

The Klondike Nugget

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When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET takes a good deal of space and its advertisers are 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 Trail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 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.

Auditorium—"Sweet Lavender."
Standard—Vaudeville.

WORK—THE MOTTO.

A well-nigh perfect organization has been effected by the supporters of Mr. Ross and the campaign on his behalf will be carried into every corner of the territory where voters are located. There is only one danger to success and that danger rests in the possibility that a feeling of over-confidence may manifest itself in the Ross ranks.

As the situation stands today there is every reason to believe that Mr. Ross will be elected by a tremendously sweeping majority, but that very fact in itself calls for the exercise of constant care and watchfulness on the part of the men who are charged with the conduct of the Ross campaign.

Over-confidence sometimes keeps men away from the polls who would make it a special duty to cast their ballots early if they had the slightest idea that any doubt of success existed.

All that is necessary to insure the election of Mr. Ross by the desired vote is constant and uninterrupted work. It is not merely the success of the individual candidate that is at stake, but the future welfare of the whole community is bound up to a very large extent in the outcome of the approaching election.

With Mr. Ross delegated to represent the territory in the house of parliament the people will have absolute assurance that their wants are being cared for by a man of sincerity of purpose and who possesses the ability to present the needs of the territory in a manner that will command recognition.

The right of representation in parliament will prove of advantage to the Yukon just to the extent that practical results are secured from it. The electors of the community have the right to select a man to whom will be entrusted the management of matters of vital importance. In reaching a decision as to the man they will choose, they have to consider the qualifications of the opposing candidates just as a business firm would consider a number of applicants for any position of responsibility.

In the person of Joe Clarke they have a man who possesses nothing to recommend him other than certain demagogic qualities which would give him no standing whatsoever in the house of commons.

In the person of Mr. Ross they have a man who is a tried statesman of marked constructive capacity, a true patriot and one who has by his record displayed his worthiness for every position of trust that he has ever held.

Obviously, therefore, there will be no difficulty in making a choice, but notwithstanding that fact it is necessary that every vote be cast to the end that Clarke and Clarkism may be stamped out for time eternal. It is requisite, therefore, that the buoyant feeling of confidence which pervades the Ross ranks should be accompanied with a determination to make the coming victory an overwhelming triumph.

Let the motto for the next seven weeks be work, work, work!

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

A desperate effort was made by the News last evening to justify before the community the position of Richard Roediger as publisher of both the Sun and News.

For weeks the two sheets in question have resorted to every subterfuge to conceal the facts from the public. The old policy of abusing each other has been continued and Roediger has even allowed himself to be carted in a most offensive manner in the Sun, in an abortive attempt to hide the truth. The effort has proven entirely vain and at length the News has thrown off the mask. In last night's issue of the latter paper the truth of the Nugget's accusations was substantially admitted and the astounding defense entered that it is quite common for "MEN TO BE SHAREHOLDERS IN COMPETING RAILROADS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND YET NOT BE ENGAGED IN SWINDLING OPERATIONS."

We take the words verbatim from the editorial columns of the News, because we propose that there shall not be the slightest possibility of any mistake. In making the above statement the News unqualifiedly admits that there is no principle which it would not abandon for the sake of a few paltry dollars. The argument advanced is that it is just as legitimate for Roediger to publish the News and Sun representing diametrically opposed policies as it is for a capitalist to own stock in two different railroads. Such is the position occupied by the News at the present time as defined in its own editorial columns.

In making this declaration the News has outraged and dishonored every principle and time-honored tradition that surround the profession of journalism. A newspaper publisher must make his paper the exponent of a well defined principle. Like any other individual he is entitled to change his views as new conditions and the public welfare may demand, but that he may CONSISTENTLY AND HONORABLY PUBLISH TWO PAPERS DIRECTLY OPPOSED IN POLICY, IS THE MOST SUBTLY LIES AND RIDICULOUS CONTENTION EVER BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.

The patrons of a newspaper have the right to demand that it shall represent the true convictions of its publisher—just as they have the right to require of a public man seeking political preferment that he shall make a clear and concise declaration of principle. How long would an orator last in Dawson who would take the platform one night for Mr. Ross and on the following evening deliver a speech in favor of Clarke? Such a man would be driven in disgrace from the platform and become an object of contempt and ridicule from the adherents of both candidates. No man with the slightest conception of honor, decency or self-respect would essay such an abortive role.

