

The Nugget Circulates From Skagway to Nome

Vol. 4 - No. 28

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

DAWSON, Y. T., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

Nugget Advertisements Give Immediate Returns

PRICE 25 CENTS

ALLIANCE UNPOPULAR

England Does Not Like Present Arrangement

Thought That Germany Is Trying to Involve Quarrel With America.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Expressed in Methods of Sir John Sprigg

Chamberlain's Visit Is Made the Occasion of Very Vigorous Demonstrations.

AMERICAN MAIL IN.

Newspaper Mail at Skagway at Length Released.

The Morning Joke whom interviewed a gentleman whom it erroneously supposed was a government official of the United States, and dispatched him to Skagway to see that the accumulation of American newspaper mail there was at once started to Dawson, the results immediately following this were startling in the extreme.

The same line expects another stage on Wednesday morning, with a big load of second class American mail and four passengers.

The down river mail got in at five o'clock yesterday morning with one sack of mail from Cuddehe, one from Eagle for Dawson, and two sacks from Eagle for Skagway.

The White Pass stage which left yesterday took nine sacks of mail and the following passengers: Mrs. Harry Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wren, James J. Thornton, Isaac Romblath, J. H. Henderson, P. Casey and N. E. Reinhardt.

A freight stage of the White Pass line, left Whitehorse on the 28th ult. with two to three tons of freight and passed the crossing yesterday. It is expected here Tuesday or Wednesday morning.

Casper—Among the ancient doctors blinding the patient was the first operation in treating a case.

Over the Ice. Fresh Butter Fresh Bacon

Large shipment just received by whom—by Dunham, of course. You can always depend on his having the freshest and best groceries.

Good Dry Wood! A. J. PRUDHOMME 211 Harper St., N. Frce Library Phone 214-A

REJECT OFFER

The Blockading Powers Decline Bowen's Proposal.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Washington, Jan. 31.—The allies have rejected Minister Bowen's proposal that all nations with claims against Venezuela have the same consideration as the blockading powers.

LEASE MADE

Of Dead Man's Island to Theodore Ludgate.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, Jan. 31.—The provincial government has notified the city of the lease of Deadmans Island to Theodore Ludgate.

FAST MAIL SERVICE

To Run Between Ireland and Canada.

Irish Times Says That Arrangements Will Be Made by the Canadian Government.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Dublin, Jan. 31.—The Irish Times publishes a report of the Canadian government's decision to arrange a bi-weekly passenger and mail service between Black Cod Bay and Canada.

WANTS SHIPS

Germany Is Endeavoring to Make Purchases.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Berlin, Jan. 31.—Germany is endeavoring to buy Chile's new warships now building in Europe.

Treaty Invalid.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Colombian canal treaty may be invalid for constitutional reasons.

Crises Acute

Constantinople, Jan. 31.—Chamberlain's crisis is once more acute.

IRISH BLOOD

Condemns the Sentence of Col. Lynch.

Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Jan. 31.—New York Irish-Americans condemn the imperial government's sentence of Col. Lynch.

Committed Suicide

Seattle, Jan. 31.—Edward Hawkins formerly a locomotive engineer on the Northern Pacific, committed suicide by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. He was despondent—and had been drinking heavily.

On the Move.

Johannesburg, Jan. 31.—Chamberlain is trekking from Potchefstroom to Mafeking.

TWO MARRIAGES

One Saturday Evening and the Other Tonight.

A quiet little wedding was solemnized Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Presbyterian manse, the contracting parties being Mr. R. M. Blair, the mining recorder located at Fortynille, and Miss Mabel N. Hill, of San Francisco, sister of Mr. James W. Hill, assistant auditor of the N. C. Co. Miss Hill arrived on the stage Friday accompanied by her brother and was met here by Mr. Blair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Grant and was witnessed by about a dozen of the most intimate friends of the bride and groom.

Another wedding that will take place this evening is that of Mr. Ernest Whalley to Miss Esther Grace Wittman, the latter just having arrived from the outside in company with the brother of the groom. The nuptial knot will be tied by Dr. Grant at the rooms of Ye Idle Hour Club.

Going to Valdes.

Harry Edwards, for some time the partner of Joseph Crehan in the Exchange saloon, writes to a friend in this city that there is much talk in New York city about the Valdes railroad, and that he is going there himself some time this month.

Best hot drinks in town—The Sideboard.



THE POWERS ARE WILLING TO HELP GOVERN CHINA.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

May Fields Tires of the Joy of Living

Used a Revolver Yesterday Morning But With Poor Effect and Now Under Arrest.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock May Fields had a hunch, to climb the golden stairs via the revolver route, but lacked either the determination or the opportunity, and it is hard to tell which it was, to successfully put her plans into execution.

Hamilton, Jan. 8.—The death of Mr. Thomas C. Watkins took place this afternoon. The deceased was 85 years of age, the oldest dry goods merchant in this city, and was highly esteemed.

WANTED—To borrow on good security, \$1500. Address D. Nugget Office.

LEFT FOR REGINA

Inspector Cosby Transferred From "B" Division.

Inspector F. Lorne Cosby received a wire Saturday to report at once at Regina, where he will be stationed in the future. He had already left for Selkirk to relieve Inspector Howard when the message was received and as it was found by phone he had not yet passed the Forks its contents were conveyed to him there.

Bob Henderson was in town today and called upon the acting-commissioner. He is thinking of leaving in a few days for Ottawa, to push his claim before parliament for compensation as the discoverer of the Klondike, a matter which has been several times favorably reported upon but has proceeded no further.

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GOING TO OTTAWA

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Bob will then take a run over to Nova Scotia to see his family. It is ten years since he has been outofthe country but seventeen years since he has been home. He has one some seventeen years old whom he has never seen. It was suggested to him in Dr. Brown's office this morning that the newspapers back home would make a great fuss over him, print his picture and all that sort of thing. Bob said: "Don't think they will. I shall manage to sneak past them somehow or other."

He will afterwards pay a visit to Colorado where he has mining interests which he has never seen.

Butter, two-and-a-half pound roll, only \$1.00, at all stores.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium Job Printing at Nugget office.

MUST HAVE WIDE TIRES

All Freighters Should Take This Warning

Only Two Horses to a Wagon, Tires Four Inches, Load Not Over a Ton.

Several of the merchants have been making enquiry as to the ordinance calling for four-inch tires for all freight wagons, so that in ordering wagons from the outside they can govern themselves accordingly.

The ordinance was to take effect on January 1st, 1903, section 6 of it reading that it shall be unlawful for any wagon or vehicle to carry 3000 lbs. unless the tires of such wagon or vehicle shall be at least 4 inches in width. Section 8 further provides that no person shall use more than one pair of horses for a loaded wagon from the 15th day of April to the 31st of May, and from the 15th of September to the 30th day of October.

The purpose of these regulations is to prevent the government roads being cut up by heavily laden wagons with narrow tires during the periods when they are likely to be in a moist condition. It is well that the attention of freighters should be directed to the statement that the ordinance will be rigidly enforced from now on, and those having wagons with narrow tires should change them without delay.

Wind and Weather With the thermometer at 80° today but 8 below the weather would be everything that could be desired were it not for a beastly north wind that has been blowing a gale almost all day. Fine snow has been falling and that combined with the wind has made it about as disagreeable as one could tolerate with any degree of complacence.

Saturday night the mercury made a quick drop to 43 below but during Sunday recovered itself to a figure somewhat more respectable.

He (very stout)—I cannot express myself!

She (looking at the clock)—I, hum—well, go by freight, then—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sold at Auction. Sheriff Ellsbeck sold at auction on Saturday last an undivided one-half interest in the hillside claim adjoining the lower half, left limit of 93 below lower on Dominion in satisfaction of a judgment secured by the plaintiff in the case of Sabbington vs. Hearl. The claim brought 1300 and was bid in by Frank Dandrea. Another sale that took place recently was in the case of Anna New vs. Ole Ness, the goods sold being a quantity of machinery on 7 Gold Run. It was bid in by the plaintiff for 1500.

John R. Costigan Dead. Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Hon. John Costigan, K. S., has received a telegram informing him of the death of his eldest son, Mr. John R. Costigan, K. C., at Calgary on Monday night. The late Mr. Costigan had been unwell for some time, but a fatal termination to his illness was not expected until a few hours before his death. The bereaved father leaves for Calgary tomorrow.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Will be Turned Over to Powers by Venezuela.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Washington, Jan. 31.—By guaranteeing the customs receipts of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Minister Bowen hopes to induce the allies to raise the Venezuelan blockade.

