

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12.
(Dawson's Pioneer Paper)
Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly.
GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Yearly, in advance	\$10.00
For month by carrier in city in advance	3.00
Single copies	25
Semi-Weekly.	
Yearly, in advance	\$24.00
Six months	12.00
Three months	6.00
Per month, by carrier in city in advance	2.00
Single copies	25

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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, Bunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 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.

Oreum-Burlesque and Vaudeville.

PEACE AT LAST.

The final conclusion of peace in South Africa will be hailed with universal delight and satisfaction. The Boers have waged a prolonged and valiant struggle for what they have regarded as their rights, and as the under dog in the fight they have had the good wishes and moral support of a large portion of civilization. As warriors the Boers have shown themselves in every way worthy the steel of their opponents. They have fought like men to the last, and yield because they have come at last to a realization of the utter hopelessness of their cause.

There has been, however, much more involved than the question of the survival or absorption of a couple of small republics. The future of a large part of a continent has been hanging in the balance, it having been left to this war to determine whether Boer or Briton should be dominant in moulding the destinies of South Africa. The matter is now definitely settled, it being, as almost invariably occurs under such circumstances, a case of the survival of the fittest.

British energy, enterprise and progressiveness will take the place of Dutch sluggishness and conservatism and the work of redeeming Africa from the rule of savage beasts and equally savage men will soon be under way.

The terms under which peace has been brought about must be regarded as extremely liberal and well calculated to effect immediate restoration of tranquillity and ultimate harmony and contentment. The fact has been foremost in the minds of those who have been charged with the duty of conducting the peace negotiations that a moral victory must follow conquest in the field in order to realize the full fruits of the success that has been achieved. In other words, the task now confronts Great Britain of transforming the recently belligerent Boers into peaceable, law-abiding British subjects and that task involves difficulties which are at once obvious.

The favorable terms of peace offered will prove a long step in that direction. It will not be long before the Boers will realize that they have a better opportunity to prosper under representative British institutions than under the patriarchal system to which Oom Paul had accustomed them. Their language is to be preserved both in the schools and in the courts and they will be given a voice in the government as rapidly as they qualify themselves therefor. When time has removed the edge from the bitterness that must of ne-

cessarily be the immediate result of the war, it may be anticipated that Great Britain will have in her new South African colonies a most valuable and prosperous possession.

Commissioner Ross is returning to Dawson at a time when his services are particularly needed. There are numerous improvements contemplated or in progress under government direction, and the guiding hand of the commissioner is necessary to their successful completion. In a general way the people of the territory have already been informed as to what has been accomplished for the territory since Governor Ross' departure, but they will be eager to hear all details at first hand. The general conviction that Mr. Ross has devoted his time and energies very largely to the promotion of the interests of the territory will accentuate the heartiness of the welcome which will be tendered him.

There is no occasion for any public alarm on account of the supposed case of smallpox discovered on the steamer Whitehorse. In sending the boat into quarantine the authorities have merely taken ordinary precautionary measures. It is not unlikely that the case will prove something other than the dread smallpox.

Uncle Sam has a surplus of one hundred millions of dollars, and congress is devoting itself to the Herculean task of disposing of it. When the session is ended that surplus will look very much like thirty cents.

It is difficult to realize that Dawson has only recently emerged from a long and hard winter, but such is, nevertheless, the case.

Dance at Caribou

At last the Dominion ladies have an opportunity to dance in a hall where dances are given for a purely social purpose and where liquor is on the premises. There are dances and dances on Dominion creek, but then—

Mr. John Sinclair has erected a large tent with a 30x40 floor and a hall is thrown open for social occasions that will be largely sought by the public who have long waited for such a function. The Caribou Social Club gave the first dance last week and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The music furnished by Max Lang's orchestra was excellent, the floor good and the crowd a jolly one. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hering, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Van Wart, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cotwell, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. J. T. Yeager, Mrs. Ella Good, Miss Torkelson, Miss Crane, Miss Jervis, Miss Wilson, Miss Holmes, Messrs. Halliday, McGonnigle, Crabb, Nicholson, Sinclair, Stone, Gordon, Stine, Gardner, Lewis, Walton, Bennett, Boxton, Smith, Velburn, Kelly, Calligan.

Protest Begun

In the gold commissioner's court this morning was begun the hearing of the protest of Henry Baatz and Arthur Lewin versus George C. Vickery and C. J. Gove, which is a contention as to the boundary line of creek claim No. 5 above lower Dominion. Plaintiffs purchased this creek claim from Charles Lincoln, who had obtained a grant for it June 24, 1897. On Jan. 31, 1901, defendants recorded the hill claim adjoining the lower half of the right limit of said creek claim and plaintiffs contend that the survey of this hill claim overlaps their creek claim.

Ice cream and cake served at Gandy's. 17th

The Nugget's stock of job printing materials is the best that ever came to Dawson.

Job printing at Nugget office.

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a new line in

Rough and Smooth Straws

Black - White - Colored.

