

The Klondike Nugget

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1912.

\$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.



AMUSEMENTS.
Auditorium—"Men and Women"
Standard-Vaudeville.

PROTECT YOUR OWN INTERESTS.

The Clarke forces are on the run. The cold hard facts in the case have been presented to the people and they are now prepared to render judgment in accordance therewith. It has been shown that the election of Joseph Andrew Clarke to a seat in the Dominion house of commons would result in nothing of advantage to the territory and much that would be of a distinctly injurious nature.

The blatant promises of the Clarke speakers that Joe will denounce the officials of the government at Ottawa and occasion an overturning of the cabinet, have been received and rated by the voters at their face value. Not only is the fact universally understood that Clarke could accomplish none of the results which he assures the voters he will do, but even should he be able to carry his threats into execution the great majority of people are now fully convinced that no benefits would accrue to the Yukon from such a policy.

As practical, far-sighted men the voters of this territory will see to it that the right of representation in parliament is made use of for the accomplishment of specific results of a beneficial nature.

Every man in the territory who is familiar with its boundless natural resources and who has any interest in promoting the work of developing those resources knows perfectly well that the aid of the federal government must be sought, or their hopes are expectations cannot possibly result in fruition.

The necessity of a public water system which will enable the owners of low grade ground to work their property upon a profitable basis, has been discussed so fully and exhaustively that there is no negative opinion to be found in the territory.

Public opinion has endorsed the project and practically the entire population is looking to the government for the necessary assistance to carry it into effect.

Does anyone imagine for a moment that Joe Clarke could hope to enlist the sympathy of the government in such an enterprise? Can a man who has time and again broken faith with the government and who has betrayed and abused important trusts committed to his keeping, hope to convince the government of the bona fides of his intentions in the future? Of a surety not.

If the people are sincerely earnest upon this matter of water supply they will give their assistance to the man who not only promises that he will regard their wishes but who has given indisputable evidence of his ability to carry his promises out to a successful issue.

Read what Mr. Ross has to say upon this most important question and then decide from whose efforts they may hope to see their efforts carried into effect: "The question of adequate water supply for mining purposes is one of very great moment to the miners in the Yukon and shall receive my early and most

earnest attention. I shall secure all data, surveys and opinions on the subject and lay the whole matter before the government and parliament with a view of having some practical method of applying the same to those engaged in the mining industry at the least possible cost adopted as early a date as possible."

Mr. Ross' language is that of a man who knows whereof he speaks and to whom the people may look with confidence and trust. He has told them in the past of things he would do and his every word has been made absolutely good.

"The people are familiar with the record of Mr. Ross and in the face of that record they know perfectly well that in committing to his care the high trust of representing them in the Dominion house of parliament they will act in accordance with good sound judgment and for the safeguarding of their own interests."

CANNOT JUSTIFY THEIR POSITION.

The attention of voters is directed to the fact that during the entire progress of the campaign not one syllable has been uttered against the personal fitness of Mr. Ross to occupy the position for which he is a candidate.

The opposition organ and opposition speakers have sought in every possible manner to find fault with Mr. Ross but always in vain. They have attacked him on the ground that he is physically unfitted for the responsibility of the office and have sought by the crudest and basest of methods to convince the people that such was the case. The very fact that they have stooped to such methods is proof positive that in character and ability they have found him unassailable.

One of their campaign speakers stated from the public platform that he would head a petition to have Mr. Ross reappointed as commissioner if only the electorate would select Joe Clarke as member of parliament.

Others of them have paid high tribute to Mr. Ross' ability as a legislator and administrator, and none of them have had the temerity to describe their own candidate as a man fitted in any particular for the position he seeks. They describe Clarke as an "unworthy-instrument" and freely acknowledge that he gained his nomination by trickery and chicanery. The fact that they still continue to support him is evidence that they are animated by prejudice or that they have personal ends to attain or private grievances to air.

They cannot justify their present attitude upon grounds of patriotism or reason.

