

The Klondike Nugget

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.

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KLONDIKE NUGGET.



AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium—Bohemian Girl.
Standard—Vandellie.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The recent campaign demonstrated very clearly that public mass meetings are absolutely unreliable in respect to indicating the exact condition of public sentiment.

Viewed from the standpoint of noisy applause the meetings held during the whole campaign were favorable to the opposition candidate. Almost invariably the "unworthy instruments" followers were out in force with lungs ready and anxious to perform their duty. They were scattered systematically throughout the audiences and shouted and cheered from the appearance of the first speaker until the last man had made his final bow. This condition gave the night a one-sided appearance to some who were unacquainted with Yukon political methods, but it did not at any time frighten or mislead those who have been in constant touch with affairs.

The solid, substantial, thinking voters of the Yukon are not given to noisy demonstrations. They attend public meetings for the purpose of securing information and with no intention of shouting themselves hoarse and otherwise making themselves ridiculous.

They read the newspapers and weigh the evidence and debate them, and also their conclusions upon the facts brought to their notice.

A dozen men systematically distributed and properly instructed as were the members of the opposition candidate would make more noise and clamor than a hundred noisy men, and it may be added, they always carried out their instructions to the letter.

Frequently during the campaign the Nugget, from knowledge derived of intimate acquaintance with local conditions, warned the voters to give no attention to the tumultuous demonstrations which occurred at almost every meeting, and the result proves that such warnings were given.

Mass meetings properly conducted offer splendid opportunities for education and enlightenment upon public issues, but when systematically placed by members of one side they fail entirely of the excellent purpose for which they were instituted.

CHARACTERISTIC WORDS.

The telegram received by the Nugget from Mr. Ross and published in yesterday's issue of this paper is thoroughly characteristic of the man. In plain, outspoken language Mr. Ross recites the fact that his election took place without personal effort on his part and that the people have placed implicit trust in him. He adds: "I hope to accomplish what is expected of me."

Thus modestly does the first member for the Yukon accept the honor that has been bestowed upon him by the will of the people. He recognizes the fact that the electors of the district have exhibited remarkable confidence in the sincerity and earnestness of his intentions toward the district and without resort to useless or superfluous verbiage he

gives them assurance that he will do his best.

The Nugget confidently believes that Mr. Ross will justify in every particular the faith that has been shown in him. We believe that when his term of office at Ottawa has expired that the people will be prepared to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

There seems to be no valid objection against the wish of the railroad company to lay their tracks on First avenue. The owners of abutting property are practically unanimous in favoring the plan and they are the ones who are entitled to first consideration. The Nugget interested itself in the matter some months ago merely with the end in view of preventing what seemed to be an intention to sidetrack Dawson in favor of Klondike city in the matter of terminals. The point raised by this paper has been conceded by the railroad company and it remains now to be determined by what route the railroad will come into the city. If the First avenue property owners are willing, as seems evident by the interviews published elsewhere, we presume that there will be no objections from any other source against the wishes of the company.

Last year at this time turkeys could be bought at the same price now asked for beef. Nevertheless we are told that such a thing as a corner in meat has never been in contemplation.

It is difficult to understand how any man who continually blows both hot and cold can expect enthusiastic support from any party or individual.

The opposition ranks seem to be long on "unworthy instruments."

PAY OF POLICE

Members of the Force May Hope for Increase.

It is seldom that officers of so military a body as the Mounted Police "rush into print," and the provocation must have been great to lead the conservative-minded Major Snyder to do so. The following clipping from the Whitehorse Star explains itself.

The following communication has been forwarded to the Clarke sheet published in Whitehorse, and as, for the reasons given by Major Snyder, there is a doubt of its being published, we gladly give it space in this issue.

Whitehorse, 26 Nov., 1902.
A. M. Rousseau, Esq.,
Whitehorse Star.

Dear Sir,—The attached is a copy of a letter I addressed to the editor of the Iconoclast. As the next issue of that paper will be probably the last, and through being crowded for want of space they may not deem fit to publish it, would you please put it in the next issue of the Star, adding any remarks you may consider fit.

Your obedient servant,
A. E. SNYDER,
Superintendent.

Whitehorse, Nov. 26, 1902.
To the Editor Iconoclast,
Whitehorse, Y. T.

