

The Klondike Nugget

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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, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900

A NATURAL GROWTH.

Confidence in the future of Dawson is written in the actions of every commercial concern in the town. Almost without exception they are increasing plants and adding to their stocks to an extent that indicates an almost incredible expansion of business. This display of confidence is founded upon the very soundest basis. Dawson has been a flourishing camp for three years past in spite of legislative burdens well calculated to sap the life blood from the town. As a business center it has grown and developed in a way which under the circumstances may be considered as being little less than marvelous. That growth has been no more than commensurate with the development of the resources of the country surrounding. The various creeks upon which it has been possible under existing laws for work to be done have been opened up on a scale which proves conclusively that all the confidence which has been shown in the natural wealth of the country is wholly justified.

From year to year the output has increased in amount and value and there is every reason for believing that the maximum will not be reached for years to come.

In addition to hindrances brought about by virtue of adverse legislative enactments, the development of the country has been hindered by reason of other conditions, some of which have seemed almost insurmountable. The cost of freight, the lack of good roads, the severity of the climate, have all been against the miner and his efforts to wrest a portion of the natural resources out of this country.

Yet with all these odds against him, as noted above, the development of the country has steadily continued and each succeeding year has seen a steady increase in the area of working ground.

Now at length there are indications of better things. The territory is to be provided with a system of roads; a public bridge is to be placed across the Klondike; the claim reservation law has been abolished and legislation reducing the royalty and arranging for the conversion of gold dust into currency in a manner equitable to the miner may be anticipated at no great length of time.

It is fair to presume that under favorable legislative conditions the Yukon will advance at a more rapid rate than ever. Certain it is that the country will be able to sustain a larger population than heretofore, and there are evidences to indicate that the number of people in the territory is on the increase.

We believe, therefore, that the evidences of prosperity now so manifest in Dawson are the result of natural conditions purely and simply. The growth which the town is now experiencing is normal and only such as constantly expanding business warrants. That growth should continue without intermission for years to come.

The convention which meets on Saturday of this week will receive the confidence of the people if its actions are such as will warrant the same. Men of

reliability and responsibility must be placed in the field if it is anticipated that they will be given general public support.

It is about time that the many dark horses now flying around should begin to declare themselves. It will get down to a case of "to be or not to be"—a candidate very soon.

The board of school directors of Kansas City has a knotty question presented to it, involved in charges preferred against J. D. Bowser, a colored man who holds the principalship of one of the city schools. Prof. Bowser had saved portions of his salary, with which he bought a residence in an aristocratic portion of the city. Of course, as the professor suspected, the neighbors protested against a "nigger" family residing among them. Then the shrewd colored man offered his property for sale at a handsome advance. It was promptly purchased; then he bought another residence which was followed by another flurry among the "400"; then another sale at an advance over the cost. It is said that during the past two years the thrifty school teacher has made more money out of real estate than most men who operate with ten times his amount of capital. Finally, charges were preferred against Mr. Bowser and the school board has the matter "under advisement." But probably the teacher has discovered by this time that he does not have to teach school for a living. His color is his capital. —Seattle Times.

Americans Stranded in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 25.—No sooner does an American get stranded here than he makes straight for the United States consul general's office, which is simply overwhelmed just at present with penniless individuals clamoring for financial assistance. Discussing the matter today with the Times' correspondent, Consul General Gowdy remarked:

"There has been more applications made to the consulate general here by Americans for financial aid since the exposition opened than during the whole of my previous term of office. There are at least 400 indigent Americans in Paris at this moment. Some of them came here in the honest but delusive hope of making money during the exhibition.

"Then there are thoughtless youths who come here to spend their scanty dollars in a few days. Such, for instance, were young Reynolds of the U. S. S. Baltimore and Charles Fox of the U. S. S. Saratoga, who ran up from Havre to do the exposition, and who didn't have money enough to pay their way back.

"Others have been stranded here because they have been robbed. There is at present in this city a gang of confidence men plying their trade.

"They have left many Americans without a cent. They work what is known as the gold brick racket."

To Withdraw Troops.

New York, Aug. 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington, D. C., says:

Major General Chaffee has recommended that the United States troops now in China be withdrawn so soon as all the Americans in Pekin have reached places of safety.

His cable dispatch advising this and accumulating evidence of lack of harmony among the powers were the main subjects of discussion at Friday's cabinet meeting. The president and all the members of the administration are anxious to get the troops out of China at the earliest possible date, but it can be said on authority that there will be no immediate withdrawal of American forces unless there is an immediate change in conditions.

There is a disposition in administration circles to believe that Gen. Chaffee's recommendation was based on military considerations alone and that he did not take political conditions into account when making it, though there is reason to think that his dispatch was sent after consultation with Minister Conger.