A certain disreputable adventurer whose record in other parts will not stand for microscopic inspection is now posing as a mold of public thought in Dawson. Stern duty may require an explanation of facts. If so the Nugget will not shrink the task.

The colonel's majority boomlet is said to be increasing in popular favor.

On Immigration.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The annual report of the commissioner of immigration was made public today. It shows that of the 648,743 immigrants who arrive in the United States during the last year, 466,369 were males and 182,374 females. Of the entire number of arrivals, Italy supplied 178,375, an increase of 42,379 over the number for 1901; Austria Hungary, 171,989, an increase of 58,599, and Russia 107,347, an increase of 22,090. Most European countries showed an increase, but there was a falling off in the arrivals from Ireland amounting to 1423, the total from that country being 29,138. The figures concerning Asiatic immigration show a decrease from China of 810, the total being 1649, and an increase from Japan of 9001, the total being 149,270, or 170 per cent. Of the entire number arriving, 162,188 were unable to read or write, but 74,063 were under 14 years of age. The total number of aliens refused permission to land was 4947, or about

two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the total arrivals. Of these 3944 were paupers, 709 had loathsome diseases, 9 were convicts and 275 contracted laborers.

Reference is made to the alien contract labor bill pending in the senate, the commissioner expressing the hope that it may pass during the next session.

Ladies' Night Gowns

Made of pretty pattern of flannel, in good washing colors (white, pink, blue and fancy), nicely trimmed with silk embroidery, full length and full width.

J. P. McLENNAN
233 FRONT ST. Phone 104-B
Agent for Standard Patterns.

AGAINST CONCESSIONS.

I shall advocate the thorough investigation of the charges of fraud made in respect to the manner in which certain concessions are alleged to have been obtained, and if such fraud is established, the immediate commencement of such proceedings as may be required to vacate the grants, and the enforcement of strict compliance with the conditions embodied in all crown grants in the Yukon.—James Hamilton Ross.

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Mr. Sargent finds that the sanguine view expressed in the last annual report of the bureau as to the effect of careful examination by the United States marine hospital surgeons upon the transportation lines bringing diseased aliens to American ports has not been confirmed by the experience of the past year. He adds:

"The increases of alien immigration have been not quite one-third over that of 1901, but the comparative increase of diseased aliens for the same period has been more than two to one. The same races which exhibited the largest number of diseased persons last year maintain their pre-eminence in this respect for the year under consideration. These figures show conclusively the necessity for legislation which shall inflict upon transportation lines, who have the means of protecting themselves from the effect of a violation of the law by competent medical inspection at the port of foreign embarkation, a penalty proportioned to the gravity of the risk to the health of the American people by bringing diseased aliens to ports of this country. The present penalty is the mere return of the diseased alien at the cost of the offending line. This, however, is virtually no penalty."

He strongly advocates the provision of the pending bill on this subject, pronouncing it the most important item of the bill.

Mr. Sargent expresses his conviction of the importance of an efficient administration of the laws, particularly those in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, of adopting the best available method of securing such a physical record of every alien found to be inadmissible to the United States, as will enable administrative officers again to identify such alien should he seek access to this country after rejection. Such a record can be secured by the adoption of the Bertillon system of identification.

German Hi-ro

Berlin, Oct. 18.—At Fehrbellin, Brandenburg, today, a monument was unveiled in the presence of Emperor William to the memory of the Great Elector and his defeat of the Swedes there in 1675. His majesty, in a speech, took occasion to exhort young Germany to emulate the spirit of the elector. After alluding to the achievements of the latter and those of Frederick the Great, he continued:

"We did nevertheless pass through Jena and Tilsit, the furnace in which God's providence considered it necessary to test the gold of Germany and the mark of Brandenburg. It has been vouchsafed to me to administer in times of peace the heritage of my ancestors, but even in such time we can only unflinchingly devote ourselves to the pursuit of peace provided our sons continue as was done in the past to regard as their noblest and highest duty the defense of the fatherland."