In your issue of the Iconoclast of November 15th, under the heading of "The N.W.M.P. Boys," you make the statement that you were informed by a member of the force that the late commissioner—the Hon. J. H. Ross—refused to endorse a recommendation of the officers commanding in the Yukon that the rate of pay to members of the N. W. M. Police be increased.

Kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to enter a most emphatic denial of the truth of that statement. I might further state that I know as a fact that Mr. Ross is endeavoring to obtain increased pay for all ranks.

(Signed) A. E. SNYDER,
Superintendent,
Commanding "H" Division.

See Mr. C. W. Macpherson as "Count Arnheim" in the opera "Bohemian Girl," at the Auditorium on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

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VILJOEN'S LECTURE

Boer General Talks to British Audience

Has Great Admiration for Kitchener Whose Word Was Always Good.

London, Oct. 31.—Assistant Commandant General Ben Viljoen, of the late burgher forces, delivered a lecture recently, says The Times, at the Queen's Hall on his experiences during the South African war. He met with a cordial reception from the sympathetic audience. General Viljoen, who is an erect, soldierly-looking man in the prime of life, presents a great contrast to the Boer type as the illustrated papers have made it familiar to English people at home. He wore a suit of black clothes resembling undress military uniform, and in appearance is more like a French officer than a typical Boer commander. He speaks perfect English, and his lecture, which was brightened by frequent touches of humor, partook more of the nature of a causerie than of a formal, set address.

Mr. Ben. Nathan, who introduced General Viljoen to the audience, said the general was not there on any political mission. He had not endeavored to have the terms of peace varied in any way. (Cheers.) He had sought no interview with the Colonial Secretary, and he was not even desirous of being received by the Emperor William. (Laughter and cheers.) He had lost everything in the war, and while passing through this country, having been to Holland to fetch his wife and family, whom he was about to take back to South Africa, he thought it was his duty to try to make some money by lecturing, so that he might make a fresh start in South Africa.

General Viljoen, who was received with cheers, said that he had never in his life endeavored to address an audience in English before. He had been surrounded by English forces before and had got into some pretty tight corners, but he never felt more uncertain about his future than he did at this moment. (Laughter.) He had inspected carefully all the exits from that building, so that he was, at least, certain of his escape in case of any emergency. (Laughter.)

After a tribute to Gen. French and a kindly reference to Lord Methuen, and Gen. Gatacre, he said:—Lord Kitchener (cheers)—was respected by all on the Boer side as a strong, fine soldier, and they praised him in South Africa for one thing, and that was for always keeping his word. The only time he departed from his word was when he withdrew the proclamation he had issued by which the lecturer was banished for life and he was very glad Lord Kitchener broke his word that time. (Laughter and cheers.) Lord Kitchener had carried out his orders in what he had done in South Africa, he was a soldier, served in his profession, the Boers made it no personal question, and what he had done did not in the least detract from the admiration that was felt by the Boers for Lord Kitchener. He was sure that if Lord Kitchener went to Africa at any time there was no other Englishman who would be better received. (Cheers.)

The Boers rather differed from the British about General Buller, feeling that if they had had a voice in the matter they would have voted him part of the grant that was given to Lord Roberts. (Cheers.) As regards Tommy Atkins, his chief defect was his helplessness when deprived of the guidance of his officers. When a number of Tommies were captured and a bullock was shot and given to them for their rations they did not know how to skin it or cut up the meat, and simply looked blankly at the carcass, whereas a Boer had only to smell it and he would soon have it ready for food. (Laughter.) In one direction the British certainly scored above the Boer, and that was in the willingness and patriotism of the British soldier. A Tommy might be taught to shoot very much better, but willingness and patriotism were things that could not be taught. (Cheers.)

General Viljoen went on to speak of various fights in which he had been engaged, and related his capture by the Royal Irish Regiment, whom he had encountered in desperate conflict and worsted shortly before. When he was captured by that regiment they did not disguise that they thought it a good way of wiping out an old score, but he had no reason to complain of the officers, who were very gentlemanly to him, and the men also showed him the greatest kindness. After describing his chagrin at being sent to St. Helena, and the way in which he consoled himself by saying to himself that, if it was fit for Napoleon, it ought not to be too bad for him—(laughter)—the lecturer spoke of the future of South Africa. It was very difficult to say what the future of a country would be while military

law was in force. The population were at a very low ebb financially, actually in poverty, and the very least sign of friendship now would go very much further than it would in other circumstances. He thought that just now was the very time for the new government to make use of that opportunity.

ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

He could assure them that they were anxious for rest, for peace. They were tired of fighting. They did their best, they thought their cause was right and just—(cheers)—they thought they must fight as long as it was possible, hoping against hope—to retain their independence, and they kept up the war as long as they possibly could, and, therefore, they felt that they had no reproach and that they need not be ashamed. (Cheers.) To say that the bitter memories of this conflict were forgotten would be hypocrisy. Civilized people should not have gone to war at all, in the first place; in the second place, as we are civilized people and Christians, he thought if we tried from both sides it was not impossible that Britons and Boers might succeed in living together in South Africa, and that they would see prosperous times in the near future. All the talk about another rising, or about dissatisfaction among the Boers, was nothing but a nightmare. If there was dissatisfaction today, it was not among the Boers, but in Johannesburg. (Cheers.) At the conclusion of the lecture many of those present made their way to the platform and shook hands with General Viljoen.

VILJOEN WANTS TO FIGHT.
London, Nov. 2.—The Boer Commandant Viljoen, who is in England, has written a letter to Earl Roberts, in which he offers his services to the British army if any Boers are enlisted to take the field against the forces of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland.

Fierce Fire.
Elma, Wash., Nov. 24.—Fire destroyed a large portion of Elma's business section early yesterday morning. The loss will reach between \$50,000 and \$75,000, with very little insurance.

The alarm sounded at 3:45 and the hose cart turned out promptly. Several hundred citizens also turned out and lent their aid to fighting the flames, but their combined efforts availed little against the destructive element.

Ten business houses were wiped out, comprising almost the entire block between Third and Fourth streets on the north side of Main street.

The fire originated in the confectionery store kept by Ed. Robbins, in some manner unknown. It burned briskly and was almost immediately out of all control. It destroyed, beside the confectionery store, a saloon, R. J. Stone's grocery, Dodge's barber shop, Ackley's tailor shop, J. W. Anderson's shoe store, F. E. Tompkins' hardware store, the undertaking establishment, the drug store kept by F. J. Kane and Dr. Blair's office. The fruit stand kept by Charles Grandy and the office of the Elma Echo were also badly damaged.

A large part of the goods in the various stores destroyed was carried out of the burning buildings and into the street, but not nearly all of this property could be saved, and a large amount was burned.

The exact loss cannot be ascertained, but it will be heavy, as several of the merchants had no insurance on either buildings or stock. A conservative estimate places it at somewhere between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

Mr. Wright at Capital.
Washington, Nov. 24.—Col. Carroll D. Wright, recorder for the anthracite coal strike commission, had a conference with the president today. He outlined to Mr. Roosevelt the work of the commission, indicating to him that whatever might be the result of the conference between the representatives of the operators and the miners the commission would probably proceed, at least for a time, with its work, and endeavor to reach a definite conclusion which might be used in the future as a basis for the adjustment of similar controversies. Members of the commission are of the opinion that the operators and miners will reach an agreement upon all points of difference. It will be the purpose of the commission to arrange if possible that the agreement shall have some permanent force.

Assured in offence.
Nelson, B.C., Nov. 21.—Henry Rose who murdered John Coe near Nakusp in June last, was hanged here this morning at 8 o'clock by Official Executioner Radcliffe.

Rose, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, strongly asserted his innocence of the crime and signed a statement to this effect partly before suffering the death penalty. The document was read to the assembly by Father Althoff, of the Roman Catholic church, who attended Rose to the scaffold. In it Rose made good-bye to all his friends, and forgave all who had anything to do with placing him in his then position. He died at peace with the world, and in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

His superb nerve never deserted him to the last, and the execution went off without a hitch.

Christmas Toys—Landahl's, First avenue.

Archbishop Machray,
Primate of All Canada

Interesting Career of a Ecclesiastic, and Church he has Established.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the then Dean of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Madingley, was consecrated Bishop of Rupert's Land by Archbishop Longley and other prelates, including the Bishop of Aberdeen, in Lambeth Palace Chapel. The words "Rupert's Land" once designated an enormous territory which belonged, in something of the same way that India did to the East India Company, to the "Gentlemen Adventurers" trading into Hudson's Bay—otherwise known as the Hudson's Bay Company. The name, however, has practically disappeared as a geographical one, though it still may be seen on old maps of British North America. But it survives, and will doubtless continue to survive, in the name of the see and of the ecclesiastical province, though the see itself, from repeated subdivisions, no longer covers anything like the same ground—indeed the diocese of Rupert's Land at the present time is to all intents and purposes co-extensive with the province of Manitoba, which is only a small part, comparatively, of what was formerly called Rupert's Land.

