

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.
ALLEN BROS., Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY	
Yearly, in advance	\$40 00
Six months	20 00
Three months	11 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	4 00
Single copies	25
SEMI-WEEKLY	
Yearly, in advance	\$24 00
Six months	12 00
Three months	6 00
Per month by carrier in city, in advance	2 00
Single copies	25

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When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

LETTERS
And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Wednesday and Saturday to Eldorado and Bonanza; every Saturday to Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, etc.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1900.

LOW GRADE GROUND.

A large amount of quiet prospecting is now in progress on ground sold at the recent public auction. In the spring it may be expected that work on this new ground will open up on a large scale. In fact the coming season of summer work should witness a greater amount of actual mining development than has occurred in any previous year.

There will be more claims worked, for the reason that there is now a larger number of claims owned by individuals than ever before. There is practically no ground left in this district which has not passed already from the hands of the government or is not available for location by the individual who is entitled by law to a mining right.

Twelve months ago the actual area of ground under process of development was comparatively small. This condition was due not only to the excessive cost of opening a claim but also to the fact that immense tracts of territory were withheld from location or had been for one reason or another withdrawn by the government. On this account, work was confined largely to ground to which unquestioned title had been given in the days when the early discoveries were made. The ground then worked, however, was for the most part of extraordinary richness and in spite of excessive expenses and other difficulties yielded a profit.

The future of the country now lies to a large extent in the successful development of an extensive amount of low grade ground. That such ground may be profitably worked requires absolutely a reduction of operating expenses to the minimum. To accomplish this end the system of public roads now under construction should be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment. Every advantage possible should be afforded to the claim operator to place his machinery and supplies on his ground at the lowest possible cost, for that cost often decides whether he can work his claim at a profit or whether the cleanup will find him confronting a deficit.

Conditions are certainly working toward a realization of what is required to justify the development of such ground. Competition is gradually reducing the cost of supplies and if the government continues to do its part, freight charges to the creeks will in another year fall far below the present rates. The man who owns low grade ground has at best a hard row to make his property productive and should be given every possible encouragement.

Very few people in Dawson would have imagined three years ago that travel to the outside by covered stage would ever become a practical realization. Such, however, is now the case. It is proposed to take passengers from Dawson to Whitehorse in regular Pullman car fashion. These innovations come crowding upon each other with altogether too much regularity. It looked at one time as though Dawson was sufficiently removed from the centers of civilization to escape all the evil effects of contact therewith. But alas, one after another the ways of the outside world have crept in upon us, until now

we have Pullman stage sleighs and wear white kid gloves at swell functions. Could the sour doughs of early days who are sleeping peacefully beneath six feet of Klondike muck but know the actual condition of affairs, there would certainly be a general overturning of graves.

In the fulness of time, we expect that Dawson will become an incorporated town. An important question to be then considered is the qualification to be required of electors. It appears to us that under existing circumstances a property qualification to be fixed by law should be the chief requisite. When local taxation becomes a reality, the bulk of the assessed property will be found to be owned by other than Canadian citizens. This condition should be taken under very serious consideration when the qualifications to be required of voters are finally determined.

There are great many people who will not believe that the twentieth century begins with the first of next month, until they have actually seen the old year out and the new one in. We hope that when they see no other way out of the difficulty that they will gracefully acknowledge that the twentieth century has actually begun.

The News has another idea. It is posing now as a public educator. Probably it refers to the lessons in fake journalism, with which its columns are filled every day. In that particular respect the News can easily claim ability as an educator.

The Christmas season draws on apace. Considering the fact that Santa Claus is popularly supposed to start from about this latitude, he ought to be simply staggering under a weight of good things when he reaches Dawson.

Romance of a Soldier.