East qu k in South
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 18.—A distinct earthquake shock, accompanied by a muffled rumbling like distant thunder, was felt here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The shock was of several seconds duration and shook houses very perceptibly. Doors and windows were rattled and many people rushed from their homes in fright.

At Lafayette, Ga., large vases were thrown violently from the mantel in one residence. On the streets the shock was felt severely, the earth seemed to heave under the feet of pedestrians. Reports of quakes have been received from Tryon, Ga., Seawance, Tenn., Mont Eagle, Tenn., Tracy City, Tenn., and other towns in Tennessee and Georgia.

Death in Meeting Bet

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 18.—A young Englishman jumped from the top of a Santa Fe freight car while crossing the Salt Fork bridge near Ponca City, Okla., saying the momentum would carry him to the bank and making a small bet to that effect. He fell short, however, struck a rock in the river and was instantly killed. In his pockets were found evidence that he was a nephew of the Earl of Londsdale, and that he had served in the British army in India. In his pocket also was a letter from London lawyers asking him to return to prosecute a claim to an inheritance.

The finest of office stationery may

be secured at the Nugget printery at reasonable prices.

Ninety-Eight Thousand Workshops of Paris

The United States treasury is costing Paris millions of dollars. The rigid customs examinations now exacted at New York and other ports are preventing the introduction of Paris dresses, and the great firms here have had a large falling off in their American trade. As it is now no woman can take more than \$100 worth of clothes into the United States without paying duty. Everything is examined, the passengers are made to declare just what they have and there is no possible way of smuggling in without lying.

It costs from \$80 to \$100 to get even a woollen dress made by the best Paris dressmaker, and silks and fancy gowns range from \$200 upward. Much lower prices than these are put on the bills given out by the dressmakers in order that they be shown to the customs officers—less duty be paid. Such fraud is often detected, and even when not, the extra cost is enormous.

It used to be that a multitude of American women came regularly to Paris to replenish their wardrobes. Each would buy \$1000 or more worth of hats and gowns, and the richer among them would go back with 8 or 10 trunks filled with dresses. Many of them would not even wear the dresses before sailing, and would pass them in as their personal baggage. Others would put on a half dozen different dresses in one day, wearing each a few minutes in order to say that the dresses had already been worn. Others sewed old linings into the gowns, and all sorts of schemes were used to make the new things look old.

The customs officers were lenient and allowed such goods to pass through. New York dressmakers came here and smuggled back dresses to their customers, and the Paris dressmakers took orders for delivery and sent them home by American friends. It is estimated that about 20,000 American women took home dresses in this way, and today, of the many thousands who pass through Paris, it is seldom that one leaves without a gown and hat.

The wholesale business has, however, been stopped by the customs officers and the result is a wonderful falling off in the Paris dressmakers' trade. Indeed, many of these Paris dressmakers live on the business they have for foreigners. Some of them have American custom which is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. I am told that the big department stores sell millions of dollars' worth of goods to American tourists every season, and that the fashionable millinery establishments depend much on their sales to American women.

Paris sets the fashions for the world, and all of our big department stores send their buyers here for fashionable costumes. They buy on a dress or so of a kind, to show these in their windows and take orders for copies. Such dresses are called models, and making them is a regular business. There is a large class of women here who do nothing else but design new gowns. They live in the little, dark side streets of Paris, working away, out of sight. They will make a complete costume for 700 francs (\$140) and upward, and it is such costumes that are bought by the American dealers. Sometimes a design is shown in miniature, a doll being dressed up to explain the completed product, but in general the costumes are of full size, so that they can be sold outright when desired. I am told that some of our importers bring in hundreds of such designs every year.

