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### WILL JUSTIFY ITS NAME.

Gold-Run Will Yield a Large Amount of Gold.

Nearly Entire Creek Worked by Laymen—Nugget Correspondent's Interesting Letter.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]  
Gold Run has more men working for a distance of six miles than any other creek, excepting the bench ground on Bonanza, in the country. The creek for the greater part is let out on lays and the laymen are all confident of wages for their winter's work. Some very fine dumps are in evidence and the creek will run its output into six ciphers.

Fifty above is the first claim with dumps of any size. H. J. McDonald, one of the owners, gave up a lucrative position with the A. C. Co. to work his ground and feels well pleased with his winter's work.

Forty-five above is being prospected and is showing up fairly well. The laymen are expecting to run into rich dirt at any time.

Forty-one above has six sets of laymen and they have out some very good dumps the pay streak here is very wide and has averaged up well.

The lower end of 40 is being worked by laymen and the upper part will be worked with machinery this summer.

Thirty-nine above is let out on lays, nine in number, and the dumps are some of the best on the creek. Elliott Brothers, who own one-half, are managing the claim.

Thirty-eight has 12 lays and has shown up wonderfully well, the pay streak being 100 feet wide. Palmer Bros. and Julius C. Smith are the owners, and Smith is the manager. Julius C. is well known to the Seattle boys as an ex-estate man who in the boom days drove a fast horse and was a thorough sport. The boom fell, so did Smith, and he next appeared as a packer on the Dyea trail, and hit the scales as hard as any of them. He represented 38 for an interest and undoubtedly will go outside well paid for his hard knocks in this country.

Thirty-seven has six lays and some very rich pay has been taken out. The dumps are large ones and the laymen have a satisfied look that speaks well for the claim.

Thirty-six has five lays and some very fine pay. Mr. Lynch, one of the owners, who is managing the claim, is just recovering from a severe injury received by falling down a shaft.

Thirty-five boasts of the only hillside with pay on Gold Run. However, the creek men are claiming the ground and the courts will settle it. There is also a quartz claim here owned by Schoonle, Neely and Cooley. The quartz is free milling and pronounced rock quartz by experts who have examined it, and a really rich grade. The vein is 20 by 8 feet on the surface and will be developed this summer.

Thirty-four, owned by Ellis, Cahill and Soggs, is one of the richest on the creek. There are 120,000 buckets in the dumps and more being hoisted every day. The dirt will average from \$1 to \$1.50 per bucket. The biggest pan was taken out by Gus Raymond and went \$192.80. The Nugget representative was standing at the windlass talking with Dr. Beckett, one of the laymen, when a boulder came up that filled the bucket. Sticking to the rough spots were colors galore. Over 100 were counted, some weighing 20 cents.

Thirty-three has two thawers at work and some very good dumps.

Thirty-one has a thawer and a self-dumping bucket that does away with the uptown man. The bucket is hoisted from the shaft on a trolley line and run across the creek and dumped by a trigger. The pay is very fair and the dump a large one.

Twenty-nine and thirty are worked by laymen and the ground gives up some very rich pay.

Twenty-seven and twenty-eight, the celebrated Chute-Wills claims, worked in connection with 16, 17 and 18, are employing about 125 men and are undoubtedly among the richest claims on the creek. The ground is burned and the dirt windlassed; but the ground remaining will be worked with machinery this summer. The company has a regular town on their property, including a hotel, store, laundry, etc., besides the quarters of the employees.

Con Short has done a little work on upper 26 and taken out some rich dirt; but the work has been discontinued and Mr. Short will go out on the first boat and bring in the latest mechanical devices for mining.

Peter Iverson, who owns the controlling interests in 19, 23 and 29, has a

big gang of men working his ground and is well pleased with his pay. Mr. Iverson was unfortunate in losing his machinery in the rapids last fall, but nevertheless, his ground is being thoroughly worked and in a profitable manner.