Nashville, Ill., Nov. 15.—The marriage today of Philip Armstrong, a soldier just discharged, with honor, from duty in the Philippines, and Miss May Harder, a society belle, the daughter of a prominent business man, brings to a close a series of chapters in a true romance that rivals fiction. Two years ago, tired and travel-stained, having every appearance of a professional hobo, Philip Armstrong, knocked at the door of the Harder home, and asked for work, and he was set to beating carpets for a meal. Proving industrious, he was given similar work by many of Harder's neighbors. He lingered about the town, doing odd jobs, and was finally given a position in the mercantile firm of Harder & Sons. Harder took a strong liking for Armstrong, and in a year he rose to confidential clerk of the firm.

Armstrong made his home at the Harder residence, and soon it was whispered that Miss May, the pretty young daughter of Mr. Harder, and Armstrong, were in love. In his tailored clothing, Armstrong was a striking contrast to his former self. He maintained a silence as to his past life, home and education. A three month's stay at the Harder home, and Armstrong and Miss May Harder were engaged to be married, and then Armstrong disappeared. No one knew where he had gone, unless it was his affianced, but she was silent, and seemed heartbroken.

Four months ago, Mr. Harder received a letter from a New York detective agency, seeking information concerning Armstrong. It went on to explain that Armstrong was an orphan, that through the death of an uncle, the only relative, he had inherited a modest fortune, and his whereabouts was being sought. A week ago Mr. Armstrong arrived in the city. His shoulder straps and commission told his story. With his unknown past he thought himself unworthy of his affianced love, and Harder's kindness. He had made a reputation. The young couple left today for New York.

Thriving Commercial Center.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An interesting report upon the conditions in Dawson city and the Yukon district of Alaska has been furnished to the state department by U. S. Consul McCook.

"Dawson today," he says, "presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one, except possibly the judges on the bench, wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, pack on back, prospecting for gold. The streets were veritable mud-holes. Now people dress much as they do in the cities of the United States, and a man with a pack on his back is an unusual sight, and one can walk



Should Space Allow

We could furnish you with some interesting reading relative to the store which this illustration portrays. For instance, we might tell you how many thousands of dollars worth of high class clothing has gone through those doors in the possession of satisfied purchasers. Or we might tell you that back of those plate glass windows can be found the only tailor cut clothing in the territory, giving you a description of the goods and the immense wholesale tailoring house that makes them for us. But space not permitting we can at least wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

HERSHBERG

The Reliable Seattle Clothiers
Opp. C. D. Co.'s Dock.

the town over with polished shoes and not have them soiled."

Dawson city does not appear like a mining town, states Consul McCook, but rather a thriving commercial center. It is crowded just now, for more come in than go out. Electric railways are promised by 1901 and public schools have been opened and are well attended.

The output of gold has been increasing, says the consul, in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining, the richest mines having been worked first. But meantime the cost of working has decreased and enabled properties to be profitably worked now that would not have yielded gains two years ago. There should be a continued output of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of gold annually for many years to come, according to Consul McCook, if the expenses of working are further reduced.

Valuable placer gold claims are reported to have been located in the Stewart river mining district, about 100 miles from Dawson, and a stampede has followed to the scene of the finds.

Western Alaska.

Thad Dashiell returned Tuesday night from Alaska, where he has been since last January. He arrived in Seattle on the 14th, having left Valdez, or Swauport, on the 2d. He is looking as well as ever notwithstanding the many hardships he endured. He was one of the party of three, of which A. M. Powell and John L. Steele were the other two, who left in the early part of the year. Mr. Steele is home and Powell will return shortly. They have staked out a number of rich claims and will return in the spring to develop them thoroughly. The prospects are of the very best. The country where Thad just came from is not thickly settled, there not being more than 200 miners in the whole section. He was 200 miles west from Dawson. The government is interesting itself, however, in the immediate locality, and is now building a trail to Tanzenela river from Valdez. Capitalists are also being interested, and a great revival is anticipated in the spring, when mining can be pursued under more favorable conditions.—Santa Marie Graphic, Oct. 26.

Physiques of Royalty.

In a physical sense few of the sovereigns of Europe are of such form as to compare favorably with a fair specimen of their subjects, most of them coming under the general classification of "squat." Then, too, their generous girths give the impression that they linger rather longer at the festal board than at the exercises which make men wise.