Few people have any idea of the enormous amount of work done in Paris. The city is looked upon as the centre of gaiety and fashion, not only for France, but for the world, and it is a common saying that all the world comes to Paris to shop. The American tourist sees a crowd of loafers, old and young, strutting up and down the boulevards and the fashionable, well dressed throng of ladies and gentlemen driving on the Champs Elysees, and in the Bois de Boulogne, and thinks that this is Paris. The real Paris is a hard-working city, with more laborers perhaps to its population than any other city of Europe. It is the city of workshops and petty factories. It is estimated that there are 98,000 factories and workshops in the city, and in addition there are thousands of outsiders who work at their homes. The usual factories are very small, the average number of hands being six.

A great deal of work is done by sweatshops, who give the stuffs out and take in the completed product at so much a piece. This is largely so as to gowns and hats, upon which, it is estimated, 60,000 girls are kept working for about eight months of the year. The girls receive very low prices, and some not more than half that amount. The designers are, of course, paid well, but the average wages are far below those paid in the United States.

In the factories themselves the hours are long. I have gone through the business parts of this city at 7 o'clock in the evening and have seen

sewing girls working in the cellars far below the level of the streets. The stores here close between 7 and 8 p.m. Many of them have women clerks, and one of the curious sights of Paris is these clerks leaving work. Some of the stores have iron shutters which slide down from the top, making a wall of sheet iron over the whole front. This wall is let down before the clerks leave, and there is a little door about three feet high and two feet wide which is left open until they can get out. They crawl through this door at night and crawl in the morning, a long procession of women and men, going in and out like so many dogs. They straighten up, however, immediately they get outside, and walk off so jauntily that you would never imagine they had been working all day.

I have spoken of Paris as a manufacturing city. It makes everything under the sun, from pins to locomotives, from buttons to balloons, and from gloves to gowns. It has 32,000 people who are engaged in making only parts of ladies' dresses, in contrast to the complete gowns, and these turn out a product amounting to \$15,000,000 a year. It has tens of thousands at work on corsets, not only for Paris, but for all parts of France and for shipment abroad. The French corset is an expensive luxury, and a good one from a high-priced maker costs as much as \$40. You can get others shaped to your person for as low as \$5, and if you are so plebeian as to buy a ready-made article you will find a large variety of such goods at still lower prices.

Paris manufactures a great deal of furniture. It has about 5000 workshops of this kind, each employing three or four hands. The furniture is costly, and it does not compare in quality with that of the United States made by machinery. France has a high tariff on such importations, however, and at present about the only American furniture sold is office chairs and roll-top desks.

There are 2000 shops here which make watches, turning out a yearly product worth about \$5,000,000, and there are many thousand people engaged in making articles of Paris, which means notions and fancy goods of all sorts, including jewelry, artificial flowers, buttons and other things in leather, ivory, horn and bone. Indeed, the French make almost everything you can imagine, and they make everything well.

I like these common people of Paris. They are more civilized than the lower classes of the English cities. They wear better clothes, are better fed, and seem to be happy and prosperous. There is drinking everywhere but no intoxication. Everyone has wine with his meals, but I have yet to see a drunken man in Paris. In London you meet drunken men on almost every block in the poorer parts of the city, and a common sight is a drunken woman dancing with her fellows while she holds a baby at her breast.

The average London laborer lives from hand to mouth. The average Frenchman patronizes the savings bank. He lives within his means and there is no such thing as the regular spending of the surplus on drink, as in England. If our treaties can be modified so that American goods can be brought in on an equal footing with others, the French will become good customers; for they appreciate what is cheap and good, and they have the money to buy.

Indeed, there are many things that the French do as well as the United States. Their postal service is better than ours. It includes a system of pneumatic tubes, by which, for 6 cents, you can send a postal card flying to any part of the city. You can send a reply card for the same amount, and thus get an answer as quickly, or even more quickly than by telegraph. The telegraphs are under the government, and the charges are less than half those of America. The rate is 10 cents for the first 10 words, and 1 cent for each additional word to every part of France. You can send a telegram to Great Britain for 4 cents a word, and a cable to the United States for 25 cents per word.

