

The Klondike Nugget

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NOTICE: 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 Office by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 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.



AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium—'Sweet Lavender.' Standard—Vaudeville.

THE SILENCE OF GUILT.

The amalgamation that has taken place between the News and Sun constitutes one of the most audacious exhibitions of chicanery that has ever come to our notice. The silence which both parties to the scheme have preserved throughout the whole affair is in itself an admission of the accuracy of the facts as set forth by the Nugget.

The Nugget has charged the publisher of the News with attempting to conduct two papers of diametrically opposed policies. Not a word in denial of that charge has appeared.

We have asserted that the News and Sun are practically one and the same, and the assertion remains unchallenged.

We have made the statement that the proprietor of the News permits himself to be cartooned in his own paper for the purpose of deceiving the public—and the statement has not been denied.

We have said that the Sun and News as now conducted are an absolute fake—a swindle and imposition upon the public and an insult to the intelligence of the people who are asked to read them—and not a word in refutation is offered.

We have stated that the News and Sun represent no principle but greed, stand for nothing but self—and have absolutely no claim to the respect or confidence of anyone because they have deliberately betrayed both political parties now in the field—and the accusation has been listened to without reply.

We have pointed out that the trickery and double dealing in which these two papers are engaged has no parallel in the history of journalism—and the charge is not resented.

Each and every one of these separate accusations has been met with absolute silence—the silence of guilt. Does any one suppose for a moment that this damaging arraignment would remain unchallenged if it were not based upon facts capable of indisputable demonstration? They cannot be denied because they are true.

What would be thought of an attorney who would accept a retainer from both parties to a suit at law? A lawyer who would be guilty of such an act would be driven from the bar in disgrace. Yet such a deed of double treachery would be mild in comparison with the plot outlined and sought to be carried out in the office of the News. In the case of the lawyer the parties deceived would be limited to the two directly interested. In the case of the News and Sun, they have attempted to fool and betray all their readers.

The publisher of the News through the columns of that paper has sought to convince the people that Joe Clarke is the best man to send to Ottawa to represent the Yukon in the house of parliament. The same man through the agency of the Sun, professes to hold Clarke in contempt and to regard the mere possibility of his success as an unmitigated calamity.

Can there be any sincerity attached to the utterances of either paper under such circumstances? We answer the question with an absolute negative. The absurdity of the thing is apparent on its face. No advocate can successfully pose as the advocate of two opposed candidates any more than he can serve two masters and do justice to both.

In attempting such a preposterous undertaking the News and Sun have both been brought under public contempt and ridicule. No wonder they maintain silence for a defense of a transaction so iniquitous cannot be offered.

STRENGTH WANING. Clarke's cause is rapidly on the wane. The method by which he secured his nomination is now thoroughly understood by the voters of the territory and they are almost universal in their expressions of condemnation. No man can expect to secure preferment at the hands of an independent electorate, unless his record for private and public dealing is fair and honorable. The people will not select a man whom they know they cannot trust.

Clarke is such a man. He introduced methods that would reflect credit upon Tammany hall, in furthering his determination to control the convention which nominated him. He bound the delegates down by an iron-clad set of rules which made the convention a one-man assembly and absolutely precluded the possibility of any one but Clarke securing the nomination.

He packed the primary meeting which selected the Dawson delegates to the convention and knew to a man who the delegates would be before a ballot was cast. He has slandered, abused and betrayed every man in his own party who has opposed him upon the most immaterial points and in so doing has brought disruption in the ranks of those he counted on to give him support.

He has followed throughout his public dealings the same maneuvers that have characterized his private manipulations and as a natural result is held in suspicion even by those men who traditionally have been opposed to the government in this territory.

These facts now well diffused throughout the camp have had the effect of restraining the first impulse felt by some to support any candidate who stood in opposition to the situation has brought the voters of the district to a realization of the fact that the election of Clarke would be a fatal error. He would accomplish none of the many changes which by common consent of the people are necessary and would only serve to injure the material interests of the whole people.

Clarke's record both public and private is that of an unfaithful steward, and the common sense of the voters will prevent them from placing their welfare in the keeping of such a man.

Joe is weaker today before the electorate than he was immediately after his nomination and his strength will wane perceptibly until the day of election is over.

Advantage of Clarke's absence from Dawson is being taken by his 'friends' to formulate a plot to force Joe out of the race and substitute a different candidate. Clarke has never pretended to deal honorably himself, so that he is entitled to no sympathy in his present difficulty.

A Challenge

To Tom Hector and Ole Marsh—

I hereby challenge you to meet me in a boxing contest at Dawson within ten days from date and I make you this proposition: I will undertake to stop you both within ten rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules, clean break and no hitting in the clinches. Fifteen minutes to intervene between bouts; I not to leave the ring from the beginning of the first bout to the end of the second. If I fail I will forfeit \$250 and seventy-five per cent of the gross receipts of the gate.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1902.

NICK BURLEY.

FELT SHOES

We are showing a full line for...

Men, Women, Children.

All qualities.

J. P. McLENNAN.

233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B.

Agent for Standard Patterns.

Sweet Lavender—at Auditorium.

To Write Morgan.

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I am addressing you upon a subject that concerns me personally and directly, quite as much as it concerns you. It is not alone that I view with dismay and apprehension the tying-up of one of the greatest industries of the United States, with the consequent physical and financial losses to both labor and capital, represented on the one hand by the miners and on the other by the coal operators.

It is not alone that I stand appalled at the prospect of a visitation of hunger, suffering, nakedness and privations unutterable to thousands of men and other thousands of women and children throughout the coal regions of Pennsylvania during the winter that now comes on apace.

Not these and such as these considerations alone prompt me to appeal to you to use the great power which is in your hands. I have no desire to conceal the fact that for myself I am also gravely concerned.

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And, Mr. Morgan, I represent the great American public. In my appeal you hear the appeal of tens of thousands like myself—the insistent urging of the people—who are the real victims of this conflict. Will you, in your position of influence amounting almost to authority, refuse to heed?

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Sir John is deserted by the progressives because he fails to introduce certain measures regarded by them as vital to British interests. These measures he has offered to bring in after he shall have introduced several bills designed to regularize the position of the Cape Dutch. He contends that it is merely a question of precedence, but the progressives hold that the idea of introducing the legislation is material.

In consequence of these complications Mr. Chamberlain has taken under advisement the question of sending a special representative to Cape Town to meet the Dutch and British leaders.

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And, Mr. Morgan, I represent the great American public. In my appeal you hear the appeal of tens of thousands like myself—the insistent urging of the people—who are the real victims of this conflict. Will you, in your position of influence amounting almost to authority, refuse to heed?

In the service of the people, in the cause of justice, in the name of humanity, I appeal to you to use your influence to end the coal strike. Yours respectfully, (Signature)

Problem is Grave. London, Sept. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain is placed in an embarrassing position by the growing agitation in Cape Colony over what the