The new king of Italy is 5 feet 3 inches tall, but still he is not the shortest sovereign. The czar of all the Russians is only 5 feet 2 inches, and he has to tiptoe a little to measure that. The Prince of Wales is 5 feet 4 inches, and sorry he is that he stopped growing so soon. Pictures of him give the impression that he is a much taller man, but that is because his royal highness knows how to pose before a camera. In a group he selects a position in the rear line, where he can stand on a box, or else he steps to one end of the front line and a little in advance of the others. Perspective does the rest. Perhaps the prince would not care so much about his lack of height if he did not persist in becoming portly. He weighs 257 pounds.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, is the tallest reigning monarch of Europe, being a little over 6 feet. When the Crown Prince of Greece ascends the throne he will take the palm from King Oscar, for he is slightly taller. Prince Charles of Denmark, is only a fraction of an inch shorter than King

Oscar, and is the tallest male member of the English royal family. But the fat king's prize belongs to the king of Portugal, who is only 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 308 pounds.

Queen Victoria is the shortest monarch in the world, being only 4 feet 11 inches tall. She weighs 168 pounds.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is 5 feet 5 1/2 inches, Marie Henrietta of Belgium and Sophia of Sweden 5 feet 4, Amelie of Portugal 5 feet, Margherita of Italy and Natalie of Serbia 5 feet 5, Regent of Spain 5 feet 5 1/2, and Empress Alix of Russia 3 inches shorter.

Big Outlay for Rubber.

It will astonish the people of the United States to learn that during the last four years \$100,000,000 worth of india rubber has been brought to this country. Ten years ago the annual importations of india rubber amounted to about \$15,000,000; now they exceed \$30,000,000 and are steadily increasing. Practically all of the importations of rubber came in crude form for the use of manufacturers, who are constantly extending its application to various new lines of industry. Northern Brazil, southern Mexico, the West Indies, central Africa, India, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies supply this increasingly important feature of our importations. Probably no single article has made a more rapid growth in its relations to manufactures, and consequently commerce in the last few years than rubber.

India rubber is not, as is generally supposed, the product of a single tree, but, on the contrary, is produced from a variety of trees and plants. Some of these flourish only in a moist soil and atmosphere, while others thrive on stony soil, provided they receive ample though intermittent rainfall, though in all cases a tropical or subtropical climate is requisite. Most of the india rubber of South and Central America and India is from trees, but in the islands of the Indian archipelago the supply of rubber is chiefly from a gigantic tree, which in five years' growth attains a length of 200 feet and from 20 to 30 inches in circumference and which yields annually from 50 to 60 pounds of caoutchouc. Java, Sumatra, Penang, Singapore and French Indo-China are already large producers of crude india rubber, or caoutchouc, and its production in the West Indies has been sufficient to indicate the entire practicability of its being made an important industry in Cuba and Porto Rico as well as in the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands.—Ex.

Remarkable Family.

A recent arrival among the royal guests of the French government is Prince Tovaaloo of Dahomey, who is visiting the Paris exposition. In some respects, the prince is a remarkable personage. He is only 43 years old but has 103 wives, not counting 24 who have died, and is the father of 233 living children. Many are married and many others are still in their cradles. Counting his sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren, his family numbers 1,019 members.—Ex.

Mumm's, Pomeroy or Perinet champagnes \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

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Elegantly furnished rooms with electric lights at the Regina Club Hotel.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

To the Outside.

Mr. P. G. Wells, engineer for the A. E. Co., will leave for the outside about January 1st for a new stock of boilers, engines, pumps, etc. Special orders will receive prompt attention. Intending buyers should see him concerning their needs for the coming season. crt

Any kind of wine \$5 per bottle at the Regina Club hotel.

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FOUND—Two pups, 4 or 5 months old, 1 black, 1 red, pointed bound heads. Apply J. J. Duff, 1 Above Lower Dominion.

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MACKINNON & NOEL, Advocates, Second st., near Bank of B. N. A.

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J. B. TYRRELL, mining engineer, has removed to Mission st., next door to public school.

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