AGAINST CASTRO

Revolutionists Score an Important Battle.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Caracas, Jan. 31.—President Castro's troops have been defeated by revolutionists in an important battle forty miles west of Porto Cabello.

BROKE THE COMMAND

Young Minister Found Guilty

Had Looked Longingly Upon the Wife of One of His Parishioners.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Colfax, Wash., Jan. 31.—Rev. C. D. Nicklesen, a young Methodist Episcopal minister of Colfax, Washington, has been found guilty of "Coveting another man's wife," and "Proposing and planning suicide."

TROUBLE BREWING

Bolivia and Brazil Are Now in Dispute.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 31.—Bolivia and Brazil are likely to come to trouble over the possession of Acre.

A New Paper

Montreal, Jan. 31.—"La Canada" will be the name of the new liberal paper.

Caused by Famine

Montreal, Jan. 31.—Famines have caused a strike at Reus, Spain.

TWO CURLING MATCHES

Macfarlane Beats Moncrieff and Crisp Beats Bell.

There was a large attendance at the curling rink on Saturday evening to watch the match between T. D. Macfarlane's rink and that of R. Moncrieff, two of the favorites for the cup bonspiel. It was the first of the games in this series, and was won by the former by the large score of 13 to 8.

The tie between the teams of F. G. Crisp and J. Langlois Bell was played and ended in a victory for the former by a score of 17 to 8. This is the first game of the tie. The second one will be played on Wednesday evening.

CHANGES QUARTERS

F. A. Shepard Resumes His Old Position Today.

Mr. F. A. Shepard, formerly court reporter in the department of Mr. Justice Dugas but lately occupying a similar position in the gold commissioner's court, has again been transferred back to the territorial court, resuming his old position.

The reporting in the gold commissioner's court is now being done by Mr. F. Miron Warrington, an exceedingly clever young man who was formerly secretary to the territorial secretary. Mr. Warrington is the only stenographer in the city who has a perfect knowledge of French and can take down dictation in that language with equally as great facility as he can in English.

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ARRIVED AT LAST

Steamer Dawson City Safe in Port

Was so Long on Trip From Nome That Was Generally Believed to Be Lost.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Seattle, Jan. 31.—After having been so long on her journey that recent advices were received with undisguised credulity, the little steamer Dawson City, one of the first of the Nome new fleet to leave and the last to arrive, came sailing into port yesterday like a specter.

PETITION TO OTTAWA

British Columbia Ministers Want Revenues

Think That Money From Fisheries Should Go to the Provincial Treasury.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Ottawa, Jan. 31.—British Columbia ministers now in Ottawa petitioning for the handing over of revenue from fisheries to the province have been informed that such a concession would be retroactive.

PLAN APPROVED

Senate Committee Indorses Alaska Commission.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The senate committee has approved the Alaska boundary commission plan. It is expected that Sir Elmer Tachemian will be one of the new British commissioners.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

James Smith, who lost the first joint of all his fingers and thumbs through freezing, is getting along nicely at the Good Samaritan hospital.

Joseph Reilly, the Second avenue merchant who is in the St. Marys hospital, has had a turn for the better and is now in a fair way to recover.

A. M. Kanters, who had his leg broken in a cave-in on 17 Elford, is at the Good Samaritan hospital, and is progressing as well as could be expected.

John Kendrick Bangs will be the new editor of the Metropolitan Magazine, which has just been purchased by Colonel George Harvey, editor of the North American Review. The new Metropolitan will be devoted entirely to the human side of metropolitan life as it appears in New York. Mr. Bangs is essentially a city man and task of editing a periodical of this nature would seem a most congenial one.

Ernest Staples tells this story of a friend who was very fond of field sports and possessed a fine pair of red Irish setters. One night he visited a fashionable gambling establishment, taking the dogs with him. He sat down to enjoy the supper, when the proprietor, who was also fond of shooting, remarked: "Those are very fine animals, Mr. Blank, are they not?"

"Heavens, no," was the response. "They haven't been in here five minutes."

The N. A. T. & T. Co. have bought up the entire stock of the Ames Mercantile Co.'s Council branch. The Ames Co. will cease business in Council—Council City News.

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\$50 To Whitehorse \$50

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
RELAY STAGES

No Night Travelling. Time 4 1/2 Days to Whitehorse

Stages Leave Tues., 9 a. m. Thurs., 1 p. m. Sat., 1 p. m.

Secure Seats Now

G. E. PULHAM, SUPERINTENDENT
J. H. ROGERS, GEN. AGENT

The Klondike Nugget

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moment, Had old Sol beamed forth with friendly light during the day, winter would still linger with us for another six weeks. Vive le ground hog.

Private advices from Valdez furnish the information that a stampede to that town will prove disastrous to the stampedees. There is nothing as yet at Valdez to maintain a population and in spite of the fact that railroad construction will shortly begin, there is no ground for a rush. If the railroad when completed opens up a productive territory Valdez will become an important point but in the meantime, excepting in the case of men of means, it is a good place to give a wide berth.

ROMANCE OF CARNEGIE'S LIFE

BY CHARLES S. GLEED.

All the people, in a general way, know about Mr. Carnegie, but how few really grasp the fairy-tale in all its fulness? It extinguishes the glory of Croesus and makes the story of Aladdin seem cheap. Think of his toric old Pifeshire, Scotland, composed of equal parts of rocks and water—where the sea sends an arm into almost every estate and where brains are the biggest crop—Pifeshire, town of Dunfermline, 1837, that is where and when this favorite of fortune began his career. He began as poor as any little Scot who ever threw on sea air and oatmeal. And now what? The name which above all others will soon be found "blown in the bottle" in the United States is that of Carnegie—the same Carnegie who began so humbly in Dunfermline sixty-five years ago. George Washington and Christopher Columbus will continue to be very well known persons. States, cities, streets, institutions and cigars have been named for them and they have seemed almost beyond the reach of rivals in the same line.

But now these great names are doomed to comparative obscurity. They are to be distanced by the name "Carnegie." In a few years this name will be presented to the eye and ear of the people of the United States a thousand times where the others are once. There will probably be five thousand Carnegie libraries. These will contain at least ten thousand books each, or a total of fifty million books—all bearing the Carnegie book-plate. These books will be

charities—hospitals, industrial schools, and the like. Probably the explanation is complex. His parents were book lovers. He was born with the same taste. He began very early to read with enthusiasm and purpose. While he was yet a bobbin boy, with perhaps no book at home but the Bible, a gentleman who was on the lookout for chances to be helpful, Colonel John B. Anderson, arranged to supply him with all the books he could read. Colonel Anderson lived many years in Kansas, where he died. Mr. Carnegie never forgot his early kindness, and has given a pipe organ, a library and a statue of Colonel Anderson to Kansas institutions of which the latter was trustee. It is said that this early encouragement to give his spare time to good books instead of bad companions has always been assigned by Mr. Carnegie as one of the explanations of why he has prospered and is therefore the kind of aid which he most prefers to pass on to the youth of the land.

RAGGED HOCKEY

Saturday Night Game a Poor One

Civil Service Wallop the Ice With the Police—Small Crowd on Hand.

That was a fierce old game of hockey Saturday night. It was the first that had been played in three weeks, the weather having been so cold, so continuously frigid that sports were for the time being put off of business. There were only a beggarly few on hand Saturday night and the enthusiasm was at a low ebb. The Police team was a sort of pick-up, a number of their strongest players being off. Cosby, one of the leaders on the forward line, was away on a trip to Selkirk to relieve Inspector Howard at that point, Hope was in evidence and the playing although was very ragged. Harris substituted for Captain Bennett in the Civil Service team, the latter being out of condition on account of tender feet caused from being frost-bitten. It was Harrison's debut as a hockey player and he filled the hole satisfactorily as he had but little to do. McLennan, Watt and Kenney played the game for the Civil Service and the rest of the team merely looked on. That was about all the bad to do.

There was only one sensational play and the possibilities of that were spoiled by the interference of other "Kid" Owens, playing on the Police team, fancied Jack Elbeck was trying to cross check him and when they came together for the second or third time Owens lost his temper and he drive at "Dad's boy." Jack was there with the goods and had it not been for the prompt interference of the other players he would have hit his own and been right on hand when the bell rang. It happened in the second half and Referee Gibson ran them both off for five minutes.