Twenty-two is working 26 men, and a thawer and will continue to work all summer. There are quite plainly two paystreaks here, one 125 feet wide, the other has not been crossed, but three lines of holes have been sunk and drifted and now another line is being put down. Last winter a great deal was heard of the richness of 22 and as a result the owners, Messrs. Bass, Barnes and Short, had a contest and a hard fight to hold their ground. This winter they are saying nothing, but sawing wood just the same.

Fourteen, fifteen and thirteen are being worked and very fair pay taken out; and pay has been located, though not so rich, from 12 to the mouth. The reported rich bench ground in this vicinity is not in evidence; or at least the richness is hidden from the gaze of the vulgar multitude, and visible only to the San correspondent, who evidently has a hillside or two to sell.

Gold Run has a large sawmill running full blast and turning out first-class lumber. The men here have obtained their lumber at a much less figure than it could have been freighted or whip-sawed and, they are far ahead of many of those on the other creeks who have delayed until now, when it is whipsaw or nothing.

### Justices Getting Old.

One of the justices of the United States supreme court has passed the age which earns retirement. Within the next three years three more justices will have reached the age of 70, which allows retirement on full pay. Gray is now 72, Shiras will be 70 in 1902 and Fuller and Harlan will reach the same ripe age the year following. A Washington correspondent says, with the most important legal and constitutional questions since the civil war soon to demand the attention of the court, the longevity of the justices becomes a matter of no little concern. It has its bearing upon the pending presidential contest. The president to be elected in November may have the filling of four of the nine places on the bench. One of these places will be the chief justice-ship. If McKinley is re-elected he will enjoy the distinction of having appointed a majority of the bench, one of his selections now occupying a seat there, former Attorney General McKenna. This, of course, is conditional upon the four justices electing to retire when they reach the age limit.

### Another Reputed Strike.

Just before the Atlin rush, nearly two years ago there was one to the Big Salmon and it is remembered that a great number of the stampedees from this city turned back before covering half the distance. They had received what was considered authoritative information that the Big Salmon was no good. Even those who went farther brought back no "seate" reports.

But the prospecting, or rather the locating, was then on Big Salmon, and that it is now believed is no more rich in gold than is the Klondike. It is said, however, that like the Klondike, its tributaries have proved rich. During the late fall and this winter it is whispered that many rich strikes have been made on these tributaries and hence the rush.

The richness of these tributaries has been much talked of in Vancouver and in Victoria during the past winter, and in one or two instances the slow going newspapers have "caught on" and made reference to hopes of the great benefit the province would receive from the richness of these new diggi-gees.

Many men from the province have been coming up here and packing in their supplies, and gradually it has been whispered about here the number of men who have been leaving the trail for Dawson when they reached Big Salmon.

But there has come out some new information during the past few days of new strikes on the tributaries of the Big Salmon. These are principally on the south fork and the streams emptying into it. The first stampede was of a gang of railroad hands that left on Thursday. Since then both railroad hands and snow shovelers have been asking for their time checks, and a dozen or so of well-known Skagway men have joined in the rush—Skagway Alaskan.

### James Robbing Dead.

At 9 o'clock last night James Robbins died in a cabin located on No. 30 below on Bonanza. The cause of death is unknown. The deceased came to the Klondike from San Francisco last fall. During the winter he has been mining on Bonanza. He leaves relatives in California. A post mortem on the remains will be held today.

### NEW MINING REGULATIONS

Were Brought to Dawson by the Last Mail.

The Law Affects Surveys, Size of a Discovery Claim and Miners' Certificates.

By the recent mail the gold commissioner received from Ottawa the new regulations, of which telegraphic notice was given some time ago. According to the provisions of the law a miner's certificate may be issued for a period of five years, the discoverer of a new mine shall be allowed one claim 1000 feet in length, which shall be exempt from royalty, and surveys made by Dominion land surveyors shall define the boundaries of claims for all time to come.

