disce omnes.

From such an insignificant thing as an article of mine judge what American journalism can do in the presence of great events. I have heard of cablegrams costing tens of thousand dollars!

The Americans are well served. The earth is theirs. All they lack yet is a bit of ivy on old walls. But this, if necessary, they will manufacture as easily as cobwebs are manufactured for wine merchants and hotel keepers.

—Max O'Rell.

ALL LONDON EN FETE

In According Welcomes to New Prince of Wales.

London, Dec. 6.—The recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the city evoked demonstrations of loyalty worthy of the best traditions of the capital of the British Empire. It was the first royal visit to the city since the ascension of the King and citizens rose to the height of such an unique occasion.

Happily, the day was not foggy and the royal couple made the progress in comfort through the gaily decorated streets amid cheering crowds to the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and County Council were waiting to welcome them from their memorable tour.

The scene in the library of the Guildhall was one of the utmost brilliancy, the bright colors of the levee or diplomatic dress which was worn by the guests contrasting with the mazarin gowns of the councilors. Here the city's address of welcome was read by the recorder, and after a short reply from the Prince a move was made to the Guildhall, where luncheon was served. Epergnes and flowers, corporation silver and viands in the richest profusion covered the board and behind the chief seats at the longer table was ranged the famous gold plate of the city.

The great feature of the occasion was the speech of the Prince in response to the toast of his health. He said that if he were asked to specify any particular impression derived from the tour he would unhesitatingly place before all others that of loyalty to the crown and attachment to the old country, and were he to seek for the causes which had created and fostered that spirit he would attribute them in a large degree to the life and example of Queen Victoria.

After an appreciation of the military services rendered to the Empire by the colonies, the Prince pointed out that if England wished to hold her own against the foreigner in the commercial world she must take advantage of the mineral wealth and vast expanse of the virgin soil of the colonies and send the surplus population of her cities to live there under healthy conditions, liberal laws and free institutions.

Of the speakers Lord Salisbury alone referred to the topic of which everyone was thinking, namely, England's unpopularity abroad. He said:

"No doubt it is true, just at this moment, that we may have enemies who are not very reticent in expressing their opinion. But on the other hand, today's celebration, which is largely due to the action and cooperations of their royal highnesses, has shown that we possess in the support of our distant kinsmen an approval and a sanction which to us is worth infinitely more than all the contempt and all the censure that we may receive from other nations."

This remark of the premier was greeted with prolonged cheering. He continued:

"I cannot admit that they are judges of our conduct, or that we can modify our proceedings in deference to their opinion. What we look to are the opinions of our own kinsmen who belong to our own empire. We have received from all portions of the empire an indication that we have lost nothing in the opinion they held of the justice of our claims."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Regina Hotel, Dec. 27th.—Mrs. Margaret Selix, Dawson; A. S. Goldsmith, Grand Forks; A. E. Pretty, Grand Forks.

Chipped diamonds, yellow diamonds or flawed diamonds can not be bought at J. L. Sale & Co.'s. They carry only the best.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price $2.50.

NEW YORK THEATRES

Affording Entertainment to Patrons This Season.

New York, Saturday, Dec. 7.—No one can complain of the dearth of novelty in the metropolitan dramatic field this season. Four new plays have come to take the places of four old successes at the leading theatres during the past week. All of these are productions of importance.

Overcoming the attempted restraint by David Belasco, who intended to prevent its production at the Manhattan, Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske has made a successful appearance in Mrs. Burton Harrison's new play of modern life, "The Unwelcomed Mrs. Hatch."

The play introduces many diverse and interesting types of character. Mrs. Hatch, when the story opens, is divorced from her husband, having sacrificed her home and daughter through an indiscretion. The husband has married a woman of the world who was concerned in the attack on the first wife's reputation. The divoced wife meanwhile has established herself in business in San Francisco and prospered. Mrs. Hatch learns that her daughter is about to be married and her mother love compels her to seek a glimpse of her child. She breaks her divorce agreement in going to New York but succeeds in securing an interview with her ex-husband at a New York hotel. Fearing that she will upset his financial plans with the man to whom he is about to marry her daughter, the father agrees that the mother shall see her child, but only at a distance. She is allowed to get a glimpse of her in Central Park, where she is playing the good fairy to a lot of east side children at a May party.