The game was late in starting, delay being on account of the light going wrong shortly after 8 o'clock. There was but little snap and gigue in the play, Wright doing the best work for the Police. His lifts were wondrous. During the first five minutes of play McLennan made a run for the full length of the rink but failed to score. Wright lifted to the post and for several minutes the play centered around the Civil Service goal. Securing the puck Kennedy made a dash for home and McLennan scored on a pass from the former after eight minutes of play. The next goal was taken by Watt seven minutes later, again on a pass by Kennedy, and a half minute later McLennan scored again, the third in the first half. Just before the call of half time Stenker made an excellent stop.

In the second half McLennan made another goal after two minutes play. That gave the Civil Service lead to the Police nothing, and for two minutes the former were on one street and they played horse on their opponents. At the end of twenty-one minutes Ribes made a hot shot which saved his team from a shut-out. Two minutes before the call of time Kennedy landed the put in the net. Still another goal was scored by the Civil Service, but the goal umpire was in a trance and did not see it, it was not allowed. The following is the lineup of the teams.

Civil Service—Goal, Stenker; Defenses, McLenan, Watt, Kenney, and Harrison. Forward, Ribes, Lawless, Small and "Kid" Owens.

Police—Goal, Gibson; Defenses, McLenan, Watt, Kenney, and Harrison. Forward, Ribes, Lawless, Small and "Kid" Owens.

Referee—Wm. Gibson.
Goal umpire—Vernon J. J. Smith and Jack Barraboo.
Timekeeper—W. O. Gifford.

The following is the standing of the teams to date:

Played	W	L	T
Civil Service	6	4	0
City Eagles	4	3	1
D.A.A.	5	1	4
Mounted Police	7	2	0

Though McLenan has recently been made the manager of the Civil Service team and is fast becoming an expert handler of men. He is present in attending to the little details so much appreciated by the players and no one is more interested in the welfare of his team than he.

Churchman—We had a spelling bee at the church last week. The pastor gave out the words. Did you see about?

Ascum—No, was it interesting?

Churchman—Rather. The first words were care out, were "increased," "pastor," "salary."—Philadelphia Press.

Alaska Flyers

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Alaska Steamship Company

Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway Every Five Days.

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ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent

Burlington Route

No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read

Via the Burlington.

PUGET SOUND AGENT
M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WN.

FOR SALE Cheap for Cash

Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine

Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

The Great Northern "FLYER"

LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M.

A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments.

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The Northwestern Line

Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.

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YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL PORTS IN Western Alaska Steamer Newport

OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Yester Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 California Street

NOTICE.

When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET makes 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 Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur.

\$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.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.



AMUSEMENTS.

And Tomorrow—Why Smith Left Home

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Another rebellion in China is threatened of more serious import than the one which so seriously stirred up the civilized world some two years ago. The Boxer movement is still as strong as ever and the hatred of the Chinese toward foreigners has not abated one jot or tittle. When it is said that 10,000 rebels are under arms in one province, an idea of the scope of the rebellion now in progress may be obtained.

It seems not unlikely that the powers will again be dragged into the quarrel as the movement is undoubtedly inspired by a desire to rekindle the anti-foreign fire.

Missionaries stationed in the rebellious districts are already fleeing for safety and it is not improbable that outrages similar to those which occurred in the last outbreak may be reported at any time.

China is going forward to what seems inevitable doom. Hatred of western civilization has become so deeply implanted in the minds of the Chinese that no means will be left untried to stem the inroads now being made. The situation possesses certain ethical features which, however, are not likely to interfere with its practical phases.

If representatives of the powers are mistreated and abused in China, reprisals will be instituted and the long desired excuse for dismemberment may be furnished.

The fact that an army of 40,000 rebels is able to march through the country slaughtering defenceless people and destroying property is strong evidence of incapacity or criminal negligence on the part of the Peking government. If China cannot govern herself there are others who are prepared to essay the task, as past events have already given unmistakable demonstration.

China undoubtedly needs a regenerating influence and as western missionaries have failed of results it seems not unlikely that the efficacy of western muskets may be given a trial.

According to history and precedent handed down for a thousand years this age should witness the breaking of the back of winter. The ground hog issued from his lair this morning and has spent the day vainly seeking his shadow. He will therefore remain with us instead of returning to his cave, and gentle spring may be scheduled to arrive at almost any week.

Good Table Linens

Here is a chance for the prudent housewife to get in her table linens at very low figures. Table cloths singly or by the yard, of the best grades of pure linen, plain or figured, with or without borders. Napkins, all sizes. Special sale for one week.

La Motte—This paper contradicts itself. At one time it remarks that the esteemed citizen, lived to "a green old age," and at another "a ripe old age."

La Moyné—What's the difference? La Motte—Why, if anything is green how can it be ripe?—Chicago Daily News.

J. P. McLENNAN

233 FRONT ST Phone 101-B
Agent for Standard Patterns.

Congress will come forward during the present session with appropriations for Alaska aggregating in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Next year more money will be given and the following year still more. As the result of persistent and untiring effort, Alaska has finally secured a hearing and it may be taken for granted that federal interest having once been aroused will not be permitted to slacken.

The city treasury, as was predicted by the Nugget prior to the late election, is in a decidedly depleted condition. The town is fortunate in having a thorough business administration—otherwise there would be no telling where it would end financially.

Every man who imports a bride has the satisfaction of knowing that for once he has escaped the clutches of the customs-house.

FROM EAGLE TO VALDES

Proposition to Change Judicial Seat

Two Murder Trials on the Docket for the Present Term at Valdes.

Seattle, Jan. 13.—George G. Perry, United States marshal for the Third Division of Alaska, arrived at the Rainier-Grand yesterday on his way to Valdez, to attend the opening of the winter term of the United States court, on February 2. Mr. Perry has been spending the last two months at his home in Dubuque, Ia., and his return to Alaska comes a month sooner than he had expected, owing to the fact that Judge Wickersham will open court this year in February instead of March, as has heretofore been the custom. Judge Wickersham, A. R. Hellig, clerk of the court, and Nathan Harlan, United States district attorney, are already in Valdez.

"I came out on the last of October," said Mr. Perry yesterday morning, "and since then have heard very little from Valdez. There are two murder trials on the docket and a number of civil suits, but so far as I know, nothing of great importance.

"At the time that Alaska was divided into districts Eagle City was made the headquarters of the third division, but for the last year there has been a great demand that it be transferred to Valdez. The term of court that is about to be held in Valdez will be the first time in a good while that the officers of the court have all been together, and in all probability the question of making a recommendation to Washington as to the change from Eagle City to Valdez will be discussed. Of course I cannot say, and do not know, what action will be taken, but the demand for the change has been very great."

Mr. Perry is another of the many men from the Valdez district who believe firmly in the future of the Copper River country, not only for its mineral resources but also for the possibilities of its agricultural development.

"I have talked, not with one, but with many men who have been through the valley, and they all tell me the same story of the remarkable growth of vegetation during the long days of the short, hot summer. These men were miners who were in the country looking for gold, and had no interest in any land schemes, but the fact that red-top grass grew to a height of ten feet impressed them. I see no reason why all kinds of vegetables could not be cultivated and stock raising ought to be easy and profitable, for there is a demand for beef in the country that would make a ready market for all that could be raised."

La Motte—This paper contradicts itself. At one time it remarks that the esteemed citizen, lived to "a green old age," and at another "a ripe old age."

La Moyné—What's the difference? La Motte—Why, if anything is green how can it be ripe?—Chicago Daily News.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

examined at least one hundred times a year. This would mean annually five billion visits per person of the word "Carnegie" through library books alone.

Other repetitions of the word, written, printed and spoken, may be expected to occur annually in the relations to and the extent indicated as follows: Account Carnegie education gift to the government, one billion times; Carnegie music and lecture halls, hospitals, schools, and other similar institutions; two billion times; Carnegie towns, streets, parks and boulevards, one billion; Carnegie manufactured articles, one billion; and, finally, newspaper mention, five billion—or a grand total of fifteen billion times.

Perhaps these figures cannot be proved—but neither can they be disproved. They are near enough right not to be misleading. They assist us in forming a correct notion of what will happen. From the very nature of the case, the written, printed and spoken use of the word "Carnegie" must increase as the years go by—and so it is natural to conclude that it has been fairly "blown in the bottle." This is to be the wonderful fact of the life of the poor little Scot of Dunfermline. A laury tale indeed!