The first order, which relates to certificates and the size of a discovery claim, is as follows:

"His excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's privy council for Canada is pleased to order that the regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon territory made and established by an order of the governor in council, dated 18th, January, 1898, and as amended by subsequent order in council shall be and the same are hereby amended as follows:

1. That clause 2, which provides that a free miner's certificate may be granted for one year shall be and is hereby amended so that a certificate may be issued for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance for each year covered by the certificate.

2. That clause 19, which provides that the discoverer of a new mine shall be allowed one claim 500 feet in length; that a party of two discoverers shall be allowed two claims amounting to 1000 feet in length, and that each member beyond two in number a claim of the ordinary size shall be and is hereby amended by giving to one discoverer a claim of 1000 feet in length and to a party of two discoverers two claims amounting together to 1500 feet in length and that no royalty shall be imposed on the output of such claims.

3. That the definition of the rear boundaries of claims as specified in clauses 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall be and is hereby amended by providing that the rear boundaries of creek or gulch claim which runs in the general direction of the creek or gulch be defined by measuring 1000 feet on each side of the center of the stream or gulch; that the boundary of a river claim which runs in the general direction of the river be defined by measuring 1000 feet from low water mark of the river; and that the rear boundary of a hill claim shall be defined by measuring 1000 feet from its front boundary.

4. That all claims for which entries have been granted in the past may be defined in the manner specified in the preceding paragraph by order of the gold commissioner on the application of the registered owner thereof, where such proceedings will not interfere with any mining regulation claim or property owned or held by any other person.

The second order, which refers to the matter of surveys, reads as follows:

"Whereas, representations have been made that it would be in the interest of the owners of placer claims in the Yukon territory if the surveys of their claims made by a Dominion land surveyor could be accepted as defining for all time to come the boundaries thereof.

Therefore, his excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's privy council, for Canada is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Surveys already made by a Dominion land surveyor, either employed by the Dominion government or by the miners themselves, shall, if appointed by the commissioner of the Yukon territory and after a notice of such survey being advertised for three months in one of the newspapers published in Dawson, if unopposed, be made to define absolutely the boundaries of the claim surveyed; and if at any time a holder of a claim should wish to have his boundaries defined, he may employ a Dominion land surveyor to make a survey thereof, and after publishing a notice in the manner above mentioned such survey shall define the boundaries of the claim surveyed. If within three months from the time such notice is published the survey is protested, the protest shall be heard and decided upon by the gold commissioner. The survey of the claim shall be made under instructions from the gold commissioner of the Yukon territory and approved by him before they can be accepted as defining the boundaries of the claim surveyed."

### The Klondike Nugget

(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)  
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ALLEN BROS. Publishers

THE LICENSE ORDINANCE.  
The Yukon Council has under consideration an ordinance providing for a reduction of about 50 per cent in the present license fee charged saloons, hotels and roadhouses, which sell liquor.

We are of the opinion that the ordinance is in keeping with the present condition of affairs in Dawson, and that the proposed reduction is entirely justified by the circumstances. It will be remembered that the present license fee was established during the height of the boom, when whisky of all qualities was sold at fifty cents per glass and no questions asked. Nowadays the average imbiber is inclined to be somewhat particular about the brand he uses, and most of the houses charge only half the former rate for drinks. It would appear, therefore, that the license should be materially reduced if anything like the ordinary rules of equity are considered.

It should not be made so low that every Tom, Dick and Harry, who can get hold of a barrel of whiskey and a couple of glasses, can afford to go into the saloon business. That was the condition which prevailed in Dawson in the summer of '98, and it was that same condition which urged a number of the legitimate saloon men of the town to favor the present high license.

The terms of the ordinance, as now under consideration, appear to us to be just and fair to all parties concerned. The rates proposed are sufficiently high to hold the business within proper limits, but not so high as to be prohibitive. We believe the ordinance is along right lines and should be passed.

### NOME REGULATIONS.

Elsewhere we publish, in full, Senator Carter's amendment to the bill governing the size, etc., of claims at Nome. In all probability the bill as finally passed will be along the lines of the Carter proposition, which completely reverses the essential features of the bill as originally introduced. The plan for regulating the mining industry at Nome, as outlined in the amendment, is, we believe, the most satisfactory that has yet been suggested.