The postoffice department has a parcel system by which small packages weighing up to 36 pounds can be sent. Six pounds will be taken to any railroad station in France for 12 cents, or for 17 cents it will be delivered at your house. A 10-pound package costs 25 cents, and a 20-pound one only 30 cents. The stores take advantage of these rates, and many packages are sent out by them daily to their customers in all parts of the republic.

The telephones are also connected to some extent with the postoffice. They are to be found at every station and also in stands on the streets. The fee for all parts of Paris is 5 cents for a talk of five minutes, and 5 cents for three minutes up to 15 miles, outside Paris, and 10 cents additional for the same for every 60 miles beyond.

In buying stamps outside the post office in the French cities you go to the cigar shops, for the government here sells all the tobacco, and the tobacco agents handle stamps as

well. The shops are called debits de la regie; they have red lamps over them, and you can tell them as far as you can see them. The prices are the same everywhere and the tobacco is universally bad. The most popular brands of the native cigars are the Londres, which you buy at 6 cents apiece, or the demi-Londres at 3 cents.

Foreign cigars and cigarettes are very high and are sold only by government permission. All importations of tobacco are rigidly watched, and none is allowed to be grown without authority from the government. If you sprout a plant in your garden you must notify the authorities and they will send a man to number the leaves, and when the plant is ripe you will have to account for every leaf. If you wish to import a few boxes of cigars or a few pounds of tobacco you must write a request to the officials to that effect on government stamped paper. An agent will call upon you to see that you are the person who wrote the letter and to give you permission. When the tobacco comes to the right party, and that the duty is promptly paid, France buys a great deal of its tobacco from the United States. It comes in hogheads to Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and is shipped thence in most cases to Paris. The government has an immense factory here on the banks of the Seine which employs over 2000 hands and consumes more than 12,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year. The chief officials are graduates of the polytechnic school, and they must have spent two years in studying tobacco and the process of its manufacture. The government gets over \$70,000,000 a year duty on this monopoly, and the expenses of the army are largely borne by it.

There is also a tax upon salt and on matches, both of which are government monopolies. In my English letters I wrote of the municipal improvements which the chief cities of that country are making. I found that many of them are now tearing down old buildings and widening their business streets. Paris began to do this more than 50 years ago, and as a result she now has the best streets of the world. It was in 1852 that the work began. The first improvement cost \$10,000,000, and one-half of the expense was borne by the state. Two years later an expenditure of \$30,000,000 was authorized, and later on there was an appropriation of \$38,000,000 at one time.

This year the government has voted to spend \$40,000,000 in extending the public work and beautifying the city. Two and one-half million dollars is to go for enlarging the markets, which are already the largest of the world. One million six hundred thousand dollars is to be spent on the completion of the Palace of Justice, and large sums on the extension of the boulevard system. The Champs Elysees is to be lengthened, new bridges are to be built over the Seine, and new technical schools are to be established. Paris steadily moves onward. Like her people, she delights in new clothes and appreciates that it pays to primp and powder. She is making many sanitary improvements, and with her wide boulevards and her many parks and open places she has today as good a set of lungs or breathing places as any city of Europe.

The city authorities see that the town is well kept. The streets are swept every day by a regiment of men and boys, and at 10 o'clock street-sweeping machines, which all the dust and dirt into the gutters, from where it is washed in the early morning into the sewers with the hose. It costs Paris almost \$3,000,000 a year to flush the sewers and for the removal of rubbish. It costs more than that to light and clean the public promenades, and about \$5,000,000 to keep the streets in repair. Altogether the streets are better kept than those of any other European city, with the possible exception of Berlin. They are well paved with wood and asphalt, and you can drive upon them for miles without a jolt.

I doubt, in fact, whether there is a more beautiful city in the world. I took the elevator yesterday and mounted to the top of the Eiffel tower for a bird's-eye view of the French metropolis. I was 1000 feet above it, so high up that the men walking along the street below looked like crawling bugs and those carrying umbrellas like gigantic beetles. The street cars were no larger than baby express wagons, and the automobiles made me think of toy engines flying along.