The people of Pifeshire are thinkers by birth and training. They are hard headed and thrifty, mathematical and managerial. They always get rich if they try and if they can find other ways to get money from besides one another. Mr. Carnegie's father was a man of intelligence—locally well known for his public utterances on political and industrial subjects. His mother was a fine, strong woman with all the courage and foresight of a natural financier. The senior Carnegie was driven out of business by the development of steam mills, and made up his mind that the New World must be his place of refuge. In 1848 he settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and began work in a cotton factory. A year later, the son entered this factory as a bobbin-boy, earning — or at least, receiving—one dollar and twenty cents per week. By the time he was thirteen years of age he had charge of a stationary engine in a bobbin factory. At fourteen years of age he began work as a messenger in the office of the Ohio Telegraph Company at two dollars and fifty cents per week. In a short time he became an operator, and acquired the then unusual accomplishment of reading by sound. This triumph gave him three hundred dollars a year—quite enough, he thought, to support a luxury his

other friend to buy the Story farm on Oil creek for forty thousand dollars. That farm proved to be worth five millions of dollars.

His first big manufacturing venture was the organization of the Keystone Bridge Company. He went from bridges were coming into fashion and he got the lead in the business.

Soon he substituted steel for iron in the Bessemer process. His bridges were acquired everywhere.

He acquired various other manufacturing plants in the iron-heat. He always won. By 1858 he had control of the Homestead steel works, the Duquesne steel works and furnaces, the Lucy furnaces, the Keystone bridge works, the Upper Union rolling mills and the Lower Union rolling mills. These works were capitalized at about one hundred million dollars, the ownership including a vast amount of coal and iron lands. These properties were last year targeted over to the United States Steel Corporation for two or three hundred millions of dollars in cash, first mortgage bonds and stock.

Ten or fifteen years ago Mr. Carnegie began to admit the oppression of the weak and its responsibilities. He first made sundry arrangements by which many of his employees became sharers in his profits—virtually partners.

After getting free of the greater part of the personal care of the properties in which he was chief owner, Mr. Carnegie devoted himself largely to two tasks—giving away his money and writing for publication.

His gifts have been chiefly in the line of building libraries. His greatest single gift was ten millions given to the trustees of the government for aid to the universities of the country. The particulars of this gift need not be recited. In all his work of giving Mr. Carnegie has remained, as in the beginning, a "money Scot." While giving away millions, he will step aside to do a little business and make millions. In the very business of giving away money he is as careful of how he does it, and as adherent to his own plans and policies, as if he were trying to get money instead of give it; and was to those beggars who try to be choosers. There is no joy for those who try to tell him what he ought to do with his money. He will have his own way or go away. It has often been asked how Mr. Carnegie came to turn his chief charities in the direction of library work. So practical a man, it is supposed, would have taken naturally to the more practical

At the outbreak of the war, when Scott took charge of the government transportation business, Carnegie was made superintendent of military roads and telegraph lines and retired of fine service.

From a very early date, the young railroad man began making ventures for profit. One day Colonel Scott suggested that he buy ten shares of the stock of the Adams Express Company, for five hundred dollars. The boy and his mother discussed the matter, and finally mortgaged their little home to get the money. Another day Carnegie met Mr. Woodruff, who had invented a sleeping car. Again he borrowed money, to participate in that enterprise. In 1860 he arranged with Colonel Scott and an

When the Pennsylvania Railroad was built into Pittsburg, young Carnegie came under the eye of the great railway genius of the time, Colonel Thomas A. Scott. Colonel Scott soon found that the young Pittsburg operator was not merely grinding out his daily grist of dots and dashes for the money there was in it. He found that the boy knew what the dots and dashes were all about and when and how they ought to be different. He seized him and put him on his pay-rolls at thirty-five dollars per month—an inordinate and unspendable salary. He remained with the place thirteen years, taking Scott's place as superintendent of the Pittsburg division when Scott went up to the vice-presidency.

Mr. Carnegie is an optimist. "The 'good old times' were not good old times. Neither master nor servant was as well situated then as today. What were the luxuries have become the necessities of life."

Mr. Carnegie often expresses his belief in the organization of labor. In improved hours of work, in bettered conditions for workers, in subdued and regulated officialism—in short, in about all the things contended for by champions of labor. But, on the other hand, he smites with fury the Socialists and communists who demand one level for all men. He says: "Civilization took its start from the day when the capable, industrious workman said to his incompetent and lazy fellow, 'If thou dost not sow, thou shalt not reap,' and thus ended primitive communism by separating the drones from the bees. One who studies this subject will soon be brought face to face with the conclusion that upon the sacredness of property civilization itself depends—the right of the laborer to his hundred dollars in the savings bank, and equally the right of the millionaire to his millions."

While Mr. Carnegie thus vigorously defends the right of some people to have millions, he attacks with no less vigor the usual method of millionaires in applying what they have accumulated. He thinks great fortunes should be given back to the people in some systematic manner and in accordance with some wise plan. He thinks this is the only way for great and enduring advantages to reach the people; and he thinks the only way to do this properly is, not by will, but by intelligent personal administration by the giver. "It is well to remember that it requires the exercise of not less ability than that which acquires it so as to be really beneficial to the community."

The growing disposition to tax more and more heavily the estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion.

Mr. Carnegie is a champion of home rule in Ireland and everywhere else. "It is said that the people of Ireland will not do justice to the landlords. No, I hope not. In my wildest and most vindictive moments, I have never had gone so far as to wish that the Irish landlords had justice. No, let us remember that mercy should be that case season justice. This is certainly far enough to suit the most fanatical. It is the application of this same doctrine that puts Mr. Carnegie against England in the hour war and against the United States in the Philippine matter. He is an imperialist, so called, of the present controversy than Mr. Carnegie, and his opinion will always be of value even if they do not in any sense prevail.

It is not to be supposed that all men who are fit to be kings are crowned, nor that all men who are crowned are fit to be kings. It is not to be supposed that all men who are fit to be rich are rich, nor that all who are rich are fit to be so. Luck, or something, wrongfully called luck,

That was a fierce old game of hockey Saturday night. It was the first that had been played in three weeks, the weather having been so cold, so continuously frigid that sports were for the time being put off of business. There were only a beggarly few on hand Saturday night and the enthusiasm was at a low ebb. The Police team was a sort of pick-up, a number of their strongest players being off. Cosby, one of the leaders on the forward line, was away on a trip to Selkirk to relieve Inspector Howard at that point, Hope was in evidence and the playing although was very ragged. Harris substituted for Captain Bennett in the Civil Service team, the latter being out of condition on account of tender feet caused from being frost-bitten. It was Harrison's debut as a hockey player and he filled the hole satisfactorily as he had but little to do. McLennan, Watt and Kenney played the game for the Civil Service and the rest of the team merely looked on. That was about all the bad to do.

There was only one sensational play and the possibilities of that were spoiled by the interference of other "Kid" Owens, playing on the Police team, fancied Jack Elbeck was trying to cross check him and when they came together for the second or third time Owens lost his temper and he drive at "Dad's boy." Jack was there with the goods and had it not been for the prompt interference of the other players he would have hit his own and been right on hand when the bell rang. It happened in the second half and Referee Gibson ran them both off for five minutes.

The game was late in starting, delay being on account of the light going wrong shortly after 8 o'clock. There was but little snap and gigue in the play, Wright doing the best work for the Police. His lifts were wondrous. During the first five minutes of play McLennan made a run for the full length of the rink but failed to score. Wright lifted to the post and for several minutes the play centered around the Civil Service goal. Securing the puck Kennedy made a dash for home and McLennan scored on a pass from the former after eight minutes of play. The next goal was taken by Watt seven minutes later, again on a pass by Kennedy, and a half minute later McLennan scored again, the third in the first half. Just before the call of half time Stenker made an excellent stop.

In the second half McLennan made another goal after two minutes play. That gave the Civil Service lead to the Police nothing, and for two minutes the former were on one street and they played horse on their opponents. At the end of twenty-one minutes Ribes made a hot shot which saved his team from a shut-out. Two minutes before the call of time Kennedy landed the put in the net. Still another goal was scored by the Civil Service, but the goal umpire was in a trance and did not see it, it was not allowed. The following is the lineup of the teams.

Civil Service—Goal, Stenker; Defenses, McLenan, Watt, Kenney, and Harrison. Forward, Ribes, Lawless, Small and "Kid" Owens.

Police—Goal, Gibson; Defenses, McLenan, Watt, Kenney, and Harrison. Forward, Ribes, Lawless, Small and "Kid" Owens.

Referee—Wm. Gibson.
Goal umpire—Vernon J. J. Smith and Jack Barraboo.
Timekeeper—W. O. Gifford.

