

The Klondike Nugget

Published Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1901

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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.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Joseph Lancaster seems at length to have been pretty well cleared up. The story of his wanderings as published briefly in yesterday's Nugget appears well high in credit, but at the same time there seems to be no other explanation which can possibly explain the strange circumstances which attended his sudden disappearance.

For more than a year, the relatives and friends of the lost man sought for him in every place where it was thought a possibility existed that he might be found. Detectives were employed to trace his movements, and newspaper articles containing descriptions of the missing man were published broadcast throughout the cities of the United States and Canada.

All these efforts, however, were without avail, and the missing man was not discovered until his mind, the power of which had in the meantime almost entirely vanished, returned to him, and enabled him to realize his surroundings and communicate with his family.

The fact that he is now with his wife and children, and in all probability will recover the use of all his faculties, will be learned with the greatest degree of satisfaction by the people of this community.

Mr. Lancaster was recognized as one of Dawson's leading and progressive citizens, and his business ability is well attested by substantial enterprises which he and his associate, Mr. R. W. Calderhead, carried on for several years in this city.

It will be the hope of everyone who is acquainted with his sterling qualities as a man and his unusual capacity as a business man, that he will shortly be able to return to Dawson again and resume again his position in the commercial life of the town.

EASY TO CONSTRUCT.

It appears almost certain that construction work will be undertaken on the Valdes road within a very short time. As was stated in our telegraphic advices of yesterday, the route of the line has been covered by an exhaustive survey, and the various obstacles necessary to overcome are now well understood.

According to the engineers' report, the highest point of altitude to be reached is 1700 feet above sea level, and there is but one bridge of any size to be constructed on the entire route.

It would appear, therefore, that the enterprise in question should present features of a very attractive nature to holders of capital looking for investment. Beyond question, a railroad from Valdes to Eagle City would open up a country which in itself would furnish the road with sufficient business to make it a paying proposition.

the greatest satisfaction the prospect of being able to give their business to a competing railroad and thus, release themselves from the hold which the White Pass route now has upon them.

We confidently anticipate that before another spring arrives that actual work upon the proposed line will have been undertaken.

AIDING DEVELOPMENT.

In a review of the business outlook for the coming winter, to be found in another column of this issue, Mr. TeRoller, manager of the N. A. T. & T. Co., takes a hopeful view of it and brings some consolation to the hearts of the consumers in the expression of his opinion that there will be no corners in commodities, no shortage of general merchandise, and that no advance in prices is to be apprehended. This is good and cheering news in itself, and it is to be hoped that Mr. TeRoller proves to be a true prophet. But what is of far more importance is the suggestion of this experienced merchant that business methods are changing, that they are no longer to a great extent speculative, but are begun to be based on steady, permanent lines. This is but a natural outcome of the proven stability of the mineral resources of the Klondike, and it is well to know that the men who have the largest amount invested here have assured themselves of this fact.

But Mr. TeRoller goes a step further, and makes the excellent suggestion that the merchants might materially aid this development of the country, and in so doing enlarge and extend their own operations, by being satisfied with fair profits. Mr. TeRoller assumes that other merchants have come to this conclusion and are ready to act upon it. This must mean in the course of a short time a general reduction in the price of commodities in the Dawson market. And there will be a howl from some that we do not want a cheap town. Certainly not, the Nugget is with them in this. But, to paraphrase Mr. Micawber, what shall it profit a man if he gain by the sweat of his brow \$10 per day and it costs him \$10.50 per day to maintain himself and family? Besides, his employer has to be considered. He cannot employ labor at such terms and also pay the highest price for all his supplies and material. But if the merchants accept fair profits the employer will be able to work many mining propositions that are now lying idle, and the demand for labor being increased good wages will be the rule.