Bishop Machray's clerical career began in 1855, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ely; he was "priested" in 1856. From 1859 to 1862 he assisted the Vicar of Newton and Hauxton, Cambridgeshire. In the last-named year he was given by the Bishop the vicarage of Madingley, whose church and old hall, standing in the small quiet village, are well known to all Cambridge men. It was at Madingley Hall that the King, then Prince of Wales, resided during his Cambridge days. Dr. Machray has always been a hard worker. His zeal did not escape notice, and when Dr. Anderson resigned the see of Rupert's Land in 1864, he was offered it. Having accepted the bishopric, he was consecrated June 24th, 1865.

When the Bishop arrived in Rupert's Land, he found under him, in a country large enough almost to be termed a continent, only some eighteen clergy, with their spheres of activity, for the most part, widely separated from each other. He also found the settlers much discouraged owing to the land having been visited by a plague of grasshoppers (locusts), a scourge under which they suffered, more or less seriously, from 1864 to 1875. His first business of importance, after visiting many of the missions of his huge diocese, was to call a conference of his clergy and people, which met in 1866, there being present ten clergymen and eighteen lay representatives. In his charge the Bishop, among other things, spoke strongly on the low state of education which prevailed in the country, and announced his intention of reviving St. John's College, an institution which his predecessor had founded, but which, from one reason or another had been "lost for several years. He appointed as its warden the Rev. John McLean, who became, in after years, Bishop of Saskatchewan, one of the first bishoprics carved out of the original see of Rupert's Land.

In 1867, Bishop Machray had the satisfaction of seeing assembled his first regularly constituted diocesan synod. By this time he had succeeded in visiting many parts of his enormous see. One of his journeys, in the winter of 1866, was by sleigh drawn by dogs, and lasted for seven weeks, many of the nights being spent in an old deserted log hut, in an Indian tent, or on the snow under the stars in the midst of vast white solitudes—the thermometer on some of these occasions probably registering forty degrees below zero.

Bishop's Court, St. Johns Cathedral, and St. Johns College—the three may be taken as one, for they were the expression of the one man, the Bishop—became the centre of incessant religious and educational activities. At the outset of his episcopal career Bishop Machray laid down for himself a line of policy from which he has never swerved. He might have concentrated his efforts on the erection of a fine cathedral, as other colonial bishops have done elsewhere, but he chose rather to surround himself with men, with a body of presbyters, who should preach in the missions, and at the same time be able to teach young men and boys in the college and college school. Yet the Bishop has been a great builder in more senses than one. He has built up his church in Rupert's Land—an enduring fabric, now nine years over which he is metropolitan.

He has built up his church in Manitoba, now ecclesiastically known as Rupert's Land, on a thoroughly organized system, with a synod on a popular basis, a cathedral having a dean and chapter whose incomes are derived from small endowments, a body of devoted clergy nearly a hundred in number, and several permanent funds, which are of material assistance to the diocese. Hand in hand with these has gone on his building up of his college, with its endowed professorships (held in conjunction with honors in the cathedral), lectureships, and various scholarships. It would occupy too much space to detail the successive

steps, sometimes halting for a time from want of means, by which all this masterly building was accomplished or is in process of accomplishment. Suffice it to say that it is the result of a very large extent of his policy of combining, as far as possible, the cathedral and the college, its canon-professors were his missionaries, his advisers, his helpers—in a word, his personal staff at headquarters—to whom he considers is owing much of his success.