The following is the standing of the teams to date:

Played	W	L	T
Civil Service	6	4	0
City Eagles	4	3	1
D.A.A.	5	1	4
Mounted Police	7	2	0

Though McLenan has recently been made the manager of the Civil Service team and is fast becoming an expert handler of men. He is present in attending to the little details so much appreciated by the players and no one is more interested in the welfare of his team than he.

Churchman—We had a spelling bee at the church last week. The pastor gave out the words. Did you see about?

Ascum—No, was it interesting?

Churchman—Rather. The first words were care out, were "increased," "pastor," "salary."—Philadelphia Press.

SOCI IN

By Cor d

Views of G Rule T

The "critic" Germany by servative civil attitude by the tactics has created a "sit-on" and the b who take a Among imp enables them from a high the present Germany a with the 1 Monmouth sion to his his score a antler's head to the National The Nation's considerably the country

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SOCIALISM IN GERMANY

By Correspondent London Times

Views of Great Historian—Sterner Rule Than Absolute Monarchy Feared.

The critical situation created in Germany by the action of the Conservative Clerical and National Liberal coalition in the Reichstag, by the attitude of the government and by the tactics of the Social Democracy has created widespread anxiety. It is not only professional politicians and the leaders of popular opinion who take a grave view of the future. Among impartial and competent observers whose intellectual equipment enables them to survey the situation from a higher plane, the tendencies of the present political development, of Germany are regarded as fraught with the risk of disaster. Professor Mommsen gives characteristic expression to his grave apprehension on this score in an article, or rather a manifesto, which he has just contributed to the weekly Liberal Journal, "The Nation," and which has created a considerable impression throughout the country.

The great historian's opinions and conclusions are so remarkable that I must reproduce them in full. Professor Mommsen, who entitles his article, "Our Only Salvation"—writes:— "Our only salvation"—writes:— "The overthrow of the Imperial constitution is rapidly progressing. By an unscrupulous interpretation of the legitimacy of the right has been arrogated formally to give legislative force, without any serious discussion, to an enactment which cuts deep into every economic relation, and which determines the most manifold, important and vital questions that affect the nation, as well as the individual. At the same time, the right of speech in the German Reichstag has been made dependent upon the arbitrary will of the President of the moment, and has thus ceased to be a right at all. The consequences will become apparent. We are not at the end, we are at the beginning of a coup d'etat, by which the German Emperor and the German representative assembly are going to be subjected to the absolutism of an alliance of Junkers and the class of priests—Junkerthum and Kaplanokratie. The absolute rule of the Monarch in former days was, by comparison with that which now menaces us, a mild and humane form of government. The absolute ruler is neither a merchant, nor an agriculturist, nor is he a priest, his position is raised above private interests, and must, therefore, be an impartial one. What is now in contemplation is that an alliance of interests of the meanest character is to decide whether canals and navies shall be constructed, how the citizen is to be exploited for the benefit of the governing cliques, and how learning is to be enslaved.

"If there is any antidote to this coup d'etat now in process of execution, it can only be secured by the union of all the parties that are not involved in this conspiracy, excluding, of course, those who have disgraced the name of Liberalism and the name of the nation—the National Liberals—and including, of course, the Social Democracy. There must be an end of the superstition, as false as it is pernicious, that the nation is divided into parties of law and order, on the one hand, and a party of revolution on the other, and that it is the prime political duty of citizens belonging to the former categories to shut the Labor party as if it were in quarantine for the plague and to combat it as the enemy of the state.

"As a matter of fact, there are in political life neither parties of law and order nor parties of revolution, or, to put it in another way, every party is a party of revolution. What are the objects of us Liberals, the objects of the Clerical Center, of the monarchy, and of the Labor party? The Liberals would like to convert the supreme head of the empire into the first official of the state, after the pattern of England and America. For our nation with its profound and apparently indestructible dynastic sentimentality, that means revolution. The Clerical Center would like to resume the process of reconverting Germany to Catholicism at the point where it was broken off in the seventeenth century. It would like to turn our ruler into the Vice-regent of God's Viceregent on earth—Statthalter des Statthaltern Gottes auf Erden. That, too, is revolution. The Junker party, which aims at achieving the formally assured and exclusive tenure of the higher military and official positions, and would like to degrade the German Emperor into the position of the first among his peers. This, too, is certainly revolution. The Social Democrats intend, or assert that they intend, to render the economic life of the people independent of the private accumulation of capital; and that every one, without regard to what he contributes in the way of work,

What Our Public Schools and Primary System Did for an Ambitious Youth

BY GEORGE ADE.

Once there were two Boys growing up in a large City. One had been born with a Silver-Spoon in his mouth. At that time Silver was regarded as a valuable Metal.

The other Boy had no Assets to speak of, but he had very wisely chosen to be born under the Stars and Stripes, where the Poor Boy with a gnawing Ambition gets every Show for his White Alley.

This Urchin was named Jimmy, and even at the Age of 6-he was looking forward to the Time when he would be big enough to kill a Policeman.

Jimmy resided with his Parents in a bummy little one-story Shack. He went barefoot every Year as soon as the Frost got out of the Ground and his favorite Stamping Ground was the Railway Yards. One of the Joys of his Childhood was to get together a Gang of Hicks and throw Stones at the Brakemen. He was a member of a tough Ball Team and knew how to play Seven-Up.

Across the Street from where Jimmy lived there was a magnificent Brick House with a Mansard Roof.

Within this Palace dwelt a Boy who had been handicapped with the Name of F. Lawrence. However, it was hoped that his Money would carry him through. F. Lawrence had been warned against Jimmy. His Mama often took him on her Knee and told him how one of his Ancestors turned the Water into Long Island Sound and that it was his Duty to guard the Family Name and not speak to People who worked by the Day.

So F. Lawrence would stand at the Window and make Faces at Jimmy outside. Whereupon Jimmy would double dare him to come into the Street, but F. Lawrence remembered about the Family Name and refused to associate with any low-born Characters. But when he went out to take his Dancing Lesson Jimmy would call him a few Blocks and call him names that were almost as bad as F. Lawrence's.

Jimmy had a Proud Nature, even if his Old Man did work at the Gas House. The Taunts and Insults heaped upon him by the Young Aristocrat caused him many Bitter Reflections. But likewise it awoke in him a Stern Resolve that some day or other he would make F. Lawrence look like a Yellow Clarinet.

"I have neither Wealth nor Social Station," Jimmy would say to himself, "but I have Youth and Strength and a cast-iron Nerve, and if they expect to keep me down they will have to tie me."

While F. Lawrence was away at the Varsity, learning Sanscrit and how to inhale without choking himself, humble Jimmy was circulating in the Ward, learning the Duties of Citizenship. He developed a Right Swing that was calculated to put somebody out of the Business. It was a common saying among his Admirers that you could not dent Jimmy with an Ax. And yet, only a few Years before, he had been a bare-footed Cub, stealing Rides on the Freight Trains.

He was in Demand at all Primary Elections. Whenever he wanted to be a Delegate to something his Name went on the Ticket or else there was an Ambulance call. One Spring, while F. Lawrence was down on the Riviera, trying to conceal the Fact that he had been born in America, Jimmy stacked the Cards on the Pious Element and was elected Alderman.

His real Career now opened up. He gathered about him all the Local Statesmen who were not on Earth for their Health. Whenever an ordinance came up they held it over a few Weeks until they could investigate and make sure that the Tax-payers were being Protected.

Jimmy acquired a Reputation as a Philanthropist and Friend of the Poor. Every time a down-trodden Porch-Chamber was taken in by those Enemies of Society who wear the Blue Clothes, Jimmy would go around and fix up-the B. Board and explain to the Judge that his Friend was a Working Boy with a Mother dependent on him. By such unselfish Acts as these he perfected a Private Machine and had on his Staff a great many useful Workers who said that they were willing to come to the Front at any time and do anything for him, up to and including Murder.

Jimmy had started out with No Pull or Prestige. He had nothing to carry him through except his Character. And now, at the age of 42, he was the Uncrowned King of the Slate Makers, the Main Blazottes and the acknowledged Boss.

As a Boy, his entire Wardrobe stood him about 80 cents. Now, his Jewels alone figured up \$1,400, and his Clothes had Silk Lining. He owned a Buffet in which he had to use four Men behind the Bar, and sometimes the Soft Machines alone gave him a BAKE-OUT of \$30 a Day.