This glimpse only makes the mother's desire to see more of her daughter uncontrollable. She schemes with an old servant, at what was once her own home, to let her in, disguised as a dressmaker, on the wedding night. Then comes the ante climax. The husband and the woman who has caused the disagreement both recognized the divorced wife and the play ends with a very pathetic scene. Mrs. Fiske, who has the part of the divorced wife, acts it with becoming power and dignity and adds another strong role to her repertoire. The supporting company as a whole is excellent.

Despite the kicks of some of the critics who claim that August Thomas has not given the public as good a thing in "Colorado" as he did in "Arizona" and others of his plays, his latest effort is a positive and great success at Wallack's theatre. It has begun its career by drawing enormous audiences and sending everybody away thoroughly satisfied and delighted with the incidents and characters which he has woven into his play. There is guarantee, too, in the enthusiasm of the audiences that this new American triumph is not to be short lived at Wallack's. It is probable that Mr. Thomas's play will keep the house crowded for some time to come and that it will become as popular as his "Arizona." It is an entirely original work, and breathes the picturesque and enchanting atmosphere of the Rocky Mountain state, which is presented with such realistic and massive scenes and well-drawn characters that one cannot help getting an inspiration from its performance. There is a convincing love story as the theme of the drama and plenty of Mr. Thomas' always delicious comedy. Charles Frohman has assembled some strong players in the cast and it is only necessary to name Wilton Lackaye, Frank Carlisle and Maud Hoffman to show how important a company it is.

Richard Mansfield's appearance at the Herald Square has been the signal for crowding that popular playhouse to its utmost limit. "Beaucaire," his new play, bids fair to prove a vehicle through which this favorite actor may increase his already enormous popularity and there is little doubt that his "holiday" engagement will develop into a long run.

Charles Dalton has followed William Faversham at the Criterion, in a dramatization by Edward E. Rose, of Maurice Thompson's colonial romance "Alice of Old Vincennes." This actress has been triumphant in the role of Alice wherever the play has been presented thus far and the attraction already has an out-of-town record of unbroken success. This is Miss Harned's first season as a star and on this account as well as on account of the popularity of Mr. Thompson's novel there is great local interest in the production at the Garden theatre.

At the Lyceum, Annie Russell, who has afforded such delight to New York theatre-goers in that exquisite comedy, "A Royal Family," which with its closing performance had been presented nearly two hundred and fifty times in the city, has made her appearance in a new Clyde Fitch play called "The Girl and the Judge." No actress at the present time appearing on metropolitan boards is advancing more steadily in the esteem of the critical New York play-goers than is Miss Russell. Her acting is charmingly refreshing, natural and piquante.

The second month of "New England Folks" at the Fourteenth street theatre is showing large and enthusiastic audiences at every performance. Mr. Presbrey's drama has made one of the best successes ever known at this theatre and there is no sign of its popularity waning. The play is filled with the heart interest that always appeals to an audience. It depicts country people just as they live and talk, and it is a natural and simple story of life in a New England village. It is cleverly acted by the company, and handsomely staged; the scene of the old homestead being one of the most realistic ever shown on a local stage.

Jury Disagreed.

New York, Dec. 6.—Herman Treetz, 19 years old, has been placed on trial in the Richmond county court at Richmond on an indictment charging him with manslaughter, in that he was responsible for and aided in the death of Ida Dupuy, 16 years of age, his sweetheart. The jury disagreed and was discharged. It is not likely that he will be tried again.

Treetz and the girl were in love and wanted to be married. This was forbidden because of their ages. On July 22 they left their homes at Freshkills, Richmond borough and spent that afternoon and evening at Midland beach.

There their money became exhausted and they feared to go home. In their plight they went to the fishing and oyster sloop James K. Polk, belonging to Austin Dupuy, father of the girl. They were found there late in the night of July 31. Both were wounded and the girl's wounds were mortal. Treetz, on the stand said he was not in the cabin when the girl shot herself.

About dark he went on the deck for a smoke. He was there about five minutes when he heard a shot in the cabin and dropping down found the girl with a bullet hole in her neck. He did not know whether she committed suicide or shot herself accidentally.

Famous Clambakes.

The good old-fashioned clambake has well earned its title and popularity. Long before Christopher Columbus set sail this way it was a popular dish in this country. It was certainly on the bill of fare during the stone age.

Recent investigations of peculiar little heaps of sea shells along the Massachusetts coast have developed the interesting fact that each mound marks the spot where a glorious clambake was held in the days of long ago.