Withdrawal of American troops will be considered permissible when restoration of order and obtaining those guarantees for the protection of American life and property contemplated by Secretary Hay's note of July 3 can proceed without their presence.

The withdrawal of the troops will be required if, through the declaration of war against China by one or more of the powers, a condition should arise which would, temporarily at least, interfere with the accomplishment of the objects which the United States had in view in co-operating with other nations.

Try Cascade Laundry for high-class work at reduced prices.

A new department at the Northern Annex. Liquors at wholesale.

CURRENT COMMENT

Regarding Gold Dust.

Editor Daily Nugget:

Dear Sir—Having read in your valuable paper the memorial of the Board of Trade of Dawson advocating the reduction of the price of gold dust from \$16 to \$15 per ounce; I wish to say a few words in opposition to this reduction. When I first came to this country gold dust was taken by the companies and everyone then in the district at \$17 per ounce, and it then was not adulterated with black sand. In the spring of '98 all the companies refused to allow more than \$16 per ounce for gold dust taken in trade. What was the result? The miners instead of cleaning the black sand out of their dust as they had been doing, were less particular with the result that they could accept \$16 for their dust and still be making more on their output than they were at \$17 per ounce. And if this \$15 per ounce idea is put in operation the miners will simply add a little more black sand so the end desired will not be attained. To my mind, the only solution of the difficulty is a government assay office, and until such time as an assay office may be established if the merchants or any one receiving gold dust will simply run a magnet through any and all dust before accepting it the people will soon realize that black sand as a medium of exchange is worthless and the adulteration of dust will soon cease.

I have had three different assays of gold dust taken from my claim on Bonanza which average \$16.48 per ounce, so I feel justified in saying that \$16 per ounce is only a fair average value of the dust of the district and I think this valuation should be maintained. If I am not mistaken there is a law in the Dominion of Canada which makes it a criminal offence to in any way adulterate gold dust; and if the Board of Trade will direct their energies toward the enforcement of this law instead of trying to lower the value of gold dust thereby taking away from the already overburdened miner another sixteenth of the proceeds of his property, I think the desired result will be attained.

FRANK BUTEAU.

Australian Laws the Best.

Editor Klondike Nugget:

Dear Sir—I wish you could find space in your valuable paper for these few lines in regard to the Australian and Klondike mining laws. I have traveled the country fully 80 miles from Dawson and no matter which way I traveled the stakes were staring me in the face and no work was done; and what is the cause? This is not the way in Australia. In placering, if the prospector finds nobody on abandoned ground he stakes over and commences work on it. We cannot do that here. There is lots of ground on hillsides and benches on the gold bearing creeks here to my knowledge that would probably make hundreds of the prospectors happy if they had the privilege to prospect and stake; and for instance all this ground that is called concessions. I think that the laws of Canada go on to say a man has to take an oath and swear that it will not average more than three cents to the pan. Now, show me the man that could prospect such big bodies of ground in a life time; for instance, look from the mouth of Hunker to the mouth of Last Chance; this is a large scope of good average ground that would give employment to about 400 men if it was not corralled, and the crown ground on Dominion creek would give lots of work to the miners if it was open for relocation. This is not the way the mining regulations are in Australia, where the miners made good mining laws there and kept them; but here the government closed the main districts from the prospector a year ago the 1st of May—for what cause we cannot understand. They don't do such things in Australia. There were hundreds of people left this camp through its being closed, where it should have brought hundreds more and made one of the best mining districts in the world. I hope there will be a change and have the country opened again.

A MINER.

The Convention Rose to Him.

"Yassir," said Erastus Pinkley. "When I made my appearance in that convention, I was de object of mo' attention dan anybody else in de place. Dey jes' riz up in dar seats when dey saw me comin down de aisle."

"Did you make a speech?"

"No'ndeed; I had a bucket of ice water on a glass."

Would Do for the Boy.

"Why is it you sign your son's name to that article instead of your own?"

"Well, you see, it is intended for a magazine."

"What of that?"

"Why, when the magazine gets around to the point of printing it, I will be too old for it to be of any service to

me, while my boy, who was deemed old enough yesterday to appear in trousers for the first time, ought to be just on the threshold of a literary career, where it may be of some help to him. To my mind where we are weak in literature is in not starting in early enough. A man foolishly tries to make for himself instead of planning to pass the chance on to his children or his grandchildren, who might thus get some sort of a show."—Chicago Post.

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Same old price, 25 cents, for drink at the Regina.

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Rosenthal & Field are selling case whiskies at wholesale. The Annex.

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Save Time and Money by traveling on steamers which are always reliable at any stage of water.

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Goods Stored in Our Warehouse Insured at a Low Rate. Competent Men in Charge.

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