And how about F. Lawrence, the Pampered Patriarch who had been wont to jeer at the Poor Boy and treat him with Contempt? He had been leading a life of Idleness and Luxury, instead of getting out and hustling for the Tax Payer and Workingman. But his Pride was due

Divine Right of the Wolf

BY OPIE READ.

I mourn the pride and avarice that makes man a wolf to man.—Cowper. Cold are the winds of the north and hushed are the streams where

last summer we watched the "minnow fleets slowly swaying," but out of those withering winds the father turns to his blessed fresside. Over the window-pane the frost is slowly creeping, but sentiment and tradition have sweetened the time of year. There is no moon, and the clouds are black and the stars seem lost forever; there was no glow where the sun went down, and the yellow blaze of the street lamp is shivering in the raw and heavy air, but within, where all is bright, there is the sweetest of all music, the laughter of the child and the mysterious whisperings over presents intended for you.

Is there throughout the world a religion more beautiful than the smile of that little glory with curling hair? And see this naval hero in brass buttons, admiral of a fleet of love. The wind howls, but it is music. Far away the lake is roaring, but it is opera.

Does it not seem that all the world is tender with forgiveness? Is it not true that sympathy is the force that moves all mankind?

Here in this newspaper are the names of hundreds of men and women who are to give a dinner to the poor. To the poor! Then all the world is not been driven out of every household—About a cheerless hearth there are hunger and rage. And the poet still must mourn the pride and avarice that makes man a wolf to man.

Whose fault is it? Who is responsible for so many of the rags? The pride and the avarice that will not listen to reason.—The "Divine Right" of the wolf.

"Will you let me talk to you a moment?" says hunger.

"No, I gave you the opportunity and you refused it."

"No, you did not give me the opportunity to talk—you demanded silent submission."

"Then why didn't you submit?"

"My honor condemned it."

"Honor! Who accused you of having honor? Ignorance has no honor and no virtue."

"If I am ignorant you have contrived to keep me so, and if I had a million virtues you would not recognize one of them."

"Well, we won't argue. I am busy repairing the wrong you have done me."

"Ah, the wrong I have done can be repaired; but your wrong—the wrong done me, is eternal. Food for the dead means nothing."

"But why should there have been starvation?"

"In the hope that a principle might be recognized."

"Ah, that principle was plainly set before you—the divine right of property."

"But is there no such principle as the divine right of human life?"

"No, that is an exploded theory."

"Do you believe in a hereafter?"

NATIONAL DEBT

The revenue returns for the first half of the current financial year, namely, to the close of 1902, show that we are still on the high tide of material prosperity. The income of the Dominion for that time was \$31,262,862, a surplus over ordinary annual expenditure for the same period of \$11,718,174. Compared with the last six months of 1901, the income shows an increase of over three and a half millions, while the ordinary expenditure shows an increase of less than half a million. Expenditures on both current and capital accounts, the minister of finance was able to reduce the public debt by a million and a half.

The most important sources of revenue, so far as increase is concerned, were customs and public works, the latter including government railways. The increase in the receipts from the former was \$2,207,873, from the latter \$2,259,836. Each of these departments is in close touch with the business of the country, and the revenue they produce is, therefore, a very good index of the degree of prosperity prevailing throughout the community. If the people needed to be told they are prosperous, these returns would give them the information.

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on capital accounts was less by over two millions and a half than during the last half of the year 1901. The chief reduction was in the outlay on public works, railways and canals, which was cut down from \$4,146,677 to \$2,778,831, while the total payment on account of railway subsidies fell from \$1,647,381 to \$892,398. The minister of finance and the colleagues for whom he supplied the funds evidently do not need to be reminded that a long period of national prosperity needs a careful statesmanship as one which is quite

the reverse. The more prodigal the expenditure, then the more keenly will be felt the reaction which is sure sooner or later to come.

The policy of reducing the public debt by applying to that purpose all that can reasonably be spared out of current revenue will meet the hearty and unanimous approval of the taxpayers. While it may not be wise for many reasons to lower the customs tariff, which is the great revenue producer, it is manifest that every reduction of debt means a reduction of interest, and an eventual lessening of one of the fixed charges on the revenue of the year. At some future time it may be found impossible to continue this process of reduction or even to avoid an increase of our debt; all the more reason, therefore, to lower the total amount while we can do so without levying a special tax for that purpose. Some public works that are actively promoted may safely be postponed for a time in order to permit the reduction of debt to go on as rapidly as possible. That will give relief to the present generation, and the next can may fairly be left to decide its own policy of public finance.—Toronto Globe.

They had looked soulfully into each other's eyes for some time, but somehow he didn't seem to come to the point. Then suddenly he made a discovery.

"You have your mother's beautiful eyes, dear," he said.

"She felt that the time had come to play her trump card."

"I have also," she said, "my father's lovely check book."

Within 30 minutes the engagement was announced.—Tit-Bits.

Crismontes.—My wife is the greatest woman for changing things around I ever saw.

Yeast.—What's wrong now?

"Why, I never can find the keyhole in the front door the same place two nights in succession.—Yonkers Statesman.

DOWNING'S EXPRESS

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NEW BOOKS RECEIVED

Popular Works of Fiction at the Library

Rules Laid Down by the Board Relating to the Circulation of Books.

The Dawson Free Library has recently received a quantity of new books, numbering thirty in all which will be greatly appreciated by the reading public.

Some new rules relating to the circulation of books have recently been promulgated which the board of control insists will be strictly enforced from now on.

1.—The librarian has power to issue any book in the circulating library on deposit being left with him for its value.

2.—In the event of any books not being returned deposits on same will be forfeited.

3.—Books must be returned within fourteen days from date of issue; if not, a fine of 50 cents will be made for each additional week or part of a week.

4.—Books must be returned in as good condition as when issued, otherwise the librarian has power to charge for damage done.

5.—Books will only be issued and received back at certain hours each day, excluding Sundays and holidays, such hours to be posted in the library.

The circulating hours are from 2:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon and from 7 to 8:30 in the evening. The new books received consist of the following:

- "True George Washington," P. L. Ford; "Janice Meredith," P. L. Ford; "Castle Craneyrow," G. B. McCutcheon; "A Daughter of New France," M. C. Crowley; "Ordered South," Mrs. C. M. Williamson; "Work," Emile Zola; "When Knighthood Was in Flower," E. Caskey; "The Road to Fontenac," S. Merwin; "Lords of the North," A. C. Lant; "Heralds of Empire," A. C. Lant; "Pao Patria," Max Pemberton; "National Ownership of Railways," Rev. C. H. Vail; "American Invaders," An Englishman; "Story of My Dictatorship," W. L. Garrison; "True William Penn," S. G. Fisher; "True Thomas Jefferson," W. E. Curtis; "The Nation's Awakening," S. Wilkinson; "Thoughts," W. E. Gladstone; "Western Civilization," B. Kidd; "Our Chancellor," M. Busch; "The Realist," H. Flowerden; "Grant," W. C. Church; "The New Economy," L. Groubnd; "Kim," Rudyard Kipling; "Resurrection," Leo Tolstoy; "Scientific Demonstration of Future Life," T. J. Hudson; "The Levant," C. D. Warner; "Monopolies, Past and Present," J. E. LeRossignol; "The Kindred of the Wild," C. D. Roberts; "Determination of Sex," Schenk.

Little Betsinda

A girl named Betsinda lived down in a glen; She remarked she liked chickens much better than men. When the chickens, made vain by her preference, boasted, Betsinda declared she referred to them roasted.

So there are plenty of people who'll smile and insist They prefer you to all they have coddled and kissed. Beware of that sort, when you're flattered and toasted, It may be, after all, they would like you best roasted.

Liberal Association

A meeting of the Liberal Association will be held at the Pioneer hall on Wednesday, February 4th, at 8 p. m. Election of officers and other important business.

THOS. O'BRIEN, President.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium WANTED—Clean rags at Nugget office for wiping machinery.

\$50 Reward.

Stolen Sunday, June 8th, one male amute dog, very dark grey, white breast, light chops, light grey stripe running from point of nose up between eyes, front legs white, hind feet white, extreme tip of tail white, belly light color, always carried tail curled over back or left side, nose very small like a fox or coon. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief and recovery of dog.

Answers to name of Prince. F. J. HEMEN, Klondike Nugget.

ATHLETIC SMOKER

D. A. A. Will Entertain Its Friends Saturday Evening.

The members of the Athletic Association will give a smoker in their club rooms next Saturday evening, at which every member will be permitted to introduce a friend. Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment, and as the services of all the leading vocal and musical talent in the city has been secured there will undoubtedly be a first class instrumental and vocal programme.

Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Wrappers, Petticoats, etc., are sold at a low figure at the fire sale at Mrs. Lueders.

NEW DREAM OF THE JOKE

Finds U. S. Consular Office in Alaska

Creates a Vast Amount of Fun—How Mail Matters Will be Fixed.

The Morning Joke had another dream yesterday morning which has created not a little amusement in Dawson, particularly about the office of the United States consul. The dream in question dealt with the delay in forwarding the American mail.

The knowledge that Uncle Sam was employing "special consular officers" in United States territory was refreshingly new at the office of the local consul, and has created no end of fun.

Consuls are appointed for service only in foreign points and everyone is wondering just what duties a special United States consular officer would perform in Alaska.

The fact of the matter is that Alaska was last summer sent into Alaska to do some work for the United States treasury and his appointment expired some months ago.

The Dawson consular office has been in correspondence with the state department for weeks in connection with the mail matter and has succeeded in having favorable action taken.

The mails both first and second class are now moving and before Mr. Evans reaches the outside the service will be in first class condition.

As noted above, the Joke's article created no little fun but occasioned no surprise as it was merely in keeping with precedent.

Dave Hill in Rome

During a trip for his health in foreign climes, shortly after the late election, former Senator David B. Hill found himself in the City of Rome, Italy, which impressed itself very strongly upon his mind not so much for its historic splendors as for its dissimilarity to Rome, N. Y., a city with which the American statesman had been familiar from his earliest boyhood days.

"The Italian Rome looks as much like its American original as a portrait of Bird-S. Coler resembles a picture of the next governor of the Empire State," he said in describing it afterward. "It struck me as more like a stage setting for a comic opera by Hall Caine than a city."

The most interesting feature of Mr. Hill's visit to the Eternal City, however, was his meeting with Cassius, his eminent prototype of other days, who will be chiefly remembered as one of the leaders of the anti-imperialist party under the administration of Julius Caesar.

The two encountered each other in the neighborhood of the Forum, and, after an interchange of civilities, began to discuss the advantages of private over public life, which it seems both of them preferred.

"You couldn't drag me back into politics again with a sixty horse power automobile," said Cassius.

"That's my case exactly," said Mr. Hill. "I'll even go further and say that there's no power in the universe could put me back in the United States senate again, but I must confess, Cassius, that in your retirement you are vastly better off than I am, because you can't find it so lonesome."

"Why not, pray?" demanded Cassius.

"Because," said the American, "you are not the only one. Rome is the city of seven hills. Up in Albany there's only one. I'm it."

DOUBLE USE OF WATER

Protest as to Water on Adams Gulch

Defendants at Liberty to Pick Up Water After Plaintiff Use It.

Henry G. Hamilton, John R. Knox and W. F. Collins entered a protest in the gold commissioner's court against an application made by William S. Hawley and Everett B. Newman for an extension of their water right on Adams gulch. Gold Commissioner Senkler has handed down his judgment in the case, which is to the effect that the water referred to should be made the best use of possible and suggesting that the parties come to an amicable arrangement of the use of ditches and so forth.

The defendants obtained a water grant to divert one hundred inches of water from a tributary of Adams creek at claim No. 19, to be used on certain hillside claims on the left limit of Adams between Nos. 14 and 16, on the 23rd of February, 1902, and the plaintiffs obtained a water grant to divert one hundred inches of water from two tributaries of Adams creek—one at No. 14 and the other at No. 19—to be used on a bench claim known as the "Bergsmith Bench," opposite lower half, left limit, of No. 7 below discovery on Bonanza creek, on June 12th, 1902.

The defendants now apply to amend the water grant first above mentioned, and for a further right on No. 19 tributary and also to divert water from tributaries entering Adams creek at claims Nos. 14 and 21, to be used on the Newman, Goetzman and Bantford claims, opposite Nos. 6 and 7 below discovery on Bonanza on the left limit. This application of the defendants must be looked upon as a distinct application and any additional grants they are given thereunder cannot in any way interfere with the rights now issued by the plaintiffs under the grant issued to them on June 12th last, but I am of the opinion that the principle should be adhered to, as much as possible, of making the best use of the water that we have in the creeks and I do not think that the application made by the defendants should be refused but they should have their grant only subject to the rights of the plaintiffs under their grant.

The question of what ditches shall be used is a matter that will have to be settled between the parties themselves if possible, but if this cannot be done the defendants will have to build their ditches for themselves that will not interfere with the plaintiffs. I think that they should be at liberty to pick up the water used by the plaintiffs on the Bergsmith claim after it has been used by them.

The above has reference only to that portion of the ditches already built, that belonging entirely to the plaintiffs. The ditch between the tributaries Nos. 12 and 14, in which both parties have a certain interest, must be enlarged by the parties and governed according to their respective requirements. The matter of the expense of improving this ditch must be left in the hands of the mining inspector who will adjust in what proportion the expenses must be borne.

I will make no order as to the costs in this case.

PARKER'S LATEST

One of the three or four most successful writers of fiction in recent years is Sir Gilbert Parker, whose name of knight-hood came to him just as his present volume was getting ready for press. His Canadian romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," has gone through numerous editions and still maintains its popularity.

"Donovan Pasha," published by Appleton, illustrates Sir Gilbert's talents in a new field. It is needless to say that his large public has awaited its appearance with some eagerness. In "Donovan Pasha," Sir Gilbert in a series of brilliant pictures traces the adventures of his picturesque and interesting hero. The author's literary art is admirably illustrated in his study of a type representing, in some respects, the adventures who have advanced the boundaries of the British Empire. As in the inimitable Doltaire in "The Seats of the Mighty" and Charley Steele in "The Right of Way," Sir Gilbert has brought his remarkable genius into play in the production of a strong central character. Dicky Donovan, as he is known to his intimates, or Donovan Pasha, as his Oriental title describes him, is, in his way, as striking a creation as either of the others.

"Just my luck," said Boren. "She's always out when I call."

"So she was telling me," said Miss Pepprey.

"She told you the same thing, eh?"

"Yes, only she said it was just her luck," Philadelphia Press.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium

CRIMINAL ASSIZES

Winter Court Vacation is at an End

Mr. Justice Craig Hearing Criminal Matters and Mr. Justice Macaulay in Chambers.

The winter vacation of the territorial court has come to an end and this morning the regular grind of the mills of justice began once more. Mr. Justice Craig was occupied with the criminal assizes which will last until probably Wednesday or Thursday, and Mr. Justice Macaulay sat in chambers. The list of cases at present on the docket is less than was ever known in the history of the territorial court since its formation, there being less than fifty in number. The contrast in that respect between now and two or three years ago when there was but one judge and the congestion was so great that a litigant could scarcely tell when his case would come up for a hearing, is somewhat remarkable.

In the criminal court were four cases ready for trial and two appeals from the judgment of the lower court. The first to be called was Harry Beryman charged with having stolen three cords of wood. He pleaded not guilty to the information and as there was no evidence to the contrary the charge was dismissed at the request of the crown.

G. William Ask was arraigned upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He pleaded not guilty and his trial is going on this afternoon.

The case of the King vs. J. J. McDougall was next in order and was given a hearing. The charge against the defendant was with having appropriated to his own use a pair of bob sleds and selling them after having once disposed of them to another. A. J. Matheson was one of the victims of the alleged double dealing and was the first witness called. He is the proprietor of a roadhouse at No. 2 above lower on Dominion and on October 22 bought from the defendant a pair of No. 4 Sensible bob sleds.

The accused had previously boarded with the witness and was at the time in his debt to the extent of over \$200 for board and money advanced for one purpose and another. Both were hard up. They needed the money. McDougall said that all he had left of his original capital was a pair of bob sleds that were on 7 below lower. Witness and McDougall were in Dawson at the time and a deal was made for the sleds, the price agreed upon being \$25. They were passing Adair Bros. on Third avenue when the agreement was reached and they dropped into the store and made out a bill of sale which was signed by McDougall. The latter complained that he had no money to pay for his meals and Matheson agreed to give him \$5 and did so, crediting his account with the balance of \$20. When Matheson returned to his home he had one of his employees go to 7 below lower, secure the sleds and bring them to his own place. Some repairing was done on them and then they were sent to town by Edward Campbell for a load of freight, Campbell being in Matheson's employ. He never saw the sleds after that but had understood that they had been taken to Fortymile.