No doubt, as Mr. TeRoller says, every reputable merchant is just as earnest in building up a business as in securing an immediate profit, and with this condition of affairs the prosperity of the district, and more rapid strides in its development are assured. Can the merchant reduce the price of his goods, however? Will existing condition permit him to do so? If, by the lessening of risk in doing business here there is an added margin of profit which the merchants are willing to concede to their customers, don't you think the White Pass will be after that margin? They are doing business "for all there is in it" on a public-be-damned-policy. Before our merchants are able to treat the public as well as they would wish to do, they must obtain some assurance on freight rates from the grab-it-all railroad company.

It is pleasing to learn that the merchants are well disposed to do the fair thing, and that they can see future profit in doing so, but when the freight rate is more than double the cost of the goods, the reduction has to come in the freight rate first before any general reduction in the price of commodities can take place. However, let us be thankful that we are to have more steady and reasonable prices for goods this winter.

Winter does not approach more gently or more gradually in the central and eastern states than it is doing in Dawson this year. The first of November is almost at hand and as yet there is but little indication of the sort of cold weather we are accustomed to experience at this time of year. In 1898 the most severe weather of the winter occurred during the month of November and October was also what would be considered a cold month. The mild season which we are now enjoying is as surprising as it is agreeable.

It is a remarkable thing how grim, gaunt poverty stalks abroad in the community when the tax collector comes around. Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

Shippers in Dawson would hail with



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

EQUALIZING ASSESSMENTS.

Continued from page 1.

"And the only knowledge you have of that value is the contractor's estimate?" "Yes, sir."

"Do you know what the profits of the company has been this season?" "Yes, \$75,000."

"How do you arrive at those figures?" "I wired to Mr. Berdoe, the auditor, for them."

"Then you don't know of your own knowledge?" "No, sir."

"Do you know what the receipts of the company in Dawson have been?" "No, sir."

"And you don't know how Mr. Berdoe arrived at that \$75,000?" "No, sir."

In this way the traveling auditor was cross-examined over and over, but very little information was gleaned from him. When asked if the company had a regular freight rate down the river from Whitehorse he answered "several rates," at which response the audience had a hearty laugh. In reply to Governor Ross, who also took a hand in the questioning, the witness could not tell either the amount of freight or number of passengers carried, but the Governor said the board must have them. Then the Governor asked: "What is the average rate of freight?"

"I think somewhere about"—and somewhere about that point he made a long pause and earnestly regarded Mr. Davey, who gave an explanation that did not explain what the average rate was.

After some more fencing Mr. Davey promised to procure affidavits containing the information desired by the board. His concluding remark was in regard to the company having its headquarters at Whitehorse, and that therefore it should be taxed there, or certainly not at Dawson and Whitehorse both. And then he added, as if he thought it was not already sufficiently apparent, "We do not want to evade taxation; nobody does, of course," and he smiled a beaming smile upon the other adjourned for the production of the promised affidavits. Colin Chisholm appeared against the assessment of \$30,000 on the Hotel McDonald, claiming that it was \$10,000 too high. "I am prepared to sell it for \$20,000."

"But what do you value the lot at?" asked Mr. Newlands. "I don't know the value of the land, but I am prepared to sell the buildings and all for \$20,000." It was stated to the court by others that \$20,000 was a fair estimate of the value of the hotel property, although the hotel alone cost \$40,000 to build some years ago, and the matter was taken under further adjournment.

Mr. McMullin, president of the Dawson Warehouse Co., appeared on behalf of his company to appeal against an assessment of \$18,000. He made a sworn statement that the profits were only \$7,500 last year, and would be about \$8,000 this year. He couldn't state the receipts and expenditures, and the matter was therefore adjourned for the production of the company's books.

Mr. Hirschberg was not present when his name was called and his assessment was therefore confirmed. He appeared later, but the Governor said it was a question whether the case could be re-opened or not. The board would consider the point this

ARRIVAL OF MARQUIS ITO

Great Japanese Statesman Visits Canada and the U. S.