At that height the city looked more like a map or model town cut out for the occasion. Acres assumed the size of town lots, and mighty buildings looked no bigger than the Noah's ark which you buy in the toy stores. Everything was wonderfully clean, as though it had just come from the hands of the polishers. It was a vast collection of cream walls and load-

ed roofs, cut by gray streets, with the silvery Seine winding its way through from one end to the other. Just under me was the Hotel des Invalides, its golden dome covering the tomb of the great Napoleon, and on the other side of the Seine the beautiful Place de la Concorde, where Marie Antoinette and thousands of the French nobility lost their lives by the guillotine. I could see the Tuilleries, and with my glasses distinguished the statue of La Fayette put up by our Daughters of the American Revolution. Further up the Seine was the Isle de la Cite, with the Notre Dame Cathedral, and back of the Tuilleries the Madeleine, with its green roof. The Pantheon, the Luxembourg and the Chamber of Deputies, stood boldly out, and also the long line of the Champs Elysees, with the Arc de Triomphe at its end, and beyond it the expanse of green known as the Bois de Boulogne.

The view of all Paris was as clear as a cameo, and with the telescope every building was distinct in the living map below. To the naked eye it seemed a miniature city, and as I looked down upon it I could not realize that it covered an area of 20,000 acres, and that more than 2,700,000 human beings were actually living and working in the doll-houses below. It was, indeed, worth coming to Paris to see.

A. L. Munt.
(William Drummond.)
My thoughts hold mortal strife;
I do detest my life,
And with lamenting cries
Peace to my soul to bring.
Oft call that price which here doth
monarchize.
—But he, grim grinning King,
Who catfies scorns, and doth the
blest surprise.
Fate having deck'd with beauty's
rose his tomb,
Disdains to crop a weed, and will
not come.

Get Others
Prices
Then come to me and
get your outfit.
Prices Always the Lowest.

T. W. Grennan
King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.
GROCER

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Send a copy of Goodman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

At Auditorium—"Men and Women"

FIXED MINING LAWS.
With respect to the mining laws I propose to have them codified and then submitted to representative miners for criticism, alteration and approval in order that they may as far as possible meet with the approval of the mining community.—James Hamilton Ross.

MINERS ENCOURAGED.

I recognize that the business life of the Yukon depends upon the success of the prospector and miner, and they above all others must be encouraged.—James Hamilton Ross.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS.
PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., 7 Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

Just in from the outside, the very latest thing in
Ladies' Collars
SUMMERS & ORRELL
Embroidery and Sewing
Lessons given on modern terms to girls after school hours. Call at the Reg. room 28.
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REAL ESTATE, MINING AND FINANCIAL BROKER
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Alaska, Washington, California, Oregon and Mexico.
Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigation.
Exceptional Service the Best.
All Steamers Carry Best Freight and Passengers

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To Delay Buying What You Really Need.

NOW is the time to buy your Overcoats, Caps, Mitts and Winter Goods. Our Line is Complete.

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Under the Ferry Tower

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...OPERATED BY THE...
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SCHEDULE
DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, transferring to Victoria, Sept. 11; Oct. 1, 11, 21, 31.
HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, Sept. 8, 18, 28; Oct. 8, 18, 28.

Also A 1 Steamers Dirigo and Farallon Leaving Skagway Every 15 Days.

FRANK R. DUNN, Supt. 604 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRISVOLD, Skagway 1912.

\$100-To Whitehorse-\$100
THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
WINTER MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
Our fine comfortable stages leave as advertised. No express delays and lay-overs. A fresh relay of four and six horses every 25 miles. Experienced drivers. No night travelling. Every station given for the comfort of travellers.

Next Stage Leaves Dawson Tuesday, Nov. 18.

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

CHANGE OF TIME
On and after Monday, November 18, stages for Dawson, City and Gold River via Hunker, will leave Dawson, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A. M. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Gold Bottom Stage leaves Dawson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave Gold Bottom, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Grand Forks Stage leaves Dawson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave Grand Forks, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.