But now we ask, what is the distinction between the man who talks from a public rostrum and one who talks through the agency of a newspaper? Is there any more honor, decency or self-respect in the man who advocates one candidate in an evening paper and another candidate in a morning paper, than is represented in a man who would make public speeches in behalf of both? We answer the question with an absolute negative. We deny that there is any distinction between the two.

At the conclusion of the convention which nominated Joe Clarke, Mr. Roediger through the columns of the News announced that on grounds of high public policy and by reason of his deep devotion to the public welfare he would support Clarke for parliament. At the present time while still giving Clarke the aid of the News the same man is conducting the Sun on behalf of Mr. Ross—presumably for the same reasons—and when charged with trickery and double-dealing makes answer that it is common practice for a man to hold stock in two different railroads!

We have said before and we repeat again that the annals of journalism do not disclose a duplicate of this disgraceful procedure.

Many Notables.

Seattle, Sept. 27. — The steamer Excelsior, of the Pacific Packing & Navigation company, from Valdez, reached the White Star pier shortly after 9 o'clock last evening. The steamer brought down \$40,000 in gold dust and nuggets from the new gold fields at Nazina and carried over a hundred passengers, the majority of them from the Copper river country.

The cargo comprised copper ore from Ellamar, consigned to the Tacoma smelter and canned salmon for the P. & N. Co. The Excelsior met with stiff headwinds and boisterous seas a good share of the way south, and this delayed her considerably. The officers saw no signs of the steamer Jeanie on their way down, nor did they learn of the drowning of two of that vessel's crew until they arrived in port.

Among the passengers returning from the north was a party of copper experts who have been exploring and examining properties in the various sections of the Copper river country. They tell marvelous stories of that country's future as a mineral producer. The party comprised H. A. Heller, H. A. Cohen, F. H. Blake, W. Heller, F. J. Pope, George Klingberg, North English. These gentlemen were mostly representing eastern capital. W. McDermott, another copper expert, representing W. A. Clark, the Butte copper king, was on board.

Among the others were G. Passwater, a mining property owner from Hope; A. M. White, who was one of the survey party sent out by the Alaskan Central railroad; M. Gorin, professor of botany in the government agricultural department at Washington. The professor was both delighted and astonished with his northern trip and brought south several vascuums filled with rare flora with which he intends surprising his colleagues at the capital.

C. Gompertz, wife and child and Mrs. Osborne formed a party from Kere, where Mr. Gompertz is superintendent of a cannery.

J. M. Lathrop, engineer of the

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Alaska, Valdez and Yukon railroad, and the irrepressible Bobby Bly, who is reputed to own fifty-three square miles of gold-producing country at Nazina, also came south.

Mr. Mitchell's Claim

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, took up at length the charges of lawlessness on the part of the miners in a speech at the Third Regiment armory tonight, under the auspices of the South Philadelphia Business Men's League. He made the countercharge that the operators are guilty of lawlessness in the employment of professional criminals as coal and iron policemen. Mr. Mitchell came here at the invitation of the league to address the meeting. He received about \$700, which had been contributed by various organizations for the benefit of the miners. Mr. Mitchell, in his address, said in part:

"I have some doubts in my mind whether the residents of Philadelphia have cause to feel aggrieved at Mr. Baer or to feel grateful to him. It is true that the trust he represents is extorting from you fabulous prices for coal, but as a compensating feature he has taken from Philadelphia the largest portion of the criminal class that formerly resided here and now has them commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania as police. Philadelphia criminals are now preserving the law in the coal fields."

"But I did not come here for the purpose of discussing that phase of the question. I came here to tell you something about the coal strike. It is not the miners' fault that the residents of Philadelphia are paying \$15 a ton for coal."

"Some of the papers have printed tabulated statements of the earnings of anthracite workers. Let me call your attention to one authority upon the earnings of miners, and no one will complain that the authority is either friendly or fair to the miners. I am sure Mr. Baer himself. A public statement recently issued by him says that the average earnings of men under his company were \$1.86 a day. The largest number of days the anthracite miners have worked was 294, which means that under his company and according to his figures, the miners earned the grand total in a year of \$546. It is \$7.05 a week, or \$1.01 a day."