Talks of Friendly Relations With Western Powers and the Future Prosperity of His Country.

Marquis Ito, one of the greatest statesmen of the far west, arrived Victoria October 4 on the steamer Kaga Maru, after a most delightful trip. He is traveling for the benefit of his health, which has been failing for some months. From here he proceeds to Seattle on the steamer and there will be accorded an official welcome. He will travel through the United States, and will possibly visit London, England, before his return three or four months hence.

It is now about four years since the marquis passed through the city en route to the public celebration in London. In personal appearance he has changed but little since then, though aging, he still possesses that quick turn and indomitable spirit that is so characteristic of his life.

The marquis' career is almost too well known to all the world's greatest politicians, among whom he occupies a very high place. He left his parents when he was 15 years old and visited all over the country, and subsequently became a most prominent person in the time of the revolution at Iku.

He was one of the earliest visitors to Europe and introduced Western civilization to Japan. He was sent to foreign countries quite often as an ambassador of Japan, and each time discharged his duties quite successfully. He was also prime minister at the time of the Japan-China war and succeeded in introducing Japan to Western countries. He has a very good knowledge of English and is very sociable.

The marquis is now about 50 years of age. He is attired in the regulation European dress, and wears a somewhat heavy beard. Accompanying him is a party of prominent Japanese, including Hon. K. Tsuzuki, advisory minister of the department of education.

On his arrival here he was met by a party of distinguished Japanese, among whom were Consul Shimizu, Vancouver, Consul Hayashi, of Seattle, and Messrs. Yamamoto and Sakio.

When asked what he thought of Russian aggression in the Far East, the marquis stated, at the outset, that this morning, that he did not consider any steps in this direction now being taken by the czar were hostile to Japan. His country was not opposed to any present movement of Russia, in fact, he stated that the relationships between the two countries were now of the friendliest.

Just before leaving Japan the marquis said in a speech: "Affairs of the Far East have become the subjects of the closest attention on the part of the European and American powers during the last few years, and there are indications that the Far East will be brought into closer touch with foreign countries in the future. For these reasons I deem it most necessary that Japanese should make exhaustive inquiries into the affairs of Europe and America by means of personal inspection. I hope my trip abroad will help me in furthering the welfare of our country. Looking into the present state of Japan, political circles seem to be enjoying temporary political tranquillity, as there is no important political question about requiring the immediate attention of politicians. The policy of the government, it may be radical change, will not undergo any radical change to that which is now pursued. As to the attitude to be adopted by the senjaku towards the government it is advisable that they should exercise sufficient deliberation and circumspection on all questions, and not resort to any reckless and thoughtless action. The present government being composed of men who are not interested in any political party, there is no occasion for the senjaku to regard it with any hostile intention. With regard to the attitude assumed by our party towards the government I spoke to you when I resigned the premiership, and it seems that nothing has since happened to change this attitude. I would advise you, gentlemen, that you should assist the government with all possible kindness and good intention for the good of

the country. Of course the government can hardly be tolerated if it acts contrary to public interest, but the fundamental aim of politics being the promotion of the well-being of the country, it is to be hoped that the interest of the state will not be sacrificed for party considerations. I must repeat my advice that you should exercise the utmost precaution and deliberation on all political questions and refrain from taking any reckless and ill-aided steps, but rather aim at the consolidation of the party's influence and induce people to regard our party with more esteem and consideration."—Victoria Times, Oct. 4.

North-End Protests.

Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 20, 1901.

Editor Nugget: Dear Sir—We poor north end residents are a patient lot of people. We have to be, that is why. The commissioner told us long time ago that he would do the best he could on the garbage question and his arrangements during the summer have given fair satisfaction, barring the fact that the N. W. M. P. and one or two others could dump night soil at any old time.