Edward Campbell, the teamster, corroborated the testimony of Matheson as to getting the sleds, repairing them and bringing them to town, arriving here on the evening of November 8 and leaving them on the street in front of the Log Cabin barn in South Dawson. He saw them there the following morning but later in inquiries and succeeded in locating the day they had disappeared. Made them back of the Klondike market where they were in the possession of a man named Parrott. Some chains and a set of lead everers had been removed.

Wm. Graves was formerly employed at the Log Cabin barn as a chambermaid and remembered Campbell leaving the sleds there about November 8 of 7. The following morning McDougall, the accused, and Parrott's partner came and took the sleds away between 10 and 11 o'clock. Witness had told McDougall he had better first see the man who brought the sleds there before he took them away, but the latter had replied, "never mind I will attend to that."

T. J. Parrott testified to having bought the sleds from McDougall, paying for them \$35, and his partner had obtained delivery. The rags, whiffletrees and front bolster which had been on the sleds were not included in the sale. The day after the purchase Campbell came to the barn and claimed the sleds as his own property, saying that he owned them. The sleds are now at Fortymile in the possession of the police. Witness took them to Fortymile himself where he was engaged in freighting.

That closed the case for the crown and Mr. J. P. Smith, who represented McDougall, asked for a dismissal upon the ground that no case had been proven. His lordship thought

different and the accused was put in the box—he was the only witness for the defense. His evidence amounted to nothing and it was given in a sort of half halting, desultory fashion that impressed one with the very great possibility of the witness being not in his right mind. He contradicted himself numbers of times and would ramble off on a tangent that had nothing whatever to do with the case. The argument was short on both sides and at its conclusion his lordship stated he would reserve his decision until tomorrow morning. McDougall was remanded to jail.

Following the Ask case will come that against Eugene Barnard, who is charged with having bitten a piece out of the nose of Adrien Cadieux during a drunken brawl. The appeals cases referred to are the vagrant cases against Clem Labor and Mitchell, they having been found guilty as charged in the lower court and sentenced to three months imprisonment. They will come up Wednesday.

MARCONI COMPANIES

Large Number Applying for Canadian Charter

For Telegraph Lines, Manufacture of Supplies and Cognate Purposes.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—A charter of incorporation has been granted to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, to acquire patent rights and inventions of Guglielmo Marconi, now and hereafter, that relate to wireless telegraphy. The head office of the company will be in Toronto, and the capital of \$5,000,000 will be divided into 1,000,000 shares of \$5 each. The provisional directors are W. R. Green of New York, banker; J. N. Greenhields of Montreal, lawyer; Walter Barwick of Toronto, lawyer; H. Osborne of Toronto, broker; and John Payne of Toronto, accountant.

The following other companies have been incorporated: The London Engine Supplies Company, Limited, capital \$40,000, head office in London. Provisional directors—P. G. Mitchell, manufacturer; A. M. Smart, insurance agent; John Jones, boiler maker, all of London. The Bates Fuel Company, Limited, capital \$100,000; head office, Dundas. Provisional directors—Charles Wesley, Dundas, manufacturer; C. E. Newberry, W. A. Stewart, accountant, and W. B. Crox, merchant, all of Hamilton. The J. N. Nichols Company, Limited, capital \$50,000, head office, Toronto. Provisional directors—D. E. Hughes, Helen Hughes, A. M. Sinclair, all of Toronto; The Mooney Biscuit & Candy Company, Limited, capital \$100,000; head office, Stratford. Provisional directors—W. J. Mooney of Stratford, Jacob A. Stewart of Exeter, David MacLeod of Parkhill, T. J. Wilkins, C. E. Nasmyth of Stratford, and Alexander Fall of Downie. The Ocean Blend Tea Company, Limited, capital \$100,000; head office, Toronto. Provisional directors—J. S. A. Whealy, N. M. Squire and J. R. L. Starr all of Toronto. Boston Manufacturing Company, Limited, capital \$100,000; head office, Toronto. Provisional directors—Malcolm Cameron, R. S. Wilson and G. H. Kilmer, all of Toronto.

The organization of the Canadian Marconi Company is progressing satisfactorily. "Is it true," Mr. Willard R. Green was asked today, "that your company will be launched as a commercial rival to existing telegraph companies?"

"That is certainly our intention," Mr. Green replied, "and I do not see any reason why we should not be a successful rival. Our agreement with the Canadian government calls for a cheaper rate than that offered by existing companies. We are prepared to give that, and a quicker service."

"When do you expect to start work?"

"Well, we cannot do much until the winter is over, but I think that the end of next summer will see a complete system of wireless telegraphy in operation in Canada."

"Where do you propose to begin?"

"The work of installing a complete system along the lower St. Lawrence will occupy our attention first. After that, starting from Montreal, we will extend the system westward until we tap the coast."

The coming session of the Dominion parliament will be a railway session, and the large number of applicants for charters will afford an opportunity for establishing a definite railway policy. Opinion varies, from the belief that no condition can justify a subsidy to the conviction that the subsidy is a permanent feature of our railway policy. There is a feeling in some quarters in favor of a general act under which railway promoters could register without applying for special legislation.—Toronto Globe.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, interest in creek claim No. 143 below lower on Dominion. Inquire E. C. Stahl, this office.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium

EXPEDITION TO VALDES

To Leave Seattle on the Eight

What the New York Sun Says of Railroad from Valdes to Dawson.

Early as it is for the opening of the Alaska season, says the Seattle Times, one of the largest expeditions ever taken into the North will leave Seattle on February 8 for Valdes and the Copper River country. The expedition is in charge of C. D. Meenach, who is well known in Seattle as the owner of the Ellamar copper mines, situated near Valdes, which he has owned and operated since 1900. Mr. Meenach is one of the owners of the Chitna Development Company, which is sending in the present expedition for the purpose of opening up a large area of mineral ground which the company has acquired in a practically undeveloped and unknown section of the territory.

The land in question is situated on Chitna, White and Rex creeks which empty into one of the main branches of the Fopper River. The claims show high values in gold, and the property includes valuable deposits of copper.

The only other large holdings in the district are owned by the Delamar interests of New York, and were purchased by them last winter at a price of \$1,700,000. These properties are wholly copper, and as they must remain unproductive until a railroad is built up the Copper river, it is safe to assume that that essential has been provided for. It is said that the New York interests in these mines are in no way connected with the company which is promoting the Valdes & Copper River Railroad and are not dependent on the success of that undertaking for the development of the mines.

"The properties that we own consist of some 250 claims, or about 3,000 acres of ground," said Mr. Meenach, at the Rainer-Grand last night. "A year ago this spring Robert Heil, Charles W. White and I sent some prospectors into the district to look for copper. On the way they camped on this ground, early in the spring and before the ground had thawed. Some of them who had had experience in the gold fields liked the indications and thawed out a patch of ground and panned it. The first pan gave ten cents in gold, and they stayed right there until the spring had advanced far enough to permit a

100 Suits Former Price \$15, \$20, \$25 NOW \$10.00 SARGENT & PINSKA SECOND AVENUE

more thorough investigation. As soon as they were able to get into the ground it did not take long to demonstrate that we had a valuable property, and we immediately grubstaked men to go in and stake the district. Of course others went in too, but we have bought up nearly all the other interests, and now, with Mr. Delamar and his friends who have secured a large amount of copper glance property, practically control the district.

"In the limited time that we had last summer we could do enough to show the possibilities of the ground, but in what slushing we did we got gold, cinnabar and native copper in the boxes.

"This year we are going in with a complete outfit to build a camp and carry on mining on a large and therefore economical scale.

Monogram Hotel AND STORE

No. 6 Below Chicken Creek, Alaska. Good meals, good beds, good bar. Scott C. Holbrook, proprietor. Take cut-off at the mouth of Lost Chicken which brings you to the door and saves you three miles travel on the river.

Why Smith Left Home—Auditorium Job Printing at Nugget office. PROFESSIONAL CARDS LAWYERS PATTULLO & RIDLEY - Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Building.

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WHY PAY A HIGH PRICE FOR ROLLED OATS? WE ARE SELLING OAT MEAL IN TEN POUND TINS SUPERIOR TO ROLLED OATS 10 POUNDS FOR \$1.25. 100 POUNDS FOR \$10. Northern Commercial Company

"OPEN KETTLE LEAF LARD"

Guaranteed absolutely pure. We render this lard at our own plant from pork killed in Dawson. Pacific Cold Storage Co.

Read the Daily Klondike Nugget Dawson's Leading and Most Influential Newspaper. The Nugget has the BEST Local News Facilities, Telegraphic Service and Mining Reviews, and is ALWAYS RELIABLE.

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