New Fort Tested

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26.—The new fort which has been added to the defenses of Esquimalt was opened today and was tested, a number of shots being fired with success at a moving target. The new fort is the naval yard at the point of Esquimalt harbor and situated midway between the Macaulay point and Rote hill forts, which are the chief defenses of Esquimalt. Another battery will be placed on Signal hill, at the back of the naval yard.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION

On the Lepine Creek Quartz Proposition

Nature Has Done All the Blasting and the Milling is an Easy Matter.

"The rumors of high values in the Lepine quartz," said a well known authority on the subject who returned yesterday from an inspection of the ores there, "are unfounded, so far as my investigations went, and, moreover, such statements do more harm than good. It is not my purpose to give any man's property a black eye, but any development of this country in quartz, and in that I am as deeply interested as anybody, must be built upon a sound foundation of facts. Otherwise the camp will get a set back at its very beginning as a quartz producer from which it will take some time to recover."

"I will say in the beginning that I believe Lepine has a wonderful future. But it is a low grade proposition. Just like the Treadwell, to which everybody refers when making a comparison in regard to the profitable working of quartz. I will carry this general comparison further."

"When I went there my attention was first called to a huge slide, something like the one at the north end of town but larger. I took out my hammer and cracked many pieces of the rock that had rolled down this slide. It did not strike me as quartz and I cracked a number of pieces before I convinced myself that it was. Every piece I cracked showed colors of free gold."

"I then went carefully over this great mass of broken rock in search of the country rock and did not find a single trace of it. For three hundred feet in width I encountered only this low grade quartz. I have not for a long time met with a proposition which in the end gave me so much confidence."

"But, mind you, it is a low grade proposition, and it is foolish for the man with ordinary means to think that he can work it himself and make a profit. It will never give any returns without a large amount of capital first being invested, just as was the case with the Treadwell."

"Can it be quarried like the Treadwell?"

"Better than that. There is no need even of the expense of quarrying. Nature has done all that and made it a comparatively cheap proposition to work. No blasting will be needed for some years. The ore will scarcely need to be touched. It is already broken out and ready to run under the stamps."

"All that the operator has to do is to put up a steam mill. There is water enough in the creek for the stamps and slime tables, but not enough for motive power. This is a small matter, however, as the Coal creek mines are only five miles away. The operator would erect his mill on the bed of the creek and run the ore into its upper story by gravity tramways. All the hand labor concerned in it would be the loading of these cars from the slide I have described already, and there is enough broken rock in this slide to keep a hundred stamp mill running for years."

"You can readily see, therefore, that even with the present price of labor and supplies in this country, the ore can be mined—there is no mining to it—and milled for less than two dollars a ton. They tell me the ore averages \$9 a ton. If it will average \$6 that will be sufficient to make Lepine one of the richest mining camps in the world. It is one of the best propositions I ever saw."

Quarrel Over Cards

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 26.—George Wells arrived here today from Congress, with a bullet in his forehead and another in his body, over his heart. He was believed to be mortally wounded, but the bullets were extracted and this evening he has a chance for recovery. Some time yesterday Wells and Lige Letsford met in a barroom at Harrisburg, a deserted station, forty miles west of Congress, having previously had trouble over a card game. Letsford stepped forward, handed Wells a gun and told him to defend himself. Before argument could be made, Letsford fired the bullet that penetrated Wells' forehead. A second shot made the other wound.

They say that Wells fired, and his bullet penetrated the abdomen of Letsford, who dropped to the ground. Wells tried to shoot again, but the weapon missed fire.

When the stage left for Congress with Wells, Letsford was supposed to be dying.

Want Chinamen

Manila, Sept. 11.—The business men of this city are organizing for the purpose of agitating for limited Chinese immigration to the Philippines, as labor there is scarce and high wages have to be paid.

Sweet Lavender—at Auditorium.

PROFITABLE OPERATION

Claims Worked Over a Second Time

Margins and Overs Yield Equally as Well as the Main Body of the Pay Streak.