But recently the understrapper—bed pardon—the official who takes cognizance of the garbage matter, got afraid to leave the precious garbage scow out of his sight and so has had it put away into winter quarters—(as though its location wasn't in one of the very best places for next spring's high water). But, to resume: The dumping goes merrily on. The stack of refuse, tin cans, and night soil, already towers above the water and I suppose will go on heaping up indefinitely. The aforesaid official when approached about it says "What can we do? We ought to have had a road around the bluff," etc.

They could have waited at least until the ice came before retiring the scow from business, and it will be "up to them" pretty soon to do something. It must be five or six weeks before the river stops running, and if we should have a mild winter, all the doctors in town scold us from a scourge of diphtheria from this cause by-and-by. Of course, I can remedy my own individual case by moving away from the vicinity, but it does seem too bad this system of "acting firm" and thinking after "wards" should so prevail on this garbage question. Of course the council, or I suppose the commissioner, can do what they please with the foot of the streets. Their subordinate's "knocked" the Standard Oil Co.'s water frontage abutting Eighth street, and now the garbage is a menace to the health of the whole city. It's in a worse fix now than in Governor Ogilvie's time. Then the garbage was in a scow. Now it's being dumped into the water, and hardly that—the offending pile is not more than a foot or so from the dry land, and in no current.

Is there no remedy for this foolish state of affairs?

"North-End."

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

Mr. Goope—Wasn't there some kind of a hitch about the wedding of Mr. Spooner and Miss Mooney? Mr. Woop—No, the groom did not show up and so there wasn't any hitch at all.—Baltimore American.

Make a Guess

When the River Freezes.

To the one coming nearest the exact time when the river closes in front of Dawson we will give the following outfit:

- A Fine Coat, Value \$60.00
A Beaver Cap, Value 20.00
A Pair of Dolge Shoes, Value 7.00
A Pair of Fur Lined Gloves 3.00
A Suit of Heavy Underwear 10.00
Total \$100.00

SEND IN YOUR GUESS.

NOT PUTTING IT STRONG EITHER!

1000 Stylish Suits for Winter, 1000 Overcoats for Winter, 1000 Heavy Suits of Underwear for Winter, 1000 Fur Caps for Winter, 500 Pairs Mitts.

And a \$100,000 Stock of Every Conceivable Necessity in Our Line of Business. Wait a minute. There is one necessity we are not putting in—the coin. To get the same we tempt you this week with prices which will make you part from that suitably. See for yourself.

HERSHBERG, CLOTHIER

AMUSEMENTS

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Mr. Potter of Texas

The Greatest Cast Ever Put on the Stage

50 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE

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Beginning October 16th the subscription of the Daily Nugget will be reduced to three dollars per month, delivered by carrier to any address within the limits of Dawson. This reduction is made by reason of the facilities which we now enjoy for turning out a modern up-to-date journal at a minimum cost, the Nugget now possessing a plant which cannot be equalled in any city of the world of a similar size.

Our readers will notice that while we have reduced the price of the paper we have increased its size, and are now publishing an eight column metropolitan journal, equal in text, matter and typographical appearance to the up-to-date dailies in the outside.

The Nugget will be delivered to your door for \$3.00 per month in the future.

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PARLEZ VOUS

The Question the Unable to

Spring, Summer and Were Accosted Sound of the B

A midwinter night cold, not so much as had an arctic along the face like the blood and alive cry out, as if he were Three of us, just a reporters, were Mail street, half rim warm place. We low, trying to about a man who recently murdered present—Johnny

Well, the City He enough. The wind of the hall, with the steps, stood up. Not a hum would stay a night.

The lights in the park row and in the Hubcock's ever the house were on.

It was late, well night. That made

Even Uncle Sam's

and the mail box, the grain store copies of mail matter for world else bundled disappeared out of the calling all the bags.

We reached the street. We were

Out of the shop came a man. It's that night wind was

and I ever heard of one hand in

"Parties was French in to speak French. It was a strange, to some waiting at a stairs. I turned

in honest and "My God, you French in to

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I had a deep sea French people and

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