Senator Carter sees, and apparently the entire senate agrees with him, that it is simply an impossibility for congress to deal

intelligently with questions of such importance, and concerning which detailed and accurate information is necessarily wanting. Therefore, they have decided to allow the miners themselves to make such regulations as they may deem desirable as long as they do not conflict with statutes already in force in the United States. It will be found in the end that this system will be far from satisfactory, but it is an improvement upon such long-range government as we have been accustomed to here, which too often has proven a curse to newly settled communities.

The Nugget is in receipt of several communications regarding the demand, or rather lack of demand, for labor on the creeks. All of them state that there are plenty of laborers on the creeks, and, in fact, that in several localities men are being laid off, owing to the somewhat unexpected arrival of warm weather. All agree that there will be a revival in the labor market as soon as sluicing is

begun in actual earnest, but at the present time it is the consensus of opinion among our correspondents that there are plenty of men on the creeks already. These facts are presented by the Nugget for the information of men who otherwise might be led to making a hard trip under a misapprehension of the actual conditions.

Winston Churchill's advice to Great Britain to keep on sending troops to the Transvaal until the Boers are forced into unconditional surrender, is timely significant. Churchill knows the Boers, their resources and their methods of warfare. He knows that, in spite of the loss of their two best generals, they will not be whipped until they are driven from their last stronghold. It appears, however, that his suggestion was not required, as both Lord Salisbury and Chamberlain long ago announced that there would be no let up in war preparations until the Boers are completely vanquished.

With Gen. Cronje in the hands of the British and Gen. Joubert dead in Pretoria, the Boers have a most discouraging outlook ahead of them. They had implicit faith in their two generals, and, now that both are gone, a resultant feeling of despondency will naturally ensue. Kruger is still left, but his extreme age prevents him from being of any considerable value to his people, aside from acting in the capacity of counsellor. The capture of Cronje and the death of Joubert are worth the slaughter of ten thousand Boer troops.

Minister Sifton has gone abroad, ostensibly for the purpose of securing treatment for deafness, which has afflicted him for a number of years. When Sifton gets back it may be that he will have recovered his hearing sufficiently to be able to understand the clamor which so long has been raised in the Klondike for redress from governmental hardships.

The trail between Dawson and Fortymile is reported as being still in good condition. The trail skirts the shore for a large part of the way, and will not be so readily affected by water as on other portions of the river. Considerable quantities of commodities which are short in Dawson are being sledged up from Fortymile.

### Indians in Jail.

As the result of the confession at Skagway of an Indian named Hansen, as told in the Nugget some time ago, he and six others are now in jail at that place charged with the murder of Bert Horton and wife at a point 15 miles south of Haines Mission on Lynn canal on the 24th of last October. Hansen guided a party headed by a U.S. deputy marshal to the spot where the murdered couple were buried and where the bodies were found, each having several bullet holes in them. Mrs. Horton had been shot in the head no less than three times, after which her throat was cut so as to nearly sever the head from the body. The wife, who was not yet 19 years of age, would have become a mother soon. The bodies were taken to Skagway and given Christian burial, the funeral being fully as large as that accorded to Frank Reid, the slayer of "Soapy" Smith, and who was himself mortally wounded in the fray. Other Indians of the Chilkat tribe are implicated by Hansen's confession, in addition to the seven now in jail. The others belong to Klukwan, a village about 25 miles up the Chilkat river, but when the officers went for them they were away on a hunting expedition. The chief promised to surrender them upon their return.

Horton had gone down the canal on a prospecting trip, his wife accompanying him, and while camped on the headbeach they were surprised and brutally murdered by a dozen or more Indians; and but for the fact that one of their number became converted to religion through the influence of the Salvation Army at Skagway, the disappearance of the unfortunate young man and wife would probably never have been explained.