The possibilities to be attained in the working over of old ground on many of the creeks in the Klondike was never so forcibly exemplified as in the case of J. F. Kelly who has just finished up his summer operations on 23 below upper on Dominion after one of the most successful seasons he has ever put in since first opening up the claim. Mr. Kelly was the original staker of 23, selling a half interest in the claim in the winter of '97 to Alex. McDonald which three years later he bought back again. His ground is too deep to work except by drifting, yet he has found it extremely profitable to again work over portions of the claim that were presumed to have been worked out. In '98 he let two 100-foot lays on the lower end of the claim which yielded a total of \$79,000. This year he went over the same identical ground covered by the lays and his total cleanup amounted to \$32,000 with quite a portion of the ground yet to be handled. The principal values lay in the outer edges of the paystreak which the laymen considered of insufficient richness to be worth taking out, pillars left standing indiscriminately and in a foot to a foot and a half of bedrock which this season has been run through the boxes. Pay is found on both limits of the creek and Mr. Kelly is preparing to again work every foot of his ground from stake to stake, an operation that will require from two to three years. In speaking of the matter yesterday he said:

"There is a world of money left on the old creeks that is yet to come out before they can be said to be exhausted, and particularly is this true of the ground worked by laymen in '97 to '99. In those days provisions were very high, wages were \$1.50 an hour, and laymen would scarcely look at dirt that would not go 50 cents to the pan. They took the cream of the paystreak and left immense values behind them. Some of them did not bother to take up the bedrock wherein is often found the best pay, and it has been my experience this summer that the margins and the overs have turned out fully as well as the main body of the paystreak."

What has been Mr. Kelly's good fortune has also proven true of many other claims. When Jim Hall sold 17 Eldorado for \$25,000 it was thought he had secured a very good price as the claim was considered to have been virtually worked out, but since the purchase Heimburger has taken out one fortune of no small amount and there still remain several others of equally generous dimensions. The same is proving true of the famous Lippy claim adjoining which has a record of over \$2,000,000 and is now being worked over again. Antone Stander on 4 and the lower half of 5 Eldorado is also running his dirt through the boxes a second time with profitable results and eventually the same procedure will doubtless be followed on every claim on Eldorado creek.

Mr. Kelly expects to leave today for the outside and will spend the winter in Seattle and California, returning to Dawson over the ice in March.

Not so Bad.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Republican managers, as indicated by apparently inspired utterances from Oyster Bay, are now taking the view that after all the loss of Mr. Henderson is not as important matter.

This new attitude of the people who had inspired Mr. Henderson to remain in the party is a necessity of the situation for the reason that Henderson is believed to have done all the harm he can do in having forced a change in the tone of the speeches which the president will make on his western tour.

The president went away from Oyster Bay fully cognizant of the fact that he will be asked some pertinent questions which will demand categorical replies to the friends who stand with Mr. Henderson. There is embarrassment everywhere in the west for the president, if he does not come out squarely and tell what is his plan for tariff reform and for an earlier remedy for the trusts than a constitutional amendment to restrain the trusts. The president knows that such a constitutional amendment might be defeated by the southern senators and that he would be in position to say he tried hard and was beaten in an unexpected quarter. The Southern senators, at least many of them, do not favor any invasion of state rights, as they assume that that would be federal control of business in their states.

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Fatal Accidents.

Aylmer, Sept. 12.—A very sad and fatal accident happened here yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Wisson, who lives about a mile and a half from town, was helping to thresh on the farm of Mr. George Trim, and was pitching onto the table from above, when suddenly in some way he stepped off and fell into the cylinder, which tore his leg and arm and crushed him so badly that he died in about ten minutes. He leaves a wife and one child.

Sydney, C. B., Sept. 12.—Councillor Angus Cameron of Sydney River was killed by a train last night. He was walking across the track when the train struck him.

Sarnia, Sept. 12.—Robert Maitland, a young man who has been employed as a farmhand at the House of Refuge here for the past three years, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver. A young son of Mr. Joseph Smith, who resides near the Refuge, found Maitland dead in the field when he went after the cows this morning. Coroner Dr. Fraser will hold an inquest. His home was on the 12th line of Moore. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

Thorndale, Sept. 12.—Mr. Panton Fitzgerald, a highly respected farmer of London Township, was instantly killed at his home today by falling off a milk stand. It appears he went on top of the stand to empty a can of milk, and when coming down slipped and fell, breaking his neck. Judge W. W. Fitzgerald of Welland, formerly of London, is a cousin. A wife, three sons and five daughters survive.