The contents of each mound consisted of small broken fragments of the shells of the oyster, clam, scallop and quahaug. In addition to the shells some of the heaps contained stones about as large as the fist. These were probably used for breaking open the shellfish by pounding them on a neighboring boulder. A few fragments of pottery were also found.

Similar deposits have been found in Northern Europe along the coast of the North and Baltic seas, and are known in Denmark under the name of Kjoekkenmoeddings, or kitchen refuse heaps. Those of Denmark often yield very fine specimens of stone implements, and the shells give evidence of the food used by the early inhabitants.

Stone knives have occasionally been found in the Massachusetts shell heaps. They are very rare, though. The difficulty in making these knives would appear to indicate that the Indians did not care to dull their sharp edges by opening clams, but preferred the ruder method of pounding the shells to pieces with stones of two to five pounds weight.—Ex.

Hot and cold lunch at the Bank Saloon.

A Merry Xmas ...and a... Happy New Year TO ALL

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Fine Cigars, Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles.

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J. W. Wilson, Prop. and Mgr.

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American and European Plan. Cuisine Unexcelled. Newly Refitted Throughout—All Modern Improvements. Rooms and board by the day, week or month.

2nd Ave. and York St. Dawson

AMUSEMENTS

Auditorium ⊙ Theatre

Sunday Evening, December 29.

GRAND Sacred Concert

MISS LEDA MARTIN

IN

BIBLICAL LIVING PICTURES

SOLOISTS — G. H. McLeod, Beatrice Lorne, Ray Southard, Leda Martin.

Seats on Sale at Reid & Co., Druggists, and Box Office.

ADMISSION - - - - 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

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Week Com. Monday Dec. 23. ADMISSION 50c - $1.00 - $1.50 $2.00

PARISIAN PRINCESS

Monday and Thursday Ladies' Night NO MATINEE

HE CLAIMS AN ISLAND

Polish Count After Uncle Sam's Territory.

Manila, Nov. 25.—There is nothing bashful about Count Andre Poniatowski. He does not hesitate to claim what he considers his own, and he claims an entire island of the Philippine group from Uncle Sam and, moreover, may get it.

The island in question is Palawan, better known as Paragua, so called from its likeness in shape to an umbrella. This island is one of the largest islands in the Sulu Archipelago and is some one hundred miles long and forty or fifty miles wide. It is the most outlying of the Philippine group and has much valuable land. As the island is very scarcely populated and is under the Sultan of Sulu, the United States government has never stationed troops there, but has left it to the tender mercies of the Sultan and its inhabitants.

It seems that on the 22nd day of January, 1900, the Sultan of Sulu, Hadj Huhammed Jammalal Hiram, for a consideration agreed upon, ceded the island to Mr. Poniatowski, who is alleged to be a Polish count, and is, by virtue of several years' residence in that state, a Californian. The cession is bona fide and in all probability entirely valid; is for a period of forty years, during which time the Count is to have entire and sole charge and right to the island, its public lands, and is, in fact, to be a genuine Pooh-Bah, the monarch of all he surveys.

However, the Sultan of Sulu and Count Poniatowski did not say anything to Uncle Sam when they made their little agreement and, as a consequence, the Count has filed a claim against the United States for the possession of the entire island. His agent is Mr. J. A. Sewandowski, and the case, which was referred to the Civil Governor, has been referred by him to the Attorney-General of the Archipelago, who is to render an opinion on the legality of the claim. His decision will be made public in a few days, and will be of momentous importance.

For some reason or other, great secrecy attached to the whereabouts of the Count. It is understood that he is employed in some Manila governmental department, and perhaps this is the reason why he does not wish the matter made public. No one seems to know where Mr. Sewandowski, the agent, holds forth, either, for that matter.

The cession from the Sultan of Sulu is genuine and there is no doubt whatever but that the transaction was made. The entire question is bound to hinge on the authority of the sultan to dispose of or cede for a term of years any of the territory under his control.

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During the Holiday season, in addition to the usual good 25c drinks I will sell

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Hoig & Hoig Scotch Whisky

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GOLDEN LEON RYE

...At $2.50 Per Bottle.

Having a large stock of liquors on hand I propose to give the public a cheap buy

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FOR GRAND FORKS ..... 7 a. m., 1 p. m. and 5 p. m.
FOR BELO & LOWER DOMINION, Chase's Roadhouse, via Hunker Creek, 9 a. m.
FOR QUARTZ CREEK—9 a. m. every other day, Sundays included.
Sunday Service—Leave Da. 8 a. m. and Grand Forks at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.

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