As all the world knows, Manitoba has been the scene of an amazing transformation; in 1871 Winnipeg (Fort Garry) had a population of two hundred and fifty; it now has one of about fifty thousand; its business comes next to that of Montreal and Toronto in the Dominion. And so with the country, and to no inconsiderable extent the present granary of the Empire—its growth has been great, though not in proportion to that of its capital. The Bishop thoroughly appreciated the immense possibilities of these regions, and braced himself to cope with what he saw would happen when they were opened up by railways for general settlement. In 1872 he began the subdivision of the parent see by establishing the diocese of Mooseonee, and in 1874 the diocese of Saskatchewan and Athabasca; in 1883 came the diocese of Mackenzie River, in 1884 that of Qu'Appelle (otherwise the territory of Assiniboia); in 1887 that of Calgary (otherwise the territory of Alberta), in 1891 that of Selkirk (in the far North), and in the present year that of Keewatin (the territory of Keewatin and the western portion of Ontario). These sees, together with "Rupert's Land"—i. e., Manitoba—form the ecclesiastical province of Rupert's Land; its synod met this year in Winnipeg, and, inter alia, sent an address to the King on his coronation. While all this was going on, the Bishop threw himself with immense energy into providing the incoming settlers with religious facilities in his own diocese, and, thanks to his cathedral-college system and the assistance generously given by the great English missionary societies and Eastern Canada, succeeded in doing a great deal, but it was difficult to overtake the work completely, owing to the settlers being widely scattered over a huge belt of territory—and this is a difficulty which still continues, and must continue, until the country is filled up.

What he has done is well understood and appreciated both in the Northwest and in the rest of the Dominion, and evidences of the esteem and veneration in which he is held have not been wanting. In 1889 he was the recipient of an exceptional and most signal mark of regard the whole church in Canada felt for him—his unanimous election as the first Primate of All Canada. Up till 1893 the "Church of England in Canada," as the Anglican communion calls itself in the Dominion, had been divided into the ecclesiastical provinces of "Canada" and "Rupert's Land," together with two or three extra-provincial bishoprics on the Pacific Coast. In that year, however, a union was effected—a union which Dr. Machray was largely instrumental in bringing about. A general synod of the whole church was held. Bishop Machray was chosen Primate and Archbishop of the English church; also the two metropolitans, "Canada" and "Rupert's Land," became Archbishops. In the same year the Primate was appointed, by the late Queen, Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an office first conferred upon Bishop Selwyn. It was in this capacity, as Prelate of the Order, that the Archbishop was commanded by the King to take part in the coronation ceremonies, but although he came over from Canada for the coronation, he was prevented by serious illness from being present at the august ceremony. This illness, unfortunately, still continues, and the Archbishop is at present confined to his room in a nursing home in London.

The Archbishop is unmarried. At Bishop's Court, Winnipeg, he leads a life of great simplicity but of incessant work, which begins early in the morning and ends usually well on to the night. In addition to his ever-increasing episcopal duties, he lectures in ecclesiastical history and liturgy, or takes Latin composition in the college and college school. He used to take the college mathematics till the Machray Fellowship was founded. The prosperity of the college and the college school lies very near his heart. The former is one of the colleges forming the University of Manitoba—an institution of which he has been chancellor since its foundation. It scarcely needs to be added, after what has been already said, that he has had no small part in shaping its destinies—destinies almost certain to be brilliant, as its financial future has been magnificently secured by the Dominion government's grant to it of a hundred and fifty thousand acres. He was chairman of the board of education of the province of Mani-

toba, and is now chairman of the government advisory board, which has replaced the board of education. The Archbishop belongs to the evangelical school, but he is also a conservative churchman, deeply attached to the historic standards of the Church of England—London World.

Makes Himself Sovereign.

Rome, Nov. 22.—Astonishing stories about the Sicilian brigand Varsalone are published in the Tribune. Varsalone has constituted himself a veritable sovereign with his own ministers, tax gatherers, laws, banks and army. He only lacks a fleet. He has extended his dominion over three provinces of Sicily. Everybody obeys his commands and every landowner pays him taxes as tribute. Varsalone even compels his vassals to wear a distinguished uniform.

The police, after months of planning, have organized a campaign against him, invaded the three provinces, arrested nearly all the mayors, lawyers and landlords, but Varsalone has not as yet been captured. A small army of soldiers and gylies is pursuing him and a warship has been sent to patrol the coast to prevent the bandit king from escaping seaward. Varsalone's venturesome exploits eclipse the wildest dreams of Mussalimo. The police found printed edicts of Varsalone ordering his subjects to pay taxes direct to him.

New Tune for Americans.

If a new tune is not found to take the place of "God Save the King" for the American national anthem, it will not be for any lack of zeal on the part of the American composer. The committee appointed by the Rhode Island Order of the Cincinnati to conduct a competition has already received 300 airs for the familiar words of "America," and there is still a month before the entries are closed. The competing manuscripts come from all parts of the United States.

See the beautiful dances in the opera "Bohemian Girl," at the Auditorium on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

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