Tempestuous Voyage.

Seattle, Sept. 23.—After one of the most severe and trying experiences of nearly a quarter of a century of deep sea voyaging, Captain Samuel Vink, of the British ship Pam of Killiecrankie, jumped ashore from his vessel, as her last hauler swung around a pilehead on the Oriental pier yesterday afternoon, and an unusually eventful and tempestuous voyage of 151 days duration was at an end.

The vessel bore evidence of the stormy waters she had done battle with. All her deck presented an appearance somewhat resembling a ten pin alley after a strike. There had been an attempt at temporary repairing, but the actual state of affairs were noticeable at a glance. The crew were little better off. They looked as if they had been crawling a fortnight's sleep rations into a smooch of but a single night's watch. Towards the latter part of April the ship sailed from Antwerp, Belgium, bound for Seattle, with a cargo of cement and mineral water. For weeks the weather was desirable, the little tiffs of wind that occasionally sprang up in the North Atlantic only adding zest to the life aboard ship and aiding the vessel's scudding on her way.

As the ship neared the southern coast of Patagonia, the cold became intense. Rounding the Horn, it became unbearable. And here began the ship's troubles.

It was winter time at the Antarctic and the fierce biting winds of this desolate zone swept the ship's deck almost devoid of crew. A pelting hail storm and a wretched sea added to the ship's troubles. The ship's sails were frozen stiff and even the whistling gale that blew through her rigging was baffled and beaten back when it encountered these icy coated sheets of benumbed canvas. The ice on the deck was over three inches in thickness. Sailors could only endure the frigidity for minutes at a time, and as for ascending aloft, that was an impossibility.

Added to this, the steering gear gave way and the ship for days toiled helplessly about at the mercy of a polar winter storm. Not a soul aboard ever expected to clear that treacherous promontory alive. But the fates were kind and the very element that threatened their destruction, gradually carried the unmanageable vessel to safety in the Southern Pacific ocean. Even there, she encountered gale after gale, but of far less severity. Temporary repairs enable her to make Flatery, where for days she was smokestacked. She reached port yesterday, in tow and after discharging her cargo will undergo extensive repairs.

Captain Vink said that in the innumerable times he had rounded Cape Horn, his present experience capped the climax there.

The Pass of Killiecrankie is owned by the famous Pass Line Company, of Glasgow, Scotland. She is a vessel of 1,600 tons. Two other ships of that same line are due in Seattle in a very few weeks.

To Improve Service

New York, Sept. 22.—Blacksmiths' Union delegates have reported to the Central Federated Union the complete settlement of the general blacksmiths' strike in this city by arbitration. The increase in wages conceded by the employers was 10 per cent for blacksmiths receiving less than \$8 a day, for blacksmiths receiving from \$8 to \$35.50 a day, 7 1/2 per cent; for blacksmiths receiving \$35.50 or more a day, 6 per cent. Helpers also were granted more pay.

As a result of the blacksmiths' strike, owners of shipbuilding and

iron working plants of New York City and vicinity have urged permanent association "for the purpose of regulating the relations between employers and employees."

New York, Sept. 22.—Delegates to the piano makers' union have reported to the central federated union that fifteen piano makers had agreed demands for a nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages twenty-three firms.

Serious Disaster

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 26.—Capt. B. Foraker, Jr., saved the piano and the Music Hall festival from the possibility of a serious disaster tonight. A curtain caught from a defective oil lamp in the north hall, twenty feet from the president was speaking. The was promptly extinguished, in alarm to the city department had already been sent in.

The firemen with loud whistles bells ringing were coming toward crowded Music Hall at the moment when Capt. Foraker, at the personal risk, held them up, to the bells and whistles, and ended the situation.

The engines departed quite a while ago. The fire was not so bad as it had been a fire until the president left the building an hour later.

At Auditorium—Sweet Lavender

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—WILL SAIL FOR WHITEHORSE—

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SCHEDULE

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HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, Sept. 6, 16, 26; Oct. 6, 16, 26.

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