J. P. MCLENNAN
233 FRONT ST.
Phone 101-B

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET: DAWSON, Y. T.
**CLARKE CASE
YESTERDAY**

Progress of Trial in the Afternoon

Chief McKinnon and Judge Macaulay Give Evidence at Length.

In the Clarke trial yesterday Hugh McKinnon was the last witness examined by the crown before adjourning for lunch. He testified to having been a resident of Dawson for the past fifteen months and that he was a preventive officer connected with the liquor service. He had seen various copies of the Klondike Miner and identified copies shown him by counsel. Witness' testimony was confined principally to the interpretation he himself in reading them had placed upon the various alleged libelous articles. That referring to the Woodside case and then to the Clarke case wherein the Miner had stated in the former it had required four weeks to render the judgment and in the latter the defendant had been railroaded through in five hours, the witness gave it as his opinion that the impression that the article in question intended to convey was that in the Woodside case the judgment was the result of calm and mature deliberation while the reverse was true in the Clarke case. The words "Oh, upright judge, but you have your limits," that is, the first three used, he took to be but sarcasm and meant the opposite from what they implied; the latter part of the sentence he would not attempt to interpret. The "7-come-11" judgment rendered by Judge Macaulay and from the manner in which the expression was used he inferred that the writer of the article had meant to convey the idea that the judgment had been improperly secured through the influence of gamblers. The other expressions which were contained in the information and held to be libelous were also gone into exhaustively, the witness averring that the whole intent of them all was to cast discredit and reflect upon Magistrate Macaulay and hold him up to ridicule and contempt as having been purchased by the gamblers of the city.

In his cross-examination Clarke consumed about an hour and a half, both the court and counsel for the prosecution allowing him the most extraordinary latitude. Every effort made to shake the evidence of Mr. McKinnon and cause him to place a different interpretation upon the objectionable sentences than that which he had already given failed completely. The word "bull-con" was dissected and shown to be a term used in derision and contempt. An effort was made to get the witness' opinion on the gamblers' judgment, but his lordship quietly said:

"Mr. Clarke, we will not go into the merits of the judgment."

During one rather warm passage at arms a man in the audience inadvertently allowed his enthusiasm to bubble over. His lordship heard the quiet remark made and quickly taught him that the court room was not a political meeting.

"I see the man who just now has said 'hear, hear!' and I order him to leave this court at once. Mr. Sheriff see that that man does not return to this court room."

And he went without a second invitation.

A point that Clarke kept insisting upon was that his criticism was just, to which his lordship replied that he would like to see him make any such criticisms in Toronto or Montreal or any of the eastern cities as he had made here in the Klondike Miner.

"The whole tone of the paper," said the witness McKinnon upon the conclusion of his cross-examination, "is that money had been subscribed for the purpose of debauching the judiciary."

Clarke attempted to introduce the evidence taken in the gamblers' case in the police court, but it was not allowed.

"I can make no meaning out of it as there is no such a thing as a criminal kodak."

"I intend to show," said he with some warmth, "that money has been subscribed and partly paid over to others beside Macaulay."

Mr. Congdon resented such statement and replied that while the defendant under the record as it now stood was not entitled to enter any plea of the truth or justification of the article in question, yet would he waive all objections in that line.

Constable Lutes was called and proved the service of the summons in the Monroe case.

Judge Macaulay, the complainant, was the last witness introduced by the crown. He is the police magistrate in Dawson for the Yukon territory and has been such since last September. Has received the intimation from several sources that he has been recently elevated to the territorial bench, his new appointment taking effect July 1. Had heard of the Woodside case and was the presiding magistrate in the Monroe case. Witness identified the information in the latter and made a brief resume of what had taken place in the gamblers' cases; the enlargements granted, the trial, argument and the judgment he had rendered.

"Were you approached in any way by anyone or was any influence brought to bear upon you by any one which would affect that judgment?"

"I was not and there was not," was the decisive reply.

His lordship here interposed by stating such proof devolved upon the defense if it wished to verify the truth of the allegations made.

"When did you last see Mr. Lewin?"

"I saw him for the last time on either the 1st or 2nd of May, prior to the delivery of this judgment."

"Did you submit this judgment to Mr. Lewin or anyone else before it was delivered?"

"I did not submit it to Mr. Lewin. I spoke of the matter to Mr. Justice Craig with whom I discussed several points of law. The day before the judgment was dictated I was in the library in this building where I met Mr. Congdon and from the manner in which the expression was used he inferred that the writer of the article had meant to convey the idea that the judgment had been improperly secured through the influence of gamblers. The "7-come-11" judgment rendered by Judge Macaulay and from the manner in which the expression was used he inferred that the writer of the article had meant to convey the idea that the judgment had been improperly secured through the influence of gamblers. The "7-come-11" judgment rendered by Judge Macaulay and from the manner in which the expression was used he inferred that the writer of the article had meant to convey the idea that the judgment had been improperly secured through the influence of gamblers. 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